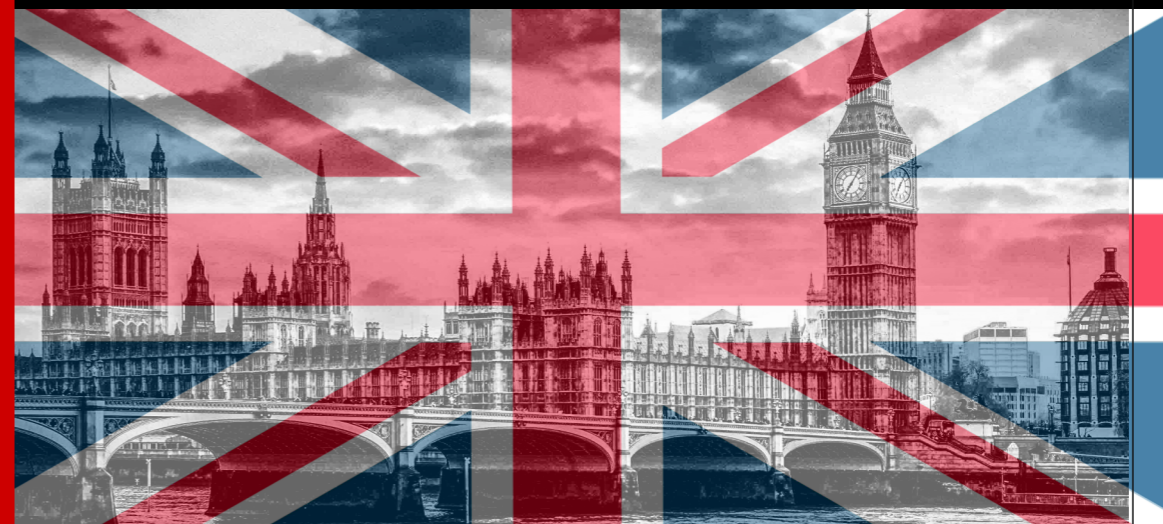


ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА
Часть II. Грамматические и лексические аспекты перевода
Ю.Г. Ткачева



Теория и практика перевода
Часть II. Грамматические и лексические
аспекты перевода



Ю.Г. Ткачева

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»)**

Ю. Г. Ткачева

ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА
**Часть II. Грамматические и лексические
аспекты перевода**

Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов очной формы обучения
направления подготовки 45.03.01 Филология.
Зарубежная филология. Английский язык

**Луганск
2024**

УДК 81'255'36 '373(076)
ББК 81.07р3
Т 48

Рекомендовано Ученым советом ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ» в качестве учебно-методического пособия для студентов очной формы обучения по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология. Зарубежная филология. Английский язык (протокол № 3 от 25 октября 2024 г.)

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Т 48 Теория и практика перевода: в 2-х частях / Ю. Г. Ткачева; ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ». – Луганск : Издательство ЛГПУ ; ИП Орехов Д.А., 2024.

ISBN 978-5-6053182-0-0 (ИП Орехов Д.А.)

Ч. II. Грамматические и лексические аспекты перевода : учебно-методическое пособие. – 2024. – 205 с.

ISBN 978-5-6053182-2-4 (ИП Орехов Д.А.)

Учебно-методическое пособие «Теория и практика перевода. Часть II. Грамматические и лексические аспекты перевода» содержит 10 модулей (с 11 по 20) с теоретическим, иллюстративным, практическим и контрольным блоками. Каждый модуль дополняют вопросы на усвоение материала.

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов очной формы обучения направления подготовки 45.03.01 Филология. Зарубежная филология. Английский язык.

УДК 81'255'36 '373(076)
ББК 81.07р3

ISBN 978-5-6053182-2-4 (ИП Орехов Д.А.) (Ч. II)

ISBN 978-5-6053182-0-0 (ИП Орехов Д.А.)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

На сегодняшний день, происходящие в мире глобализационные процессы, а также интеграция России в различные международные проекты, оказали существенное влияние на подходы к переводческой деятельности, и ее сущность в целом. В этой связи лингвистическое обеспечение различных видов деятельности в современных условиях выдвигает высокие требования к качеству и точности перевода. В силу сложившихся обстоятельств оправданным является ориентация образовательной практики вузов на формирование ключевых профессиональных компетенций будущих специалистов.

Учебно-методическое пособие «Теория и практика перевода. Грамматические и лексические аспекты перевода» предназначено для изучения дисциплины «Теория и практика перевода», являющейся важной частью подготовки будущих бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология. Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и обеспечивает взаимосвязь данной дисциплины с курсами обще-профессионального цикла.

Основными целями и задачами учебного пособия являются:

– углубление, расширение и систематизация теоретико-практической подготовки студентов в основных проблемных областях теории и практики перевода, направленной на овладение основными понятиями грамматической теории перевода и терминологией;

– формирование устойчивых навыков предпереводческого анализа текста с точки зрения функционально-стилевой и транслатологической классификации, прогнозирование переводческих трудности; выбор языковые средства в языке перевода в соответствии с жанрово-стилистическими и

культурными особенностями текста и критериями репрезентативности перевода на макроуровне;

– формирование умений аналитического вариативного поиска с использованием различных типов словарей и других надежных источников информации в процессе перевода для обеспечения его репрезентативности, а также анализа результатов перевода, редактирования и саморедактирования варианта перевода.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие состоит из двух частей и представляет собой комплексный курс, содержащий теорию перевода и практические задания. Вторая часть пособия состоит из введения и раскрывает содержание 10 модулей (с 11 по 20), каждый из которых включает теоретический, иллюстративный, практический и контрольный блоки, а также вопросы на усвоение материала. Пособие также содержит приложения, вопросы к зачету и список используемой литературы.

Поскольку пособие рассчитано на лиц, имеющих общую языковую подготовку и прошедших курс нормативной грамматики, в нем освещаются лишь те грамматические аспекты, которые представляют особые трудности для перевода (герундий, деепричастие, деепричастные, перевод аббревиатур и сокращений, ложные эквиваленты при переводе, эллиптические и эмфатические конструкции, и т. п.). На закрепление пройденного теоретического материала предлагаются упражнения. Кроме того, в каждом разделе анализируются наиболее трудные случаи перевода, как лексические, так и грамматические, связанные с различием в строе английского и русского языков. Практические задания охватывают широкую тематику и взяты без адаптации из английских и американских источников (монографии, статьи из газет, журналов и т. д.).

Также структура пособия предоставляет преподавателям возможность использовать его целиком или фрагментарно в

зависимости от уровня подготовки студентов и количества аудиторных часов. Комплекс заданий, содержащийся в приложениях, может быть использован для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Главным достоинством пособия является системное и доходчивое изложение ключевых понятий теории и практики перевода, основанных на достижениях российской и зарубежной науки в области теории и практики перевода.

Модуль 11

ГЕРУНДИЙ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Герундий в функции обстоятельства всегда употребляется в сочетании с предлогом. Он может выступать в функции следующих обстоятельств:

1) *времени*, после предлогов *on*, (*upon*), *after*, *before*, *in*. После предлогов *before* и *in* герундий переводится, как правило, придаточным предложением; после *on*, (*upon*) и *after* – деепричастием прошедшего времени:

After making this statement the minister said he was not going to reconsider his decision.	Сделав это заявление, министр сказал, что не собирается менять своего решения.
--	--

Однако могут быть и другие варианты перевода герундия в функции обстоятельства времени, например, *after checking* после проверки, *on arriving* – после приезда;

2) *сопутствующих обстоятельств*, после предлогов *besides* – кроме того, что; *instead of* – вместо того, чтобы; *apart from* – не говоря уже о, кроме; *without* – без, без того, чтобы. В зависимости от местоимения герундий, переводится на русский язык инфинитивом или придаточным предложением.

without saying a word ...	не сказав ни единого слова ...
Besides being extremely unpopular this policy may lead	Кроме того, что эта политика не пользуется

to a complete failure of all their efforts.	популярностью, она может привести к тому, что все их усилия окажутся напрасными.
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3) *образа действия*, с предлогами *in* и *by* герундий переводится деепричастие или сочетанием предлогов с существительными *путем, при помощи*, или же самостоятельным приложением; с предлогом *without* – отрицательной формой деепричастия или существительным с предлогом *без*.

It can be done by sending delegations ...	Это можно сделать, отослав делегации...
He admitted that he had made a mistake in not supporting this proposal earlier.	Он признал, что ошибся, не поддержав это предложение раньше.

4) *условия*, со сложными предлогами *in case of, in the event of* – в случае, если; *subject to* – при условии, что. С предлогом *without* герундий переводится отрицательной формой деепричастия, предлогом *без* в сочетании с существительным или словосочетанием *без того, чтобы* и отрицательной формой инфинитива. В других случаях он переводится личной формой глагола или существительным.

They promised not to undertake any actions without consulting their parents.	Они пообещали, не начинать никаких действий, не посоветовавшись со своими партнерами.
--	---

5) *причины*, со сложными предлогами *owing to* – из-за, в результате; *for fear of* – из-за страха, из-за боязни; переводится

личной формой глагола или инфинитивом, существительным или деепричастием.

He did not dare to make public announcements about this plan for fear of being criticized.	Он не осмеливался открыто заявлять об этом плане, опасаясь, что его могут подвергнуть критике.
--	--

Примечание. В сочетании с предлогом *without* герундий может выступать в функции обстоятельства условия, образа действия и сопутствующих обстоятельств. Его функция определяется контекстом предложения.

They can organize their work without being interfered with and controlled by big business.	Они могут организовать свою работу без вмешательства и контроля со стороны большого бизнеса (без того чтобы – обстоятельство образа действия).
A new president was elected without anyone objecting.	Нового президента избрали без каких-либо возражений (единогласно – сопутствующие обстоятельства)

Герундий в функции определения, как правило, стоит после предлога *of* и переводится инфинитивом или существительным.

the importance of negotiating	необходимость проведения переговоров
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Иногда герундий сочетается с предлогом *for*, часто с указанием на предназначение предмета, что по значению приближает его к обстоятельству цели.

to seek ways for improving cooperation	искать пути улучшения взаимодействия
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Герундий в функции дополнения (прямого и косвенного) к существительному, прилагательному и глаголу.

В функции непрямого (косвенного) дополнения герундий сочетается со значительным количеством предлогов. Так же, как и в функции прямого дополнения, в зависимости от его лексического значения может переводиться инфинитивом, существительным или придаточным предложением с союзами: *to, that, what, on that, what*.

They succeeded in removing all the obstacles.	Им удалось преодолеть все преграды
He avoided mentioning it.	Он избегал упоминаний об этом.
This episode merits being included in ...	Этот эпизод заслуживает быть включенным в ...

Герундий в функции подлежащего, предикативного члена составного сказуемого, как правило, переводится существительным или инфинитивом.

Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football.	Смотреть футбольные матчи – интересно, но наибольшее удовольствие – играть в футбол.
Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful.	Холодный душ по утрам – очень полезен.

Примечание. Сочетание *there is no* с герундием в функции подлежащего переводится безличным предложением с инфинитивом:

There is no denying that ...	Не возможно отрицать, что ...
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После выражения *far from* герундий переводится *не только не* + личная форма глагола; *далеко не* + деепричастие.

Far from being a triumph, it was the biggest surrender in modern diplomacy.	Это не только не было триумфом, а наибольшей капитуляцией за всю историю современной дипломатии.
Far from being the largest city of the nation, Washington is the capital of the state.	Будучи далеко не самым большим городом в США, Вашингтон, тем не менее является столицей страны.

Простые формы герундия в разных функциях могут переводиться существительным с предлогом, инфинитивом, деепричастием или придаточным предложением в зависимости от контекста:

... before departing for trips abroad	прежде чем выехать за границу ...
... after making his statement ...	выступив с заявлением ...

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. <i>Talking</i> to him was like <i>playing</i> upon an exquisite violin.	Разговор с ним напоминал игру на утонченной скрипке.
2. There's nobody here, not even my own daughter, capable of <i>taking</i> a thing seriously.	Ни один человек здесь, даже моя дочь, не способен ничего воспринимать серьезно.
3. I wanted to go with him, but he insisted on <i>going</i> alone.	Я хотела уйти вместе с ним, но он настаивал на том, что уйдет сам.
4. And suddenly she got up and began to walk about the room. What good in <i>thinking</i> ?	Внезапно она вскочила и начала ходить по комнате. Что хорошего в размышлениях?
5. And I am sure no one doubts your <i>being</i> at liberty to do whatever you like.	Уверен, что никто не имеет сомнений в вашей свободе делать то, что вам хочется.
6. It was like <i>revisiting</i> the scene of quieter life.	Это напоминало возвращение к другой, спокойной жизни.
7. He has the gift of <i>being</i> able to work for sixteen hours a day at the dullest detail.	Он имеет способность работать над чем-то незначительным по 16 часов в день.
8. Refusal to do this work resulted in two men <i>being suspended</i> and strike action followed.	Отказ выполнять работу повлек увольнение двух лиц, после чего последовала забастовка.
9. When they return home, their only feeling is one of relief at <i>having done</i> with the boredom of expensive locomotion.	Когда они возвращаются домой, их единственным ощущением является чувство облегчения, что, наконец, покончено со скукой дорогого

	путешествия.
10. I offered to go downstairs and help with any <i>cleaning</i> there might be to do.	Я предложила пойти вниз и помочь с уборкой.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. By taking the conditions of supply and demand as given and declaring government intervention the ultimate evil, laissez-faire ideology has effectively banished income or wealth redistribution.

2. Advertising, marketing, even packaging, aim at taping people's preferences, rather than, as laissez-faire theory holds, merely responding to them.

3. They decided to field test the translation by organizing seminars on women's rights in Russia.

4. Housing is free, but many workers are still stuffed into British-era "line houses", long buildings rude as cattle stalls.

5. Many Scythian customs have been assimilated Into Russian folklore, such as taboos forbidding the extinguishing of fires on St. John's, Christmas, and New Year's Eve.

6. Manufacturing still plays a significant role and many high-technology industries have been developed.

7. The British Prime Minister convened a special meeting of the Security Council in order to reaffirm the UN's central role in strengthening international order and world peace.

8. The promotion of Britain's wider security interests is achieved by military assistance and training, deployments and exercises, and support for peacekeeping and monitoring operations.

9. By successfully exploiting oil and natural gas from the North Sea, Britain has become self-sufficient in energy and expects to remain so for some years.

10. The Government has acted to improve work incentives by reducing corporate and personal income tax rates, and by increasing share ownership among employees.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. The molecules of a polar substance because of their being reactive combine with one another.

2. So far only the quantum theory has succeeded in giving a satisfactory explanation.

3. These are the chief causes of crude rubber being used.

4. Einstein's being awarded the Nobel Prize in physics soon became widely known.

5. Adding more turns makes magnetic field stronger.

6. In order to calculate the motion of an electron, we must investigate the accompanying wave motion instead of using classical point mechanics.

7. Congratulating Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament for the massive demonstration against the "nuclear madness" the national organizer of the Transport and General Workers Union said, "We're against the obscenity of money being spent on weapons while British industry is dying and 2.4 million are deprived of jobs."

8. "There is no question therefore of the door being firmly closed against any increase of pay for firemen before July 1 next," he declared.

9. All the evidence of past words and deeds is against such agreement being possible.

10. Jobs and living standards depend on the industrial capacity of the nation being used to the full.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. В каких функциях может использоваться герундий в английском предложении?

2. Каковы особенности использования герундия в функции обстоятельства?

3. Охарактеризуйте особенности перевода на русский язык герундия в функции обстоятельства времени и сопутствующих обстоятельств.

4. Охарактеризуйте особенности перевода на русский язык герундия в функции обстоятельства условия, причины и образа действия?

5. Каковы особенности перевода герундия в сочетании с предлогом *without*?

6. Каковы особенности перевода герундия в функции определения и дополнения?

7. Как на русский язык переводятся простые формы герундия?

Модуль 12

ДЕЕПРИЧАСТИЕ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Основные синтаксические функции деепричастия (Participle I, Participle II) – это определение и обстоятельство. Поэтому перевод деепричастия зависит от его роли в предложении.

Деепричастие в функции определения, как правило, переводится придаточным определительным предложением.

They passed the resolution briefly for a world peace conference.	Они приняли резолюцию, призывающую к принятию участия в Международной мирной конференции.
The data obtained are being carefully analyzed and studied.	Полученные данные тщательно анализировались и изучались.

В функции обстоятельства деепричастие может иметь несколько вариантов перевода, которые так же будут зависеть от контекста: деепричастным оборотом, придаточным предложением, иногда самостоятельным предложением (если деепричастие выполняет роль сопутствующих обстоятельств):

Given a chance, she was, more than most of us, high-spirited and gay.	Поскольку нам был дан еще один шанс, она радовалась больше всех и была в прекрасном настроении.
Commenting last night on the plan he warned the Ministry of	Комментируя вчера вечером этот план, он предупредил

the critical situation which might develop.	Министерство о том, что может сложиться критическая ситуация.
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Деепричастие в функции обстоятельства условия с предшествующими *if* или *unless*, а также в функции обстоятельства уступки с предшествующим *though* переводится придаточным предложением.

If given the opportunity, this industry will rapidly develop.	Если эта отрасль промышленности будет иметь определенные возможности, она будет быстро развиваться.
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Деепричастие, выполняющее в предложении функцию вставного элемента, переводится деепричастием или вставным предложением с союзом *если*:

Import from the U.S. declined about 14 per cent in value as compared with the like period in the previous year. Considering the increase in import prices the volume decrease was much greater.	Импорт США уменьшился в денежном отношении на 14% по сравнению с тем же периодом прошлого года. Если учитывать (учитывая) увеличение цен на импорт, то можно говорить о том, что его объем значительно уменьшился.
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Необходимо помнить, о том, что отдельные деепричастия могут выступать в грамматической функции предлога или союза. Рассмотрим особенности перевода некоторых наиболее употребляемых деепричастий:

1. В функции союза:

provided (providing) – при условии; принимая во внимание;
 supposing, assuming – если; допустим, предположим, что;
 seeing – поскольку; принимая во внимание; учитывая;

<p>A wider association of this kind would be feasible, provided that the methods adopted are in line with those, proposed at the conference.</p>	<p>Более масштабная ассоциация такого рода была бы возможна при условии, что принятые методы будут соответствовать тем, которые были предложены на конференции.</p>
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2. В функции предлога:

given – при наличии, если, учитывая;

failing – при отсутствии;

regarding, considering, respecting – относительно чего-то;

pending – (вплоть) до; в ожидании, ожидая;

<p>Given good will on the part of the states this proposal of the USA could be carried into effect without any further delay.</p>	<p>Если учитывать жест доброй воли, проявленный со стороны друг государств, то это предложение можно внедрять без каких-либо задержек.</p>
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При переводе деепричастий также необходимо учитывать, что некоторые из них являются многозначными и поэтому могут иметь различные варианты перевода в зависимости от позиции в предложении или от самого контекста. Рассмотрим некоторые из них. Например, деепричастия, образованные от глагола *to follow* могут иметь следующие значения:

1) происходить после

The lecture followed by a demonstration of experiment took place in the new classroom.	Лекция, после которой прошел показ эксперимента, проходила в новой аудитории.
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2) следовать совету (методу), придерживаться теории

The method followed by our professor as simple.	Метод, которому следовал наш профессор, был достаточно прост.
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3) следить, наблюдать

The movement followed through the microscope as zigzag.	Движение, за которым наблюдали через микроскоп, было зигзагообразным.
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4) после, в след за

Smith following Brown studied medicine.	В след за Брауном, Смит начал изучать медицину.
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5) а потом (и)

Smith followed by Brown studied medicine.	Смит, а потом Браун начали изучать медицину.
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Многозначными также считаются деепричастия, образованные от глаголов *to attack*, *to join*, *to refer*. Например:

attack	а) атаковать, нападать;
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	б) влиять (портить);
	в) начинать (работу, исследование)

The Greeks attacked by the Persian army fought courageously.	Греки, на которых напали персы, бились на славу. / Греки, атакованные персами, славно сражались.
Zinc attacked by this substance dissolves.	Под воздействием этого вещества цинк разлагается.
The problems attacked by the laboratory are of great interest.	Проблемы, исследуемые в этой лаборатории, представляют большой интерес.

join	а) присоединяться (к группе / команде);
	б) устраиваться (на работу)

The group joined by some new members moved on.	Группа, к которой присоединились еще несколько человек, продолжила путь.
The Department of Mechanics joined by N was established in 1920.	Отдел точной механики, куда пришел работать N, был создан еще в 1920 году.

refer	а) ссылаться (на какой-либо источник);
	б) говорить (о свойствах или качествах);
	в) приводить (данные, цифры);
	г) отсылать, посылать (читателя к таблице / справочнику);
	д) касаться чего-то;
	е) вспоминать что-то

The paper referred to is ...	Статья, на которую ссылаются ...
The phenomenon already referred to is ...	Явление, о котором уже говорили (упоминали) ...
The figures previously referred to are ...	Цифры, которые ранее упоминались ... / Ранее упомянутые цифры ...

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. <i>Taken</i> in the early stages, these drugs prevent infirmity. <i>Used</i> systematically, they slowly but surely lead t cure.	Если принимать это лекарство на ранней стадии заболевания, можно избежать слабости. Принимая их систематически, вы медленно, но уверенно поправитесь.
2. They wanted a Government freely <i>chosen</i> by the will of the people.	Они хотели, чтобы новое правительство было избрано волей народа.
3. The people of all countries are virtually interested in seeing further steps <i>taken</i> at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in October.	Люди всех стран чрезвычайно заинтересованы в реализации результатов встречи министров иностранных дел, которая пройдет в октябре.
4. <i>Considering</i> the complexity of the problem the decision was reached at a rather early date.	Учитывая всю сложность проблемы, решение приняли за достаточно короткий срок.
5. The data <i>referred</i> to in this paper are quite reliable.	Данные, на которые ссылается эта газета, достаточно достоверные.
6. Substances <i>attacked</i> by moisture should be kept dry.	Вещества, на которые влага оказывает пагубное

	воздействие, необходимо хранить в сухом месте.
7. Cooling <i>following</i> heating gave good results.	Охлаждение сразу же после нагревания дало хорошие результаты.
8. The properties of the substance <i>involved</i> are as yet not clearly understood.	Свойства использованных веществ, пока еще не полностью изучены.
9. None of the writers <i>concerned</i> had based their plots on those tragic events.	Ни один из писателей, кого коснулись, эти трагические события, еще не описал их в своих произведениях.
10. The redwoods, once <i>seen</i> , leave a mark or create a vision that stays with you always.	Если вы когда-либо увидите секвойю, то уже никогда не сможете забыть ее прекрасное величие. Это – впечатление на всю жизнь.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. The Cold war was an extremely stable arrangement. Two power blocks, representing opposing concepts of social organization, were struggling for supremacy, but they had to respect each other's vital interests, because each side was capable of destroying the other in all-out war.

2. Guided by the principle of the survival of the fittest, states are increasingly preoccupied with their competitiveness and unwilling to make any sacrifices for the common good.

3. These early European colonists lived only some 320 kilometers from the American coast for five centuries before the arrival of Columbus, maintaining their cumbersome contact with Iceland and Norway by open boat, and regularly surprised and taxed by the Vatican.

4. The conference program awards of up \$ 10,000 for regional gatherings aimed at resolving common environmental problems, networking, and increased cooperation with government agencies, business, the media and other organizations working outside the environmental field.

5. The next day we leave for the southern coast, hairpinning down through mountain vegetation virtually leaping from the soil.

6. He and his crew will sit all night in tree houses, shouting, firing shotguns, and singing to kill time and stay awake.

7. Returning from the south, we passed an industrial zone, then saw two fishermen, hoisting a small boat toward the lake.

8. Starting from the Capitol, the streets that run from north to south bear the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., to the end of the alphabet. Since the alphabet contains only 26 letters (and only 22 are actually used – the letters J, X, Y, and Z are omitted), those streets that follow the first alphabetical cycle are two-syllable names alphabetically spreading outward (Ashby, Beecher, Calvert, Davis, etc.). After the two-syllable alphabet has been used, the streets have names of three syllables extending away from the Capitol in the same alphabetical order (Albemarle, Brandywine, Chesapeake, Davenport, etc.) until the boundary is reached.

9. Given the political will to explore and utilize this technology, large amount of urban waste can be treated.

10. The Government has also ratified the 1991 agreement reducing the level of European conventional forces, and has been involved in discussions on a chemical weapons ban.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. Helmut Newton's world isn't fantasy. It exists, locked behind the large double doors of expensive hotel suites, or shuttered behind the long windows of apartments on the Avenue Foch: a world of the rich and, yes, the perverted.

2. Profit-taking from the market and the taxes paid on those profits have pushed the federal budget toward its first surplus since 1969 and, similarly, left states in the strongest budget position since 1980.

3. Growing up in a declining North End neighborhood, she spent hours of her early childhood alone, coloring or playing with dolls. She was a girl who never broke a crayon. A chubby non-athlete. A self-described teachers' pet with a funny last name.

4. Washington – on the morning of Dec. 3, 1996, having watched the Dow surge 27 per cent that year, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan held a private meeting that became his own genteel version of the debate show “Crossfire”.

5. Badminton became popular in Victorian times and in particular with ladies. The more sedate pace of the game made it easier to play in the long skirts worn by women, than the faster game of tennis.

6. Happily married people are healthier; even their immune systems work better than those of people who are unhappily married or divorced.

7. Opened in the teeth of the Depression as a mighty symbol of rebirth, the 102-floor Empire State Building got off to a wobbly start financially. Built by General Motors executive John Raskob, the building reigned for 42 years, as the world's tallest.

8. Not just the boys go bad. Take the 15-year-old Tokyo girl who despite being ranked near the top of her class, tried to poison her schoolmates with fake bottles of diet drink.

9. Consumption of sweet spikes up a child's blood sugar level, signaling the body to release sugar-neutralizing insulin to regain equilibrium. But often the body overshoots, causing blood-sugar levels to plummet, making the child tired and irritable.

10. Known as the nerve center of Dublin, the Horseshoe Bar is one of the city's greatest institutions. Tucked away on the ground

floor this low-key bar has become the headquarters for the rich and powerful, who regularly gather to seal the deal.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Назовите основные синтаксические функции деепричастия.

2. От чего зависит перевод деепричастия с английского языка на русский?

3. Как на русский язык переводится деепричастие в функции определения?

4. От чего зависит перевод деепричастия в функции обстоятельства?

5. Как на русский язык переводится деепричастие, выполняющее в предложении функцию вставного элемента?

6. От чего зависит перевод на русский язык многозначных деепричастий?

Модуль 13

ДЕЕПРИЧАСТНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Если конструкция состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и деепричастия – это и есть сложное дополнение, на русский язык, как правило, переводится придаточным предложением с предлогами *как, что, чтобы*.

They watched the temperature gradually rising.	Они следили за тем, как температура постепенно повышалась.
I heard your name mentioned.	Я слышал, как называли ваше имя.
He wants the documents sent by air mail.	Он хочет, чтобы документы были отправлены авиапочтой.

После глаголов *to have* и *to get* объектный деепричастный оборот (*to have / to get + имя + деепричастие*) образует так называемую каузативную или побудительную конструкцию, означающую, что действие осуществляет не лицо, обозначенное подлежащим, а кто-то другой (вместо него или для него). В русском языке не существует аналогичной конструкции и специальных средств выражения каузативности, поэтому при переводе могут возникать определенные трудности, потому как конкретизация значения данной конструкции обуславливается контекстом и может варьироваться.

<p>We must treat this as a national emergency issue and must get this decision reversed.</p>	<p>Мы должны рассмотреть это как первостепенно важный вопрос для страны и должны добиваться изменения решения.</p>
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Однако, необходимо помнить, что сочетание глагола *to have* с объектным деепричастным оборотом может и не иметь каузативного значения.

<p>For the time being professional diplomats had their attention riveted on Washington.</p>	<p>В тот момент внимание профессиональных дипломатов было приковано к Вашингтону.</p>
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Сложное подлежащее, состоящее из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и деепричастия, и отделяемое от именного элемента сказуемым в пассивном залоге, как правило, переводится придаточным предложением с предлогами *что* и *как*.

<p>His best plays, both tragedies and comedies, are recognized as having each a special tone, atmosphere, almost a climate, as if a distinctive little world has been created for each drama.</p>	<p>Примечательным является тот факт, что его лучшие пьесы – как трагедии, так и комедии – обладают особым тоном, специфической атмосферой, приятным климатом, будто индивидуально созданным для каждого драматического произведения.</p>
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Независимый деепричастный оборот (абсолютная деепричастная конструкция), состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и обозначает субъект действия, который не совпадает с объектом действия, выраженным личной формой глагола, то есть не является тождественным подлежащему, на письме, обычно, обособливается запятой и переводится придаточным предложением с предлогами: *поскольку, после того как, когда, если, потому как, причем.*

My colleague being away, I had to take the decision myself.	Поскольку мой коллега отсутствовал, мне пришлось самой принимать решение.
Weather permitting, the astronomer will proceed with his observations.	Если погода будет благоприятной, астроном продолжит свои наблюдения.
The signal given, the rocket starts immediately.	Запуск ракеты производится сразу же после подачи сигнала.

Необходимо обратить внимание на тот факт, что некоторые деепричастные обороты являются устойчивыми словосочетаниями.

Other conditions being equal, the acceleration remains constant.	При других условиях ускорение остается неизменным.
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В научной литературе и средствах массовой информации часто встречаются такие деепричастные обороты как:

Participle I + as it does (did) Participle II + as it is (was).

Данные обороты переводятся придаточными предложениями с союзами: *поскольку, когда, хотя и, и*:

This subject is rather complicated, belonging as it does to theoretical physics.	Этот предмет считается достаточно сложным, поскольку относится к теоретической физике.
The article published as it was in a small magazine, remained unknown for a long time.	Так как статья была напечатана в небольшом журнале, о ней долгое время никто не знал.

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. <i>Radioactivity discovered</i> , we made great progress in atomic physics.	После открытия радиоактивности, человечество сделало большой шаг вперед в области ядерной физики.
2. <i>Silver being very expensive</i> , we only rarely use it as a conductor.	Поскольку серебро – очень дорогостоящий металл, оно редко используется как проводник.
3. If one has driven a car over many years, as I have, nearly all reactions have become automatic. <i>This being so</i> , a large area of the conscious mind is left free for thinking.	Если человек за рулем уже много лет, как например, я, то все реакции становятся автоматическими. А если этот так, то большая часть внимания водителя может быть сконцентрирована на собственных мыслях.
4. They want <i>the goods shipped</i> on Monday.	Они хотят, чтобы товары были отправлены в понедельник.

