

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ  
Ульяновский государственный технический университет

# **Практика перевода**

методические указания для студентов направления «Лингвистика»

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В методических указаниях представлен материал для практических занятий по курсу профессионально-ориентированного перевода. В первом и втором разделе представлены задания для обучения технологии перевода, а в третьем разделе представлены тематические блоки для отработки навыков перевода в отдельных сферах.

Предназначены для студентов дневной формы обучения специальности «Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика» и направления «Лингвистика», а также студентов, изучающих переводоведение.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью дисциплины – получение базовых знаний в области современного переводоведения, необходимых для практического перевода и для объективного выбора и оценки переводческих решений, приемов и способа перевода

Цель курса: сформировать у студентов устойчивые практические умения и навыки письменного и устного перевода как с иностранного языка на русский, так и с русского языка на иностранный, достаточные для практической работы и дальнейшего самосовершенствования в качестве переводчиков в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

Общими требованиями к профессиональной компетенции переводчика, достигаемой в ходе изучения практического курса перевода являются:

- уметь осуществлять предпереводческий анализ текста, определять цель перевода, характер его рецепторов и тип переводимого текста;
- уметь выбрать общую стратегию перевода с учетом его цели и типа оригинала;
- уметь осуществлять письменный и устный перевод текстов, относящихся к различным сферам знаний;
- уметь использовать основные способы и приемы достижения смысловой, стилистической эквивалентности;
- уметь правильно оформлять текст перевода в соответствии с нормами языка перевода;
- уметь профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками, базами данных и другими источниками дополнительной информации.

В ходе практического курса профессионально ориентированного перевода отрабатываются способы преодоления при переводе дискурсивных, лексико-фразеологических, грамматических и стилистических трудностей текстов с учетом вида перевода, его целей и условий осуществления.

Программа специальной переводческой подготовки предусматривает две основные специализации перевода:

- общественно-политический;
- научно-технический.

Занятия состоят из анализа типичных приемов адекватного (полноценного) перевода текстов в сфере профессиональной коммуникации и их практического применения.

## **Раздел 1. Грамматические проблемы перевода**

### **1.1. Актуальное членение предложения. Учет межъязыковых различий в способах актуального членения предложения при переводе.**

#### **Упражнение 1.**

1. An informal meeting by the EU's culture ministers discussed the subject yesterday and they are expected to take it up again in Luxemburg in June.
2. While in 1992, 1,549 citizens from ex-Soviet republics were detained in connection with drug-related offences, in 1996, the number practically doubled, reaching 3,188 people.
3. A diploma is needed to apply to university or get a white-collar public-sector job.
4. Overseas students flock to UK universities to do research, but many are unhappy with the treatment they get.
5. On Monday, several hundred elderly demonstrators gathered on the outskirts of Moscow and briefly blocked the main highway to St. Petersburg; 12 were arrested.
6. A new Central Elections Commission, as well as regional and local commissions, must be appointed.
7. Last year, at least a quarter of the 40,000 or so Hungarian men eligible for conscriptions were let off on medical grounds; 95% of those called up last year in the rich Buda part of Budapest escaped serving.
8. A big push to accelerate European integration on law enforcement and immigration was mounted by EU interior and justice ministers yesterday. (the Financial Times, Feb.7, 97)
9. Japan can claim a long interest in robots. Clockwork dolls were developed in the 18th century to ferry cups between guests during tea ceremonies.
10. Iraq has been surveyed from space [by US spy satellites]. Its missile sites, its radar and signal intelligence facilities, its communication links, its chemical weapons and nuclear weapons facilities, its navy bases at Basra and Umm Qasr, its seven major military airfields, its two captured Kuwait airfields and Baghdad and Kuwait international airports have been measured and assessed.
11. Agents from Iran have been caught trying to obtain materials and technology in Britain to build nuclear weapons abroad, it emerged yesterday.
12. A spy camera set up to deter thieves and shoplifters has been stolen from Whitney Market Place.
13. A network of anti-corruption squads is being planned by chief constables as part of a national campaign against crooked officers.
14. Britain's first kerbside monitoring system to identify polluting vehicles instantly was set up yesterday on one of the busiest routs into London.

15. Violent youth gangs were a much-publicized problem in New-York City at the end of 1950s. A Youth Board was created by the city to try to stop their fights.
16. Traditionally, only the beginning of a sale or the end of a war could get the British population out on the streets en masse.
17. It was primarily because of these concessions to the Negro and white labor that the big capital came to hate Roosevelt so ruthlessly.
18. It was curiosity that first drove Jacques-Yves Cousteau underwater. It was his obsessive and intense delight with what he found that kept the rest of the world enraptured for more than 40 years until he died last week in Paris at the age of 87. (July 7, 1997)
19. A radical, not a revolutionary, Lloyd George disliked Bolshevism and would have given the Tsar asylum in Britain, it was George V who kept his cousin Nicholas out.
20. There [at the World Cup games in Japan] has been no sign of the hooliganism which scarred France 98. Thirteen English visitors have been arrested for ticket touting and passing counterfeit currency – but none for committing acts of violence. The competition’s overwhelmingly joyous, celebratory atmosphere, rather than the large number of Japanese police who are ever present, seems to explain why England’s often belligerent followers have behaved so well.
21. Six months after he spent six hours talking to Saddam Hussein in Baghdad and gained the release of 250 American hostages, Jesse Jackson has still not been interviewed by any major US television network.

## 1.2. Актуальное членение предложения. Изменение актанта при переводе.

### а) Подлежащее – фактическое обстоятельство места:

The shop took USD20 from her. – В магазине с нее взяли 20 долларов.

### б) Подлежащее – фактическое обстоятельство времени:

The early post-war years witnessed a reappraisal of values. – После войны произошла определенная переоценка ценностей.

### в) Подлежащее – фактическое обстоятельство цели или образа действия:

The avalanche destroyed several houses. – В результате схода лавины было разрушено несколько зданий.

The split of the Democratic party elected Lincoln. – По причине раскола в демократической партии президентом был избран Линкольн.

### г) Подлежащее – фактический объект:

This may have many reasons. – Тому может быть несколько причин.

These writers lacked social vision. – Этим писателям не хватало понимания того, что происходит в обществе.

## Упражнение 2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. (Anti-monetization) large rallies of pensioners in Kazan, Tver, Perm, Tomsk and Kaluga demanded the return of free transport rides, subsidized medicines and other benefits.
2. Greece doesn't permit stations to run commercials for toy guns, tanks and other instruments of war, and bars ads for all other toys between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
3. Each parent carries both a normal and a faulty version of the Fanconi gene, which meant they had a 25 percent chance of having an affected child with each pregnancy.
4. The present article is the synopsis of this report.
5. (Alcohol) traders should start preparing for the crackdown and get ready to part with their licenses now, for October and November 1998 will see "audits of wholesalers and retailers on a mass scale".
6. This has created a distorted economy that is out of sync with the earth's ecosystem — an economy that is destroying its natural support systems.
7. A reforestation program in South Korea, begun more than a generation ago, has blanketed the country's hills and mountains with trees.
8. Another nice little earner is the illegal oil trade.
9. Westminster last night saw a government in complete chaos, with the Prime Minister first trying to pass the buck, then taking it back, and actually making suggestions of incompetence by various ministers and their departments.
10. A severed telephone cable crippled long-distance phone service Friday to and from the New-York area, halted trading at some financial markets and from the

New-York area, halted trading at some financial markets and delayed hundreds of flights at East Coast airports.

11. With the end the Cold War, budgets for military research began to fall, killing some programs, curtailing others and creating a general sense of foreboding in the military-industrial complex.
12. The Gulf war has increased sales for all quality newspapers.
13. Failures to destroy Iraq's key military facilities ensure that an early invasion of Kuwait would be a highly risky venture.
14. Promoted in 1916, peace would have brought Russian troops home, saving a year of demoralizing war.
15. Surely any city which obliges McDonald's to close due to lack of patronage is an irreproachable candidate for canonization.
16. He was a superb tutor, though he never cared for graduate students. But he could always fill the largest lecture hall at the most inconvenient hour.
17. The desert is an ideal environment for the spy satellite to look down on. The low humidity and lack of clouds make for clear images.
18. By and large, the Kremlin's shortage of hard currency and eye-catching goods has deterred most governments from looking to Russia as a major trading partner.
19. Overcrowding in our prisons is not caused by a shortage of space, but by an abundance of prisoners. Building more prisons will no more reduce the crime rate than building more hospitals will reduce the number of road accidents.
20. Now the nation's (US) huge oil-import bills and smoggy air have revived interest in electronic vehicles, which emit no pollutants and can run on the juice from power plants burning American coal or natural gas.
21. His death at the height of his career robs medical statistics of one of the most talented exponents.
22. The Soviet rise of global power turned Vladivostok into the home of the mighty Pacific Fleet and a region into a sealed military camp.
23. Unexpectedly mild weather has made November gardening a greater pleasure than usual.
24. To have held down the second most important role in the government for so long makes Gordon Brown the most durable Chancellor since Lloyd George. His longevity in the job testifies to his great success at it. (the Observer, March 7, 2004)



### Упражнение 3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Подведены предварительные итоги выборов в Верховный совет республики.
2. Согласно опросам, наибольшие шансы на победу среди оставшихся 16 кандидатов имеет профессор Архангельского государственного технического университета Алексей Баринов.
3. К слову сказать, не только пенсионеры недовольны отменой социальных льгот. В некоторых регионах потеряли право бесплатного проезда в городском транспорте студенты, повсеместно лишились этой льготы (и не только этой) сотрудники милиции.
4. В 1994 году эта беда заботила 6%, а теперь лишь 2% респондентов.
5. Недавно закончилось международное тестирование по литературе подростков 15-ти лет, в котором приняли участие 250 тысяч человек из 41 страны.
6. При этом в 90-е годы в мире появились новые подходы к обучению иностранцев.
7. Специалисты Роспотребнадзора провели всероссийскую проверку школ и выяснили, что в 2004—2005 учебном году с грубыми нарушениями работает 221 российская школа.
8. В Краснодаре сотрудники городского полка ДПС задержали карманника, который орудовал в троллейбусах краевого центра.
9. Важным аспектом нового закона является борьба с так называемой «зонтичной» рекламой, в результате использования которой популярная марка водки, например, рекламируется под видом питьевой воды.

### 1.3. Номинализация (опредмечивание действий и процессов)

#### а) номинализация глагольного сказуемого

Contacts are being expanded. – Продолжается расширение контактов.

The course aims at mastering translating skills. – Целью курса является овладение навыками перевода.

Such a policy may ruin the company. – Подобная реакция может привести к разорению компании.

If these documents were published, it would have caused a lot of noise. – Опубликование этих документов вызвало бы большую шумиху.

#### б) номинализация определения при подлежащем

better working conditions – улучшение условий труда

higher wages – повышение зарплаты

shorter working hours – сокращение рабочего дня

growing indignation – рост негодования

delayed wages – задержка зарплаты

postponed talks – перенос переговоров

resumed talks – возобновление переговоров

lower income – снижение дохода(ов)

higher living standards – улучшение (повышение) уровня жизни

continued nuclear weapons tests – продолжение испытания ядерного оружия

longer term – продление срока

#### в) восстановление существительного при подлежащем

A treaty will promote closer cooperation. – Заключение (подписание) такого соглашения будет способствовать укреплению сотрудничества.

The referendum will be the first step on the way to reconciliation. – Проведение референдума явится (станет) первым шагом на пути к примирению конфликтующих сторон (здесь помимо прочего используем прием добавления)

The talks are still doubtful. – Проведение этих переговоров до сих пор находится под вопросом.

The humanitarian aid was stopped. – Оказание гуманитарной помощи было приостановлено.

### Упражнение 4. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. Investigators are now probing the disappearance of billions of dollars by graft and embezzlement that gutted the treasury, wiped out the savings of millions and destroyed the livelihoods of all but a politically connected elite.
2. He added that a document aimed at better control of the market has been prepared by the ministry and awaits final approval from the government.
3. Lower prices alone may not boost spending habits.
4. Thus there ought to be plenty of reasons to welcome the new economic reform plan approved by the government last week. By one count, this is the 14th such

programme since reform started in the late Soviet era. And it makes familiar reading. Many of the points make admirable common sense: improving the business environment, tougher bank regulation, and greater transparency of public finances.

5. Negotiations on these issues are not only desirable but absolutely necessary.
6. Increased taxes, soaring prices, reduced production and delayed wages considerably lowered the living standards.
7. The second half of the 15th century saw wars and conquests in Morocco and the colonization of Madeira and the Azores. These islands offer a pleasant climate and fertile land.
8. The postwar years have seen decisive advances in the study of primates such as chimpanzees and in discovery of fossils of our ancestors.
9. Paradoxically, the ending of the Cold War has not seen a reduction in either personnel or budget of the secret Intelligence Service.
10. Brittany's much-forgotten language is getting a new lease of life, as the first-ever Breton dictionary prepares to hit the shelves next year. Three years of research have produced 1,000 pages containing 10,000 words, a modest feat when compared to the Larousse French dictionary of 60,000 words.
11. Commonwealth leaders yesterday concluded their biannual summit with pledges covering topics from South Africa to Cyprus, from democracy to global trade, but with little clout behind the words. Five days of talking produced a 17-page communiqué.
12. The main block of the boarding school houses the boy's dormitories, dining rooms, common rooms and exercise room.
13. Built in 1933 as a memorial to Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who left a third of her fortune to beautify the city, the tower houses 3,691 square feet of murals that portray the life of 1930s California.
14. The Southeast of Turkey harbors a number of ancient and diverse languages brought in by the different people who, over thousands of years, settled in this area of mountains and wide open spaces.
15. Archeologists working in Israel's Nahal hemar cave, a Neolithic site south of Jerusalem, have found pieces of fabric that may be the earliest known of linen. The cave also has yielded what may be the oldest known samples of women baskets in the Middle East.
16. Britain counts only four industries in which it can still be ranked as of world class: chemical, aerospace, steel and pharmaceuticals.
17. Global warming will leave two billion people worldwide vulnerable to catastrophic flooding by 2050, scientists cautioned yesterday. Research from the United Nations University indicates that climate change? population growth,

sea-level rise and deforestation will double the number of people living in regions prone to floods.

18. A series of one-day strikes grounded most flights of Air France's domestic airlines, blocked shipping traffic in some French ports and slowed health services in public hospitals.
19. Though not widely loved, the prickly Mr Giuliani's success in improving life in the city has earned him the respect of most voters here.

**Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Характерной чертой нашего времени является усиление движения за чистоту окружающей среды.
2. Продолжение испытаний лазерного оружия нарушает договоренности по ограничению стратегических вооружений (SALT agreements).
3. Возникновение спора между западниками и славянофилами предопределено самим положением России.
4. Шахтеры требуют повышения заработной платы, сокращения рабочего дня и улучшения жилищных условий.
5. Осложнение ситуации на Кипре связано с новым поворотом в отношениях между этим островным государством и Турцией.
6. Развитие черной металлургии в Сибири идет с запада на восток.
7. В нашем плане также предусмотрено оказание бесплатных образовательных услуг.
8. Совершение преступления в нетрезвом состоянии только отягчает вину.
9. Созыв конференции планируется на июль 2008 года.
10. Он вряд ли может рассчитывать на предоставление займа.
11. В случае возникновения опасности звони по этому телефону.
12. В мою компетенцию входит только организация экскурсий.

#### 1.4. Членение высказывания при переводе.

a) **Complex Object**

She heard herself described as a middle-aged woman. – Она услышала, что ее называли пожилой женщиной.

b) **Complex Subject**

The delegation is reported to have left Moscow. – Сообщается, что делегация уже покинула Москву.

c) **Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели**

He ran faster to finish first. – Он побежал быстрее, чтобы прийти первым.

d) **Инфинитив в функции определения**

He is going to take part in the conference to be held in Moscow. – Он собирается принять участие в конференции, которая состоится в Москве.

The type of the manometer depends on the magnitude of pressure to be measured. – Тип манометра зависит от величины давления, которое необходимо измерить, которое необходимо измерить.

The things you see here are things to be seen and not to be spoken of. – Вещи, которые вы видите здесь, являются тем, что можно видеть, но о чем нельзя говорить.

e) **Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства последующего действия**

She woke up to find her husband gone. – Она проснулась и обнаружила, что ее муж уже ушел.

He arrived there to find that the last train had already left. – Он приехал на станцию и узнал, что последний поезд уже ушел.

f) **For-to-Infinitive construction**

I'm anxious for them to succeed. – Я хочу, чтобы у них все получилось.

There is an urgent need for someone to tackle this problem. – Крайне необходимо, чтобы хоть кто-нибудь разрешил эту проблему.

g) **Абсолютные конструкции**

It being Sunday, there was no one in the office. – Так как была суббота, в офисе никого не было.

The fuel exhausted, the engine stopped. – Машина заглохла, так как кончился бензин.

Tom began to answer his lesson, Mrs Gladstone watching him closely. – Том начал отвечать свой урок, причем миссис Гладстоун не сводила с него глаз.

It was pretty depressing out in the street, with a gusty wind throwing handfuls of light drizzle in your face. – На улице было весьма мрачно. Налетавший ветер швырял в лицо пригоршни мелких дождевых капель.

After 70 years with an almost unchanged corporate structure, the industry has seen 4 major mergers. – В течение 70 лет корпоративная структура в данной отрасли оставалась практически неизменной, однако за послед нее время произошло четыре слияния компаний.

**h) Высказывания, содержащие оговорки типа if any (эллиптические конструкции)**

It was a situation of a delicacy to be tactfully approached – if at all. – Возникшая ситуация была настолько деликатной, что если и браться за ее разрешение, то делать это надо очень тактично.

If anything, the membership in Congress ought to be reduced to four hundred or less. – Если уж менять количественный состав конгресса, то в сторону его уменьшения, оставив не более четырехсот представителей, а то и меньше.

If considered from this point of view, the problem takes on a new aspect. – Если рассматривать проблему с этой точки зрения, то она приобретает (принимает) иной характер.

**Упражнение 6. Переведите следующие предложения с английского языка:**

1. So with the lamps all put out, the moon sunk and a thin rain drumming on the roof, a downpouring of immense darkness began. (*Virginia Wolf "To the Lighthouse"*)
2. The best part having been given to another actor, Josh felt unwilling to continue his involvement in the show.
3. We are dividing up the grant according to need, the largest amount being given to the homeless.
4. Only the Russian Bolsheviks opposed the war consistently with the left-wing socialists in many countries also offering various degrees of resistance.
5. Her project completed, Hilary left the team.
6. With heavy seas in the North Atlantic, fishing boats stay in harbour.
7. Paintings by old masters realized £702,190 at a sale in London, with two Rembrandts accounting for £278,000 of the total.
8. The sellers offered the buyers 5,000 tons of oil, delivery to be made in October.
9. With hundreds of teachers in Detroit being threatened with layoffs, and with thousands of others around the country set to lose their jobs this fall, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) membership is probing new ways of financing public education in order to solve this crisis.

**Упражнение 7. Переведите следующие предложения с английского языка:**

1. If anything, it will be in their interests to follow this course.
2. Other researchers, however, remained adamant that there are few if any gender differences in management.
3. When a hearing is finished, the committee decides what report, if any, it will make to the House on the measure.
4. Though this thesis sounds admirably democratic in principle, most people believe that it would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to attain unity and real democracy.

