

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФГБОУ ВПО «АЛТАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Исторический факультет
Кафедра иностранных языков

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС
ПИСЬМЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА РУССКИЙ**



Барнаул

Издательство Алтайского
государственного университета
2013

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В пособие включены тренировочные упражнения и тексты для развития переводческих навыков.

Предназначено для обучения письменному переводу с английского языка на русский на практических занятиях по переводу для студентов 2-го года обучения программы «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

План УМД 2013 г., п. К

Подписано в печать 12.09.2013. Формат 60x84/16.

Усл. печ. л. 2,3. Тираж 100 экз. Заказ 237.

Типография Алтайского государственного университета:

656049, Барнаул, ул. Димитрова, 66

Некоторые особенности перевода глагола *to be*

Задание № 1

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на многозначность глагола to be

1. His desk is in the middle of the room.
2. I've been to London twice.
3. Her family had been in Gibbssville a lot longer than the great majority of the people who lived in Lantenengo Street.
4. Since it was Friday night, the beginning of a weekend, most were casually dressed, though exceptions were half a dozen visitors from outside the community and several press reporters.
5. The Douro region is where port-wine comes from.
6. Ashenden had been to France in order to write and dispatch a report.
7. The funeral service is tomorrow at 11 a.m. from the Chapel of Rest.

Задание № 2

Переведите предложения, в которых значение глагола to be выявляется в определенных сочетаниях.

1. Harris Boulton had been to school and university with Tom.
2. They had been on a motoring holiday in Canada.
3. He was the first through the customs, and before the other passengers arrived, he could arrange with the guard for a sleeping compartment to himself.
4. If children are clever, they continue to receive free education until they are eighteen, and even while they are at the university.
5. She was almost to the corner when his voice stopped her.
6. She was four years out of college then, and twenty seven years old.
7. The meeting was enthusiastically with him now.

Задание № 3

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глагола- связки to be.

1. He was mute a moment, and then said.....
2. Suddenly the voices in the next room were still, and I looked at the door.
3. Frank was speechless.
4. When she told him the truth, he was furious.
5. He sang for an hour, perhaps, and we all fell silent; then he was still.

Задание № 4

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сочетания to be с прилагательным или причастием.

1. I had a notion that she was nervous.

2. By the time she reached the kitchen the rain was heavier and her hair was plastered to her head.
3. Women were still hesitant about taking on greater responsibility.
4. He was easy with his money, he never minded paying a round of drinks for his friends.
5. But Mr. Walters was quite unexpected.
6. He is very reticent about his war experience.
7. Customs men were aware that most returning travelers did a little smuggling, and were often tolerant about it.

There be

Переведите на русский язык.

1. There are some items on the agenda.
2. There are 24 teams competing in the tournament.
3. There were two more alternatives.
4. There are a lot of people in the street.
5. There will be a possibility to change the situation.
6. There was a regular exchange of government delegations.
7. There will be a party meeting tomorrow.
8. There has not been any rain this week.
9. There were several fights outside the stadium but no one was hurt.
10. Suddenly there was a loud crash as the clock fell to the floor.
11. There must be some explanation for such outlandish behaviour.
12. There must be some solution of the problem.
13. There exist many sources of energy.
14. There exist many different ways to liquefy gases.
15. There is still a lot of poverty in the rural areas.
16. There is plenty of evidence to suggest that children are better at learning languages than adults.
17. There remains the possibility that mistakes have been made.
18. Is there life after death?
19. There seems to be some mistake. I have never met you before in my life.

Перевод некоторых видо-временных форм глагола

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I thought you said prices were high.
2. Your neighbor told me where you were.
3. He said he was called Andrew.
4. He had never used to smoke.
5. There were no other papers remaining, perhaps there had been no others.
6. I have always said you were a wonderful man, Collins.

7. We have talked about it for a week.
8. She hasn't spoken to me since the beginning of the term.
9. She had sung a few songs before he stopped her.
10. He had lived in many little towns before he settled in St. Petersburg.
11. Methods for the preparation of this chemical agent have steadily improved.
12. Members of the House of Commons have received salaries since 1911.
13. The reason I will not exhibit this picture is that I am afraid that I have shown in it the secret of my own soul.
14. More than ten years have passed since the time of the Second World War.
15. The productivity of our mills has greatly increased.
16. He has advanced us 50 pounds to pay off our debts and to get a proper outfit for James.
17. We have never taken so many peaceful initiatives as in the past three years.
18. For four weeks sixty-eight girls at the Normanton factory have been on strike.
19. By the age of 12 Vad had decided he must win a gold medal in Moscow because his idol, Rachmaninov, had been awarded one when he graduated from the Moscow Conservatoire.
20. Progressive organizations and leaders have been prosecuted.
21. Anti-Trust laws have been interfered with by our big business barons.
22. After he had waited there some ten minutes the door suddenly opened.
23. He had scarcely opened the door when the people inside began to shout.
24. They had been through with their series of experiments by the end of the year.
25. My mother used to go to the South of France in order to paint.
26. Prokofiev used to try out some of his early works on this piano.
27. Parents never used to stay in hospitals with children.

Перевод местоимений **we, you, they, one, it, that**

Задание № 1

Определите значения местоимений we, you, they, проанализируйте их способы перевода. Переведите на русский язык.

1. You can learn a lot of physics this way.
2. You can't eat your cake and have it too.
3. You can't cross the street against the lights.
4. You never know what you can do till you try.
5. The best things about these books is that they make you realize you are not alone.
6. Depression means you feel extremely isolated.
7. You could say the same about Francis Bacon.
8. You can always tell weather by sunsets.
9. That's something you don't have to put up with in the theatre.
10. Every time you stop a school, you will have to build a jail.
11. Wherever you look, there are skyscrapers.

- 12.They honour the law in the United States.
- 13.They eat much in America.
- 14.They work really hard in Japan.
- 15.What we do today can fulfill our needs without damaging the lives of future generations.
- 16.Part of the message is that we should do something about climate change by reducing emissions.
- 17.We can't escape the history.
- 18.Why are we so scared of offending each other?
- 19.We can't turn the time back.
- 20.We soon believe what we desire.
- 21.We agree with Spinoza when he says that joy is associated with a transition of the human being to higher perfection.

Задание № 2

Определите значение местоимения we и переведите текст на русский язык.

Three axes in didactics.

We all know the didactic triangle which places student, knowledge and professor each on one angle. Sometimes the emphasis is on the learning process – between student and knowledge – sometimes on the training process – between professor and student, and, last but certainly not least, on the teaching process – between professor and knowledge. Class activities differ according to which of these processes prevails. For our purposes in this presentation, we would like to visualize these processes with arrows and add that, in a well designed course, we have to take these three axes into consideration. Which of the axes should be given more attention depends largely on the group of students and the level of their studies.

As these axes will guide us in the way we structure our courses at a given moment of the training, we will have to elucidate in a first step the students encyclopaedic knowledge, and in a second step make a follow-up of their way of working, i.e. the strategies they use while translating. Thus we know that, for instance, teamwork favours autonomous and continuous learning and, within teamwork, peer teaching should be included in a course, if we want our students to get the maximum benefit from their training.

Задание № 3

Определите значение слова one и способы его перевода. Переведите на русский язык.