5. ... he ordered cold water and the box of cigars; and <i>these being supplied</i> , he settled himself in an arm chair.	... он заказал стакан холодной воды и коробку сигар. Когда ему все это принесли, он удобно устроился в кресле.
6. <i>His own varying thoughts no longer depressing him</i> , for the moment he was happy.	На какое-то мгновение он почувствовал себя счастливым, так как разные мысли, так сильно его гнетущие, исчезли.
7. The President ordered <i>the door shut</i> and disappeared as the big car took off.	Президент приказал закрыть двери, и сразу же ушел. И уже через несколько минут от дома отъехал президентский лимузин.
8. I thought my mother was sorry to see me <i>standing</i> in the room so scared and strange, but the word was not spoken, and the time for it was gone.	Думала, что моей матери было больно видеть меня, стоящую посреди комнаты, испуганную и растерянную, однако она не промолвила ни слова, так как было уже поздно что-либо говорить.
9. He confessed he had never said any of the things he was so often quoted as <i>saying</i> .	Он признал, что никогда не говорил того, что ему так часто приписывали.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. It was evident that he would make a perfect companion, and his love, once won, was of the sort that did not alter.

2. Even allowing for a moral outlook that permitted what by law is forbidden to-day, the behaviour of the royal family and the influential classes was astonishing.

3. Where I live you can always hear the wedding party coming because they make so much noise, hooting their horns and shouting.

4. He witnessed such a wave while watching a boat being drawn along the Canal by a pair of horses.

5. With her income so much reduced and so many dividends not being paid, that proposition was indeed something to take into consideration.

6. The sellers shall not be responsible for any damages resulting due to any cause beyond the sellers' control.

7. With the experiments having been carried out, we started new investigations.

8. Later the daily storm crackles in from the west, its thunder scattering the crows that roost in the plumeria trees below my hotel window, its torrents sweeping the sidewalks clean.

9. Women pick the tea, dressed in shimmering saris, wrists jangling with gold and silver, as if on their way to some fantastic celebration.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. They went into the parlor my mother had come from, the fire in the best room on the side of the passage not being lighted.

2. Faulkner was born in New Albany, Mississippi, in 1897, his father being a business manager of the university there.

3. Yellowstone National Park is no more representative of America than is Disneyland.

4. This being my natural attitude, I don't know what made me turn sharply south and cross a state line to take a look at Yellowstone.

5. Almost daily, the Washington Post and other newspapers have their advertising revenues increased by all-page ads in which one corporation or another is telling Congress to quit dallying and pass the program.

6. The need for pressure from the Labour movement to get such decisions taken is urgent. Labour movement was able to reinvent itself and take on the complex challenges of globalization, as we argue in the second half of this piece. Globalization clearly signaled the end of 'business as usual' by the labour movement and it has generated a whole range of innovative responses as well as a steadily increasing flow of critical analysis.

7. Now, the ladies being together under these circumstances, it was extremely natural that the discourse should turn upon the prosperity of mankind to tyrannize over the weaker sex and the duty that devolved upon the weaker sex to resist that tyranny and assert their rights and dignity.

8. In diplomatic circles he was generally regarded as having an attractive personality and a considerable share of "personal charm".

9. These very important details were found missing from a later description of the manuscripts. It is also necessary to mention that following his suicide at the border, this manuscript was never found again and both the contents of the manuscript and its fate remained a mystery. Some have speculated that this was a completed version of *Passengenwerk*.

10. If I saw him at the opera, say, he being with a person of high rank, he was apt not to catch sight of me.

11. Although they could not say it, my old friends wanted me gone so that I could take my proper place in the pattern of remembrance – and I wanted to go for the same reason.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. В чем заключаются особенности перевода сложного дополнения на русский язык?

2. Охарактеризуйте каузативную конструкцию в английском языке. Приведите примеры данной конструкции с учетом залога и времени.

3. Какими языковыми средствами компенсируется при переводе с английского языка на русский каузативная конструкция?

4. Каковы особенности перевода на русский язык сложного подлежащего?

5. С чем сопряжены трудности перевода на русский язык абсолютной деепричастной конструкции?

Модуль 14

ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге иногда вызывают значительные трудности при переводе. Во-первых, в английском языке форму пассивного залога могут иметь не только переходные глаголы, но и глаголы, требующие после себя непрямого или предложного дополнения (так называемые фразовые глаголы). Например:

to arrive at	достигать, приходить
to call upon	призывать к чему-то
to deal with	иметь дело с, общаться
to enter into	вступать, присоединяться
to refer to	ссылаться на
to report on	сообщать о, доносить
to dictate to	диктовать, навязывать

Во-вторых, английскому переходному глаголу может соответствовать глагол непереходный. Например:

to affect	действовать, влиять на
to attend	посещать, присутствовать
to follow	следовать, идти за
to influence	влиять на, оказывать влияние
to join	присоединяться к
to need	нуждаться, иметь потребность в
to treat	обращаться с
to refuse	отказываться от

В-третьих, в английском языке в пассивном залоге могут употребляться устойчивые фразеологические сочетания, например, *to make use of, to pay attention to, to take notice of, to lose sight of, to make fun of* и т.д. Данные словосочетания невозможно перевести на русский язык соответствующими глаголами, не заменяя при этом пассивный залог активным.

Очень часто при переводе приходится вместо пассивного залога использовать активный, личные предложения переводить неопределенно-личными; заменяя один глагол другим, а иногда вместо личной формы глагола использовать в переводящем языке безличную форму или же прибегать к использованию лексических средств:

A change of course in the government's economic policy was hinted at ...	Речь шла о смене курса в экономической политике правительства ...
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Если в английском предложении отсутствует субъект, совершающий действие (дополнение с предлогом *by*), то на русский язык он обычно переводится неопределенно-личным предложением:

Yesterday Parliament was told ...	Вчера парламенту сообщили ...
This statement should be looked at in the light of what was said at the previous meeting.	Это заявление следует рассмотреть в свете того, что было сказано на предыдущем заседании.

В русском языке пассивный залог используется не так часто, как в английском, и даже в тех случаях, когда для английского глагола в пассивной форме есть соответствующий переходный глагол в русском языке, пассивный залог часто

заменяется активным из стилистических соображений либо же для того, чтобы передать смысловой или логический акцент английского предложения.

The conference will be preceded by the meeting ...	Перед конференцией запланирована встреча
This proposal is opposed by the western governments ...	Правительства западных стран против (не поддерживают) этого предложения ...

Способы перевода глагола-сказуемого в пассивном залоге

1. На русский язык глаголы в пассивном залоге могут переводиться:

- а) сочетанием глагола *быть* с деепричастием прошедшего времени в страдательном залоге;
- б) возвратным глаголом, оканчивающимся на – *ся*;
- в) в неопределенно-личных предложениях глаголом активного залога:

The experiments were made last year.

- а) эксперименты были проведены в прошлом году.
- б) эксперименты проводились в прошлом году.
- в) эксперименты проводили в прошлом году.

2. Конструкция «*модальный глагол + инфинитив пассивного залога*» часто переводится следующими словами: *можно, следует, необходимо, нужно.*

The problem must be solved.	Эту проблему нужно (необходимо) решить.
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3.оборот с подлежащим выраженным местоимением it переводится неопределенно-личным предложением.

It was thought ...	Думали, считали ...
It is known ...	Известно ...
It is supposed ...	Полагают ...

4. При переводе английских предложений с глаголом в пассивном залоге часто используется обратный порядок слов (предложение начинается со сказуемого).

New technique has been developed.	Была разработана новая методика.
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5. Если в предложении с глаголом в пассивном залоге указан субъект, совершающий действие (непрямое дополнение с предлогом *by*) то оно может переводиться личным приложением с глаголом в активном залоге.

They were invited by my friend.	Их пригласил мой друг.
An interesting phenomenon was registered by Dr. N.	Доктор N. впервые наблюдал такое интересное явление.

Примечание. При переводе непрямого дополнения предлогу *by (with)* в русском языке часто соответствуют слова *путем, при помощи, с помощью.*

Особенности перевода подлежащего перед сказуемым в пассивном залоге

В некоторых случаях подлежащее в английском предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге переводится прямым или косвенным дополнением и ставится в форме винительного или дательного падежа.

He was given a book.	Ему дали книгу.
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Особенности перевода глаголов в пассивном залоге с предложным дополнением

1. Предлог, стоящий после глагола в пассивном залоге, при переводе на русский язык ставится перед тем словом, которое в английском предложении играет роль подлежащего.

These results can be relied upon.	На эти результаты можно положиться.
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Запомните некоторые значения таких глаголов с предлогами:

to agree upon (on)	договориться
to arrive at	прийти к выводу, решить
to depart from	уклоняться, уходить, отступить
to do away with	отказаться от, покончить с
to insist on (upon)	настаивать на
to refer to	ссылаться на
to rely on (upon)	полагаться на
to send for	посылать за
to speak, talk about (of)	говорить о
to think about (of)	думать о

2. Для некоторых глаголов, имеющих в английском языке предложное дополнение, есть соответствующие глаголы с прямым дополнением (без предлога) в русском языке.

to account for	объяснять, обосновывать, быть причиной
to bring about	осуществлять, приносить
to comment on (upon)	комментировать, пояснять
to deal with	касаться, рассматривать
to subject to	подвергать воздействию
to touch on (upon)	касаться, поднимать (вопрос)
Some properties of metals are dealt with in this chapter.	В этой главе рассматриваются некоторые свойства металлов.

Примечание 1. Глагол *to refer to* с общим значением «отсылать» переводится глаголом «находить» в предложениях типа:

For further information the reader is referred to the end of the chapter.	Дальнейшую информацию читатель сможет найти в конце главы.
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Примечание 2. При переводе английских переходных глаголов, которым в русском языке соответствуют глаголы с предложным дополнением, предлог ставится перед словом, играющим роль подлежащего в английском предложении.

The war as followed by the revolution.	После войны началась революция.
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Особенности перевода фразеологических сочетаний типа *take care of* в пассивном залоге

В английском языке форму Passive Voice могут иметь фразеологические сочетания глагола и предлогом. Такие сочетания представляют смысловое единство и переводятся соответствующим глаголом или сочетанием глагола с существительным. Например, *make an attempt* – *пытаться, пробовать*.

В пассивном залоге данные фразеологические сочетания образуют конструкции двух видов:

1) подлежащим является существительное, входящее в это сочетание:

Care must be taken to lower the temperature.	Необходимо принять меры, чтобы снизить температуру.
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2) подлежащим становится существительное, не являющееся членом данного фразеологического сочетания:

These effects were taken care of.	Подобные результаты принимались во внимание.
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Запомните значения таких фразеологических сочетаний

to call attention to	обращать внимание на
to draw attention to	привлекать внимание
to give attention to	уделять внимание
to pay attention to	уделять внимание
to exercise influence on	влиять на
to make an effort	стараться, прилагать усилия

to make mention of	упоминать
to make reference to	ссылаться на
to make use of	использовать
to place emphasis on	подчеркивать, выделять
to show preference to	отдавать предпочтение
to take account of	учитывать, принимать во внимание
to take care of	заботиться
to take notice of	замечать, обращать внимание
to take opportunity	использовать возможность

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. The question <i>was</i> often <i>put</i> to me but I never answered it.	Мне часто задавали этот вопрос, однако я никогда не отвечал.
2. He followed her into the room, where the supper <i>was being cleared</i> from the table.	Он пошел следом за ней в комнату, где убирали со стола после ужина.
3. He <i>was called</i> out of the room at this point.	Именно в этот момент его позвали, и он вышел из комнаты.
4. I darted back into the morning-room again, just in time. I <i>had not been seen</i> .	Я снова помчалась в комнату, и как раз во время. Меня никто не заметил.
5. He said in English: "I am so sorry I had to ask you to come." – "I <i>was not asked</i> . I <i>was ordered</i> ".	Он обратился ко мне по-английски: «Извините, что попросил вас прийти». – «Меня не приглашали. Мне приказали».
6. After a long and heated	После длительной и жаркой

discussion the compromise <i>was arrived at.</i>	дискуссии наконец-то пришли к соглашению.
7. The sense of time <i>is often said</i> to be greatly altered in dreams.	Говорят, что ощущение времени очень меняется во сне.
8. In earlier times, goods <i>were exchanged</i> for goods.	В древности товар обменивался на товар.
9. What cannot be cured must <i>be endured.</i>	Необходимо смириться с тем, чего невозможно изменить.
10. The history of discovery shows that chance plays an important part, but on the other hand it plays only one part even in those discoveries that <i>are attributed</i> to it.	История научных открытий свидетельствует, что случай играет огромную роль, однако даже в тех открытиях, в которых ему приписывают главную роль, не один только случай решает все.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. After several meetings with US colleagues, the Eurasian group was inspired to take a look at the way the Eurasian environmental movement has changed over the last five years.

2. The literal translation of the book was completed very quickly, by a group of researchers at the St. Petersburg Centre for Gender Studies.

3. The children of wealthy Sri Lankans are educated at universities abroad; less well-off youth are taught in state a university, which practically condemns them to bottom-rung jobs that require no English.

4. For thousand of years gold dust has been extracted from the rivers draining the Caucasus area by placing sheepskins on the stream bottom to trap the particles.

5. My grandfather participated in archaeological digs at the turn of the century and was struck by the respect that had been accorded to female burials.

6. Yellow cardinals can still be seen in pairs or small flocks in a few southern localities, but the future of these songbirds in the wild remains threatened without protection.

7. Five colossal statues, more than 25 sphinxes, and nearly 2,000 architectural pieces are also being lifted from the seafloor. They may have been thrown into the harbour by the 14th-century Egyptian rulers.

8. Students are asked to perform simple tasks that will give them the opportunity to talk together about places and experiences. They may be asked to interpret maps and schedules or to complete a questionnaire.

9. Just over 2 per cent of the British workforce is engaged in agriculture, a lower proportion than in any other leading industrialized country.

10. Direct control on pay, prices, foreign exchange, dividend payments and commercial credit have been abolished.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. In alms-giving more injury is probably done by rewarding vice than by relieving virtue.

2. One of the reassuring aspects of the modern world is that much thought is now being given to the possible effects of the future applications of science.

3. Although it is common knowledge that sometimes chance is a factor in the making of discovery, the magnitude of its importance is seldom realized and the significance of its role is not fully appreciated or understood. A good maxim for the research man is "look out for the unexpected."

4. At present, in consequence of the existence of private property, a great many people are enabled to develop a certain very limited amount of individualism.

5. The curiosity of the scientist is usually directed toward seeking an understanding of things or relationships which he notices have no satisfactory explanation.

6. Nothing is so firmly believed as what we least know.

7. The problem is not, however, whether science should be taught, but what kind of science. It can hardly be expected that classists, modern linguists and historians should be required to perform experiments or to work out mathematical problems, – they are unlikely to have any inclination in this direction.

8. There seems to be at least two general courses of action which might be adopted in order that the environmental doom may be averted.

9. Much of man's energy is consumed for keeping him in working order.

10. Urgent measures must be taken, if we are not to have a dangerous and despoiled planet to future generations.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Чем вызваны трудности перевода предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге?

2. Если в английском предложении отсутствует субъект, совершающий действие, то, как следует переводить на русский язык предложение данного типа?

3. Перечислите способы перевода глагола-сказуемого в пассивном залоге на русский язык.

4. Каковы особенности перевода на русский язык подлежащего перед сказуемым в пассивном залоге?

5. Охарактеризуйте особенности перевода глаголов в пассивном залоге с предложным дополнением.

6. В чем заключаются особенности перевода на русский язык фразеологических сочетаний типа *take care of* в пассивном залоге?

СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Некоторые сложноподчиненные предложения вызывают значительные трудности при переводе. Для того, чтобы правильно перевести такое предложение, необходимо уметь правильно его анализировать. Синтаксический анализ сложноподчиненного предложения следует осуществлять следующим образом:

1. Анализируя предложение, прежде всего, необходимо определить его главные члены: подлежащее и сказуемое. Сказуемое определяется по наличию глагола (смыслового или глагола-связки) в личной форме. Подлежащее находится, как правило, слева от него. Анализ сложноподчиненного предложения необходимо начинать с конца предложения, то есть с последнего придаточного предложения. Количество подлежащих и согласованных с ним сказуемых помогает установить количество придаточных предложений в большом сложноподчиненном предложении.

2. Необходимо знать подчинительные союзы и союзные слова, поскольку именно они помогут выделить придаточные предложения и установить характер подчинительной связи в предложении (придаточное определительное, придаточное дополнительное, условное и другие). Следует помнить, что в английском языке предложения могут присоединяться бессоюзным оборотом.

3. Далее необходимо установить, какие второстепенные члены предложения присутствуют в главном и придаточном предложении. После этого можно начинать перевод

сложноподчиненного предложения.

Пример анализа сложноподчиненного предложения

“*When* the consideration of the question was resumed at the 2nd meeting, the representative of Italy and the representative of Somali informed the Committee *that*, after further consideration, their Governments had agreed *that* independence would be proclaimed on 1 July 1960 if the preparations for independence ere completed by that date”.

Начинаем анализ с конца предложения:

1. Находим первое сказуемое – *were completed* и его подлежащее – *preparations for independence*, стоящее слева от сказуемого. Перед подлежащим стоит союз *if*, следовательно, это – придаточное предложение условия (*by that date* – обстоятельство времени).

2. Находим второе сказуемое – *would be proclaimed* и его подлежащее – *independence*. Данное предложение присоединяется при помощи союза *that*; поскольку перед предложением стоит глагол (*had agreed*), а не существительное, значит можно сделать вывод, что данное предложение – придаточное дополнительное предложение (*on 1 July 1960* – обстоятельство времени).

3. Выделяем третье сказуемое – *had agreed* и подлежащее – *their Governments*. Данное предложение так же присоединяется при помощи союза *that*. Перед предложением стоит существительное (*the Committee*), и формально можно было бы предположить, что это придаточное определительное предложение. Однако, проанализировав связи в середине предложения, приходим к выводу, что придаточное предложение *that their Governments had agreed* относится к

глаголу *informed*. Таким образом, это так же придаточное дополнительное предложение (*after further consideration* – обстоятельство времени).

4. Выделяем четвертое сказуемое – *informed* и подлежащее – *the representative of Italy and the representative of Somali* (два подлежащих, объединены сочинительным союзом *and*). Поскольку перед подлежащим нет союза, значит, это предложение является главным (*the Committee* – прямое дополнение).

5. Находим пятое сказуемое – *was resumed*, и подлежащее – *the consideration of the question*. Данное предложение начинается с союза *when*, также это придаточное предложение времени (*at the 2nd meeting* – обстоятельство места).

Таким образом, мы имеем одно главное предложение и четыре придаточных. После проведенного анализа предложения можно приступить к его переводу:

«Когда на втором заседании возобновили обсуждение вопроса, представитель Италии и представитель Сомали уведомили Комитет о том, что их правительства, после дополнительного рассмотрения этого вопроса, пришли к соглашению, что независимость будет провозглашена 1 июля 1960 года, если к этому сроку будет завершена необходимая подготовка».

Конкретные трудности при переводе сложноподчиненных предложений

Наибольшую трудность для анализа представляют предложения, в которых:

1) подлежащее выражено придаточным предложением (придаточное подлежащее).

Придаточное подлежащее выполняет функцию подлежащего относительно сказуемого в предложении и

вводится союзами *that, if, whether*, и союзными словами *who, what, which, how, where, when, why*:

Whether the tax increase is the right solution is something some observers have recently begun to doubt.	Некоторые наблюдатели в последнее время начали сомневаться в том, является ли повышение налогов правильным решением вопроса.
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Если союзное слово *what* в придаточном предложении выполняет функцию подлежащего или дополнения, то при переводе таких предложений необходима перестройка всего предложения. Эмфаза, образующаяся в английских предложениях благодаря их синтаксическому устройству, в русском языке передается синтаксическими или лексическими средствами:

What these countries need most to solve their serious economic problems is peace.	Мир – вот, что необходимо, прежде всего, для решения их серьезной экономической проблемы. (Этим странам, прежде всего, нужен мир, для решения своих серьезных экономических проблем)
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Примечание. Если в придаточном предложении *what* выступает подлежащим, то на русский язык такое предложение, как правило, переводится неопределенно-личным предложением, начинающимся словами: *необходимо, следует*.

What is required is a ban on testing of all nuclear weapons.	Необходимо запретить испытание всех видов ядерных вооружений.
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2. Предикативный член, выраженный придаточным предложением (придаточное предикативное предложение).

Придаточное предикативное предложение стоит после глагола-связки (чаще всего после глаголов *to be, to seem, to appear*) и начинается с союзов *that, whether, as if, because* или союзными словами *what, which, where, who, why, when, how*. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся придаточными предложениями с соответствующими союзами и союзными словами. При переводе часто используется коррелятивная частица *то* в соответствующем падеже и ставится перед союзом:

What is ne is that ...	Новым является то, что ...
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Если придаточное предикативное предложение присоединяется при помощи союза *whether*, то на русский язык оно переводится бессоюзным придаточным предложением, начинающимся с глагола с частицей *ли*.

The question is <i>whether</i> the NATO members, especially America, are prepared to accept such state of affairs.	Вопрос заключается в том, готовы <i>ли</i> члены НАТО, и в особенности Америка, согласиться с таким (с существующим) положением дел.
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3. Бессоюзное присоединение придаточных предложений.

В английском языке бессоюзное соединение придаточных предложений наблюдается в дополнительных, определительных и, реже, условных предложениях.

При бессоюзном соединении подлежащее придаточного дополнительного предложения стоит непосредственно после сказуемого главного предложения. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся придаточными дополнительными предложениями, вводимыми союзом *что*, а придаточные определительные – предложениями с союзными местоимениями *который, которая*:

I know I can rely upon you.	Я знаю, что на вас можно положиться.
The report the workers' delegation made on returning home was listened to with great interest by members of our trade union.	Члены нашего профсоюза с большим интересом слушали доклад, который представила делегация рабочих после возвращения с поездки.

Бессоюзные придаточные предложения условия употребляются в предложениях с глаголами в сослагательном наклонении.

4. Главное предложение в сложноподчиненном предложении разделено придаточным предложением.

Проанализировав такое предложение, видим одно главное и несколько придаточных, которые практически мешают увидеть структуру главного предложения:

The Administration, which has been on its best behaviour this summer is not pressing Britain to reach an early decision, is	Правительство (США), которое проявляло поразительную выдержку в течение лета и не оказывало
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now making it plan that it would welcome an immediate answer.	давления на Англию в отношении немедленного принятия решения, теперь дает понять, что желало бы получить немедленный ответ.
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5. Последовательное подчинение. В этом случае любой из членов придаточного предложения определяется другим придаточным предложением, что принято называть в лингвистике второй, третьей и т. д. степенью подчинения:

The question for the other members of NATO now is (1) whether they are prepared to accept (2) that France can share in the benefits of membership (3) while it is refusing the commitments and opposing part of the aims.	Перед странами – членами НАТО сегодня встает вопрос (1), готовы ли они согласиться на то (2), что Франция разделить с ними привилегии членства (3), в то время как она, откажется от обязательств, и будет противостоять некоторым целям организации.
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Придаточное предикативное – *whether they are prepared to accept* (первая степень подчинения); придаточное дополнительное – *that France can share in the benefits of membership* (вторая степень подчинения); придаточное времени входит в состав придаточного дополнительного – *while it is refusing the commitments and opposing part of the aims* (третья степень подчинения).

Придаточное предложение второй степени подчинения может стоять сразу же после союза, вводящего придаточное первой степени подчинения. В таком случае два союза будут идти подряд:

<p>We are often warned that unless a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons is signed within the near future, we shall soon have passed the point of no return.</p>	<p>Нас часто предупреждают, что, если в ближайшее время не будет подписано соглашение о запрете ядерного оружия, то мы вскоре окажемся у последней черты.</p>
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В данном сложноподчиненном предложении главным является предложение – *we are often warned*; придаточное предложение начинается союзом *that*, за которым следует союз *unless*, который вводит придаточное предложение условия – *unless a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons is signed*, водящее в в придаточное дополнительное предложение – *that we shall soon have passed the point of no return*.

Примечание. В некоторых случаях не только сложноподчиненные, но и сложносочиненные, а также простые распространенные предложения могут вызывать трудности при переводе. В таком случае необходимо проанализировать предложение, определить его основной состав и второстепенные члены.

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

<p>1. The explanation that our instructor gave us was different than the one you had given.</p>	<p>Пояснения, которые нам давал наш инструктор, отличались от тех, которые нам давали вы.</p>
<p>2. Air pollution, together with littering, is causing many problems in our large industrial</p>	<p>Загрязнение воздуха и увеличение количества мусора вызывают множество</p>

cities today.	проблем в современных больших промышленных городах.
3. While verbalization is the most common form of language in existence, humans make use of many other systems and techniques to express their thoughts and feelings.	Хотя вербализация является самой распространенной формой существования языка, люди пользуются многими другими системами и средствами, для выражения своих мыслей.
4. Since it as so difficult for American Indians to negotiate a peace treaty or declare war in their native language, they used a universally understood form of sign language.	В виду того, что американским индейцам было очень сложно проводить мирные переговоры или объявлять войну на собственном языке, они использовали универсальный язык жестов.
5. She wished that we didn't send her the candies yesterday because she is on diet.	Она жалела, что мы отправили ей конфеты вчера, потому как именно сейчас она была на диете.
6. Today was such a beautiful day that I couldn't bring myself to complete all my chores.	Сегодня была такая чудесная погода, что я никак не мог заставить себя закончить все свои дела.
7. While they were away at the beach, they allowed their neighbours to use their barbecue grill.	Они разрешали соседям пользоваться грилем, когда они сами были на пляже.
8. The current was black and mindless, with a beauty that	Течение было темным и легким, а ее красота

almost masked its danger.	практически полностью скрывала опасность.
9. When a university formulates new regulations, it must relay its decision to the students and faculty.	Когда университет вводит новые правила, он должен согласовать свое решение со студентами и преподавателями.
10. Many animals possess colours that help them blend in with their surroundings.	Многие животные имеют окрас, который помогает им не выделяться в среде обитания.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. Although I have made a fortune in the financial markets, I now fear that the untrammelled intensification of laissez-faire capitalism and the spread of market values into all areas of life is endangering our open and democratic society.

2. In peacetime Egyptians engaged their neighbours in trade, swapping surplus wheat and barley from their bountiful granary for commodities they lacked, including iron, copper, and spices; in war they fought to defend – and extend – the land and civilization they believed was governed and glorified by the gods.

3. The only way to rectify this is to require approval by those responsible for protecting the environment.

4. Nature has produced magnificent old growth forests through natural processes, so to think that modern forestry can do a better job seems arrogant.

5. For various reasons, including the configuration of rivers and streams, and the fact that the axes that form the quadrants meet at a point slightly southeast of the geographical center, the two south quadrants have fewer streets than the two north quadrants of the city.

6. There is much more work to do to complete our protected areas network across the province but an essential step towards our goal has been made.

7. Our ability to believe what we want has made life easy.

8. In acupuncture, needles are inserted at an acupuncture point, then aligned with energy pathways called "meridians", which connect internal organs with points along the body's surface; the needles are rotated clockwise or anticlockwise, according to whether energy is to be stimulated or damped down.

9. Although in the 1960s flexible scopes were developed by technicians in order to check engine interiors without them having to be taken apart, today's endoscopes are not just simple tubes you can see through; they are equipped with minute television cameras.

10. Technological advance in the first half of the 20th century raised fundamental questions about whether the globe could continue to support its rapidly growing population – and about whether the technology itself was appropriate.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. What we want to see is a solution reached through discussion and negotiation.

2. Strict secrecy was being observed among Ministers about their real attitude. What has been made clear beyond any shadow of doubt is their intention to avoid anything which will lead to the slightest conflict with South Africa.

3. What the company is really asking is that production workers correct their own work – that is be unpaid inspectors and check their own quality. The aim is to eliminate the jobs of many inspectors.

4. What these industrialists want is cheap and docile labour, social stability and a good return on their investment.

5. "What is increasingly evident", the Communist statement points out, "is that unless the Canadian people intervene in a massive way in the debate, the "wheelers and dealers" will win out, and what Canada will get is a constitution which perpetuates the status quo, divides the country, and further undermines Canada's independence".

6. Despite the breathtaking natural beauty of the crystalline Great Lakes during the winter, man is reluctant to venture into this snowy wonderland.

7. Adaptation is the process by which living things adjust to changes in their environment – ways of finding food, protecting themselves from their enemies, and reproducing.

8. Scientists have discovered that the faster a living thing grows and moves during its life, the shorter its life will be.

9. Since the professor had planned to present a complex demonstration, he decided to cancel the class until everybody was present.

10. When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships and dangers awaiting them were totally unexpected.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Чем вызваны основные трудности перевода на русский язык сложноподчиненных предложений?

2. Каким образом следует осуществлять анализ сложноподчиненного предложения для адекватного его перевода на русский язык?

3. Как следует переводить английское придаточное предложение на русский язык, если союзное слово *what* выполняет в нем функцию подлежащего или дополнения?

4. Охарактеризуйте способы перевода на русский язык английских бессоюзных предложений.

5. Какова стратегия перевода на русский язык английского придаточного предложения второй степени подчинения?

Модуль 16

ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКИЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Эллиптические конструкции типа *if any, if anything* обладают экспрессивно-усилительным значением и переводятся на русский язык придаточными предложениями условия, а также словами: *почти, пожалуйста, вовсе, вообще*.

Objections to this plan, <i>if any</i> , should be reported to the committee at once.	<i>Если и имеются</i> возражения против этого плана, то они должны быть немедленно представлены комитету. (Возражения, если они имеются...)
Very little, <i>if anything</i> , could be advanced in the defence of his policy.	<i>Почти</i> ничего нельзя было сказать в поддержку его политики.