5. Of course, interpreting, if more spectacular, is not the only aspect of linguistic activity in the international sphere. Whatever the length of the discourse, a good interpreter never asks the orator to stop in order to enable him to render it bit by bit. Some orators have been known to speak for over an hour non-stop. Interpretations, of course, are actually somewhat shorter than original speeches, but even then, this represents tremendous effort.
6. If anything, it would be to the advantage of this country to pursue an independent policy
7. Over a period I have asked my bronchial friends who smoke, what advice, if any, their doctor has given them in this matter.
8. The universities have shown few if any signs of a willingness to change.
9. Brian rarely, if ever, goes to bed before 3 am.
10. Their policies have changed little, if at all, since the last election.
11. Her needs are just as important as yours, if not more so.
12. The snow was now two feet deep, making it difficult, if not impossible, to get the car out.
13. It's a really fast car, if a little expensive.
14. Use live natural yoghurt, full-fat if possible. It's warm enough here in London. A little too warm, if anything.
15. Given that the patients have some disabilities, we still try to enable them to be as independent as possible.
16. Given the number of people we invited, I'm surprised so few came.
17. Nine veterans of the Soviet effort to clean up the Chernobyl nuclear disaster site entered the seventh day Tuesday of a hunger strike called to dramatize their demand for their health compensation payments to be raised to reflect the cost of living.
18. Airbus showed off its giant A380, a double-decked behemoth that could revolutionize long-haul flying, at a lavish ceremony Tuesday with European leaders gathered for the first official look at the world's largest passenger plane.
19. A demonstration of 500 hungry teachers, parents and students in Birmingham yesterday demanded that the council withdrew its £3 million cuts in education.
20. Hiroshima, 680 kilometers southwest of Tokyo, was hit hardest today when the magnitude 6.4 quake struck at 3:28 p.m. local time, but it rattled windows as far away as South Korea.

**Упражнение 8. Переведите следующие предложения с английского языка:**

1. While there does not appear to be any immediate threat to financial stability in the country, the rate of inflation will depend on the monetary and exchange rate policy. (FT)

2. With so many wounds to lick and decisions to make, it might be reasonable to expect everyone to take a month off just to map strategy. (Wall Street Journal)
3. Misleading military briefings eroded Washington's credibility during the Vietnam War. Yet since then, the Pentagon has continued to try to manage combat information even during the military success of the Gulf War. (International Herald Tribune)
4. The recently elected Afghan president Hamid Karzai will want to convince rural Afghans that democracy is, after all, worth a day off from their fields to come to the polls. (Business Week)
5. The dollar gained 2 roubles to close at 29.60.
6. The EU offered to cut significantly the production of oilseeds only to see every effort rejected by the American agriculture secretary.
7. The president will appoint governors to be later confirm by regional legislatures.
8. God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, courage to change the things I can and wisdom to always tell the difference. (Kurt Vonnegut)
9. The IMF managing director wrote recently that the fund could not lend money to inflation-wracked Russia only to see it leave the country.
10. The Rwanda's rulers had little reason to love the UN that stood idly by while more than 800,000 people were massacred four years ago.
11. Traders looking for reasons to sell the dollar had plenty to choose from Friday.
12. Lukoil is one of a number of Russian groups to have contracts in Iraq.
13. The government hopes that the changes, yet to be detailed, will encourage investors to invest in renewable energy schemes.
14. A top student in his homeland, he spent eight exciting years at Cambridge University where he was the first Nigerian to be elected as a research fellow.
15. If the Security Council permanent members are to live up to their responsibilities, they must be prepared to put their forces at the UN's disposal.
16. Americans are said to be a sleep-deprived people, and teenagers are the worst of the lot.
17. Tens of millions of industrial workers are struggling for laws that would allow them to bargain collectively.
18. If you are running a growth company, you have to expect people to come up, put up their hands and say, "I can't take it any longer."
19. A wiser course would be for Washington to try with Iran what it did with North Korea – coax it into curbing its nuclear program.
20. Some advisers suggest that the next elections provide an opportunity for Hillary Clinton to make a triumphant return to the White House.



### 1.5. Объединение высказываний при переводе.

**a) Наличие тесной смысловой связи между двумя высказываниями**

Demand for oil is 12 percent higher than it was a decade ago. Gas demand is 30 percent higher. – За последнее десятилетие спрос на нефть и газ увеличился на 12 и 30 процентов соответственно.

Yet at the moment consumers and government seem to be in denial. They refuse to accept their own responsibility. – Однако и потребители, и правительство, судя по всему, не готовы нести свою долю ответственности.

**b) Свертывание придаточного предложения в словосочетание с отглагольным существительным**

There are many things we do not know. – Многого нам не известно.

The United States entered the war April 16, 1917, two-and-one-half years after the hostilities began. – Соединенные Штаты вступили в войну 16 апреля 1917 года, спустя два с половиной года после начала боевых действий.

When all the mergers are completed, the four largest companies will account for no more than 12 percent of world oil supply. – Даже после завершения слияний на долю четырех крупнейших компаний будет приходиться лишь 12 процентов мировых поставок нефти.

### Упражнение 9. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. Former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said Tuesday that Russians must do their utmost to preserve democracy, and he criticized a number of President Vladimir Putin's policies as a step backward, in some of his sharpest words yet about Putin.
2. At the age of 44, childless and single after the death of her long-term partner, Sarah had given up hope of being a mother. But tomorrow, the part-time teacher from south London will meet Louise — the one-year-old child she is about to adopt.
3. Many of the children brought in the shelters suffer from disease. Tuberculosis is common, and AIDS is becoming a concern, said Groton.
4. Throughout Russia 250,000 people took to the streets to voice their disdain — in some cases their support — for the reforms, which are intended to replace Soviet-era benefits with cash payments.

### Упражнение 10. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. В июле Аналитический центр Юрия Левады поинтересовался у россиян: «Что в настоящее время больше всего осложняет жизнь вашей семьи?» В репрезентативном опросе приняли участие 2108 жителей различных регионов нашей страны. Выяснилось, что больше всего граждане обеспокоены низкими зарплатами и нехваткой денег. Эта проблема занимает умы 69% опрошенных. В 1994 году она также стояла на первом месте: тогда недостаток средств волновал 68% респондентов.

2. Начало 2005-го, объявленного в Удмуртии Годом пожилых людей, ознаменовалось митингом протеста пенсионеров с требованием отмены закона о монетизации льгот. Вчера утром в центре Ижевска возле памятника Ленину собрались свыше тысячи пожилых людей. Организаторами акции выступили местные коммунисты.
3. В среднем по России 20% семей давали или готовы дать взятку при поступлении детей в учебные заведения. Об этом в четверг на конференции «Экономика системы образования: результаты второго года мониторинга» сообщил ректор университета Высшая Школа экономики Ярослав Кузьминов.
4. Вчера очередной митинг прошел в Красногорском районе Московской области: около 300 пенсионеров, требующих возвращения льгот, перекрывали Волоколамское шоссе. Этот район ближнего Подмосковья находится не так далеко от знаменитого Рублевского шоссе с его элитными поселками, где обитает в том числе и политическая элита — московская и федеральная.

**Упражнение 11. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.**

1. A recent national survey of 107,804 adults by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that more than two-thirds of Americans — 64 percent of men and 78 percent of women — are either dieting to lose weight or watching what they eat to prevent themselves from gaining weight.
2. Autumn in Azerbaijan, and the sun is still hot enough in Baku for the walkers to choose the shady side of the street.
3. The contents of the treaty have been recently published, it being no longer necessary to keep them secret.
4. The peaceful demonstration at the big Ford plant in Dearborn was broken up, with four workers killed and fifty wounded.
5. Only the Russian Bolsheviks opposed the war consistently with the left-wing socialists in many countries also offering various degrees of resistance.
6. Being remarkably fine and agreeable in their manners, Oliver thought them very nice girls indeed.
7. As the hunger marchers moved along Pennsylvania Avenue they were flanked by two solid rows of policemen, most of them club in hand.
8. We sped northward with the high Rocky Mountains peaks far off to the West.
9. We had two enemy agents arrested, whose role was to create panic by spreading false rumours about the approach of the Germans.
10. In World War II Great Britain lost about 350,000 killed and missing and had her towns and factories blitzed.
11. These speeches were designed to obscure the issues by inflaming public opinion and stampeding Congress into repressive action.

12. The General Executive cannot give his mind to every detail of factory management, but he can get the things done.
13. No suitable opportunity offering, he was dragooned by family and friends into an assistant-professorship at Harvard.
14. The Tory government would have the British people believe that the US missiles would strengthen the country's security.
15. The fear of lightning is a particularly distressing infirmity for the reason that it takes the sand out of a person to an extent which no other fear can, and it can't be shamed out of a person.

## 1.6. Атрибутивные группы.

### Упражнение 12. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. President Chirac prepared yesterday to fly to France's Mururoa nuclear test atoll in the Pacific.
2. I believe that TV is the least effective war reporting media because it presents images rather than a whole story.
3. Worried councilors in North Wales have called a public meeting to discuss the extent of radioactive pollution from Sellafield along the coast. The meeting was called by Gwynned county council's public protection committee after councilors heard reports of the high risk of radioactivity in the Irish sea.
4. The Evening Star's aggressive salesmen gobbled up more than half of the burgeoning metropolitan area's lucrative newspaper advertising market.
5. Scepticism is growing in Europe over the feasibility of meeting the Soviet Union's huge food aid request, given disarray in the economy and the transfer of power to the republics.
6. His school draws about 600 day pupils from 13 villages. Many of his boarders are service children, sometime two of the same family. Their costs are covered by the Ministry of Defense's boarding school allowances.
7. The British Pest Control Association warned in a report that pests carried a "devastating range of diseases", but hospital pest control budgets were being squeezed.
8. A crisis meeting is being held in London next Monday between secretaries of the printing trade unions and the proprietors of the Daily Sketch.
9. A Government bid to attract more fast-spending foreign tourists to Britain by improving hotels was revealed in the Commons yesterday in the second day of the four-day Budge debate. A new countrywide scheme of grants for hotel extensions and improvements was announced.
10. A local election abstention rate has always been high.
11. A dozen states urged the Environmental Protection Agency to require tougher tailpipe emission rules and use of low-sulfur gasoline nationwide.
12. Tommy Morrison, the former World Boxing Organization heavyweight champion, scored a unanimous points win over Sherman Griffin in Tulsa on Tuesday night.
13. Democrats said Bush has a far weaker hand on the economy than the job-growth figures would suggest. They said that stagnant wages for many workers, rising health care and school tuition costs, the loss of jobs to other countries and other factors have left many middle-class families squeezed.
14. Britons like to think of themselves as plucky individualists, resistant to authoritarianism both foreign and domestic. It's a self-image that is becoming

increasingly difficult to sustain. This week, David Blunkett, the home secretary, unveiled a draft bill that, if enacted, would create the most ambitious and intrusive national identity card scheme in Europe. (the Economist, May 1, 2004)

15. The world's first electricity-generating rubbish incinerator was built in Britain, in Oldham, in 1895.
16. Denmark's first quarter current account balance of payments surplus declined to Dkr 7.2 bn from Dkr 8.39 bn in the same period last year.
17. The startling fact about Mr Yeltsin's firings and hirings is that even now nobody is quite sure what was behind them. Russians may be the world's biggest conspiracy theorists, which is hardly surprising for a nation in which political intrigue is an art form. (N.Y.T., April 5, 1998)
18. The judge's face wore his usual I-knew-they-were-guilty-all-along expression.
19. From the bleak "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" (1969) to the man-against-nature-and-human-nature "Jeremiah Johnson" (1972) to the marvelously funny "Tootsie" (1982) or the majestic "Out of Africa" (1985), Pollack has directed intelligent, well-made movies that spear to a wide, international audience without pandering.
20. Watching Tebbit as television interviewer always have a certain edge-of-the-seat feeling.
21. The resigning heat of partisanship seemed in fact to make the combatants lose sight of how bridgeable their remaining differences of policy are, even of the heart-of-the-matter issue of individual income tax.
22. Even as its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temps. This disposable work force is the most important trend in American business today, and it is fundamentally changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive while avoiding the vagaries of market cycles and the growing burdens imposed by employment rules, health-care costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of significance that came from being a loyal employee.
23. The U.S. is flexing its economic muscle to round up political support and generate United Nations votes – both of which it needs for its impending war on Iraq. The political lobbying, according to one Third World diplomat, is not taking place at the U.N., but at various capitals where Washington is applying pressure for votes in its favour.

## Раздел 2. Лексические проблемы перевода

**2.1. Конкретизация** – лексико-семантическая замена единицы исходного языка, имеющей более широкое значение, единицей переводящего языка с более узким значением. Любое, казалось бы, хорошо знакомое, слово в зависимости от контекста (и от того, в каком словосочетании оно встречается) может иметь совсем иное значение.

Пример:	the interests of the community	интересы общества
	black community	негритянское население
	financial (business) community	финансовые (деловые) круги
	technological community	техническое сотрудничество
	community of interests	общность интересов
	European Economic Community	Европейское экономическое сообщество

### Упражнение 13. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. The college has excellent research **facilities**.
2. The phone is equipped with a call-back facility.
3. There was also fierce local opposition in June to plans to build the world's largest nuclear waste facility near Krasnoyarsk.
4. The hotel has its own pool and leisure facilities.
5. Excuse me, I have to use the facilities.
6. The company is ready to meet the **challenges** of the next few years.
7. I relish the challenge of rebuilding the club.
8. I like the challenge of learning new things.
9. In grade school, Clint was a real challenge to all of his teachers.
10. The president faces a strong challenge from nationalists.
11. Billboard companies say they will challenge the new law in court.
12. Many doctors have challenged the accuracy of his findings.
13. I'm really at my best when I'm challenged.
14. Its **performance** on mountain roads was impressive.
15. The new program will better evaluate the performance of students and teachers.
16. Targets may be set for any parameter that can be measured as the project proceeds, such as cost, time and performance.
17. Three criteria have been chosen, attempting to measure the most important attributes of company performance over the year.
18. As an employee, his **record** is outstanding.
19. The department has a long record of high achievement.
20. It (HMA) has a great track record of managing hospitals.
21. The industry's record on conservation is not very impressive.
22. Lawrence promised full **commitment** in his drive to make Santa Barbara College the most successful school in the region.
23. Many parents do not get involved in schools because they have too many other commitments.
24. Thanks to your energy and commitment, the fundraiser was a great success.

25. The US President expressed America's commitment to Africa's economic development.
26. The governor has a strong commitment to creating jobs in the state.
27. A very high percentage of small businesses **fail** within their first year.
28. Across the state, corn crops failed due to the drought.
29. If your marriage fails, it can be difficult to make a new start in life.
30. The banks have **committed** themselves to boosting profits by slashing costs.

**Упражнение 14. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Если бы молдоване и приднестровцы воспользовались наработками западных экспертов, они сумели бы продвинуться на шаг вперед.
2. Россия обладает хорошей школой и наработками в сфере высоких технологий.
3. Эффективность Кириенко как представителя президента связана с тем, что он остается ярким публичным политиком.
4. Вот яркий пример того, как не нужно себя вести.
5. У патриотов сегодня имеются яркие идеологи, умело сочетающие экономику и политику.
6. Тесные экономические связи Европы с Россией открыли бы перспективу создания огромного рыночного пространства.
7. В перспективе такой закон понадобится.
8. Это очень перспективное направление для нашего сотрудничества.
9. Речь идет о перспективных нефтяных площадях.
10. Мне нужно что-нибудь принять от головной боли.
11. Профессор все-таки принял предложение прочесть курс лекций.
12. Простите, я принял вас за знакомого.
13. Полковник Сергеев принял командование дивизией.
14. В книге излагаются основные положения гегелевской философии.
15. На днях были разработаны положения договора.
16. Положение в стране просто катастрофическое.
17. Работы по подъему затонувшего корабля начались раннею весной.
18. На рассвете альпинисты начали подъем на гору.
19. Я сунул ему сотню, чтобы он меня пропустил.
20. Мне так надоело каждый день по три часа добираться до работы, что я решила снять квартиру рядом со своим офисом.

## 2.2. Генерализация

"He visits me practically every weekend." – «Он ездит ко мне почти каждую неделю».

"He showed us his old beat-up Navajo blanket." – «Он показал нам свое потрепанное индейское одеяльце».

I saw a man 6 feet 2 inches tall. – Я увидел высокого парня.

### Упражнение 15. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Then this girl gets killed, because she's always speeding.
2. "Who won the game?" I said. "It's only the half."
3. Jane used to drive to market with her mother in their La Salle convertible.
4. She closed the bathroom door behind her, sat on the edge of the bathtub, and smoked a Virginia Slim.
5. The pizza was from Domino's, not some leathery slab of cheese someone threw in a microwave, but a real pizza Doreen had probably paid for.
6. Did you guys have a little meeting with Judge Roosevelt this morning?
7. It'll be more than a headache, I promise. [...] I'll notify the Equal Employment Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the IRS, OS HA, and anybody else who might be interested. I'll make you lose sleep, Chester. You'll wish a thousand times you hadn't fired my client.
8. Mark looked at her without blinking for a long minute, and convinced himself she could be trusted.
9. He weighed somewhere between three and four hundred pounds, and wore the same outfit every day – black suit, white cotton shirt, and a bow tie which he tied himself and did so poorly.



### 2.3. Модуляция (смысловое развитие)

"U.S. public opinion has always been against using American flesh and blood in any wars." – «Общественное мнение США всегда было против использования американских солдат в каких-либо войнах».

"I gave the horse his head." – «Я отпустил поводья».

"I don't blame them." – «Я их понимаю».

"He always made you say everything twice." – «Он всегда переспрашивал».

#### Упражнение 16.

1. Это камешки в мой огород?
2. Ой, это еще вилами на воде написано.
3. А он и в ус не дуется.
4. У нас у всех рыльце в пушку.
5. А он все с жиру бесится.
6. Хрен редьки не слаще.
7. Она носится с ним как с писаной торбой.
8. Ой, все, у меня ум за разум заходит.
9. Я ему про Фому, а он мне про Ерему.
10. Этот номер не пройдет.

#### Упражнение 17. Translate the following text, noting metonymy:

What I like most about England is the civilized quality of living there, the comfort and convenience of the public transport, the English pubs, and the milk and the newspapers delivered to your door. I still remember roast Angus, and a wine bar in the Strand where we used to go every Wednesday to eat Stilton. There are values which must be preserved if England becomes continental — and this is quite likely, when we get our cooking from Paris, our politics from Moscow, and our morals from Cairo. As soon as we stop to cite John Ruskin, to tune Lennon and McCartney, to role-play Shakespeare and to trust in Time, we are the lost nation to nowhere.

## 2.4. Антонимический перевод

"Nothing changed in my home town." – «Все осталось прежним в моем родном городе».

Не кладите трубку, пожалуйста! – Hang on, please!

Не ходите по газонам! – Keep off the grass!

На солнце лежать нельзя! – Stay out of the sun!

Посторонним вход воспрещен. – Staff only.

К двери не прислоняться! – Keep clear of the door!

Не иметь себе равных – To be second to none

Не придавать (придать) значения – To overlook

Не содержать – To be free of

Не уступать – To be as good as

Не требовать объяснения – To be self-explanatory

Не отставать – To keep up/pace with

Не поддаваться воздействию – To be immune to

Не принимать во внимание – To disregard/discount

Нелишне напомнить, что дискуссии подобного рода создают опасный прецедент. – It should be recalled that such discussions create a dangerous precedent.

Не менее важно соблюдать уже подписанные договоры. – It is just as important to comply with treaties already signed.

### Упражнение 18. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. He is no linguist.
2. No two international problems are alike.
3. It was not until he has read for several days that he came upon a story that quickened his pulse.
4. M. Yoshoto scarcely lowered his Japanese newspaper to listen to my story, but M-me Yoshoto seemed responsive, or, at least, not unresponsive.
5. I don't at all disbelieve you.
6. They passed no village bigger than a hamlet and no inn better than an alehouse, but Harry was urgent to stop at one of them and seek better horses.
7. If ever you are anywhere in the province of Bourgogne, don't fail to visit the inn called "At the Sign of the Reine Pedoque".
8. "A Forsyte," replied young Jolyon, "is not an uncommon animal.
9. " It is not unlike me that in heading toward the West I should travel east.
10. Style is a matter of which a foreigner, even though he knows the language pretty well, can be but an uncertain judge: the finer points, the music, the aptness, the rhythm, can hardly fail to escape him.
11. Reggie was no stranger to the apartment.
12. The thumb never left his mouth.
13. Reggie wondered if the poor child had ever left Memphis.
14. I don't completely distrust them.
15. At some point, about halfway to the jet, Mark stopped.
16. He was a tough little kid, raised on the streets and wise beyond his years.

