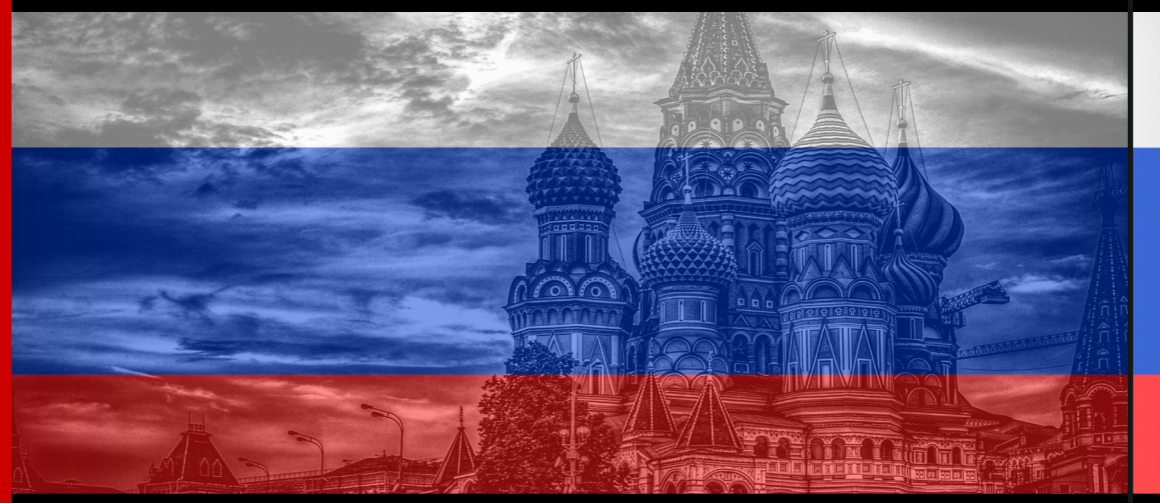


**ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА**  
Часть I. Грамматические и лексические аспекты перевода

Ю.Г. Ткачева



**Теория и практика перевода**  
Часть I. Грамматические и лексические  
аспекты перевода



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**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 I. Грамматические и лексические  
аспекты перевода**

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

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

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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 бакалавров 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. Первая часть пособия состоит из введения и раскрывает содержание 10 модулей (с 1 по 10), 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 (грамматические омонимы, многозначные и сложные для перевода существительные и прилагательные, условное наклонение, инфинитив и инфинитивные 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 1

### Артикль

#### *ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК*

Говоря о трудностях перевода текста с английского языка на русский, обязательно следует упоминать артикль, поскольку в русском языке такая часть речи отсутствует. Как известно, английский и русский языки относятся к двум разным типам языков: аналитическому и синтетическому. Современная лингвистика придерживается теории, что артикль – это самостоятельное слово, обладающее самостоятельными значениями и реализующее различные функции. Для того чтобы понять, к каким средствам необходимо прибегнуть для адекватной передачи артикля при переводе, следует рассмотреть его функции в тексте:

- 1) лимитирующая;
- 2) выделяющая;
- 3) определяющая;
- 4) обобщающая;
- 5) дистрибутивная;
- 6) идентифицирующая;
- 7) маркирующая                    расчлененность                    значения существительного (для неопределенного артикля);
- 8) детерминирующая;
- 9) типического показателя;
- 10) ограничительная (для определенного артикля).

Существует два способа передачи данных функций в переводе – лексический и синтаксический. В тех случаях, когда артикли, кроме своей грамматической функции (маркера существительного), несут на себе определенную смысловую нагрузку, выступая при этом в предложении в качестве определения, то на русский язык они переводятся

прилагательными, относительными местоимениями и другими частями речи.

### Определенный артикль

1. Определенный артикль переводится на русский язык соответствующими прилагательными (выступая в функции определения): *текущий, действующий, нынешний*; относительными местоимениями: *тот, именно тот, этот, все* и другими словами в зависимости от контекста:

<i>The call made by the president will be the subject of talks to be held in future.</i>	Именно это призыв президента станет темой будущих переговоров.
--	--

2. Часто определенный артикль передается лексической разверткой (то есть, дополнительными словами, или словами конкретизирующими значение слова или понятия). Так, например, существительное *war* с определенным артиклем в зависимости от контекста может означать и Вторая мировая война, и война во Вьетнаме и др.; *the Depression* – Великий кризис 30-х годов. Контекст предложения, абзаца или всего текста, а также фоновые знания подсказывают правильный перевод.

Despite <i>the</i> performance and growing opposition within the Conservative party, the Prime minister shows every sign of staying on course.	Несмотря на неутешительные результаты и оппозицию консервативной партии, премьер министр решительно отстаивает свою политику.
--	---

## Неопределенный артикль

1. Неопределенный артикль обычно переводится на русский язык такими словами: *один из; один; какой-то, любой, новый, такой, определенный* и др.:

He accepts <i>a</i> peace plan proposed by the international “contact group”.	Он соглашается с новым мирным планом международной «контактной группы»
---	--

2. Необходимость соблюдения при переводе норм сочетаемости слов в русском языке требует лексической развертки в тех случаях, когда существительному с неопределенным артиклем предшествуют такие глаголы, как: *to call to, to announce, to seek, to favour, to propose, to drive, to plan, to wage*, или существительные с таким же значением: *proposal, appeal* и др.

He called for <i>a</i> top-level conference on disarmament.	Он призывал провести на высшем уровне конференцию по вопросам разоружения.
---	--

Если неопределенный артикль используется для обобщения с классифицирующим значением, то определяемое существительное часто переводится существительным во множественном числе.

In a foreign policy address, the choice of theme is in itself <i>a</i> policy decision; the choice of topics sets priorities;	В посланиях по внешней политике выбор главной темы – является своего рода политическим
---	--

the choice of words is studied closely in foreign capitals.	решением; выбором включенных проблем выстраивает приоритеты; выбор формулировок тщательно изучается в столицах других государств.
---	---

3. Когда неопределенный артикль выполняет функцию маркера центра высказывания (информации), в русском языке это значение часто приходится передавать синтаксическим способом, т. е. изменением порядка слов, так как в русской письменной речи центр высказывания обычно находится в конце предложения.

***Сравните:***

<i>The plan of action was worked out thoroughly and in great detail.</i>	План действий был разработан тщательно и во всех деталях (подчеркивается, <b>как</b> был разработан план).
<i>A plan of action was worked out thoroughly and in great detail.</i>	Тщательно и во всех деталях был разработан план действий (подчеркивается, <b>что</b> конкретно было разработано).

***Примечание.*** В некоторых случаях употребление или отсутствие неопределенного артикля значительно изменяет значение слова, так например, а power *держава*, power *власть*, *могущество*, *электроэнергия*; а government *правительство*, go vernment *управление*; а few, а little *некоторое*

количество (положительное значение); few, little *мало* (иногда просто отрицание).

### **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

1. I cannot identify anyone. But I testify that <i>a</i> woman came out of that particular room at that particular time.	Я не могу никого опознать. Однако я могу утверждать, что какая-то женщина вышла из этой комнаты именно в это время.
2. On this particular morning he sat facing a new client, <i>a</i> Mr. Redginald Wade.	Этим утром перед ним сидел новый клиент, какой-то Реджинальд Вейд.
3. “Unless I can get to <i>a</i> major competition” – <i>a</i> young American concert pianist said to me once, – “I haven’t <i>a</i> hope of establishing myself here”	«Если я не приму участия в одном из известных конкурсов», – однажды сказал один американский пианист, – «у меня не было ни единого шанса занять здесь соответствующее положение».
4. He hadn’t answered <i>the</i> one letter she had written to him.	Он не ответил на то единственное письмо, которое она ему написала.
5. “She says as I have my friends down here she doesn’t see why she shouldn’t have hers. She is asking Sinclair Jordan”. – “Is he <i>the</i> one?”	«Она говорит, что если мои друзья приходят ко мне сюда, то почему бы и ее друзьям не прийти. Вона приглашает Синклера Джордона». «Того самого?»
6. I was beginning to mix with people of <i>a</i> kind, I’d never mixed with before.	Я начал встречаться с такими людьми, с которыми раньше не общался.
7. I don’t believe he is <i>a</i>	Я не думаю, что это новый

Newton, though he is undoubtedly an extremely talented physicist.	Ньютон, но он, несомненно, очень талантливый физик.
8. It was <i>a</i> very sharp and decisive Poirot who spoke now.	Теперь это был совершенно другой Пуаро, резкий и решительный.
9. It was <i>the</i> David Rubin I knew very well, the American physicist.	Это был тот самый Дэвид Рубин, известный американский физик, которого я хорошо знал.
10. Ivan Petrov, a Russian poet, wrote the words to this song.	Иван Петров, русский поэт, написал слова к этой песне.

### ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. Insofar as there is a dominant belief in our society today, it is a belief in the magic of the marketplace.

2. A visit to the canopy of leaves puts familiar subjects in new perspectives and adds a few surprises.

3. They are, however, proud of the one who went to university in Colombo. Dambane Yunawardena, a man of 30 with long black hair and fluid grace, returned here as a schoolteacher and plans to remain.

4. The text introduces students to different regions of the United States and acquaints them with the history and culture of the sounds that make it unique.

5. When the 1st Congress agreed to build a capital on the banks of the Potomac, land was ceded to the federal government by two states, Maryland and Virginia.

6. Where two or more of the main avenues cross, there is frequently a parklike circle, named for a prominent historical

personage who is usually represented in the middle of the circle by a bronze equestrian statue.

7. Britain's democratic system of government is long established and has provided considerable political stability.

8. The government spends some £ 4,000 million a year on a range of programmes to improve conditions in the cities.

9. A public campaign against the destructive effects of roads on wilderness is in the planning stages.

10. The fact that the government released a strategy indicates an interest in securing a future for the grizzly.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. A move that would put the Medical Practitioners' Union under the "umbrella" of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, while retaining autonomy of policy, was announced at the weekend.

2. An agreement between the Leyland shop stewards and management of five Lancashire factories was reached after four days of talks.

3. A bill to provide Britain's workers together with four weeks' paid holiday a year together with earlier retirement is expected by some Labour M.P. to get through the Parliament.

4. A 24-page booklet which attacks the new BBC television documentary series "The British Empire" is being circulated among BBC staff. The booklet is highly critical.

5. "An old boy came in to see me a day or two ago", went on Bevill, as he pulled up a chair between us. The "old boy" was an eminent physicist, not more than sixty, ten years Bevill's junior. And the visit had taken place a week or before: Bevill was thinking things out.

6. A farmer in New York State painted the word "cow" in big black letters on both sides of his white bossy, but the hunters shot it anyway.

7. I became certain that a phase in our life had ended.

8. The book starts with the assumption that, however different the various trends of thought and means of expression may be, an age has a definite character.

9. A young girl is a very interesting phenomenon, George, especially when she has brains.

10. An acquaintance suggested that he should go into business and the idea seems to have appealed to him.

11. One does not just communicate. One communicates something to someone. And the something communicated is not the words used in the communication, but whatever those words represent.

12. I'm at the Mozart Hotel. For the money it's one of the best.

13. All these years he has wanted, wanted, wanted an understanding mind, a tender heart, the some one woman – she must exist somewhere – who would have sympathized with all the delicate shades and meanings of his own character, his art, his spiritual as well as his material dreams.

14. All forms and idioms and structures cannot be learned and practiced at once. They must be tackled in an order, which will give the learner the greatest power of expression in the shortest time, and with the minimum of effort.

15. If anybody had known it, you'd have been the one.

16. That afternoon it was a shy and timid Anna who swung back the heavy polished and glazed portals of the Bursley branch of Birmingham, Sheffield and District Bank, the opulent and spacious erection which stands commandingly at the top of St. Luke's Square.

17. She wound her watch and pulled up a chair to put it on – the chair rather: there was the only one.



18. I knew I was not wanted in the South. When people are engaged in something they are not proud of, they do not welcome witnesses. In fact, they come to believe the witness causes the trouble.

19. "So Marie Hopeman is dead." – "Yes", I said. "She is dead". – "It's always the best who go," he murmured, "We'll never see a Marie Hopeman again."

20. In the eating places along the roads the food has been clean, tasteless, colorless, and of a complete sameness. Can I then say that the America I saw has put cleanliness first at the expense of taste?

### ***ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА***

1. Какие функции выполняет артикль в английском языке?
2. Какие функции выполняет неопределенный артикль?
3. Какие существуют способы передачи значения английского неопределенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
4. Какие существуют контекстуально-обусловленные способы передачи значения английского неопределенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
5. Какие функции выполняет определенный артикль?
6. Какие существуют способы передачи значения английского определенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
7. Какие существуют контекстуально-обусловленные способы передачи значения английского определенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?

## Модуль 2

### ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОМОНИМЫ *IT, ONE, THAT*

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

#### IT

It выполняет две основные функции: самостоятельного члена предложения и формального подлежащего. Как самостоятельный член предложения *it* в функции подлежащего в безличном предложении типа *It is winter, It rains*, как правило, не переводится.

*It* в функции самостоятельного подлежащего может переводиться, как личными – *он, она, оно*, так и указательными местоимениями – *этот, эта, это*.

*It* в функции формального подлежащего в предложениях с логическим подлежащим, выраженным инфинитивом, герундием, или герундиальным комплексом либо придаточным предложением со сказуемым типа *it is necessary (possible, wrong), it is supposed (believed, expected); it is likely, it seems*, на русский язык не переводится:

He said it was possible for an agreement to be signed.	Он сказал, что подписать соглашение не возможно.
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В случаях, когда после глагола-сказуемого типа:

to make	заставлять
to think	считать, полагать
to consider	думать, полагать
to find	считать
to feel	чувствовать
to believe	думать

*it* употребляется в функции формального дополнения, а после него следует Complex Object или придаточное предложение, *it* не переводится.

I find it difficult to translate this text.	Мне сложно будет перевести это текст.
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Оборот *it is (was) ... who (that, when ...)* выполняет эмоционально-усилительную функцию и употребляется для выделения любого члена предложения, кроме сказуемого. Член предложения, который необходимо выделить, ставят после *it is (was)*. После него употребляется соответствующее относительное местоимение (*who, whom, whose, that*) или союз (*when, where*). При помощи оборота *it is (was) ... who (that)* может быть выделено и целое придаточное предложение.

При переводе на русский язык для выделения соответствующего члена предложения необходимо использовать те средства русского языка, которые наилучшим образом передадут данную эмфазу. Она может быть передана лексически (например, такими словами как: *именно, как раз*, и др.) или путем вынесения выделяемых слов в начало либо в конец предложения. Оборот *it is (was)*, как правило, на русский язык не переводится:

It is for that reason that the present book is both timely and appropriate.	Именно по этой причине данная книга является актуальной и своевременной. (выделено обстоятельство)
For it is Britain's role in the projected political union which is at the heart of the discussion.	Ибо главным моментом обсуждения, как раз и является роль Англии в

	предполагаемом политическом союзе. (выделено подлежащее)
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Оборот *it is (was) not + till (until)* перед обстоятельством на русский язык переводится следующими словами: *как только, только после, только тогда, не ранее чем.*

It is not until November that the pensioners will receive the increase provided for in the Budget.	Прибавку к пенсии, предусмотренную в бюджете, пенсионеры получают только в ноябре.
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## ONE

Как местоимение *one* выполняет две основные функции в предложении – предикатива и подлежащего в неопределенно-личном предложении. *One* в роли предикатива выполняет эмоционально-усилительную функцию, и в русском языке эмпфаза передается при помощи соответствующих лексических средств (*именно, как раз* и др.):

He was the one who told me the truth.	Именно он сказал мне правду.
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В функции подлежащего в неопределенно-личном предложении *one* не переводится:

One can easily understand peoples' aspirations for world peace.	Легко можно понять стремление народов к миру во всем мире.
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*One* также выполняет роль слова-заменителя, то есть, может употребляться вместо, ранее упомянутого существительного. В этом случае *one* либо переводится таким же существительным, либо вообще не переводится.