Примечание. *If anything* может переводиться также словосочетанием, *во всяком случае, не что иное как...*

<i>If anything</i> , it will be in their interests to follow this course.	<i>Во всяком случае</i> , в их интересах следовать этому курсу.
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К эллиптическим конструкциям относятся также уступительные придаточные предложения, вводимые союзами *whatever, however*, в которых отсутствует сказуемое (иногда подлежащее). На русский язык такие придаточные предложения переводятся полными уступительными

придаточными предложениями с союзами, *какой бы ни, каким бы ни* (восстанавливается сказуемое и подлежащее полного предложения).

The British people have to submit to new taxation, <i>however high</i> .	Английскому народу приходится примириться с новыми налогами, <i>какими бы высокими они ни были</i> .
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К эллиптическим конструкциям относится и сочетание *if + причастие II* (или *прилагательное*). На русский язык это сочетание переводится придаточным уступительным предложением:

<i>If considered</i> from this point of view, the problem takes on a new aspect.	<i>Если рассматривать</i> проблему с этой точки зрения, то она приобретает (принимает) другой характер.
But the decision, <i>if logical</i> , requires a measure of courage.	Но это решение, <i>хотя оно и логично</i> , требует известного мужества.

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. <i>Whatever</i> the purpose of your travel, we hope flying with us gets you in the right mood to enjoy your trip.	Какой бы ни была цель вашей поездки, мы надеемся, что с нами вы в полной мере получите удовольствие от путешествия.
2. <i>If anything</i> , it would be to the advantage of this country to pursue an independent policy.	В любом случае нашей стране приверженность к независимому политическому

	курсу пойдет на пользу.
3. Of course, interpreting, <i>if more spectacular</i> , is not the only aspect of linguistic activity in the international sphere.	Несомненно, перевод, даже самый эффектный, это не единственный аспект лингвистической деятельности в сфере международных отношений.
4. <i>Whatever</i> 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.	Какой бы длинной не была фраза, опытный переводчик никогда не остановит оратора, чтобы перевести ее частями.
5. <i>If considered</i> as a means of storing up purchasing power, money has good and bad points.	Если рассматривать деньги как средство накопления покупательской способности, то они имеют как преимущества, так и недостатки.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. Whatever your opinion about that, there's no denying the benefits arising from a genetic bond that has linked cats and humans for millions of years.

2. Whatever the risk of eruption, there should be no evacuation of such a huge number of people as are living in this camp.

3. Whatever the present situation, the whole volcanic pile is being pushed upwards by a rise of this volcano's magma.

4. Whatever the risk of any one of these possible hazards, the number of victims of volcanic activity would be smaller than the number that would be claimed by a large-scale displacement of one million refugees.

5. Investors go back to looking at domestic conditions. And what they find in the United States is an economy that shows few if any signs of the slowing growth that the Fed. (Federal Reserve) Chairman predicts is on the way.

6. You would have thought that, after the economy crashed in August, the arts in Russia would have grounded to a half. If anything, the opposite is the case.

7. What, if anything did the President bring back from Beijing? Above all, the event itself, the fact that it took place.

8. National governments like the European Commission weak, and even the voters do not want hyperactivity in Brussels. Nor should they: if anything, it should have less money to spend in future, not more.

9. Scott Reed, who ran the 1996 campaign for Bob Dole is quoted to say on the buildup by Governor George Bush of Texas toward an announcement on his plans for a presidential campaign: "If anything, the Bush team has learned that you need to put the filler out there or the void will be filled by somebody else".

10. New patterns of economic development have brought material affluence to the oil-rich countries of the Middle East. In contrast, poverty has, if anything, become more deeply entrenched in parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

11. Such policies contributed to the crisis, and if left in place would harm long-term growth.

12. It may be long time, if ever, before South Korea is strong enough to face unification unaided.

13. However venal politicians may be, there is a general, if grudging, acceptance that they are always with us.

14. In Hungary, Poland and Russia communist parties, now embracing if with differing degrees of conviction, the principles of social democracy, have made an electoral comeback.

15. His greatest skill lies in enticing and reassuring those who are not enemies and who might, if handled correctly, become friends.

16. In the United States, critics have seized on a series of damaging espionage cases and China's apparent attempts to influence U. S. elections as proof of a continuing if amorphous, threat from the world's most populous nation.

17. Whatever the tigers' shortcomings, however, the markets almost certainly overreacted.

18. Whatever the outcome of the leadership contests on November 18 (the Republican Conference is due to elect a new Speaker), the wounds may be deep and hard to heal.

19. Perhaps the party's wobbles are, indeed, exaggerated: after all, the Republicans still control both House and Senate, and whatever the party's setbacks in close contests, the country as a whole voted for the status quo (of 401 House members seeking re-election, 395 won).

20. Under him, and with a strong political will to show Europe as united whatever the cost, Airbus Industry operated in a unique manner, with parts being flown in from Britain, Germany and Spain to be assembled in Toulouse.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. However enormous steps science has made in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat.

2. Whenever thyroxin is needed by the body, the thyroid gland excretes it directly into the bloodstream.

3. Many new medicines today eradicate diseases, however widespread they could be.

4. Before the earthquake hit the area, some minor tremors, if any, were felt.

5. A lunch of soup and sandwiches, if any, does not appeal to all students.

6. However costly the project may be, it should be reevaluated.

7. However high the fees were, we decided to pay for the furniture on the installment plan.

8. If anything, Scott seized the opportunity to present his proposal to the director.

9. While they were away on vacation, they allowed their mail, if any, to accumulate at the post office.

10. That area of the country is laced with large rivers, if dangerous.

11. Whatever his reasons he has now brought the other members of NATO face to face with some very big and difficult questions about the military and political structure of Europe and its relations with the United States.

12. But whatever his long term aims, the President's immediate intentions and motives were made relentlessly clear at his last Press conference less than three weeks ago.

13. 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.

14. 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 usually somewhat shorter than original speeches, but even then, this represents tremendous effort.

15. By virtue of longevity, if nothing else, Egypt has seen more changes than most.

16. If anything, Ireland has become less fiscally attractive to foreigners over the past few years: many of the grant and tax dodges once used to seduce them have gone.

17. Latin America, like Canada, will long remain dependent on the United States for export markets. Its migrants will still go

north, legally or not. So will its drugs. Willy-nilly, it will still have to recognise the primacy of its giant neighbour. But, however imperfectly, and however unevenly – it is far from homogeneous – Latin America is today part of the same free-market, democratic society.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Дайте определение понятию эллиптической конструкции.

2. В какой сфере языка эллиптические конструкции наиболее часто употребляются и чем это обусловлено?

3. В чем заключаются особенности перевода эллиптических конструкций с английского языка на русский?

4. Каким значением обладают эллиптические конструкции типа *if any, if anything* и как переводятся на русский язык?

5. Каковы особенности перевода на русский язык эллиптических конструкций вводимых союзами *whatever, however*?

ПЕРЕВОД АББРЕВИАТУР И ДРУГИХ СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Прежде всего, необходимо подчеркнуть, что система сокращений в любом языке является неотъемлемой частью его общей лексико-семантической системы и, следовательно, системы сокращений в разных языках существенно различаются. Необходимо отметить, что не только перевод, но и расшифровка аббревиатур на родном языке всегда представляли трудности как для читателя, так и для слушателя. Это объясняется тем, что существует множество аббревиатурных и других сокращений, не зафиксированных в словарях, которые к тому же редко употребляются или вообще являются авторскими. Поэтому, если в тексте используются сокращения, необходимо, прежде всего, обратиться к словарю.

В каждом большом словаре есть приложения, включающие специфические мини-словари: словарь неологизмов, словарь имен и прозвищ, словарь сокращений. Основные наиболее употребляемые современные аббревиатуры и прочие другие сокращения всегда фиксируются в таких приложениях, поэтому у переводчика есть возможность проконсультироваться и расшифровать лексическое образование (см. приложение В).

В случае если сокращение не зафиксировано в словаре, необходимо, прежде всего, обратиться к контексту и попробовать самому его расшифровать. Расшифровка неизвестных сокращений – очень кропотливый и сложно-прогнозируемый процесс. В этом случае может потребоваться

не только дополнительная литература, но и консультация специалиста.

После нахождения расшифровки и перевода сокращения в словаре или личного его декодирования, переводчик может использовать данное лексическое образование в тексте перевода.

Если сокращение, широко используемое и общеизвестное, то при переводе его можно не расшифровывать, а использовать сокращенный перевод.

Smith and Tommy Lee Jones play two CIA agents bent on discrediting reports of alien encounters.	Смит и Томи Ли Джонс играют агентов ЦРУ, которые решают дискредитировать сообщения о встречах и инопланетянами.
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Весьма различается частота употребления конкретных групп сокращений, в частности в английском *e.g. (exempli gratia)*, в то время как в русском языке предпочтительнее употреблять в аналогичных случаях «например». Из этого видно, что не следует, стремиться в каждом случае, передавать иностранные сокращения на русском языке также сокращением. Обладая почти исключительно назывной функцией, подобно и даже в большей степени, чем термин и имя собственное, аббревиатура переводится эквивалентом – названием того же референта на ПЯ, а при отсутствии такого же – нередко названием близкого понятия (*ср. рус. загс, англ. registry office*). По существу, переводом это можно назвать лишь условно, поскольку аббревиатура, как правило, собственного значения не имеет, а является уменьшенным отражением значения исходной единицы – соотношение, которое должно сохраниться и в переводе на русский язык также сокращением.

Тем не менее, переводчику необходимо знать основные способы передачи иностранных сокращений на русском языке. Сегодня выделяют следующие способы перевода.

Иногда перевод аббревиатур осуществляется путем транслитерации. Это в наибольшей степени касается общеизвестных и наиболее распространенных названий. Например, сокращение *NASA*, не смотря на то, что оно расшифровывается как *National Aeronautics and Space Administration* и при сокращенном переводе должно быть переведено как *НААИКП* – Национальное агентство по авионавтике и исследованию космического пространства (государственная организация США, занимающаяся исследованием космоса), будет переводиться как *НАСА*. Это – традиционный способ перевода сокращений.

Если сокращение является малоизвестным, и необходимо подать его сокращенный перевод, то его также следует расшифровывать и на родном языке. Такой тип расшифровки может применяться при первичном употреблении сокращения, а сам сокращение необходимо взять в скобки, чтобы далее в тексте употребить именно его, а не расшифрованный вариант.

<p>Two Nobel winners were Crick and Watson. They received their prizes 61 years after Röntgen for the discovery of DNA. This is the substance inside every cell which controls that cell's identity.</p>	<p>Среди Нобелевских лауреатов были имена таких ученых, как Крик и Уотсон. Они были награждены спустя 61 год после того, как Рентген получил премию за открытие дезоксирибонуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК). Это вещество, которое содержится в каждой клетке и контролирует ее неповторимую сущность.</p>
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Иногда, сокращенный перевод используется при первичном упоминании, а его расшифрованный вариант подается в сносках.

Как правило, сокращения необходимо расшифровывать слева направо, однако встречаются варианты, когда декодирование осуществляется наоборот – справа налево.

<p>In Mexico a common tactic against the conservative PAN is to accuse the PAN of having made deals with Salinas, the ex-president.</p>	<p>Обычно тактика Индустриально-революционной партии Мексики, направлена на основного политического оппонента – Партию национального действия, заключается в обвинении последней в сотрудничестве с экс-президентом Мексики Карлосом Салинасом.</p>
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Если аббревиатура используется в тексте только один раз, то при переводе можно не давать ее сокращенный перевод, а только расшифровать ее.

Необходимо также обратить внимание на то, что иногда могут встречаться идентичные сокращения. В этом случае определяющим фактором будет контекст.

<p>You bought a second computer so the family would stop bickering over using the PC.</p>	<p>Вы купили еще один компьютер, следовательно, члены семьи не будут занимать очередь, чтобы поработать на нем.</p>
<p>PC Reeve, 47, took early</p>	<p>Констебль Рив, 47, рано</p>

retirement on the grounds of ill health after 25 years of serving in police.	вышел в отставку из-за слабеющего здоровья, после того как прослужил 26 лет.
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Также, широко используются не аббревиатурные сокращения. Они в большинстве своем состоят из первых букв сокращенного слова, в то время как данная его форма и является его официально-принятым разговорным или письменным вариантом. Например, *agri* – *agricultural*, *ass* – *assistant* и др. Такие сокращения, как правило, переводятся полной лексической единицей. Если они имеют сокращенный эквивалент в переводящем языке, то возможным считается использование сокращенного варианта. Например, *agri* – с/х.

Существуют сокращения, заимствованные из третьего языка. В этом случае они передаются идентичным способом на языке перевода. Например, *i.e.* – *id est (лат) то есть; ibid.* – *ibidem (лат) там же.*

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. The experiments are so inflammatory that Congress prohibits the <i>NIH</i> from funding them.	Результаты экспериментов могут быть совершенно непредсказуемы, поэтому Конгресс запретил Национальным институтам здравоохранения финансировать их проведение.
2. Despite the gloom of exporters, the <i>CBI</i> presented a fairly upbeat picture of the general economic outlook, with	Несмотря на пессимизм экспортеров, Конфедерация Британской Промышленности (<i>CBI</i>), продемонстрировала

<p>subdued inflation and low unemployment.</p>	<p>свою экономическую стратегию, направленную на приостановку инфляции и снижение уровня безработицы.</p>
<p>3. On average, pupils aged 14 to 16 now have 91 minutes of games and PE a week compared with 128 minutes eight years ago.</p>	<p>В среднем современные ученики возрастом от 14 до 16 лет тратят 91 минуту в день на игры и другие физические упражнения, в то время как восемь лет тому назад, на такие занятия тратилось 128 минут времени.</p>
<p>4. My dad taught computers and engineering for RCA, Mario and I thought it as hysterically funny when he tried teaching Jonathan to play with a computer at five month.</p>	<p>Мой отец проводил занятия на компьютерных курсах при радиокорпорации США; мне и Марио особенно забавным казалось то, что он пытался научить компьютерным играм Джонатана, которому было всего пять месяцев.</p>
<p>5. Indeed public sector careers in the police, teaching of the NHS appeal little to the young.</p>	<p>В действительности карьера в таких общественных сферах полиция, образование или национальная служба здоровья привлекает незначительное внимание среди молодежи.</p>
<p>6. Today there are 16 member countries directly involved in NATO decision making.</p>	<p>На современном этапе 16 стран – членов НАТО реально могут принимать участие в принятии решений.</p>

7. I'm skeptical about things like ghosts or <i>UFOs</i> .	Я скептически отношусь к существованию потустороннего мира и НЛО.
8. William Faulkner was born in New Albany, Miss., on September 25, 1897.	Ульям Фолкнер родился в Нью-Олбани, штат Миссисипи, 25 сентября 1897 года.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. The city is divided into four quadrants – designated Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, and Southeast – with the Capitol building as the center. Thus nearly every Washington address includes the abbreviations NW, NE, SW, or SE following the house or building number and the street name.

2. Britain is a member of some 120 international organizations, including EC, UN, NATO and the Commonwealth.

3. ICI is the fourth largest chemical company in the world and one of Britain's largest exporting companies.

4. UNEP has worked closely with other members of the UN system and forged new relationships among scientists and decision-makers, industrialists and environmental activities.

5. Unlike other specialized agencies such as FAO and WHO, UNEP does not bear the prime responsibility within the UN system for executing projects in its area of concern.

6. The Second World Climate Conference, which was organized by UNEP, WMO, UNESCO, FAO and ICSU, concluded that technically feasible and cost-effective opportunities exist to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in all countries and called for a global convention on climate change.

7. NASA geared up to see how humans would survive the most demanding of space ventures, a mission to Mars, which could last as long as three years.

8. UEFA's obligation is to detect market trends and, at the same time, offer as much protection as possible to the players and coaches who are the lifeblood of the competition.

9. Sharpton et al. pointed to the existence of two-ring-shaped gravity anomalies with diameters of 104 and 154 km.

10. The EU would like the WTO to protect foreign direct investment; America favors a deal among OECD countries, to which others could accede.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. It costs money to become an Exchange member. There are about 650 members or "seats" on the NYSE, owned by large and small firms and in some cases by individuals.

2. Last year, "tiny" Hong Kong's GDP was equivalent to 18 per cent of China's national income, which is produced by 1,5 billion people.

3. The EU has declared 1997 the "European Year against Racism". But critics say some EU governments are actually encouraging racism by introducing stricter immigration laws and making life more difficult for foreigners.

4. By 1968 many people had become tired of Elvis Presley. He hadn't performed live since 1960. But he recorded a new LP "From Elvis in Memphis" and appeared in a special television program.

5. NASA's Space Interferometry Mission, scheduled to be launched in 2005, will deploy much more sensitive motion detectors than Earthbound telescopes.

6. It's interesting that NATO has finally come to threaten Serbia with airstrikes to stop it from attacking Kosovo's ethnic Albanians.

7. During the Soviet era, the governments AIDS policy amounted to little more than denial. Officials branded it a "foreign" plague that was barely affecting Soviet people.

8. Though I have a high IQ, says Sharon Stone everyone used to think I was a bimbo. I used to do some crazy things in my films but now I'm getting older, I don't do them anymore. The films I'm in now are more mature and so am I.

9. The Chinese "I Ching", or book of changes, is one of the oldest texts in existence, dating back to 2000 BC.

10. The Christians always cleverly replaced pagan festivals with Christian ones, and February 14th was named as the Saint's day of Valentine, a Roman priest who was executed in AD 269 for refusing to worship his emperor, Claudius II.

11. Australians enjoy their homes. They spend a lot of money on modern furniture and deep freezes, hi-fis and saunas. After all, they have more money to spend on themselves than almost any other nation in the world.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. К какой системе языка относятся сокращения и аббревиатуры?

2. Какие существуют правила перевода аббревиатур и сокращений?

3. Какие существуют способы перевода не зафиксированных в словарях аббревиатур и сокращений?

Модуль 18

ЛОЖНЫЕ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Слова любых двух языков, подвергающихся сопоставительному анализу с учетом их предметно-логической соотнесенности, могут характеризоваться определенными связями и отношениями, а также иметь определенный уровень эквивалентности – чаще относительный, в пределах специальных разделов лексики, или же наоборот отличаться абсолютной эквивалентностью, либо вообще не иметь эквивалентов в переводящем языке.

Кроме того, принимая во внимание соотношение звуковой или графической характеристики эквивалентных лексических единиц, соотношение их синтаксических и речевых характеристик позволяет в последующем делить их на синхронические межъязыковые категории абсолютной и относительной синонимии, омонимии и паронимии. Роль межъязыковых синонимов играют слова обоих языков, которые полностью или частично совпадают по значению и употреблению (и соответственно являются эквивалентами при переводе). Межъязыковыми омонимами можно назвать слова двух языков, имеющих подобную по звуковую и грамматическую форму, но имеющих при этом разные значения. К межъязыковым паронимам, как правило, относят слова сравниваемых языков, имеющих не всегда подобную форму, но, в то же время, вызывающих у большинства коммуникантов ложные ассоциации и тождества, невзирая на фактическую разность их значений.

В переводческой и лексикографической практике, а также в процессе преподавания иностранных языков особые трудности

представляют подобные межъязыковые относительные синонимы, а также межъязыковые паронимы и омонимы. Все эти семантические разнородные лексические единицы объединяет то обстоятельство, что слова, имеющие ассоциации и тождества (благодаря плану выражения) в двух языках, в плане смысла или употребления не совсем совпадают или даже вообще не являются эквивалентами. Именно поэтому лексические единицы подобного типа в французском языкознании получили название *“faux amis du traducteur”* – «ложных друзей переводчика».

Принципиально следует различать «ложных друзей переводчика» в устной и письменной форме речи. Это требование является обязательным в случае сопоставления языков с разными формами написания или наоборот, когда написание совпадает, но лексическая единица не совпадает на фонематическом уровне.

Исторически сложилось, что «ложные друзья переводчика» стали результатом взаимовлияния языков, однако в отдельных случаях могли стать результатом случайных совпадений. В родственных языках, а с высокой долей вероятности в близкородственных, «ложные друзья переводчика» это родственные слова, приводящие к общим прототипам в переводящем языке. Их общее количество, роль каждого из них, а также возможные источники образования являются разными для той или иной пары языков и соответственно устанавливаются генетическими и историческими связями языков.

В русском и английском языках слова подобного типа являются прямыми или опосредованными заимствованиями из общего третьего источника; часто это – интернациональная лексика, или единицы образованные параллельно от таких заимствований.

Ложные эквиваленты можно условно разделить на три группы. Наибольшее их количество – это слова, имеющие внешнюю схожесть (звучание или написание). Такие лексические единицы, как правило, могут обладать этимологической общностью, или совершенно разными значениями, либо же разными оттенками значения. Например:

– английское слово *formal*, кроме схожего по звучанию и написанию значения *формальный*, имеет так же значение *официальный*;

– английское слово *control*, кроме схожего по звучанию и написанию значения *контроль*, может иметь следующие значения: *руководство, власть, управление, правление*.

Вторую группу слов составляют слова, обретающие в форме множественного числа новое значение. Например:

– английское слово *difference* в единственном числе имеет такие основные значения, как *разница, отличие*; во множественном числе это слово может переводиться как *разногласие* и *противоречие*;

– английское слово *development*, имея основное значение в единственном числе *развитие*, во множественном числе получает значение *события*.

Третью группу слов, которые также можно отнести к ложным эквивалентам, составляют лексические единицы, которые при переводе с одного языка на другой требуют адекватного, а не буквального перевода. Например:

– русское словосочетание *гениальное изобретение* переводится не *the invention of genius, a great invention*;

– русское словосочетание *ходячая энциклопедия* переводится не *walking encyclopedia, a walking library*.

Существует специальный англо-русский словарь «ложных друзей переводчика», пользуясь которым, можно легко избежать ошибок в переводе. В словаре собраны наиболее

распространенные лексические единицы двух языков, подобных по написанию и звучанию. Рассмотрим некоторые примеры:

1. Английское слово *baton* по написанию подобно слову русского языка *батон*, которое в свою очередь, переводится на английский язык как *a long (French) loaf*. Английское же слово *baton* имеет совсем другое значение – *полицейская дубинка, жезл; дирижёрская палочка, эстафетная палочка* и др.

2. Английское слово *bureau* и по звуковой, и по письменной форме напоминает русское слово *бюро*, которое в значении «контора» в большинстве случаев буде переводиться как *office*.

- бюро находок – *lost & found office*;
- похоронное бюро – *undertaker's office*;
- справочное бюро – *inquiry (information) office*.

Bureau будет иметь другое основное значение – *письменный стол (секретер)*.

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. She was a slim, growing girl, pale in <i>complexion</i> and with hay-colored hair.	Это была худенькая, стройная девочка-подросток с бледным лицом и волосами цвета соломы.
2. It was really amazing to see a <i>crane</i> in this part of the country.	Очень дивно было видеть журавля в этой местности.
3. His intention was good but his <i>execution</i> of the plan was a failure.	Его намерения были добрыми, однако реализовать их не удалось.
4. A child gave a <i>demonstration</i> of his love, putting his arms	Ребенок обнял маму, будто показывая этим свою любовь

round mother's neck.	к ней.
5. If you want to show how a machine works, you might make a <i>diagram</i> .	Если вы хотите показать, как работает машина, можете нарисовать схему.
6. He gave the conference a short <i>dissertation</i> on modern American Literature.	На конференции он выступил с небольшим докладом, посвященным проблемам современной американской литературы.
7. He received several <i>buffets</i> about the head and shoulders.	Его несколько раз ударили по голове и плечам.
8. It will be sold for old <i>china</i> and put in a glass <i>cabinet</i> .	Эти вещи продадут как старый фарфор и выставят в застекленном шкафчике.
9. She is a well-known in Europe <i>champion</i> for women's rights.	Она – хорошо известный в Европе борец за права женщин.
10. He was writing at an old <i>bureau</i> .	Он писал, сидя за старым секретером.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. He showed me an old black-and-white photograph of his village as it was long ago. A cluster of wood-frame, thatch-roof houses nestled against a wild mountain jungle. Now the houses are concrete with flat roofs. The old dirt road through the village is paved, and above it a thicket of electric wires signals the advent of progress.

2. If you are keen on photography, or simply like messing about with cameras and enjoy taking impromptu photographs, your hobby might in you a fabulous Caribbean cruise for two, a flight on a supersonic aero plane, or the latest photographic equipment.

3. They are experiencing the motion sickness that afflicts more than to-thirds of all astronauts upon reaching the orbit. Deprived of gravity information, a confused brain engenders visual illusions.

4. Links between national economies are too strong now to allow individual countries to return to the tariff-raising activities.

5. Decentralization, for instance, gave more control rights to enterprise managers.

6. Americans always appreciate in their presidents such kinds of ways as: stature, dignity, candor, morality, the ability to get things done; so, over the decades, other elements of desirable character have gradually been added.

7. The perfect candidate is often a leader, but not in forum of politics. Recently, business experience has been preferred.

8. For more than a decade the autoproduction in the USA has been divided into many rival groups, each having developed the means and seeking the expand at the expense of the other.

9. He turned up the light and saw a phone directory resting beside him.

10. He has only an elementary knowledge of grammar.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. Europeans now see a nightmare coming true. The euro doesn't take off. The megalomaniac bureaucracy is out of control, and Euroland's common resources are left open for exploitation. Euroland's Parliament seems to be manned with a blabbering crew easily manipulated by lobbyists, having little contact with the people paying their salary.

2. In her dressing room in Broadway's Ethel Barrymore Theater, Dame Judi Dench senses the presence of former occupants like Marlon Brando and Karl Malden, who made history in the 1947 premiere of "A Streetcar Named Desire". "I detect their spirits," says

Dench. “I think Marlon peed in the basin. Karl behaved properly, he went to the loo.”

3. Nothing seems quite so cold and anonymous as a hotel room. The only warning accents are your personal effects – which underscores the importance of accessories in lending warmth to a room setting.

4. Eating fat can help to prevent strokes, according to the latest research. But doctors still warn against piling more cream on the Christmas pudding. For it remains the case that fat increases the danger of a heart attack.

5. Backache is reaching epidemic proportions, according to a Government survey. And more and more young people are affected.

6. If renting a private train car for a conference is a wonderful marriage of social and business motives, so, too, is using private estates normally off limits to the leisure (or business) traveler to woo prospective partners and forge deals.

7. The government of Hong Kong cites research showing that students learn more if taught in their mother tongue rather than through the medium of a second language few of them would use at home. It is planning to strengthen English teaching in the territory, but insists that Cantonese becomes the language of instruction unless schools have a proven academic track record using English.

8. The munchies hit you when you’re at your most vulnerable. When your guard is down, they push your private taste buttons and don’t let go until you’ve devoured the entire bag of candy, carton of ice cream or package of cookies.

9. “The American, though he dresses like an Englishman, and eats roast beef with a silver fork” – or sometimes with a steel knife as does an Englishman, in his mind, is not like an Englishman in his aspirations, in his tastes, or in his politics.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Дайте определение понятию эквивалент в переводе. Приведите примеры.

2. Какие существуют виды эквивалентов? Приведите примеры.

3. Чем обусловлены трудности перевода межъязыковых омонимов и паронимов?

4. Какие трудности вызывают при переводе ложные эквиваленты?

5. На сколько групп можно разделить ложные эквиваленты при сопоставлении английского и русского языков?

Модуль 19

ПРЕПОЗИТИВНЫЕ АТРИБУТИВНЫЕ СОЧЕТАНИЯ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Два или несколько стоящих рядом существительных, могут образовывать так называемые препозитивные атрибутивные сочетания. Данный вид словосочетаний является достаточно распространенным в английском языке, их перевод на русский язык может представлять определенные трудности из-за разнообразия семантических связей между компонентами словосочетания, многозначности отдельных членов словосочетания, а также отличия структур английского и русского языка. Для правильного перевода необходимо провести тщательный анализ внутренних смысловых связей между элементами составляющие словосочетания.

Препозитивные атрибутивные словосочетания могут быть двучленными и многочленными.

Двучленные словосочетания

Первый компонент двучленного атрибутивного словосочетания может переводиться на русский язык:

1. Прилагательным:

emergency meeting	внеочередное заседание
power station	электрическая станция
factory committees	фабричные комитеты

2. Существительным в родительном падеже:

incomes policy	политика регулирования доходов
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wage rise	повышение заработной платы
budget increase	увеличение бюджета

3. Существительным с предлогом:

strike warning	предупреждение о забастовке
disarmament conference	конференция по разоружению
Coalbrook disaster	несчастный случай в Колбруке

4. Придаточным предложением или деепричастным оборотом (в отдельных случаях):

wage deadlock	глухой угол, в который зашли переговоры о повышении заработной платы
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Примечание: иногда двучленные словосочетания могут быть многозначными, например: *university books* – университетские книги; книги об университете. Для правильного перевода необходимо опираться на контекст или быть сведущим в коммуникативной ситуации.

Многочленные словосочетания

1. При переводе многочленных словосочетаний необходимо придерживаться следующих правил:

а) перевести определяемое существительное (последнее слово словосочетания);

б) проанализировать смысловые связи между членами словосочетания и разбить их на смысловые группы (анализ проводится слева направо);

в) перевести словосочетание, начиная с определяемого слова, и затем переводить каждую смысловую группу справа налево.

В зависимости от смысловых связей многочленные словосочетания могут переводиться по принципу двучленных словосочетаний. Например, необходимо перевести словосочетание *Bank Credit Regulation Committee*. Сначала переводим последнее слово словосочетания: *комитет*. Далее разбиваем все словосочетание на смысловые группы: 1) *Bank Credit*, 2) *Regulation Committee*. Переводим все словосочетание: *Комитет по регулированию банковских кредитов*.

2. В некоторых конструкциях одно из существительных, выступающее в функции определения, может переводиться деепричастием или в соответствии с нормами современного русского языка – придаточным предложением:

raw material production countries	страны, производящие сырье
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3. Атрибутивные словосочетания также могут начинаться прилагательным или причастием. В этом случае надо выяснить, к какому слову относится первый член словосочетания. Например:

sudden policy change	незапное изменение политики
National Liberation Front successes	успехи национально-освободительного фронта.