**Упражнение 19. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. У вас не найдется карандаша?
2. Вы не подскажете, как пройти до автобусной остановки?
3. Наши деловые партнеры не случайно включили этот момент в контракт.
4. Ни для кого не секрет, что она его любовница.
5. Не одному поколению эмигрантов пришлось приспособливаться к американскому образу жизни.
6. Я не раз говорил вам, что мы этого не сделаем.
7. Нельзя не видеть сложности этой проблемы.
8. Мы не можем не обращать внимания на этот вопрос.
9. Спад цен на эти акции — неприятный момент для нашей компании.
10. Для него эти факты оказались весьма неприятными.
11. Многие рассказы этого автора, по-моему, очень даже ничего.

## 2.5. Ложные друзья переводчика.

**Упражнение 20. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратите внимание на псевдоинтернациональные слова.**

1. Democrats are targeting a year-long gap in President Bush's Vietnam-era national guard duty as John Kerry, the decorated war veteran, strengthens his lead in the race to win the party's presidential nomination.
2. After sacking virtually every liberal remaining in the cabinet, announcing the budgetary decrees that promise an end to the policy of fiscal austerity and crushing a terrorist attack in Dagestan with an embarrassing show of brutality, Yeltsin could hardly feel certain of Washington's reaction (Moscow Times).
3. The President's tour to the flood-stricken areas dramatized the fact that the terrible tragedy presented, in the first place, the federal problem.
4. The heaviest blow the atom bomb fanatics got, however, came with the dramatic announcement that the Russians also have got the bomb.
5. The institute took me, already a middle aged man devoid of academic credentials, substantially on faith, gambling on the existence of scholarly capacities that remained to be demonstrated.
6. His purpose, Keys said, was to force the electorate to address his arguments about abortion and the family.
7. The developing world must agree to adopt the same manner of commitments which would begin during the same compliance period as the developed world, in as aggressive and effective schedule as possible.
8. The level of unemployment among young people is one of the greatest challenges facing the country today.
9. Life is a struggle for the vertically challenged: being short is not just a physical attribute; it is a way of life.
10. Giddens is often described by colleagues as 'clever' or 'ambitious' – a backhanded compliment in the staid world of British academe.
11. China has come to appreciate that WTO entry is not a one-time deal, but rather a long-term commitment to a pervasive system of rules and transparency.
12. There are doubts that the Russian government could deliver on its tough austerity package.
13. President Carter advised his Cabinet that he expected to resolve the remaining disarmament differences personally with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.
14. Public disclosure of murky events, however embarrassing, is essential.
15. The strategy in Poland for Philip Morris is to encourage customers to buy more expensive American brands.

16. Many Italian parents discourage their children from working while at university because it may give the impression that they are needy.
17. English spelling and pronunciation are capricious and frustrating for non-native speakers.
18. из выступления Билла Гейтса (опубликовано в журнале Fortune): I was lucky enough when I was quite young to have an exposure to computers...
19. Kremlin funding for social services is sparse, and much of the burden falls on cash-poor and often corrupt local governments
20. With the collapse of communism, virtually every country has the same "hardware." That is, they have all adopted free market capitalism to one degree or another. But where they differ is the "software " — the institutions of governance, be they regulatory bodies, a watchdog press, or uncorrupted courts, civil service, parliaments and police.
21. America's initial commitment to Indochina in 1950 established the pattern for its future involvement (Henry Kissinger).
22. Scarborough is a fine resort, with a dramatic setting, fresh sea food and bracing air.
23. Economic growth had little impact on social and cultural behavior in Kenya, but the modern medicine was cutting back the death rate rather dramatically, especially among babies and young children.
24. While bin Laden had not admitted responsibility for September 11 bombings, his extravagant praise for the perpetrators leaves little doubt of his complicity.
25. In 1401, the unhappy city [Baghdad], always prone to disasters, suffered another huge one: Temur-Lenk, or (as Westerners called him) Tamerlane. This Turkic tribal leader from the vicinity of Samarkand was not himself a Mongol, though he admired and emulated the Mongols. He was a devout Muslim, a student of Koran, one of the best chess players of his day, and a remorseless general whose cruelty shocked even the troops he led.
26. Public houses could stay open for 36 hours at new year under government plans to make permanent schemes that were tested over New Year's Eve in 1999 and 2001. The proposal would allow landlords to open between 11am on New Year's Eve and 11pm on New Year's Day.
27. There are scholars aplenty in Washington all packed away in think tanks like Brookings and the American Enterprise Institute, hard at work on social science projects that will undoubtedly have practical applications.
28. Japanese are the people who are existing in air so foul, on waters so polluted, in cities so choked and slurbs so ugly that by comparison the New York – Washington corridor looks almost like a planned development.

## **2.6. Перевод реалий (прецизионной информации).**

**Упражнение 21. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на прецизионную информацию.**

1. Churchill did not cause the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe: that was unstoppable once the German army was crushed. Churchill was not larger than the historical forces he confronted. The sea was not Canute's fault.
2. The myth of clean-cut GIs fighting clean John Wayne-esque wars died on March 16, 1968, when Lieut. William Calley and members of Charlie Company ran amok in the Vietnamese village of My Lai, slaughtering more than 500 unarmed civilians, mostly elderly people, women and children.
3. Once a year the Lord Mayor of London invites top financiers to the "City Banquet" at Mansion House, his official home. It is one of many opulent functions hosted by a Gilbert-and-Sullivan-sounding figure whose grand title harks back to the middle ages, when the Lord Mayor really did run the capital rather than act as honorific salesman for its financial centre.
4. It would be Pollyanna-ish to conclude from anecdotes that America is about to cure its oldest illnesses. A fatalistic acceptance of high crime rates has been embedded in the national psyche; America seems to regard it with despair as a price of economic success.
5. The great restaurant boom that began in the nineties but fizzled out at the beginning of the new millennium has exploded all over again. Overnight, the meatpacking district has blown up into a chaotic gastronomic version of Bourbon Street. Grand old French restaurants have been replaced by baroque new corporate venues, extravagant wine bars, and Pan-Asian food places as big as bus depots. (New York, Jan. 3, 2005)
6. After the death of Charles I in 1649 puritanical attitudes to the visual arts did not favour the development of architecture and the destruction, begun under Henry VIII, was renewed during and after Civil War (1642-1646). Whatever the merits of government under Cromwell, it was a sad period for architecture.
7. Animals also throw up historical «what-ifs». What if Richard III had traded his kingdom for a horse, Dick Whittington not been so bounteous with his cat, or Catherine the Great been less pony crazy? In the multimedia age pets can win the ultimate prizes and emerge as global megastars. The orbit of Sputniks dog, Laika, made him the fantasy comrade of the worlds youth.

**Упражнение 22. Переведите на русский язык следующий текст, обращая внимание на прецизионную информацию.**

THE KING IS DEAD (The Times, FEB 06, 2002)

Accession is the defining moment of monarchy. In centuries past, there would be no more dangerous moment for a Royal House than when the Crown passed from one Sovereign to another. The succession was often contested or the new monarch placed on a period of probation. What may be thought of now as the «normal» course

of history – an adult son following directly on from his father – was, in fact, far from common.

When Henry VIII succeeded Henry VII in 1509, it was the first smooth transfer of this kind since Henry V took over from Henry IV 96 years earlier. The trick would not be repeated for 116 years, until Charles I assumed the throne from James I in 1625. A further 102 years elapsed before George II replaced George I, his late father, in 1727. Succession is not a comfortable business.

This is not just ancient history. Two of the most sudden, even shocking, successions have been the two most recent. The events that were to prompt the Abdication of Edward VIII emerged very swiftly, largely in secret, in 1936 and were almost devastating to the monarchy as institution. The death of George VI 50 years ago today was unanticipated even though he had been in poor health for some time. His doctors believed that he was recovering from his operation and his daughter had departed for Africa. As *The Times* commented on February 7, 1952 - in a remarkable piece of newspaper history which we will reprint tomorrow – “a deep sorrow has fallen on all the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire”.

That sorrow and surprise were real. George VI died just after his 56th birthday. This not only seems premature today but was exceptionally young by the standards of British monarchs. If he had survived to the age that his elder brother eventually reached, the current Queen would not have come to her duties until the 1970s. The last monarch to have died even younger was Queen Anne, at 49, 238 years earlier. She was unwell all of her life, so much so that Parliament felt obliged to provide for the succession, via the Act of Settlement, before she even acquired the title. But she did outperform the average life expectancy of her subjects. George VI became the first monarch not to reach that standard since Edward VI, the boy King, who died in 1553.

**Упражнение 23. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на цитаты и крылатые слова.**

1. As he travelled through south-eastern Europe, America’s president met both adulation and derision. It was the best of trips; it was the worst of trips; but mainly the best. Ethnic-Albanian teenagers in Kosovo hailed Clinton as “the father of the world.” In Athens, where people called him planitarchis (master of the planet), protesters responded to his visit by trashing the city centre – but a more respectable audience cheered loudly when he acknowledged that America wronged Greece in the past. (the Economist, Nov. 27, 1999)
2. The enmity between Gordon Brown and Alan Milburn dates back to Labour’s opposition years and, according to one well-placed MP who was only half-joking yesterday, both would prefer to bury the hatchet in each other than in the ground. (the Guardian, Sept. 7, 2004)
3. In the riddle wrapped in the mystery inside the enigma that is the British constitution, power obeys a sort of uncertainty principle. Even if you can work it

out where it is, you cannot work out what direction it is moving in. (the Economist, July 25, 1998)

4. Rather than frighten people about unwanted aliens queuing up to turn the green and pleasant land into a “foreign country,” Tories should welcome immigrants (and not just “asylum-seekers”) with the get up and go to come over and do well. (Financial Times, May 12, 2001)
5. It is a truth universally acknowledged that a planet as near our Earth as Mars is in need of little green men to live on it and visit us. Ever since mankind realised that the stars that filled the night skies were an indefinite number of other planets, suns and galaxies, the belief that we are the only intelligent life form in that empty, spinning universe has made us feel a little lonely. (the Times, Dec. 6, 2002)
6. Russia’s central bank is not handling the situation well. It is shrugging off the fall in rouble, arguing that it does not reflect economic fundamentals. Two points. First, the Russian authorities’ assessment of the country’s economic fundamentals may well not accord with those who might be thinking of putting their money where the central bank’s mouth is. (the Guardian, Sept. 3, 1999)
7. Thanks to the Customs and Excise traders can submit VAT returns electronically – but in practice only 2,500 out of 1.65 million eligible firms have done so. You can take the horse to the computer but you can’t make it sync. (the Guardian, Dec. 14, 2002)

**Упражнение 24. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.**

1. With the world’s tallest building, a man-made archipelago in the shape of the world and, coming soon, an indoor ski resort in the desert, Dubai is famous for its follies.
2. American counter-terrorism work, mostly in collaboration with local militias and the Ethiopian secret service, has gone some way to identifying extreme Islamists inside Somalia.
3. Once a decade or so, economists ask whether the dollar’s reign as the world’s number one currency might be at the start of a slow decline. These musings usually coincide with a fall in the dollar’s value.
4. The energy released by a hurricane can exceed the energy consumption of the human race for a whole year, and even an average tornado has a power similar to that of a large power station.
5. Rather than reduce to boost saving directly, America should reduce the huge subsidies its tax system offers to anyone buying a house, which along with low interest rates have helped to fuel America’s recent love affair with property.
6. Medical discoveries often excite great hopes – and stem cells are not exception. They can transform themselves into other types of tissue, such as skin or nerve cells. This opens a possibility that they might be used to repair damage done by disease. As a result, stem cells have been credited with almost miraculous



healing potential, offering the possibility to treating disorders from diabetes to damaged spinal cords.

7. While some American states, notably California, have pressed ahead with stem-cell research, the federal government maintains a tight policy on embryonic stem cells – which have more therapeutic potential, but which are also more controversial because they are often associated with abortion or cloning.
8. [For India] There might be more potential in hydroelectricity, which already produces a quarter of India's needs, in renewable forms of energy, and in moderating demand by enhancing energy-efficiency. <...> Wind power already accounts for about 2%. Solar power is negligible now, partly because of the high capital cost of solar plants.
9. The link between taking exercise and remaining mentally astute into the golden years is well known but not well understood. Exercise seems to stimulate the growth of new neurons in central parts of the brain. Physically active animals (including humans) perform better on tests of cognition than their inactive counterparts.
10. Instead of trying to keep wildlife space protected – we will never find a compromise among logging companies, land developers, tourism companies and governments – maybe we should start fencing human habitat and reducing it each year.
11. A decade has passed since the USSR ceased to exist, and during that time the Russian people have been subjected to nothing less than an economic and social revolution.
12. Naturally the enormous spaces of the US and the free market discourage controls and encourage the profitable construction of homes on 'green field sites' rather than the more difficult redevelopment of inner-city or industrial sites.

**Упражнение 25. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.**

1. Galaxies take something like 10 billion years to evolve, which is comparable to the age Big Bangers give to the universe.
2. It is one thing to lambaste the tyranny of diplomatism, but quite another to expect nations to function without high standards of excellence.
3. On most US campuses these days grantmanship — the fine art of picking off research funds - is almost as important to professional prestige as the ability to teach or carry out research.
4. Though her French was not very good and my own regrettably Franglais, we used to read the roles to each other.
5. His political views are an odd mixture of the doctrines of free enterprise and those of welfarists.
6. He noted that the Administration "faces a credibility gap of enormous proportions" with blacks.

7. The President played up again the alleged Soviet military superiority, especially the missile gap.
8. The US industrial and social system is delivering such "disproducts" as pollution and racial tension and no longer seems to be supplying the compensating efficiency.
9. The vaccine is the result of a new type of ultra high-speed centrifuge that is spinoff from atomic weapons work.
10. Throw-away umbrellas made of paper have just been marketed on an experimental basis by a Tokyo paper goods firm.
11. Throughout the world fluid fuels are replacing solid fuels because of their technical advantages in transport, handling, storage and use.
12. The law required the use of the French language in addition to English ... It aroused a sensational, though temporary, backlash of English-speaking opinion.
13. Many politicians owe their success to charisma and demagoguery rather than to high intelligence and honesty.
14. The girl tried to earn her living as baby-sitter in the neighbourhood.
15. Every morning he joined a group of young commuters living in the same condominium.
16. He was a born tinkerer and would never have a repairman in his house.
17. Last week the Biological Engineering Society celebrated the tenth anniversary of this broad interface between medicine and technology with a conference in Oxford.
18. What does being ahead mean when possessing more or less overkill cannot be translated into anything that is militarily or humanly meaningful?
19. There will of course be carping critics of the project among do-gooders, conservationists, starry-eyed liberals and wild-lifers.
20. Four potholers were found suffering from exposure yesterday after being missed for more than 12 hours.
21. The Prime Minister will arrive on Friday when he will address the House of Commons.
22. Two workers were injured when a fork-lift fell over.
23. Problems have arisen when individuals have decided to make changes in the layout of the offices.
24. Every day the US press contains some malignant attack directed against the common people of Britain, who are accused of loafing and malingering at work, while demanding high wages and expensive social services.
25. If there was anything that he hated, it was a woman with pointed finger nails.
26. Her knowledge of things and people seemed precise and decided, if not profound.
27. He has been to Warwick fifty times, if he has been there once.
28. The postmaster should deposit at the bank daily returns one half hour before closing of either the post office or the bank, whichever is earlier.
29. Change oil every 6 months or at 12,000 km. intervals, whichever is earlier.

## **Дополнительные тексты для перевода (с учетом грамматических и лексических трансформаций)**

**Text 1. CONSERVATION AND POLITICIANS.** (1) Conservation and ecology are suddenly fashionable. (2) Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic are seizing on 'the environment' as a topical political issue. (3) It seems, however, that they are in danger of missing the point. (4) Protecting our environment cannot be achieved simply by some magic new technology; nor by tinkering with our present system. (5) Saving the environment raises profound questions about some of fundamental assumptions of any society. (6) It is doubtful whether some of the politicians now climbing on the conservation bandwagon fully realize this point, or whether they would be so enthusiastic if they did. (7) Serious environmental conservation means that governments will have to set pollution standards, despite cries from the offending industries that their foreign competitors will benefit. (8) Politicians will have to face up to some extremely awkward decisions: for instance, whether to ban cars without anti-pollution devices. (9) There will have to be international agreements in which short-term national interests have to be sacrificed. (10) It means, in short, a more responsible view of man's relationship to his habitat.

**Text 2. DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES.** (1) The problem I propose to discuss is rather a hard nut to crack. (2) Why does homo sapiens, whose digestive track functions in precisely the same complicated ways the world over, whose biochemical fabric and genetic potential are essentially common in all peoples and at every stage of social evolution — why does this unified mammalian species not use one common language? (3) It inhales, for its life processes, one chemical element and dies if deprived of it. (4) It makes do with the same number of teeth and vertebrae. (5) In the light of anatomical and neurophysiological universals, a unitary language solution would be readily understandable. (6) But there is also another "natural" model. (7) A deaf, non-literate observer approaching the planet from outside and reporting on crucial aspects of human appearance and behaviour, would conclude with some confidence that men speak a small number of different, though probably related, tongues. (8) He would guess at a figure of the order of half a dozen with perhaps a cluster of dialects or pidgins. (9) This number would be persuasively concordant with other major parameters of human diversity. (10) Why, then, this mystery of Babel?

**Text 3. THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME.** (1) Until the close of World War II active speculation about the technological features of the future was restricted in the main to the literature of science fiction. (2) This literature was regarded until then as an exhilarating avenue of escape from the humdrum of the all-too-solid present. (3) Undeterred by premonitions, the reader's imagination could soar freely through time and space. (4) He might even smile at the naive reassurance provided by some of the tales of such pioneers of the genre as Jules Verne and H.G. Wells, in which contemporary society continued to move soporifically along its customary grooves undetected by the cataclysmic discoveries of some scientific maniac. (5) And what could be cosier than a Wellsian time machine that, following a fearsome trip into the far future, could be depended upon to return the author to the present in good time for tea around the parlour fire? (6) It is this once-powerful sense of the here-and-now that

has begun to recede since the War. (7) Much that was only yesterday relegated airily to the realm of science fiction is now recognized as sober scientific fact. (8) And there is virtually nothing in today's science fiction that is thought of as "impossible" tomorrow. (9) The increasing pace of technological and social change in the post-war world is actively dissolving the familiar signposts of our civilization before our media-soaked eyes. (10) Willingly or reluctantly we are impelled to give more and more of our attention to the shape of things to come.

**Text 4. THE PATH OF PROGRESS.** (1) The process of change was set in motion everywhere from Land's End to John O'Groats. (2) But it was in northern cities that our modern world was born. (3) These stocky, taciturn people were the first to live by steam, cogs, iron, and engine grease, and the first in modern times to demonstrate the dynamism of the human condition. (4) This is where, by all the rules of heredity, the artificial satellite and the computer were conceived. (5) Baedeker may not recognize it, but it is one of history's crucibles. (6) Until the start of the technical revolution, in the second half of the eighteenth century, England was an agricultural country, only slightly invigorated by the primitive industries of the day. (7) She was impelled, for the most part, by muscular energies – the strong arms of her islanders, the immense legs of her noble horses. (8) But she was already mining coal and smelting iron, digging canals and negotiating bills of exchange. (9) Agriculture itself had changed under the impact of new ideas: the boundless open fields of England had almost all been enclosed, and lively farmers were experimenting with crop rotation, breeding methods and winter feed. (10) There was a substantial merchant class already, fostered by trade and adventure, and a solid stratum of literate yeomen.

**Text 5. INDOMITABLE LITTLE MAN**

Joseph North

Only those who reach for their gun when they hear the word "culture" (like the late critic, Herr Dr. Joseph Gebbels) can dislike Charlie Chaplin whose works are enjoying a revival in New York today. I took the occasion in the current torrid spell to re-see his "Modern Times". I can only say that it remains a masterpiece of art, and a profound comment on contemporary life in these United States.

I recall no author of novel or treatise, or, for that matter, sociologist, historian or journalist or labor figure who captured so memorably the condition of his time as Chaplin did in this film. Since it has become fashionable in many circles to deride the Thirties as an era of literary and cultural renaissance, one must add Chaplin's works as refutation. The apex of his career can be found in that period, for he, the prescient artist, involved with mankind, reflected the power of the people's resistant will with which he identified himself.

