

Пример текста по широкой специальности для письменного перевода:

Statistical model could predict future disease outbreaks

Several University of Georgia researchers teamed up to create a statistical method that may allow public health and infectious disease forecasters to better predict disease reemergence, especially for preventable childhood infections such as measles and pertussis.

As described in the journal *PLOS Computational Biology*, their five-year project resulted in a model that shows how subtle changes in the stream of reported cases of a disease may be predictive of both an approaching epidemic and of the final success of a disease eradication campaign.

"We hope that in the near future, we will be available to monitor and track warning signals for emerging diseases identified by this model," said John Drake, Distinguished Research Professor of Ecology and director for the Center for the Ecology of Infectious Diseases who researches the dynamics of biological epidemics. His current projects include studies of Ebola virus in West Africa and Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus in the horn of Africa.

In recent years, the reemergence of measles, mumps, polio, whooping cough and other vaccine-preventable diseases has sparked a refocus on emergency preparedness.

"Research has been done in ecology and climate science about tipping points in climate change," he said. "We realized this is mathematically similar to disease dynamics."

Drake and colleagues focused on "critical slowing down," or the loss of stability that occurs in a system as a tipping point is reached. This slowing down can result from pathogen evolution, changes in contact rates of infected individuals, and declines in vaccination. All these changes may affect the spread of a disease, but they often take place gradually and without much consequence until a tipping point is crossed.

Most data analysis methods are designed to characterize disease spread after the tipping point has already been crossed.

"We saw a need to improve the ways of measuring how well-controlled a disease is, which can be difficult to do in a very complex system, especially when we observe a small fraction of the true number of cases that occur," said Eamon O'Dea, a postdoctoral researcher in Drake's laboratory.

Примеры вопросов для беседы на иностранном языке по общебытовой / научной тематике:

- When did you graduate from the university? What university did you graduate from? What department did you study at? What courses did you like best? Why?
- Tell us about your master's thesis. Are you going to develop the same line of investigation?
- Why did you decide to take a postgraduate course? Why do you think you will succeed in a postgraduate course?

- What department are you going to be in? Who is the head of your department? Are there any distinguished scientists working at your department? What are the lines of investigation in your department?
- What area of scientific exploration have you chosen? What field do you do research in? What are your interests focused on?
- What problems does your work deal with? Why is the problem you are trying to solve of importance?
- Who is your prospective scientific adviser / research supervisor?
- Have you presented / delivered any paper to / at a seminar yet?
- What fundamental theories and methods of research do you apply? • Have you succeeded in obtaining any interesting results? • What are the most interesting results you've obtained so far?
- Are you often away / sent on business or study trips?
- When and what PhD exams do you still have to take?
- Are there any scientists in your family or among your relatives?
- What personal characteristics are necessary for success in your chosen field?
- What are your strengths and weaknesses?
- What leisure activities do you enjoy?
- Have you ever been abroad?