Combined Operation headquarters	штаб совместных действий
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4. В том случае, когда в начале атрибутивного словосочетания стоит имя собственное, обозначающее географическое название, оно переводится на русский язык прилагательным, существительным в родительном падеже или существительным с предлогом (обстоятельство места):

London district committee	<i>районный комитет Лондона</i>
Paris peace talks	<i>мирные переговоры в Париже</i>

5. В том случае, когда в середине атрибутивного словосочетания стоит прилагательное, оно переводится на русский язык прилагательным (определением к тому слову, перед которым оно стоит):

SEATO pact military chiefs	военные главаря пакта СЕАТО.
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6. Атрибутивная группа может состоять не только из существительных, в ее состав могут входить и другие части речи: числительные, причастия, глаголы и т. д. Некоторые элементы этих словосочетаний соединяются между собой дефисом или заключаются в кавычки. Такие атрибутивные группы обычно переводятся причастными оборотами или придаточными предложениями:

the Labor-controlled city council	городской совет, контролируемый лейбористами
a six-point control plan	контрольный план,

	состоящий из 6 пунктов;
take-it-or-leave-it draft resolution	проект резолюции, носящий ультимативный характер
back to work before talks begin" declaration	заявление о том, чтобы рабочие вернулись к работе до того, как начнутся переговоры

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. The UN is trying to effect a peace project whereby President will hand over power to <i>a multi-party Council</i> .	ООН пытается воплотить в жизнь мирный проект, согласно которому президент передаст власть многопартийному комитету.
2. On Saturday the UN organized a trip to <i>the Afghan capital</i> for diplomats who work permanently in Pakistan.	ООН организовала в субботу поездку в столицу Афганистана для дипломатов, постоянно работающих в Пакистане.
3. The journalists were told that all the facilities in use there had been made in Iraq since <i>the Gulf War</i> .	Как сообщили журналистам, все оснащение, используемое здесь, было изготовлено в Ираке после войны в Персидском заливе.
4. Western representatives have promised to go on allotting financial help for <i>UN aid programmes</i> .	Представители западных стран пообещали и дальше выделять финансовую помощь для реализации гуманитарных программ Организации Объединенных наций.
5. During <i>the current election</i>	Популярной темой нынешней

<p><i>campaign</i> it has become popular to demand that Russia regain its former political and military leadership.</p>	<p>предвыборной кампании стали требования возрождения утраченного Россией политического и военного лидерства.</p>
<p>6. <i>The Thai police</i> found more than 30 items of jewelry, though to be some of <i>the twenty million dollars worth</i> stolen from the Royal Palace in Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>Полиция Таиланда нашла более 30 ювелирных изделий, которые считались частью драгоценностей стоимость 20 миллионов долларов, украденных из королевского дворца в Саудовской Аравии.</p>
<p>7. There is currently an exhibition developed to the history of <i>colour photography</i>.</p>	<p>Сегодня здесь открыта выставка, посвященная истории развития цветной фотографии.</p>
<p>8. <i>The World Bank</i> has announced that Paris will play host June 8 – 9 to the first meeting of a consultative group.</p>	<p>Миррой банк огласил, что 8 – 9 июня Париж будет принимать первую встречу членов консультативной группы.</p>
<p>9. Realizing her mistake she called <i>the emergency taxi number</i>.</p>	<p>Осознав свою ошибку, она набрала номер срочного вызова такси.</p>
<p>10. The former Soviet leader's son, Sergei Khrushchev, has got his <i>residence permit</i> in Providence, Rhode Island, USA.</p>	<p>Сын бывшего советского лидера, Сергей Хрущев, получил вид на жительство в Провиденсе, штат Род-Айленд, США.</p>

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. The mine project also required a system of chutes for loading train wagons, a huge water storage area, a water conduits system, various support buildings and more.

2. Colombo, Sri Lanka's capital, is a boisterous and cheerful city where cool ocean breezes collide with a hot breath of exhaust fumes, wood smoke, spices, and coconut-oil pomade.

3. Its center honks with three-wheel taxicabs and chatters with sidewalk vendors offering paper cones of juicy mango chips and coconuts with sweet water inside.

4. It is important that these plans must be intergrated with existing land use plans.

5. Brush and deciduous trees play a key role as both a food source for wildlife and a natural source of nitrogen.

6. Land and Resourse Management Plan tables are expected to make King Solomon-like decisions by designating each landscape area as high, intermediate or low emphasis for biodiversity.

7. Other concerns that await possible assessment include approval of a road before detailed studies were completed about its effect on wildlife habitat and a forest development plan that does not conform to the terms of and conditions for a low-intensity area as defined by a regional land use plan.

8. Britain will contribute important elements to NATO's new naval and air reaction forces.

9. The growth of car use has partly been encouraged by the falling price of fuel and partly by the government's motorway building programme.

10. The next step was to produce an environment programme for the whole UN system. This programme, linked to the UN's medium-term plans, eventually became known as SWMTEP (the system-wide medium- term environment programme).

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. Although other manufacturing companies are not faring as poorly outside the United States as the automakers, they are not thrilled about their earning prospects.

2. With their rise banned by the Government, the men have refused to cooperate with their employers in productivity measures to which the rise was linked.

3. The machine is an electronic computer which does the job in a fraction of the time taken by dozens of the speediest wage clerks.

4. His April Budget increases formed a very large part of the retail price index increase during that month.

5. It was decided, with only five against, that if an inspection committee again looked into the trouble there would be a resumption of work in the morning.

6. The World Peace Council has always sought to keep the door open between the opposing sides in our divided world because place in this nuclear age demands coexistence as the condition of survival.

7. The present dispute at Doncaster follows a protest walkout of 260 on the night shift against the action of four men in breaking an overtime ban in operation at the plant.

8. He introduced a Bill to implement the Government's plan to give preferential taxation treatment to life insurance companies.

9. A week of county council election opened in England and Wales yesterday.

10. Coupled with the spending and tax proposals were changes in the federal regulatory process and monetary policy.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Как в английском языке могут быть образованы препозитивные атрибутивные сочетания?

2. Чем обусловлены трудности перевода препозитивных атрибутивных сочетаний на русский язык?

3. Какие существуют способы перевода двучленных препозитивных атрибутивных сочетаний на русский язык?

4. Какие существуют способы перевода многочленных препозитивных атрибутивных сочетаний на русский язык?

5. Какие части речи кроме существительных могут также формировать атрибутивные группы?

Модуль 20

ЭМФАТИЧЕСКИЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Эмфатическая конструкция – это синтаксическая конструкция такого типа, используя которую можно выделить необходимый член предложения.

Основные типы эмфатических конструкций включают:

Усилительное *do*

Усилительное *do* употребляется в утвердительных и повелительных предложениях в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола, причем сохраняется прямой порядок слов. При переводе сказуемого перед смысловым глаголом, как правило, добавляются слова: *действительно, фактически, на самом деле, все же*:

The above law <i>does</i> hold.	Вышеупомянутый закон действительно справедлив.
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Иногда усиление сказуемого передается интонационно.

Примечание. Если в предложении есть еще наречие со значением *действительно*, например *actually, really, indeed*, то *do* не переводится.

Обратный порядок слов

Обратный порядок слов широко используется в английском языке для выделения второстепенных членов

предложения. Выделяемый член предложения выносится на первое место, причем это часто приводит к обратному порядку слов.

А. Обратный порядок слов может быть вызван вынесением на первое место некоторых наречий и союзами, таких как:

not only ... but (also)	не только ... но и
hardly /scarcely ... when	едва (только) ... как
no sooner ... than	как только / не ранее чем
only	только
never	никогда
nowhere	нигде

<i>Perhaps nowhere</i> have been achieved better results as in this field of science.	<i>Может быть, нигде</i> не были достигнуты лучшие результаты, чем в этой области науки.
<i>Not only does</i> H ₂ O ₂ act as an oxidizing agent but it also acts as a reducing agent.	H ₂ O ₂ действует <i>не только</i> как окисляющий агент, но и как восстанавливающий агент.

Примечание. Если сказуемое имеет форму Present или Past Indefinite, то при обратном порядке слов перед подлежащим стоит вспомогательный глагол *do*, который не следует смешивать с усилительным *do*, требующим всегда прямого порядка слов. При вынесении второстепенного члена предложения на первое место обычно наблюдается частичная инверсия.

Сочетание *not until* – *только после, до* (если *until* – предлог) или *только тогда, когда* (если *until* – союз) также может вызвать обратный порядок слов:

<i>Not until</i> Dalton made his famous discovery <i>did</i> scientists realize the importance of this law.	<i>Только тогда, когда</i> Дальтон сделал свое знаменитое открытие, <i>ученые</i> поняли значение этого закона.
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Б. Часты случаи вынесения на первое место в предложении причастия I, входящего в состав формы Continuous, и причастия II или прилагательного, которые являются частью составного сказуемого. Перевод таких предложений следует начинать с дополнения или обстоятельства, стоящих после выделенного слова:

<i>Confirming</i> this possibility <i>is</i> another fact.	Эту возможность подтверждает еще один факт.
<i>Related to</i> the chemical activity <i>are</i> many other effects.	С химической активностью связаны многие другие эффекты.
<i>Important</i> for this method <i>was</i> the following point.	Для этого метода <i>был важен</i> следующий момент.

В. Обратный порядок слов употребляется в эмфатических предложениях, вводимых союзами *so*, *neither* или *not*.

1. В предложениях с союзом *so* сказуемое представлено или глаголом-связкой, или глаголом-заместителем, или модальным глаголом. Союз *so* переводится *а также и*, при этом повторяется сказуемое предыдущего предложения:

He was <i>late</i> and <i>so</i> was his friend.	Он <i>опоздал</i> , <i>опоздал также</i> и его друг.
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2. В предложениях с союзами *neither* или *nor* сказуемое часто бывает представлено полностью. Союзы *neither* и *nor* переводятся (*a*) *также не, и не*, причем отрицание относится к глаголу:

<i>Nor</i> should we forget the importance of this word.	<i>A также</i> мы не должны <i>забывать</i> весомость этого слова.
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Эмфатические уступительные предложения

В уступительных эмфатических предложениях на первом месте стоит именная часть сказуемого, выраженная прилагательным или причастием с последующими союзами *as*, *though* или с предшествующим *however*.

<i>Hard as</i> it is we must do this work.	<i>Как ни трудно</i> , мы должны сделать эту работу.
<i>Late though</i> it was the sun was still in the sky.	<i>Хотя</i> и было поздно, солнце все еще было в небе.
<i>However cold</i> this winter is, the one of 1941 was still colder.	<i>Как ни холодна</i> эта зима, зима 1941 года была еще холоднее.

Примечание. Глагол *may* (*might*) входящий в состав сказуемого уступительного предложения при переводе обычно опускается:

<i>Erroneous as</i> these results <i>may be</i> , they are still valuable.	<i>Хотя</i> эти результаты и <i>ошибочны</i> , они все-таки представляют ценность.
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2. Уступительные придаточные предложения, выражающие дополнительный оттенок возможности, начинаются с местоимения или наречия в сочетании с *ever*. Они могут употребляться как с глаголом *may (might)*, так и без него. При переводе этот глагол обычно опускается:

I am right <i>whatever</i> other people <i>may</i> say.	Я прав, <i>что бы ни говорили</i> .
<i>Whoever</i> else <i>may</i> object, I shall approve.	<i>Кто бы ни возражал</i> , а я (все-таки) буду поддерживать.

Запомните значения следующих уступительных союзов, местоимений и наречий:

as however though (although)	как ни; как бы ни; хотя; хотя и
whoever	кто (бы) ни; всякий, кто
whatever	что (бы) ни; все, что; какой (бы) ни; всякий, который
wherever	где (бы) ни, всюду, где; куда (бы) ... ни; всюду, куда
whenever	когда (бы) ни; всякий раз, когда;
however that may be	как бы то ни было;

Двойное отрицание

Отрицание *not* в сочетании с отрицательной приставкой прилагательного или наречия усиливает любые члены предложения, кроме подлежащего и дополнения. Такое

сочетание перед прилагательным или наречием обычно переводится *довольно, весьма, вполне*:

The case is <i>not improbable</i> .	Этот случай <i>весьма вероятен</i> .
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Эмфатическое сочетание **it is ... that (which, who)**

А. Сочетания *it is... that, it is., which, it is ... who* могут выделять любой заключенный между компонентами этого сочетания член предложения, кроме сказуемого. Предложения такого типа – сложноподчиненные по форме, но простые по содержанию. Дополнительный акцент на слове или группе слов (эмфаза) в русском языке передается или словом *именно*, или порядком слов: то, что выделяется “рамочной конструкцией” *it is ... that*, ставится в конец предложения:

<i>It is these properties of crystal that are the most important.</i>	<i>Именно эти свойства кристаллов наиболее важны. Наиболее важны эти свойства кристаллов.</i>
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Признаком того, что *that* – часть эмфатического оборота, является возможность убрать рамочную конструкцию *it is ... that* без искажения смысла предложения, лишь сняв эмфазу. Приведенный выше пример примет вид:

These properties of crystals are the most important.	Эти свойства кристаллов наиболее важны.
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Б. Одним из вариантов эмфатической конструкции с сочетанием *it is ... that* является выделение обстоятельства времени, которому предшествует эмфатическое сочетание *not until*. Сочетание *it was not until ... that* не переводится, а перед

выделяемым обстоятельством времени добавляются слова *только, только после, только тогда, когда*:

<i>It was not until 1953 that this book was published.</i>	Эта книга была опубликована <i>только</i> в 1953 году.
<i>It was not until Reontgen discovered X-rays that scientists began to take interest in this subject.</i>	<i>Только тогда</i> , когда Рентген открыл X-лучи, ученые начали интересоваться этим вопросом.

ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. The movement which came into being six months ago <i>does</i> control nine of 20 provinces and is introducing Shariah laws.	Движение, возникшее шесть месяцев назад, фактически контролирует 9 из 20 провинций, в которых постепенно вводятся законы шариата.
2. <i>Perhaps never was the making of an important invention</i> shared by so many people distributed so widely over the world.	Пожалуй, никогда право на создание важного изобретения, не делило так много людей из разных уголков света.
3. <i>However difficult the problem may be</i> its solving is the only way to stop further degradation of the Black Sea and Azov Sea ecosystems and to restore its beauty and health.	Какой бы сложной ни была проблема, ее решение это единственный способ остановить дальнейшее разрушение экосистем Черного и Азовского морей и восстановить их красоту и здоровье.
4. Mars has atmosphere <i>not dissimilar</i> to ours.	Планета Марс имеет атмосферу, очень схожую с

	нашей.
5. <i>It was not until</i> Einstein discovered the connection between gravitation and inertia that the mystery Newton could not understand was solved.	Загадка, которую Ньютон не мог понять, была разгадана только после того, как Эйнштейн обнаружил связь между гравитацией и инерцией.
6. It is these special properties of sound that are the subject of the present article.	Именно эти особые свойства звука и являются предметом настоящей статьи.
7. <i>Important though this question is</i> , financial support is the decisive factor for any activity.	Каким бы важным ни был этот вопрос, финансовая поддержка является решающим фактором для любой деятельности.
8. To stabilize and realize a healthy state of the environment in the region, they <i>do</i> need alternative approaches.	Для стабилизации и обеспечения здорового состояния окружающей среды в регионе, действительно нужны альтернативные подходы.
9. <i>Of great significance is the fact</i> that wetlands protect people and property from catastrophic flooding by regulating the flow of rivers.	Большое значение имеет тот факт, что болотистые земли защищают людей и их имущество от катастрофических наводнений, регулируя уровень воды в реках.
10. The remains of settlements from the Bronze Epoch and the Antic Age are <i>not uncommonly</i> found here.	Здесь нередко встречаются остатки поселений эпохи поздней бронзы и античного века.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

1. Only recently has the explosive growth in human numbers, technological power and consumption given our species the power to alter the biophysical makeup of the Earth.

2. It was in front of the Lincoln Memorial that Martin Luther King made his famous "I have a Dream" speech in which he told about the dream he had for his four children and all children.

3. It was the scene of fierce fighting and death when General W.T. Sherman led Union armies into the city, setting it afire.

4. It does finally offer options for biodiversity protection that have been sorely missing in the past.

5. Should it ever become necessary to close one of the cells to clean it, the sewage treatment system will still go on functioning safely using the other cells as alternates.

6. Never before has there been such a large area of land protected over such a short time frame.

7. Also included in the list are several coastal marine protected areas.

8. The quick river plays against the tangle of trees and creates riffles and eddies, and so do the pilings from old dams, bridges and stream deflectors the river has mostly reclaimed.

9. Nor was it hard to imagine the young man in Paris who had not yet begun to trade on his talent, writing about what he knew and loved best, trout fishing in wild country.

10. "Not only does this method reduce the trauma to the patient it also means that we no longer have to make major incisions to perform major operations", says a leading surgeon.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК

1. Not until after the humanistic movement revived the study of Greek in Western Europe did Greek words begin to enter the English vocabulary in great quantity.

2. In short, it is practically impossible to design a machine so specialized that it will have value only with respect to the field of application originally intended. Nor is there any computer which is superior to any other computer with respect to every problem.

3. Incomplete though these figures are, they give more information in several respects than has before been available.

4. Whatever their cause the symptoms are the following.

5. Satisfactory as this theory may be in many respects it is far from being probable.

6. Thus it is known that birds do not keep direction by orientating themselves in the earth's magnetic field, neither apparently, does memorizing the route play an essential part.

7. It is from experiments on solubility of gases in liquids that Dalton appears first to have derived direct evidence in favour of this view.

8. The value of this mass would not be affected by any systematic error common to all the observations, not even by such an error which varied uniformly with the time. Nor would small errors in the adopted elements of the sun have any effect upon result.

9. It seems not at all unlikely that many of the lower animal forms also have the power to make a similar distinction.

10. The ancients had no knowledge of stellar distances, neither was there then any means by which they could determine them.

ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА

1. Какие конструкции в английском языке называются эмфатическими? Приведите примеры.

2. Для каких типов предложение характерным является использование усилительного *do*? Какие существуют особенности его перевода на русский язык?

3. Для чего в английском предложении используется обратный порядок слов? Какие трудности для перевода русский язык он представляет?

4. В чем заключается специфика перевода эмфатических уступительных предложений?

5. Для чего используется в английском языке двойное отрицание и как оно компенсируется при переводе на русский язык?

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение А

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ НА РАЗНЫЕ ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТРУДНОСТИ

Упражнение 1

1. During the 1950's and '60s he was an untiring worker for the civil rights movement in the United States, leading many peaceful protests, and insisting on nonviolence even when he and his family ere attacked because of the work he was doing.

2. I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

3. Britain is involved in extensive programmes run by the European Community to strengthen the technological basis of European industry and improve its competitiveness worldwide.

4. Britain is the fifth largest trading nation in the world and, as a member of the European Community, is part of the world's largest trading bloc.

5. Limitations on the power of the Lords – it rarely uses its power to delay passage of most laws for a year – are based on the principle that the House, as a revising chamber, should complement the Commons and not rival it.

6. Britain's main foreign policy aims and objectives are to enhance its security and prosperity, and to promote and protect its interests overseas through world peace and economic growth.

7. Elected local authorities exercise powers and duties given to them by Parliament; these include providing housing, education, personal social services, police and fire brigades.

8. The criminal justice system aims to prevent and reduce crime, and to deal fairly and without delay with those suspected or accused of crimes. It also aims to help victims of crime, to convict the guilty and acquit the innocent, and to punish suitably those found guilty.

9. Because of soil composition in the region comprises an extremely thick layer of clay – hundreds of meters thick in many places – normal septic systems with drainfields are almost completely inoperable.

10. One might think that Canada's cold climate would dictate that our wetland water treatment facilities would have to be of the "subsurface" type, but as Martin Keely discovered, not only is surface flow treatment possible, it provides wildlife habitat and low-cost sewage treatment in one package.

Упражнение 2

1. Until the air clears and the opposition is thought to be on to the problem areas, the chemical companies may divert attention and try to promote a new program.

2. In addition to welcoming United States-Russian initiatives on nuclear weapons control and the expansion in the number of states participating in the CSCE, Britain has signed in the 1992 Open Skies Treaty, which allows military activities in the European continent to be checked by air.

3. Industrial relations have been put on a more secure legal footing and training opportunities have been expanded.

4. While preferring to let markets operate as freely as possible, the Government recognizes that intervention is sometimes needed.

5. The Government takes steps to see that education and training are broadly based and that people of all ages can acquire relevant knowledge and skills.

6. The main source of revenue are personal income tax, corporation tax, petroleum revenue tax, inheritance tax, capital gains tax, value added tax (VAT) , and customs and excise duties. Other sources include National Insurance contributions, vehicle excise duty and local taxes on people and businesses.

7. The ten largest manufacturing concerns are BAT Industries (tobacco products, food, etc.), Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Grand Metropolitan (food, drink, etc.), British Aerospace, Unilever (chemicals), Hanson Trust (various), Ford, General Electric Company (GEC - electronics), British Steel, and SmithKline Beecham (pharmaceuticals).

8. Through the push and pull of the land use planning exercises and our protected area campaigns we didn't get all the areas protected that conservation organizations felt deserved to be protected, but the ones we did manage to get are now secured under one of the most protective pieces of park legislation in the country.

9. Britain is fully committed to the principles of the United Nations, and believes that all member states should ensure that the organization functions as effectively as possible to maintain peace, assist developing countries and protect human rights and freedom.

10. British Telecom (BT) is the main customer for communications network equipment. Supported by a technically advanced cable industry, it has led in the development of optical fibre communications system.

Упражнение 3

1. Since the ending of the "Cold war" aerospace industry is focusing more on civil products; at present spending on civil and defense products is about equal.

2. One of the three major aero-engine manufactures in the western world, Rolls-Royce manufactures engines for civil aircraft and helicopters.

3. British aviation equipment companies have made significant technological advances. They supply navigation and landing systems, engine and flight controls, power systems, flight deck control and information systems, including head-up displays, of which GEC Avionics is the world's biggest manufacturer.

4. Until we appreciate the true value of age, it is difficult to be anything but panicky when the signs of it emerge.

5. Iridologists examine the eye for irritation or deposits in nerve fibres, which they say correspond to inflammation or infection in the body. They also claim to detect inherent weaknesses, and can discover whether a person has a predisposition for certain illnesses.

6. A large hole is excavated – rather like an inverted cone, and a berm is built up around the outside of the hole to raise the top of the pond above the land surrounding it.

7. Not only have I ever learnt to organize my time, I need the deadline to pass before I get going.

8. Without sufficient rest, though, I start to look grey and then, apart from a good night's sleep, the only thing that brings me back to life is meditation.

9. The programme is full, to attempt people to explore new directions along with familiar ones, but everyone is encouraged to do just as much or as little as they like.

10. The earliest settlers, who arrived at about the time of Christ, are generally thought to have come from Southeast Asia, and somehow they made their way across thousands of miles of trackless sea, guided by stars and currents and clouds and birds.

Упражнение 4

1. When at last we were safely in the boat – alive, unbitten, and unbent – I looked back at the boisterous sea churning in the pass and thought of a sailor who had taken a similar trip more than two centuries ago.

2. Britain has consistently supported UN efforts to promote human rights through the establishment of internationally accepted standards as laid down, for example, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in two International Covenants on economic, social and political rights.

3. The Greek historian Herodotus reports that killing a cat is punished by death, and that if a cat dies in a house, the entire household must shave their eye brows.

4. Surely Egypt's most spectacular cat is the Sphinx, and one morning I stood on the Giza plateau on the outskirts of Cairo watching the sun slowly light the monumental statement of a pharaoh who wanted to transform himself into the most magnificent cat of all – a lion.

5. The sphinx faces east, toward the Nile, an eternity of desert at its back. To watch the first light of day pick its way through the haze of Cairo and illuminate that face is to understand the longing for a merger with a powerful force and to feel a kinship with the Maya shamans who draped themselves in jaguar skin so they might be filled with the spirit of the most sovereign animal in the jungle.

6. Then came the war. As America forces swept up the Pacific, Okinawa stood as the last bastion between Japan's lost empire and its sacred home islands.

7. This approach is rooted in the classical Greek notion that health and fitness do not depend simply on diet and exercise, but upon the harmony of mind, body and spirit, oneness with the physical environment, and active participation in community life.

8. Anyone who's ever tried to change the way they move, say from being round-shouldered, knows that it takes a great deal of concentration – for a while. It can soon become as much of a habit as a slouched posture. And walking tall increases and creates confidence.

9. It is surrounded by wetland flora, with huge numbers of waterfowl and songbirds thronging its waters and banks.

10. Britain believes that violations of human rights are matters of international concern and that protests about them do not constitute interference in another state's internal affairs.

Упражнение 5

1. Most people overpack, quite forgetting that they will have to carry their luggage for themselves for fairly long distances at ferry ports and other termini, or that there may be things to bring back which they have bought or been given on the trip.

2. The technical experts and the politicians agree that the barren, windswept cliffs of Scotland are ideal sites for the huge wind turbines which will help to meet Britain's growing need for power. Some even argue that the scale, shape and motion of the turbines will improve the environment in the same way that a beautiful statue enhances a garden.

3. The nuclear fuel we use is uranium, a resource which is not only plentiful but logical since there is no other day-to-day use for it. It is also extraordinary efficient: two uranium pellets the size of sugar cubes will meet the electricity needs of one person for an entire year.

4. One important reason for the recent growth of traffic has been the use of cars to take the children to school – because the traffic on the roads makes it too dangerous to allow them to walk. And why are the roads near schools so dangerous? Well, largely because of all the parents driving their kids to school.

5. The environmental threats facing the world are so great and so universal that no country, or group of countries, can hope to tackle them alone. They compel us to act together as a world community. They require us to forge a global partnership.

6. The destruction of forests, the loss of arable soil, the loss of productivity through disease and malnutrition and the increasing

pressure on fragile ecosystems which so often result from poverty are as significant as the pollution created by industry, technology and overconsumption by the affluent.

7. Ever since it was created, as a result of the United Nations Conference of the Human Environment convened in Stockholm in 1972, UNEP has recognized that the environment and economic development are closely linked.

8. During ancient times, people learned that their actions could undermine the natural resources on which they depend. Therefore, some early civilizations created reserves to protect wildlife or natural areas. Historical records show that religious taboos and sanctions protected some species of animals and some forests, groves and plants.

9. I seem to be the only optimist among those interviewed, predicting that eventually we will understand gravitation well enough to employ the powerful effects of black holes to provide all the energy we need.

10. What acupuncture does is to encourage the body to heal itself, which is, after all, a natural tendency.

Упражнение 6

1. The earthquakes that ripped across southern Turkey and northern Syria in the small hours of February 6th were among the most devastating of this century. Within three days of the disaster, the reported death toll surpassed 10,000. This horrifying impact stems largely from shoddy construction practices and from the timing of the quake, which occurred while people were sleeping. But any seismic event this powerful – the biggest quakes were of magnitude 7.8 and 7.5 – would inflict grave damage. Worldwide, only around 15 earthquakes of magnitude seven or greater happen each year.

2. The murder of Damilola Taylor, a 10-year-old Nigerian boy, in a poor area of south-east London on November 27th, has focused attention on Britain's nastiest housing estates. What, ask the editorials, should we do about these pits of deprivation? Councils are not keen to boast about it, because the policy is controversial, but more and more of them, faced with intractable social problems on their estates, have decided what to do. They are pulling them down.

3. But what exactly makes the Tories such certain losers? Tony Blair has hardly covered himself with glory these past months. Put aside the passing scandal of the empty Dome. After three years of Labour government, Britain's roads and railways are gridlocked. The new investment promised for London's constipated underground system is stuck in some siding.

4. Increasing fears about the state of the American economy are starting to cast a shadow over Britain's prospects next year. But although there are some signs of weakness, a serious setback seems unlikely, not least because the government's big spending plans will prop up demand in what is expected to be an election year.

5. In the geopolitics of the 1970s, the United States' seismic decision to normalize relations with Communist China and lift a ban on sales of sensitive military technology to Beijing was known as "playing the China card" to thwart the Soviet Union. With President Xi Jinping's high-profile three-day visit to Moscow this month, China has shown it is willing to play what might be called the Russia card to counter what Mr. Xi considers to be U.S. attempts to surround China and contain its economic and military rise.

6. It is worth noting that NATO allies which during the Cold War were heavily reliant on NATO reinforcements for home defence and had no capability to project forces, are now preparing for Coalition operations. Denmark and Norway are building helicopter-carrying frigates to support multi-national operations and Finland is now adopting NATO map marking and planning styles to better integrate with NATO peacekeeping operations.

7. The British Armed Forces will probably fight as part of a coalition or alliance in future conflicts and must be ready to stay in the battlespace of days, weeks, months or even years. In warfighting, it will always be necessary for British forces to use lethal force and kill others. There is no room for a dependence on non-lethal weapons and for equipment which better suits a gendarmerie. The British Army must be professionally trained and led, well equipped, flexible and ready.

8. Expect more growth. Smartphones put a powerful console in people's pockets and unlocked hours of playtime on the commute and at the back of the lecture hall. The next boost may come from smart TVs and streaming, which bring high-fidelity games to living rooms without the need for dedicated hardware.

9. All this holds lessons for other industries – chiefly that, if you are in media, you need to be in gaming. Apple and Netflix are scrambling to complement their streaming offerings with games. Others are already there. In August Sony Pictures will release “Gran Turismo”, a film based on a Sony game which features songs by artists from Sony Music. Media firms that ignore gaming risk being like those that decided in the 1950s to sit out the TV craze.

10. The weapons that are now being purchased are obviously the ones that will be fought with 10 or 15 years or even longer from now. What I would like you to do initially, and we will come to specific questions on armouries, helicopters, aircraft carriers and maritime support, information warfare, digitisation and miniaturisation, is give us individually an overview of what you consider the battlefield in its broadest dimension, including information warfare and dealing with chemical and biological weapons, might look like 15 or 20 years ahead and whether you think the MOD is capable of thinking imaginatively and how one proceeds from where we are now to where we will have to be some years down the line.

Упражнение 7

1. What the US are doing appears to be quite phenomenal in this field. Will the Royal Navy have a role linking with the United States 10 or 15 years from now if they proceed in their revolution in military affairs at the pace at which it appears they are going to be proceeding?

2. Governments should also pay attention. Their main concern so far has been whether games rot young minds (almost certainly not, especially if playing diverts them from social media). As gaming grows, bigger questions loom. Film and television, the engines of popular culture in the 20th century, are dominated by Hollywood.

3. In the wake of a catastrophic earthquake near Istanbul in 1999, Turkish leaders vowed to improve seismic preparedness. That tremor originated in the North Anatolian fault, the Anatolian plate's boundary with the Eurasian plate, which has been the source of most of Turkey's large quakes. In contrast, the East Anatolian fault, where it rubs up against the Arabian plate, had not seen a quake of at least magnitude seven since modern monitoring systems began in the late 19th century.