1. One does such things sometimes.
2. One should do one's duty.

3. If necessary one can always consult a dictionary.
4. One could not read the little girl's name correctly, and when they did, everyone pointed out that it was an odd name for a girl.
5. By searching vertically, one uncovers the full history of the city.
6. One always imagines, fool that one is, that marriages must be kept going for the sake of the children.
7. Once one has been to war, one has salt for the rest of one's life.
8. The officer is the one who gives orders.
9. Which keys do you want? – The ones that are lying on the table.
10. Have you any books on marketing? I'd like to borrow one.
11. He buys German cars rather than British ones.
12. A curious idea came to him – but one he quickly pushed away.
13. The experience was a curious one.
14. It is so rare to find an Anglo-Saxon burial chamber (захоронение), let alone one that is so well preserved.
15. Although the ideal of the family was a nuclear one, the domestic occasion was often a gathering of extended kin.
16. One has to prove certain skills before starting translation studies: mother tongue competence, foreign language competence and general knowledge.
17. One should know why the market is not always satisfied with the young translators coming out of our schools.
18. Looking closely at translation studies, one may find, that there are many different currents and schools, which sometimes resemble each other, and sometimes are contradictory.

Задание № 4

Переведите на русский язык. Укажите значение that и способ его перевода.

1. His handwriting resembles that of his father's.
2. In reading Chaucer's works, one finds many common everyday words that are used with meanings quite different from those we have today.
3. The grammar of English is completely different from that of Finnish.
4. The language used by the child is more determined by that of its playfellows than by that of his parents.
5. These tribes live in conditions somewhat similar to those of the Indians of the United States.
6. Modern English is something quite different from that spoken in ancient times.
7. That the Earth goes round the Sun is well known.
8. That water is liquid is quite evident.
9. That substances are composed of atoms is well known.
10. The requirement is that the students should know the main morphological categories.

Задание № 5

Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложный союз now that.

1. Now that you are here you'll tell me what it's all about.
2. Now that the entire family is here, we will discuss this matter.
3. Now that he finally recovered, we can leave this place.
4. Now that he was alone so much, he had taken to talking out loud to the dog.
5. Now (that) I've heard the music I understand why you like it.
6. Now that I know you, it is different.

Задание № 6

Проанализируйте значение местоимения it, переведите на русский язык.

A.

1. It is useless to argue with this man.
2. It is sometimes dangerous to talk politics in public.
3. It embarrassed him being spoken to like that.
4. It's my business to know things like that.
5. It is dangerous to hold mobile phones to one's head during thunder and lightning.
6. Sometimes, I miss my job but it would have been impossible for me to continue working.
7. It is a rare for a feature film made in Russia to break \$ 2 million to \$ 3 million in sales.
8. It is autumn.
9. It is cold. Summer is over.

B.

1. Recent discoveries and new technologies have made it possible to improve the machine.
2. They found it difficult to explain how the accident had happened.
3. The law makes it easy to prove the hypothesis.
4. Galileo made it clear that the Earth rotates around the Sun.
5. These complications make it difficult to make a comparison.
6. Another key reason making it hard for women to enjoy being mothers was the fact that many found themselves isolated from society upon having children.
7. Indeed, the government found that more and more mothers were going back into the workforce, and many were finding it easier to balance work and family life.

C.

1. It's the light that makes her look so beautiful.
2. It's an emerging-market economy that still suffers from widespread poverty.
3. It was this work that created the paradox.
4. It was only when aged 80, that she told her daughter the true story.

5. It was the driver who told him that they were fields of wheat and barley.
6. It was while he was in the pub that he remembered the bank statement he had found in the zip-up compartment of Jessica's suitcase.
7. It was not until six o'clock that he remembered his duties as the secretary of the office.
8. It was not until 1985 that the cabinet was reformed.

Перевод инфинитива и инфинитивных конструкций

Задание № 1

Внимательно прочитайте следующие предложения и определите, в какой синтаксической функции употреблены выделенные инфинитивы (обстоятельства цели, последующего действия или определения). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. That night there was a storm and I woke **to hear** the rain lashing the window panes.
2. Extraordinary measures **to deal** with the situation have been debated.
3. He had broken into the house and opened the safe, only **to find** it empty.
4. I remember that every morning Mother was up before dawn **to get** the fire lit in the kitchen.
5. The old gardener had finished his morning job and came with a little basket **to feed** the doves.
6. Like a weakening swimmer I edged to the right into a pleasant street only **to be stopped** by a policeman, who informed me that trucks were not permitted there.
7. Modern professional astronomers rarely look through their telescopes. They prefer working with electronic devices, recording images or computer data **to be scrutinized** later in the laboratory.
8. The European Community's interior ministers are meeting early next week in Brussels **to discuss** drastic measures to be taken against European terrorism.
9. Switzerland, with few natural resources, no ports, and no standing army, has made herself an international power **to reckon with** by her shrewd management of her own and other people's money.

Задание № 2

Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на инфинитив последующего действия.

1. She is one of a number of Hollywood A-list stars – including Cate Blanchette, Amanda Peet, Alec Baldwin, and Ralph Fiennes – **appearing** on the New York stage this season **to burnish** their credentials.

2. Since the end of December, forward sales **have accelerated** from £708 million **to reach** £910 million, which means that 90 per cent of the group's full year sales target is already in the bag.
3. A boxer **has knocked** his opponent **out** in 13 second including the referee's count of 10, **to record** the fastest knockout victory in British history.
Daniel James, a 23-year-old stable lad, **connected** with a perfect left hook on and **floored** Steve Tuckett on Saturday **to extend** his record to 10 professional wins.
4. The French reporter posing as a Muslim woman, **tried** to document a ban on foreign journalists entering Afghanistan **only to be charged** with spying.
5. The tests **are reproduced** on computer **to give** an overall picture of what is happening.
6. She worked for the US investment bank's private client operation for more than 16 years before **being promoted** in May 2002 **to lead** the bank's division in Europe.

Задание № 3

Прочитайте текст, найдите предложения с инфинитивом и инфинитивными конструкциями. Определите их синтаксическую функцию и способ перевода. Оцените правильность перевода предложений, приведенных после текста.

UK Told To Clean Up Nuclear Waste

Britain faces an order today to end years of stalling and clean up more than a ton of highly dangerous radioactive waste at Sellafield. The European Commission is expected to order the Government to come up with a comprehensive clean-up plan and produce six-monthly progress reports. If the UK fails to comply, it can be taken to the European Court of Justice. Under the European Treaty, the Commission has the power to order the Government to document and dispose of the highly radioactive store of waste. The plutonium and uranium is being stored under water in a series of reinforced concrete ponds known as B30. So dangerous is the site that staff are said to be restricted to one hour's work a day in the vicinity.

Today's action marks a victory for the Irish government and for environmental campaigners who have long attacked the UK's wider record on Sellafield, including its reluctance to share information with the public. A British official said: "We have been working with the commission for the last 15 years and we want to find a solution. We are not going to be rushed into something that risks safety or environmental concerns."

The European Commission's vice-president has argued for Britain to be given more time to draw up its plan, but a clear majority of commissioners are backing actions against London.

1. Великобритания столкнулась с указанием, который положит конец многолетним уверткам и вычистит более тонны крайне опасных радиоактивных отходов в Селлафилде.
2. Еврокомиссия, ожидается, прикажет правительству составить подробный план очистки Селлафилда и раз в шесть месяцев подавать отчеты о ходе работ.
3. Если Соединенное Королевство ошибется и не подчинится, то страну могут привлечь к ответственности через Европейский суд.
4. Согласно Договору о создании Европейского сообщества атомной энергетики («Евроатом»), комиссия имеет право приказа правительству Великобритании запротоколировать и привести в порядок места хранения высокордиоактивных отходов.
5. Это место настолько опасно, что сотрудникам говорят ограничить рабочий день до одного часа.
6. Решение Еврокомиссии знаменует победу ирландского правительства и защитников окружающей среды, которые давно нападали на Соединенное Королевство, осуждая страну, в том числе, за нежелание делиться информацией с обществом.
7. Мы не собираемся, чтобы нас торопили, заставляя делать то, что подвергает риску безопасность и окружающую среду.
8. Вице-президент Европейской комиссии отметил, что для Великобритании будет выделено больше времени на составление подробного плана.