There are many animals in Australia that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. The most famous ones are kangaroos and koalas.	В Австралии обитает много уникальных животных. Самые известные из них - кенгуру и коалы.
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## THAT

Слово *that* может выполнять несколько функций. *That* в роли указательного местоимения всегда стоит перед существительным и на русский язык переводится соответствующим местоимением: тот, та, этот и т.д.

It was really a big proposal. But that proposal was somewhat strange.	Это было действительно грандиозное предложение. Но это предложение казалось, все же странным.
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В качестве союза, вводящего придаточное предложение, на русский язык *that* переводится соответствующими союзами: что, чтобы:

The peoples of all countries know that the danger of a new world war still exists.	Народы всех стран знают, что все еще существует опасность новой мировой войны.
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That в функции союзного слова, вводящего придаточное определительное предложение, на русский язык переводится соответствующими союзными словами: *который, которая*:

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America that have won their independence have begun to take an active part in world politics	Народы Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки, которые завоевали независимость, начали принимать активное участие в политической жизни всего мира.
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Слово *that* может использоваться в качестве слова-заменителя, и употребляться вместо ранее упомянутого существительного или группы слов. В этом случае на русский язык переводится существительным или соответствующим личным или относительным местоимением:

The development of monopolies in the British Empire proceeded differently from that in other countries.	Развитие монополий в Британской империи отличалось от развития монополий в других странах
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### **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

1. A cynic is a man <i>that</i> knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.	Циник – это тот человек, который знает цену всему, но на самом деле ничего не ценит.
2. At once the black fin shot the pink cloud on the water, shearing <i>it</i> in two.	В одно мгновение черный плавник взметнул в розовое облако над водой, разрезав его надвое.

<p>3. To build city districts <i>that</i> are custom-made for crime is idiotic. Yet <i>that</i> is what we do.</p>	<p>Это просто идиотизм – строить такие жилые районы, которые как будто предназначены для роста преступности. Однако именно это мы и делаем.</p>
<p>4. The reason for the evacuation of the building was <i>that</i> a bomb threat had been made.</p>	<p>Причиной эвакуации жителей стало сообщение о том, что в здании заложена бомба.</p>
<p>5. Those ho cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat <i>it</i>.</p>	<p>Те, кто не помнит своего прошлого, обречены, пережить его снова.</p>
<p>6. Harriet viewed her car with disgust. Noticeably rusty, <i>it</i> looked out of place between the new Cadillac and gleaming Lincoln Continental.</p>	<p>Генриетта с отвращением смотрела на свою машину – заметно ржавая, она представляла собой жалкое зрелище, между новым кадиллаком и линкольном.</p>
<p>7. Napoleon thought of <i>one</i>, but not until 192 years later would a tunnel under channel linking England and the Continent be finished.</p>	<p>Когда-то Наполеон мечтал построить отель, который сможет соединить Англию с Европой, однако его мечта осуществилась только через 192 года, когда такой туннель был построен под Ла-Маншем.</p>
<p>8. There is a parallel between Bill Clinton and Richard Nixon, and not the <i>one</i> usually made nowadays.</p>	<p>Билл Клинтон и Ричард Никсон похожи между собой, однако сегодня не каждый способен провести параллель между ними.</p>

## ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. We live in the same universe that we are trying to understand, and our perceptions can influence the events in which we participate.

2. The idea that it is easier and safer for primitive navigators to hug the continental than to cross an open ocean is a very common – and mistaken – illusion.

3. A building to meet in wasn't enough, they wanted to own one.

4. Their songs are called “pel kavi”, which means “songs of the hunts” – lifting, homey melodies that reflect loneliness and wonder.

5. It is little wonder, that the Nile, like the sun, was a deity to the ancient Egyptians.

6. The one thing that is clear is that everyone harvesting fish has an answer and knows, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that their answer is the only one that’s correct.

7. Later, it was felt that less land would be required; so the portion south-west of the river (which now forms the boundary between Virginia and Washington, D.C.) was returned to Virginia, reducing the city from 100 square miles to its present area of 69 square miles (179 km<sup>2</sup>).

8. From any point on the Mall, one can glimpse the symbols of the nation – the Capitol, the White House, and the presidential monuments.

9. Foreign-owned firms are offered the same incentives by the Government as British-owned ones.

10. California, as we know, is a land prone to earthquakes, in which the ground splits asunder beneath one’s feet and one is likely to lose one’s bearings.



## ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. Even getting married in one's late teens is not usually encouraged because married life is likely to interfere with a young woman's education and will consequently restrict opportunities in later life.

2. Criminals are becoming bolder and more brazen – everywhere. That doesn't mean you have to become paranoid – just prepared.

3. The most famous building in Australia is the Sydney Opera House. It took sixteen years to build it.

4. My grandmother was an excellent performer of Ukrainian folk songs and a narrator of tales. Yet she was the one who hoped that I would not be admitted to drama school.

5. The number of libraries in the former USSR was 330, 000 and so it was very seldom that one could complain about not being able to get the book one wants.

6. If you split up with someone who you like a lot, it might take you not a while to get over it.

7. Since it started, the program has continued to be one of the most popular TV shows.

8. To join the fitness club one needs a certificate from a doctor.

9. Such a museum seems to be a good one since people coming there will have an excellent opportunity to appreciate the work of a classic.

10. One cannot but feel admiration parachute-jumpers floating in the blue sky, coming together to form stars, rings and honeycombs.

## **ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА**

1. Какие функции в предложении выполняет грамматический омоним *it*?

2. Какие существуют способы трансформации значения грамматического омонима *it* при переводе?

3. Какую функцию выполняют обороты, включающие грамматический омоним *it*?

4. В чем заключаются особенности перевода местоимения *one*?

5. Перечислите функции выполняемые, словом *that* в предложении?

6. Какие существуют особенности использования *that* в качестве слова заменителя, и как это отражается в процессе перевода?

### Модуль 3

## МНОГОЗНАЧНЫЕ И СЛОЖНЫЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ (часть I)

### *ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК*

Слово как элемент речи, выражающий отдельное понятие, может иметь одно или несколько значений. Это обусловлено с тем, что количество предметов и явлений действительности, окружающих человека и отражающихся в человеческом сознании, намного больше, чем слов для их обозначения. Стоит отметить, что смысловая структура слова при этом образует не простую совокупность значений и употреблений, а некоторую систему взаимосвязанных и взаимообусловленных элементов. Явление полисемии или многозначности является характерной чертой английского языка. В этой связи в современном переводоведении актуальным остается вопрос, касающийся правильного подбора семантического варианта перевода для многозначного слова, поскольку язык находится в состоянии непрерывного развития и включает в себя все больше новых лексических единиц, а ранее известные слова обретают новые значения и смыслы.

Одним из традиционно принятых и наиболее корректных способов решения данной проблемы является опора на контекст. Роль контекста имеет первостепенную значимость при переводе слов с широкой семантикой, поскольку в определенном коммуникативном отрезке, он раскрывает смысловые связи всей совокупности лексических единиц текста, способствуя выбору адекватного значения слова. Таким образом, следует акцентировать внимание на том, что контекст упрощает многие задачи, стоящие перед переводчиком – позволяет правильно понять, адаптировать, и интерпретировать

текст, подобрать и использовать корректные переводческие соответствия.

Рассмотрим всего несколько многозначных лексических единиц в английском языке, чтобы убедиться, насколько разными могут быть значения слов, которые на первый взгляд, кажутся знакомыми:

POWER	1) сила, мощь; могущество;
	2) военная мощь;
	3) энергия; электроэнергия;
	4) способность, возможность;
	5) (powers) физическая или умственная способность;
	6) власть; политическая власть; (powers) право, полномочия, власть;
	7) (Power) держава;
	8) влияние, власть;
	9) сверхъестественная сила;
	10) мощность, производительность

the power of the blow	сила удара
military / economic power	военное, экономическое могущество
sea / air power	военно-морская, военно-воздушная мощь (государства)
atomic / nuclear power	ядерная энергия, атомная энергия
to be on / off power	быть включённым, выключенным (об аппарате, приборе)
power failure	перебой в подаче

	электроэнергии
within smb's power	в чьих-л. силах
power of speech	дар речи
mental powers	умственные способности
at the height of one's powers	в расцвете сил
staying power	выносливость, стойкость
balance of power	политическое равновесие
to transfer power	передать власть кому-л.
government in power	правлящий кабинет министров
supreme power	верховная власть
delegation of powers	делегирование полномочий
to exceed one's powers	превысить свои полномочия
resulting powers	подразумеваемые полномочия
nuclear power	ядерная держава
the powers of darkness	силы тьмы
more power to your elbow!	желаю успеха!
the powers that be	власть имущие, сильные мира сего
electric power	электроэнергия
lifting power	грузоподъемность

absolute power	абсолютная власть
the party in power	правлящая партия
the power of the law	сила закона
I am in your power	я в твоей власти
to do all in one's power	сделать все возможное
out of one's power	не под силу
he did it to the best of his powers	он приложил максимум усилий
large powers	широкие полномочия
the delegation of powers	передача полномочий
the Great Powers	великие державы

Merciful powers!	Силы небесные!
power station	электростанция
power reactor	энергетический реактор
the power behind the scenes	закулисная сила, невидимая власть

CASE	1) случай; обстоятельство, положение; дело, история; факт;
	2) судебное дело; случай, прецедент;
	3) доводы, доказательства, факты;
	4) случай заболевания; заболевание;
	5) <i>мед.</i> : больной, пациент; раненый;
	6) клинический случай, псих;
	7) <i>лингв.</i> : падеж;
	8) коробка, ящик; контейнер

borderline case	крайний случай, пограничный случай
celebrated case	известный случай
flagrant case	страшный случай, вопиющий случай
pen-and-shut case	азбучная истина, элементарный случай
as the case stands	при данном положении дел
it is not the case	это не так; дело в другом
to put the case that	предположим, что
to decide / settle a case	вынести решение по делу
the case for sanctions against	обоснование санкций против
to state one's case	изложить свои доводы
acute case	острое заболевание
chronic case	хроническое заболевание
hopeless case	смертельная болезнь

terminal case	последняя стадия заболевания
in any case	во всяком случае
in no case	ни в коем случае
if that is the case	в таком случае
as the case may be	в зависимости от обстоятельств
should this be the case	если бы так случилось
if I were in your case	если бы я был на вашем месте
suppose the case were yours	представьте, если бы дело качалось вас
the case for (against)	факты в пользу (против)
to have a good case	иметь хорошую доказательную базу
make out a case	доказывать справедливость иска
criminal case	уголовное дело
to try a case (the case will be tried tomorrow)	слушать дело (дело будет слушаться завтра)
the case for the defendant	факты в пользу ответчика
lying case	лежащий больной
mental case	психически больной
She is a difficult case.	С ней сложно иметь дело.
This child is a difficult case.	Это трудный ребенок.
common case	лингв.: общий падеж
possessive case	лингв.: притяжательный падеж

RECORD	1) запись; регистрация, письменная фиксация (каких-л. фактов);
	2) регистрация, учёт;
	3) (records) учётно-отчётные материалы, регистрационные данные,

	документация;
	4) официальная запись, отчёт; протокол (заседания, допроса, вскрытия, экспертизы);
	5) <i>юр.</i> : документ, письменно зафиксированное свидетельство; письменное производство по делу;
	6) архив;
	7) характеристика, биография (профессиональная и т. д.); досье, собрание фактов, данных (о ком-л.);
	8) уголовная биография; список судимостей;
	9) видео- или аудиозапись (на любом виде носителя);
	10) <i>спорт</i> : рекорд, лучший результат; рекордное достижение;
	11) <i>архаизм</i> : очевидец, свидетель

to make a record	сделать запись
to keep a record of conversation	вести запись беседы
to keep a record of	вести запись
to open up a record	начинать записи
attendance record	список присутствующих
I can't find any record of it!	об этом нигде не написано!
record of a patient	история болезни
on (the) record	записанный, зарегистрированный, отмеченный; занесённый в протокол
to enter on the records	занести в протокол



records of the Foreign Office	архив Министерства иностранных дел
keeper of the records	регистратор / архивариус
to have a clear record for	иметь безупречную репутацию
to have no criminal record	не иметь судимости
world record	мировой рекорд
to achieve (set) a record	установить рекорд
to beat (break / cut) the record	побить рекорд
to hold the record	удерживать рекорд
sound record	звуковая дорожка / фонограмма
the records of the past	памятники прошлого
to put oneself on record	оставить после себя память
to keep to the record	придерживаться сути дела
to say out of the record	говорить не по существу
to call the record	привлечь к свидетельству
God is my record!	Бог свидетель!
to pass from record	исчезнуть из памяти
record of service	послужной список
off the record	не для прессы
matter of record	документально подтвержденный факт
to set the record straight	внести ясность
record prices	рекордные цены
record drought	небывалая засуха
record audience	рекордное количество присутствующих
in record time	за рекордно короткое время
travel out of the record	говорить не на тему, не по существу

## **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

<p>1. Pablo Escobar is a flamboyant symbol of the <i>power</i> and wealth.</p>	<p>Пабло Эскобар это яркий пример власти и богатства.</p>
<p>2. When the <i>case</i> came to court two months later he received three years for the burglaries and the arson attacks.</p>	<p>Через два месяца, когда дело попало в суд, он получил три года за кражу со взломом и за многочисленные поджоги.</p>
<p>3. Within a month after taking the job, he regretted it. The schools were in such a state that nobody was sure how much property they owned. The <i>records</i> were chaos, toilets didn't work, and some buildings were still heated by coal.</p>	<p>Спустя месяц работы на этой должности, он пожалел, что пришел работать именно сюда. Школы находились в таком запущенном состоянии, что никто даже и не знал, сколько имущества им принадлежит. Документация не велась, туалеты не работали, некоторые школьные здания еще отапливались углем.</p>
<p>4. Hong Kong is a highly valuable economic asset and China's leaders want to use its <i>money-making power</i> to help their own economy.</p>	<p>Гонконг – это весьма ценный экономический ресурс, и китайские лидеры стремятся воспользоваться его финансовым потенциалом, чтобы поднять собственную экономику.</p>
<p>5. It's hard to make the <i>case</i> that violence in the Balkans spells immediate danger to the nations of America's allies in</p>	<p>Очень сложно донести тот факт, что насилие на Балканах является неминуемой угрозой для</p>

Western Europe.	союзников США в Западной Европе.
6. He was right to predict the coming collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1980s (just when those paid to think about Soviet <i>power</i> thought Moscow was stronger than ever).	Он не ошибался, когда предвидел распад СССР, который наступит в те 80-е годы. И это произошло в то время, когда все, кто доверял советской власти, были полностью уверены, что Москва обладает такое влияние в мире как никогда.
7. He brought his <i>record of service</i> . Wow! He has changed 5 jobs since last year.	Он принес свою трудовую книжку. Ого! Он сменил пять рабочих мест с прошлого года.
8. Last year's bombing would <i>not have the power</i> to undo the hard-won Palestinian-Israelian peace accord.	Прошлогодние бомбардировки не смогли бы аннулировать Палестино-Израильский мирный договор, для подписания которого было приложено немало усилий.
9. In one <i>case</i> a man was charged \$ 2,000 for a simple medical checkup.	В одном судебном деле какому-то человеку присудили выплатить две тысячи долларов за обыкновенный медосмотр.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК**

1. Treetop soil is created primarily from the decaying remains of leaves and epiphytes and, in the case of conifers, from needles shed by the tree.