The film of ironic genius portrays a time of unemployment and simultaneously, the march of the machines. His hero, the hapless vagrant, is fired by the resolve to earn a living to help the child of a workingman shot dead in an unemployment demonstration. In his inimitable flatfooted way, Charlie races through a vast crowd of desperate jobless seeking work in a newly opened factory. After screwing the bolts in the ever-faster belt, which attains a lunatic speed at the bidding of the polished, well-

clad gentleman in the executive's office, Charlie goes in as crazy the tempo. Wrench in hand, and obsessed by the need to fasten all the bolts tight, he goes after anything that looks like a bolt. And this to the consternation of several ladies adorned with large buttons in delicately strategic spots.

There are many delicious, yet profoundly pertinent moments, like his natural desire to snatch a moment's respite from the belt and steal a smoke in the men's room. The televised image of the scowling man in the front office flashes on the wall with a command to drop that cigarette and get back to work. Remember this film was made in the mid-Thirties, the use of television as a tyrannical spy awaited full comment for nearly thirty years in the current best seller by Vance Packard.

He is caught up in a demonstration of the jobless and is mistaken for a "Communist leader" by the police. Again the clubs descend, again there is jail, and he makes acid comment of contrast between his life behind bars and the roaring hunger outside.

There is the dream of the good life he describes to the discouraged and lovely waif whom he aspired to help. It is that of a rose-covered cottage with fruit-trees growing outside the kitchen. He can pluck an orange from the window, milk a convenient and congenial cow for the breakfast coffee, all is clean and brilliantly cheerful in this imaginary homestead where his lunch is packed with *éclat* and abundance. The security of love and ample food reigns over his household. A dream.

Whatever the vicissitudes and thwarted aspirations, this underdog is indomitable. There is that ultimate fade-out that can be translated as corny as he and the little lady finally proceed up the road into the dawning sun. The scene can be interpreted otherwise. Though there is no safe harbor, they have eluded the cops, and survived the clap of despair, and they go anew and undaunted.

It is a tale worth telling, worth hearing, and seeing. Certainly it is one of the best products of the Thirties, or for that matter, of modern times, certainly the finest in cinema.

To the cavemen at the helm of society, Chaplin is of course a dangerous man. Thus they exiled the finest artist of our age, made him go through the paces as Voltaire did who had to flee the Paris of his time; or Zola after his "J'accuse", or Brecht after the critics" came to power who reach for their gun when they hear that damnable word.

## **Text 6. CONGRESS – WHAT IS IT?**

D.C.Coyle

The United States Congress differs from a parliament chiefly in the fact that it does not contain the executive. The President and his Cabinet are not members of the House, as the Prime Minister and his Cabinet are in England. The Congress cannot peremptorily ask a question of the President except in an impeachment proceeding; and if it refuses to pass an Administration bill, there is no "crisis". The President in that case does not resign; nor does he dissolve Congress and force a new election.

In the United States Government, the people are represented in one way by the Congress and in another by the President. Each has the right and the means to appeal directly to the people for support against the other, and they do. The effect is that the struggle between the Executive and Congress varies between open hostilities and armed truce, even when the President's party is in control of Congress. Another situation, that cannot occur in a parliament, arises when the people choose a President of one party and a Congress of another, putting the executive and the legislative branches automatically in opposition to each other.

The United States Congress is therefore more irresponsible than a parliament, for the member of the President's party can vote against an Administration proposal without voting to have the President resign. This lack of responsibility encourages demagogues in Congress to play for headlines, since the party in power does not feel that strict discipline is a matter of life and death.

One effect of the separation of powers is that the Senate is as important a body as the House. In other countries there is a tendency for the lower house, since it controls the executive, to assume all the power, letting the upper house live on as a debating society of elder statesmen.

The tradition of a two-chambered legislature is deeply rooted in American political life. The colonial governments had two chambers and so do all the States except Nebraska. But the principal reason that no one can conceive of any movement toward a one-chamber Congress is that the United States is still a Federal Union of large and small States.

The fact that all bills have to pass two different bodies does not cause delay in emergencies when the people are united in favor of following the President's leadership. But on ordinary matters in ordinary times, legislation is slow, hearings are duplicated, and an opposition has advantages over the proposition.

The Senate and the House of Representatives differ in their composition and attitude, even though the Constitution has been amended to shift the election of senators from the State legislatures to the plain voters. The senators average a few years older than the congressmen. Congressmen often move up into the Senate, but few ex-senators have ever run for the House. The senators are more distinguished by their office because there are only 100 of them while there are 435 congressmen. A seat in the Senate has a high publicity value which can be used for good or ill purposes.

## Раздел 3.

### 3.1. Economics.

#### Упражнение 1. Переведите с английского языка:

slowdown in the pace of reforms; dumping prices; exports rose 3% and imports slipped 6%; industrial output; finished goods; work-in-progress; intangible assets; income statement; customs clearing; tough monetary policy; money supply; purchasing power; sluggish growth

#### Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:

дефицит/профицит бюджета; Центробанк снизил/повысил процентную ставку (ставку рефинансирования); счета к оплате/к получению; накладные расходы; отчетный год; амортизация; лицензия Центробанка была отозвана; вкладчики потеряли значительные средства; беспроцентный/долгосрочный заем; сократить расходы на оборону; в частном секторе занято 12% трудоспособного населения; падение уровня жизни населения; продать убыточные предприятия; ввести/снять эмбарго, санкции

#### Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:

1. Japan's current-account surplus soared by 56% to ¥1.02 trillion (\$8.91 billion), as exports continued to grow while domestic demand was weak. Over the first six months, the surplus rose by 40%, to ¥5.05 trillion, bringing the surplus close to 2.5% of GDP. The Tokyo stockmarket had its biggest one-day fall this year on worries about the state of the economy. The IMF urged Japan to tighten credit as soon as the adverse effects of April's increase in consumption tax have faded.

2. The Bundesbank gave warning in its monthly report that it would be prepared to raise interest rates in order to keep inflation in check. But it left the repo rate unchanged at 3% for another week. Inflation in America remains subdued. Consumer prices rose by 2.2% in the year to July, down on June's figure. The IMF and, in a show of solidarity, a range of Asian countries led by Japan, came up with a \$16 billion loan deal to help Thailand salvage its wrecked economy.

3. India picked six merchant banks' to lead-manage the sale of minority stakes, likely to total more than \$1 billion, in two public firms. Coordinating the issue of global depositary receipts by Gas Authority of India, the country's main natural-gas supplier, will be BZW, Morgan Stanley and Robert Fleming/Jardine Fleming. Goldman Sachs, HSBS Merrill Lynch will handle the issue of Mahanager Telephone Nigam, which controls local calls in Delhi.

4. Credit Suisse Group, Switzerland's biggest bank, made an agreed bid of SFr 14.3 billion (\$9.4 billion) for Winterthur Group, one of Switzerland's biggest insurers. Behind the "merger," as both sides see it, is the hope of raising the profile of bank assurance – the selling of insurance through bank branches – in the country. Martin Ebner, whose belief in shareholder activism famously made him a thorn in the side of UBS, recently became Winterthur's biggest shareholder, but the two groups say the merger is not a defensive move.

5. Swiss Bank Corporation's 1995 purchase of S.G. Warburg seems to be paying off. The formerly British merchant bank contributed the bulk of its parent's first-half profits for the first time, for overall (total) earnings of SFr1.33 billion (\$924 m), an 84% increase.
6. General Dynamics, maker of the Abrams tank and warships, bid \$1 billion for United Defense. If the offer succeeds America will be left with only one major manufacturer of armoured vehicles.
7. Problems at BHP, Australia's largest company and the world's second-largest copper producer, came to a head. The boss of its petroleum unit quit – the third top executive to leave – and the share price plunged.
8. Wayne Huizenga's acquisitive Republic Industries, which has grabbed several American car-hire businesses recently, is heading for Europe with an agreement to buy EuroDollar, which operates mainly in Britain, for £95m (\$150m). In London, EuroDollar's share price rose 60%.
9. For the first time in a 12-month period, more than 100m passengers were handled by the seven British airports. A record 10.2m passengers passed through their doors in July despite the strike at British Airways which reduced airport traffic by about 2% in the month.
10. Pre-tax profits at Incentive, controlled by the Wallenberg family, rose to SKr11.7 billion (\$1.6 billion) in the first half compared with SKr2 billion a year earlier as income from several sales – notably half its stake in ABB engineering – kicked in. Incentive has shifted attention from investment to medical technology and health care; now it is to spin off Munters, a maker of equipment to control air humidity that has annual sales of SKr2 billion. Shares in Incentive jumped.
11. Shares in Reader's Digest Association, which have almost halved this year, revived a tad after the chairman and chief executive, James Schadt, quit. The company has failed to attract younger readers to its monthly magazine.
12. Nicky Oppenheimer, a cricket-loving scion of the family behind De Beers, became chairman of the diamond firm in place of Ogilvie Thompson. De Beers announced disappointing interim results at the same time.
13. In the latest attack on those involved in the film industry scandal, India's rags-to-riches music baron, 41-year old Gulshan Kumar, was shot dead outside a temple, prompting the prime minister to praise his contribution to the film-music business.

#### **Упражнение 4. Переведите с русского языка:**

Всемирный банк предвидит некоторое оживление экономики в России лишь к концу века: после практически полной стагнации валового внутреннего продукта в 1997 г. и кризиса 1998 г. Темпы его роста по прогнозам банка, достигнут 2% к 2003 г.

Эта международная организация, европейская штаб-квартира которой находится в Париже, планирует существенно увеличить свою помощь России, включив в свою программу новые обязательства, доходящие до \$3 млрд. в год.



Вице-президент по странам Европы и Центральной Азии И. Ф. Линн отметил в своем недавнем выступлении в Гонконге положительное макроэкономическое развитие России за последние полтора года, выразив при этом сожаление, что «достигнутые валовые показатели еще отстают от потенциально возможных». Среди основных причин он выделил следующие:

- сокращение производства более чем на 40% по сравнению с уровнем 1992 г.,
- сильнейшая инфляция, свирепствовавшая в течение четырех лет (1992-1995 гг.) и после 1998 г.,
- спад капиталовложений в такие ключевые отрасли экономики, как энергетика, инфраструктура и сельское хозяйство, в то время как уровень зарубежных инвестиций продолжает оставаться низким,
- трагическое обеднение населения, затрагивающее сегодня четверть россиян. «Реформы, направленные на сокращение бедности и нищеты людей, просто необходимы с моральной точки зрения. Они нужны также для полной мобилизации огромных возможностей российского народа и для усиления поддержки рыночных реформ», – заявил он.

Одобрив программу, принятую после финансового кризиса 1998 г., он подчеркнул необходимость дальнейшего изменения налоговой системы, развития частного сектора и проведения новых приватизаций «на открытой конкурентной основе».

#### **Упражнение 5. Переведите с английского языка:**

1. The IMF may release two frozen standby loans to Ukraine, worth \$100m: the money will be disbursed if the improvement in state budget performance continues. The World Bank approved a \$15m credit to Armenia to improve reform of its education system. The EBRD approved a \$30m loan to Moldova to reduce water leakage and environmental pollution in the capital Chisinau. The EBRD also announced plans to extend a \$10m loan and equity investment package<sup>1</sup> to the United Georgian Bank, Georgia's largest private bank. Uzbekistan gained a \$27.8m loan from the EBRD to support the commercialization of the country's power sector.

2. The Czech parliament approved the creation of a Securities Commission to improve the transparency of the country's capital markets. Banks and investment funds will also be forced to cut their shareholdings in industry. But analysts complained that the commission will lack full independence — it will not be able to issue its own regulations and will be financed by the state, rather than by members of the stock exchange.

3. "The Czech parliament approved the sale of three of the largest state-owned banks to foreign investors through a series of tenders. The government will now dispose of 51% in CSOB 34% in Komerčni and 34% in Ceska Sportitelna. The finance ministry said it expects to raise between \$1 bn and \$1.2bn in the sales. The Czech government said it would not rule out a balance sheet clean-up of the big three banks before they were sold off. Komerčni Banka, the largest Czech bank, was reported to be in talks to buy 77% of Patria Finance, an investment group. But its

plans may be scuttled by the Dutch ING Bank, which bid for Bank Brussels Lambert holding a 49% stake in Patria.

4. A consortium led by Atlasz, a Hungarian insurance group, acquired PK Bank, the last Hungarian bank to be privatized. The consortium was the only bidder in the sale, in which a 62% stake went for \$31.5m. Meanwhile, the Hungarian government said that it would postpone the sale of the state's remaining stake in K&H bank, saying that turbulence on the stock market would limit the success of the offering. A majority stake in K&H was sold to an Irish-Belgian consortium last year. Hungarian truck-part maker Raba had its IPO schedule approved. The sale, due to take place at the beginning of December, could raise up to \$50m after foreign and domestic buyers have completed their bids.

5. The main shareholders of Slovakia's IRB Bank have approved a plan to raise the bank's capital by \$30m. The issue should be underwritten by a "strong strategic investor," according to the bank.

6. Russian energy giant Gazprom secured a \$3bn syndicated loan despite the risk that it will be blacklisted by the US government because of its new projects in Iran. The loan, arranged by Credit Lyonnais and Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, was secured against its supply contracts with Gaz de France. In a separate development, Gazprom postponed a \$1bn convertible bond issue, citing instability on international markets.

7. Meanwhile, Banca Agricola said it would seek a foreign strategic investor when it comes to be privatised (a sell-off is due within two years). It added that it would look to reduce its loans to the farm sector from 50% of its portfolio to 20%.

8. UK investment group Foreign&Colonial launched a \$68m emerging market fund for Romania. It was reduced from an intended \$100m after upheaval in the region's stock markets.

9. Estonia's Central Bank raised the minimum capital adequacy requirement for the country's banks to 12% in a response to another slump on the Tallinn stock market. The Estonian exchange fared worse than most in the new crash.

#### **Упражнение 6. Переведите с русского языка:**

Группа «Редифайнинг прогресс» из Сан-Франциско предложила новый способ расчета темпов экономического роста. По мнению разработчиков, последние 20 с лишним лет показатель роста ВВП в США, который для правительства является самым всеобъемлющим индикатором экономического развития, рассчитывается неверно.

В принятой сейчас системе расчетов преступность, разводы и стихийные бедствия учитываются как доходные статьи. «По нелепому правилу расчета ВВП наша экономика представляется больным раком на последней стадии, который затеял дорогостоящий процесс развода. Разделение семьи означает судебные иски, решение вопроса о детях и необходимость приобретения второго дома новым оборудованием».

ВВП, отражающий общий объем товаров и услуг страны, учитывает потребление, инвестиции в промышленность и государственные расходы.

«Редифайнинг прогресс» предлагает альтернативный индикатор (дословно: настоящий индикатор развития – НИР) на основе 20 показателей. Многие из них учитывают рост ВВП путем оценки истощения природных ресурсов и расходов, связанных с загрязнением окружающей среды, преступностью и развалом семей. В доходных статьях предусмотрены, в частности, такие показатели, как стоимость домашней работы и добровольного труда.

Хэлстед и его коллеги провели кампанию по привлечению внимания к новой системе расчетов, включая пресс-конференцию и публикации объемных статей в журнале «Атлантик мантли». Они планируют обнародовать колебания показателя раз в месяц сразу же после выхода скорректированных министерством торговли данных по ВВП.

Возможно, предложение группы столкнется с противодействием со стороны республиканцев, которые выступают за снижение или полную отмену экологических и других ограничений на работу предприятий и предоставление большей свободы предпринимателям.

Тем не менее «Редифайнинг прогресс» надеется на поддержку обеих партий, так как, по мнению Хэлстеда, идеи группы должны удовлетворить тех республиканцев, кому дороги семейные ценности и кто хочет снизить преступность и ограничить шоу-бизнес, прославляющий насилие.  
*«Ассошиэйтед Пресс»*

#### **Упражнение 7. Переведите с английского языка:**

ANCIENT HISTORY LESSONS ARE A WASTE OF TIME  
*(The Times March 12, 2007 Anatole Kaletsky: Economic View)*

What are the historical precedents for the sudden stock market “meltdown” that occurred last week? While there have been farfetched comparisons in the media with the Russian default and hedge-fund crisis of 1998 or even the great stock market crash of 1987, a very different incident came to my mind when I saw the 416-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average and the related panic that briefly hit other global markets.

This was the “air pocket” that Wall Street hit on September 11, 1986, when the Dow fell a then-unthinkable 87 points in a single day. At the time, this was an astonishing daily move – in points terms more than double the pre1986 record, and even as a percentage of the Dow’s then lowly value of under 2,000 (compared with the present 12,000), this 4.5 per cent was the biggest daily fall in 25 years.

The Dow’s tremendous fall, which was aggravated, as it was this time round, by glitches in the New York Stock Exchange computers, was triggered by the simultaneous expiration of equity options, index options and index futures in the last hour of that day’s trading. This event gave rise to the term “triple witching hour”, which has now become part of stock market lore. The immediate response to the triple witching hour meltdown was an outpouring of newspaper articles and learned commentaries from market analysts about the end of the “tired and geriatric” bull market which had started in September 1982. After all, share prices had been rising for four years, almost without interruption, and everyone knew (or thought they

knew) that bull markets rarely lasted for that long – and when they did, they invariably ended in tears.

The brief panic of September 1986 gradually matured into generally bearish sentiment and widespread fears of a global recession, which would be triggered (you guessed it) by a falling dollar and “unsustainable imbalances in the US economy”. This anxiety was enough to create the “wall of worry” which the markets then proceeded to climb in the record-breaking 55 per cent advance from October 1986 to July 1987.

That huge rally culminated, of course, in the crash of October 19, 1987. But even though this colossal crash was almost universally seen as confirming the widely predicted recession, it actually did nothing of the sort. The crash was precipitated not by an economic slowdown but by a fear of overheating and a series of rate rises by the German Bundesbank, which were reluctantly followed by other monetary authorities around the world. This is the kind of event that could well end the present bull market some time in the future – I certainly believe that rising inflation and interest rates are a much greater threat to share and property prices in the next few years than recession or disappointing profits – with the crucial difference that in this cycle the disciplinary role played by the Bundesbank in the 1980s will be transferred to the People’s Bank of China or the Bank of Japan. Judging by the roadmap of the 1980s, however, the present bull market in global equities could still have a long way to go, in terms of time and of further gains for stock market investors.

#### **Упражнение 8. Переведите с русского языка:**

##### **На российском фондовом рынке ожидается волна слияний и поглощений**

Очередной кризис на российском фондовом рынке не мог не отразиться на финансовом положении российских компаний, на их внутренней кадровой и структурной политике. При характеристике уровня убытков, возникших вследствие падения цен на акции, называются баснословные суммы.

Но явных банкротств среди финансовых институтов пока не наблюдается. Руководители компаний практически единодушно утверждают, что именно их структуре удалось минимизировать потери благодаря либо необъяснимым, продиктованным исключительно интуицией грамотным действиям как раз накануне очередного обвала, либо за счет компенсирующих доходов от деятельности на смежных секторах.

Однако одновременно ползут слухи о крупных сокращениях специалистов финансовых структур.

В некоторых структурах произошел ряд сокращений, но в основном они коснулись технического персонала и лишь слегка – сотрудников бэк-офисов и торговых отделов. Произошло и расставание с персоналом, который в случае необходимости «можно нанять за один день».

Другой обязательный спутник кризисов – процесс слияний и поглощений компаний. По мнению генерального директора ИК «ФЭС Капитал», от 40 до 60% профессиональных участников рынка скоро будут поставлены перед выбором – ликвидироваться или уходить к кому-то под крыло. Его коллега,

президент «Атона», считает процедуру слияний и поглощений нормальным способом выживания на рынке.

### **Упражнение 9. Переведите с английского языка:**

#### **Ambitious Aviva on hiring spree to drive expansion across Russia**

Aviva, the world's fifth-largest insurer, plans to hire up to 5,000 direct sales staff in Russia as part of a dramatic expansion drive in the country due to be unveiled in Moscow today.