4. China and Russia share a common apprehension of encirclement by the United States and NATO. Russia sees NATO's eastward expansion as an existential threat – that was the main stated justification for its invasion of Ukraine. China, meanwhile, fears the United States is trying to create an “Indo-Pacific NATO” with a string of Asian defense agreements from the Philippines to Australia.

5. Since it emerged in December 2019, the corona virus has officially killed over 6m people, though our own estimate suggests the actual toll exceeds 20m. It has infected many millions more and compelled governments around the world to lock down their populations. The rapid development of vaccines has at least offered some grounds for optimism.

6. To stay up to speed with *The Economist's* coverage of the virus, you can bookmark this hub page; register to receive our weekly newsletter, which has a special edition showcasing our coronavirus coverage; and follow our data trackers showing global vaccination rates, a daily estimate of excess deaths around the world and the virus's spread across Europe and America.

7. Luna was last seen alive in September off the coast of Nova Scotia. Scientists had been tracking the 40-year-old whale for decades. Like all humpback whales his tail, called a fluke, had distinctive pigmentation patterns. These are used by scientists as a sort of fingerprint. Luna's fluke had a moon shape, hence his name. Those tracking him knew every scar and took note of new ones whenever they saw him. The next time he was seen was when his carcass washed ashore in January on Lido Beach on Long Island, about 40 miles (65km) from Manhattan and 600 miles from Nova Scotia.

8. Pundits who ask what has gone wrong with the Conservatives like to answer their own question by saying that the Tories cannot hope to be re-elected if they come to stand for nothing more than visceral hostility to the supposedly imperial ambitions of the EU. But the Conservatives know this.

9. Whale sightings, particularly of humpbacks, have increased in the New York Bight, which stretches from the tip of Long Island to the far end of the Jersey Shore. Like their human neighbours, the whales are drawn to the Big Apple's cuisine. Menhaden, a kind of fish many whales feed on, have increased off the shores of New York and New Jersey, possibly because of warming waters.

10. Despite probable bumps in the road ahead, caused by faltering economies and component shortages, more than 13m plug-in fully electric or hybrid passenger cars are likely to be sold this year, according to Bloomberg NEF. This will take the EVS on the world's roads from 27m to more than 40m. But that is still only around 3% of the planet's vehicle fleet. With another 97% to go,

mass electrification of transport means there will be a huge demand for batteries and the materials they are made from.

Упражнение 8

1. “The EPA power plant rules as they’re currently proposed are already spurring plenty of pushback; pressing them further will be a tall political and technical task. In particular, it’s near-impossible to imagine achieving these goals simply with actions taken during the Obama administration. President Obama’s administration may have developed and negotiated these numbers, but his successor will determine whether they’re achieved.”

2. Rosetti renders Jane as Venus Astarte in the painting. Depicted as an icon of desire and sensual perfection, Venus's direct gaze, bare shoulder, and strong stance reveal the strength of her own sexuality. Behind her torch-bearing attendants, a crescent moon shines in symbolic representation of her relation to the cosmos and the divine immortality of her womanly beauty.

3. Magic realism, he said, sprang from Latin America’s history of vicious dictators and romantic revolutionaries, of long years of hunger, illness and violence. In accepting his Nobel, García Márquez said: “Poets and beggars, musicians and prophets, warriors and scoundrels, all creatures of that unbridled reality, we have had to ask but little of imagination. For our crucial problem has been a lack of conventional means to render our lives believable.”

4. The nurse from Wick in northern Scotland is an aurora hunter, one of a very dedicated group. For them seeing the northern lights is not a one-off magical experience – it dominates daily life. If it’s dark they are out scouring the skies and if it’s day they are scouring up-to-the-minute meteorological data to try to predict when they might next catch the notoriously unpredictable and elusive aurora borealis. Equipment, cameras and warm clothes remain packed and ready as a call to action can come at any time. Clouds are

their enemy, threatening to obscure the sky and ruin the party at any time.

5. The aurora borealis occurs as a result of energy released by solar magnetic fields which eject large quantities of charged particles at high speed from the sun. It can reach Earth in 24 to 72 hours and, if conditions are right, the electrons and protons flow along the Earth's magnetic field to the polar regions where they interact with oxygen and nitrogen to produce a magical red, green and purple dancing light show in the night sky.

6. A huge gap in educational opportunities between students from rural areas and those from cities is one of the main culprits. Some 60 million students in rural schools are "left-behind" children, cared for by their grandparents as their parents seek work in faraway cities. While many of their urban peers attend schools equipped with state-of-the-art facilities and well-trained teachers, rural students often huddle in decrepit school buildings and struggle to grasp advanced subjects such as English and chemistry amid a dearth of qualified instructors.

7. The goal of the retired officers: to defend nascent West Germany against Eastern aggression in the early stages of the Cold War and, on the domestic front, deploy against the Communists in the event of a civil war. It collected information about left-wing politicians like Social Democrat (SPD) Fritz Erler, a key player in reforming the party after World War II, and spied on students like Joachim Peckert, who later became a senior official at the West German Embassy in Moscow during the 1970s.

8. Israeli strategists viewed Iraq as their biggest strategic challenge from an Arab state. This is why Iraq was outlined as the centerpiece to the balkanization of the Middle East and the Arab World. In Iraq, on the basis of the concepts of the Yinon Plan, Israeli strategists have called for the division of Iraq into a Kurdish state and two Arab states, one for Shiite Muslims and the other for Sunni

Muslims. The first step towards establishing this was a war between Iraq and Iran, which the Yinon Plan discusses.

9. One of Europe's first battery-anode plants, in Lulea, northern Sweden, has already begun supplying carmakers with production samples. This factory, owned by Talga, a firm in Perth, Australia, is fed by a graphite mine the company has developed near Vittangi, 300km yet farther north. The Vittangi mine produces some of the world's highest-grade graphite, meaning less waste material is generated.

10. Another reason not to panic is that low inflation means that the Bank of England – which has now kept interest rates unchanged for the longest period in ten years – has room to cut rates if necessary. Last month, the Bank lowered its forecast for inflation as well as for growth. With interest rates at their current level of 6%, it projects inflation running below the 2.5% target rate throughout 2001.

Упражнение 9

1. Many of the hundreds of thousands of Israelis who have turned out to roar their objections to the right-wing government's plan to take greater control of the judiciary say they have never been regular protesters. They are teachers, tech workers, physicians and pensioners, now joining the multitudes in crowding bridges and closing highways. And almost all of them are waving Israeli flags, formerly a hallmark of right-wing marches.

2. The push to limit the Supreme Court's ability to curb the government would embolden the religious parties in the coalition to go further, she said. She doesn't want her children to grow up in a "theocratic" state.

3. Honduras announced on Saturday that it would cut ties with Taipei, after signaling earlier this month that it sought to establish

ties with Beijing. Those ties were formalized by China and Honduras on Sunday.

4. China has mounted a global pressure campaign to poach the remaining countries that recognize Taiwan. Beijing claims Taiwan as part of its territory and says it seeks “peaceful reunification” with Taiwan, which has never been ruled by the Chinese Communist Party.

5. In February of 2016, Donald Trump promised \$6 million in donations, including \$1 million from his own pocket, to local charities along his campaign trail. But by the time he won the New Hampshire primary, he had stopped giving away money and had donated far less than his pledged amount. Washington Post reporter David A. Fahrenthold went in search of the missing money, and found a bigger story than he ever expected.

6. Throughout his presidency, Barack Obama has become far more than a symbol of change; he has enacted countless programs and policies that have made an impact on the country. As his term comes to an end, we look back on what has defined Obama as an American leader.

7. The Museu de Arte de São Paulo and the Instituto Tomie Ohtake in Brazil organized an exhibition devoted to the trans-Atlantic history of Black and African people, including the Atlantic slavery trade, in 2018. That exhibition was seen in a revised version at the National Gallery of Art last year. Also last year, the Metropolitan Museum of Art explored the representation of enslaved people through a small but potent exhibition devoted to Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux’s bust of a woman of African descent, titled “Why Born Enslaved!” Smaller museums and universities have also taken a lead in honest confrontation with the material legacy of slavery.

8. Curators were willing to ask hard questions, and when answers were lacking, they left the questions open. Two magisterial 1634 Rembrandt portraits, of Marten Soolmans and Oopjen Coppit,

prompted perhaps the most essential query: To what extent did Dutch elites know of the cruelty of slavery?

9. This delightful, dancing picture at Harvard Art Museums depicts the entrance to the so-called Floating World, otherwise known as the New Yoshiwara, the licensed pleasure district on the edge of Edo (now Tokyo). How happy and fashionable everyone appears! Under blossoming cherry trees – a signature motif in Floating World pictures – scores of statuesque courtesans parade about in sumptuous garb, flanked by smaller members of their entourage.

10. Many of the spaces people enter these days, whether actual or virtual, lack a distinctive character. These domains might be called “Placeless Places,” the title of a three-artist show at the Korean Cultural Center. The locales the contributors portray can be hard-edge cyber or soft-focus suburban.

Упражнение 10

1. The mechanism here is the Western European Union of course. This is the chosen defence dimension of European construction. I think the WEU is very likely going to remain that. It has various contingency plans for the so-called Petersberg tasks: crisis management, peace support type of tasks. The forces which would take part in those tasks would be forces that were familiar with NATO procedures.

2. They are forces that have to a greater or lesser degree this common industrial standard and my point is that the common industrial standard, the NATO standard, allows us to operate with our European friends in the WEU context just as it allows us to operate with the United States. There would be a danger though if we had interoperability within Europe that was not interoperable with the United States, certainly for a country like Britain which finds itself on the interface of that relationship.

3. Between 1995 and 1998, passenger traffic at London area airports increased at an annual rate of more than 7%, according to the British Air Transport Association. BATA says that the number of passengers who want to land at Heathrow and Gatwick but are prevented by the shortage of landing slots is already 10m. It predicts that this frustrated demand will grow to 18m by 2015 and nearly 100m by 2030.

4. Pressure on other London airports is also growing rapidly. The growth of budget operators such as EasyJet, Go, Ryanair and Virgin Express has caused budget passenger numbers to grow 50% a year over the past three years. A report published earlier this year by the London Chamber of Commerce predicts that current runway capacity at all London airports will be exhausted within the next ten years.

5. The capacity problem can be solved only by a new airport to serve the south-east. Possible sites such as Maplin Sands, Cublington, Yardley Close and Northolt have long been buried under a pile of Whitehall reports. It took three decades of argument and public inquiries before a single runway at Stansted got the go-ahead. This is one decision which ministers hate to think about, let alone make. But, unless they do, the capacity constraints, already serious, will become much worse.

6. Any French president who asks his fellow citizens to retire later does so at his peril. When Jacques Chirac tried in 1995, crippling strikes made him shelve the project; 18 months later voters sacked his government. Piles of rubbish were left to rot on the streets, as they are today on the boulevards of Paris. Bin collectors have joined strikes against the decision by the current president, Emmanuel Macron, to raise the minimum pension age from 62 to 64. So it was with some relief that on March 20th his minority government narrowly survived two no-confidence votes, opening the way for his reform to enter the statute books.

7. Yet the president's narrow escape has come at a high political cost. After failing to persuade the public, trade unions or the opposition of the need for his reform, Mr Macron judged that he could not risk a normal parliamentary vote. Instead he resorted to a constitutional provision that put his government's survival on the line.

8. This year the European Union will celebrate a momentous achievement: its single market turns 30. The unfettered movement of goods, people, services and money within the bloc, together with openness to foreign trade and investment, has served the EU remarkably well. But, among the leaders of member countries who had gathered in Brussels to talk about the single market as *The Economist* was published, the mood was more anxious than jubilant. There is a nagging fear that the EU's economic model may no longer be working.

9. Faced with all this, Europe's leaders are tempted to respond with handouts and protectionism of their own. Indeed, the agenda for the meeting in Brussels features a range of proposals from the European Commission, including plans to support green tech and to secure supply chains. Yet before they loosen the purse-strings, leaders should remember the strengths of the EU's market-based approach.

10. Europe worries that America's largesse may cause domestic jobs and industries to flee across the Atlantic. True, the handouts may encourage some firms to bring forward some investments in America. But that is a boon to Europe, not a threat. Europe has a large and well-rooted green industry; battery firms and carmakers would be foolish to abandon as big a market as the EU. If America turbocharges the green transition, European firms and customers will benefit from cheaper technology and a greater choice of suppliers.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЙ И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

Text 17

Death in the Desert: Is Immigration Reform Killing the American Dream

Two incomplete, sun-whitened human skeletons lie spoon-fashion beneath a drought-stunted palo verde tree in the Arizona desert. Animals – most likely pack rats, coyotes, and buzzards – have strewn ribs and vertebrae and other bones along a wide swath of beige sand. Scattered among the remains are a few Mexican coins, an orange comb, a toothbrush, a short-sleeved polo shirt, a zip-up blue jacket, a pair of jeans, a pair of blue panties and bra, a single green sock, a crocheted collar adorned with fake pearls and garnets, a purple and white backpack, and a complete set of upper and lower false teeth with a yellow metal star on the right front tooth.

It's February 12, 2012, and Border Patrol agents stumble upon the grim scene while on a routine patrol about nine miles north of the Mexican line on the Tohono O'odham Nation reservation, near Sells, Arizona. The agents take a GPS reading and notify Detective Juan Gonzales of the Tohono O'odham Police Department, which has jurisdiction over the investigation of deaths on tribal lands. They then head back out into the unforgiving desert.

The following day, Detective Gonzales visits the death site. He cannot find any identification documents. There's no sign of foul play. He collects the bones and effects, places them in a white plastic body bag, and transports the package to the Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner in Tucson, about 90 miles northeast.

Over the next few days, Pima County Chief Medical Examiner Gregory Hess analyzes the skeletons. Hess is an expert in performing autopsies like these—autopsies of people who are presumed to have died trying to illegally cross the border from Mexico. Indeed, his office examines more migrant remains than any other medical-examiner office in the country. When these remains amount to animal-scattered sun-bleached bones that may have been in the desert for years, it is often impossible to determine how they died. There simply aren't enough clues. And so, instead of focusing on the cause of death, Hess aims to begin the long process of identifying the remains so that relatives seeking missing border-crossers can have some measure of peace.

Hess works closely with forensic anthropologists, foreign consulates, and the Arizona-based human rights group Derechos Humanos, all of which collect and tabulate reports from frantic relatives of missing undocumented border-crossers. His office also enters migrant-remains data into the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, and partners with Humane Borders – a group famous for placing water on treacherous migrant trails – to create a searchable map of migrant deaths in Arizona.

In this case, after Hess completes his autopsy on the bones delivered by Detective Gonzales, forensic anthropologist Angela Soler rebuilds the two skeletons like puzzles, assigning stray ribs and femurs to the appropriate skulls. She determines that one skeleton belonged to a Hispanic woman aged 45 to 65, who stood about 4 feet 10 inches tall. The false teeth with the ornamental star were likely hers. Soler can't determine the sex of the other person, but telltale molars and unfused bones indicate the skeleton belonged to a juvenile, aged 10 to 13.

The two skeletons are labeled Doe 12-00360 and Doe 12-00359. A red plastic identification bracelet is hooked through the eye socket of each skull. Bone samples are excised for DNA testing. Next, the skeletons are zipped into separate body bags and wheeled

on a shiny metal gurney to the foul-smelling refrigerated room where dozens of other migrant remains are stored on shelves. Sealed in plastic bags in humid conditions, the bones begin to gather mold.

(Источник: *Newsweek*, *Death in the Desert: Is Immigration Reform Killing the American Dream* BY TERRY GREENE STERLING ON 7/10/13 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/2013/07/10/death-desert-immigration-reform-killing-american-dream-237702> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 15.05.2024)

Text 18

Fungal Infections Are Spreading and Climate Change Is to Blame

A world taken over by fungal infections, with no vaccine available: It sounds like the plot of post-apocalyptic show *The Last of Us*, but it could become our reality as climate change makes diseases caused by fungi, like valley fever, better at spreading.

Valley fever is usually only contracted in the southwestern U.S. states, with the majority of all U.S. cases occurring in Arizona and California, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

However, valley fever and other fungal infections are being found increasingly far outside of their usual ranges, and climate change might be to blame.

"Cases of valley fever have been rising, and there are regions of the U.S. that have not been considered endemic for the disease, such as eastern [Washington] state, that are now seeing locally acquired cases," Bridget Barker, a valley fever expert and associate professor at Northern Arizona University, told *Newsweek*.

Valley fever is caused by the *Coccidioides* fungus, which lives in dry soils. Like most fungi, it produces spores that become airborne, which can infect humans when we breathe it in.

Each year, around 80 people in California alone die from valley fever, with over 1,000 becoming hospitalised from the infection. Across the U.S. as a whole, around 200 people die from the fungus annually.

Symptoms of valley fever include a cough, fever, tiredness, headache, night sweats, muscle and joint aches, and upper body or leg rash, according to the CDC.

"Most people who inhale the spores never get sick, but a small number will get lung problems caused by the fungus growing in the lung," Drummond said. "Other people may get serious infection that spreads to other organs outside of the lung. Most people who get serious infection do so because their immune system is damaged in some way (e.g. by an inherited immune disorder or taking drugs that prevent the immune system from working properly)."

The disease becomes dangerous if the infection moves beyond the lungs, such as to the liver, spleen, skin, bone, or joints.

"The worst is dissemination to the brain, which requires lifelong antifungal treatment – and that has its own set of side effects," Barker said. "Disseminated disease to skin and bones/joints can be extremely painful causing a condition referred to in the old literature as "desert rheumatism" and can be misdiagnosed as bone cancer. Even the lung form can be misdiagnosed as lung cancer, because it creates nodules that can be seen on MRI/CT scans."

Cases of valley fever are increasing, and moving outside of its traditional range, with one study published in the journal *GeoHealth* predicting that the range of valley fever could spread east to the Great Plains and as far north as Canada before the end of the century, due to climate change.

"These fungi live in the soil of dry areas (e.g., deserts) and are found in parts of Central America, South America, and Southwestern U.S.," Antonis Rokas, a professor of biological sciences and biomedical informatics at Vanderbilt University, told *Newsweek*. "However, climate change modeling suggests that regions where the disease is endemic could increase by 50% during this century."

The changing climate is drying out huge portions of the U.S. southwest and beyond, making the land ideal for the growth of valley fever. The post-drought rainfall that will follow will also make for good conditions for the fungus.

"The fungus is adapted to hot and dry conditions, seems to positively respond to extended drought followed by heavy rain, which is the climate prediction for the western U.S. This is why we are concerned and think that the cases are increasing," Barker said.

The future of fungal infections like valley fever spreading more widely is highly concerning, as we are far less adept at treating and vaccinating against fungi than we are against bacteria or viruses.

"I think we should be worried about fungal infections generally, because we are much less equipped to deal with these infections than other types," Drummond said. "There are no fungal vaccines available, and antifungal drugs are more limited than antibiotics. We have also seen increasing rates of antifungal drug resistance in recent years. This means that fungal infections are hard to treat and valley fever is no exception. We desperately need more research into fungal infections to help us develop new and better treatments for these diseases."

Similar adaptations may occur in other species of fungal infections, which could also be catastrophic if that fungus is one that can infect humans and impact us to a large degree. In the HBO show *The Last of Us*, based on a video game of the same name, an ant-infecting, behavior-altering species of *Ophiocordyceps* adapted to live at human body temperatures, and ended up spreading rapidly through the human population.

"As the planet warms, this may mean that fungi are forced to adapt and become better equipped to grow in the hotter temperatures," Drummond said. "Climate change also means that more dramatic weather events can occur, like dust storms, which blow the fungus in the soil more often and greater distances, exposing more people and causing more infections."

(Источник: *Newsweek*, *Fungal Infections Are Spreading and Climate Change Is to Blame* BY JESS THOMSON ON 3/02/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/fungal-infection-valley-fever-spreading-further-climate-change-1778860> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 15.05.2024)

Text 19

Missing Radioactive Capsule Could Give a Human Cancer

A pea-sized capsule filled with radioactive caesium-137 that is lost in the Australian outback could be very dangerous if it isn't found, possibly giving nearby life cancer.

The tiny capsule was lost somewhere on an 870-mile stretch of road between mining company Rio Tinto's Gudai-Darri iron ore mine in the Pilbara region of Western Australia and Perth, a journey that a company vehicle made between January 12 and January 16. The capsule was only noticed missing on January 25.

If the capsule remains missing, it could pose dangers both by direct exposure to the gamma rays emitted by the radioactive material, as well as by contamination of the skin or ingestion of the material inside, if the container is ruptured, possibly leading to cancer.

"The dose from the gamma radiation coming out of it is between 1 and 2 mSv / hr [milli Sieverts per hour] if you stand about 1 meter away from it," Edward Obbard, a senior lecturer in nuclear engineering at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, told *Newsweek*.

"That is 1/20 of the annual allowable radiation dose for a radiation worker—so actually quite safe for any person who happens to walk by, or step over the source or even hang around for a while right next to it."

Over a long period of time, the capsule could cause cancer, but due to its likely location in the middle of nowhere, this is not too much of a risk, Obbard said. Australian health authorities have warned that standing within 3 feet of the capsule is the equivalent of receiving 10 chest X-rays in an hour.

"The risk of cancer from radiation is 5% per Sv. So if you (hypothetically!) camped right next to the source and stayed there, then every 20 hours, say every day, you would increase your risk of cancer by 1 in 1000. So after a couple of months doing this you would have a 1-in-10 chance you will get cancer. Probably too much to accept! But then who is going to do that?" Obbard said.

The half-life of the radioactive material inside the capsule, caesium-137, is around 30 years. This means that the level of radioactivity decreases by one half every 30 years, and therefore will only be half as dangerous once 30 years have passed.

"One concerning possibility is that somebody does find the source, but they do so in a couple of years from now, while it is still quite dangerous but everybody has forgotten the news and they don't recognise what it is," Obbard said.

If someone were to find it by chance and take it home, then they could be at increased risk.

"By far the most serious concern is contamination," Dale Bailey, a professor of medical imaging science in the faculty of medicine and health at the University of Sydney and Royal North

Shore Hospital, Sydney, said in a statement from the Australian Science Media Centre.

"The beta particles, in particular, will cause serious damage to any surface that they coat. There would be initial reddening of the skin or tissue and, in severe cases, ulceration and potentially death of the tissues ("necrosis"). If swallowed it would potentially cause bleeding in the gut and ulceration which can lead to significant complications."

Another bad outcome is the capsule getting crushed on the road and the radioactive caesium being released into the environment

"Clearly it's best if we can find the source and store it properly again," Obbard said. "But if it's never found, and it doesn't get broken somehow, then with a half-life of 30 years the Cs-137 inside will quietly decay away to Ba-137 which is not radioactive any more."

Mining company Rio Tinto, who the capsule belonged to, has apologized for losing the equipment. Around the size of a pea, the capsule –which is used in a radiation gauge at the mine to measure the density and flow of materials—could be anywhere on the route between the mine and Perth. Authorities have suggested that a bolt fitting shook loose on the journey, and the capsule fell out of the hole left by the bolt.

The 870 miles where the capsule could be – roughly equivalent to the distance between Washington D.C. and Orlando, Florida – are being searched using specialist radiation detection equipment that has been fitted to patrol vehicles. These vehicles will travel in both directions along the Great Northern Highway at speeds of 30 miles per hour. The painstaking search is expected to take five days.

"Finding this lost source will not be easy; given the large distance involved, it will be akin to finding a needle in a haystack. Radiation detectors on moving vehicles can be used to detect radiation above the natural levels but the relatively low amount of

radiation in the source means that they would have to 'sweep' the area relatively slowly," Bailey said.

There are some fears that the capsule may have moved out of the search zone, by being lodged in the tire of another car, or dispersed by birds or other animals.

"Anyone detecting radiation levels above the normal background should identify and seal off the potential site location with appropriate signage, maintain a large distance from the source and minimise the amount of time monitoring the radiation emitted and call the local EPA [Environmental Protection Agency]," Bailey said.

This is the second controversy associated with Rio Tinto in recent years: in 2020, Rio Tinto blasted land at Juukan Gorge in Western Australia to expand an iron ore mine, destroying 46,000-year-old sacred Aboriginal rock shelters in the process. Several of the company's top bosses stood down in the wake of the subsequent public outcry.

(Источник: *Newsweek*, *Missing Radioactive Capsule Could Give a Human Cancer* BY JESS THOMSON ON 31/01/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/radioactive-capsule-lost-australia-dangerous-cancer-1777756> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 15.05.2024)

Text 20

How the U.S. Invasion of Iraq Is Still Ruining the World 20 Years Later

The U.S.-led invasion of Iraq that commenced 20 years ago in March 2003 set in motion a series of events that today still resound across the Middle East and beyond, fueling violence and instability around the world some two decades later.

Less than a year and a half after the U.S. stormed Afghanistan to set the tone for the first of what would come to be referred to in the coming years as "forever wars," a term now used by both Democrats and Republicans alike, the seismic attack on Iraq marked a new chapter in the U.S. military's legacy abroad. Wildly popular at home at the time, the conflict and its handling have become a regular source of criticism from both sides of the aisle, along with the majority of U.S. citizens.

But far more potent are the ramifications of this intervention felt within Iraq, in the wider region, and in a growing list of nations, especially in Africa, now under attack by one of the most resilient, deadliest byproducts of the conflict: the Islamic State militant group, more commonly referred to as ISIS.

"The U.S. invasion and subsequent occupation is directly related to the rise of ISIS," Zaid al-Ali, a lawyer who previously served as a legal adviser to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq's (UNAMI) Office of Constitutional Support, told *Newsweek*.

The Fall of a Nation and the Rise of an Islamic State

With the 2003 dismantling of the Iraqi government and the capture of longtime President Saddam Hussein, who was subsequently executed in 2006, the U.S. military set out to pursue one of its most ambitious occupation and nation-building projects to date. Few today argue it was a successful endeavor.

"The U.S. established and encouraged a dysfunctional system of government," Ali said. "That system was fueled by corruption and allowed for political and geographic disputes to remain unresolved since 2003, which created the space for armed groups to operate virtually unopposed for years in many parts of the country."

Among these groups, one would stand out for its brutality and commitment to waging sectarian battles against the nation's Shiite Muslim majority and non-Sunni minorities: Al-Qaeda in Iraq. Originally called Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad, leader Abu Musab al-

Zarqawi pledged allegiance in 2004 to Al-Qaeda, the militant network that emerged out of the 1980s U.S.-backed anti-communist mujahideen campaign in Afghanistan before orchestrating the 9/11 attacks two decades later.

This group soon developed into a formidable force in war-torn Iraq that grew as U.S. troops fought both Sunni and Shiite insurgencies. Its rise would mark only the first chapter in the long saga of blowback tied to U.S. intervention in the region.

By 2010, as the U.S. had already begun to draw down from the conflict, Al-Qaeda in Iraq had rebranded itself as the Islamic State of Iraq, led by a then-lesser-known cleric named Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Baghdadi was a former detainee of the U.S. military's Camp Bucca, established as a model facility to mitigate the scandal of abuses surrounding Abu Ghraib prison, and he would go on to declare ISIS in 2013 as his jihadis expanded into Syria, where the U.S. was backing rebels fighting to overthrow another strongman, President Bashar al-Assad.

The rise of ISIS and Baghdadi's declaration of a global jihad led to yet another U.S. intervention that began in 2014, this time as part of a broader international coalition. And though ISIS' rapid takeover of large parts of Iraq and Syria would be reversed in the coming years, it remains active and continues to expand in other parts of the world, including a number of African countries, as well as in Afghanistan.

As such, Ali argued that "the war's legacy has been a disaster."

"Millions were displaced," he explained. "We aren't even sure how many people were killed. The terrorist groups that thrived in Iraq spread to other countries, including Syria, and have been devastating lives for decades now."

Sowing the Seeds of Terror

This sense of a legacy of disruption generated by the U.S. invasion of Iraq is widely shared, even among those who sought to aid in the effort to stabilize and support the crumbling Iraqi state.

Despite U.S. attempts to the contrary, the country continued to deteriorate into what quickly became a hotbed for some of the most radical forces to emerge in the 21st century.

"There would have been no Al-Qaeda in Iraq without the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the U.S. policies of de-Baathification and dissolving the Iraqi military," Emma Sky, the founding director of Yale University's International Leadership Center, who served as political adviser to the Commanding General of U.S. Forces in Iraq, told *Newsweek*.

The term de-Baathification refers to the purge of officials who were loyal to Hussein's ruling Baath Party that took place under U.S. military rule in Iraq. This process was carried out in tandem with the mass dismissal of Iraq's armed forces, which had once waged effective campaigns to defeat jihadis under Hussein, who, for all his widely reported human rights abuses, was a staunchly anti-Islamist leader.

By pursuing these policies, Sky said that the U.S. "unintentionally collapsed the state, unleashing a breakdown in social order as Iraqis took revenge on each other for decades of abuse, and caused Iraq's descent into civil war."

"Among the chaos," she added, "a new generation of jihadis were mobilized, flourished and attracted recruits."

And at that point the troubles were far from over. Controversy erupted in the wake of the elections held in 2010, when then-Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki retained power after fraught negotiations to prevent a new full-on conflict. His U.S.-backed rule, which was also seen by an already alienated minority Sunni population as being aligned with Iran, led to further crackdowns on Sunnis, pushing many of them to determine "that ISIS was the lesser of two evils," according to Sky.

She argued that the consequences of the U.S. invasion extended far beyond the immediate region.

"The Iraq War undermined the rules-based international order," Sky said, "and America's reputation as the standard bearer of democracy."

A Transcontinental Caliphate

The U.S. reputation was further tarnished and Islamists were further empowered by another Western intervention that took place as the U.S. was winding down its military presence in Iraq in 2011. In March of that year, NATO began a bombing campaign in support of insurgents seeking to oust longtime Libyan leader Muammar el-Qaddafi.

Just one day after Qaddafi was captured and executed by rebels in October, and in the wake of an unsuccessful push to greenlight intervention in Syria at the U.N., then-U.S. President Barack Obama announced the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq. But, as with the removal of Hussein, the initial elation in the wake of Qaddafi's downfall gave way to new crises as civil war emerged, leaving the country divided to this day between rival governments.