2. But decentralization, which seems to appeal to power – hungry provincial politicians, is no solution.

3. This case remains open, while the Board is considering to investigate the matter.

4. So why not work towards a world in which there are no longer nuclear powers?

5. She has brought defamation cases against newspapers which have criticized her behaviour or reported embarrassing "secrets".

6. Already a regional power to be reckoned with, will China throw its weight behind attempts to build a sturdier set of security structures to underpin the prosperity of the region?

7. It can cite the detailed record of the rapid political interaction set off by the Hiroshima bomb.

8. When we look more broadly at the overall record of all the nuclear-weapons states, we find a similar record of restraint.

9. If you are young and energetic and would like to be considered for this position you should be a fast learner with an analytical and enquiring mind, a flexible disposition prepared to develop into other areas and above all, be a team player with a proven successful track record.

10. We may attribute the result to different causes: this or that state has had effective deterrent strength; leaders with the power to fire weapons have shown statesman-like restraint; public opinion, at home or abroad or both, has held them back; or mankind has been lucky.

## ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. A police jailer who retired prematurely because of chronic depression, won a test case yesterday to prove he had been disabled by stress suffered in the course of his work.

2. The greatest American heroes were the industrialists and financiers who had put together the great combines that were turning America into a world power and incidentally transforming the quality of life inside its borders. They seemed to have magical power, these men, as well as self-made wealth, and the entire nation's dreams of grandeur revolved around them.

3. With wealth comes power. In many ways the world, and particularly the US, is reverting to the sort of balance of power that existed before the First World War.

4. Eighty thousand people attended the funeral of Elvis Presley. The streets were jammed with cars, and his films were shown on television, and his records were played on the radio all day. In the year after his death, 100 million Presley long-playing records (LPs) were sold.

5. But consider who was in power by the 1950s. Eisenhower in Washington, Harold Macmillan, a high Tory in London and de Gaulle and Adenauer, both staunch conservatives, in Paris and Bonn. The electorate wanted right-wing parties implementing left-wing policies--probably assuming that this would soften socialism's edges.

6. U.S. teachers have been confiscating "Yo-yos" in record numbers since spring. In the latest incarnation, the junk drawer toy has evolved into a giddily intricate machine. Noise not only irritates and annoys, but can also do irreparable damage to hearing.

7. An unequal balance of power is also deadly to a marriage. Gottman found that a husband who doesn't share power with his wife has a much higher risk of damaging the relationship.

8. Banning wildly popular books is futile, since once an edition appears, underground presses can easily reproduce it. In any

case, books no longer seem as much of a threat: since there are too many titles most editors don't sell more than a few thousand copies, and have far less influence than newspapers or television.

9. Noise not only irritates and annoys, but can also do irritable damage to hearing. We can control it in Britain by providing effective power to stop excessive noise.

10. Italian police spent the next 14 months investigating the case. They travelled as far as Japan interviewing people with no connection to the murder.

## Модуль 4

### МНОГОЗНАЧНЫЕ И СЛОЖНЫЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ (часть II)

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

PUBLIC	1) общественный; государственный;
	2) народный, национальный, общенародный;
	3) общедоступный, общественный, публичный;
	4) коммунальный, общественного пользования;
	6) публика; общественность;
	7) народ, нация;
	8) поклонники, фанаты

reading public	читающая публика, широкие круги читателей
theatergoing public	театралы, всегда и театров; люди, регулярно посещающие театр
the public are not admitted	посторонним вход запрещен
books that appeal to a large public	книги, которые пользуются спросом
in public	открыто, публично
public opinion	общественное мнение
public morality	общественная мораль
public spirit	служение общественным интересам, патриотизм,

	гражданственность
public figure	общественный деятель
public eye	общественное внимание
public image	репутация
public order	общественный порядок
for public use	для общественного пользования
in a public place	в общественных местах
public ownership	государственная собственность, общенародное достояние
public lighting	уличное освещение; освещение общественных мест
public services	1) коммунальные услуги (оказываемые государственными учреждениями и предприятиями общественного пользования); 2) службы связи общего пользования; услуги связи, предоставляемые по установленным тарифам
public accommodation	места общественного пользования (включая транспорт)
public transport	общественный транспорт
public library	публичная / общая библиотека
public address	обращение к широким народным массам



public sale	аукцион, распродажа
public day	день открытых дверей
public meeting	открытое собрание
public domain	государственная собственность
public protest	открытый общественный протест
public lands	государственные земли
public revenue	1) государственные доходы; 2) валовая сумма поступлений, валовый доход
public office	государственное, муниципальное или общественное учреждение
public officer	государственный служащий, чиновник, должностное лицо
public act / bill	общий закон / законопроект, затрагивающий интересы всего населения
public holiday	официальный нерабочий день (установленный законом)
public relations	связи с общественностью
public TV	общественное телевидение

COMUNITY	1) общность;
	2) государство;
	3) местное сообщество, община, землячество;
	4) объединение, сообщество;
	5) общественный

community of criminal purpose	общность преступной цели
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community of acquests	общность приобретённого имущества, общность доходов
community of interest	общность интересов
Europe was broken into many separate communities.	Европа разделилась на множество отдельных государств.
the Jewish community	еврейская община
business community	деловые круги
governmental community	правительственный аппарат
world community	мировое сообщество
community service	общественная работа (бесплатная)
community theater	непрофессиональный (любительский) театр
artificial intelligence community	специалисты по системам искусственного интеллекта
community of goods	общность имущества
the welfare of the community	общественное благополучие
international community	международное сообщество
community of opinion	общность мнений
community of race	одинаковая расовая принадлежность / принадлежность к одной расе
community building project	план городской застройки
community center	дом культуры / культурный центр
community dining-room	общественная столовая
technological community	технологическое сообщество
community studies	общественные исследования
community spirit	общественный дух
verbal community	языковая общность
community initiative	инициатива снизу

community facilities	коммунально-бытовые сооружения; коммунальные службы
community chest	благотворительный фонд города

PATTERN	1) образе, пример;
	2) модель, шаблон;
	3) рисунок, узор (на ткани);
	4) выкройка, лекало (в кройке и шитье);
	5) система, структура; принцип, модель (организации чего-л.);
	6) стиль, характер;
	7) отрез, купон на платье;
	8) делать по образцу; соответствовать;
	9) имитировать, копировать;
	10) украшать узором;
	11) образцовый, шаблонный;
	12) схема

to establish / set a pattern	подавать пример
intricate pattern	сложная, замысловатая выкройка
behaviour pattern	модель поведения
pattern for	пример, образец
to be made to pattern	изготавливаться по образцу
standard pattern	установленный образец
weather pattern	тип погоды
paper pattern	выкройка
pattern of thoughts = way of	мировоззрение, образ мыслей

thinking	
pattern of trade	структура торговли
pattern of the carpet	рисунок на ковре
pattern designer	художник-модельер, конструктор одежды
test pattern	экспериментальная модель
pattern of growth	модель роста
registered pattern	зарегистрированный промышленный образец
X-ray pattern	рентгенограмма
distributional pattern	характер распространения
new patterns of family life	новые явления (тенденции) в семейной жизни

OFFICE	1) пост, должность, служба;
	2) долг, обязанность, функция;
	3) контора, канцелярия, офис;
	4) ведомство, министерство; управление;
	5) кабинет, служебное помещение, офис;
	6) услуга, помощь;
	7) ( <i>offices</i> ) подсобные помещения;
	8) услуга;
	9) власть, полномочия;
	10) телефонная станция;
	11) касса;
	12) отдел

high office	высокий пост
to come / get into office	вступать в должность, приступать к исполнению

	служебных обязанностей
term of office	срок полномочий
War office	министерство обороны
record office	государственный архив
a doctor's office	кабинет врача
a lawyer's office	адвокатская контора
editorial office	редакция
publishing office	издательство
good (ill) office	хорошая (плохая) услуга
office building	административное здание
office expenses	траты на канцелярию и оргтехнику
office hours	часы приема
office work	канцелярская работа
the last offices	ритуальные услуги
in office	при власти
elective office	выборная должность
the party in office	партия, находящаяся у власти
to go out of office, to resign office	сложить с себя полномочия, уйти со службы (в отставку)
inquiry office	справочное бюро
vacancy in office	вакантная должность
Office of Education	Федеральное управление просвещения (в США)

TO GO	1) идти, ехать, двигаться;
	2) путешествовать;
	3) уходить, уезжать;
	4) пойти (куда-л.), уехать (куда-л.) с определённой целью;
	5) заниматься (чем-л.); двигаться определённым образом (что-л. делая);

	6) следовать определённым курсом, идти;
	7) ходить (куда-л.) регулярно, с какой-либо Целью;
	8) происходить, случаться, развиваться, проистекать;
	9) ухудшаться, исчезать (в результате повреждения или старения);
	10) ломаться; изнашиваться (до дыр);
	11) умирать, уходить из жизни;
	12) соответствовать, подходить (по стилю, цвету, вкусу);
	13) пойти (на что-либо), быть потраченным (на что-либо);
	14) издавать сигнал или звук;
	15) быть разрешённым;
	16) работать исправно (об оборудовании);
	17) продаваться, расходиться (по какой-либо цене)
	18) противоречить, быть против, идти вразрез;
	19) входить, вступать; принимать участие;
	20) становиться (обычно хуже);
	21) гласить

to go even	передвигаться спокойным ровным шагом
to go the wrong way	идти не тем путём
The boundary here goes parallel with the river.	Граница идёт здесь вдоль реки.

This door goes outside.	Эта дверь выходит наружу.
What's gone with that boy?	Что произошло с этим парнем?
The battery in this watch is going.	Батарейка в часах садится.
The platform went.	Трибуна обрушилась.
The dike might go any minute.	Дамбу может прорвать в любую минуту.
to go to one's own place	умереть, скончаться
to go to one's account	свести счёты с жизнью
I don't think these colours really go, do you?	Я не думаю, что эти цвета подходят, а ты как думаешь?
This book goes here.	Эта книга стоит здесь (здесь её место).
Where did all their money go?	На что пошли все их деньги?
as the story goes	как говорят
here goes	начнём, приступим
All systems go.	Всё работает нормально.
to go cheap	продаваться по дешёвой цене
Gone!	Продано! (на аукционе)
to go against the grain, go against the hair	вызывать внутренний протест, быть не по нутру
go beyond a joke	заходить в шутке слишком далеко
to go by / under the name of	быть известным под именем
to go by the book	действовать в соответствии с правилами, педантично выполнять правила
to go for broke	идти ва-банк, поставить всё на карту, решиться на отчаянную попытку
to go into abeyance	находиться в неопределённом

	положении, <span style="float: right;">быть</span> отложенным на время
to go into action	начинать <span style="float: right;">действовать;</span> вступить в бой
to go into detail(s)	вдаваться в подробности, вдаваться в детали
to go grey	седеть
to go missing	пропасть
to go mad	сойти с ума
it goes without saying	само собой разумеется
to go from one's word	нарушить слово
to go right through	идти напролом
to go up in smoke	улетучиться
to let oneself go	дать волю себе, своим чувствам
go a long way	меть большое влияние или значение, играть большую роль; приносить большую пользу; <span style="float: right;">пользоваться</span> популярностью; преуспеть
to go amiss	не получаться, не клеиться
to go the extra mile	делать сверх того, что необходимо и возможно; выложиться на все сто, прилагать дополнительные усилия, <span style="float: right;">принимать</span> дополнительные меры
to go with the times	идти в ногу со временем
go along with you!	так я тебе и поверил!
let it go at that	пусть будет так; как есть, так и есть
at a go	сразу



go halves	делить поровну
from the word go	с самого начала; с начала до конца, основательно
go bust	разориться, прогореть; ≈ вылететь в трубу; пойти прахом
go out like a candle in a snuff	быстро исчезнуть, сгореть как свеча
go with the current / tide	плыть по течению
to go against	оспаривать
to go beyond the law	обходить закон
to go over a bump	проходить через препятствие
a fair go	истинный успех
Could you go a cup of tea?	Не хотите ли чашку чаю?
I can't go the price	Я не могу себе позволить заплатить такую цену
What a go!	Ну и дела!
I have a very good go here.	Мне здесь живется совсем неплохо
be on the go	быть занятым, не иметь ни одной свободной минуты
Don't go to any trouble.	Не беспокойтесь.
What has gone of ...?	Что стало, что произошло с ...?

### **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

1. Were it not for <i>public</i> acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic.	Если бы не было общепризнанного единого эталона измерения времени, жизнь людей превратилась бы в настоящий хаос.
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<p>2. The <i>public</i> ceremonies of the Plains Indians are less elaborate than those of the Navajo in the Southwest.</p>	<p>Обряды индейских племен, населяющих северную часть США, менее сложные по сравнению с подобными церемониями племен «Навахо» с Юго-запада.</p>
<p>3. Each Standard Metropolitan Area in the U.S. would contain at least one central city with 50,000 inhabitants or two cities having shared boundaries and constituting a single <i>community</i>.</p>	<p>Каждый стандартный мегаполис в США, как правило, состоит из одного большого города с населением около 50 тысяч жителей или из двух городов, расположенных подряд и составляют единую городскую систему.</p>
<p>4. Written to be performed on a stage bare of scenery, Thornton Wilder’s play “Our Town” depicts life in a small New England <i>community</i>.</p>	<p>Написанная для постановки на сцене без декораций, пьеса Торнтона Уайльдера «Наш город» изображает жизнь маленького городка в Новой Англии.</p>
<p>5. Elizabeth Bishop’s poems are frequently long and carefully constructed, using elaborate rhyme <i>patterns</i>.</p>	<p>Стихи Элизабет Бишеп, как правило, длинные, старательно созданные и имеют мастерский стиль рифмовки.</p>
<p>6. I thought you were supposed to be out of the <i>office</i> on Mondays.</p>	<p>Я думал, что понедельник у вас должен быть выходным днем.</p>
<p>7. A democratic <i>public</i> leader delegates authority and responsibility to others.</p>	<p>Демократичный общественный лидер дает полномочия другим и</p>

	распределяет обязанности.
8. We need to raise taxes to pay for better <i>public</i> health care.	Нам необходимо повысить налоги, чтобы платить более качественное медицинское обслуживание населения.
9. Most people feel nervous about speaking in <i>public</i> .	В большинстве своем люди нервничают, когда выступают перед аудиторией

### ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. The British public's reaction against extreme pollution incidents has resulted in the introduction of anti-pollution laws such as the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968.

2. In Mexico a symposium considered the patterns of consumption within developed and developing countries and put forward the concept of "ecodevelopment".

3. During these two years they organized a series of seminars on alternative patterns for development and lifestyles, in cooperation with the Regional Economic Commissions.

4. It reaffirmed the world community's commitment to international environmental action and called for greater financial resources.

5. As I explained to the inspector at the public inquiry, increasing the allowance for night flights is the only way to acceptance the demand for morning arrivals at Heathrow until Terminal 5 is built.