It will also reveal a move to offer pension plans for private sector companies, and will outline a campaign to introduce a unit-linked investment product, a first for the Russian stock market.

Aviva returned to Russia only last year after an absence of 90 years. Its expansion there echoes the legendary "Man from the Pru" direct sales force of Prudential, its main British rival, and marks a significant change for the insurer's local business. Aviva employs 180 Russian workers.

Philip Scott, the executive director in charge of Aviva International, told *The Times* that the company was on course to meet its target of winning a 10 per cent share of the Russian insurance market and becoming a top-five local insurer within the next four years. He said that Aviva would provide whatever capital was necessary to finance the growth programme.

"We launched the business last year with very clear targets of making a significant entry into the Russian life market. We are on track to be a significant player," Mr Scott said.

Andrei Doubinine, chief executive of Aviva Russia, said that the sales force would begin to sell insurance products in July, concentrating on Moscow before spreading gradually across the country.

About 100 million of Russia's 142 million population are concentrated in urban conurbations, located mainly in the west.

Mr Doubinine said that Aviva expected 1.5 million Russians to invest in the stock market this year – ten times the number of two years ago. Russia is of particular interest to Aviva because of its emerging middle class, which is increasingly financially literate and willing, as well as able, to save.

Life expectancy is relatively low compared with Western Europe, but confidence in financial products such as life insurance is growing. Russia's GDP has trebled in three years to \$988 billion (£496 billion).

The move highlights Aviva's international growth ambitions. Britain's biggest insurer set itself a target last year of increasing sales of its international business by at least 10 per cent a year over the next five years.

However, the success of its renewed Russian adventure stands in contrast to the mixed experience of other international companies, such as BP and Royal Dutch Shell, whose moves to set up projects or joint ventures in the region have received a politically icy reception. Aviva first set up in Russia in 1856, through the Northern Assurance Company, later part of Commercial Union. It ceased trading in 1917 after the Russian Revolution. (by Miles Costello, *The Times* April 19, 2007)

### **Упражнение 10. Переведите с русского языка:**

1. Снижение показателей экономического развития в Европе часто связывают с деятельностью Европейского Центрального Банка.
2. Утверждают, что по сравнению с Федеральным Резервом США Европейскому Центральному Банку не хватает открытости и ясности целей.
3. Недостатком считается то, что Банк отдельно устанавливает две контрольных цифры: контрольную цифру роста инфляции и контрольный показатель роста денежной массы.
4. Однако следует учитывать, что Федеральный Резерв вообще не устанавливает никаких контрольных показателей, что позволяет говорить о более чем неопределенной основе для принятия решений о величине процентных ставок.
5. В конечном счете, способность обоих банков удерживать инфляцию под контролем станет краеугольным камнем в оценке результатов их деятельности.
6. Согласно правилам ЕС, отношение капитала к активам не должно быть менее установленного минимума в 8%.
7. На общем собрании акционеров любая группа держателей акций, которой принадлежит 5% компании, может потребовать независимой аудиторской проверки.
8. Последний председатель Комиссии по ценным бумагам и биржам США уверен в необходимости полной прозрачности деятельности компании, с тем чтобы инвесторы могли сами оценить ее перспективы.
9. Исследования, проведенные учеными Гарвардского университета, подтверждают, что права, которые инвесторы получили в результате принятия нового закона о компании, в значительной мере способствовали развитию рынка капитала в стране.
10. Экспортеры жалуются не столько на уровень фунта, сколько на его колебания. Если бы курс был устойчивым, они могли бы к нему приспособиться.
11. Несмотря на то, что многие экспортеры вынуждены были пойти на снижение прибыли и даже убытки, для того чтобы сохранить свою долю на рынке, произошло снижение как объемов производства, так и доходов.
12. В отличие от Америки, британские институциональные инвесторы неохотно вкладывают средства в венчурные предприятия.
13. Пенсионные фонды и страховые компании Великобритании на сегодняшний день контролируют 45% зарегистрированных акций.

14. Президент известной в стране фирмы рискованного капитала уверен, что причиной недоверия соотечественников к венчурному капиталу является чрезмерная осторожность.
15. Благоприятные отзывы специалистов относятся к быстрому экономическому росту, превышающему средние показатели, снижению безработицы, низкому уровню инфляции и сокращению дефицита бюджета.
16. Снижение налогов привело к повышению покупательной способности населения, что сделало возможным ограничить увеличение заработной платы. Таким образом, сдерживание роста заработной платы не привело, как опасались многие, к недостаточности спроса.
17. Экономисты признают, что рецессия трудно поддается прогнозированию, предсказать, когда наступит поворотный момент от роста к спаду, невозможно даже при помощи известных экономических моделей.
18. Пока ведущим фактором экономического спада является деловой сектор. По мере того как снижаются доходы, сокращается число продаж и происходит затоваривание складов, фирмы начинают понемногу сворачивать инвестирование и производство.
19. Несколько лет назад польза от федеральных ипотечных компаний была очевидной – они предоставляли людям ликвидные средства, облегчая таким образом получение кредита на приобретение жилья. Однако современные финансовые рынки стали достаточно большими и самостоятельными, они могут вполне обойтись без помощи государства.

### 3.2. Politics and Elections.

#### Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык:

to derail elections; electoral district (precinct); electoral policy; eligible voters; individually elected candidates; one-seat/single-mandate constituency; off-year/early election; he is in his last days in office; the turnout must top 50% for the vote to be valid; *tenure*; be non-partisan; incumbent governor; pollsters; prime candidate for presidency/presidential front-runner; the outgoing president; barnstorming tour; the nominee had bias(ed) coverage; create a viable political party/opposition from scratch; the dirty tricks of the campaign managers made the candidate drop out of the race; have equal access to the media; nominating convention; power abuse; publicity stunt; sounding promises; the resources/advantage of incumbency; to vote a straight/split ticket; absentee ballot; casting/decisive vote; the decision was approved with 90 votes for, 30 against, and 10 abstaining; the party garnered 70 percent of the vote; win by a margin of 800,000 votes; elected body; declaration of withdrawal; to sweep the constituency

#### Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык:

многопартийная система; агитационные материалы; не быть включенным в список избирателей; направить войска на спорную территорию; отвергнуть план мирного урегулирования; премьер подал прошение об отставке; внести поправку в конституцию; объявить досрочные выборы; предварительные итоги голосования; протестовать против жестоких действий полиции; обнародовать планы расширения ЕС; новый закон не имеет обратной силы; перестановки в правительстве; сторонник жесткого политического курса; выдвинуть свою кандидатуру от демократической партии; парламент одобрил законопроект; одержать уверенную (полную) победу на повторных выборах (во втором туре голосования) на пост губернатора; промежуточные выборы; обеспечить высокую явку избирателей на участки; члены избирательного штаба; политологи (политтехнологи); председатель ЦИК; предвыборные митинги; громкие обещания; разбазаривать государственную казну; снять/отозвать свою кандидатуру; нарушения в ходе предвыборной кампании были выявлены почти на всех избирательных участках; оппозиция обвиняет правящую партию в подтасовке результатов голосования; партийная принадлежность; пересчет голосов показал...

#### Упражнение 3. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Is this one of the reasons why 1 million people are missing from the electoral register?
2. This register is not identical to the electoral register and includes foreign residents in this country and others not entitled to vote.
3. There was an unusually high turnout in the election, nearly twice the number predicted.
4. Although the national turnout was officially given as 60 percent, the elections were marked by a high rate of regional abstention. Yet statistics show voter turnout sliding down.



5. South Carolina holds the first primary in the South, with Super Tuesday following 10 days later. In the Republican primaries, Dole has received substantial support from senior citizens, who trust someone of their own age group.
6. The President is elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage.
7. There was a fierce struggle for women's suffrage in Britain early this century.
8. Buchanan, who did best among the three also-rans, got only 14 percent.
9. The assumption is that senior civil servants are non-partisan and serve ministers loyally irrespective of politics.
10. He looked like a shoo-in to win the Democratic nomination.
11. The senator's spin doctors are working overtime to explain away his recent lawsuit.
12. The best solution would be a re-vote in Florida under the supervision of unbiased observers.
13. Midnight special's contribution to the hustings was to make the politicians seem almost human.
14. Stephenson drew huge, enthusiastic crowds on his barnstorming tours of the Indiana countryside.
15. The President was elected with a clear mandate to tackle violent crime. I sought a mandate from my constituents to oppose this tax.
16. Liberal President-elect Victor Yushchenko campaigned on a platform of transparency, fighting corruption and opening investment opportunities to outsiders.
17. However, Melancia maintained that he was the innocent victim of a politically motivated smear campaign.
18. Republicans accused the Democrats of launching a smear campaign.
19. This Tuesday, August 5, voters will go to the polls to accept or reject the proposed charter.
20. The new governor will be sworn in next week.
21. Bush won 51.1% of the vote and Kerry received/secured 48%. He led by more than 3 million ballots.
22. Finally, the company conceded wage increases to their workers.
23. The final official vote tally showed Yushchenko with 51.99 percent and the Kremlin-favored Yanukovych with 44.2 percent.

#### **Упражнение 4. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Парламентские выборы, прошедшие в Дании в среду, принесли уверенную победу правящей коалиции Социал-демократической партии и радикальной левой партии, возглавляемой нынешним премьер-министром. В выборах приняли участие 86% граждан. По итогам предварительного подсчета социал-демократы получили 36% голосов, увеличив на один мандат число мест в парламенте (63), и стали сильнейшей фракцией. Премьер-министр объявил о сохранении коалиции с Радикальной левой партией, получившей на выборах 3,9% голосов, что привело к уменьшению мест в парламенте на поддержку со стороны Социалистической народной партии (7,5%) и «Списка единства»

(2,7%) из левого спектра политических сил. В результате выборов правящая коалиция будет иметь в парламенте 90 мандатов против 89 – у оппозиции.

2. Подведены итоги парламентских выборов в Колумбии. Не смотря на то, что Либеральная партия нынешнего президента страны сохранила большинство мандатов в конгрессе, она потеряла значительное число голосов, которые отошли независимым кандидатам. После подсчета голосов представительство Либеральной партии в сенате уменьшилось с 59 до 50%. Ее догоняет Консервативная партия, которая будет представлена почти тем же числом сенаторов – 23%. Независимых же стало не 18, а 26,4%. Примерно та же картина наблюдается в палате депутатов. Рост влияния независимых кандидатов в Колумбии отражает общее недовольство населения политикой руководства страны и традиционных партий, стоящих у власти. Не случайно наибольшее число голосов в сенате, например, получила Ингрид Батанкур – одна из наиболее активных критиков режима, утверждавшая, что прошлую избирательную кампанию финансировали наркокартели. Парламентские выборы в Колумбии стали генеральной репетицией к предстоящим выборам президента страны. Фаворитами на пост президента Колумбии по-прежнему остаются кандидаты от либералов и консерваторов.

#### **Упражнение 5. Переведите на русский язык следующий текст:**

George Bush wins. In one way, the victory was a narrow one. The president carried Ohio by just 136,000 votes (or around 2% of the votes cast there). John Kerry reluctantly conceded defeat only when he calculated that there were not enough uncounted ballots to provide him with the votes he needed. That retreat looks a wise decision for America's sake – particularly seeing that this time Mr Bush won the national vote by 3.5 m.

As that figure implies, it was a stunning result for Mr Bush – and not just because exit polls had indicated that Mr Kerry would win. The president won a clear majority of the vote (the first time anyone has done that since his own father in 1988, albeit thanks to the lack of any serious third-party candidate). The huge turnout that Democrats had yearned for ended up proving instead the power of conservative America.

Mr Bush also has a much firmer base in Congress. The Republicans added at least four more seats to their comfortable majority in the House of Representatives. Crucially, they made a net gain of four Senate seats, giving them in effect a 55-45 advantage in the upper chamber. Add in the occasional support of some conservative Democrats, and Mr Bush is close to the 60 votes necessary to survive a delaying filibuster procedure – a huge achievement and advantage. (*The Economist, November 6th, 2004*)

### **Упражнение 6. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Подведены предварительные итоги голосования на губернаторских выборах в трех российских регионах: Волгоградской, Ульяновской областях и Республике Хакасии. Председатель правительства Республики Хакасия Алексей Лебедь и волгоградский губернатор Николай Максюта сохранили свои посты. В Ульяновской области победу одержал мэр Димитровграда Сергей Морозов.

Николай Максюта избран губернатором Волгоградской области в третий раз. В ходе голосования во втором туре губернаторских выборов 26 декабря Максюта получил свыше 51% голосов избирателей, обогнав своего соперника депутата Волгоградского горсовета Николая Волкова почти на 12%. Волкова активно поддерживал во втором туре мэр Волгограда Евгений Ищенко, однако это не помогло депутату горсовета победить хотя бы в городе-герое. (*«Независимая газета», 28.12.2004*)

2. В 14 странах, где живут покинувшие свою родину иракцы, началась регистрация тех, кто намерен участвовать в иракских парламентских выборах, намеченных на 30 января.

За границей всего живут около миллиона иракских граждан, имеющих право голоса. По мнению некоторых экспертов, эмигранты составляют «до 15 процентов активного электората», а следовательно, именно от них будет во многом зависеть исход выборов.

75 регистрационных центров открылись в США, Канаде, Австралии, Великобритании, Дании, Нидерландах, Швеции, Франции, Германии, Иране, Иордании, Турции, Сирии и Объединенных Арабских Эмиратах. Это далеко не все страны, где живут иракцы. Но больше нигде, кроме этих 14 государств, регистрационных центров не будет.

Между тем по закону голосовать может любой гражданин Ирака. В том числе и тот, кто живет за границей. Право проголосовать имеет любой, кто может доказать, что он или его отец родился в Ираке. Для этого на избирательном участке нужно предъявить два любых документа, удостоверяющих личность, один из которых – непременно с фотографией. Чтобы не допустить повторного голосования, пальцы участников голосования будут так же, как и на выборах в Афганистане, помечать несмываемыми чернилами. (*«Известия», 19.01.2005*)

### **Упражнение 7. Переведите на русский язык:**

**Bush preaches religious freedom. The President uses a pulpit in Beijing to speak up for the persecuted Christian minority in China**

The Sunday service was President Bush's first public event on a 36-hour visit to China, taking place even before he met China's Communist Party leaders and sending a loud message about the right to religious freedom. President Bush and the First Lady accepted Bibles from the pastor of one of five Protestant churches in Beijing officially sanctioned by the Chinese authorities. That means the service and the church books must receive a stamp of approval from the official Three-Self Patriot Church that oversees Protestant worship. A previous pastor was forcibly removed in 1994 because he was seen as too independent.

The visit of the younger Bush, whose father lived in Beijing from 1974 to 1975 as head of the US Liaison Office and who visited the church again when he was President, offered an opportunity for a man who describes himself as a born-again Christian to speak up for China's faithful of all denominations.

Outside in the wintry sunshine, the church choir treated President Bush to a chorus of *Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee* in Chinese while police in riot gear cordoned off an area of several hundred metres around the church, in central Beijing.

In remarks likely to irritate Chinese leaders, who say that their people enjoy freedom of religion, Mr Bush said: "My hope is that the Government of China will not fear Christians who gather to worship openly. A healthy society is a society that welcomes all faiths."

China has about 80 million Christians but about half are believed to worship in underground churches out of sight of official government monitors.

From the church, Mr Bush moved on to talks in the monolithic Great Hall of the People with President Hu Jintao. It was not clear whether Mr Bush raised issues such as human rights or mentioned the detention and house arrest of several dissidents during his visit. But he emphasised the importance of political and religious freedoms. His host responded by noting that his people already enjoyed widespread democracy and reminded his American visitor of the importance of mutual respect, a coded reminder not to interfere in China's internal affairs.

But religion dominated the day. Mr Bush said that he had urged China's leaders to hear for themselves that the Dalai Lama, living in exile since an abortive 1959 uprising against Chinese rule, had no desire for an independent Tibet.

That was likely to irritate the Chinese leadership, which accuses the elderly monk of seeking independence for his restive Himalayan homeland.

Mr Bush said that pressing for religious freedom was a good way to ensure that other freedoms followed. "They go hand in hand. A society which recognises religious freedom is a society which will recognise political freedom as well. President Hu is a thoughtful fellow, and he listened to what I had to say."

He also suggested that China should invite Roman Catholic leaders to China to discuss religious freedom. The Vatican, which recognises Taiwan, has been seeking for some months through goodwill gestures to obtain a normalisation in relations with Beijing. China has said that the Vatican must sever its diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

Mr Bush must expect a more receptive audience for his message on democracy when he concludes his Asian tour with a stopover for talks with the popularly elected leaders of Mongolia today.

### 3.3. Social System.

#### Упражнение 1. Переведите с английского языка:

average life expectancy; to be insolvent; legitimate excuse to escape serving in the army; conscientious objection; to feel financially (in)secure; hazing/bullying in the army; utility bills; wage arrears; to generate jobs; minors; to draw (take out, live on) a(n) old age/disability/invalidity pension/pension for loss of breadwinner; in-kind benefits/benefits-in-kind; to be physically incapacitated; developmentally challenged; optically challenged/visually inconvenienced; substance abuser; (health) insurance premiums; gross salary

#### Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:

быть по уши в долгах; счет на оплату коммунальных услуг; призыв (призывник, новобранец); проблема «отцов и детей»; прожиточный минимум; жестокое обращение с детьми; гражданское общество; отсрочка от армии; бюджетник; негативная реакция в обществе; неблагополучный район; дом престарелых; льготы на медицинское обслуживание, коммунальные услуги и телефонные переговоры; «чернобыльцы»; человек с проблемами речи; льготник; малоимущие/социально необеспеченные (незащищенные) группы /малообеспеченные слои населения; репрессированные; послужной список; стаж; меры по охране безопасности труда; работа на вредном производстве; семейный подряд

#### Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:

1. That is almost £500 below the minimum subsistence level for the poorest people in our society.
2. When accompanied by minimum subsistence pensions, as in Britain, retirement means economic dependency.
3. Adrian probably knows lots of boys whose standard of living is lower than his own.
4. The Prime Minister appeared to be totally unfazed by the protesters.
5. She has (!) dual nationality, **of** Canada and Britain. McGuirk holds dual citizenship **in** Ireland and the US.
6. With child benefit included their income has been increased from £124.20 to £148.62 a week.
7. Princess Anne has done much to help underprivileged children all over the world.
8. Jane Addams was awarded the Nobel Prize for her inventive work with underprivileged women and children.
9. As an employee, his record is outstanding.
10. He had taken a part-time job selling a line of cosmetics the manufacturer had labeled as all-natural products.
11. The professors regard foreign travel as a perk, and they go to all the international conferences.
12. The women were on straight piecework, the men on more complex systems of payment.

13. Harkness quit as director of the Olympic Regional Development Authority soon afterwards.
14. Nixon was the first US President to resign before the end of his term of office.
15. Bonuses are linked to productivity at Sofmap, and promotion is purely by merit, not seniority.
16. Even if they return to work for the same firm when their children go to school their seniority is lost.
17. Thus, one could consider such factors as hours, sick pay, pension schemes and holiday entitlements.

#### **Упражнение 4. Переведите с русского языка:**

ПО ДАННЫМ ОПРОСА В июле Аналитический центр Юрия Левады поинтересовался у россиян: «Что в настоящее время больше всего осложняет жизнь вашей семьи?» В репрезентативном опросе приняли участие 2108 жителей различных регионов нашей страны. Выяснилось, что больше всего граждане обеспокоены низкими зарплатами и нехваткой денег. Эта проблема занимает умы 69% опрошенных. В 1994 году она также стояла на первом месте: тогда недостаток средств волновал 68% респондентов.

Значительно меньше заботят жителей России трудности с лечением и плохое здоровье. Главными эти неприятности назвал лишь каждый третий. Правда, по сравнению с 1994 годом цифра увеличилась на 2%. Так же, как и десять лет назад, пятую часть опрошенных больше всего «напрягают» бытовые трудности, 17% не могут побороть усталость и переутомление, а 15% категорически не устраивает плохое жилье. Зато в будущее россияне стали смотреть с большим оптимизмом. Если в 1994 году безысходность и отсутствие перспектив в жизни были самыми большими проблемами для 22% человек, то теперь мир в черном свете видят лишь 14% опрошенных.