Перевод страдательного залога

Задание № 1

Определите тип глагола в страдательном залоге, переведите на русский язык.

1. The history of Thanksgiving will show how the holiday was invented between the early nineteenth century and about 1930.
2. Dozens of factories were closed down in the industrial town.
3. The research was based on more than 5,000 people over the age of 40.
4. Even the elderly should be encouraged to take regular exercise.
5. What films were made in the 1990's were often financed with unofficial backing from wealthy Russian businessmen.
6. Russian basic science is still at a very high level, but when the current generation of teacher retires, the experience may be lost.
7. Scientists have chosen 2005 to be Einstein Year because four of his greatest scientific papers were published in 1905.
8. Within 10 years, Einstein had been made a professor at the University of Berlin.
9. An unprecedented fusillade of shows, exhibitions and products will be unleashed round the world.

10. It was billed as the “team of dreams”, when in 2003 Shell, the world’s second’s largest oil company, linked with General Motors, the largest car maker.
11. Yesterday in a small ceremony near Washington DC, one of the fruits of the relationship was shown off.
12. Reports are usually followed by a discussion.
13. He was granted a large sum of money to continue his research.
14. Michael was shown the picture he was to estimate.
15. The patient was prescribed complete rest and fresh air.
16. I have been treated and respected as a gentleman.
17. What is lightning usually followed by?
18. The government can’t do anything about unemployment because it’s too taken up with trying to keep prices down.
19. It seemed that the house had never been lived in .
20. The agreement was arrived at at last.
21. The matter was referred to in the final discussion.
22. The problem ought to be dealt with before it got talked about.
23. They had been caught by the war in Austria.
24. Bell was looked on as a sweet-tempered young man.
25. The matter was looked upon as brought to light by the boss.

Задание № 2

Прочитайте текст. Найдите предложения, в которых употребляется страдательный залог. Проанализируйте его значение и определите способ перевода. Оцените правильность перевода предложений, приведенных после текста.

Ten Films That Your Child Should See In School

Films such as Toy story could be given the same importance in schools as classic works of literature under plans to modernize the English curriculum. A list of 10 films that all children should have seen by the age of 14 was published yesterday by the British film Industry. It wants to shift the debate away from films that children should not see, either because they are unsuitable or too commercial, towards those that are acknowledged by the industry to be classics with enduring appeal. Too often, films are used in schools to bring light relief or to keep children occupied at the end of term, says the institute, when they should be acknowledged as a vital part of children’s cultural heritage.

Ten films have been chosen because they won the most nominations from children’s film experts in Britain and the rest of Europe. Some critics were disappointed to see only one British film. No films have been included from India’s Bollywood. Moreover, there would be practical problems in finding time to show feature-length films, though it might be done in after-school clubs.

1. Такие фильмы, как «История игрушек», могут быть наделены такой же важностью для школьников, как и классические литературные произведения. Такова концепция новой программы в рамках модернизации школьной системы в Англии.
2. Список 10 фильмов, которые все дети должны посмотреть к 14 годам, опубликовался вчера Британским институтом кино.
3. Эта организация стремится переключить внимание общественности от споров о том, какие фильмы дети не должны смотреть либо потому, что они слишком коммерческие, либо не подходят им по возрасту, на те фильмы, которые признаны классикой киноиндустрии и по-прежнему не утратили своей привлекательности.
4. Отобралось десять фильмов, потому что они получили больше всего голосов экспертов по детским фильмам в Великобритании и Европе.
5. Некоторые критики разочаровались, увидев только один британский фильм.
6. Не было фильмов, включенных из индийского Болливуда.

Некоторые особенности перевода причастия I и причастия II

Причастие I и причастие II могут выступать в функции **союзов и предлогов**. В функции **союза** причастие I вводит условные, уступительные и причинные придаточные предложения. На русский язык они переводятся следующим образом:

supposing, assuming – если; допустим; предположим, что
seeing – поскольку; принимая во внимание; ввиду того, что

Assuming the house is for sale, would you buy it? – *Допустим, что* дом продается. Купишь ли ты его?

Seeing that you're already at the door, I suppose I must invite you inside. – *Поскольку* ты уже стоишь в дверях, полагаю, я должен пригласить тебя войти.

В функции **предлога** причастие I употребляется перед существительным и переводится на русский язык следующим образом:

failing – за неимением; ввиду отсутствия; в случае отсутствия; в случае неудачи
regarding, respecting – относительно
considering – принимая во внимание; учитывая
pending – до; в ожидании
following - вслед за; после

Failing his arrival, we shall stay here. – *В случае, если он не придет, мы останемся здесь.*

Pending his arrival they played chess. – В ожидании его приезда они играли в шахматы.

Following the lecture the meeting was open to discussion. – После лекции началось обсуждение.

Задание № 1

Переведите предложения на русский язык, определив функцию причастия I.

1. Failing payment we shall sue.
2. What are his intentions regarding you?
3. Failing a purchaser, he let the house.
4. He told me his considerations regarding the discussion.
5. Inform me regarding this matter.
6. Failing his arrival we shall stay here.
7. You are mistaken regarding his intentions.
8. We could not agree respecting the price.
9. He talked for a long time respecting his future.
10. It is excusable considering his age.
11. Failing instructions I did what I thought best.
12. Considering all the whys and whethers, we decided not to take the offer.
13. Two tax officials were suspended from their posts pending investigation into charges of corruption.
14. Following the lecture the meeting was open to discussion.

В значении **союза** причастие II вводит условные придаточные предложения. На русский язык они переводятся следующим образом:

provided, granted – при условии; принимая во внимание; если только

I'll give you my dictionary *provided* you return it tomorrow. – Я дам вам свой словарь *при условии*, что вы завтра его вернете.

Granted that he did say so we can stay here. – *Если только* он действительно это сказал, мы можем остаться.

В значении **предлога** причастие II употребляется перед существительным и переводится на русский язык следующим образом:

given – при наличии; с учетом; принимая во внимание

Given their inexperience, they've done a good job. – *Принимая во внимание* отсутствие у них опыта, они хорошо справились с работой.

Given certain conditions, such work can be done by anybody. – *Если* имеются определенные условия, каждый может выполнить такую работу.

У начинающих переводчиков могут возникнуть затруднения при переводе на русский язык предложений, содержащих *provided, granted, given*. Эти затруднения связаны, как правило, с тем, что переводчик не может правильно установить грамматический статус данных элементов предложения, которые могут выступать и как полноценные причастия (прилагательные) в функции определения, и как союзы/ предлоги.

Например:

He is a man *provided (adj.)* for all eventualities.

Он человек, который готов к любым неожиданностям.

You may remain, *provided (conj.)* you keep silent.

Вы можете остаться, при условии, что будете молчать.

При этом установить функцию обозначенных элементов в предложении достаточно просто. Для этого необходимо произвести лексическую замену и проанализировать, сохранился ли смысл исходного предложения:

provided (conj.) = *if*

granted (conj.) = *taking into account*

given (prep) = *considering (that)*

Задание № 2

Переведите предложения на русский язык, определив функцию причастия II.