6. Those victims were public proofs of the devastating potential of the new weaponry.

7. He invited several immigration specialists to his office in Washington last month for an informal briefing.

8. Over the past month, at least four newspapers offices have been raided by detectives.

9. There was the sudden departure from office, amid accusation of tax evasion and other things, of a governor of the Bank of Spain.

10. Regional National Bank moved its head office and changed its name, and even community stalwarts have revealed their despair.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. Hotels were among the earliest facilities that bound the United States together. They were both creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the frantic quest for community.

2. What the early English colonists imported was their knowledge of, familiarity with, and dedication to the traditional types and patterns of furniture they knew in England.

3. Even in the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Americans were already forming the habit of gathering from all corners of the nation for both public, private, business and pleasure purposes.

4. Since their appearance on farms in the United States between 1913 and 1920, trucks have changed patterns of production and marketing of farm products.

5. The U.S. twelfth President, Zachary Taylor, as elected in 1849 and was the first President that didn't have any political experience. He was only in office about a year and a half before he died. He died in office – in 1850 – so his Vice-President took over.

6. I haven't been seen on the tennis court recently – with all my new responsibilities at the admissions office – you know campus tours, stuff like that – I haven't had time to do anything else.

7. Community service is an important component of education here at our university. We encourage all students to volunteer for at least one community activity before they graduate. A new community programme called “One on One” helps elementary students who've fallen behind.

8. If more people used public transport, there would be less pollution. Cars, factories and power stations all emit poisonous gases, including carbon dioxide, into the atmosphere; these add to air pollution. The increase in carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere causes the gradual warming of the Earth, which is called global warming. As a result of global warming, we are witnessing climate change.

9. There were patterns of sunlight and shadow on the ground. The shadow looks like a long, stretched out tree. During the day, the Sun moves across the sky. As it moves, the shape of the shadow changes. Look at the clock. It's now 12 o'clock. When the Sun is high in the sky, the shadow looks short and squashed. As the Sun starts to go down, the shadow stretches out again. But this time, it's on the other side of the tree!

10. The public ought to know how the money from taxes is being spent. Taxes and Public Spending In most economies government revenues come mainly from direct taxes on personal incomes and company profits as well as indirect taxes levied on purchase of goods and services such as value added tax (VAT) and sales tax.

### ***ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА***

1. Дайте определение широкозначному слову? Какая основная особенность таких слов?

2. Охарактеризуйте стратегию правильного подбора семантического варианта перевода для многозначного слова?

3. Какова роль контекста при переводе слов с широкой семантикой?

4. Приведите пример трех широкозначных слов? Охарактеризуйте их использование в определенном контексте?

## Модуль 5

### СЛУЖЕБНЫЕ СЛОВА

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

#### SINCE

Since – грамматический омоним. Он может выступать в функции союза, предлога или наречия.

**1. Союз since** используется в придаточных предложениях причины и времени. Переводится на русский язык *с тех пор, как; с, после; так как; поскольку*:

Since he returned from New Zealand he has been doing nothing but lecturing on his trip.	После возвращения с Новой Зеландии он постоянно читает лекции о своей поездке.
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*поскольку*:

Since he is rather clever he will see on which side his bread is buttered.	Как вполне разумный человек, он понимает, что ему выгодно.
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**2. Предлог since** используется, как правило, перед существительным и переводится предлогами *после; с (того времени, как); с тех пор*:

Since my return to town I haven't been at the theatre.	Я не был в театре с тех пор, как вернулся в город.
They have been waiting for you since morning.	Они ждут вас с утра.

**3. Наречие since** стоит в конце предложения и переводится на русский язык *с (того времени), с тех пор*:

He left for the Far East and has been living there since (ever since).	Он поехал на Дальний Восток и с тех пор живет там.
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4. Если наречие since (является синонимом слову *ago*) и употребляется после слов, обозначающих время, то на русский язык оно переводится наречием *тому назад*:

That event happened more than thirty years since.	То событие произошло более 30 лет тому назад.
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**Примечание.** Словосочетания с since переводятся так:

since then	с того времени, с тех пор, после того;
ever since	с того времени как, с тех пор;
long since	уже давно;
since when?	1) с какого времени; 2) с каких это пор (для выражения иронии)
since times immemorial	с незапамятных времён
Have you checked the bill? Since when does \$ 42 plus \$ 5 service charge come to \$ 48?	Ты проверил этот счет? С каких это пор 42 доллара плюс 5 долларов за обслуживание стало 48 долларов?

## WHILE

While – многозначный союз.

**1. Союз while** может стоять перед обстоятельственным придаточным предложением времени и переводится на русский язык: *в то время как; пока, на протяжении определенного времени.*

Nothing else was of interest to him while he worked at his dissertation.	Пока он работал над своей диссертацией, ничто иное его интересовало.
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**2. Союз while** (как синоним *whereas*) может соединять однородные предложения, при этом противопоставляя их. В таком случае на русский язык данный союз переводится союзами: *тогда как, тем временем, а, хотя.*

We get letters from my sister almost every week, while we have not had from my brother for a long time.	Мы получаем письма от сестры почти каждую неделю, а брат не пишет уже давно.
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**3. Союз while** может стоять перед деепричастным оборотом, выполняющим функцию обстоятельства. В таком случае сам союз *while* не переводится, а деепричастие переводится на родной язык деепричастием несовершенного вида либо же другими лексическими средствами.

While returning home they discussed new ideas.	По дороге домой (возвращаясь домой), они обсуждали новые идеи.
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**4. Служебное слово while** обладает грамматическим значением существительного, если перед ним стоит тот или иной маркер существительного, и переводится словами: *время, все (это) время, промежуток (период) времени.*

Where have you been all this while?	Где вы были все это время?
He kept silent for a while and then agreed.	Какое-то время он помолчал, а потом согласился.

**5. Служебное слово while** может иметь грамматическое значение глагола в обороте *to while away (the time)* – *проводить (разг. коротать) время.*

I'd like to while away my holidays at some sea-resort.	Я хотел бы провести каникулы на каком-то приморском курорте.
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**Примечание.** Словосочетания с *while* переводятся следующим образом:

for a long while	долго
for a short while	недолго
in (after) a little while	вскоре, скоро, быстро
once in a while	иногда, изредка, время от времени

## FOR

For – грамматический омоним.

**1. Союз *for*** предшествует обстоятельственным придаточным предложениям причины. На русский язык

переводится: *поскольку; потому что; из-за того что; в связи с тем что; потому что.*

One must be very attentive in experimenting, for accuracy is indispensable here.	Необходимо быть очень внимательным, поскольку здесь необходима точность.
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**2. Составной союз *for fear that*** обычно предшествует обстоятельству подчиненному предложению цели (синоним *lest*) и переводится союзом *чтобы (не)*.

They wrapped the precious glass in cotton wool for fear that it should be broken.	Они обернули ватой стекло, которое стоило очень дорого, чтобы оно не разбилось.
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**3. Предлог *for*** имеет много значений. В зависимости от его лексического значения ему могут соответствовать разные предлоги русского языка. Основные лексические значения предлога *for*:

*for* – для, за, ради, в виду того что. (указывает на цель)

What do you want that money for?	Для чего вам нужны эти деньги?
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*for* – из-за; потому, что. (в некоторых случаях требует перевода при помощи других предлогов)

For want of attention he missed this mistake.	Из-за своей невнимательности он не заметил этой ошибки.
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*for* – на протяжении, в течение определенного времени.  
(указывает на время)

They studied the country dialects for some months.	Они изучали диалекты этой местности на протяжении нескольких месяцев.
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*for* – к, на; (указывает на направление действия, на симпатию к кому-то)

The boat is making for the shore.	Лодка плывет к берегу.
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*for* – как, в качестве (указывает на то, чем является предмет)

This vessel was built for a pleasure yacht.	Это судно было построено в качестве яхты для развлечений.
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**Примечание.** Словосочетания с *for* переводятся так:

for the present	в это время, на сегодняшний день, теперь, сейчас
for the time being	в данное время, на данный момент; на некоторое время
for the first time	впервые, в первый раз
for the last time	в последний раз

**4. Сложный предлог *for fear of*** переводится *из страха, из боязни.*

He put on a warm coat for fear of catching cold.	Он надел теплое пальто, из страха заболеть.
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**5. Предлог *for*** может входить в состав некоторых словосочетаний с предлогами. Например:

*for all that* - несмотря на всё это, при всём этом, всё же, тем не менее.

The man had power and opulence and for all that he felt miserable.	У этого человека были и богатство, и власть, но, несмотря на все это, он чувствовал себя несчастным.
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*for instance, for example* – например.

Some kinds of wild animals are almost completely exterminated, for instance lions in the deserts of Africa.	Некоторые виды диких животных практически полностью уничтожены, например, львы в пустынях Африки.
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*for ever, for good* – навсегда.

In 1492 the Moors had to leave Spain for ever.	В 1492 году маврам пришлось навсегда покинуть Испанию.
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*once for all* – раз и навсегда.

Once for all I tell you to mind your own business.	Раз и навсегда я приказываю тебе не вмешиваться в чужие дела.
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*for certain – определенно, точно, точно.*

Nobody as yet knows for certain the results of the examination.	Никто еще точно не знает результатов экзамена.
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*for one thing – прежде всего.*

We can't go to see our friend today; for one thing I don't know his address.	Мы не можем посетить нашего товарища сегодня; прежде всего потому, что я не знаю его адреса.
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*for my part – что касается меня.*

For my part I have no objections to his staying with us.	Что касается меня, то я не возражаю, чтобы он оставался с нами.
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*for the rest – касательно остального.*

I can show you the booking office, for the rest apply to the information bureau.	Я могу показать вам билетную кассу, касательно остального обращайтесь в справочное бюро.
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**6. Предлог for** может входить в состав словосочетание, которое называется *for-phrase* (*for-phrase* = предлог *for* + существительное (либо местоимение) + неопределенная форма глагола).

*For-phrase*, как и отдельное слово или придаточное предложение, может выполнять функцию любого члена

предложения, кроме сказуемого (но также может быть предикативным членом сказуемого). На русский язык *for-phrase* переводится придаточным предложением.

The riders stopped for the horses to drink.	Всадники остановились, чтобы лошади смогли утолить жажду.
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**7. Предлог for** может использоваться после некоторых глаголов. Таким глаголам в русском языке соответствуют глаголы, требующие после себя прямого (беспредложного) дополнения, или глагола с разными предлогами (кроме ранее рассмотренных).

Например:

to account for	1) давать отчет; объяснять 2) нести ответственность 3) отвечать 4) отчитываться 5) принимать во внимание 6) являться причиной
to go in for	1) любить; нравиться 2) заниматься чем-то
to stand for	значить, означать
to hope for	надеяться на
to wait for	ждать, ожидать

The letters M.P. stand for "member of Parliament".	Буквы М.Р. значат «член Парламента»
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## AS

As – грамматический омоним.

**1. Союз as,** как правило, предшествует обстоятельственным предложениям. На русский язык данный союз может переводиться разными союзами в зависимости от того, какое предложение присоединяется.

*as – как* (придаточное образа действия).

He came back home early as we had asked him to.	Он вернулся домой рано, как мы и просили.
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*as – поскольку, так как* (придаточное причины).

As it was raining, the children stayed at home.	Поскольку шел дождь, дети остались дома.
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*as – в то время, как* (придаточное времени).

The telephone rang as I as locking the door.	Телефон зазвонил в то время, как я замыкал дверь.
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*as – хотя; при том, что; какой бы ни был* (придаточное допущения).

Young as he was, the boy was his mother's support.	Хотя он был еще совсем маленьким, мальчик уже был опорой для матери.
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**2. Составные союзы**, в состав которых входит слово *as*, также предшествуют обстоятельственным придаточным предложениям.

*as ... as* – так ..., как и (придаточное сравнительное).

This young man speaks several languages as easily as his mother tongue.	Этот молодой человек разговаривает на нескольких языках так же свободно, как и на родном языке.
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*not so ... as* – не так ..., как (придаточное сравнительное).

It is not so cold today as it was yesterday.	Сегодня не так холодно, как было вчера.
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*as if, as though* - как если бы, словно, как будто, будто (придаточное образа действия).

They stared at the machine as if they had never seen anything like that.	Они смотрели на машину так, как будто ранее ничего подобного не видели.
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*as soon as* - как только, не позже чем (придаточное времени).

I'll help you with your job as soon as I have some spare time.	Я помогу тебе с работой, как только у меня будет свободное время.
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*as long as, so long as* - пока; до тех пор пока; так как, если, поскольку, раз (придаточное условия).



As long as you are a member of our scientific club, you'll have to make a yearly report.	Поскольку вы являетесь членом нашего научного товарищества, вам необходимо ежегодно выступать с докладом.
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*so far as* - настолько, насколько; поскольку; коль скоро (придаточное условия).

So far as the man is new to the business, somebody must help him.	Поскольку этот человек – новичок в данном деле, кто-то должен ему помочь.
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*as far as* – насколько (придаточное меры).

As far as I could judge, the experiment as almost completed.	Насколько я понял, эксперимент был практически завершен.
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*as well as* – так как и; а так же, сочинительный союз (соединяет самостоятельные предложения или однородные члены предложения)

He as well as you is guilty of inattention.	Он так же, как и вы виновен в невнимательности.
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### **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

1. <i>Since</i> the economic policy hasn't been tried before, and <i>since</i> it isn't based on any economic model the	Поскольку данная экономическая политика еще не была испытана, и отсутствует единая
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<p>assumptions on which the administration's forecasts are based were revised to provide the desired results the skepticism is not entirely unjustified.</p>	<p>экономическая модель развития, а также из-за того, что допущения, на которых основывались прогнозы администрации, были рассмотрены с целью достижения желаемых результатов, все еще остаются неизменными основания для некой доли скептицизма.</p>
<p>2. Defence workers showed most interest in making satellite TV stations <i>while</i> the defence industry as cautious not to violate the secret status of the town.</p>	<p>Работники оборонной промышленности наиболее заинтересовались производством станций спутникового телевиденья, в то время как руководство данной отрасли боялось нарушить статус закрытого города.</p>
<p>3. The agreement is as yet only a partial ban of nuclear explosions. <i>While</i> eliminating testing in air, space and under water, it permits testing underground.</p>	<p>Это соглашение представляет собой лишь частичный запрет ядерных испытаний, так как, запрещая ядерные испытания в атмосфере, космосе и под водой, оно разрешает их проведение под землей.</p>
<p>4. The Battle of the budget will be fought on to levels: in the Congress and between private organizations that support or oppose President's economic</p>	<p>Дебаты по поводу бюджета будут проводиться на двух уровнях: в конгрессе и среди частных организаций, которые могут, как</p>

<p>program. The second level is particularly interesting, <i>for</i> its object is to influence public opinion.</p>	<p>поддерживать экономическую программу президента, так и выступать против нее. Второй уровень является особенно интересным, поскольку имеет своей целью осуществления влияния на общественное мнение.</p>
<p>5. After lengthy negotiations they substituted a treaty <i>for</i> an official agreement.</p>	<p>После продолжительных переговоров, договор заменили на неофициальное соглашение.</p>
<p>6. <i>For</i> these reasons the dreams of a solution along these lines are empty castles in the clouds.</p>	<p>По данным причинам, мечты о том, что все решится именно так, похожи на воздушные замки.</p>
<p>7. <i>As</i> mutual trust and friendship grow stronger between the peoples of the newly free states, the existing problems between them may be resolved on a friendly basis.</p>	<p>Поскольку укрепляются доверие и дружеские отношения между народами стран, которые совсем недавно обрели независимость, существующие между ними проблемы могут быть решены мирно.</p>
<p>8. No doubt the new men will be needed <i>as well as</i> a new attitude and new ideas.</p>	<p>Несомненно, нужны будут новые люди, новые идеи, а также новое отношение к работе.</p>
<p>9. He rarely spoke of those days, <i>for, as</i> he said, a dark and</p>	<p>Он редко говорил о тех днях, поскольку, по его словам,</p>

bitter cloud had been drawn over what should have been remembered as the happiest days of his life.	темная и горькая туча омрачила то, что должно было остаться в памяти как самые счастливые моменты в его жизни.
10. <i>Since</i> it became clear that it was increasingly difficult to make profit from satellites, they began to make satellite TV systems.	Поскольку стало очевидно, что на производстве спутников становится все сложнее зарабатывать, они начали выпускать системы спутникового телевидения.

### ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. One nickel and copper smeltery in Ontario can produce as much as the whole of Greece put together.

2. Since the ultimate truth is beyond the reach of humankind, the totalitarian ideologies have to resort to oppression in order to impose their vision on society.

3. We could formulate statements corresponding to the facts, and the facts would serve as reliable criteria for deciding whether the statements were true.

4. As I have shown, the condition that supply and demand are independently given cannot be reconciled with reality, at least as far as the financial markets are concerned and financial markets play a crucial role in the allocation of resources.

5. These tropical currents do not move alone; they pull with them any floating thing, while above the sea the eternal forceful trade winds blow at full strength in the same general direction, from east to west, the year around.

6. Such canopy plants, called epiphytes, form communities so dense in places that their mass equals a ton of plant material for every two acres of trees.

7. Unemployment among college graduates is nearly 30 percent, and they are prime recruits for virulent political movements.

8. For millennia, this great waterway was a corridor for movement of wildlife and aboriginal people, a habitat for fish, birds and mammals.

9. He reports that since its construction, there has been no need to dredge either the cells or the lagoon.

10. Britain is pledged to maintain effective defense while seeking to reduce tension in the world. It and the other NATO member states have been working with the new democracies of Europe.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. Since both countries now have democratic government, the risk of war may have been reduced.

2. Anger is not the most destructive emotion in a marriage, since both happy and miserable couples fight.

3. In the frowsy back rooms of tea houses, old men and children crowd around gaming tables and pit the fiery critters against one another as onlookers shout out their bets.

4. As a sovereign nation, India has the same right as the United States to conduct its security policy, as it deems fit and without.

5. The United States has 10,000 nuclear weapons and continues to refine them with subcritical tests while destroying barely a few hundred older weapons per year.

6. He would come to see us once in a while. Not very often though. He must have thought it not worth his while to come more often.

7. Since September my younger brother has been attending lectures on the history of chemistry. Since the lecturer is a most talented man the boy has been dreaming and talking about nothing but chemistry ever since.

8. Some of his friends tried to teach him “better English” than their own normal and educated speech, while others would coach him in those racy and familiar repressions which sound so offensive while used by foreigners.

9. For the first few weeks of ones residence in a foreign country one feels as helpless as a young child and far more embarrassed, for the young child’s wants are generally anticipated and provided for. From the linguistic point of view too, it is a dangerous period, for during these first weeks one lays the foundations of one’s future speech habits.

10. Science has been defined as organized common sense, so it is necessary for the future scientists to be drilled in the art of observing things patiently, faithfully and in every detail. A scientific habit of mind can be acquired by nothing but toil and patient thought. The work of science is to substitute facts for appearances and demonstrations for impressions.

### **ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА**

1. Охарактеризуйте функциональные особенности служебных слов в английском и русском предложениях?

2. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *since* в различных функциях?

3. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *while* в различных функциях?

4. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *for* в различных функциях?

5. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *as* в различных функциях?

## Модуль 6

### УСЛОВНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

Существует несколько способов перевода условного наклонения с английского языка на русский.

1. Форма (*should*) для всех лиц + *infinitive* в придаточных предложениях:

с деепричастиями типа *it is recommended (suggested* и т. д.);

после глаголов типа *to recommend, to suggest, to demand*;

если подлежащим главного предложения является однокоренное существительное *recommendation, suggestion, demand*; переводится на русский язык условным наклонением (частица *б, бы* + глагол в прошедшем времени):

The best thing the commission can do is to recommend that the conference should resume its work with greater enthusiasm.	Лучшее, что может сделать комиссия, – это рекомендовать, чтобы конференция возобновила свою деятельность с большим энтузиазмом.
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**Примечание.** Как стилистический прием или американский вариант иногда вместо формы *should* + *infinitive* употребляется форма, которая является омонимом инфинитиву без частицы *to*:

They considered a proposal that the president clear out	Было рассмотрено предложение в отношении
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Washington on its attitude to this question.	прояснения президентом позиции Вашингтона в этом вопросе.
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2. Условные придаточные предложения с формой *should* (для всех лиц) + *infinitive* при переводе на родной язык, как правило, начинаются со слов *в случае, если бы*. В английском языке для предложений подобного типа характерно использование инверсии:

Should our plant succeed (if our plant should succeed) in selling its production we may increase our income.	Если бы наше предприятие смогло успешно сбывать свою продукцию, то мы бы смогли увеличить свой доход.
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3. Форма *were* + *infinitive* используется в условном придаточном предложении для обозначения маловероятного условия, относящегося к будущему времени (еще менее вероятного, чем форма, являющаяся омонимом для Past Simple) и переводится глаголом в условном наклонении.

В русском языке не существует соответствующей грамматической формы для передачи разной степени вероятности; для этого используются лексические средства передачи вероятности (словами *если, вдруг, почему-то*, или сочетанием обстоятельства с предлогом и т.д.):

Such a system is bound to be unpopular among most Europeans, and if the Federal Party were to support it, they would undoubtedly weaken their chances in the	Эта система не пользуется популярностью среди большинства европейцев, а если бы Федеральная партия стала ее сторонницей, то она бы, несомненно, ослабила
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forthcoming federal elections.	свои шансы на получение первенства в грядущих выборах.
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4. Форма *would* (I, III лица) + *infinitive*, если она используется в простом предложении, включающем условие, переводится на русский язык глаголами в условном наклонении:

It would be dangerous to see him off at the station.	Было бы не безопасно провожать его до станции.
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В тех случаях, когда речь идет о содержании какого-либо проекта, плана или предложения, которые были внесены на рассмотрение, но еще не приняты, в русском языке, как правило, используется будущее время в изъявительном наклонении:

It was recommended that a special report should be submitted. This report would give a detailed account of the activities of the committee and their views on the situation.	Было рекомендовано заслушать специальный доклад, в котором комиссия сможет представить детальный отчет о своей деятельности и высказать собственную позицию по этому поводу.
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5. Трудности при переводе также представляет бессоюзное подчинение условных предложений с частичной или полной инверсией:

Had this policy been adopted ...	Если бы данная политика была принята ...
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Часто не принимается во внимание стилистическая окраска предложения с инверсией, однако в этом случае можно придерживаться литературного стиля в переводе.

Условие так же может быть выражено не только полным придаточным предложением, но и другими способами: *if + деепричастие* или сочетание слов *given, provided* и других с существительным, или же предлог *but for + существительное*:

But for their desire to help ...	Если бы не их желание помочь ...
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### ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. Western and Arab diplomats and other specialists on Gulf affairs have suggested that the American Administrations <i>should</i> clearly <i>outline</i> its policy towards the Gulf countries.	Дипломаты западных и арабских стран, а также специалисты по вопросам Персидского залива предложили американской администрации четко определить свою позицию в отношении стран этого региона.
2. The UN Human Rights Commission yesterday urged that economic sanctions and an oil embargo <i>should be introduced</i> against South Africa.	Вчера комиссия ООН по правам человека настояла на том, чтобы в отношении Южной Африки были применены экономические санкции и наложено нефтяное эмбарго.
3. It is important that the real situation <i>be examined</i> because anything that promotes irrational	Необходимо изучить реальное положение дел в промышленности,

<p>differences between earnings in the industry is bound to cause trouble.</p>	<p>поскольку, все что способствует не поддающейся логическому объяснению разнице в доходах, неизбежно вызовет проблемы.</p>
<p>4. Health depends to a great extent on housing and education, said Dr A., who put forward the resolution asking that extra \$ 2,000 million a year <i>should be provided</i> initially.</p>	<p>Здоровье в значительной степени зависит от жилья и образования, сказал д-р наук, профессор А., и выдвинул предложение первоначально инвестировать в указанные сферы два дополнительных миллиарда долларов каждый год.</p>
<p>5. We propose that all children <i>should be transferred</i>, at the age of eleven or twelve, from the junior or primary school.</p>	<p>Мы предлагаем переводить детей из начальной школы в возрасте 11 – 12 лет.</p>
<p>6. Before I went to sleep I went over all the things I <i>wished I had said</i> to that immigration man, and some of them were incredibly clever and cutting.</p>	<p>Перед тем как уснуть, я еще раз вспомнил все, что хотел, но так и не сказал тому сотруднику миграционной службы; и некоторые мои мысли были чрезвычайно резкими и точными.</p>
<p>7. Now it seemed only mildly irritating that this week-end <i>should be intruded</i> upon.</p>	<p>Казалось, что сейчас нас не очень волновал тот факт, что кто-то сможет испортить наши выходные.</p>

<p>8. I was not angry with them. Was rather afraid of them, as I <i>were cast</i> away among creatures with whom I had no community of nature.</p>	<p>Я не сердился на них. Скорее, я их боялся так, как если бы меня оставили один на один с существами, с которыми я вообще не имел ничего общего.</p>
<p>9. She treated academic persons with reverence, as though they <i>were</i> sacred cows; but though they might be sacred cows, they did not seem to her quite serious.</p>	<p>Она относилась к научным работникам с благоговением, как к святым, однако даже если бы они были такими, они не казались ей достаточно серьезными.</p>
<p>10. If inflation <i>were to continue</i> on the scale experienced in the past ten years, the last threads sustaining sterling as a world currency would be severed.</p>	<p>Если инфляция продолжится в тех масштабах, которые наблюдались в последние десять лет, то последние нити, поддерживающие фунт стерлингов, как мировую валюту, будут разорваны.</p>

### ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. It is obvious to many people that diets don't work – at least, not in the long- term! If they did, we would be getting thinner, but in fact we are getting fatter.

2. If you were constantly being told off for doing the wrong thing, you would perhaps form the thought “I can't do anything right”, and you may constantly overreact if your adult partner is always criticizing your behaviour.

3. If time travel existed, it would be a privilege to meet Alexander the Great, this powerful man, the creator of a huge empire and the cultural ambassador of his generation. If I could spend some time with him privately, I would tactfully ask him about his feelings until try to get to know him as a person.

4. It's a good thing he did. If he hadn't, he never would have met and married my great-grandmother Mary Campbell.

5. Even if there were to be swift volcano's lava flows, transfer for of refugees would result in a far greater number of victims that would result from any eruptive event.

6. If they joined the EU, they would automatically have observer status in Europe's own defense club, the Western European Union.

7. This would provide additional runway capacity beyond Terminal 5's passenger capacity.

8. Even if the government allowed them to use dollar, the situation would soon become unsustainable.

9. Britain's argument that its nuclear weapons contribute to NATO's strategic deterrent would be more credible if there were a credible strategic adversary on the European scene.

10. Australian science is impressive and has good reason to look up and ahead, but if all expatriate Australian scientists were still there with the resources they now enjoy elsewhere, what a story that would be.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. On the way across the Park he, who knew more about it than most men, had been gloomy over the military future. Now he spoke as though his daughter had really been the problem of his mind. He spoke exactly as a Victorian parent might have spoken, as though all the future were predictable and secure except for his daughter's marriage, and the well-being of his grandchildren.

2. He proposed to Mrs. Bradley that the three of them should go to London immediately, where the season was still in full swing and where new interests and new friends would distract Isabel's mind from her unfortunate entanglement.

3. I would have gone to her for shelter, but for her humble station, which made me fear that I might bring trouble on her.

4. She knew the travel was difficult, she had trouble breathing and she would have preferred staying at home. But he was obstinate and she had accepted because it would have taken too much energy to refuse.

5. The end of her concert brought a tremendous reception from the audience. She returned for one encore but had the audience got their way she would have sung all night.

6. The Bar had never really suited me, I had not once thought of going back. And yet, if I could have been content with it I should have had a smoother time. I shouldn't be in the middle of this present crisis.

7. Instinctively he turned his back more to the light lest she might see the shame that burned upon his forehead.

8. Whatever may have been the true cause of the neglect, we have only one biography of Newton which can in any case be deemed worthy of the subject.

9. Britain's cost of living would rise steeply should the country enter the Common Market as it is at present constituted, the National Union of farmers warned yesterday.

10. It is the fate of man that his desires are never fulfilled, but it is also his glory, for in the effort to obtain their fulfillment he changes, be it ever so little, in ever so limited a degree, life itself.

### ***ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА***

1. Перечислите и охарактеризуйте способы перевода условного наклонения с английского языка на русский?

2. Как чаще всего переводятся условные придаточные предложения с формой *should* (для всех лиц) + *infinitive* ?

3. Каковы особенности употребления и перевода на русский язык формы Форма *were* + *infinitive*?

4. Какие существуют в русском языке грамматические формы для передачи разной степени вероятности?

5. Каковы особенности перевода форма *would* (I, III лица) + *infinitive*, если она используется в простом предложении, включающем условие?

6. Какие возникают трудности при переводе бессоюзного подчинения условных предложений с частичной или полной инверсией?

## Модуль 7

### МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

#### *ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК*

Модальные глаголы – это слова, форма которых всегда остается неизменной. При переводе устного или письменного текста, наряду с содержанием, необходимо также учитывать модальность (отношение высказывания к фактам или событиям). Для русского языка характерно преобладание модальных слов и выражений, таких как: *очевидно, вероятно, не может быть, необходимо, возможно* (наряду с некоторыми глаголами, выражающими долженствование, возможность, совет и т.д.). В английском языке модальные значения, в основном, выражаются *модальными глаголами*, после которых следует та или иная форма инфинитива.

#### **Модальный глагол *can (could)***

Основное значение модального глагола *can* передает умение, способность или объективную возможность совершать действие. В утвердительной форме этот глагол также выражает допущение и переводится словами: *возможно, вероятно, мог* и т.д. В вопросительной и отрицательной форме, данный глагол часто выражает сомнение и переводится чаще следующими словами: *неужели, не может быть, чтобы*.

Форма *could* передает меньшую уверенность, чаще выражает сомнение. В контексте настоящего и будущего времени переводится глаголом *мочь* в форме условного наклонения: *мог бы, могли бы*.

I could finish my work by May.	Я мог бы закончить свою работу до мая.
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Форма *could* часто используется в вопросительных предложениях и выражает просьбу:

Could you sing?	Не могли бы вы спеть что-нибудь?
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Перфектная форма инфинитива после *can* и *could* выражает возможность, которая не была реализована в прошлом, или же неуверенность. Она переводится: *мог бы, могли бы, вероятно, возможно*.

They could have done it more carefully.	Они могли это сделать более осторожно.
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### Модальный глагол *may (might)*

Модальный глагол *may* чаще всего выступает в значении возможности, вероятности или же допущения и переводится на русский язык глаголом *мочь* или наречием *возможно, вероятно*.