Почти в два раза, по сравнению с прошлым десятилетием, у людей снизился страх потерять работу. В своих опасениях остаться без места статистикам признались 13% респондентов, в то время как в 1994-м призрак безработицы не давал спокойно спать четверти россиян. Характерно, что при этом народ стал чуть меньше жаловаться на недостаток свободного времени. Десять лет назад его отсутствие было основной сложностью в жизни 11% человек, нынче ощущает нехватку часов досуга каждый десятый. А вот не верящих в возможность дать своим детям хорошее образование стало чуть больше: не 9%, а 10% опрошенных.

Удивило специалистов, что снизилось количество тех, кого волнуют пьянство и наркомания кого-либо из членов семьи. В 1994 году эта беда заботила 6%, а теперь лишь 2% респондентов. Впрочем, статистики уверены: данный показатель снизился не из-за того, что проблема потеряла свою актуальность, просто ее «слегка потеснили другие бытовые и материальные трудности». (*«Независимая газета», Ирина Романчева, 12 августа 2004 г.*)

### Упражнение 5. Переведите с английского языка:

1. RETURN MY BENEFITS Unimpressed by assurances from president Vladimir Putin that the replacement of Soviet-era benefits would be carried out painlessly, several thousand pensioners staged new protests across central Russia and Siberia on Tuesday, as the Communist Party started collecting signatures to call a vote of no confidence in Mikhail Fradkov's government.

Large rallies of pensioners in Kazan, Tver, Perm, Tomsk and Kaluga demanded the return of free transport rides, subsidized medicines and other benefits, which were supposed to have been replaced with cash allowances on Jan. 1.

Putin weighed in on the weeklong crisis Monday to urge the federal government and regional authorities do more to soften the transition for socially vulnerable groups.

The president also instructed the Cabinet to increase the basic monthly pension by at least 200 rubles, instead of by 100 rubles as originally planned, and to bring forward the raise by a month to March 1. (*The Moscow Times*, by Francesco Mereu, 19.01.2005)

2. RUSSIA: ELDERLY IN STREET PROTESTS Pensioners held scattered demonstrations for a third day to protest the government's replacement of Soviet-era social benefits with cash payments. Protests were reported in Barnaul in Siberia, Togliatti on the Volga River and in other cities after similar ones on Sunday and Monday in an unusual expression of public discontent with President Vladimir V. Putin's government. On Monday, several hundred elderly demonstrators gathered at the outskirts of Moscow and briefly blocked the main highway to St. Petersburg; 12 were arrested. On Jan. 1, the government began replacing benefits like free transportation, prescriptions and housing for pensioners and the disabled with cash payments of \$20 to \$120 a month, which critics argue are too meager to compensate for the lost benefits. (*The New York Times*, by Steven Lee Myers, January 12, 2005)

3. CUT MY BENEFITS I am 59 – and Congress should cut my future Social Security and Medicare benefits. The same goes for people 58, 48 and even 68. Plenty of present retirees could afford to have their benefits cut. The chances of this happening soon are, of course, about nil. If President Bush and his critics agree on anything in the Social Security debate, it is that existing retirees and "near retirees" shouldn't be touched. This is all about politics. The moral and economic case for shielding these people – people like me – is nonexistent. Give Bush credit for broaching, however indirectly, these sensitive issues. Criticize the Democrats for their limp "how dare you" response. But recognize that Bush's chosen vehicle for overhauling Social Security – "personal" investment accounts – distracts from what ought to be the central question: How much should younger and poorer taxpayers be forced to pay for older and richer beneficiaries? (*The Washington Post*, by Robert J. Samuelson, February 9, 2005)

## **Упражнение 6. Переведите с русского языка:**

**БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ НЕТ** Ежедневно более 80 000 жителей России посещают «онлайновые биржи труда» – ресурсы, посвященные трудоустройству. Найти с помощью интернета работу по душе несложно: во многих сферах деятельности спрос превышает предложение, да настолько, что закрадывается сомнение – действительно ли существует безработица?

Поиск работы в интернете – занятие удобное и недорогое. Большинство кадровых агентств имеют свои сайты, через которые привлекают как соискателей, так и работодателей. Крупные компании помещают на корпоративных сайтах свои вакансии. Но самый простой и популярный способ поиска работы – просмотр вакансий на специализированных ресурсах, посвященных трудоустройству.

Основные достоинства подобных ресурсов – скорость, доступность и открытость информации. В отличие от газетных объявлений, в интернете меньше ограничений: работодатель может более подробно сформулировать требования к кандидату, а соискатель – более детально рассказать о себе. Поиск по сайту помогает автоматически сортировать объявления по таким параметрам, как заработная плата, график работы, пол, возраста т.д. Возможна сортировка предложений и по ключевым словам, например, в качестве обязательного условия можно запросить «социальный пакет».

Конечно, достоверность и актуальность информации, представленной в сети, несравнима с данными, полученными агентствами при личном контакте с контрагентом. Однако пользователь может выводить на просмотр самые свежие предложения, появившиеся в течение дня, а по содержанию объявления судить о степени его серьезности.

Статистика популярного портала трудоустройств Job.ru свидетельствует о том, что на онлайн-рынке труда спрос превышает предложение. Банковским служащим, бухгалтерам, врачам, сотрудникам рекламных агентств, программистам и многим другим представителям массовых профессий достаточно обладать выходом в интернет, чтобы почувствовать себя востребованными. (*«Независимая газета», Георгий Слугин, 18 апреля 2003 г.*)



### 3.4. Education.

#### **Упражнение 1. Переведите с английского языка:**

admission requirements; to be awarded a high school diploma; caregiver; a two-year community college/junior college; charter school; day (care) center/playgroup; magnet school; auditor; to cut classes; to need special assistance; to underachieve/excel in a subject; associate/assistant professor; to be given a sabbatical; full professor; tenure-track position; thesis adviser; double major; research assistantship; bogus exam passes; (magna/summa) cum laude (= with (high/highest) praise); defend the thesis; surprise/pop quiz; senior thesis; transcript

#### **Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка**

научная степень; быть зачисленным на спецсеминар/спецкурс; обучать ребенка на дому; обучаться на заочном/вечернем отделении; группа продленного дня (продленка); студент, обучающийся на платной (коммерческой) основе; шпаргалка; зубрить к экзамену; (не) пройти конкурс (на получение постоянного места работы в качестве преподавателя); ректор университета; замдекана по работе со студентами/по учебной части; (старший) преподаватель; тезисы доклада

#### **Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:**

1. Almost all college students live in coed dormitories or in houses shared with friends.
2. Since last summer at least 256 teachers had lost their jobs after 10 fee-paying schools folded, said officials.
3. Although many employers prefer candidates to have a degree in business or engineering, some companies hire liberal arts graduates.
4. At fifteen, he matriculated at the University of Leipzig, where he continued his independent approach to knowledge.
5. He became the campus wit for a growing contingent of former boarding school chaps who arrived at Harvard the same autumn.
6. For three mornings a week, she went to a playgroup run by a friend who was a trained Froebel teacher.
7. The educational program is aimed at preschoolers.
8. Not surprisingly, Dale had to enroll in a remedial mathematics course when he arrived on campus.
9. This has been a successful attempt to tackle the problem of bullying in schools.
10. Gross left on a sabbatical and never came back.
11. Greg is a philosophy major. I'm changing my major to political science. I'm taking history as my minor.
12. She was an undergrad at Barnard and he was a graduate teaching assistant at the university.
13. I think I aced the History test.
14. Instead of chilling out with my friends after my GCSEs, I spent my summer holidays travelling the country.
15. The students are reported to have had high scores on the SAT examinations.

#### **Упражнение 4. Переведите следующий текст с русского языка:**

##### **ФУРСЕНКО: ЧИСЛО ЛЮДЕЙ БЕЗ АТТЕСТАТОВ ВЫРОСЛО**

Российская образовательная система справилась с внедрением ЕГЭ, который в этом году впервые сдавался в штатном режиме, доложил в пятницу глава Минобрнауки Андрей Фурсенко президенту РФ Дмитрию Медведеву.

"В целом образовательная система с задачей справилась. Более 900 тысяч ребят сдавали ЕГЭ. Сдано более 3 млн. экзаменов в 83 регионах страны и в российских школах при посольствах и консульствах в 52 странах. Везде экзамены прошли штатно и относительно ровно", – сказал министр.

Вместе с тем министр констатировал, что количество учеников не справившихся с испытанием оказалось достаточно большим.

"К сожалению, почти 30 тыс. выпускников не сумели пройти этот барьер – завалили либо и русский язык, и математику, либо не сумели один из них пересдать", – пояснил Фурсенко.

По его словам, при старой системе количество учеников, оставшихся без аттестатов было существенно меньшим, так как во многих школах зачастую ученикам вместо двойки ставили удовлетворительную оценку.

Однако, как считает министр, несдача ЕГЭ не является непоправимой трагедией. Те, кто не получил аттестат в этом году, имеют возможность продолжить обучение в техникумах и учреждениях профтехобразования, а кроме того, имеют право пересдать ЕГЭ через год и получить аттестат. (*news.ng.ru 03.07.09*)

#### **Упражнение 5. Переведите с английского языка:**

##### **MURPHY'S LAW**

Not long after Simon Murphy started work as head of the North school in Ashford, Kent, one of his students came up to him and said, "Why have you come here, sir? It's crap." This was the summer term of 2001 and that summer only 9% of the students got at least five good GCSEs and, once again, it was in the list of England's bottom 100 schools. It had been named and shamed for its high levels of truancy and was on special watch because it had only just lost the tag as a school with serious weaknesses. The school had developed a bad reputation for behaviour, and numbers were spiralling down. The buildings were mostly old and pretty decrepit with plenty of teaching still going on in temporary huts built in the second world war, which were well past their sell-by date. There was a £250,000 budget deficit. To top it all, as Murphy joined it was named in Hansard as a school that had gone on to a four-day week because it couldn't recruit enough teachers; it was more than 25% understaffed. Without improvement it was a prime candidate for closure.

Contrast then with now. This year 60% of the students at this secondary modern school, which is bled of higher levels of ability by the grammar school across the road and the popular comprehensive nearby, got at least five good GCSEs, making it the most improved school in the secondary school league tables. Attendance has improved dramatically and is now around the national average. It is part of an £80m private finance initiative in Kent, which will see it substantially rebuilt and refurbished with work starting this April. And, if it can find the sponsors, has high

hopes of being a technology and sports college from this September. (*The Guardian*, by Wendy Berliner, January 13, 2005)

### **Упражнение 6. Переведите с русского языка:**

#### **О РЕФОРМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

Предложения по изменению существующей системы образования комментирует депутат Государственной Думы, профессор МГУ Иван Мельников.

Как собираются преобразовывать образование? Реформа первая: вводится Единый государственный экзамен (ЕГЭ). В зависимости от результатов сдачи ЕГЭ будет определяться, на каких условиях молодой человек станет получать высшее образование: на полностью платной основе, с частичной оплатой или бесплатно. Значит, талантливый ребенок из глубинки, из малообеспеченной семьи может не проявить свои способности, так как не сможет подготовиться к ЕГЭ так же успешно, как дети состоятельных родителей. Ведь появились целые репетиторские конторы, которые берут деньги за такую подготовку.

Реформа вторая: вводится «двухуровневая система высшего образования». Она будет состоять из четырехлетнего бакалавриата – это первый уровень обучения и магистратуры – второго уровня сроком обучения на 1-2 года. Это не формальные преобразования, фундаментально меняется характер, система и содержание вузовской подготовки. Зачем это делается? В документе записано, что введение двух уровней «позволит осуществлять экспорт образовательных услуг». Другими словами, ради стимуляции «утечки мозгов» предлагается перетряхнуть практически все сложившиеся вузовские стандарты, программы, квалификации специальностей, что приведет высшую школу в состояние полного хаоса.

Третье: будут созданы АУ и Г(М)АНО – автономные учреждения и государственные (муниципальные) автономные некоммерческие организации. Это некие новые формы, которые должны «разнообразить» организационно-правовые формы учебных заведений для роста «самостоятельности образовательных учреждений». Но не стоит ли за этим «разнообразием» потенциальная возможность приватизации? Надо четко понимать: как только образовательное заведение теряет статус «учреждения», из-под него автоматически выводится вся законодательная база – право на отсрочку от военной службы, некоторые оставшиеся налоговые льготы, и досрочные пенсии педагогов, работающих с трудными детьми. (*«АиФ. Семейный совет»*, № 3, 2005 г.)

### **Упражнение 7. Переведите с английского языка:**

#### **ROOTING OUT STUDENT CHEATS**

Universities are today being urged to take the growing menace of plagiarism by students more seriously. Cheats are a minority, but their actions anger and discourage other students and devalue the status of British qualifications, says a report going out to UK universities and higher education colleges.

The guidelines, called *Deterring, Detecting and Dealing with Student Plagiarism*, published online by the universities' joint information systems committee (JISC), say universities need to nominate specific members of staff to deal with cases of plagiarism, but that the whole institution, from the vice-chancellor downwards, must coordinate policy to deal with a problem that has grown with the spread of the internet.

The report notes that an increasing number of UK institutions have specialist officers located within the school or department who deal with all cases of plagiarism. Markers who detect unacceptable behaviour pass the case to the specialist who decides whether plagiarism is demonstrated and allocates a punishment from a limited range of options. Oxford Brookes University, where the system has been in place for five years, has 14 "academic conduct officers" and Sheffield Hallam has a panel of specialist officers.

The majority of plagiarism cases occur when students misunderstand or misuse academic conventions and attribution rules, but it is the deliberate cheats who cause the most concern, argues the guidelines document. "Students who deliberately cheat or engage in fraudulent behaviour are characterised as threatening the values and beliefs that underpin academic work, angering and discouraging other students who do not use such tactics, devaluing the integrity of UK awards and qualifications, and distorting the efforts of lecturers who wish to teach rather than police others' actions."

Increasing pressures on students arising from undertaking paid work, heavier coursework load, or lack of personal organisation skills are contributing to the rise of plagiarism, argues the document.

It notes that concerns have been raised about "top-up" final-year programmes in which international students do the first two years in their home country and then finish the degree in the UK. The scheme meant students were often submitting a dissertation after eight months of UK study.

"Others worry it is more frequent in distance-learning programmes where authorship of coursework cannot be easily authenticated. It may be more common in very large classes. If these students enter programmes where the 'rules of the game' are unclear, they might continue to use tried and tested approaches and thereby, inadvertently, plagiarise," says the report, adding that the number of students falling into this category will grow as student cohorts become more diverse due to widening participation, increasing numbers of international students and greater use of different teaching modes (eg distance learning, work-based learning). (*The Guardian*, by Donald MacLeod, February 10, 2005)

### **Упражнение 8. Переведите с русского языка:**

#### **ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ПРОВЕРКА ШКОЛ**

Специалисты Роспотребнадзора провели всероссийскую проверку школ и выяснили, что в 2004-2005 учебном году с грубыми нарушениями работает 221 российская школа.

Результаты государственного санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора за детскими образовательными учреждениями показали, что российские

школьники недоедают, мерзнут и испытывают значительные нагрузки. В результате у абсолютного большинства детей развивается гиподинамия, а также ряд опасных заболеваний.

Поданным Роспотребнадзора, гиподинамией (недостатком двигательной активности) страдают около 75% школьников.

Вследствие этого не только слабеют мышцы сердца и тела, но и происходят другие нарушения, пишут «Новые известия». Так, у половины учащихся наблюдается выраженное утомление к концу дня и недели. Кроме того, дети страдают изменением артериального давления, как правило, по гипертоническому типу. У 80% детей отмечаются невроподобные реакции.

Несмотря на то, что школы достаточно давно перешли на пятидневку, во многих образовательных учреждениях учебные планы по-прежнему рассчитаны на шестидневную «рабочую» неделю.

Из-за этого ежедневное количество уроков в начальной школе достигает шести, в средних и старших классах – восьми. Возрос и объем учебного материала и как следствие – объем домашних заданий. В результате учебный день школьников младших классов достигает 10 часов, старших классов – 12-15 часов.

В первую очередь, чрезмерные нагрузки школьников сказываются на их здоровье. Нехватка времени компенсируется за счет сокращения сна и уменьшения двигательной активности.

Более того, при увеличивающейся нагрузке оставляет желать лучшего и дневной рацион питания. Так, свыше 20% учащихся начальных классов и половина учеников 5-11-х классов не получают горячего питания, которое вытесняется буфетной продукцией.

Основными проблемами при организации питания школьников остаются недостаточное финансирование, слабая материально-техническая база, нарушения требований санитарного законодательства руководителями учреждений и сотрудниками пищеблоков. (*NEWSru.com, 28.03.2005*)

### 3.5. Law Enforcement.

#### Упражнение 1. Переведите с английского языка:

court-martial; law enforcement agencies/bodies; (to give sb) Miranda; persistent offender; shoot-out; assault and battery; extortion; personal injury/(grievous) bodily harm; slander; aggravating/attenuating (mitigating) circumstances (factors); indictment/charge; to close/dismiss a case; to file a suit; Attorney-General (*BrE*, *AmE*); barrister/solicitor (*BrE*); (defence) councillor/attorney (*AmE*); to (be on) probation; to be released on parole;

#### Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:

соучастник; уголовный кодекс; КЗОТ (Кодекс законов о труде); правопорядок; «крыша» (*жарг.*); хищение (присвоение денег или растрата имущества фирмы/организации); камера предварительного заключения (КПЗ); условный приговор; взятка; вызвать в суд повесткой;

#### Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:

1. He has lodged an appeal against the fine.
2. Another 30 people were granted immunity from prosecution.
3. We are concerned about the breakdown of law and order in the country.
4. Both individuals and companies can be prosecuted under the new legislation.
5. Kennedy's assassin is assumed to have been Lee Harvey Oswald.
6. Assaults on public transportation workers have doubled in the last 10 years.
7. He embezzled large amounts of money to finance his gambling.
8. She was cleared of murder but found guilty of manslaughter.
9. A lot of people won't go out alone at night because they're afraid of being mugged.
10. She was sacked after being caught pilfering from the till.
11. In the dock at Craigavon Crown Court was Richard Ellis (21) who denies the murder.
12. We had no choice but to institute court proceedings against the airline.
13. The large number of court cases in which the complainant dropped the prosecution is an indication that many cases were settled informally.
14. Allen filed a lawsuit in connection with his dismissal.
15. Baldry's 20-year prison sentence was commuted to three years.
16. He had petitioned the court to stay his execution pending review.

#### Упражнение 4. Переведите текст с русского языка:

##### ДЕЛО С МЕШОЧКОМ

Объединенные Арабские Эмираты – одна из немногих стран мира, где уровень преступности благодаря социально-экономическому благополучию населения и суровости наказаний близок к нулю. Поэтому каждый судебный процесс становится сенсацией, особенно если на скамье подсудимых – женщина.

На днях апелляционный суд эмирата Фуджейра рассмотрел дело пакистанки Ферзаны К. Ее поймали с мешочком, в котором находились 150 граммов марихуаны. Адвокат доказывал, что его подзащитная попала в

ловушку, подстроенную отчимом. Якобы тот попросил ее передать мешочек своим знакомым, и о его содержимом она не ведала. Увы, эти аргументы никак не воздействовали на шариатский суд, который приговорил молодую женщину к смертной казни. Однако апелляционный суд Фуджейры оказался более милосердным и заменил приговор к высшей мере пожизненным заключением. (*«Известия», 19.01.2005*)

#### **Упражнение 5. Переведите текст с английского языка:**

All criminal cases start in the magistrates' courts. The minor cases stay there, with the magistrates deciding on guilt or innocence and then sentencing the criminal. Serious cases are referred by the magistrates to the Crown court – this is called "committal". In committals, all the magistrates do is hear the outline evidence and decide whether there is a case to answer. Crown court judges have power to sentence more heavily than magistrates.

On committal the accused is either released ("bailed") by the magistrates, or – if the police think there is a danger he might disappear or threaten prosecution witnesses – held in prison until the trial.