In the midst of these divisions, ISIS managed to expand its self-proclaimed caliphate across continents, once again finding fertile ground where an anti-Islamist authoritarian previously held power. With the green flags of Qaddafi's Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya fallen, jihadis flooded across the Sahara to other parts of Africa, including the Sahel and Lake Chad region, and their ideology traversed borders to the Congo, the Horn of Africa and even further south through the continent to Mozambique.

In 2015, while the group was already active in North Africa, ISIS recognized the Islamic State West Africa Province, followed by the Islamic State in Somalia. The Islamic State in the Greater Sahara was recognized by the jihadis the following year and the Islamic State Central Africa Province was announced in 2019, shortly after then-U.S. President Donald Trump declared ISIS to be "100 percent" defeated.

Today, many in Africa blame the West for bringing ISIS to their countries as a result of interventions in Iraq, Syria, and particularly in Libya.

"There is frustration among local elites about the spread of ISIS, particularly in the Sahel, since the conflict was initially fueled by the war in Libya," Jerome Drevon, senior analyst on jihad in modern conflict at the Crisis Group headquartered in Belgium, told *Newsweek*.

He noted, however, that "the conflicts that ISIS exploits in Africa preceded the group," to which a multitude of existing militant factions such as Boko Haram in Nigeria and the Allied Democratic Forces in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo went on to pledge allegiance. The group that rose out of the strife of the U.S. invasion of Iraq now issues reports of daily assaults on security forces, civilians – especially Christians – and rival groups across a number of African nations, with propaganda materials published regularly in multiple languages.

"Africa is where ISIS is most active right now, alongside Afghanistan," said Drevon, who previously served as an adviser for non-state armed groups to the International Committee of the Red Cross. "Most armed attacks are perpetrated by ISIS affiliates in the Sahel, Nigeria, DRC, and Mozambique. This is quite clear in terms of claims of responsibilities for armed attacks. The threat is particularly important in the Sahel, where ISIS fights local regimes and the regional al-Qaeda affiliate."

(Источник: *Newsweek*, *How the U.S. Invasion of Iraq Is Still Ruining the World 20 Years Later* BY TOM O'CONNOR ON 20/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/how-us-invasion-iraq-still-ruining-world-20-years-later-1788598> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 15.05.2024)

Text 21

Scientist on NASA's UAP Panel Shares Thoughts on Lake Huron UFO

In the wake of four mysterious objects being shot down over North America, a member of NASA's Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) panel – set up to study unexplained sightings in the sky – as weighed in on what these latest objects could be.

The last object, said to be octagonal in shape, was shot down over Lake Huron by U.S. military fighter jets on Sunday.

The first of the four objects, identified as a Chinese surveillance balloon, was shot down on February 4. But China has denied any involvement with the other objects, including one shot down over Deadhorse, Alaska, on February 10 and another over the Yukon in Canada the following day.

"The object recently shot down over Lake Huron was described by one of the pilots as octagonal and hovering at 40,000 feet with no obvious means of propulsion or lift," Joshua Semeter, a professor of electrical and computer engineering and director of the Center for Space Physics at Boston University, told *Newsweek*. "This account bears some resemblance to previous accounts by Navy pilots. I believe we will learn a lot if the vehicle can be recovered and examined."

UAPs, which used to be known as UFOs or unidentified flying objects, are aerial phenomena that cannot be immediately explained.

The U.S. government has not yet said what the mysterious objects are but it was quick to reassure the public that they are not of alien origin.

"I know there have been questions and concerns about this, but there is no ... indication of aliens or extraterrestrial activity with these recent takedowns," White House Press Secretary Karine Jean-Pierre told reporters on Monday.

Semeter is part of NASA's independent panel to study UAPs and analyze how data collected by civilians and a variety of other sources can be used to gain more insight into UAPs and what they are. The study began on October 24 last year, and results are due to be released in mid-2023.

Semeter himself researches interactions between Earth's ionosphere and the space environment, and develops optical and magnetic sensor technologies, which will give him good insight into detecting mysterious objects in our atmosphere.

Exactly what these objects are is still unknown.

Between March 2021 and January 2023, the U.S. government received over 350 new reports of UAPs. Only around half of this number could be explained, 163 of the objects being identified as "balloon or balloon-entities".

"The majority of UAPs can be accounted for as balloons, drones, or drifting aerial junk. In some cases, the visual impression is impacted by 'perspective bias,' where a slow nearby object looks like a large, rapid, distant object," Semeter said.

"That said, there is a small percentage of observations that remain unexplained. These cases generally involve an object that exhibits unusual flight characteristics – for instance, rapid acceleration, rapid velocity, or extreme maneuverability – characteristics that cannot readily be accounted for through known technologies."

U.S. Air Force General Glen VanHerck, head of North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and Northern Command, told Reuters that he would not rule out aliens or any other explanation. However, Semeter and other experts are convinced that the objects are not from anywhere else but Earth.

There have been countless sightings, dating back hundreds of years, of what today might be called UFOs. Many of these have been explained as strange but natural phenomena or hoaxes, but many remain unexplained. As long ago as in 218 B.C., Roman historian

Titus Livius or Livy recorded seeing "ships in the sky". One notable hoax occurred in 2009, where five red lights in the sky over Morristown, New Jersey turned out to be a hoax designed by two local men as a "social experiment".

Area 51, a top-secret U.S. military facility in the Nevada desert, has for decades been at the center of conspiracy theories involving extraterrestrials and UFOs.

"I think these encounters capture the imagination differently for different people," Semeter said of the most recent cohort of strange objects. "As a technologist, my speculation is that some form of advanced technology may be at play. But I remain confident that it is human technology. There are next-generation propulsion systems that could account for the unfamiliar flight characteristics observed."

"For me, the leap to speculations about aliens is a leap too far. But it is important to retain an open mind as we solve this mystery."

(Источник: *Newsweek, Scientist on NASA's UAP Panel Shares Thoughts on Lake Huron UFO BY JESS THOMSON ON 14/03/23* [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/ufo-shot-down-over-us-mystery-nasa-1781009> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 15.05.2024)

Text 22

Earth's Magnetic North Pole Follows 'Unusual' Path, Races Towards Siberia

The Earth's magnetic north pole is racing towards Siberia—and it is following an "unusual" and historically unprecedented path on its way.

Experts told *Newsweek* that the pole could reach the vast Russian region as soon as the middle of the century.

Having said that, the movement of the magnetic north pole is unpredictable and scientists cannot reliably forecast how it will

behave beyond a few years into the future. As a result, there is significant uncertainty as to how long it will take to reach Siberia and whether or not it will even get there at all.

The Earth's magnetic field is generated in our planet's liquid outer core, which begins just under 2,000 miles below the surface – roughly halfway to the center.

The field is created by the movement of molten metal – primarily iron – in the outer core, which produces electricity. This mechanism is referred to as the "geodynamo" because it operates in a similar manner to a bicycle dynamo lamp.

The magnetic field extends from the interior of the Earth out into space, and is bookended by poles on either side of the planet. But there are two different ways of defining the Earth's magnetic poles, which differ from the geographical poles.

The best-known are the dip poles—regions where the magnetic field points directly into the ground. The north and south dip poles do not necessarily have to be located on directly opposite sides of the Earth to each other—as is the case currently.

The other definition refers to what are known as the geomagnetic poles, which is what the "average" magnetic field looks like from space, Ciaran Beggan, a geophysicist with the British Geological Survey (BGS), told *Newsweek*.

Movement of the North Magnetic Pole

Since 2020, the north magnetic dip pole has moved at an average speed of around 43 kilometers (27 miles) per year, figures from the latest State of the Geomagnetic Field report, published in December 2022, show.

At present, the pole is located north of Arctic Canada and is traveling toward the northern coast of Siberia, having made its closest pass to the geographical pole on record in 2017.

If the northern dip pole were to continue in a straight line on a similar trajectory, it could take another 30-40 years roughly to reach Siberia, Beggan said. The coast of mainland Siberia lies anywhere

from roughly 750 miles to more than 1,000 miles away from the pole's current location, depending on which specific point you choose.

Arnaud Chulliat, a geophysicist affiliated with the University of Colorado Boulder and the NOAA's (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), told *Newsweek* the pole could even reach Siberia in as little as 25 years if it continues to drift in the same direction and at a roughly similar speed.

Meanwhile, Julien Aubert, a CNRS (the French National Centre for Scientific Research) senior researcher at the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, told *Newsweek* only that the northern dip pole could reach Siberia before the end of the century, if current trends continue.

Models discussed in a 2020 *Nature Geoscience* paper indicated that the north pole will continue along its path toward Siberia, traveling between 242 and 410 miles over the course of the 2020s.

But all the experts who spoke with *Newsweek* said we cannot reliably predict the movement of the magnetic poles beyond a few years, so it is entirely possible that the situation may change.

"The north pole might very well change course – and/or slow down or accelerate – at some point in the near future," Chulliat said.

Because of the large uncertainty of the variation, Earth scientists update the global magnetic field models every five years. The most recent version of what is known as the World Magnetic Model (WMM) – a joint project between the NCEI and BGS – was released in late 2019. Such models are crucial for navigation purposes, as well as other activities.

"We really cannot predict well how the field will change beyond ten years at present," Beggan said. "So I cannot say whether the dip pole will ever reach Siberia as it might stop and reverse in a decade's time."

Detailed magnetic measurements of the dip poles go all the way back to 1590. But the first direct observation of the north dip pole was not made until 1831.

Beyond the era of historical observations, scientists have to rely on reconstructions of the geomagnetic field based on a variety of proxy measurements – which get less reliable the further back in time you go. As a result, the picture before 1590 is somewhat fuzzy.

What is clear is that since 1831 the north dip pole has moved primarily in the same direction – approximately north-northeast – the available data indicates. (In October, 2017, it crossed the international date line, and thus is now moving southwards, albeit in the same direction.)

From around 1900 onwards, the change in location of the north magnetic pole has followed a particularly consistent path, apart from a slight diversion between the 1950s and 1970s.

"It has been unusual in the past 120 years that the north dip pole has traced a 'straight' line essentially from Canada toward the true north pole," Beggan said. "Prior to that it 'wandered' around Canada for hundreds of years from 1590."

And for the past 50 years or so – from the mid-1970s onwards – it has been following a "remarkably linear path that is unprecedented in the recent historical record," the authors of the 2020 *Nature Geoscience* study wrote.

The speed at which the north dip pole moved increased significantly over the course of the 1990s and 2000s. Since then, it has been moving "very fast," Beggan said – much faster than in the previous few hundred years.

In this period, the speed rose from its historic level of around 15 kilometers (9 miles) per year, to around 50-60 kilometers (31-37 miles) per year, although there has been a slight decrease in the past five years or so. Nevertheless, the current speed of 43 kilometers (27 miles) per year, on average, is still significantly faster than in the period prior to the 1990s.

"The acceleration in the 1990s was unusual compared to how the pole moved in the past 400 years or so," Chulliat said. "However, the accuracy of the models decreases sharply before the 19th century, so it is difficult to say exactly how unusual that is. Also, 400 years is a short time interval compared to the typical time scales of the geomagnetic main field variations, which are counted in thousands of years."

Looking back further in time – more than 10,000 years, for example – there is some evidence to indicate that such rapid changes in the speed of the pole, as has occurred in recent decades, are not uncommon, Beggan said.

"Magnetic field records in rocks – for example, volcanic eruptions freeze in the field as they cool – or from historic artifacts show there are periods where similar rapid change has happened," he said.

Why Do the Magnetic Poles Move?

Unlike the significant drift of the north dip pole, the geomagnetic poles, which are symmetric and situated on opposite sides of the Earth, have only moved slightly in the past 125 years – just over 150 miles. The south dip pole, currently located off Antarctica, is relatively stable, having moved only around 3 miles per year in the past few decades.

But why do the Earth's magnetic poles move around at all rather than being fixed in place? The reason lies in the movements of the fluid in the Earth's core, which causes variations in the intensity and direction of the magnetic field.

"The location and motion of the magnetic poles reflect those of the largest swirling jets and gyres present in the core," Aubert said.

The motion in the Earth's liquid core is not constant across the whole layer as you might expect. In some places, the flow of material is faster while in others it is almost stagnant, which has an influence on the movements of the poles.

"The liquid flowing along the (surface of the) outer core under Alaska is moving very quickly. Under parts of the central Pacific Ocean it is hardly moving at all," Beggan said.

In the north polar region, one of the reasons that the dip pole is moving so quickly, Beggan said, is that the magnetic field itself is strengthening under Siberia while weakening under Canada, which has the net effect of pulling the dip pole towards Siberia.

"Again the reason for this is to do with flow in the outer core," Beggan said.

When Was the North Magnetic Pole Last Over Siberia?

Given the poor quality of data available for the era prior to historical observations, scientists cannot know for sure when the north magnetic pole was last located over Siberia, and it is possible that it may never have reached this point before.

But some reconstructions indicate that it may have been located very close to the northern edge of Siberia between 2,000 and 1,000 years ago, Monika Korte with the GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences told *Newsweek*.

Korte – who is an author of a 2008 *Earth, Planets and Space* study that reconstructed pole movements over the past 7,000 years – said, in her view, it seems "quite likely" that the north magnetic pole will not actually reach the Siberian mainland, despite current trends.

(Источник: Newsweek, Earth's Magnetic North Pole Follows 'Unusual' Path, Races Towards Siberia BY ARISTOS GEORGIU ON 23/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/earth-magnetic-north-pole-follows-unusual-path-races-towards-siberia-1789823> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 17.05.2024)

Text 23

The Seven Events That Caused the Start of World War One

World War One Causes

A lot of people have found World War One to be a little bit confusing sometimes. And the reason is the world was very different leading up to World War One than it is today. The world in which we live nowadays was made by World War One and then World War Two.

World War One started in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. It is also known as Great War. There is a list of events that caused the beginning of World War One.

1.Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The primary cause of World War 1 was the death of Archduke Franz of Austria.

The first attempt of a Serbian-patriot terrorist group, the Black Hand failed to kill Archduke. Serbian patriot Gavrilo Princip murdered him and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia part of Austria-Hungary.

Due to this murder, Austria-Hungary declared battle on Serbia. Russia entered this fight due to its coalition with Serbia, Germany, declared war on Russia due its alliance with Austria-Hungary. Due to these alliances, the war expanded involved in common defense federations.

2.Common Defense Alliances

Nations all through Europe made joint security policies that would grab them into a war.

This alliance meant that if one state attacked, the other coalition countries protect them. The coalition between these countries existed before World War One;

- Germany and Austria-Hungary

- Japan and Britain
- Russia and Serbia
- France and Russia
- Britain and France and Belgium

After the assassination of Archduke, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia entered the war to protect Serbia. Germany arrived to protect Austria Hungary, France entered into war against Germany to defend Russia. Belgium and Britain entered the war to maintain their alliance with France. Later, Italy, Japan, and United States entered into war to protect their partners.

3.Economic Interests

Since World War One, Africa and Asia were the conflicts between the European countries. Because of the raw material present in these countries.

This increasing fascination with greater monarchies pushed the world into World War One. These economic interests were also the reasons for the United States to enter World War One.

American businessmen were very enthusiastic about the victory. They supported the movement, which campaigned for the intervention of US forces in World War One.

4.Millenarianism

It is a belief of religious, social, and political activity from which a change occurs.

The spirit of Germans was very high in 1914 for participation in World War One. This millenarianism provided a strategy to the German government to role itself to achieve more when united. But Germany was not prepared for a long war, which discouraged the German people.

In the United States, millenarianism prompted President Woodrow Wilson (D-New Jersey) to think he had a holy duty to impose American style democracy on the entire world. Wilson believed World War One could lead to a new democratic age.

5. Aggressive Military Strategy

Field Marshal Alfred Von Schlieffen from Germany was the mastermind of this aggressive military plan.

Germany fought on two fronts, engaging France through Belgium in the west and facing Russia in the east. German forces entered Belgium on 4th August 1914.

Germany attacked the secure city of Liege with powerful weapons and heavy bombing to conquer the city. Germans blamed for provoking civilian resistance.

6. Nationalism

Nationalism plays a vital role at the beginning of World War One. Two events of Serbian nationalism were instantly associated with the opening of World War One.

Slavic Serbians wanted freedom from Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire. To create a united Serbian nation, they made an effort to attain control of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbian nationalism increased with the downfall of the Ottoman Empire. The Killing of the Archduke of Austria by a Bosnian was another cause that induces World War One.

7. German Leader Kaiser Wilhelm II

Austria-Hungary waited for the announcement of war by its leaders, but their leaders wanted the confirmation of German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II because Russia favored Serbia.

They stressed about the Russian interference would affect Russia's partners, Great Britain and France. Kaiser Wilhelm confidentially promised to support Austria-Hungary in the case of War.

Due to the support of the German leader Austria-Hungary sent demands to Serbia in such a brutal way, which was not possible to approve by the Austria-Hungary government. They ordered their force to be prepared and requested Russia for assistance. Austria-Hungary announced war on Serbia on 28th July, and the peace between the European countries rapidly distorted. World War One

started within a week between Belgium, Great Britain, Serbia, and France against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

After realizing the causes of World War One, historians can formulate a quick understanding of how and why this horrible war started. These above events were the causes of World War One. The major problems were the assassination of Archduke of Austria and the aggressive military strategy.

(Источник: *History Learning Site, The Seven Events That Caused the Start of World War One* ON 31/03/15 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-one/causes-of-world-war-one/causes-of-world-war-one> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 24

The problems stack up

The decision to go ahead with Heathrow's fifth terminal won't solve the problem of congestion in Britain's skies. Reform of the nonsensical way the aviation business is run would help

AVIATION is the graveyard of Whitehall policymaking. For 40 years, successive governments have dodged awkward decisions as airports serving London have become increasingly overloaded. Pressures on Heathrow and Gatwick, already grossly congested, are forecast to get much worse as demand for air travel grows.

A decision on where to site a new runway in the south-east is pressing. More people want to fly, but no one wants an airport anywhere near them. Public concern over noise, traffic, safety and pollution is growing – hardly surprising when two human bodies and quantities of frozen human excrement have fallen from planes coming in to land at Heathrow in the past five years.

This government is no keener to address these issues than its predecessors were. But on December 12th, it will cautiously stick up a small finger with a consultative document on "The Future of Aviation". The publication of this green paper, unusually late in a parliament, has been timed to leave politically sensitive decisions until after an election.

Judgment on the inquiry into the fifth terminal at London's Heathrow airport, whose report will be handed to ministers in the next few days, will similarly be delayed. Late next year, there will be a white paper setting out the government's policies on aviation. In the meantime, the consultative document poses more questions than it answers. But it does at least set out the issues that will have to be addressed.

The key problem is capacity. Over the past 20 years the number of passengers handled by British airports has trebled. Freight movements have doubled. The green paper predicts that if demand is unrestrained, it will double again by 2015. Where will these planes land? The pressure is particularly acute in the south-east. London's five airports at Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton and London City have only six runways between them. Compare that with Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport, which has three runways and a fourth under construction, and with Amsterdam's Schiphol, which has four runways and a fifth due to open in 2003.

Between 1995 and 1998, passenger traffic at London area airports increased at an annual rate of more than 7%, according to the British Air Transport Association. BATA says that the number of passengers who want to land at Heathrow and Gatwick but are prevented by the shortage of landing slots is already 10m. It predicts that this frustrated demand will grow to 18m by 2015 and nearly 100m by 2030.

Pressure on other London airports is also growing rapidly. The growth of budget operators such as EasyJet, Go, Ryanair and Virgin Express has caused budget passenger numbers to grow 50% a year

over the past three years. A report published earlier this year by the London Chamber of Commerce predicts that current runway capacity at all London airports will be exhausted within the next ten years.

The capacity problem can be solved only by a new airport to serve the south-east. Possible sites such as Maplin Sands, Cublington, Yardley Close and Northolt have long been buried under a pile of Whitehall reports. It took three decades of argument and public inquiries before a single runway at Stansted got the go-ahead. This is one decision which ministers hate to think about, let alone make. But, unless they do, the capacity constraints, already serious, will become much worse.

The easiest short-term option is almost certainly a new runway at Stansted. That has a number of advantages for ministers, not least that there are few Labour marginal seats anywhere near. But an enlarged Stansted would need better transport links to central London for it to be a viable alternative to Heathrow and Gatwick.

Even a new runway will not remove capacity constraints in the south-east. Air space, like road space, is finite. The minister for aviation, Chris Mullin, noted earlier this year that the demand for air travel would have to be managed in the interests not just of the passengers but also of the environment. “ ‘Predict and provide’ did not work for roads. It did not work for housing, and it will not work for aviation,” he said.

The industry will have to start managing demand more sensibly than it has in the past. For a start, it should reform the nonsensical pricing system that currently makes one of the most congested airports in the world one of the cheapest to land at. At present, the way Heathrow calculates its landing charges takes into account the profits earned from all the airport's businesses, including retailing. This “single till” regime could, if the shops are doing well enough, result in planes being actually paid to land at Heathrow.

Reform of aircraft take-off and landing rights, known as slots, is also long overdue. Airport congestion has multiplied the value of

these rights, so that they have become currency in the aviation business. Until now, slots have been jealously held by incumbents on a historic basis. Their scarcity value has allowed privileged airlines such as British Airways to make huge sums out of them: surplus slots are traded behind the scenes for hundreds of millions of pounds.

National airlines do very well out of the system. Passengers, taxpayers and governments do not. The government's consultation document rightly suggests that, to make better use of airport capacity, a proper market should be created and available slots should be auctioned. And what of the issue of who should benefit from this reform? On that central, sensitive matter, the government has not divulged its views.

(Источник: The Economist, *The problems stack up* ON 09/12/2000 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.economist.com/britain/2000/12/07/the-problems-stack-up> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 25

Turkey has a newly confrontational foreign policy

The country has turned into an awkward ally for the West.

Turkey will strive for peace and durable stability in the region alongside the US, her strategic partner and ally for more than half a century,” a Turkish leader once wrote in an American newspaper. “We are determined to maintain our close co-operation with the US.” Those words seem from another era. They are, though not such a distant one. The year was 2003, Turkey’s parliament had rejected an American request to use the country as a launch pad for its invasion of Iraq, and the writer, keen to reassure his NATO ally, was the new prime minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

Turkey's president strikes a different tone when he speaks of America and the West today. Mr Erdogan accuses America of supporting terrorism by arming the PKK, which Turkey considers its mortal enemy. Some of his associates suspect America of having a hand in the coup attempt of 2016. Similar recriminations are levelled at the EU, which Mr Erdogan says was never sincere about Turkey's membership aspirations, has become a haven for terrorists and is envious of Turkey's progress.

Policy wonks and diplomats accuse Turkey of abandoning the West. Turkish officials claim they are the ones being abandoned. Turkey no longer sees itself as on Europe's periphery, or as part of a single zone of influence, but as a country with its own centre of gravity. Membership of NATO gives it the best insurance policy around. NATO cannot afford to lose Turkey either. But there is a sense in Ankara that the "new Turkey" is strong enough to ignore or test such old alliances, sometimes to breaking-point, to forge new ones and to act autonomously. "Turkey is trying to conduct a 360° foreign policy," says Ibrahim Kalin, a presidential adviser. "And we don't want to favour any particular issue or actor or region or country over others."

Mr Erdogan is even more uncompromising over national security. "We do not need to ask permission from anyone," he said in November, warning of a new offensive in Syria, "and we will not be held accountable to anyone." Foreign policy in Turkey, once the purview of generals and professional diplomats, has become a domestic issue and part of identity politics. Bashing the West goes down well with religious voters, nationalists and even many leftists. So does the idea that Turkey is destined to be a world power. Look at the inroads Turkey has made in Africa and Central Asia over the past decade, the popularity of its soap operas, the success of Turkish Airlines and the number of countries queuing up to buy Turkish drones, and you might think it is one already.

Many in Mr Erdogan's inner circle celebrate the idea that the West is in decline and a new international order is taking shape. This conviction has become one of the pillars of Turkey's new foreign policy, says Galip Dalay of Chatham House, a think-tank. A case in point is Turkey's ongoing romance with Russia. Modern Turkey's pursuit of good relations with Russia is nothing new. Ataturk reached out to the Bolsheviks for help in his war against Greece. They gave him weapons, money and military advisers. Even during the cold war, governments in Ankara co-operated with the Soviet Union; Russian engineers built some of Turkey's biggest industrial plants. But the relationship under AK is stronger than at any point since the foundation of the republic.

Turkey depends on Russia for billions of dollars in tourism revenue, and more than 40% of its gas imports. The two regional powers have locked horns in the Caucasus and Libya. But for Turkey, it is in Syria that relations with Russia matter most. The buffer zones Turkey has created in Syria's north would not have been possible without Russian approval. Although weakened by its war in Ukraine, Russia can still cause havoc for Turkey in Syria. A regime offensive against Idlib, backed by Moscow, could send hundreds of thousands of new refugees to Turkey's borders.

Hopes that war in Ukraine would prompt Turkey to distance itself from Russia have proved misplaced. The relationship has survived bigger tests. One was the assassination of the Russian ambassador to Turkey in 2016, which both countries called a provocation. Another came in early 2020, when a Russian airstrike in Idlib killed 34 Turkish soldiers. Turkey struck back, but only against Syrian forces, and never blamed Russia. "Syria is much more central to Turkish security," says Dimitar Bechev, a visiting scholar at Carnegie Europe. "Once Russia inserted itself there, the stakes for Turkey were much higher than anything happening in Ukraine."

Officials in Ankara say good relations with Russia allow Turkey to act as a mediator in Ukraine. Mr Erdogan has done a good

job getting Russia to ease its naval blockade of Ukraine, allowing the resumption of grain exports by sea and negotiating prisoner swaps. But mediation has offered Turkey a cover for business dealings and for refusing to align with Western sanctions. In Ukraine Mr Erdogan takes credit for giving a besieged country the drones that helped save Kyiv and for closing access to the Black Sea for Russian warships. In Brussels and Washington he expects praise for his efforts. Yet in Moscow he reaps the rewards of acting as Vladimir Putin's friend, and at home he takes credit for Turkey's thriving business with Russia. Exports to Russia hit \$7.6bn last year, up by 45% on 2021.

Western leaders have come to terms with Turkey's refusal to take sides over Ukraine. A wider concern is that its view of Russia does not appear to have changed during the war. For many in Europe, the invasion was a wake-up call. Not in Turkey. "We do not see Russia as a threat," Mr Kalin says. "The fact that we are a NATO member, that we are part of the Western alliance doesn't prevent us from having a good relationship." Perhaps with the exception of Viktor Orban of Hungary, nobody else in NATO agrees.

A fickle ally

Turkey is important to NATO. Turkish soldiers have joined missions in Afghanistan, the Baltics, Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia. In 1950, two years before it joined the alliance, Turkey sent 15,000 troops to fight alongside American soldiers in Korea. But the country is often now a spoiler. It is threatening to block NATO accession for Finland and Sweden. Mr Erdogan wants to strong-arm both countries into deporting PKK suspects and Gulenists. Turkey may also hope its veto threat can extract concessions from America's Congress, whose members have threatened to block the sale of new f-16 fighter jets. America has banned Turkey from buying f-35 stealth bombers, after Mr Erdogan went ahead with the purchase of an s-400 air-defence system from Russia.

Turkey also threatens to attack a fellow nato member. A dispute over maritime rights with Greece, more suited to lawyers and bureaucrats, has drawn in politicians and generals. “We may suddenly come one night,” Mr Erdogan warned last October, suggesting a Turkish operation against one of the Greek islands that hug Turkey’s southern and western coast. He has even hinted that Turkey is capable of striking Athens with ballistic missiles.

From the war in Ukraine to those in Syria and in Nagorno-Karabakh, to relations with China, to sanctions against Iran, to press freedoms, human rights and terrorism, the list of issues where Turkey and its Western allies no longer see eye to eye is long. The institutional links, including membership in NATO and the Council of Europe, and the customs union with the EU, are intact. But in policies, a decoupling is under way. In 2008 Turkey aligned itself with 88% of the EU’s foreign-policy decisions and declarations. By 2016 that share had fallen by half to 44%. Last year it was only 7%.

Neither America nor the EU has come up with a persuasive strategy for their engagement with Turkey. Under Joe Biden, America has taken an ad hoc approach, stepping in only when Turkey and Greece risk coming to blows, or when Mr Erdogan prepares a new offensive in Syria. Mr Biden has been frosty towards Turkey’s leader, seemingly waiting until the summer election to work out how best to deal with him or his successor. “The view of the White House,” says Soner Cagaptay, of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, “is that when you engage with Erdogan you end up with drama.”

The EU’s relations with Turkey have been in limbo for several years. Turkey’s accession talks with the eu were dying on the vine almost as soon as they started in 2005. German and French leaders, who were once merely lukewarm to the idea of Turkish membership, now seem to be openly hostile to it. The EU’s decision to admit a divided Cyprus in 2004 and the breakdown of peace talks between the internationally recognised Greek-Cypriot government in the

south and the Turkish-occupied north have made matters worse. Mr Erdogan, who once backed the island's unification, now favours partition. Many Cypriots fear Turkey may end up annexing the north.

Talks on reform of the customs union with the EU have stalled. An upgrade to extend it to agriculture, procurement and services could boost Turkey's GDP by as much as 1.8%. But Turkey's descent into autocracy and the deadlock over Cyprus make EU politicians reluctant to agree. The relationship centres instead on a deal under which the EU has paid Turkey \$6bn to keep refugees and migrants on its side of the Aegean Sea. The EU and Turkey are keeping the membership talks on life support at best. The relationship needs an alternative track. "We have no strategic vision towards Turkey," despairs a European diplomat.

The marriage between Turkey and the West is increasingly unhappy. But it will surely endure. The champions of the "new Turkey's" eastern pivot might have a destination in mind, but also no means to get there. Turkey's business and trade links with China and Russia pale in comparison with those with Europe. The EU is Turkey's main trade partner and source of foreign investment, just as America is Turkey's biggest supplier of weapons. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the loose group of Asian countries headed by China, India and Russia which Mr Erdogan plans to join, might be a nice venue in which to rub shoulders with Mr Putin and discuss Western decline. But it is a poor alternative to improved relations with the West.

(Источник: The Economist, *Turkey has a newly confrontational foreign policy* ON 16/01/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.economist.com/special-report/2023/01/16/turkey-has-a-newly-confrontational-foreign-policy> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 26

Treasured Island

A bridge joins the Ilha de Mozambique to the mainland. There's only room for one vehicle in either direction so we are waiting our turn. As we wait, I find myself crossing into the past and to thoughts of my mother, Ruth First.