He may come every minute.	Он может прийти с минуты на минуту.
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Глагол *may* в значения предположения может использоваться с перфектным инфинитивом:

I may have said it.	Возможно, я и сказал это.
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Форма *might* указывает на меньшую степень предположения, чаще на сомнение:

The Chancellor's measures might help towards an	Меры, предложенные министром финансов,
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agreement on an income policy.	возможно, и помогут достичь соглашения в отношении политики доходов.
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Форма *might* так же может выражать предположение и переводиться формой условного наклонения *мог бы, могли бы*:

It might happen very soon.	Это может произойти весьма скоро.
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Форма *might* с перфектным инфинитивом выражает предположение касательно прошлого:

She might have been thirty-five.	Ей можно было бы дать лет тридцать пять.
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**Примечание 1.** Модальный глагол *may* может так же выступать в качестве вспомогательного глагола, образуя форму условного наклонения, как правило, в придаточных предложениях цели после *that, so that, lest*, а также, в придаточных уступительных предложениях после слов *however, whatever* и. т. д. В таких случаях *may* не переводится:

He gave me this plan so that I might copy it.	Она дал мне этот план, чтобы я его переписал (мог переписать).
They are determined to achieve this aim, however difficult it may seem.	Они решили достичь этой цели, какой бы сложной она не казалась.

**Примечание 2.** После глаголов *can* и *may* слово *well* получает значение *скорее, лучше, быстрее, с успехом, преимущественно, достаточно, в определенной степени*.

Such problems, as a rule, may begin well before the trial.	Такие проблемы, как правило, начинаются (еще) до суда.
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### Модальный глагол *must*

Основное значение модального глагола *must* – обязательное выполнение действия. В утвердительной форме *must* часто используется для выражения предположения со значительной степенью уверенности и переводится словами: *должен быть, определенно, очевидно, должно быть*.

Перфектная форма инфинитива после модального глагола *must* означает предположение, касающееся прошлого:

They must have known about it for a certain time.	Они, очевидно, знали об этом на протяжении определенного периода времени.
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Предположение со значительной степенью уверенности касательно прошлого может быть выражено глаголом *will* с перфектным инфинитивом.

Some kind of decision will have been taken by now.	На данный момент какое-то решение уже точно принято.
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### Модальный глагол *should*

При переводе предложений с глаголом *should* трудности, чаще всего возникают из-за разнообразия его значений в разных функциях.

1. Как вспомогательный глагол *should* используется для образования:

а) будущего времени в прошедшем (как правило, в придаточных предложениях с первым лицом единственного и множественного числа);

б) для образования форм условного наклонения.

2. В функции модального глагола *should* может означать совет или пожелание переводится словами: *следует, следовало бы, стоит, стоило бы, необходимо* и т.д.

He said that the status of the Greek minority should be viewed in the light of political balance.	Он сказал, что статус меньшинства греческого населения следует рассматривать с позиции равновесия политических сил.
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3. Глагол *should* выполняет эмоционально-усилительную функцию (удивление, сочувствие, подозрение, неодобрение).

Употребляется в придаточных предложениях следующего типа: *it is strange that ...*, показывающих отношение говорящего к сообщаемой информации. *Should* употребляется так же в вопросительных предложениях, начинающихся с *why, how*. В таком случае *should + infinitive* переводится личной формой глагола в язвительном наклонении настоящего или прошедшего времени (прошедшего, если после *should* следует перфектный инфинитив).

В русском языке нет соответствующих грамматических форм, поэтому эмфаза передается, в тех случаях, где это возможно, лексическими средствами:

It is good that the Government should have recognized the opportunity and the obligations so clearly.	Можно только порадоваться, что правительство так четко осознает суть предоставленной
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	ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И СВОИ обязанности.
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### ***ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. The group is said that over the medium-term, interest rate policies <i>should</i> be aimed at increasing production and at domestic, rather than international, considerations.	Комиссии сообщили, что политика процентных ставок должна быть направлена на увеличение производства и решение в первую очередь внутренних, а не международных вопросов.
2. It <i>should</i> not come as a surprise that only in the recent past have commercial banks and sovereign borrowers attempted to come to grips in a formal way with the dynamics of Third World lending.	Не стоит удивляться тому, что за последние годы коммерческие банки и частные кредиторы пытались официально противостоять процессу предоставления займов странам третьего мира.
3. That such a question <i>should</i> be put to a British Minister, shows that those aspirations are by no means dead.	Тот факт, что британскому министру необходимо задать такой вопрос, свидетельствует о безнадежности ожиданий.
4. He <i>might</i> have fallen into the trap but he understood the danger in time.	Он мог попасть в ловушку, однако во время почувствовал опасность.
5. The visit <i>might</i> have pleasant and useful excursion for the State Secretary.	Этот визит мог бы быть приятным и полезным мероприятием в программе государственного секретаря.

<p>6. The notion that friends <i>must</i> be won by arms reflects a shameful poverty of ideas in international relations.</p>	<p>Представления о том, что друзей завоевывают оружием, говорит только о жалкой бедности кругозора, и не умении поддерживать международные отношения.</p>
<p>7. He is not half as worried as the old age pensioners, the housewives and the workers who <i>must</i> pay the increased prices.</p>	<p>Он совсем не обеспокоен данными проблемами, как это обычно делают пенсионеры, домохозяйки и рабочие, вынужденные жить в условиях постоянного дефицита.</p>
<p>8. The trip <i>can</i> demonstrate that the secretary of state, whatever his political standing in Washington, seems to be highly respected by foreign leaders.</p>	<p>Эта поездка может стать свидетельством об уважении со стороны лидеров зарубежных стран к этому госсекретарю, каким бы ни был его политический статус в Вашингтоне.</p>
<p>9. Mafia crime syndicates <i>may</i> pose a greater threat to the United States than did the gangsters of the Al Capone era in the 1930's, American sociologists warn today.</p>	<p>Американские социологи предупреждают, что сегодня мафиозные криминальные структуры могут создать даже большую угрозу для США, нежели гангстеры 30-х годов времен Аль Капоне.</p>
<p>10. Such is the speed of history today that, when this is published, so many new and perhaps more shocking developments <i>may</i> have taken</p>	<p>Современная история находится в непрерывном развитии, и пока необходимый материал попадет в печать, может</p>

place that the events herein detailed <i>may</i> seem even more remote.	произойти множество новых и возможно, более шокирующих событий, в сравнении с которыми данный материал покажется устаревшим.
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### ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. Air pollution can also increase the acidity of drinking water. This can result in high levels of lead, copper and aluminium in tap water, mostly coming from old pipes attacked by the acids.

2. Many of the items produced by industry are discarded; energy consumption could be cut by more effective recycling.

3. International agreements must be implemented, and intersectoral mechanisms with acknowledged power to deal with ocean affairs established.

4. It will tell us whether we can change our attitude and behaviour to live in harmony with a natural world that supports us.

5. The growing ozone hole leads to increasing ultraviolet radiation, which in turn may be impacting phytoplankton, the basis of the marine food chain.

6. It shows that the agencies with a decision making role must exercise their own independent judgment, and cannot simply pass the buck or hide behind the lead agency.

7. Okinawans are among the longest-lived people on earth, and I wondered if their qualities of heart and human feelings, so evident among the islanders, might have something to do with their longevity.

8. Body language, it seems, could be the key to all sorts of unsolved mysteries. Experts believe that our “silent speech” – the way we move, small changes in appearance, posture and gestures –

conveys far more meaning than the words in any conversation. Body language can make or break any encounter, especially if you are feeling uncomfortable.

9. If in your youth you read stories about the sea, the idea of sailing on a freighter might appeal to you. You might think that, in the prolonged intimacy of the confines of the ship, your fellow travelers will confide tones which will bring you fame and a fortune as a writer yourself.

10. Sometime in this millennium we will confront this dilemma: should we leave our planetary neighbours unaltered, or should we modify them and make them closer to the heart's desire? Thus we might orbit giant solar mirrors to warm frozen Mars, or sunshades to cool torrid Venus.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. That is the basic fact which must be grasped by the people of Britain. It must be underlined in the House of Commons debate.

2. His curious eyes rested long upon her face and on her hair; and, as he thought of what she must have in then, in that time of her first girlish beauty, a strange unfriendly pity for her entered his soul.

3. She did not quite know how to take a remark which might have no significance or an absurdly great one. Then by his face she saw that he meant it to have the absurdly great one.

4. He had a snug bit of garden that looked pleasant, after the dusty playground, which was such a desert in miniature, that I thought no one but a camel could have felt at home on it.

5. He might find his job too much for one man, but nevertheless he liked it. He might be a simple soldier but he had a considerable talent for survival.

6. But no one visiting a public school can fail to be struck by the continuity of these isolated communities: they roll on with their



Latin jokes, their flags and private languages, still perpetuating vestigial aspects of a Victorian world.

7. The hard fact must be faced that if we want a national opera and ballet company, subsidies are necessary, and on a bigger scale than at present.

8. He had gone out his way to be friendly; which, from him, who never troubled to be friendly, or couldn't be, had been something no one could have expected.

9. I had never been to Wisconsin, but all my life I had heard about it. And I must have seen the pictures. Everyone must have. Why then was I unprepared for the beauty of this region?

10. But I could not help observing that he seemed to think he had hit upon a wonderful expedient for expressing himself in a neat, agreeable, and pointed manner without the inconvenience of inventing a conversation.

### ***ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА***

1. Охарактеризуйте категорию модальности в английском и русском языках?

2. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *can (could)* особенности его перевода на русский язык?

3. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *may (might)* особенности его перевода на русский язык?

4. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *must* особенности его перевода на русский язык?

5. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *should* особенности его перевода на русский язык?

## Модуль 8

### ФУНКЦИИ И СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА СЛОВ *to do, to have, to be*

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

##### *To do*

Глагол *to do* представляет определенные трудности для перевода, если он выполняет следующие грамматические функции:

1. Эмоционально-усилительную функцию:

а) глагол *to do* подчеркивает факт выполнения действия и усиливает значение данного действия, которое выражается глаголом-сказуемым в утвердительной форме Past или Present Simple. На русский язык *to do* переводится словами: *действительно, все же, раз уж* и. т. д.;

б) подчеркивает побуждение к действию или просьбу (в повелительном наклонении):

He did come to the party though nobody invited him.	Он все же пришел на вечеринку, хотя никто его не приглашал.
Please do ask him this one question. Much depends on his answer.	Пожалуйста, обязательно спросите его об этом. От его ответа многое зависит.

2. Функцию слова-заменителя. В этой функции *to do* используется для того, чтобы избежать повторения глагола или целого предложения. в зависимости от сочетаемости слов в русском языке *to do* переводится соответствующим глаголом, предложением или может вообще не переводиться. В сочетании со словом *so* чаще всего переводится *сделать это (так)*:

It is bound to be a delicate operation trenching as it does upon sensitive areas of a nation's cultural heritage.	Безусловно данное влияние будет слишком болезненным, поскольку оно затронет самые важные стороны национально-культурного наследия.
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### *To have*

1. Глагол *to have* + *infinitive* означает долженствование или обязательство, обусловленное силой сложившихся обстоятельств, или необходимостью. На русский язык, чаще всего переводится: *пришлось, был вынужден, придется, приходится*:

The negotiations might fail. In that event the Government would have to decide what to do.	Переговоры могут пройти неудачно. И в таком случае правительству пришлось бы решать, что делать дальше.
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2. Глагол *to have* + *сложное дополнение* (существительное + неличная форма глагола или наречие) передает:

а) каузативность (побуждение к действию).

На русский язык переводится при помощи таких слов, как: *уладить, урегулировать, добиться чтобы, сделать так, чтобы* и другими лексическими средствами:

They will have him back.	Они заставят его вернуться.
We had them beaten this time.	В это раз мы их одолели (сделали так, что они проиграли).

б) действие, осуществленное по инициативе лица, которое выражено подлежащим:

The town council has had three houses built.	Городской совет построил три дома.
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в) действие, совершенное против воли или желания лица, выраженного подлежащим и направленное на него:

We had a note handed to us.	Нам передали записку.
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Иногда точное значение *to have* можно определить только при помощи широкого контекста. В таком случае переводчик должен использовать различные лексические средства, наиболее точно передающие значение английского предложения.

### ***To be***

Глагол *to be* + *infinitive* имеет модальное значение и может выражать:

1) обязательство, обусловленное договоренностью или планом и переводится при помощи слова – *должен*, или глаголом в будущем времени.

Next week the president is to meet with the residents of this small mining town.	На следующее неделе Президент должен встретиться (встретиться / встречается) с жителями этого маленького шахтерского городка.
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(Форма *was + perfect infinitive* значит, что действие не произошло);

2) возможность (*to be + passive infinitive*):

Her education which she got in Cambridge is to be envied.	Можно только позавидовать тому уровню образования, которое она получила, обучаясь в Кембридже.
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3) намеренье, желание в условных предложениях.

Иногда при переводе приходится вводить местоимение в неопределенно личной форме.

No there is a clear imperative before us all: to stand together against the common danger if our nation and the world are to avoid even greater ecological catastrophe.	В наше время все мечтают только об одном – объединиться против общей угрозы, если наша нация и весь мир хотят избежать еще большего экологического коллапса.
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Необходимо помнить, что *to be + infinitive* может образовывать составное сказуемое, в котором *to be* играет роль глагола-связки, а инфинитив – предикатива.

Her wish is to find a constructive answer to this question.	Ее желание – найти конструктивный ответ на этот не простой вопрос.
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## **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

<p>1. Indeed, one of the most admired and heroic figures, Thomas Alva Edison, who had created the electric light and the photograph, as a pioneer of the movies, too. Personally he had little to do with creating their essential technology, but his company controlled the patents on the first cameras and projectors.</p>	<p>Действительно, одна из наиболее известных и героических личностей, Томас Альва Эдисон, который изобрел электрический свет и фотографию так же был пионером в кинематографе. Лично он не имел никакого отношения к созданию специальных технологий, однако именно его компания запатентовала первые кинокамеры и кинопроекторы.</p>
<p>2. The roads squirmed with traffic, the cities were so dense with people that all attention had to be developed to not hitting anyone or not being hit.</p>	<p>Дороги были настолько переполнены транспортом, а улицы городов пешеходами, что первостепенная задача для участников дорожного движения заключалась в том, чтобы не столкнуться друг с другом и соответственно не нанести вреда.</p>
<p>3. The tone of the question implied that the answer would be so awful or so dull that it was not to be waited for, so the question seldom got an uninterrupted answer.</p>	<p>Уже сама интонация вопроса свидетельствовала о том, что ответ буде настолько неприятным и не интересным, что его не стоит и ждать, поэтому ответы на подобные</p>

	вопросы редко слушали до конца.
4. It is to be hoped that this conference might bring some changes to international life.	Стоит надеяться, что эта конференция может что-то изменить в международной жизни.
5. Although early studies focused on couples in trouble, Gottman thought it was also important to study couples whose marriages do work; he thinks they are the real experts.	Не смотря на то что сперва изучались только супружеские пары, имеющие определенные проблемы, Готман считал необходимым также наблюдать за парами, чья семейная жизнь все же была безоблачной. Такие семейные пары, по его мнению, являются настоящими экспертами в вопросах правильно построения отношений в семье.
6. Churchill was too experienced a statesman, however, not to know very well that a Prime Minister had to observe standards laid down by agreements entered into with allied states, independent of whether he liked their social structure.	Черчилль был достаточно опытным государственным деятелем, чтобы не знать, что премьер министру всегда следует придерживаться правил, указанных в договорах, заключенных с братскими странами, не зависимо от того, является ли он сам сторонником их социального устройства.
7. Around 1,700 dignitaries	Около 1700 представителей

from 44 countries were to gather in Washington this week to mark the 50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Atlantic alliance.	из 44 стран мира должны были приехать в Вашингтон на этой неделе, чтобы отпраздновать 50-ю годовщину создания НАТО.
8. He didn't mean this to be a long meeting; he as irritated at having to hold it at all.	Его раздражал сам факт проведения собрания, а не его длительность.

### ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. He showed that totalitarian ideologies have a common element: they claim to be in possession of the ultimate truth.

2. Wealth does accumulate in the hands of its owners, and if there is no mechanism for redistribution, the inequities can become intolerable.

3. The clash in values becomes magnified here and I tough decisions have to be made.

4. This program does intend to develop long term, regional plans through the participation of all sectors.

5. As I returned, I had to wonder if the military presence, together with a frantic rush toward modernization, has wrested something essential from the warm, easygoing people I remember – whether anything of the island I once knew and loved remained.

6. He is eventually accepted into the group, and slowly becomes aware of their terrible secret, which is to change his own life forever.

7. In returning to the roots of Japanese theatre, a deep love of nature is to be found.

8. I'm not too familiar with British church weddings, although one big one that I did go to was an extremely formal occasion.

9. The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme was to be composed of 58 nations, elected by the



General Assembly for three-year terms, and to act as the UN's intergovernmental organ for environment. Among other functions, it was to promote international cooperation and provide general policy guidance for programmes within the UN system.

10. We need both effective national leadership and the will among ourselves to make this country work.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. This week, I went to see the new Challenge of Materials gallery at the Science Museum. I should declare an interest, in that I'm a trustee of the museum, but I do think it's a marvelous place anyway.

2. Computerized techniques for information retrieval to reduce routine process will also have to be considered.

3. He was very jovial, very hearty and laughed a great deal, but you didn't have to be a great judge of character to know that his noisy friendliness was merely cover for a very astute man of business.

4. But this is Madonna'98, at the close of an exhausted millennium, when shock comes hard, when irony is so overdone it can only be used ironically, when everything has come full circle and the Spice Girls can look and sound the way Madonna did 15 years ago and still be hailed as fresh and fun.

5. The language in which Latin classics were written was several centuries older than the Latin spoken in academic Europe at the time. Decrees that this sort of Latin was to take place instead of the form of the language spoken at the time were largely responsible for converting Latin into a dead language.

6. Rich human beings are behaving exactly as they did a century ago. It was not good enough to spend money to be comfortable; money had to be wasted and the more wasteful the spending, the greater the social status conferred on the spender.

7. And he knew that the day had come again, when he must go on with his round. The last bit of darkness was being pushed out of the room. He would have to move his inert body and go on.

8. English painting takes on in the course of time the complexity and waywardness which are rather to be termed “romantic”.

9. Parents usually ignore the urges that make children behave as they do. Besides, it’s entirely wrong to lay down the law in the middle of an angry argument. With children the damage done by such words is incalculable. They take these threats seriously and brood over them.

10. Big Sur is essentially forest, wildness, mountains, ocean. You can “do” Big Sur in a couple of hours if you drive like a bat out of hell.

11. America would do well to reorient its India policy by focusing on trade, commerce and development since both countries have secular democracies and free market economies.

12. Osawa, the author of several books on diet and antisocial behavior, describes Japan’s children as “spoiled, tired and weak”, and warns that, if they continue to live on the kind of diet they eat now, they may become senile before their parents do.

### **ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА**

1. Какие трудности для перевода представляет глагол *to do*?

2. Охарактеризуйте особенности использования и перевода слова *to do* в функции слова-заместителя?

3. Что передает конструкция *to have + сложное дополнение* (существительное + неличная форма глагола или наречие) и как переводится на русский язык?

4. Какое имеет значение и что может выражать конструкция *to be + infinitive*, чем обусловлены сложности ее перевода на русский язык?

5. Какова роль контекста при переводе слов *to do, to have, to be*?

## Модуль 9

### ИНФИНИТИВ

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

При переводе инфинитива с английского на русский язык следует помнить, что английский инфинитив существенно отличается от русского по форме и функциям. В зависимости от того какую из функций в предложении выполняет инфинитив, он может переводиться следующими способами.

1. Инфинитив в функции определения переводится на русский язык, как правило, придаточным определительным предложением (*attributive clause*) с модальным глагольным сказуемым, выражающим возможность или обязательство, или же глаголом-сказуемым в будущем времени:

We made a list of the things to be taken.	Мы составили список вещей, которые необходимо было взять с собой.
This question will be discussed at the conference shortly to open in Moscow.	Это вопрос будет обсуждаться на конференции, которая должна вскоре открыться (скоро откроется) в Москве.

а) после слова *the last* и порядковых числительных (если в данном предложении они выполняют функцию предикативного члена) инфинитив в функции определения переводится личной формой глагола в том же времени, что и глагол-сказуемое в главном предложении:

The Secretary General was the first to raise this question.	Генеральный секретарь был первым, кто поднял этот вопрос.
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Если же эти слова выполняют любую другую синтаксическую функцию, то инфинитив может так же переводиться придаточным предложением:

The first person to raise objections was the Minister himself.	Первым, кто выступил с возражениями, был сам министр.
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б) пассивная форма инфинитива в функции определения сохраняет после себя предлог, с которым употребляется глагол, и на русский язык переводится неопределенно-личным предложением:

There was nothing to be astonished at.	Не было чему удивляться.
This was not a matter to be easily agreed upon.	Не такой это вопрос, чтобы можно было его легко согласовать.

в) инфинитив в функции определения может переводиться деепричастием или существительным с предлогом:

The shape of things to come is shown by the data obtained by the experts.	Характер грядущих событий можно определить на основе данных, полученных специалистами.
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В зависимости от типа предложения, предложение с инфинитивом в функции определения может переводиться простым предложением; модальность при переводе передается лексическими средствами:

He had no objections to make.	У него не было возражений.
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Если определение указывает на предназначение предмета, то оно приближается по значению к обстоятельству цели и переводится определением или обстоятельством цели, в зависимости от контекста:

Automation is one of the ways to increase production.	Автоматизация – один из путей повышения продуктивности.
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2. Инфинитив в функции дополнения демонстрирует пример полной грамматической эквивалентности; переводится инфинитивом, иногда придаточным предложением:

They want to submit a new proposal.	Они хотят внести новое предложение.
They claim to be working for peace.	Они утверждают, что работают ради мира.

3. Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства результата или следствия и сопутствующих обстоятельств.

а) инфинитив результата или следствия, которому предшествуют слова *such ... (as), enough, so ..., too ..., only*, часто имеет модальное значение и переводится на русский язык инфинитивом или самостоятельным предложением с союзами *и, или*.

This question is too difficult to be settled without further consultations.	Этот вопрос слишком сложен, чтобы его можно было решить без последующих консультаций.
He managed to obtain this concession from the management only to find that no one really needed it.	Он смог добиться уступок у администрации, но как оказалось это никому не нужно.

б) если в предложении с инфинитивом в функции обстоятельства результата или следствия нет вышеперечисленных прилагательных и наречий, то инфинитив переводится самостоятельным предложением с союзом *и*:

In 1928 he resigned his post never to return to public life.	В 1928 году он вышел в отставку и больше никогда не вернется к общественной деятельности.
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**Примечание.** В данной функции инфинитив ошибочно может быть принят как обстоятельство цели. Только смысл всего предложения, а иногда и более широкий контекст помогает определить, является ли инфинитив обстоятельством цели или результата.

4. Инфинитив в функции подлежащего, предикативного члена, именной части составного сказуемого и обстоятельства цели не вызывает трудностей при переводе на родной язык. В этих функциях он переводится инфинитивом (в функции подлежащего или обстоятельства цели) или существительным.

**Примечание.** В сочетании с таким глаголом как *to fail* или существительным *failure* инфинитив передает неудачную

попытку действию или просто запрет и часто переводится личной формой глагола в отрицательной форме.

The negotiations failed to come to an agreement.	Участники переговоров не пришли к соглашению.
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а) сочетание *is was (bound)* с инфинитивом переводится на русский язык: *так должно было случиться, это непременно должно было произойти.*

It was bound to happen.	Это должно было случиться.
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5. Инфинитив может быть в предложении вводным элементом: *to tell the truth (no правде говоря), to be frank (откровенно говоря), to put it mildly (мягко говоря).*

**Примечание.** Инфинитив в начале предложения может выступать в функции подлежащего или обстоятельства цели, или же быть вводным элементом. Синтаксический анализ предложения дает возможность абсолютно точно определить его функцию.

### **ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК**

1. Nobody of you seems to know how to behave.	Кажется, что никто из вас не знает, как себя вести.
2. He appeared to understand the things he was listening to.	Оказалось, что он понимал все, что слышал.
3. We were the first to learn about it.	Мы первыми узнали об этом.
4. I got used to do the things I could hardly manage.	Я привык делать то, с чем едва справлялся.



5. He waited for me <i>to speak</i> on my case.	Он ждал, пока я начну говорить о деле.
6. I was so much occupied that I only motioned to him <i>to have</i> a seat somewhere.	Я был таким занятым, что только махнул ему рукой, предлагая сесть.
7. <i>To hear</i> him, one would think he was as poor as a church mouse.	Слушая его можно подумать, что он беден как церковная мышь.
8. If you can't take a break because things aren't going your way, try <i>to keep</i> smiling.	Если у вас не получается сделать перерыв в работе, потому как дела идут не очень хорошо, все же старайтесь улыбаться.
9. <i>To avoid</i> my mother's questions, I went up to my room.	Я поднялся в свою комнату, чтобы избежать расспросов матери.
10. That night I couldn't help but <i>notice</i> how unhappy she was.	Тем вечером я не мог не заметить, что она расстроена.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК**

1. The pollutant gases or acid rain can fall directly onto the freshwater, increasing its acidity, or they can cause damaging substances to be washed into the water from the surrounding land.

2. We are enjoying a truly global market economy in which goods, services, capital and even people move around quite easily, but we fail to recognize the need to sustain the values and institutions of an open society.

3. If there is any lesson to be learned, it is that the collapse of a repressive regime does not automatically lead to the establishment of an open society.

4. The construction of the mine involved building a rail link to carry the extracted limestone and gravel from the mine's processing facility to the loading platform of the railroad station.

5. It is both a textbook and a directory, showing not only what to teach but how to teach it effectively.

6. The book teaches women to reflect on problems, to lead discussions and to analyze legal documents to find their application in day-to-day life.

7. He is too shy to sing or too young to know the old songs; he borrows my tape recorder and earphones, and listens to a Verdi opera with a toothy smile.

8. We need to look further to make fundamental changes in how we choose to live.

9. To fulfill its mandate, the advisory committee will also be expected to seek input from a public interest, committee to be comprised of various stakeholder groups.

10. Britain's overseas aid programme aims to promote sustainable economic and social progress, and the alleviation of poverty.

### ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. To be by her side again and entreat forgiveness was the only thing that had the force of a motive for him.

2. I ceased to be afraid of her as I had really been all day.

3. He refused to take money, because he couldn't give any guarantee that the treatment would help.

4. I know you find it difficult to remember Chinese names.

5. Dinny wrote a letter to her brother and asked him to come over for her in the car.

6. "My love, – he observed, – perhaps you will allow me to remark that it is barely possible that I do feel my position at the present moment".

7. He was always the first to enter the dining-room and the last to leave.

8. Andy had been too restless to spend month after month in the backwoods.

9. She stepped down as if to jump into the water. Occasionally, he was thrust to the surface for a gasp of air only to see that it was autumn once more or that still another year had passed.

10. “You are supposed to say something now”, – Laura said, and turned her smile on me.

### ***ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА***

1. В чем заключаются основные отличия и особенности функционирования английского инфинитива?

2. Как переводится инфинитив в функции определения после слова *the last* и порядковых числительных (если в данном предложении они выполняют функцию предикативного члена)?

3. В чем заключаются особенности перевода пассивной формы инфинитива?

4. В какой функции инфинитив демонстрирует пример полной грамматической эквивалентности?

5. В чем заключается особенность перевода инфинитива в сочетании с глаголом *to fail* или существительным *failure*?

## Модуль 10

### ИНФИНИТИВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

#### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК

#### Субъектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот

Предложения, содержащие такой оборот, чаще всего переводятся сложноподчиненными предложениями, в которых главное предложение является неопределенно-личным типа: *говорят, сообщают, известно* и. т. д., а придаточное присоединяется союзами: *что* и *как*.

The delegation is reported to have left for Paris.	Сообщают, что делегация выехала в Париж.
He as heard to burst out laughing.	Было слышно, как он рассмеялся.

Если данная конструкция употребляется в придаточном предложении (обычно в придаточном определительном), то неопределенно-личное предложение при переводе, выступает как вставное предложение.

A step which he is expected to make is an attempt to come to a mutually-beneficial agreement.	Меры, которые, считается, он собирался принять, является попыткой достигнуть взаимовыгодного соглашения.
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В отдельных случаях конструкция «именительный падеж с инфинитивом» может переводиться простым предложением.

Much greater economic tasks were seen to lie ahead.	Предусматривались значительно более важные экономические задачи.
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Если в английском предложении сказуемое главного предложения имеет отрицательную форму, то при переводе на русский язык отрицание может переноситься в придаточное предложение.

The preliminary talks are not expected to last more than two weeks.	Считается, что предварительные переговоры будут длиться не более двух недель.
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Сказуемое может быть выражено сочетанием модального глагола с инфинитивом. Он переводится неопределенно-личным предложением с модальным значением: *можно ожидать, следует считать* и. т. д.

This document may be considered to be of primary importance.	Можно считать, что этот документ является важнейшим.
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Необходимо обратить внимание на перевод слов, употребляющихся в конструкциях:

... is reported to ...	сообщают, стало известно
... is believed to ...	считают, считается
... is considered to ...	полагают, существует мнение
... is thought to ...	считают, полагают
... is understood to ...	в соответствии с

	полученными данными / информацией
... is expected to ...	ожидают, ожидается
... is alleged to ...	говорят, считают
... is heard to ...	известно, ходят слухи
... is seen to ...	очевидно, рассматривается как
... is felt to ...	кажется, считается
... seems to ...	кажется
... appears to ...	очевидно, оказывается
... is likely to ...	похоже на то, что / вероятно
... is unlikely to ...	маловероятно / вряд ли
... happens to ...	случается / оказывается, что
... is sure (certain) to ...	вероятно

**Примечание.**

а) после слов *likely (unlikely), sure, certain* действие, выраженное инфинитивом, как правило, относится к будущему времени:

The economic problems in France are certain to have strong consequences.	Экономические проблемы во Франции, определенно, будут иметь серьезные последствия.
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б) если после глаголов *to seem* и *to appear* глагол связка *to be* перед существительным или прилагательным опускается, то эти глаголы приобретают следующие значения: *казаться, производить впечатление.*

He seems astonished.	Он кажется (выглядит) удивленным.
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в) глагол *to suppose* может также иметь модальное значение:

He is supposed to have it.	Он должен это иметь.
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### Объектно-предикативный оборот

Предложения с этим оборотом переводятся сложноподчиненными предложениями с дополнительным придаточным предложением, начинающимся союзами *что, чтобы, как*.