1. You can go out to play *provided* you finish your homework first.
2. He takes it for *granted* that he can borrow my books.
3. The rules are to be followed in any *given* situation.
4. *Granted* a new approach, the prospects for the economy are hopeful.
5. He can come with us, *provided* he pays for his own meals.
6. *Given* good will, the proposal could be carried into effect.
7. Investing offshore is perfectly legal, *provided* that all income is properly declared.
8. *Given* that conflict is inevitable, we need to learn how to manage it.
9. *Provided* you pay me back by Friday, I'll lend you the money.
10. *Given* $x = 10$, then $x + 3 = 13$.
11. Candidates will have to give a presentation on a *given* topic.
12. *Given* that the patients have some disabilities, we still try to enable them to be as independent as possible.
13. He was a quiet man, not usually *given* to complaining.
14. The fact that people find change difficult is taken as *given*.
15. *Given* the circumstances, you've done really well.
16. *Given* the engine's condition, it is a wonder that it started.
17. *Granted* that he made the statement, he would be obliged to keep his promise.
18. *Given* that she is but a child, she has managed the situation amazingly well.

19. You can do anything you want, provided you are rich enough to pay for the consequences.
20. These are the privileges granted to a chosen few.
21. They will pay the bonus provided the job is completed on time.

Перевод герундия

Прочитайте текст. Найдите предложения с герундием. Проанализируйте его значение и определите синтаксическую функцию. Оцените правильность перевода предложений, приведенных после текста.

Smile Therapy Gives Joyless Japan Something to Laugh About

Stoic salary man types in their blue and gray suits have helped give the Japanese a reputation for being dour, but now there's a company claiming the country's economic woes can be cured by lightening up those sour pussies.

"Japanese are truly hopeless at smiling. That's caused the loss of so many business opportunities. Recently, Americans, who're so good at laughing, have become more serious, so some beauty salons there have started offering instructions on how to smile. I thought I'd bring that know-how here and improve in it so it would work for the Japanese," Makoto Tonami, president of beauty salons says. "When you're sad, all the muscles in the face start to droop. But when you smile, the muscles all move upward. Raising the muscles in the face also raises the spirits and the body's overall performance."

"Even when you're feeling down, just getting a smile can make you feel a little bit better," a smile therapy instructor says. "Smiles making people feel better is a common belief throughout the globe."

Reports have been issued linking smiling to stimulation of the nervous system. Other reports have shoed a remarkable increase in the number of natural killer cells after viewing a comic performance. Natural killer cells are cells that boost immunity.

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1. Стоический тип служащего в их голубых и серых костюмах способствовал тому, что у японцев репутация улыбчивых.
2. Однако, сейчас есть компания, утверждающая, что экономические беды страны могут быть вылечены просветлением этих мрачных служащих.
3. Японцы безнадежно улыбаются.
4. Американцы хорошо смеются.
5. Некоторые салоны красоты начали предлагать инструкции о том, как смеяться.
6. Поднимая мышцы лица, вы улучшаете настроение и стимулируете работу тела.
7. И даже когда у вас падает настроение, улыбка может заставить вас почувствовать себя немного лучше.

8. Улыбка помогает людям чувствовать себя лучше. И это уже давно признано во всем мире.
9. Недавно были опубликованы медицинские отчеты, проводящие связь между улыбкой и стимулированием нервной системы.

Перевод каузативных конструкций

Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на каузативные конструкции.

1. Liza is a good typist but this time she has been **hurried into making** mistakes.
2. The owner of the restaurant **bowed us in** when we arrived.
3. Don't **rush me into doing** things that are contrary to my convictions.
4. If the enemy completely surrounds the town, it will not be long before they **starve the townspeople into surrender**.
5. "We, journalists," he said, "were **brainwashed into believing** that the Russians were not to be trusted."
6. We said grace, drank a toast to the hostess and the host, and **ate ourselves into** a proper **insensibility**.
7. She **laughed the tension out of her voice** and touched his hand.
8. The townspeople know that O'Brien **has** once **bought his way out of the electric chair**, so they have every reason to question the jury's objectivity this time.
9. If the police can't force the criminals out of their hiding place by any other means, they **can always starve them out**.
10. Frankly speaking, Mrs. Ackroyd was a dipsomaniac. She succeeded **in drinking herself into her grave** four years after her marriage.

Особенности выражения подлежащего главного и придаточного предложений в английском языке

Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. On the night before **he** left **Ashley** walked through the lanes of the village.
2. Even now ninety years after **it** happened, **the assassination** of Abraham Lincoln may be called America's most deplored and deplorable crime.
3. As **they** leave Washington, **the four foreign ministers** will be travelling together by plane.
4. But unless and until **it** develops the intellectual and emotional qualities which a fully grown art form demands, **jazz** will remain inferior to the art music of the last two centuries.

5. Before **she** returned to Paris yesterday after her five-day visit, **Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh** broadcast in Vietnamese on the BBC's South –East Asia service.
6. Although **he** clearly intends to keep a firm rein on foreign affairs **the president** does not consider them – or national defense – domains reserved for the presidency.

Сложное предложение

Сложное предложение состоит из двух или нескольких простых предложений, выражающих одну общую мысль.

Простые предложения, входящие в состав сложного, соединяются или по способу сочинения, или по способу подчинения.

По способу сочинения соединяются равнозначные, независимые друг от друга предложения, и все предложение в этом случае называется сложносочиненным:

The resistance in the circuit raised, and the voltage decreased.	Спротивление в цепи повысилось, и напряжение упало.
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

Независимые предложения обычно отделяются друг от друга запятой.

По способу подчинения соединяются неравнозначные предложения, из которых одно выражает главную мысль (главное предложение), а остальные лишь поясняют ее (придаточные предложения).

Такое предложение называется сложноподчиненным.

Аналогично членам предложения, придаточные предложения в зависимости от выполнения функции подразделяются на:

а) придаточные подлежащие:

What the chain reaction is was not known before 1939.	До 1939 года не было известно, что такое цепная реакция.
--------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

б) придаточные сказуемые:

The question was how to control the nuclear reaction.	Вопрос заключался в том, как управлять ядерной реакцией.
--------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

в) придаточные дополнительные:

We know that the nuclei of all atoms consist of protons and neutrons.	Мы знаем, что ядра всех атомов состоят из протонов и нейтронов.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

Примечание: Придаточное дополнительное предложение в английском языке запятой не отделяется.

г) придаточные определительные:

A condenser is a device, which is capable of storing up electrical energy.	Конденсатор представляет собой устройство, которое способно накапливать электрическую энергию.
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Примечание: Придаточное определительное предложение отделяется запятой только тогда, когда оно не включает в себе обязательного определения, без которого смысл высказывания был бы неполным. Оно в этом случае соответствует самостоятельному предложению:

<i>Tsiolkovsky studied many branches of knowledge, which enabled him to become a prominent scientist.</i>	<i>Циолковский изучил многие отрасли знания, что помогло ему стать выдающимся ученым (и это помогло ему стать выдающимся ученым).</i>
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д) Придаточные обстоятельственные (места, времени, образа действия, причины, следствия и т. д.):

When the second world war ended, the USSR considerably reduced its armed forces.	Когда окончилась вторая мировая война, СССР значительно сократил свои вооруженные силы.
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Примечание: Придаточное обстоятельственное предложение отделяется запятой, если оно стоит перед главным предложением.