Whether the case is committed to the Crown court depends on the seriousness of the crime. The most minor crimes, such as most motoring offenses, are known as summary offenses, and they are always dealt by magistrates. The most serious crimes such as murder and armed robbery are called indictable offenses, and are always committed to the Crown court.

There are many crimes known as "either way" offenses, which, as the name implies, may be tried by magistrates or the Crown court. Sometimes the decision is up to the accused himself, but he should listen carefully to the advice of his lawyer: he may decide that he stands a better chance of being acquitted by a sympathetic jury than by a panel of stern magistrates, but he runs the risk of a higher sentence from a Crown court judge if the jury find him guilty.

#### **Упражнение 6. Переведите текст с русского языка:**

##### **«ЧЕРНЫЕ РИЭЛТОРЫ»**

Сотрудники прокуратуры Юго-Западного округа Москвы расследуют дело так называемых «черных риэлторов». Оперативники обнаружили внушительную базу данных, содержащую информацию о тысячах московских квартир, сообщает телеканал «Россия». Причем преступников интересовало жилье одиноких, пожилых москвичей. Следствие не исключает, что злоумышленники могли участвовать в похищениях людей и в дальнейшем использовать их квартиры для махинаций с недвижимостью.

База данных «черных риэлторов», попавшая в руки сотрудников Юго-Западной прокуратуры Москвы, содержит 4700 квартир одиноких и пожилых москвичей. Следствие пытается выяснить, сколько из них уже пропало без вести. По словам сыщиков, список был обнаружен в квартире пропавшей при странных обстоятельствах пенсионерки. На момент обыска там проживала участница банды, подозреваемая в похищении другой москвички. Причем один

из обвиняемых по этому же делу – сотрудник милиции, участковый из Новогиреева Анатолий Сысоев.

46-летняя Татьяна Антипина пропала без вести 16 декабря прошлого года. По словам ее мужа, накануне женщина навещала квартиру, доставшуюся ей после смерти матери. Однако обнаружила, что в дверь врезан новый замок. Татьяна, как выяснили следователи, обратилась к участковому, который сказал, что произошла ошибка, и предложил на следующий день подойти за новыми ключами.

Когда женщина пришла за ключами, ее схватили и увезли в неизвестном направлении. Установлено, что незадолго до похищения неизвестные пытались приватизировать квартиру Татьяны от ее имени. И что жилье было вскрыто при участии сотрудников ОВД «Новогиреево». В ходе обыска у обвиняемых был обнаружен и изъят паспорт пропавшей Т. Антипиной, также были изъяты доверенности от ее имени на несколько человек для продажи квартиры.

Муж Татьяны подозревает, что районная милиция причастна к организации квартирных афер. И новогиреевские следователи, и прокуратура Восточного округа, по его словам, два месяца не давали хода его заявлениям о пропаже. Но едва дело попало в прокуратуру Юго-Западного округа, участкового А. Сысоева сразу арестовали.

К похожему выводу пришла комиссия Мосгордумы, расследовавшая деятельность ОВД и ДЕЗов. По данным депутатов, в столице ежегодно совершаются тысячи квартирных махинаций. Причем именно с жилплощадью умерших москвичей – ДЕЗы и ОВД используют эти квартиры на незаконных основаниях под заселение своих людей.

Сейчас следователи проверяют причастность районного ДЕЗа к делу о пропаже Татьяны. А к уголовной ответственности может быть привлечено еще три человека, в их числе сотрудник ОВД «Новогиреево». Список на 4700 фамилий одиноких и пожилых – это лишь Центральный округ столицы. Следствие не исключает, что преступной сетью может быть опутана вся Москва. (*РосБизнесКонсалтинг*, 26.03.2005)

### **Упражнение 7. Переведите текст с английского языка:**

#### **TOO IMMATURE FOR THE DEATH PENALTY?**

Just after 2 a.m. on Sept. 9, 1993 Christopher Simmons, 17, and Charles Benjamin, 15, broke into a trailer south of Fenton, Mo., just outside St. Louis. They woke Shirley Ann Crook, a 46-year-old truck driver who was inside, and proceeded to tie her up and cover her eyes and mouth with silver dust tape. They then put her up in the back of the minivan, drove her to a railroad bridge and pushed her into the river below, where her body was found the next day. Simmons and Benjamin later confessed to the abduction and murder, which had netted them \$6. Police called it "a cheap price for life".

The two were convicted. Benjamin was sentenced to life in prison, and Simmons was given the death penalty. The Missouri Supreme Court overturned Simmons's sentence last year, and the case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court, which recently heard arguments on the constitutionality of the death penalty for those who are 16 or



17 when they commit their crimes. (The court has already ruled against execution of anyone under 16.)

Unlike other death-penalty cases, this one has drawn intense interest from the American Medical Association, the nation's psychiatrists and psychologists and other health and research groups. They've filed briefs with the court making a novel scientific argument — that juveniles should not be executed because their brains are still developing. In other words, teenagers cannot be held fully responsible for their actions because all the wiring to allow adult decision-making isn't completed yet. As Stephen K. Harper, a professor of juvenile justice at the University of Miami School of Law, puts it, "Adolescents are far less culpable than we know." (*The New York Times Magazine*, by Paul Raeburn, 17.10.2004)

### **Упражнение 8. Переведите текст с английского языка:**

#### **AN END TO KILLING KIDS**

America's Supreme Court has abolished the death penalty for those under 18 when they committed their crimes. It is just another nibble at the edge of still-popular capital punishment – but does it show that America can sometimes be swayed by world opinion?

Which country seems the odd one out in this list: China, Congo, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the United States? These eight countries are the only ones in the world that have executed children under 18 since 1990. Now, at last, the world's self-proclaimed beacon of freedom will be able to take itself off the list. On Tuesday March 1st, America's Supreme Court ruled, by five votes to four, that putting to death those who were minors at the time of their crimes is unconstitutional. The move reprieves 72 juvenile offenders on death row.

Of course, the death penalty will remain in place for convicted murderers in America. Indeed, it remains popular – two-thirds of Americans support it (though this number drops to half when life imprisonment without parole is offered as an alternative). Despite this week's ruling, America is clearly still out of step with most of the countries it considers its friends.

More than half of the world's countries have either abolished the death penalty for normal crimes or have imposed moratoriums, according to Amnesty International, a non-governmental organisation that campaigns against capital punishment. These include all but two countries in Europe and Central Asia (Belarus and Uzbekistan), as well as both of America's neighbours, Canada and Mexico, and like-minded countries such as Australia and New Zealand. Among large democracies, only India, South Korea and Japan still practise capital punishment. But it is rare in those places.

According to Amnesty, in 2003, 84% of the world's known executions took place in just four countries: China, Iran, Vietnam and America. (*The Economist*, March 2nd 2005)

### 3.6. Mass Media

#### Упражнение 1. Переведите с английского языка:

conduct/carry out/do a poll; fourth estate; to receive/get media/press coverage; publicity campaign/ stunt; on (someone's) radar screen; feature (on sb); muckraker; to run commercials; jingle; endorsement; rerun; call-in talk show; variety show

#### Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:

бульварная (желтая) пресса; (о нем) говорили по всем каналам и писали во всех газетах; оперативное освещение событий; газетная «утка»; информация, не получившая должного освещения (ускользнувшая от внимания СМИ)

#### Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:

1. Angry journalists accused the government of censorship of free speech.
2. Finally, could you leave the insults to the gutter press, please?
3. The AIDS conference received extensive media coverage.
4. The first print run of 6,000 sold out and a second of 4,000 is moving quickly.
5. Her novel "The Awakening" was recently serialized on TV.
6. A canard of anti-Semitism is that there is a secret group of powerful Jews running the country.
7. He became the most high-profile newscaster in Britain when he made his debut as the programme's anchorman.
8. Celebrity endorsements have featured heavily – Cary Grant, Ray Charles and Whitney Houston are just three of the big name stars who have agreed to appear in Coca-Cola commercials.
9. CNN intends to have continuous live coverage of the national party.
10. To a large extent, the election has been fought on the airwaves, with both candidates delivering television advertisements attacking each other.
11. This is a very powerful fly-on-the-wall documentary about teenage pregnancy.
12. The Big Three will be a spectacular variety show and will be broadcast on the network on 28 December.

#### Упражнение 4. Переведите текст с русского языка:

##### О ЧЕМ НЕ ГОВОРЯТ ПРАВДУ НИКОГДА?

Однажды своим студентам я дал задание написать сочинение на тему, где всего лучше скрыться от внимания или воздействия средств массовой информации, если это возможно в принципе.

Абсолютное большинство сочинений, естественно, сводилось к тому, что от воздействия СМИ нельзя скрыться нигде и никогда. Редкие открытия содержались всего в двух-трех сочинениях.

Во-первых, конечно, нашелся студент, который сообщил, что существование СМИ можно просто игнорировать: не читать газет, не слушать радио, не смотреть телевидение. В общем это верно, но такая жизнь анахорета в принципе вообще выводит тебя из существования внутри общества. Более интересным был ответ одной студентки: она предположила, что в отношениях матери с маленьким ребенком отсутствует фактор влияния СМИ. Если отбросить медицинско-гигиенические советы (в том числе и по каналам

рекламы, распространяемой в СМИ), то это верно. Обобщая, можно сказать, что любое сильное чувство, прежде всего любовь, выводит людей из-под влияния СМИ – по крайней мере, из-под влияния по поводу отношений с объектом любви.

Но самый интересный ответ содержался еще в одном сочинении. Его автор справедливо предположил, что надежнее всего от влияния и воздействия СМИ можно спрятаться внутри самих СМИ. Автор данного сочинения проявил отнюдь не студенческую прозорливость. Действительно, менее всего СМИ и работающие в них журналисты расположены рассказывать правду о собственных тайнах, если даже эта правда крайне значима для общества. Об этом стоит задуматься любителям публично рассуждать об особой моральности или особом правдолюбии журналистов, СМИ вообще. (*«Литературная газета», Виталий Третьяков, 28 января – 3 февраля 2004 г.*)

#### **Упражнение 5. Переведите текст с русского языка:**

##### THE CENTER FOR INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING

The Center for Investigative Reporting is a nonprofit news organization dedicated to exposing injustice and abuse of power through the tools of journalism. Led by a staff in San Francisco and powered by a nationwide team of independent reporters and producers, CIR is organized along three functions: as a journalism venture fund, investing in promising investigations at their early stages to give them a chance in the increasingly competitive news marketplace; as a documentary production house, producing investigations for television and radio; and as a publicity firm, maximizing the impact of the best investigations from the journalism community by promoting them to decision-makers, citizen groups and our journalism peers. Together, these activities equip citizens with the information they need to participate fully in the democratic process and bring about needed changes in laws, regulations, and the operations of government, corporations, and institutions.

Currently, CIR is focused on three beats or topic areas: Social and Criminal Justice, Environment, and Science and Technology. Over the years, reporting beats have also included Health, Education, and Politics and Money, among others. (*San Francisco Chronicle, by Dan Fost, October 24, 2002*)

#### **Упражнение 6. Переведите текст с русского языка:**

##### «РЕКЛАМНАЯ ПАУЗА»

Сегодня после утреннего заседания Совета Думы стало известно, что в среду депутаты наконец-таки приступят к рассмотрению в первом чтении новой редакции федерального закона «О рекламе».

Законопроект, рожденный, чтобы найти компромисс между государством и основными игроками рекламного рынка, чуть было не вызвал бурю в стакане (хотя в стакане ли? ведь российский рекламный рынок – это 4 млрд. долл.). Дело в том, что парламентарии-разработчики изначально предложили крайне жесткий вариант законопроекта. Теле- и радиорекламу, а также наружную рекламу алкоголя любой крепости предполагалось запретить полностью.

В рекламе пива не разрешалось использование образов человека и животных, в том числе выполненных с помощью анимации. Косметические средства и биологически активные добавки запрещалось рекламировать как лекарства. Соответственно запрещалось использовать в рекламных роликах врачей в белых халатах и ссылаться на «исследования», доказывающие целебный эффект снадобья.

Не менее жестко закон ограничивал рекламу лотерей, казино и игровых автоматов. Авторы закона вообще предлагали изгнать ее с рекламных щитов, а с радио и телевидения – с семи часов утра до десяти вечера. Отдельно в законе было сказано, что реклама лотерей и автоматов ни в коем случае не должна создавать впечатление, будто игрой можно заработать на жизнь или гарантированно получить выигрыш.

Такие ограничения, в случае принятия закона, могли бы серьезно подкосить игровой бизнес. После кулуарных баталий из документа, который 20 апреля поступит на рассмотрение депутатского корпуса, возможно, исчезнут многие жесткие положения, перечисленные выше. Зато, вне всяких сомнений, рекламу пива не допустят в СМИ, специализирующиеся на вопросах экологии, образования, охраны здоровья. По словам Валерия Драганова, в детских телепередачах длительностью более 25 минут будет разрешена «мягкая реклама, которая не побуждает детей клянчить у родителей деньги». (Сейчас она запрещена вовсе и число детских передач, в виду отсутствия средств, неуклонно уменьшается.) В законе также останется статья «Защита несовершеннолетних в рекламе», где, в частности, не допускается дискредитация авторитета воспитателей, и четко сказано, какие именно товары не позволено рекламировать.

Важным аспектом нового закона является борьба с так называемой «зонтичной» рекламой, в результате использования которой популярная марка водки, например, рекламируется под видом питьевой воды. (Выходит нечто «на березовых бруньках»?)

Кроме того, новый закон увеличит ответственность за недобросовестную рекламу. При этом 40% от суммы штрафа будет поступать в федеральный бюджет, а 60% — в бюджет региона, на территории которого зарегистрировано юридическое лицо, допустившее нарушение законодательства. (РосБизнесКонсалтинг, 19.04.2005)

### 3.7. Conference Procedure.

#### **Упражнение 1. Переведите с русского языка:**

plenary/summit meeting; board of governors/directors; ad hoc committee; standing committee; to register at a congress; per diem; travel allowance; to include/to appear on the agenda; keynote address; concluding/closing remarks; Plenipotentiary representative with a right to vote; duly authorized; to proceed to a vote; negative vote; roll call vote; to give/have/take/ the floor to sb; ask for the floor; to be self-explanatory; on a point of clarification; inspired/guided by;

#### **Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:**

открытое/закрытое/совместное заседание; поручить комитету составить /выработать программу работы; торжественное открытие; заблаговременно; двусторонний/многосторонний договор; заключить рамочное соглашение; быть участником конвенции; поставить вопрос на голосование; заседание объявляется открытым; прения; комитету представлен доклад; первым выступит профессор Иванов; мы признаем, что...; выразить глубокое сожаление; осуждать; рассмотрение жалоб; стажировка; научное сообщество; регламент проведения собрания; стендовый доклад

#### **Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:**

**Booking Procedure.** Having discussed the Organiser's requirements and provisionally agreed the Services and Facilities to be provided and the dates and prices for the event, Conference 21 will send the Organiser a Booking Form and hold the booking on a provisional basis for 14 days from the date on which they send out the Booking Form. To confirm the booking the Organiser must complete and sign the Booking Form and return it to Conference 21. If Conference 21 does not receive the form within the 14 days, the provisional booking will lapse and Conference 21 will be under no obligation to provide the Services and Facilities to you.

**Confirmation of Booking.** The contract is formed when Conference21 replies to the Organiser confirming all the details within 14 days of receiving the Booking Form or by return of post if the proposed event is within 14 days and will send an invoice for the deposit. No contract will come into existence until this point. The deposit will be 25% of the estimated total amount due or £50.00, whichever is the greater. Deposits are non-refundable but will be deducted from the final invoice subject to any cancellation fees being due. The deposit is payable within 14 days of the date of invoice except in cases where the completed Booking Form is received less than 14 days prior to the proposed date of Conference where the deposit is payable by return of post.

Conference21 reserves the right to require full payment in advance of the event.

**Prior to the event.** 28 days prior to the event menus, room layouts, audio visual requirements and overall programme details must be confirmed in writing and agreed with Conference21. The Organiser must confirm final participant numbers in writing 14 days prior to the event. This number will be the minimum charged for in the final invoice. If the actual number of participants is higher, we will invoice the Organiser for the extra number of participants.

After the 28 day confirmation any proposed alteration to the provision of Services or Facilities must be submitted in writing to Conference21 as soon as reasonably practicable. Conference21 will endeavour to accommodate reasonable alterations but shall be under no obligation to do so. Without prejudice to any other provision of the Terms, Conference21 reserves the right to make an additional charge in respect of any such alteration.

Conference21 may cancel the Agreement at any time prior to the event.

**Payment of final invoice.** Accounts are payable within 14 days of the date of invoice. All amounts specified will be due in pounds sterling. Invoices for Conference21 conference activity are directed through Sheffield Hallam University Enterprises Ltd. Cheques should be made payable to 'Sheffield Hallam University Enterprises Ltd'.

**Cancellations and reductions in numbers.** If a booking is made and the Organiser subsequently cancels it or reduces the guaranteed minimum number, the following cancellation charges will apply:

Up to 90 days prior to the event	no charge
90 - 31 days prior to the event	50% cancellation fee
30 -15 days prior to the event	75% cancellation fee
14 days or less prior to the event	100% cancellation fee

The cancellation fee is based on the revenue which would have been generated if the booking had not been cancelled in full, or part, and is calculated from the tariff that would have applied for the event. The fee is exempt from VAT. The date of any cancellation is deemed to be the date that written confirmation is received by Conference 21.

Conference21 will make every effort to relet cancelled facilities, and may reduce charges accordingly. Conference21 reserves the right to recover any additional costs incurred from a cancelled booking.

If the booking is cancelled by Conference21, no charges will be made and any deposits paid will be refunded. No financial or other liability will however be accepted by Conference21 if the cancellation results from causes beyond its reasonable control.

#### **Упражнение 4. Переведите с русского языка:**

1. Каждому участнику будет вручен значок-пропуск, разрешающий доступ на заседания, который следует носить в течение всего срока конференции.
2. По возможности будет оказано содействие инвалидам, участвующим в конференции, если мы получим заблаговременное уведомление.
3. В папку вложен экземпляр буклета «Справочник для докладчика», который рекомендуется использовать при подготовке наглядных пособий.
4. Каждый полноправный участник получит буклет с уточненной повесткой для заседаний.
5. Организационный комитет должен обеспечить бесперебойную связь между секретариатом и предполагаемыми участниками посредством своевременных и информативных объявлений и личной корреспонденции.

6. Если регистрация аннулируется после 1 июля, возмещение оплаты производиться не будет, однако труды конференции рассылаются.
7. Пленум одобрил предложение исполнительного комитета увеличить число членов специальной группы.
8. Небольшая рабочая группа создана с целью сбора необходимой информации, требуемой комитетом для формирования выдвинутых предложений.
9. Он обратил внимание на необходимость дополнительных изменений в уставе деятельности научных и специальных комитетов.
10. В почетный комитет были включены высокопоставленные члены правительства и крупные ученые.
11. Члены подкомиссии должны обладать глубоким знанием обсуждаемых предметов.
12. Пленарное заседание приняло предложения по структурным изменениям комитета, которые включают создание 7 междисциплинарных научных комиссий и роспуск рабочих групп.
13. Любые конструктивные предложения, если они одобрены конференцией, должны быть направлены исполнительному комитету для рассмотрения.
14. Ассамблея приняла резолюцию, касающуюся создания международной группы, которая должна сформулировать принципы разумной и безопасной разработки ресурсов земли.
15. Этот симпозиум будет проводиться при содействии Колумбийского университета.
16. Программный и исполнительный комитеты несут ответственность за общее направление работы, за содержание симпозиумов и за совещания специалистов.
17. На церемонии открытия и закрытия конференции к участникам обратился с речью Генеральный секретарь ООН, который присутствовал в качестве почетного гостя.
18. Инициатива по созыву конференции, приуроченной к определенному событию, принадлежит организационному комитету.