In June 1982 Ruth was working at the university in Maputo, having been exiled from South Africa for her activism against apartheid. While travelling in the north of Mozambique to research the cotton industry, she took a few days off to visit the Ilha with her friend Moira Forjaz, a photographer. It was Ruth's last holiday in Mozambique. She came soon after to visit my sisters and me in London and her descriptions of this magic island lodged images in my mind that were reinforced by a series of black-and-white photographs that Moira took. Two months later Ruth was killed by a letter bomb sent to her by the South African police.

Now, nearly four decades after her death, I am sitting beside Moira, waiting to get to the Ilha which Moira has made her home. A lorry passes and heads into the mainland. It's our turn. Deep breath. We trundle across the bridge.

As small as it is – only 3km long and 500 metres wide – the Ilha has two distinct halves. We get to the first, Macuti Town, as soon as we cross the bridge. Its name comes from the palm fronds that were once used everywhere as roofing for the mud houses, though these days increasingly mud is replaced by brick and palm by tin sheets topped with rusting satellite dishes. We pass a thick banyan tree with low-hanging brown fronds; a small girl, about to use the fronds as a swing, catches my eye and jumps away. The adults are trying to stop them, Moira tells me, to save the tree. As we drive slowly I can see the helter-skelter of low dwellings, one leaning

against the other, each row divided by dusty paths strung across with washing.

Our driver wants to show off his precious island. We pass the central market where you can buy biros and exercise books, dried mango, coconuts, pumpkins, chillies and *musiro*, a fat white tuber which many women use to decorate their faces after drying it in the sun.

The island appears much as it was when Ruth visited 37 years ago. In South Africa Ruth had repeatedly been held in solitary detention without trial under the notorious 90-Day Act; she was released, but banned from pursuing her career as a journalist. After Ruth and my father, Joe Slovo, were forced to leave South Africa in 1964 we settled in London. But Ruth yearned to return to Africa. When the newly independent Mozambique offered her a job, she went. In Mozambique's ambitions to build a more equal society she saw hope for South Africa too.

“Stone Town,” Moira says, and I pull myself into the present. Stone Town is in the Ilha's northern half, which is where people with money live and where the boutique hotels are – it is marketed as an island paradise. The faded buildings of stone and lime were constructed after explorer Vasco da Gama chased away the sultans of Zanzibar and claimed the island for Portugal in 1507. With the help of kidnapped pilots and Swahili boats da Gama succeeded in sailing to India, establishing Portugal's maritime dominance and laying the base for an empire that lasted almost 500 years. Today da Gama's monumental, blackened statue (he looks like a man who expects the world to obey him) still stands by the island's museum looking out to sea.

The Ilha gets its name from a previous Arab ruler, Mussa Bin Bique – or Mussa, son of Bique – a name later annexed by the Portuguese to include the mainland. It was the seat of Portugal's colonial government until 1898. Stone Town's grand buildings housed the island's new masters. The stone to make them was taken

from Macuti, leaving a great hole into which the non-Portuguese population settled to service the new rulers. The Ilha became a flourishing slave port: a memorial garden now stands where slaves were once washed in a huge, water-filled stone sink before being transported to the Americas and West Indies.

When I visited the island 15 years ago I found a town devastated by Mozambique's post-independence civil war. Refugees from the mainland had used wooden beams and floors from the old houses as cooking fuel or props for makeshift dwellings. Where once the Portuguese had dug the ground from one side of the island to construct the walls on the other, a new generation of Mozambicans had eviscerated the guts of the imperial residences. Many structures collapsed, turning Stone Town into a giant ruin; the dusty roads exacerbated the air of debilitation. It fitted my mood then: I had lost my mother in this country, and this island seemed to have lost its soul.

Now I was back. Before arriving I was worried that my earlier disappointment would be reinforced. I had planned the trip before March, when Cyclone Idai destroyed the city of Beira and its surrounds, 1,000km to the south (Cyclone Kenneth, the strongest tropical cyclone ever to hit Mozambique, would make landfall just a month later). The dead are still being counted. With the present so pressing, it felt wrong to be thinking of a journey into my past.

Moira met me in Nampula and together we drove east for three hours. The destruction of the cyclone seemed increasingly distant as jagged, granite outcrops gave way to the lush greens of the semi-tropical bush, teeming with mango and cashew trees. There were towns with low-slung brick buildings, and mud-and-palm houses in family clusters. From out of an apparently empty countryside groups of children in starched school uniforms and women in bright cloth *capulanas*, a form of sarong, would emerge. Many walked barefoot over the scorching ground with sacks and basins on their heads. We bought cashews from young men whose fingers were

blackened by the fire they used to cleave the seeds from their shells and passed others holding live chickens by their feet and waving them like flags. In rural Mozambique the land is so fertile that people do not starve, but there is little employment. I thought about my mother's work, trying to train students so that they could reduce their country's economic dependence on neighbouring South Africa. The civil war, which increased in ferocity after her death, leached away much of that hope.

Not, however, on the Ilha. The island was established as a unesco World Heritage Site in 1991, and with that came an injection of cash and care. Stone Town's roads are newly cobbled. Some previous elegance has been restored: buildings have freshly plastered façades and ornate wooden doors. But many are crumbling inside; a combination of lime and sand seeps through the fresh plaster, one earth colour bleeding into the next. Neem trees with their spiky leaves and bulbous bark grow crooked from pavements that are in better shape than the mess of Maputo's fractured sidewalks. Yet the calm that my mother spoke of is here, in a night-time stroll where falling stars streak through the southern sky.

I sit on the deck of my hotel looking out to sea. To one side the mangroves are almost overwhelmed by salt water at high tide, blurring land and sea. Fishermen in wooden canoes and dhows pass by with billowing sails of beige and cream. I take a dhow to some nearby islands to snorkel in the turquoise-and-green waters of the Indian Ocean. I eat a barbecue lunch on the beach and then walk through the mangrove of Cabaceira island past ancient lime kilns. Back on the Ilha I sit with Moira at the end of the *pontão*, where once my mother had also sat, and watch the sun dip, listening to the sea breeze and creaking of sails. Today a vast underwater archaeology project, partly funded by the Smithsonian, is unearthing treasure from sunken galleons. At low tide, women pick through the shoreline looking for gold and old beads that the sea may throw up.

But I am thinking of a different journey – that of Mozambique. Portugal ruled Mozambique until 1975 when soldiers from the Portuguese army began to defect to the Mozambican side. When Mozambique gained its independence, the Frelimo party, which had been fighting a long guerrilla war, came to power. Samora Machel, its leader, became independent Mozambique's first president until he died in a plane crash in 1986 – the cause has never been explained.

Machel's Mozambique is the one my mother loved. She hoped that this would be a model for a new Africa. On a trip to visit her in the early 1980s, I laughed when the waiters at Maputo's elegant Polana Hotel demanded that we call them *camarada* (comrade). But I admired the idealism and optimism of a nation whose watchwords were equality and peace.

Almost 45 years after independence – and following the end of the 15-year civil war in 1992 – the Frelimo party is still in power: its fluttering red flags line the road that leads to the Ilha. Though the slogans and rhetoric remain, reality has changed. I see this in the way children in Macuti point to the colour of my skin: in the old days it would have been anathema to draw attention to race, but now picking out *brancos* is a normal childhood game. Rapid economic growth has slowed and corruption is widespread, including in government. The benefits of vast natural gas reserves farther north have not been felt widely. Poverty is everywhere. In the words of Ali Mussage, an Ilha resident who is 89: “Samora said: let's end slavery, let's learn to read and write. Today, slavery has ended, there are lots of opportunities to study, but I live in misery.”

I walk through the island in the sub-tropical heat (when the temperature drops below 32°C women reach for shawls) and think about how disappointed my mother would have been to see such limited progress. And yet, and yet. I sit outside a café, next to my mother's dear friend, both of us eating pizza fresh from wood-fired ovens, as bats with giant wings swoop through the gathering dark. Our talk turns to the floods in Beira, not just the tragedy but the

courage of ordinary Mozambicans – like those who paddled makeshift canoes to rescue their fellows, and workers in a crocodile farm who, instead of running from the cyclone, stayed to stop the walls breaching and to prevent the release of thousands of crocodiles into the surrounding area. Heroism in adversity. That, too, is Mozambique.

A power outage switches off the lights. As we use the stars to pick our way to my hotel, small shadows slip out from the houses. They are children, and they have come to do what they always do when the lights go out: they have come to sing. And sing they do, driving out the darkness.

(Источник: The Economist, Treasured Island BY GILLIAN SLOVO ON 26/04/19 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.economist.com/1843/2019/04/26/treasured-island> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 27

Where did covid-19 come from?

There are two opposing theories: zoonosis, and a leak from a lab.

In the three years since the covid-19 pandemic began, one of the most persistent questions has been how the virus that caused it – SARS-CoV2 – first jumped from animals to humans. SARS-CoV2 is one of a group of viruses, known as coronaviruses, commonly found in bats. But bats are rarely found in Wuhan, the Chinese city in which the virus emerged in December 2019. So how did humans come to be infected? Two theories have emerged: the “zoonotic” hypothesis, whose proponents argue that the virus jumped from animals to humans at a market in Wuhan; and the “lab leak” theory,

according to which the virus escaped from a laboratory in the city. Which is right?

The initial focal point of the covid outbreak in Wuhan appears to have been the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market. At first it seemed likely that the virus had been transmitted from bats to humans via an “intermediate” animal that was infected outside the city and then sold at the market. This was how SARS first emerged 20 years ago. In 2021 researchers confirmed that live animals, as well as fish and meat, had been sold at the market in November 2019, when the first infections may have occurred. On March 20th a new report by an international group of scientists based on analysis of the genetic sequences of samples taken from the market in January 2020 by Chinese researchers confirmed the presence of animals such as raccoon dogs, weasels, foxes, hedgehogs, porcupines and bamboo rats. The raccoon dog, which can carry and transmit this virus, is of particular note. But there is no way of proving from the available data that these animals transmitted SARS-CoV2 to humans.

In the months after the outbreak a second theory emerged. Scientists at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, a global centre for coronavirus research, were working on the genetic engineering of these viruses. Some observers thought that workers handling infected research animals could have provided the virus with passage to the outside world. The Chinese government has denied that the virus came from one of the country’s laboratories.

China’s reluctance to divulge information has complicated the understanding of exactly what happened in the early days of the covid outbreak. The genetic sequences used in the recent report on animals at the market were placed on a public database only temporarily. (They may be re-released when a revised version of the paper is published.) An early pre-print suggested that the virus may have already reached humans and that the market accelerated its spread, rather than being the site of the initial infection.

Despite the new data, in a briefing on March 17th the World Health Organisation (who) said that both the zoonosis and lab-leak theories remained on the table. Maria Van Kerkhove, a who epidemiologist, did say that the data was an “additional clue” in the search for an intermediate host.

Not everyone is convinced. The fbi concluded some time ago that the pandemic was probably the result of a lab leak, saying it had “moderate confidence” in that assessment. In February America’s Department of Energy which has expertise on biological threats came to the same conclusion with “low confidence”. Other American agencies favour the zoonosis theory, or have been unable to decide. They may have access to information that scientists have not seen, but that imbalance should soon be addressed. On March 20th President Joe Biden signed a bill to declassify information on the origins of covid-19 held by intelligence agencies.

The need to identify the origin of the virus goes beyond the imperative to understand what caused the deaths of an estimated 20m people. If covid emerged from a laboratory, that would raise questions about the safety of its research practices. But if the virus was a zoonotic spillover in a market, scientists will need a better understanding of where and how these viruses emerge. That is precisely the sort of research that those labs in Wuhan conduct.

(Источник: The Economist, *Where did covid-19 come from?*
ON 23/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа:
<https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2023/03/23/where-did-covid-19-come-from> – Загл. с
экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 28

Are computer viruses the future of war? A provocative new movie makes the case.

What does war look like when the weapons are invisible?

So goes this era's unofficial-official cyberwar, in which lines of code are the new Kalashnikovs, holding enough power to cripple infrastructure, and even kill.

At least that's what Alex Gibney claims in his new film, "Zero Days."

The Oscar-winning director's chilling documentary looks at the global threat posed by computer viruses and other kinds of malware. Through interviews with government sources, security experts and David Sanger, the New York Times reporter who broke the story, "Zero Days" tells of a joint U.S.-Israeli mission to cripple Iran's nuclear program. And it makes an argument for the potential for computer hackers to transform warfare as we know it.

"They can undo all the complex actions we've come to depend on in modern life," said Gibney in an interview. "If the power goes off or the water is no longer properly filtered for weeks or months, that's a huge problem. And people will die."

The New York Times covered the Iran hack – eventually known as Stuxnet – on its front page. "60 Minutes" ran a segment in 2012. But unless you're deep in the intelligence or hacker worlds, chances are you don't have a clue about its scale or its implications.

Gibney posits that the United States and Israel used infected flash drives to infiltrate Iran's uranium-processing facilities. The plan worked, at first. Centrifuges started exploding, and Iran had no idea it was being hacked. But according to Gibney's film, Israel became overzealous, introducing an even more aggressive form of the virus. And that's when it spread to computers around the world.

In 2010, a security contractor in Belarus noticed the virus, posted it to a forum, and soon everyone from Iran to the Times became wise to the gambit.

But in “Zero Days,” almost everyone on camera acts afraid to utter the word “Stuxnet,” too spooked to divulge classified secrets. Michael Hayden, the former head of the CIA and NSA, says he wouldn’t tell Gibney if he did know. The only ones in the film unafraid to be candid are the engineers Eric Chien and Liam O’Murchu, of the anti-virus firm Symantec, who traced the virus back to the government.

All this cloak-and-dagger is worrisome, according to Gibney, who previously took on issues such as the military’s use of torture (“Taxi to the Dark Side”) and Scientology (“Going Clear). It took two years to get anybody to speak; many fear being prosecuted for revealing classified information.

“They felt that the obsession with secrecy was doing more damage than good. It’s preventing debate,” he said. “Without understanding what’s going on, how can people make informed decisions?”

In addition, when there is a strike, secrecy makes it harder to figure who’s to blame. “When a missile is launched or a bomb, you know who’s done it. In the case of this kind of malware, attribution is very difficult,” said the 62-year-old native New Yorker. “Code can sometimes introduce a false flag or try to fool the victims about where attacks are coming from.

And according to the documentary, cyberwarfare is already happening. During a June panel at the film festival AFI Docs, moderated by Washington Post film critic Ann Hornaday, Symantec’s Chien said, “We are tracking hundreds of campaigns that have nation-states behind them.” In March, the Department of Justice indicted seven Iranian nationals for their alleged cyberattacks on U.S. banks.

Could all this cyberwar talk be exaggerated? Bruce Schneier, a security technologist and chief technology officer of Resilient Systems, as well as a fellow at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University, said yes.

“This is not an existential threat,” added Schneier, who has not seen the film. “The name I have for this is movie-plot threat.”

Schneier says the masses shouldn’t be worried about this affecting their lives –and he bristles at the term “cyberwar” for being an undefined overgeneralization.

“Yes, there’s way too much secrecy in our society,” Schneier continued. “There is value in keeping some things classified. But there’s a lot of overclassification.”

Gibney maintains that the goal is getting the public to understand the stakes — not incite fear. After Nagasaki and Hiroshima, “there was a palpable enough sense of the damage that could be caused, and the enormous loss of life that could result. That forced us to enter international agreements. Hopefully, it won’t take that happening to do that.”

He added, “We have to begin demanding our government to open up about what’s going on here.”

(Источник: *The Washington Post*, *Are computer viruses the future of war? A provocative new movie makes the case* ON 08/08/16 BY ADAM POPESCU [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/are-computer-viruses-the-future-of-war-a-provocative-new-movie-makes-the-case/2016/07/08/373032c6-451d-11e6-8856-f26de2537a9d_story.html – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 29

Memorandum on Information Warfare

Has the information revolution transformed the nature of international power? Finance, trade, transportation and energy supply all depend upon smooth and uninterrupted information flows. In strategic thinking dependence soon becomes a vulnerability and then by extension a potential target. In the 1970s action by OPEC suddenly made western states aware of their dependence on external oil supplies, and for a while "energy security" was a major concern.

Now the same translation from dependence to target has been made with information. The right combination of ID and password can open up private domains to exploration and manipulation. Viruses can destroy vital systems in a surprise attack or more insidiously by boring their way through the system's memory. Small campaigns of information warfare are becoming quite commonplace—whether this be the mischievous individual trying to alter exam marks or bank accounts, the extortionist demanding large sums from companies by threatening to cripple essential software. Microsoft itself was recently targeted - in part to demonstrate the danger of relying on a hegemonic supplier, whose standard systems are well understood and share known vulnerabilities. Tobacco companies suffer regular electronic attacks. The Pentagon's computers appear to be under almost continual, though largely unsuccessful, bombardment from hackers who see it as a special challenge. All this has led to anxieties that new opportunities are opening up for hostile states or terrorists. According to the National Defense Panel, in its November report, "information warfare threats to the United States may present the greatest challenge in preparing for the security environment of 2010-2020."

"Information warfare" might involve disabling air defence systems, sending missiles off-course, leaving local commanders in the dark and senior commanders confused by interfering with software or causing catastrophic hardware malfunctions. Beyond that it is possible to imagine attempts to cause a collapse of the banking system or the loss of air traffic control or power transmission. Television images might be distorted to make an enemy leader appear ridiculous; misleading signals could be sent to top executives or even generals; false orders might be delivered to key units; black propaganda might be spread about one section of society to another.

There are possibilities here that any responsible government must take seriously. But it is dangerous to let imaginations run riot in this area. Though such tactics could play a supportive role in certain conflicts, it is difficult to see how they could be decisive by themselves.

Vulnerabilities in the information sphere are quite unique, different in kind to those connected with territory, minerals or wealth. In war it is natural to target the enemy's supplies of food, fuel, equipment and ammunition as they are moved forward to the front. But information is becoming the ultimate renewable resource, and while its collection can be impeded and its movement frustrated, acquiring, storing and communicating information are all getting progressively easier. In fact many of the headaches connected with managing the information revolution stem from its ubiquity and often superfluity. What is useful and reliable has to be retrieved from what is irrelevant or inaccurate; information is not knowledge and knowledge is not wisdom.

Moreover, those who think that controlling information is vital to national security may be exaggerating the ability of anyone to dominate the flow of information. Military-relevant information can be obtained through the civilian sphere and can be shared by friend and foe. The immediate dissemination of news of a high intelligence value by CNN and the BBC has come to be taken for granted.

Radios, mobile phones and personal computers have become portable and widely available. As many as 70 million people now use the Internet. The Pentagon itself now relies on commercial telecommunication for 95 per cent of its information traffic. Commanders can find it quicker and as reliable to turn to news channels than wait for information to pass - and be filtered - through a military hierarchy.

Commercial launches exceeded governmental launches of satellites in 1996 for the first time. At the end of last year the world's first civilian spy satellite was launched by a Colorado company atop a Russian rocket. It is claimed to offer military quality resolution. At times of peace there appear to be few restrictions on the images that can be acquired and marketed by this company, though the US government has retained the right to screen foreign customers. It is not difficult to imagine how any export prohibitions could be circumvented. If American satellite images come with too many restrictions then it is possible to turn to France, Russia and India. Commercial receivers for the NAVSTAR global positioning system now far exceed military receivers, and while their accuracy is not as great it is still good.

The consequences of this were noticed in a wargame organised by the US Army last September. The enemy was able to use commercially available communication and navigational satellites, and developed an impressive communications network using cellular phones—which could not be jammed.

Clever plans to target an enemy's information systems will always be subject to basic uncertainties surrounding their effectiveness. Have the right systems been targeted? How dependent is the enemy upon them, for it may be possible to switch easily from one system to another? Might interference become apparent before the critical moment and any damage rectified? A number of companies are now developing systems that provide warning if an information system is under attack. Is it possible to become the

victim of a double bluff, as with spies being turned to send back misleading reports to their masters? As with espionage and psychological warfare operations in the past, information warfare operations will be seen as potentially valuable supplements to a campaign, but not something upon which total reliance can be placed.

Even if a successful strategic information campaign could be designed and mounted, the victim might not respond in kind. As with other "non-lethal" weapons there is no guarantee that retaliation will be of equivalent "non-lethality." Furthermore, faced with the task of disabling a critical facility, clever and subtle forms of electronic warfare may well seem unnecessarily risky when compared with something cruder, simpler and probably more violent. Why be a hacker when you can use a bomb?

In fact, the most profound strategic effects of the information revolution have come about almost by accident—a consequence of globalisation and technological development. Even before the internet, new forms of communication were giving rise to new forms of subversive action. Thus audio tapes were employed during the 1978 overthrow of the Shah of Iran, videotapes in the mid-1980s Philippine Revolution, and Fax machines in the campaign against General Noriega in the late 1970s. More recently when the Mexican government moved against the Zapatistas, the rebels used laptops to issue commands and the internet to publicise allegations of government atrocities to gain support from international organisations. Authoritarian regimes are now struggling with attempts to enforce bans on satellite receivers and controls over the internet. Most importantly of all, it was the inability of communist governments to stop people picking up from their radios and televisions compelling images of a freer and more prosperous way of life that undermined their control and led to the end of the cold war. These all demonstrate the difficulty facing any government when it comes to denying people the sort of information they want.

The most important strategic consequence of the information revolution may be less in providing novel forms of warfare, but in continuing to make life difficult for authoritarian regimes who wish to keep their societies closed.

(Источник: *Parliament UK, House of Commons Memorandum on Information Warfare* ON 10/09/98 BY PROFESSOR LAWRENCE FREEDMAN [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199798/cmselect/cmdfence/138/8042202.htm> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 30

The Future Battlefield – The Maritime Dimension

Much of the so called "Revolution in Military Affairs", the essence of which is the digitisation of the battlefield, the ability of modern sensors and communications to collect information and transmit it in digital form to enhance greatly the situational awareness those upon the battlefield, down to the lowest level necessary. The essence of this is the use of the term "battlefield" that implies operations ashore. To a considerable extent, the maritime battlefield, with its multi-dimensional threat axes and potentially catastrophic high speed threats, has been digitised form some time. As early as the 1950s the Royal Navy pioneered the electronic synthesis of tracks from sensor data and the digital transmission of plots to other units. These systems went to sea in the carriers Victorious and Hermes and the County class guided missile destroyers and were the inspiration of all current computerised action information systems. No modern warship is worthy of the name without such a system to compile a picture and data link it to other units.

Special pleading by submariners and airmen would have one believe that the surface ship is obsolete, a mere target. In reality both submarines and aircraft can become targets in their own right in certain circumstances. An inability to move surface ships against opposition would have disastrous effects on the strategic reach and agility of the USA and its allies. The laws of physics have not been repealed; water provides by far the most efficient and flexible medium of deploying large and bulky items such as operating airfields, missile batteries and associated control systems, heavy vehicles or fuel supplies and other logistical support. Most of the world's surface is covered in water and most of the world's population lives close to the sea. There is thus enormous potential for maritime operations and support in the true, joint sense of the word "maritime"; in which the sea is a principal but far from the only factor.

Modern systems allow the most intimate integration of maritime platforms with themselves and units ashore and in the air. The American "Cooperation Engagement Capability" (CEC) which has been under trial for some time converts a force so equipped into effectively a single radar system with the same picture on everyone's screens allowing at best remote engagements and at worst the receipt of precision cues enabling missile engagements at maximum weapon range. Ships receive fire control quality data far beyond the range of their own sensors. CEC also allows the integration of forces afloat with those ashore, experiments having been carried out with anti-tactical ballistic missile and anti-cruise missile systems with both ship based and shore based components. Given the future digitisation of land systems the potential for integration seems enormous, with warships afloat providing anti-air and surface strike capabilities capable of application many miles inland.

The key to this is the acquisition of the required command and control technologies and the establishment of a high degree of compatibility to retain and improve interoperability both with the

United States and other allies. CEC and related technologies also promise an enormous jump in capability even at national level. Just as navies without Link 11 are second class navies today, so navies without CEC will be second class navies tomorrow.

Just as surface ships will have their capabilities transformed and extended other maritime platforms will improve their already existing leverage. The coming of improved short take off, vertical landing (STOV/L) variants of more conventional designs will reduce the gap between STOV/L and other types of combatant aircraft. In the longer term the uninhabited combat air vehicle (UCAV) offers the potential both to provide more aircraft for smaller carriers and perhaps extend the integration of air platforms with the surface fleet beyond the existing helicopter, flexible though those machines are. Amphibious forces will become even more useful as the potential of the hovercraft and the tilt-rotor are more fully exploited. Sea basing of attack helicopters such as the Apache Longbow would also greatly increase their flexibility and deployability, while the development of lighter scales of equipment—as well as increasing the marginal utility of airlift could also significantly increase the inherently greater striking power of sea delivered forces.

Although power projection is the essence of the foreseeable maritime future one should not ignore the enhanced sea denial capabilities available to future nations. CEC may cope with the missile threat but torpedo armed submarines will require enhanced anti-submarine warfare capabilities designed to deal with the quiet conventional boat. One can imagine distributed CEC type systems being developed to create multistatic sonar networks for advanced sonar operations, both passive and active. In the meantime SSNs provide an underestimated potential against conventional submarines. Advanced mines – and not so advanced mines – also require the maintenance of mine countermeasures systems and platforms if this cheapest of all modes of sea denial is not to prove at

best embarrassing and at worst a serious problem, especially in the littoral context. This is a "niche" the British still most effectively fill.

The future maritime battlefield will continue to be a challenging and dangerous place where threats can come from all three dimensions. Given the overall improvements in weapons, sensors and command and control systems, however, there is nothing in sight to prevent maritime forces continuing to exploit their inherent advantages in the future as effectively as they have done in the past. Indeed, the technological catching up a land warfare with naval combat promises the production of a truly integrated maritime battle space in which navies will be even more useful than ever.

(Источник: *Parliament UK, House of Commons The Future Battlefield – The Maritime Dimension* ON 10/09/98 BY DR ERIC GROVE [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199798/cmselect/cmdfence/138/8042202.htm> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 31

Will Bibi break Israel?

When Israel's best and brightest are up in arms it is time to worry

This should have been Israel's moment. As it approaches its 75th birthday in April the risk of a conventional war with neighbouring Arab states, for decades an existential danger, is at its lowest since 1948. The last Palestinian intifada, or uprising against occupation, ended 18 years ago. Israel's tech-powered economy is more successful and globally relevant than ever. Last year GDP per person hit \$55,000, making it richer than the EU.

Yet instead of celebrations, Israel faces a crisis. Judicial reforms proposed by the right-wing coalition government would undermine the rule of law and weaken Israeli democracy. The prime minister, Binyamin Netanyahu, who has led Israel for 15 of the past 27 years, prides himself on making ruthless, often ugly, trade-offs that ultimately leave Israel stronger. Now he risks squandering his legacy and leaving Israel less able to cope with the social and geopolitical challenges of the coming decades.

The country is in turmoil. On March 11th hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets in what may be Israel's largest-ever protests. Generals, entrepreneurs and scholars warn that democracy is under threat; some 60% of Israelis oppose the legal reforms. Fiery rhetoric from right-wingers, including government ministers, helps fuel violence in the West Bank: so far this year 80 Palestinians have been killed, the highest rate for perhaps two decades.

The struggle may escalate further. The Knesset, or parliament, could pass the legislation in the next couple of weeks. There could be a showdown between it and the Supreme Court, forcing citizens and soldiers to make a painful choice about where their loyalties lie. Ehud Barak, a former prime minister and army chief, has called for mass civil disobedience.

The reforms are a bad solution to a real problem. Israel has no written constitution. For decades, however, the Supreme Court has asserted that some "basic" laws amount to a quasi-constitution it can enforce, overruling the Knesset. Such activism was not clearly understood to be the aim when these basic laws were passed. The right sees a power grab by a lefty judicial establishment. But Mr Netanyahu, who faces corruption charges and detests the legal elite, is imposing a woeful remedy. His reforms would let the Knesset appoint judges and override the Supreme Court, thus handing virtually unchecked power to a slim majority in the single-chamber legislature.

The fight is part of a struggle over Israel's identity, which has become polarised. A far-right fringe has grown, fuelled by Mr Netanyahu's demagogic anti-elite politics, inequality and a bigger number of Jewish settlers in the West Bank.

The number of ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel has grown fast: they are 13% of the population and many study the Torah instead of working or serving in the army. Together, far-right and Orthodox parties won a quarter of Knesset seats in elections last year. With the centre-left parties and Mr Netanyahu's right-wing Likud unwilling to govern together, he has formed a coalition with them. Moderate Israelis fume that they create the wealth, pay the taxes and fight the wars, in a country that is betraying its liberal roots.

Plenty of other states have survived bouts of populist and divisive rule. Yet Israel is unusually vulnerable. One reason is the economy. With \$196bn of foreign reserves, Israel is not about to face a financial collapse. But the core of its economy is technology, which generates over half of its exports. This is powered by spending on research and development which, at 5% of gdp annually, is higher than in any other rich country. The experts and entrepreneurs who make this possible do not relish their country being in thrall to religious fanatics, and could emigrate.

Israel is also vulnerable because it cannot afford to alienate America, which guarantees its security and supplies 80% of its imported arms. Bipartisan support for Israel among Americans is eroding: a majority of Democrats and people aged 18-29 view it unfavourably. Over 90 members of Congress have written to President Joe Biden, objecting to the legal reforms.

Meanwhile Iran has enriched uranium to 84% purity and Britain, France and Germany are warning of "the increasingly severe escalation of its nuclear programme". Mr Netanyahu has built links with Sunni Arab states, including via the Abraham accords, in order to form an anti-Iran coalition. But last week Saudi Arabia struck a

de-escalation deal with Iran, brokered by China. In a dangerous, unstable region, America remains Israel's indispensable ally.

The final vulnerability concerns Israel's Arab citizens and Palestinians in the West Bank. If minority rights in Israel are weakened, Israeli Arabs, who face discrimination, will grow more disillusioned. And in the West Bank the Supreme Court has to some degree curbed settlements. Weakening the court, even as Israeli ministers openly espouse anti-Arab racism, is incendiary. Mr Netanyahu hopes the Palestinian question can be put on ice for ever. But the Palestinian Authority's biddable 87-year-old boss may not last much longer, and new militant groups are forming.