Анализ сложного предложения

Прежде чем переводить первое предложение текста нужно установить простое оно или сложное.

Признаками сложного предложения являются:

а) Наличие более чем одного подлежащего и связанного с ним сказуемого.

б) Наличие сочинительных и подчинительных союзов (союзных слов) между предложениями.

в) Наличие в некоторых случаях знаков препинания, отделяющих одно предложение от другого.

Примечание: В некоторых случаях части сложносочиненного предложения связываются не сочинительным союзом, а точкой с запятой (или запятой):

<i>The first radiogram was received; everybody congratulated A.S. Popov with his great achievement.</i>	<i>Первая радиограмма была принята, все поздравляли А. С. Попова с большим успехом.</i>
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Сочинительные союзы

and	и, а
but	но, а
or	или
still, yet, however	тем не менее; однако
therefore	поэтому
while	тогда как

Подчинительные союзы (союзные слова)

Подчинительный союз (союзное слово)	Значение	Вводит придаточное предложение
after	после того, как	времени
although (though)	хотя	уступительное
as	так как когда	причины времени
because	потому что	причины
before	до того как; прежде чем	времени
for*	так как; ибо	причины

how	как	дополнительное
if	если (бы)	условное
in order to	для того, чтобы	цели
till (until)	до тех пор, пока... не	времени
since	так как; ибо с тех пор, как	причины времени
than	чем что	сравнения дополнительное
that	то, что который	подлежащее определительное
what	что; то что	подлежащее сказуемое дополнительное
when	когда	времени
where	где; куда; там, где	места
which	который	определительное
while	пока; в то время как	времени
who	кто; который	определительное

* Некоторые авторы рассматривают союз *for* как сочинительный союз.

Произведем для примера анализ сложного предложения:

Theory becomes a material force when it has gripped the masses.

Определяем, прежде всего, что это сложноподчиненное предложение по двум признакам:

а) оно имеет два подлежащих **theory** и **it** и два согласованных с ними сказуемых — **becomes; has gripped;**

б) между предложениями имеется подчинительный союз **when**.

Отделяем главное предложение —

theory becomes a material force

и производим его анализ и перевод как простого предложения.

Затем таким же образом анализируем и переводим придаточное предложение.

После этого придаем литературную форму полученному переводу:

Теория становится материальной силой, когда она овладевает массами.

Встречаются также сложные предложения, в составе которых имеются элементы как сочинения, так и подчинения.

Вот пример такого смешанного предложения:

The controlled release of nuclear energy promises
to lead us into a new world in which the achievements
of man will not be limited by the supply of energy,
and our scientists are working hard to solve this
problem as it will greatly help us in our development.

В состав этого предложения входят два независимых сложноподчиненных предложения, соединенных союзом **and**; первое—с определительным предложением:

<p>The controlled release of nuclear energy promises to lead us into a new world in which the achievements of man will not be limited by the supply of energy.</p>	<p>Регулируемое высвобождение атомной энергии обещает открыть нам новый мир, в котором возможности человека не будут ограничиваться имеющимися запасами энергии.</p>
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и второе—с придаточным предложением причины:

<p>And our scientists are working hard to solve this problem as it will greatly help us in our development.</p>	<p>И наши ученые усиленно работают над решением этой проблемы, т.к. это очень поможет нам в нашем развитии.</p>
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Таким образом, схема анализа сложного предложения будет примерно следующей:

- а) Установить, что предложение сложное путем нахождения грамматических подлежащих и согласованных с ними сказуемых.
- б) Найти все служебные слова, соединяющие предложения и, учитывая знаки препинания, разбить сложное предложение на простые.
- в) Учитывая характер соединительных слов, определить тип сложного предложения; найти главное и придаточные предложения.
- г) Произвести анализ и перевод главного, а затем придаточных предложений.

Задание № 1

Проанализируйте и переведите одно из предложений из текста задания № 2.

But the question is more interesting, for it illustrates how touchy Afrikaners are these days about their language – an Africanized derivative from Dutch as it was spoken in the 17th century, when South Africa’s earliest – and mostly Dutch – white settlers arrived.

Задание № 2

Переведите текст.

FUTURE OF AFRIKANERS’ LANGUAGE IN DOUBT

By Paul Taylor
“The Washington Post”

CAPE TOWN – The Afrikaans language survived British colonization. It seems likely to survive black liberation. Question is, can it survive de-Coca-Colaization?

The answer is almost certainly yes. But the question is more interesting, for it illustrates how touchy Afrikaners are these days about their language – an

Africanized derivative from Dutch as it was spoken in the 17th century, when South Africa's earliest – and mostly Dutch – white settlers arrived.

Afrikaans-speakers comprise about 3 million whites and 3 million mixed-race Coloreds in a nation of 38 million. South Africa's other 2 million whites, of British descent, speak English, South Africa's other official language.

After the election South Africa became a country with 11 official languages, spoken by the nine different groups of South Africa's 30 million blacks.

The language bargain struck by the drafters of South Africa's new constitution, approved by the white-minority Parliament assures that no language will suffer a diminution of status in the post-apartheid era.

That means that Afrikaans and English are supposed to remain the languages of record in high functions of the new national government, such as courts and legislative records.

The worry among Afrikaners is that over time, these agreements won't be fully honored.

They fear that the 11-language policy will turn out to be a back-handed ploy to reduce Afrikaans to just another regional tongue.

Although many Afrikaners fear their language will wither away if it becomes one among 11 equals, some think that is the way to guarantee it thrives – by depoliticizing the issue.

Перевод препозитивных атрибутивных словосочетаний

Задание № 1

Переведите следующие атрибутивные словосочетания и предложения.

1. emergency meeting
2. tax proposals
3. terrorist trial
4. business buffs
5. consumer goods
6. pollution standards
7. live performance
8. a tennis-player
9. member facilities
10. body language
11. car workers
12. cover girl
13. Paris Vietnam Conference
14. anti-drug campaign
15. anti-drug commitments
16. communal butter dish
17. Security Council session
18. off-Broadway theatre

19. Europe's mass market car makers
20. "I-don't-trust-him" facial expression
21. alcoholism and substance abuse treatment service
22. George Bush goes to South Africa for his five day five nation visit.
23. The airport was a thirty-minute drive at the most.
24. There was a take-out Turkish restaurant in the square.
25. He was going home-some ghetto in the north or east, some white no-go place.

Задание № 2

Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные атрибутивные конструкции.

1. The measures will lead to increased **graduate unemployment**.
2. To get an expert's opinion on the **President's fear of famine**, I met with an American **population specialist**.
3. The man surrendered to the Finnish police and requested political asylum. Finnish authorities will consider **the asylum request** before deciding what to do.
4. Five of his ministers will soon face **corruption charges**.
5. Mr. M. was given a one-year suspended sentence for his part in a share scandal involving a small Japanese **electronics firm**.
6. He was a **New York jurist** named Joseph Crater whose disappearance in 1930 caused great **media interest** but remains unexplained.
7. **Earthquake scientists** did predict the last week's earthquake, but the prediction was approximate.
8. Mr. Baker gave a short press conference before flying to Columbia for the **drugs summit**.

Задание № 3

Переведите текст на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных словосочетаний.

A northbound freight train was right on schedule as it thundered up northern California's Sacramento Valley in 1991.

It entered a wild canyon. Fifty yards below was the upper Sacramento River – one of the state's finest trout streams.

But as the engineer slowed his train near a curve, he realized something was wrong. Too many heavy cars were placed in the rear. One of the cars plunged into the river, dumping its load of poison used by farmers into the crystal-clear water.