#### **Упражнение 5. Переведите с русского языка:**

1. Каждое научное общество, независимо от количества его членов, должно созывать общее собрание не реже одного раза в год.
2. Умелое ведение заседания позволит решить большее количество вопросов, пройдет с меньшей потерей времени и даст большую возможность для свободных высказываний и принятия правильных решений.
3. Есть надежда, что конференция внесет вклад в стимулирование свежих идей и ускорение прогресса в области науки и техники.
4. Сроки и место следующего заседания установлены членами бюро конференции по согласованию с секретарем и не подлежат пересмотру.
5. Президент проинформировал участников пленарного заседания о том, что сроки и место проведения заседания были предметом долгих дискуссий.

6. Было выдвинуто предложение отложить заседание на неопределенный срок.
7. Сроки проведения конгресса были выбраны таким образом, чтобы его участники смогли затем присутствовать на заседании федерации.
8. Рекомендуются заканчивать дневные заседания к 4.30-5.00 pm для того, чтобы дать возможность участникам отдохнуть перед запланированными вечерними общественно- культурными мероприятиями.
9. Представитель Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения заявил, что ВОЗ также проявляет интерес к исследованиям по физиологии и что он направит в комитет подробности действующей программы.
10. Международная геологическая программа представляет собой совместную программу исследований, проводимых ЮНЕСКО и Международным союзом геологических наук.
11. Возможно изменение программы.
12. Вероятно успех конференции наполовину зависит от свободного общения делегатов, что следует учесть при составлении программы.
13. Поскольку в соответствии с принципами Комитета приглашения рассматриваются не ранее чем за два года до конкретной встречи, всякие действия в настоящий момент излишне.
14. В случае приглашения известного докладчика, чье время ограничено, целесообразно предоставить ему право выбора сроков.
15. Доктор Бернс не смог присутствовать из-за болезни.
16. Всем родственным научным обществам предложено представить поименный список делегатов для участия в дискуссиях.
17. Председатель должен кратко подытожить результаты работы конференции и поблагодарить делегатов и всех тех, кто помог ее успешному проведению.
18. Точно в назначенное время председатель звонит в колокольчик, обращается к секретарю с просьбой прочесть официальное извещение о созыве конференции и затем объявляет конференцию открытой.
19. Отведите 5 минут на вступительное слово председателя, от 50 до 60 минут на выступления, от 15 до 30 минут на вопросы и 10 минут на выражения благодарности.
20. Председатель собрания несет ответственность за его проведение; именно он должен следить за ходом заседания и поддержанием порядка.
21. Следует внести предложение о регламенте проведения собрания и затем попросить председателя следить за ним.
22. Ведение собрания может быть возложено на председателя данной организации; в противном случае следует избрать председателя собрания, от которого требуется полное понимание своих обязанностей.
23. Было принято решение отменить сессию исполнительного совета, с тем, чтобы заключительное пленарное заседание могло состояться в субботу днем.
24. Открытое пленарное заседание комитета по исследованию космического пространства было посвящено выступлениям приглашенных организаций.



25. Пленарное заседание одобрило изменение в составе рабочих групп.
26. Очередное заседание комитета включало совещание исполнительного совета и деловые заседания рабочих групп.
27. В 2 часа был объявлен перерыв на первом пленарном заседании до 4 часов.
28. Заседания с представлением стендовых докладов будут состоять из обычных коротких сообщений о последних исследовательских данных.

**Упражнение 6. Переведите с английского языка:**

**Statement issued on the Occasion of the Meeting of the Permanent Joint Council at the Level of Foreign Ministers in Brussels on 7 December 2001**

1. Today we commit ourselves to forge a new relationship between NATO Allies and Russia, enhancing our ability to work together in areas of common interest and to stand up to new threats and risks to our security. We reaffirm that a confident and cooperative partnership between the Allies and Russia, based on shared democratic values and the shared commitment to a stable, peaceful and undivided Europe, as enshrined in the NATO-Russia Founding Act, is essential for stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area. We have decided to give new impetus and substance to our partnership, with the goal of creating a new council bringing together NATO member states and Russia to identify and pursue opportunities for joint action at 20.

2. We, the Ministers, will continue our dialogue on the process on which we have embarked today. Regular working contacts will also be maintained between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and NATO. The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council has also tasked its Ambassadors to explore and develop, in the coming months, building on the Founding Act, new, effective mechanisms for consultation, cooperation, joint decision, and coordinated/joint action. We intend that such cooperative mechanisms beyond the current format will be in place for, or prior to, our meeting in Reykjavik in May 2002.

3. We condemn terrorism in all its manifestations. We reiterate our deepest sympathies to the victims, and their families, of the September 11 and other terrorist attacks. We fully support UN Security Council Resolutions 1368 and 1373, and will spare no efforts in bringing to justice the perpetrators, organisers and sponsors of such acts and in defeating the scourge of terrorism.

4. We are reminded by these tragic events that NATO and Russia face common threats that demand comprehensive, co-ordinated responses. We are encouraged by the strong spirit of partnership and co-operation that has evolved in the NATO-Russia relationship. We are intensifying our cooperation in the struggle against terrorism and in other areas, including crisis management, non-proliferation, arms control and confidence building measures, theatre missile defence, search and rescue at sea, military-to-military cooperation and civil emergencies, which represents a major step towards a qualitatively new relationship.

### 3.8. Medicine and Biotechnology.

#### **Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:**

leap in technology; custom-grown replacement organ; bacteriological laboratory; incidence of the disease; out-patient clinic/medical walk-in center

#### **Упражнение 2. Переведите с русского языка:**

расшифровка генома человека; лекарственноустойчивая форма болезни; стационарный/амбулаторный больной; группа повышенного риска

#### **Упражнение 3. Переведите с английского языка:**

##### **How going into work with a cold could kill**

Struggling into work with a cold is not an act of dedication but a short-cut to heart disease, a study of British civil servants has found.

Employees who refuse to take time off when they are ill put strain on their hearts that can double the risk of coronary problems, according to the occupational health report.

Scientists from University College London examined the fitness and attendance records of 10,000 Whitehall workers over ten years.

The results showed that between 30 and 40 per cent of those who continued to work when ill – even when afflicted by a minor complaint such as the common cold – later suffered twice the rate of heart disease.

Professor Sir Michael Marmot, head of the survey, said that “presenteeism” leads to an increase in coronary heart disease. “So many people force themselves into work when they are not well and have little knowledge of the consequences,” he said. “Far from contributing to their companies or spreading a few germs around the office, they could be hastening their own death.

“Among 30 to 40 per cent of the population, we found that those who were unwell but took no absence at all from work had double the incidence of coronary heart disease over the following years.”

Sir Michael added that the damage caused by working when unwell was not affected by drinking or smoking.

Health specialists said that the study, to be broadcast on *The Money Programme* on BBC Two on Wednesday, will provoke debate among employers’ organisations over whether staff should be encouraged to take days off when unwell.

Paul Grime, a consultant in occupational medicine at the Royal Free Hospital in London, said: “The findings do seem to further the argument that there is a link between stress suffered by those who force themselves to go to work and coronary heart disease.”

Some business leaders, however, challenged the conclusions of the government-funded report. (*by Ben Seppard, timesonline.co.uk/health*)

#### **Упражнение 4. Переведите с русского языка:**

Министерство здравоохранения и социального развития подвело итоги двухлетней диспансеризации. Обследованы тринадцать с половиной миллионов граждан. Примерно у половины из них выявлены серьезные заболевания, о которых люди даже не подозревали.

Лидируют расстройства эндокринной и сердечнососудистой систем. Чтобы исправить ситуацию, по всей России будет создана целая сеть специальных центров, где все желающие смогут бесплатно пройти комплексное обследование.

Любой человек сможет совершенно бесплатно определить процент жировой и мышечной ткани, а так же объем жидкости в своем теле, чтобы получить заключение, какой диеты придерживаться и к каким физическим нагрузкам готов его организм.

Вообще все исследования в подобных центрах будут бесплатными. Так же, как и индивидуальная программа оздоровления, которую врачи будут разрабатывать для каждого человека.

Первые профилактические центры начнут работать уже с начала сентября, а все пятьсот будут принимать пациентов к концу этого года.

### **Упражнение 5. Переведите с английского языка:**

#### **How is virulence measured?**

The key measure is the case fatality rate – the proportion of infected people who die. For the Spanish flu of 1918-19, this was about 2.5 per cent, while for the 1968 pandemic it was below 0.5 per cent. This explains the huge difference in the death tolls.

It has so far been impossible to establish the case fatality rate for swine flu with much reliability. To calculate it, you need to know the total number of infections as well as the total number of deaths, and reliable data on the Mexican outbreak is not available.

Even a low case fatality rate, of 0.1 per cent, would still be dangerous if the virus spreads very widely. If 40 per cent of the UK population became infected, as the worst-case scenarios suggest, there could be as many as 240,000 deaths.

#### **How is transmissibility measured?**

The measure here is the reproduction number, sometimes known as R. This is the average number of people that each person with the virus will infect. If R is greater than one, then the virus is spreading. If it is below one, then it is starting to peter out. The reproduction number can be affected by many factors: the biology of the virus, the level of immunity in the population, containment measures such as isolation, school closures and travel restrictions, and the use of antiviral treatments and vaccines.

Again, the reproduction number for swine flu remains unknown, though it is clearly above one. As epidemiologists establish its value over the coming days and weeks, they will develop a much better idea of the likely course of the pandemic.

### 3.9. Science and Technology.

**Упражнение 1. Переведите текст с английского языка. Составьте глоссарий использованных терминов и их русскоязычных эквивалентов.**

The body shell is a fairly complex assortment of large steel sections. These sections have been stamped into specific shapes which make up the body of your car. These parts are designed to do many jobs at once; protect the occupants from the elements and in collisions, provide solid mounts for all other systems, and to slice through the air with minimal resistance. The body also has one other job which is usually important to the owner... it has to look good!

Although the zillions of parts that make up a car are all very important, it is also important that the car's body be able to make riding in a car bearable for you. Early cars were so uncomfortable to ride in. The body and the suspension system now give us a smooth ride, and cushion us from the jarring of the road. The idea is that the body of the car should go forward with as little up-and-down and side-to-side movement as possible.

**Frame (Chassis)** The frame provides a firm structure for the body, as well a good anchor point for the suspension system. There are two types of frames; integral frames or unibody and conventional frames.

A conventional frame is basically a «one-piece» frame, or two «one-piece» frames fastened together. The frame is extremely rigid in order to keep all the other parts of the car in perfect alignment. The manufacturer takes this type of frame and attaches all the other parts of the car to it, like the way a sculptor starts with a wire frame to build his sculpture on and give it shape. To keep things smooth, rubber insulator blocks, or «pads» are placed between the frame and the other car parts. Because the conventional frame is so important to the structure of your car, (without it, your car would be a pile of doors, hoses, seats, wires and metal) it is usually constructed of heavy steel and welded or cold riveted together. Cold riveting keeps the rivets from shrinking.

The integral, or unibody, frame is just the opposite. With this type of frame, the body parts are used to structurally strengthen the entire car, and all of the sections are welded into one piece. Sometimes the parts of the body and the suspension system are attached and reinforced. Also, some unibody frames have partial front and rear frames for attaching the engine and suspension members.

**Hood.** The car's hood is another type of door. It also consists of an inner and an outer panel. The inner panel provides strength. The outer panel is just a metal cover, or «skin». The underside of the hood is often covered with a sound-absorbing material. Some high performance cars have openings in the hood to allow the engine to «breathe» easier. «Hood scoops» are used to channel outside air directly to the air filter, which gives improved performance and efficiency.

**Trunk Lid.** The trunk lid is another type of door. It consists of an inner and an outer panel. The inner panel provides strength. The outer panel is just a metal cover, or «skin».

**Rocker Panels.** A rocker panel is a three or four inch piece of metal that runs along the bottom of the car body underneath the doors. Rocker panels are usually coated with a rock proof protectant which rubberizes the exterior surface before the car is painted. If you have mud flaps behind your wheels, this protects your rocker panels, as well as your fenders and your doors. Rocker panels are often made of chrome plating, and enhance the car.

**Wheel Well.** The wheel well is either plastic or metal. Metal wheel wells are usually part of the body shell. Metal wheel wells strengthen the structure of the car because of their shape, and because they are strongly welded to the body shell. Most rear wheel wells are made of metal. Wheel wells are coated with a rock-proof, rubberized coating underneath, in order to prevent the rocks kicked up by the wheels from damaging the metal and making a lot of noise when they hit.

Often the front wheel wells are made of plastic. This is because it is harder to mount the engine with the front wheel wells in place. Plastic wheel wells can be removed, and make it easier to mount the engine during the manufacturing of the car.

**Front Quarter Panel.** The front quarter panel is composed of the body skin, or sheet metal, that runs from the front corner of the hood to the front of the door. It is usually a separate piece that is welded on in a few places. This makes it easy to replace if you get in a «fender bender». Front quarter panels can usually be replaced relatively inexpensively. Some newer vehicles use a rubber-like plastic for the fenders, which allows small impacts to be absorbed without damage.

**Windshield.** In the 1930s many cars had hinged windshields that could be folded on the hood of the car or opened up. Today, most windshields are stationary. They are fixed in place with a weather-strip made of rubber. The strip has a groove on the inside and a groove on the outside. The inside groove holds the glass; the outside groove holds the metal rim of the windshield opening in place. The glass «floats» in a plastic sealant that is spread out between the edge of the glass and the frame of the windshield.

Windshields are made of laminated safety plate glass, which is a sandwich of glass and clear plastic. The plastic acts as a soft, protective barrier, keeping the glass in place, if it is struck during a collision. The glass sticks to the plastic to eliminate glass from flying around the interior and injuring someone.

Safety glass for windscreens was one of the first passive safety devices introduced into cars, but its use remains a controversial question. North America and Scandinavia favor a laminated glass, which consists of two sheets of annealed glass, separated by a layer of transparent plastic. In recent years, laminated glass has been improved by changes in the properties of the plastic interlayer. Research has demonstrated that this new laminated glass is about 4 times safer than toughened glass, but because it is more expensive, controversy continues as to whether or not toughened glass windscreens should be banned by legislative action and replaced by laminated glass.

Recent developments have combined the benefits of both laminated and toughened material in that a laminated construction is used, but the sheet next to the inside of the car is made of toughened glass.

**Seats.** There are basically two types of seats: bench seats or bucket seats. A bucket seat is a low, separate seat for one person. Bench seats are a continuous cushion and backrest across the width of the car (although some vans might have them running along the length of the van). Bucket seats are single units with a separation between the left and right seats.

Usually vinyl leather and fabric are used for upholstery. «Flat springs» are used for comfort. A flat spring is a piece of wire that is bent into a zigzag pattern. Both ends of the wire are attached to the seat frame, with additional lengths added every six inches. Foam padding is used to cover the flat springs.

The front seats ride on rails that are bolted to the floor. This arrangement allows the seats to move backwards and forwards to suit the driver or passenger. The seat adjustment lever is attached to a latch that fits into teeth along the rail. Moving the lever releases the seat, and allows the seat to move. At any point of the seat's movement, releasing the lever engages the latch with one of the teeth. Usually there is also a pull-spring; this draws the seat forward when the latch is released. The rear seat usually doesn't move, because it is secured to the floor of the car. Its backrest is attached to the Partition between the passenger compartment and trunk.

Having an air bag and wearing an effective seat belt offers the best protection of all. Not only are you protected from frontal crashes by the air bag – you are also protected by the seat belt in all other types of crashes. The benefits of the three-point seat belts have been firmly established: over 50% of fatal and serious injuries to car occupants would be avoided if all occupants wore their seat belts. Most states now have a law that both passengers and driver must have seat belts buckled while in motion. Those states which do not enforce a seat belt law for all passengers have an effective law for children under five years of age to be strapped in.

**Упражнение 2. Переведите текст с русского языка с помощью глоссария, составленного к предыдущему упражнению:**

Кузов легкового автомобиля служит для размещения агрегатов и узлов самого автомобиля и транспортировки пассажиров и багажа. По конструкции эти кузова делятся на каркасные и бескаркасные. У кузова с несущим основанием нагрузка распределяется между кузовом и рамой.

При движении автомобиля с большой скоростью значительная часть мощности двигателя расходуется на преодоление сопротивления воздуха. Для уменьшения сопротивления кузову predается обтекаемая форма.

По конструкции кузова легковых автомобилей могут быть трехобъемные, двухобъемные и однообъемные. У трехобъемного кузова имеется три отсека: для двигателя, пассажиров и багажа. Такой кузов может быть с двумя или четырьмя боковыми дверями и называется седан. Двухобъемный кузов с двумя или четырьмя боковыми дверями и задней дверью – хетчбек (комби). В

ОСНОВНОМ ВСЕ ДЕТАЛИ КУЗОВА ИЗГОТОВЛЯЮТСЯ ИЗ ТОНКОЙ ЛИСТОВОЙ СТАЛИ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ШТАМПОВКИ.

### **Упражнение 3. Promise to beat Kyoto emission target puts power row centre stage**

A RASH promise made 11 years ago has forced the Government to embrace nuclear power. By undertaking to cut carbon emissions by 20 per cent before 2010, the Labour Party, which was then in opposition, won plaudits from environmentalists. The pledge went far beyond the Kyoto commitment.

Now it is plain that the target will be missed: Britain's carbon emissions have risen two years running. Meeting future obligations will also be impossible unless the Government changes its course.

Age is catching up with Britain's nuclear plants and replacements – unless they are also nuclear – would emit much more carbon dioxide. Britain risks slipping even further behind its targets, as the Government has belatedly realised.

While the “dash for gas” in the 1990s reduced carbon emissions, this situation could now be sustained only by a massive increase in gas imports from Russia and the Middle East, sources of dubious reliability.

So global warming and energy security have conspired to revive a technology that Labour instinctively rejects. If there are to be new nuclear plants, as the Prime Minister wants, it will involve trampling over the principles of many of his MPs.

Britain has 14 nuclear power stations on 11 sites, which generate a fifth of our electricity. The oldest date from the mid-1960s, the most recent – Sizewell B – from the mid-1990s. “Half the existing nuclear plants will have closed by 2015,” Keith Parker, of the Nuclear Industry Association, said. “By 2023 there will be only one left – Sizewell B.”

Without new plants the share of nuclear electricity will inevitably decline as the plants shut down.

On its own, analysts say, this would not lead to an “energy gap”. There is plenty of gas in the world and no immediate supply problems. If global warming were disregarded, energy supplies would be sufficient, although subject to the whim of suppliers abroad.

“But if Britain is to continue the path of reducing emissions, it will need to maintain some nuclear capacity,” said John Loughhead, of the UK Energy Research Institute, summarising a two-day discussion by 150 specialists held in London recently.

“Renewable energy and conservation are also vital,” he said, “but the market alone won't deliver these aspirations. If it is left to the market, it will be an extremely bumpy ride. It needs guidance from the Government.”

New nuclear plants cannot help Labour to meet its promise of a 20 per cent cut in carbon by 2010. “Achieving that is now a forlorn hope,” Mr Parker said.

A new nuclear programme would take at least ten years to generate its first watt – five years’ planning and getting clearance, five years’ building. Critics say that the timescale would be longer.

Any new plant would be built on one of the existing nuclear sites, which have the necessary infrastructure and enjoy local support. The old arguments about British versus overseas designs are dead, partly because indigenous innovation has withered in the long hiatus between orders and partly because the industry is now an international one.

Whatever design were to be chosen, the technology would be proven rather than new, costs lower and designs simpler and safer. No subsidies would be needed, insisted Vincent de Rivas, the chief executive of EDF Energy, which owns British power stations and distribution networks including London Electricity and Seeboard.

“That’s an old-fashioned view,” he told MPs on the Environmental Audit Committee of the House of Commons this month. “What [the] nuclear [industry] requires from Government is a clear policy in terms of licensing, in terms of planning, in terms of putting in place a safety authority, a clear vision and a Government which delivers.

“For the rest, building and operating nuclear [facilities] with the technologies that are available at the moment is competitive and does not require special subsidies. It will deliver. There will be investors to invest, there will be customers to buy the energy produced.”

The 2003 White Paper laid a lot of emphasis on renewable sources and energy efficiency. Renewables are expected to generate a fifth of electricity by 2020, with most of it coming from the wind.