What is to be done? The legal reforms should be paused. A fitting goal for Israel's 75th anniversary would be a constitutional convention to strike a balance between the courts and parliament and secure broad consent. Divided countries need stronger institutions and safeguards, not weaker ones. Israel also needs a political realignment so that its parties reflect social change. Some 50-60% of Israeli voters are moderate and together they could command a majority in the Knesset. Broad party realignments have happened before.

Promised land

Mr Netanyahu, an MIT-educated, secular pragmatist, is Israel's most consequential politician of the past 25 years, with a big hand in its economic revival and rapprochement with some Arab states. He surely knows that a more restrained government could run Israel better than this one, which relies on extremists. If he could catalyse a new centrist configuration in Israeli politics he would secure his legacy. Alas, his brand is too toxic and he is too bent on self-preservation. His time has passed. To stop Bibi from breaking Israel, moderates must resist his power grab – and press for a government that puts the Middle East's only successful liberal democracy on a less dangerous path.

(Источник: The Economist, *Will Bibi break Israel?* ON 16/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2023/03/16/will-bibi-break-israel> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 32

Fifty years after Martin Luther King's death: a divided America

Class divides are replacing overt racism. That should be a call to action

FIFTY years ago, Shaw, a historically black neighbourhood ten blocks from the White House, was ablaze. The spark had been lit nearly 900 miles away. On April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King had been assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. After the civil-rights leader's murder, riots gripped more than 100 cities. Shaw, a centre of black culture whose Howard Theatre had fostered the careers of Ella Fitzgerald and Duke Ellington, burned like a city at war. By the riots' end 1,200 buildings were damaged and 12 people were dead. And more than life and property were imperiled. The whole project of civil rights seemed to be on trial. The year before, calls to tear down race barriers had both stoked, and been hurt by, massive riots in black quarters of Detroit and Newark.

In February 1968 the Kerner Commission, created by President Lyndon Johnson to investigate race riots, had warned that "our nation is moving toward two societies, one black and one white – separate and unequal". The commission described a country blighted by ghettos, neighbourhoods in which too many citizens were trapped by poverty and race.

"White society is deeply implicated in the ghetto," the commission wrote. "White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it." The report had identified a truth known to many Americans, even if it was not always

acknowledged. Even as legal barriers of segregation were dismantled, in cities and towns across the country, and not just in the Deep South, residents knew that a certain street, a railway track or other barrier, marked a colour line. Some barriers were enforced with lethal violence, as mobs attacked black professionals who had moved into white neighbourhoods. Others were maintained with genteel discretion, even after the Supreme Court in 1948 abolished covenants that bound white property owners to rent or sell within their race (sometimes they were also told to shun Jews). The Fair Housing Act of 1968 set out to abolish “red lines”, racial boundaries which some mortgage lenders and estate agents worked hard to maintain.

Half a century after the flames were extinguished in Shaw, America remains an unequal place. To focus on one troubling fact, too many ghettos live on. Worse, the data show ghettos becoming increasingly concentrated sinks of poverty, disproportionately affecting non-whites. The bleakest charge, heard in political speeches, in academic discourse and from community campaigners, is that American schools and neighbourhoods are resegregating along racial lines, in mockery of King’s legacy.

The reality, however, is more nuanced. Since 2000, there has been an explosion in the number of Americans living in neighbourhoods of concentrated poverty, where more than 40% of the population live on an income below the federal poverty level, currently \$25,100 for a family of four. According to Paul Jargowsky, a professor at Rutgers University, nearly 14m Americans live in such neighbourhoods, compared with 7m in 2000.

Those unhappy numbers cannot be untangled from questions of race and ethnicity: 25% of the black poor live in ghetto neighbourhoods, as do 17% of poor Hispanics. Among poor whites, just 8% live in areas of concentrated poverty (though those numbers are complicated by the difficulty of comparing rural and urban deprivation). Children raised in ghettos must contend with higher crime rates and schools that do not ready them for the world of work,

or even keep them safe. Such places are less healthy, with substantially higher rates of lead poisoning, depression, teenage pregnancy and premature death.

A dream unfulfilled

Talk of two Americas – one for whites and the other for non-whites – is re-emerging. Fred Harris is the lone surviving member of the Kerner Commission. He has declared America at risk of descending into fresh disorder and chaos, because “housing and schools have been rapidly resegregating, locking too many African-Americans and Latinos into slums and their children into inferior schools”.

This is in part an argument about statistical methods. Some statistics on racial and ethnic integration in schools do indeed look alarming. One oft-cited measure involves the percentage of black pupils who attend majority-white schools. That number was, in effect, zero before the civil-rights era, then shot up dramatically during the era of court-mandated integration plans. Those were hard-fought gains, and not just in the Deep South. In 1974 white Bostonians violently protested against a court-ordered integration scheme, hurling bottles, eggs and bricks at buses carrying black children. In recent years, however, the proportion of black pupils at mostly white schools has dropped steadily.

Yet context matters. In 1970, 80% of school-age children were white, according to census data. Today, mostly because of growth in the Hispanic population, just 52% are. That means fewer majority-white schools to attend. In New York City’s public schools, just 15% of pupils are white.

To find routes out of the ghetto, America will need accurate maps. Tell a demographer the number of black children, rich whites or other group in a city, school district or area, and they can calculate a “dissimilarity index” which measures whether that group is clustered in certain neighbourhoods or schools, or spread evenly. An

index of 100 signals the most extreme clustering possible, and an index of zero a perfectly even distribution.

Taken soon after Martin Luther King's death, the 1970 census showed an America almost completely segregated by race. Across the country's 60 largest cities, the dissimilarity index for black residents was 93. Put another way, 93% of blacks would have had to move districts in order to be evenly distributed, citywide. School districts were not much better. In 1970, 80% of elementary-age pupils would have had to move to ensure integration. In the four decades since, those numbers show more, not less, racial mixing. For schools the dissimilarity index has fallen to 47. Among cities, it has also dropped to 70 – still high, but not increasing.

Ghettos without guards

Northern and midwestern cities are home to strikingly persistent ghettos. The cities that are the most racially segregated are not in the conservative Deep South. They are such Democratic-voting bastions as Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and New York (see chart). In 1970 black-white dissimilarity in New York City was 86 – at the time of the last census, in 2010, it was 84. Ghettos and colour lines have been so hardy in such cities that their names inspire songs, films and fashion: the South Side, 8 Mile and the South Bronx.

Today middle-class blacks, Hispanics and other minorities can and do move away from ghettos and deprived barrios. Roughly once a decade, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) looks for racial discrimination through paired testing. White and black actors are given matching fictional identities before seeking flats and then comparing notes. The most recent, in 2012, showed that outright racial discrimination has dropped close to zero, though subtler differences (such as the number of homes shown to prospective residents) persist.

Less happily, income segregation is on the rise, in both cities and schools. Historical racism and modern-day inequality cannot be neatly separated. Forcing generations of black Americans into bad

housing, inferior schools and unpopular jobs to keep them in certain neighbourhoods was an act of both racial and economic violence. Within the ghetto, crowded apartments were divided, then subdivided further. Because of artificially constricted supply, blacks paid more for poor houses. The intergenerational effects live on, even among black Americans who successfully enter the middle classes. An analysis by the Pew Research Centre in 2016 found that, including property, the median net worth of black households headed by someone with at least a bachelor's degree was \$26,300 in 2013. For households headed by white holders of college degrees, the median net worth was \$301,300—11 times greater.

Segregation is not only a function of race. The poor, of whatever colour, cluster in class enclaves. The richest 10% are more likely to live among the similarly affluent. The college-educated also increasingly live among their peers, a surge driven by families with children. Wealthier families seem to be moving towards better-performing schools, while rising income inequality traps poorer families. Between 1991 and 2012, segregation of poor pupils increased by 40%. Research by Sean Reardon of Stanford University shows that the gap in achievement between rich and poor pupils is now twice as large as that between black and white ones.

But some experiments to move families from poverty-blighted neighbourhoods have worked – and have showed the terrible cost of inaction. The Moving To Opportunity scheme, sponsored by HUD, randomly assigned families to receive housing vouchers that required them to move to better areas. The benefits were, in social-science terms, astonishing. Children who moved before the age of 13 went on to have incomes 31% higher than those who remained. HUD operates a voucher scheme for poor Americans, but it does not do a good job of moving recipients to better districts. The chance goes to only a quarter of those who qualify. Waiting lists are sometimes a decade long.

The scars of racial segregation persist. Blacks have significantly higher rates of downward mobility than their white peers. They are more likely to remain in poorer areas when they have money to move. Affluent blacks still live in poorer neighbourhoods than working-class whites. The criminal-justice system is experienced very differently by whites and non-whites. But the charge that the country is resegregating along racial lines is a counsel of despair. The existence of ghettos is no longer enforced by implacable bigots.

They are too hard to escape. Fifty years after King's death, should call this generation to action.

(Источник: The Economist, Fifty years after Martin Luther King's death: a divided America ON 16/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.economist.com/united-states/2018/04/04/fifty-years-after-martin-luther-kings-death-a-divided-america> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

Text 33

Firms search for greener supplies of graphite for EV batteries

Despite probable bumps in the road ahead, caused by faltering economies and component shortages, more than 13m plug-in fully electric or hybrid passenger cars are likely to be sold this year, according to Bloombergnef. This will take the number of EVs on the world's roads from 27m to more than 40m. But that is still only around 3% of the planet's vehicle fleet. With another 97% to go, mass electrification of transport means there will be a huge demand for batteries and the materials they are made from.

Carmakers already fret about spiralling prices and limited supplies of lithium, the crucial ingredient of the lithium-ion batteries

at the heart of this revolution. They also worry about cobalt and other ingredients used to make cathodes, the positive electrodes inside those batteries (though recent discoveries of new reserves have dampened those concerns as they relate to cobalt in particular). It does, though, take two to tango. For every cathode, a battery needs an anode, a negative electrode. Anodes are made from graphite, and a supply-shock for that material is brewing.

Graphite is a form of carbon in which the atoms are arranged in sheets. Among other things, it is the stuff used as the “lead” in pencils—hardly the highest of tech applications. As such, anodes have been seen as a bit boring compared with cathodes, with a plentiful supply of raw material from which they can be made. But, driven by growing EV sales, demand for graphite is set to triple from 1.2m tonnes in 2022 to more than 4m tonnes a year by 2030, according to Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, a firm of analysts in London. At the moment, supply is growing at only about two-thirds that rate. So there may not be enough graphite to go round, especially as this material has other big users, such as the steel industry.

Graphite used in batteries comes in two forms, both of which have pros and cons. One is natural, dug from the ground – though the mines that produce the best grades are few and far between. The other is synthetic, coming from the roasting of so-called needle coke, a by-product created in some coal-processing and petrochemical plants. This roasting is an energy-intensive process that results in high levels of emissions. At the moment, most graphite for anodes is made in this way, but carmakers worried about their green credentials are expected, increasingly, to seek out the cleaner, mineral variety, says Andrew Miller of Benchmark.

Digging deeper

Whatever its provenance, graphite has to be purified to a level of 99.95% or better – for the slightest impurity interferes with the flow into and out of it of lithium ions. When a battery is being charged, these ions are created at the cathode by stripping electrons

from lithium atoms. The electrons are sent towards the anode through an external circuit, and the ions likewise dispatched in that direction via an electrolyte inside the battery. When they reach the anode, these ions are united with electrons supplied by the external circuit and lithium atoms are thus re-formed. Those are then squirrelled away in the graphite's atomic layers until such time as the battery is called on to supply power. The process then reverses, but with the electrons in the external circuit powering a device, such as an EV's electric motor.

So far, graphite remains the best material available for anodes. But purifying it is a messy business. Conventionally, highly corrosive chemicals, such as hydrofluoric acid, are used to dissolve impurities. Most of this processing is done in China. Carmakers have been nervous enough about that country's grip on some 60% of the world's lithium. But, when it comes to graphite, China commands more than 90% of the supply chain.

All of these things have led a number of companies to start seeking to diversify their supplies by opening graphite mines and processing plants elsewhere, particularly in America and Europe. As those operations are often in places that impose tough environmental restrictions on industry, cleaner methods are needed. Though firms are wary about divulging trade secrets, the approaches they are devising should help clean up the industry.

Black gold

One of Europe's first battery-anode plants, in Lulea, northern Sweden, has already begun supplying carmakers with production samples. This factory, owned by Talga, a firm in Perth, Australia, is fed by a graphite mine the company has developed near Vittangi, 300km yet farther north. The Vittangi mine produces some of the world's highest-grade graphite, meaning less waste material is generated. The environmental impact can therefore be kept small, says Mark Thompson, Talga's boss.

The Lulea plant uses a process called low-temperature alkali-roasting to release impurities from graphite's crystal structure. These are then washed away with acids milder than hydrofluoric. Mr Thompson says this produces less waste than conventional approaches. For bonus green points, the factory is powered by Sweden's extensive supply of renewable hydroelectricity. The firm points to an independent analysis which finds the combination produces 96% less greenhouse-gas emissions than making synthetic graphite. Nevertheless, Talga is working on proprietary processes to make production greener still.

As is usual in the industry, once graphite is purified it is turned into tiny spheres that form a fine black powder, before being shipped to battery-makers. Their shape allows these particles to be packed efficiently into an anode, increasing contact between them, and thus overall conductivity. Anode-making itself is done by turning the graphite into a slurry and then coating it onto strips of copper film.

Talga hopes its Swedish operation will produce more than 100,000 tonnes of anode graphite a year. Depending on the size and performance-characteristics of an EV, its battery pack could contain some 70-90kg of graphite. The company's annual output could therefore be used to power more than 1m new vehicles.

On the other side of the world, Anthony Huston, founder of Graphite One, a firm in Vancouver, Canada, is trying something similar. His firm is carrying out exploratory mining at the appropriately named Graphite Creek, near Nome, in western Alaska (samples from which are shown in the picture on the previous page). This is estimated to contain more than 8m tonnes of the stuff, the largest deposit in the United States – a country which has, since the 1950s, imported all its graphite.

The idea, says Mr Huston, is to ship the graphite south to a processing plant that would be built at a yet-to-be determined site in Washington state. Here it would be purified and processed, also using renewable power. Graphite One is working with Sunrise New

Energy, a Chinese anode-materials company in Zibo, Shandong province, on a purification system that would gently heat the graphite in the presence of recyclable cleaning gases.

Nico Cuevas, boss of a firm called Urbix, is looking at an altogether different way to process graphite. Urbix has built a demonstration plant at its base in Mesa, Arizona. This is understood to use heat and mechanical means to excite graphite flakes in such a way that the layers of carbon within open up, allowing impurities to be washed away with less-harmful chemicals.

The Urbix method is a low-energy process clean enough to be carried out on a site zoned for light industrial use, says Mr Cuevas. The firm will use graphite from potential sources within North America, and has signed a joint development deal with sk On, a South Korean battery giant. sk On already has two battery gigafactories in America, and has formed a joint venture with Ford to build three more.

Researchers are developing anodes that use other materials. Silicon and lithium-metal anodes are theoretically more efficient at storing energy, but both come with problems. Silicon, in particular, swells and contracts with charging and discharging, which could damage a battery. However, small doses of such material can be blended into graphite to boost its performance. Urbix says its process allows such substances to be incorporated within the core of its graphite spheres.

Another possibility is to use a different type of carbon. Stora Enso, a Finnish forest-products company, reckons it can make anode material from lignin. This is a natural polymer that gives wood its stiffness, but it is treated as a waste product when wood is processed into paper. Normally, it is burnt to generate heat. Stora Enso plans to refine it into a carbon powder.

Stora Enso will not go into details about how they do this, other than to say their process involves several heat and mechanical treatments which take place at lower temperatures than those

conventionally employed to produce synthetic graphite. Northvolt, a Swedish battery-maker, is looking at using the firm's material.

Alternatives to graphite will, no doubt, continue to progress. But with such huge investment going into gigafactories – almost \$300bn over the past four years, according to Benchmark, and most of that based on a familiarity with the existing material – graphite looks like holding its own for some time to come. With new, low-impact mines and cleaner processes, the dark side of the electric car should soon become a bit greener.

(Источник: The Economist, *Firms search for greener supplies of graphite for EV batteries* ON 01/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2023/03/01/firms-search-for-greener-supplies-of-graphite-for-ev-batteries> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 18.08.2024)

**НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕМЫЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ
АНГЛИЙСКИЕ СОКРАЩЕНИЯ**

AAAS American Academy of Arts and Science	Американская академия искусств и наук
ABC American Broadcasting Company	Американская широковещательная компания, Эй-би-си, Амэрикан Бродкáстинг Кóмпани
abs absent	отсутствующий
abs absolute	абсолютный
A.C. after Christ	нашей эры, после Рождества Христова
ACS automatic control system	Система автоматического управления
A.D. Anno Domini	от рождества Христова, нашей эры
Adm administration	Администрация, правительство
AF Air Force	Военно-воздушные силы
a.f. as follows	как указано далее
a.i. ad interim	временный, временно
a.m. above mentioned	вышеизложенный, вышеупомянутый
AM air mail	авиапочта
A.M., a.m. ante meridiem	до полудня, до обеда
ANZUS Australia, New Zealand and the United States	АНЗЮС «Тихоокеанский пакт безопасности» – военный союз трех государств, в числе которых: Австралия, Новая

	Зеландия и США
AP Associated Press	АП «Ассошиэйтед Пресс»
AP atomic power	ядерная энергия
app appendix	приложение
approx approximately	приблизительно
apps appendixes	приложения
ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations	АСЕАН – Ассоциация государств Юго-Восточной Азии
asf and so forth	и так далее
assn association	ассоциация
AU African Union	АС – Африканский союз
Aus Australia	Австралия
av average	средний
Ave avenue	авеню, проспект, бульвар, улица
BC before Christ	до Рождества Христова
BC birth certificate	свидетельство о рождении
B.E. Bank of England	Банк Англии
BM British Museum	Британский музей
bp birth place	место рождения
B.R. book of reference	справочник
Br., Brit. British	британский, английский
BRICS Acronym for five leading emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa	БРИКС Межгосударственное объединение, союз пяти государств: Бразилии, России, Индии, КНР, ЮАР
BS Bachelor of Science	Бакалавр (естественных) наук
BIS Bank for International Settlements	БМР – Банк международных расчетов
c.a., C/A current account	текущий счет
Can. Canada	Канада
cert certificate	свидетельство, сертификат

CIA Central Intelligence Agency	Центральное разведывательное управление
Co company	компания (промышленная, торговая)
crim. criminal	уголовный, криминальный
DA District Attorney	прокурор федерального судебного округа
d.&s. demand and supply	спрос и предложение
dept., Dept. department	управление, отдел, министерство
D.M. Doctor of Medicine	Доктор медицины
DOB date of birth	дата рождения
Dr Doctor	доктор (ученая степень)
ECM European Common Market	Европейский общий рынок
ILC International Law Commission	КМП – Комиссия международного права
EMF European Monetary Fund	Европейский валютный фонд
EAEC Eurasian Economic Community	ЕврАзЭС Евразийское экономическое сообщество
ECHR The European Court of Human Rights	ЕСПЧ Европейским Суд по правам человека
ECSC European Coal and Steel Community	ЕОУС Европейское объединение угля и стали
EU European Union	ЕС Европейский Союз
Euratom European Atomic Energy Community	Евратом Европейское сообщество по атомной энергии
esp., espec. especially	особенно
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation	Федеральное бюро расследований
F.B.I. Federation of British	Федерация британской

I ndustries	промышленности
ff. following (pages)	следующие (страницы)
fn foot- note	сноска, примечание
FOC free of charge	бесплатно
f.v. folio verso	на обратной стороне (листа)
FY fiscal year	финансовый год
GA General Assembly	Генеральная Ассамблея (ООН)
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	ГАТТ Генеральное соглашение по тарифам и торговле
G.B. Great Britain	Великобритания
Gen. General	генерал
genl general	общий
GNI Gross National Income	Валовой национальный доход
GNP Gross National Product	Валовой национальный продукт
GPs Great Powers	великие державы
G.P.O. General Post Office	Г.П.О. Главное почтовое отделение
H.C. House of Commons	палата общин
h.e. hic est	то есть
H.L. House of Lords	палата лордов
hr hour	час
HR House of Representatives	палата представителей (американского конгресса)
i. inch	дюйм
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	МАГАТЭ – Международное агентство по атомной энергии
ib., ibid. ibidem	там же
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Международный банк реконструкции и развития
ICC International Chamber of Commerce	МТП, Международная торговая палата

ICJ International Court of Justice	Международный суд (ООН)
ICW International Council of Women	Международный совет женщин
id., id est	то есть
ill., illus. illustration	иллюстрация
ILO International Labor Organization	Международная организация труда
IMF International Monetary Fund	Международный валютный фонд
Interpol International Police	Интерпол, Международная организация уголовной полиции
IOC International Olympic Committee	МОК, Международный олимпийский комитет
Ir. Ireland	Ирландия
i.q. idem quod	одинаково, так же
IRC International Red Cross	Международное общество Красного Креста
ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross	МККК Международный Комитет Красного Креста
ISF International Science Foundation	Международный научный фонд
IUS International Union of Students	МСС, Международный союз студентов
kg kilogram	килограмм
km kilometer	километр
kmh kilometers per hour	километры_в_час, км_ч.
kw kilowatt	киловатт
lab. Laboratory	лаборатория
LAS - League of Arab States	ЛАГ – Лига арабских государств
lb libra	фунт
L.C. Library of Congress	Библиотека конгресса США

Ldn London	Лондон
liq. liquid	редкий
Ltd., ltd limited	(компания) с ограниченной ответственностью
m. mile	миля
m. minute	минута
m. metre	метр
math mathematics	математика
max. maximum	максимум
M.C. Member of Congress	член конгресса
min. minimum	минимум
MOD Ministry of Defence	Министерство обороны (в Англии)
M.P. Member of Parliament	член парламента
M.P., MP Military Police	военная полиция
Mr. Mister	мистер
Mrs Mistress	миссис
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration	НАСА, Национальное управление по аэронавтике и исследованию космического пространства
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	НАТО Североатлантический альянс
NIH National Institution of Health	Национальные институты здравоохранения США
n.o.k. near of kin	ближайший родственник
n.p.or d. no place or date	место и дата не указаны
NSC National Security Council	Совет национальной безопасности США
N.Y. New York	Нью-Йорк
N.Z. New Zealand	Новая Зеландия
OECD Organization for	ОЭСР, Организация

Economic Cooperation and Development	экономического сотрудничества и развития
O.E.D. Oxford English Dictionary	Оксфордский словарь английского языка
O/S on sale	продается
oz ounce	унция
PANAM Pan-American World Airways	Пан Америкэн, крупнейшая авиакомпания в истории США
p.c. per cent	процент
pg page	страница
P.G. postgraduate	аспирант
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy	доктор философии
P.M., p.m. post meridiem	после полудня
P.M., p.m. Prime Minister	премьер-министр
p.p. pages	страницы
Pres. President	президент
Prof. Professor	профессор
P.S. post scriptum	приписка, постскрипtum
q.v. quod vide	смотри там-то
r/a radio-active	радиоактивный
R&D research and development	Научно-исследовательские и экспериментально-конструкторские работы
R.C. Red Cross	Красный Крест
R.M. registered mail	заказное письмо
rm room	комната, помещение
RMC remote control	дистанционное управление
SC Security council of the United Nations	Совет Безопасности ООН
S.C. Supreme Court	Верховный суд
sci scientific	научный
SCO The Shanghai	ШОС Шанхайская организация

Cooperation Organisation	сотрудничества
S.E., SE Stock Exchange	фондовая биржа
sec. second	секунда
sec secretary	секретарь, министр
SF San Francisco	Сан-Франциско
sgd. signed	подписано
sig. signature	подпись
Sr. senior	старший
SS Solar system	Солнечная система
St. street	улица
temp temperature	температура
temp. temporary	временный
ths thousand	тысяча
TM trade mark	товарный знак, торговая марка
t.o. turn over	смотри на обороте
TS top secret	совершенно секретно
TU trade union	профсоюз
tx tax	налог
UFO unidentified flying object	НЛО, неопознанный летающий объект
UN United Nations (Organization)	ООН, Организация Объединенных Наций
UNESCO United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	Организация Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры
UNGA United Nations General Assembly	Генеральная Ассамблея ООН
UNO United Nations Organization	Организация Объединенных Наций
vet. veterinary	ветеринарный
V.I.P. very important person	очень важная персона
VP Vice-President	вице-президент

v.v. vice versa	наоборот
WAY World Assembly of Youth	Всемирная ассамблея молодежи
w.c. water closet	туалет
WFN Worldwide Fund for Nature	ВФДП Всемирный фонд дикой природы
WH White House	Белый дом
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	ВОИС Всемирная организация интеллектуальной собственности
WHO World Health Organization	Всемирная организация здравоохранения
w/o without	без
WPC World Peace Congress	Всемирный конгресс мира
wt weight	вес
WTO World Trade Organization	ВТО – Всемирная торговая организация
Xmas Christmas	Рождество
Xn Christian	христианский
Xnty Christianity	христианство
yd yard	ярд
yr year	год

ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. В каких функциях может использоваться герундий в английском предложении?

2. Каковы особенности использования герундия в функции обстоятельства?

3. Охарактеризуйте особенности перевода на русский язык герундия в функции обстоятельства времени и сопутствующих обстоятельств.

4. Охарактеризуйте особенности перевода на русский язык герундия в функции обстоятельства условия, причины и образа действия.

5. Каковы особенности перевода герундия в сочетании с предлогом *without*?

6. Каковы особенности перевода герундия в функции определения и дополнения?

7. Как на русский язык переводятся простые формы герундия?

8. Назовите основные синтаксические функции деепричастия.

9. От чего зависит перевод деепричастия с английского языка на русский?

10. Как на русский язык переводится деепричастие в функции определения?

11. От чего зависит перевод деепричастия в функции обстоятельства?

12. Как на русский язык переводится деепричастие, выполняющее в предложении функцию вставного элемента?

13. От чего зависит перевод на русский язык многозначных деепричастий?

14. В чем заключаются особенности перевода сложного дополнения на русский язык?

15. Охарактеризуйте каузативную конструкцию в английском языке, приведите примеры данной конструкции с учетом залога и времени.

16. Какими языковыми средствами компенсируется при переводе с английского языка на русский каузативная конструкция?

17. Каковы особенности перевода на русский язык сложного подлежащего?

18. С чем сопряжены трудности перевода на русский язык абсолютной деепричастной конструкции?

19. Чем вызваны трудности перевода предложений с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге?

20. Если в английском предложении отсутствует субъект, совершающий действие, то, как следует переводить на русский язык предложение данного типа?

21. Перечислите способы перевода глагола-сказуемого в пассивном залоге на русский язык.

22. Каковы особенности перевода на русский язык подлежащего перед сказуемым в пассивном залоге?

23. Охарактеризуйте особенности перевода глаголов в пассивном залоге с предложным дополнением.

24. В чем заключаются особенности перевода на русский язык фразеологических сочетаний типа *take care of* в пассивном залоге?

25. Чем вызваны основные трудности перевода на русский язык сложноподчиненных предложений?

26. Каким образом следует осуществлять анализ сложноподчиненного предложения для адекватного его перевода на русский язык?

27. Как следует переводить английское придаточное предложение на русский язык, если союзное слово *what* выполняет в нем функцию подлежащего или дополнения?

28. Охарактеризуйте способы перевода на русский язык английских бессоюзных предложений.

29. Какова стратегия перевода на русский язык английского придаточного предложения второй степени подчинения?

30. Дайте определение понятию эллиптической конструкции.

31. В какой сфере языка эллиптические конструкции наиболее часто употребляются и чем это обусловлено?

32. В чем заключаются особенности перевода эллиптических конструкций с английского языка на русский?

33. Каким значением обладают эллиптические конструкции типа *if any, if anything* и как переводятся на русский язык?

34. Каковы особенности перевода на русский язык эллиптических конструкций вводимых союзами *whatever, however*?

35. К какой системе языка относятся сокращения и аббревиатуры?

36. Какие существуют правила перевода аббревиатур и сокращений?

37. Какие существуют способы перевода не зафиксированных в словарях аббревиатур и сокращений?

38. Дайте определение понятию эквивалент в переводе. Приведите примеры.

39. Какие существуют виды эквивалентов? Приведите примеры.

40. Чем обусловлены трудности перевода межъязыковых омонимов и паронимов?

41. Какие трудности вызывают при переводе ложные эквиваленты?

42. На сколько групп можно разделить ложные эквиваленты при сопоставлении английского и русского языков?

43. Как в английском языке могут быть образованы препозитивные атрибутивные сочетания?

44. Чем обусловлены трудности перевода препозитивных атрибутивных сочетаний на русский язык?

45. Какие существуют способы перевода двучленных препозитивных атрибутивных сочетаний на русский язык?

46. Какие существуют способы перевода многочленных препозитивных атрибутивных сочетаний на русский язык?

47. Какие части речи кроме существительных могут также формировать атрибутивные группы?

48. Какие конструкции в английском языке называются эмфатическими? Приведите примеры.

49. Для каких типов предложение характерным является использование усилительного *do*? Какие существуют особенности его перевода на русский язык?

50. Для чего в английском предложении используется обратный порядок слов? Какие трудности для перевода русский язык он представляет?

51. В чем заключается специфика перевода эмфатических уступительных предложений?

52. Для чего используется в английском языке двойное отрицание? Как оно компенсируется при переводе на русский язык?

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Учебное издание

ТКАЧЕВА Юлия Геннадиевна

ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА
Часть II. Грамматические и лексические
аспекты перевода

Учебно-методическое пособие

В авторской редакции

Компьютерный оригинал-макет Ю. Г. Ткачева

Верстка Ю. Г. Ткачева

Подписано в печать 05.11.2024. Бумага офсетная.

Гарнитура Times New Roman.

Печать лазерная. Формат 60×84/16. Усл. печ. л. 11,92.

Тираж 100 экз. Изд. №127. Заказ № 90.

ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»

Издательство ЛГПУ

ул. Оборонная, 2, г. Луганск, ЛНР, 291011. Т/ф: +7 857-2-58-03-20

e-mail: knitaizd@mail.ru

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Индивидуальный предприниматель Орехов Дмитрий

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