The destruction was almost as complete as you could imagine. It killed almost everything in a 38-mile stretch of river – fish, frogs, worms, insects, water snakes and plants.

Restoring the river fell to Fish and Game scientists. No one but the scientists could help the river to survive. But where would you start when the destruction was that complete?

Over the next few years, wildlife biologists planted thousands of tree cuttings along the injured stream. And they destroyed invalid plants that would choke out native flora struggling to survive.

Reviving the trout was tougher. Nowadays – just seven years after the spill – things are getting better. Fishing is popular again, and plans are under way to make the curve less hazardous.

Разное управление

Проанализируйте и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I bought a sports car **to get me to and from** the airstrip.
2. In 1995 the commission said that the barrier was continuing “to deny untold numbers of qualified people the opportunity **to compete for and hold** executive level positions in the private sector.”
3. Rodents **thrive in and around** water.
4. I remember **talking with and being charmed by** Che Guevara a few years ago.
5. After a quarter century in this city (Washington, D.C.) as editor, reporter and columnist, he knew, **was respected by and had access to** almost every major figure of our era.
6. **Hated by some, envied by many, feared by** his competitors, Dr. Rosenbach was nevertheless able to exert his charm on all, no matter what their status in society.
7. He **called for, and got,** sympathy in the way most of us could never do.
8. He denied any suggestion that he **was connected with, or was responsible for,** the absence of the main witness at the trial.
9. “Do not reject these changes!” said a white South African businessman whom I genuinely **like and respect and expect** to have as a friend.

Слова-derivативы со словообразовательными суффиксами -er(-or) и -able

Задание № 1

Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на существительные, образованные с помощью суффикса -er:

1. The boy was panting. It was quite a strain for him, always a mouth-breather, to have reached the sixth floor.

2. “I hope you won’t mind having dinner in the kitchen”, Ann said. “Certainly, not. We’re a generation of kitchen-eaters,” he answered.
3. These cacti, though slow-growers, make an ideal starting point for the novice.
4. “Certainly,” she said, trying to frown – but she was clearly not a frowner.
5. As expected, the Socialists were easy winners in the first round of the elections.
6. The reaction of the public was most enthusiastic. Alfred, however, was among the non-responders.
7. Rare and unusual plants – as long as they are also attractive – are doubly fascinating to the keen grower.
8. Above all else, President Bush is a firm believer in the value of personal diplomacy.
9. Even so, the gainers from the liberal economic policies of Mr. Ghandy’s early years in power far outnumber the losers.
10. An anonymous telephone caller to a newspaper claimed to have carried out the attack.
11. Mother insisted that we should remove the blue rug from the dining room. “It’s a mistake to have a rug where people are eating. It’s nothing but crumb catcher,” she said.
12. “By the way,” Robert said, “the car is not a heavy drinker, so the journey won’t turn into a costly affair.”

Задание № 2

Переведите следующие предложения. Там, где возможно, переведите с помощью других частей речи прилагательные, образованные с использованием суффикса -able.

1. Western politicians were quick to conclude that the process is unstoppable.
2. To make this house livable one has to put a lot of work into it.
3. Alfa Romeo cars all have their devotees and are affordable at £ 7,000.
4. You will find your new boss quite an approachable person.
5. McLeash had no professional respect for the journalists who tried to cater to the most indiscriminating readers, the easily persuadable, who believe that what they see in print is true.
6. “Oh, dear,” thought Scarlett, looking first at herself in the mirror and then at Rhett’s unreadable face.
7. I can do anything I choose, anything at all, for now I am answerable only to myself.
8. Apart from seismic activity – which is itself is detectable – there are several reliable precursors of earthquake, among them radon gas emissions, patterns of foreshocks and behavior of animals.
9. No matter how powerful the Prime Minister (Mrs. Thatcher) might be, she is still accountable to Parliament.
10. Even today, 25 years later the image is inescapable.

Перевод десемантизированных существительных

Задание № 1

Проанализируйте значения слов с широкой семантикой (thing, stuff, affair, matter, experience, occasion, way) в каждом предложении. Переведите на русский язык и определите способ перевода.

thing

1. How can Tibet have things like Christmas trees or fast food or Nikes? Young Tibetans have already accepted these things.
2. I still remember things that happened when I was a little kid.
3. They sell furniture, towels, greeting cards – all sorts of things.
4. The best thing about these books is they are full of case studies that make you realize you are not alone.
5. The best thing we have to discuss is next year's timetable.
6. A funny thing happened to me on the way to work this morning.
7. There is simply no such thing as the greatest actor.
8. It wasn't that the film was bad, it just wasn't my film.

stuff

1. What's that sticky stuff on the floor?
2. There are only one or two good articles in the magazine but otherwise it's all pretty boring stuff.
3. We need wood stuff for building.
4. We might as well take the volleyball stuff if we're going to the park.
5. The trouble with photography is that you have to carry so much stuff with you everywhere.
6. The cleaning stuff is in the cupboard behind the door.

affair

1. The meeting was a noisy affair.
2. The minister is busy with important affairs of state.
3. This machine is a complicated affair.
4. This court case is an awful affair. I'm so worried.
5. Leave me alone mind your own affairs.
6. The wedding will be a great affair.
7. Before going away John put his affairs in order.
8. David is having an affair with a very beautiful girl.

matter

1. There are several important matters we must discuss.
2. He went out on a business matter.

3. That's an interesting idea, but not relevant to the matter in hand.
4. It's one thing to talk about climbing Mount Everest, but to actually do so is quite another matter.
5. Learning languages isn't just a matter of remembering words.
6. The first item on the agenda today is the matter of public transportation.
7. Higher education is supposed to be a matter for the state governments.
8. It's a matter of life and death.

experience

1. Our journey by camel was quite an experience!
2. They are employing different people, no experience necessary.
3. Tell us all about your experiences in Africa.
4. We should be learning from such experiences rather than ignoring it.
5. August 1941 was the ship's first combat experience.
6. My encountering the bear in the woods was a frightening experience.

occasion

1. The opening ceremony of the Olympiad was a memorable occasion.
2. You should go there if the occasion arises.
3. The opening of a new school is always a great occasion.
4. His remark was the occasion of a bitter quarrel.
5. He visits New York on occasion to see the new plays.

way

1. He felt content with everything exactly the way it was.
2. Are you saying there's just no way out of this place?
3. She looked at him the way she would look at a hopeless wreck.
4. It would be the kind of excitement that seldom came this way.

Задание № 2

Прочитайте текст. Найдите предложения, в которых встречаются десемантизированные существительные, и определите способы их перевода. Переведите текст на русский язык. Сравните ваш перевод с приведенным ниже переводом. Выделите его недостатки.

Things Grow Better With Coke

Indian farmers have come up with what they think is the real thing to keep crops free of bugs. Instead of paying hefty fees to international chemical companies for patented pesticides, they are reportedly spraying their cotton and chilli fields with Coca-Cola. As word gets out that soft drinks may be bad for bugs and a lot cheaper than things that Shell and Dow can offer, thousands of farmers are expected to switch.

They say cola sprays are invaluable because they are safe to handle, do not need to be diluted and, mainly, are cheap. It has been reported that it is a fine lavatory cleaner, a good windscreen wipe and an efficient rust spot remover.

«Ложные друзья переводчика»

Задание № 1

Прочитайте английское толкование приводимых ниже слов – «ложных друзей переводчика». Переведите иллюстрирующие их примеры:

Примечание: Английское слово толкуется лишь в тех случаях, которые расходятся со значением их русского аналога.

1. **pilot**, n

- 1) a person with a special knowledge of a particular stretch of water, esp. the entrance to a harbor, and is trained and specially employed to go on board and guide ships;
 - 2) a person who directs, advises or guides through difficulties.
- a) No ship is allowed to enter a port without a pilot.
 - b) He was my pilot through many expeditions.

2. **academic**, adj. too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical, of no practical consequence.

The argument supplied by the opposition was purely academic and failed to convince anyone with a practical mind.

3. **extravagant**, adj.

- 1) (of people) wasteful, esp. of money;
 - 2) (of habits and behavior) too costly.
- a) We mustn't buy roses – it is too extravagant in winter.
 - b) The young woman was a very extravagant person – she never cared to look at the price when she bought things.

4. **extravagance**, n. an example of being extravagant.

His extravagance explains why he is always in debt.

5. **actual**, adj. existing in fact, real.

- a) It is an actual fact, I haven't invented it.
- b) What is the actual state of affairs?

6. **alternative**, adj. (of 2 things) that may be used, had, done, etc. instead of another, other.

We returned by the alternative road.

7. **attack**, n. a sudden or unexpected period of suffering an illness, esp. one which tends to return.
The members of the expedition were totally exhausted by regular attacks of malaria.
8. **resident**, n. a person who lives (in a place) and is not just a visitor.
The name of the man you are looking for may be familiar to the permanent residents of the village.
9. **residence**, n. the state of residing.
Residence abroad is very important in studying a foreign language.
10. **scandal**, n. true or false talk which brings harm, shame, or disrespect to another, or damages smb's reputation.
a) It's no good repeating scandal about your close friend.
b) Society people usually enjoy a bit of scandal.
11. **sensation**, n. a general feeling in the mind or body that one cannot describe exactly.
I knew the train had stopped but I had the sensation that it was moving backwards.
12. **intelligent**, adj. having or showing power of reasoning and understanding, having a good mental capacity.
It takes a great deal of imagination to take these strange radio signals for a message from intelligent beings inhabiting distant planets.
13. **intelligence**, n. the power of seeing, learning, understanding and knowing; mental ability.
When the water-pipe burst, she had the intelligence to turn the water off the main.
14. **interest**, n.
1) money paid for the use of money; payment, or a sum paid for the use of money borrowed;
2) a share in a company, business, etc.
a) He received a loan at the bank at 6 % interest.
b) Cowperwood had an interest in this business and hoped to reap good profit.
15. **officer**, n. a person with a position of authority or trust, engaged in active duties; a person who holds a position of some importance, esp. in government, a business or a group.
a) Manson tried to contact the medical officer to report about the outbreak of a typhoid epidemic in his district and to ask for instructions.

- b) Old Mrs. Bridge was so incompetent in legal matters that the very thought of dealing with officers of the court made her shudder.

16. control, v.

- 1) to have power over someone or something; rule;
 - 2) to have directing influence over someone or something; direct; fix the time, amount, degree, rate of (an activity);
 - 3) regulate.
- a) Not only does the Sun control the motion of the Earth and other planets, but all forms of life owe their very existence to the energy it radiates.
 - b) The pressure of steam in the engine is controlled by this button.
 - c) I wish he could control his excessive pride.
 - d) At that time Rome controlled a vast empire.
 - e) If the Conservative Government fails to control prices, the country's economy may soon find itself in a mess.

17. control, n.

- 1) power or authority to direct, order or restrain;
 - 2) management, guidance;
 - 3) means of regulating, restraining, keeping in order.
- a) Remote control from the Earth makes it possible to operate the most sophisticated equipment on any unmanned space vehicle.
 - b) Control of epidemics involves mass vaccination.
 - c) Which party has control of the Congress?

18. pamphlet, n. a small paper-covered book, esp. on a question of public interest.
The report was issued in pamphlet form and occupied 30 pages.

19. student, n. (of smth.) a person with a stated interest; anyone who is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge.

The recently published work of the world-known ornithologist will be interesting to any student of bird-life.

20. fraction, n. a small piece or amount.

Mrs. Oats was rather a close-fisted lady and usually spent only a small fraction of her earnings.

21. catholic, adj. (esp. of likings and interests), widespread, broad-minded; liberal, including many or most things.

This artist had not only a true appreciation of the old masters, but a good understanding of the moderns. In fact, he was a man of catholic views.

22. decade, n. a period of 10 years.

Prices have risen steadily during the past decade.

Задание № 2

Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на слова, выделенные жирным шрифтом. Среди них вам могут встретиться и «ложные друзья переводчика»:

1. Caroline was a dedicated **athlete**. Her elder sister nicknamed her “Miss Wimbledon”.
2. Eddie was convinced that body-building exercises could turn any weakling into an **athlete**.
3. The recent governmental crisis has brought about a reshuffle of the **Cabinet**.
4. Mrs. Leary was proud of her collection of the fine china which was displayed in two walnut **cabinets** in her parlour.
5. It was obvious that the collapse of the bridge which was heavily guarded by the German troops was definitely not a mere accident but an act of **sabotage**.
6. The deliberate disregard for the administration’s instructions on the part of the staff was nothing but **sabotage**.
7. He was a young man of about eighteen, tall and well-built, but with a swallow **complexion** which suggested poor health.
8. By the time the expedition was reached by the rescue party the men had run out of food and had been living for several days on **biscuits** and water.
9. In the highly unsanitary conditions of the little African village every minor disease may prove **fatal**.
10. Among Shakespeare’s **characters** Hamlet is the one that allows of dozens of interpretations.
11. The rich collection of Egyptian parchments treasured at the Cairo museum keeps a **record** of the ancient civilization.
12. Peter kept practicing for months because he was set on breaking his own last year’s **record** in the high jump.

Сочетаемость прилагательных

Задание № 1

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. You’ll need **heavy** shoes – the paths are wet and muddy.
2. When the police arrived, things got really **heavy**, you know.
3. With a **heavy** heart, she turned to wave goodbye.
4. I will deal with this problem in the morning when I’m **fresh**.
5. The original orders were cancelled and I was given **fresh** instructions.
6. Mrs. Jones has stopped buying from the local butchers – she says their meat is not very **fresh**.

7. Her rather **irregular** behavior, although entertaining at first, soon became tiresome.
8. She suffers from an **irregular** heartbeat but there are drugs which help.
9. I was very **green** when I started working here.
10. The council has given the **green** light to the new shopping development.
11. She gave him a **cold-eyed** stare.
12. My arm hurts so **bad**.
13. We'd better eat this chicken before it goes **bad**.
14. The company has been getting a lot of **bad** publicity recently.
15. They are a very **warm** family.
16. Dr. Bailey is doing the operation, so your wife is in **safe** hands.
17. The authorities discovered our **safe** house and captured two of our agents there.
18. I don't want any more pudding, thank you, I'm **full**.
19. The theatre was only half **full**.
20. Our negotiations have come to a **full** stop.
21. Are you a **full** member of the club?
22. Few journalists have managed to convey the **full** horror of the situation.
23. Pineapple juice is **rich** in vitamins A and B.
24. This chocolate mousse is too **rich** for me.
25. The education minister's criticism of the new exam system seems **rich** considering it was the government who was responsible for changing the system.

Тексты для перевода

**Текст 1
Two Kinds Of People**

Someone with a twinkle in his eye once said, “There are two kinds of people in the world: *those* who always divide the people of the world into two kinds, and *those* who *do not*”.

We live in a world of great diversity. For example, people do not come in two varieties: either good-looking or ugly. If we line up a large group of people and arrange them according to degrees of homeliness and comeliness, we will have at one end of the line *those* who “look terribly ugly”. Next to them will be *those* who are “just plain ugly”. Then the *ones* whom we call “unattractive”. Then “so-so”, then pretty, then “wow”!

We cannot just fold humanity down the middle like a sheep of paper and have all the handsome *ones* on one side and *those* we call “ugly” on the other. Even *those* we call “ugly” are not without traces of beauty, and vice versa.

Actor Wallace Beery said, “Most screen characters are either very good or very bad, a fact that often disturbs an actor as much as it *does* an intelligent observer. For no man is completely made from one piece of cloth, all good or all bad, all cruel or all tender. Instead, each person is a mixture of many things.”

**Текст 2
Everyone Has Something To Sell**

It has been said that *everyone* lives by *selling something*. In the light of this statement, teachers live by *selling* knowledge, philosophers by *selling* wisdom and priests by *selling* spiritual comfort. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services which people perform for us. There are times when we would willingly give *everything* we possess to save our lives, yet we might grudge paying a surgeon a high fee for *offering* us precisely this service. The conditions of society are such that skills have to be paid for in the same way that goods are paid for at a shop. *Everyone* has *something* to sell.

**Текст 3
Human Beings**

Human beings *are*, surely, the most interesting creatures on the face of the earth, yet, strangely enough, their study *has been* almost the very last of the sciences to come into being. Anthropology, the science of man, *is* just *about* the youngest of the sciences, and it *is*, without any doubt, the most important – the most important because it deals with humanity itself, with the great questions of life and of death.

What *is* man? What *is* he born *as*? What *is* he born *for*? Where did he come from? Where has he been going? How did he come to present so many different types, both physically and culturally? These, and many more, *are* some of the questions which anthropology asks and attempts to answer. There *can be* scarcely any questions more important than these, unless it *be* the question: In what direction should man go?

Текст 4 **The Road Ahead**

As long as we continue to cripple the intelligence of our children by not teaching them how to think, we *should* expect to have recurrent wars, poverty, crime, and other ills. This business of teaching children throughout the world to think clearly so that they *may* settle their disagreements by mature discussion instead of the chain reaction of uranium is not something that *can be done* in a day or a week or a year. It is something we *must* work toward. It will take a long time, but the only way to get it done is to begin doing it. We *must* formulate our ideals. We *must* explain them to other people. And we *must* let no opportunities pass for teaching our children to SEE more clearly, THINK more maturely, and FEEL more deeply.

Civilization is just a slow process of learning how to be kind. We *must* remember with Voltaire that “men will continue to commit atrocities as long as they continue to believe absurdities”. And they will continue to believe absurdities until they are taught HOW TO THINK – and not just pumped full of the local ideas of WHAT TO THINK.

Teaching children to think straight is not the complete answer to the world’s ills, but it is an indispensable starting point. As long as we pipe into the heads of children WHAT TO THINK and fail to train them HOW TO THINK, that long will we have various brands of hell on earth. This is the challenge of today. *Can* we meet it? It is up to us. It is up to YOU and it is up to ME.

To sum up.

This world needs thinkers not parrots.

Текст 5 **Design For Decision**

Throughout this book I *must have been* critical of people who produce beautiful thoughts with little or no data behind them. Some readers *may have felt* that the decision-maker is a cold-hearted, even grim method of making decisions. These readers *might admit* that a machine *may be* all right for making the scientific decisions or even commercial decisions, but they *may have felt* that Statistical Decision had no place in their world, that it is meaningless insofar as personal, governmental, or international decisions are concerned.

I disagree with this point of view. I think that Statistical Decision *must have played* a useful role in a wider class of decisions which have a direct influence on all of us.

I certainly do not consider Statistical Decision to be a panacea. It is one method among many methods of reaching decisions. It is not necessarily the best method; there are situations in which intuitive procedures lead to more effective decisions than any existing Decision-Maker. In fact I think that most people *must have already used* many of the principles in making their decisions. You *may have felt* that such concepts as mathematical expectations were new and unfamiliar. However, I am sure that you *have had to make* decisions on the basis of expectations, when you *have had to combine* probabilities and desirabilities (though you *may not have used* these names).

Текст 6 **Benjamin Franklin**

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) *is acknowledged to be* the founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity. At the time when theories *to explain* electricity were neither complete nor well founded the lightning *was proved by him to be* an electrical phenomenon. He was not *the first to think* of it but he was *the first to prove* it. His theory of electricity still *appears to hold* good. He *is acknowledged to have invented* a means of protection against the disastrous effects of lightning – the lightning rod. Franklin's theory at first *seemed to be misunderstood* both in his country and abroad. It *is known to have been* severely attacked by the leader of French scientists abbe Nollet.

Franklin *is recognized to have been* a great public figure who did as much as he could for the good of his country. He *is known to have been* the editor of one of the newspapers enjoying a great popularity with his countrymen. He *is sure to be* one of the broadest as well as one of the most creative minds of his time.

Текст 7 **Biosphere**

When considered dynamically, *the biosphere* appears an arena of complex interactions among the essential natural cycles of its major constituents, *with continuous fluxes* of these constituents *entering* the biosphere, or *being released* by it. *Once brought into being* by evolution from an inorganic environment *the living matter* has profoundly altered the primitive lifeless earth, *gradually changing* the composition of the atmosphere, the sea, and the top layers of the solid crust both on land and under the ocean. Since then, if one were to ascribe a single objective to evolution, it would be the perpetuation of life. This is the single end which the entire strategy of evolution is focused on, *with evolution dividing the resources* of any location, *including its input* of energy, among an ever increasing number of different kinds of users, which we recognize as plant and animal species.

Текст 8

Growing Old

Different creatures have different life-spans. It has been suggested that life-span is linked to the organism's metabolic rate and that the higher the metabolic rate, the shorter the creature lives.

While only a century ago the average human life-span was around 47, currently the average person lives to their mid 70's women a few years longer than men. This figure *is slowly being pushed* further back to *what is thought to be* a genetically innate limit of around 120 years.

It used to be thought that chronic illness and diseases were an inherent part of old age. Now we *are less likely to accept* them, wanting both to question why a person develops certain disease states and try to do something to cure them, even if they are elderly.

Indeed we probably are managing to live longer because, through better sanitation, life style management, early diagnosis and treatment we can avoid many of the illness which used to kill younger people. For example, death from infection before old age is becoming far less common, cancers are often more amiable to medical or surgical therapy and have a much better prognosis than would have had 50 years ago.

Текст 9

Beware Of Selected Examples

It is easy to select convincing examples implying that ALL government bureaus are inefficient, ALL businessmen are greedy, woman is fickle, man is evil, the stars control our destinies, or the end justifies the means. An example proves only that SOME of the things in question work that way. The problem before the careful thinker is: Up to what point does the entire group act that way?

It is only by making a count of unselected examples that we can ever find up to what point a generalization adequately represents the reality. No amount of selected examples, however convincing can be relied upon. Only by checking things as they run, that is, by random sampling, can we free ourselves from the persistent tendency to select things that prove our point and to ignore things on the other side.

The astrologers claim that people born under the sign of Libra should have musical talent. One person who tried to find out up to what point this assertion was true, checked the birthdays of 1498 musicians. According to his figures, "fewer are born under Libra than under any sign except Scorpio."