The Government expected the workers to take the increase easy.	В правительстве рассчитывали, что рабочие спокойно отнесутся к повышению расходов.
She felt her heart beat with joy.	Она почувствовала, как радостно забилось ее сердце.

#### **Примечание.**

а) после глаголов *to declare, to consider* и *to find* глагол-связка *to be* в объектном инфинитивном обороте иногда опускается.

б) глаголы *to hear, to see* в этом обороте выражают физическое восприятие и имеют значение *слышать, как, видеть как*, а не переносное *to hear* (узнать) *to see* (видеть, понимать, замечать).

They heard him deny it.	Они слышали, как он отрицал это.
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После глаголов, выражающих физическое восприятие *to watch, to notice, to see* и. т. д., данный оборот, как правило,

переводится придаточным предложением с союзом *как*, если это не противоречит нормам русского языка. Так, например, глагол *заметить* обычно требует после себя союза *что*, а не *как*. (Он заметил, что ...);

в) глаголы, требующие после себя предложного дополнения *to wait for, to rely on* и. т. д., сохраняют после себя предлог перед оборотом Complex Object. При переводе придаточное предложение начинается со слов: *чтобы, те, что...*

We are waiting for you to make a decision.	Мы ждем, чтобы вы приняли решение (что вы примете решение)
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г) глагол *to get* с Complex Object имеет значение «принуждать»:

This story was told to get him go to the police station.	Эту историю рассказали, чтобы заставить его пойти в полицию.
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**Предложный инфинитивный комплекс (*for* + *существительное* + *инфинитив*)** может выполнять в предложении разные функции и переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением с союзами: *что, чтобы*.

Present plans are for the Prime Minister to make a statement in the first part of next week.	Планируется, что премьер министр выступит с заявлением до следующей среды.
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Иногда данный инфинитивный комплекс может переводиться инфинитивом или существительным / местоимением в дательном падеже с инфинитивом:

It is not for us to decide.	Не нам это решать. / Это решать не нам.
For people to know everything is impossible.	Все знать не возможно.

**Независимая номинативная конструкция (существительное + инфинитив)** ставится в конце предложения и обособливается запятой. Она используется для передачи сопутствующих обстоятельств с модальным значением обязательства. Переводится на русский язык предложениями с вводным союзом *причем*. В газетных текстах используется крайне редко:

They offered us a lot of goods, delivery to be made in October.	Они предложили нам партию товаров, поставка которых должна была быть в октябре.
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### ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВНЫЙ БЛОК

1. I expect you <i>to appear</i> in the drawing-room every night.	Я надеюсь, что вы будете приходить в гостиную каждый вечер.
2. It had long been physically impossible for Swithin <i>to start</i> .	На протяжении длительного времени Суизин не находил у себя физических сил, чтобы начать дело.
3. History is known <i>to repeat</i> itself.	Известно, что история повторяется.

4. These errors are assumed <i>to be of</i> no importance.	Допускают, что эти ошибки не существенны.
5. Applied science is expected <i>to produce</i> a vast increase in entirely new synthetic products of all kinds.	Ожидается, что прикладные науки будут способствовать увеличению всех видов новой синтетической продукции.
6. I intended you <i>to accompany</i> us, Blanche.	Я хотел бы, чтобы вы пошли с нами, Бланш.
7. She could not bear anymore <i>to see</i> her grief.	Для нее было невыносимым, чтобы кто-то видел ее горе.
8. The United Nations General Assembly, defeating all Western oppositions, declared the use of nuclear weapons <i>to be</i> a direct violation of the U. N. Charter.	Генеральная Ассамблея ООН выдержав натиск западных стран, огласила применение ядерного оружия прямым нарушением Устава ООН.
9. Moves by Third World countries to get the United States <i>participate</i> in a plan for the international stockpiling of emergency food supplies produced little response.	Не нашли поддержки меры, примененные странами третьего мира с целью привлечения США к участию в создании международного продуктового запаса на случай чрезвычайной ситуации в мире.
10. The meeting, which lasted just over half an hour, is understood <i>to have taken</i> place at the Prime Minister's request.	Понятно, что встреча, которая продлилась около часа, произошла по просьбе премьер-министра.

## ***ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ БЛОК***

1. Ozone is known to cause illnesses in humans and damage to plants.

2. A world order is supposed to emerge from states' pursuit of their self-interest.

3. The proposal seems to reverse earlier plans to phase out our aid, and it seems to collide with gloomy news.

4. It forces the farmer to push deeper into the jungle to find good soil and then to guard his fields against elephants, wild boars, and scavengers.

5. Here the human population is expected to reach 3 million by 2021, a 70 per cent increase in 30 years.

6. Phytoplankton and zooplankton are critical to the oceanic food supply, and the phytoplankton is thought to be the main climate control centre for the planet.

7. The regularity of the numbered and lettered streets makes it easier for visitors to find their way around the city.

8. Different plants are supposed to have different healing properties.

9. Acupuncture certainly seemed to reduce the need for pain-killers.

10. Out there, under those deep blue skies, and surrounded by people I came to know better in seven days I had known for seven years, I was forced to swallow my cynicism.

## ***КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛОК***

1. At that moment Western governments were anxiously waiting for Saudi Arabia to provide new finances for the International Monetary Fund.

2. You must let me have time to consider your proposal.

3. He had learned to keep his thoughts to himself. To do so, he had been forced to divest himself of all personality.

4. Perhaps, she had mentioned the fact already to Rebecca; but this young lady did not appear to have remembered it.

5. At this moment a striking incident made the boys pause suddenly in their walk.

6. You know how I feel for you in all this, there's no need for me to tell you.

7. "Oh, – cried my mother, – and it's very well for you to talk about firmness".

8. She was not about to acknowledge, even to herself, how worried she sensed her mother to be.

9. A great soul will be strong to live, as well as strong to think.

10. Skilled reading is usually thought to be a matter of discerning what is there, but ... it is a matter of knowing how to produce what can thereafter be said to be there.

### ***ВОПРОСЫ НА УСВОЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА***

1. Как переводятся предложения, содержащие субъектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот?

2. Если в английском предложении сказуемое главного предложения имеет отрицательную форму, то может ли отрицание переноситься в придаточное предложение при переводе на русский язык?

3. Как может переводиться на русский язык сказуемое выраженное сочетанием модального глагола с инфинитивом? Приведите пример?

4. Как переводятся предложения, содержащие объектно-предикативный оборот?

5. Какие функции выполняет и как переводится на русский язык *предложный инфинитивный комплекс (for + существительное + инфинитив)*?

6. Какие функции выполняет и как переводится на русский язык *независимая номинативная конструкция (существительное + инфинитив)*?

# ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

*Приложение А*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ НА ПЕРЕВОД МНОГОЗНАЧНЫХ СЛОВ

### Упражнение 1

#### 1. Age

1. Our club welcomes new members of all **ages**.
2. Ewan is studying the history of the Middle **ages** at university.
3. Renata always spends **ages** preparing her speeches.

#### 2. Air

1. The colorful decorations gave the office a festive **air** for once.
2. The minute I walked into the room I could feel the excitement in the **air**.
3. According to the latest news, food parcels are being distributed by **air**.

#### 3. Band

1. The office stationery is white with a thin blue **band** round the edge.
2. Several High Street shops were extensively damaged by a huge **band** of rioters.

3. The brass **band** at the company picnic played my favorite music.

#### 4. Bank

1. Every spring we have to **bank** up the river to prevent flooding.

2. Don't **bank** on your relatives to help you out of trouble.

3. My grandfather likes to sit on the **bank** of the river and fish.

#### 5. Bark

1. The dog's **bark** and howl signify very different things.

2. Fertilizers include decorative elements such as **bark** or colored mulch.

3. They had crossed the Atlantic in their **bark**.

#### 6. Bill

1. The builders have still not sent us their **bill**.

2. The education **bill** is controversial but is expected to be approved by a majority.

3. What was most noticeable about the bird I saw was its bright orange **bill**.

#### 7. Board

1. The company's new policy will be decided at the next meeting of the **board**.

2. Fortunately there were only 28 people on **board** when the ship ran aground.

3. I am not sure if the deal Peter has proposed is entirely above **board**.

## 8. Claim

1. Paychecks which are not **claimed** after six month will be disposed of.

2. The employee **claimed** he had been in bed with a bad cold on the day of the meeting.

3. Government policies and the ensuing strikes **claimed** a number of lives.

## 9. Conditions

1. Under normal **conditions**, your cellular phone will recharge in less than thirty minutes.

2. There were several **conditions**, in her father's will, one of which stated that she would only get the money after she married.

3. The school was an old, run-down building, where teachers and children had to work in the most appalling **conditions**.

## 10. Corner

1. Scientists from every **corner** of the world attended Dr McLean's seminar.

2. The driver attempted to turn into Brick Lane, but he was going too fast to negotiate the **corner** safely and smashed into a lamp post.

3. The young politician was inexperienced, but he had several senior party members in his **corner**.

## Упражнение 2

### 1. Course

1. In the **course** of the meeting, it became clear that Mr. Jennings had misread the situation.



2. It is not clear why the ship changed **course** before reaching its original destination.

3. Helen is hoping to find a job easily when she finishes the **course**.

## 2. Current

1. The **current** in the United States is different than in Europe.

2. The **current** in the ocean can cause you to drown.

3. I try to keep up on **current** events.

## 3. Deal (verb)

1. A serious injury during practice **dealt** a severe blow to his chances of retaining the championship for the third year in succession.

2. Rhonda always **dealt** with Japanese businessmen when she worked for Microsoft, so I think she would be useful in the meeting.

3. Frank **dealt** the cards, and another round began.

## 4. Draw (verb)

1. It is obvious that the novelist **draws** her inspiration from her own childhood.

2. Mandy's excitement mounted steadily as the weekend **draws** near.

3. The presenter **draws** a comparison between the behaviour of animals and the behaviour of young children.

## 5. Drive (verb)

1. The striker lined up his shot and **drove** the ball into the back of the net.

2. Anne's constant chatter nearly **drove** me mad.
3. John used to have lots of friends, but he **drove** them away with his incessant complaining.

## 6. Fall

1. The holiday **fell** on a Saturday last year, so we didn't get a day off.
2. Leonora suddenly **fell** silent, which made her staff wonder if she was upset.
3. After the arrival of the new team of managers, profits **fell** rapidly.

## 7. Fit

1. Julie decided that the new skirt didn't **fit** her well enough to wear to the interview.
2. A technician is coming in tomorrow to **fit** new locks on all the windows.
3. His combination of talent and dedication will **fit** him for inclusion in the national team.

## 8. Fly

1. Waiter, there is a **fly** in my coffee.
2. Those who **fly** high fall low.
3. I'm late. I've got to **fly**. See you tomorrow!

## 9. Impression

1. The pedestrian's shoe left its **impression** in the fresh cement on the pavement.
2. Nobody said anything definite, but I got the **impression** that they were unwilling to hire me.

3. Harry will keep you entertained: he does a very good **impression** of his new manager.

### 10. Jam

1. For supper we had pancakes with **jam** and sour cream.
2. We were stuck for hours in a traffic **jam**.
3. I spent all my money in Las Vegas, and now I can't pay my rent. I'm in a **jam**.

### Упражнение 3

#### 1. Keen

1. The company's profits have been affected by increasingly **keen** competition from its nearest rivals.
2. The police use "sniffer" dogs to find hidden drugs, because these animals have an amazingly **keen** sense of smell.
3. She never misses a chance to flatter the senior executives; she's obviously very **keen** to get promotion.

#### 2. Left

1. Turn **left** at the corner.
2. There were only a few people **left** at the party.
3. Sara **left** work early today.

#### 3. Light

1. I usually have a **light** meal at about 8 o'clock in the evening.
2. Jones was lucky to get off with such a **light** sentence.
3. Borrow this magazine if you want some **light** reading for the journey.

#### 4. Maintain

1. My country house needs a considerable amount of money to **maintain**.
2. It is available to try to **maintain** a steady speed at all times.
3. Both defendants **maintain** that they were nowhere near the scene of the crime.

#### 5. Nail

1. I hammered a **nail** into the wall in order to hang a painting.
2. So we actually need to **nail** down the problem a bit more.
3. I'm fighting tooth and **nail** for visitation with my kids.

#### 6. Occupation

1. Our new house will be ready for **occupation** in just over a fortnight.
2. The **occupation** of the university by protesting students lasted for three weeks.
3. Gardening is a relaxing as well as therapeutic **occupation** for those who suffer from stress.

#### 7. Power

1. His shot had **power** and accuracy, and the goalkeeper had no chance.
2. Losing **power** in the middle of the day meant that several workers lost hours of work.
3. This document gives you **power** to represent me at the company's annual shareholder's.
4. It gives us the energy for a **power** transmission a thousand times greater than any sound transmitter ever conceived.

## 8. Rock

1. The young mother **rocked**, the baby in her arms until he was fast asleep.

2. A huge explosion **rocked**, Waverly station this morning, and several people are reported to have been injured.

3. The shocking revelations about the actress **rocked** the British show business world.

## 9. Sporting

1. She was given a head start in the race to give her a **sporting** chance.

2. At the dance I saw Henry **sporting** a green striped blazer.

3. As well as being a great **sporting** event, the Grand National is a big event on the social calendar.

## 10. Tie

1. We'd love to do an evening show sometimes but the children are such a **tie**.

2. **Tie** your horse to a tree and come in for a drink.

3. So a jacket and **tie** are probably unnecessary.

### Упражнение 4

#### 1. Break

1. The men in the garage will **break** up the old cars for their parts.

2. We had to **break** the door out to escape from the fire.

3. I shall have to **break** into my savings to pay for the holiday.

4. The professor hoped to **break** the students of the habit of looking for easy answers.

5. Doctors keep trying to **break** him of his dependence on the drug.
6. Who's going to **break** the bad news to her?
7. News likely to **break** the market sharply.
8. We heard the **break** and saw the glass fall out of the window.
9. Water seeped through the **break** in the basement wall.
10. The actress's big **break** came when she substituted for the ailing star.

## 2. Bug

1. She's been bitten by the fitness **bug**.
2. He has a **bug** that he is a wonderful judge of guys' characters.
3. When a new machine is put into operation at least one **bug** is liable to become apparent.
4. There is a little **bug** still but it hardly causes any problems.
5. I'm not feeling well. I must have picked up a **bug** somewhere.
6. We can't talk because the phone has a **bug** on it.
7. The bed **bug** larva looks almost the same as an adult, only has a smaller size.
8. This version may have been released to track down a **bug**.

## 3. Charge

1. The terrorists **charged** the bomb with an explosive substance.
2. Every mistake you make will be **charged** against you.
3. The chairman was **charged** with the duty of calling all future meetings.
4. This ward of the hospital is in the **charge** of Dr. Green.

5. One by one the "**charges**" were brought in and set before him.

6. I don't get a **charge** out of this stuff.

7. There were many **charges** on his estate.

#### 4. Date

1. She has a good memory for **dates**.

2. In Saudi Arabia they eat **dates** as they drink coffee.

3. In pairs we crowded into cars, our **dates** in our laps.

4. This custom **dates** back to medieval times.

5. That dress really **dates** you. You look older in it!

#### 5. Fair

1. Bob and I have the same job, but he gets paid more than I do. That isn't **fair**!

2. My son bought 3 books from the book **fair** at his school.

3. The weather forecast said it will be **fair** and sunny tomorrow.

4. He did a **fair** job on his math test.

5. Keep back so that each man may have a **fair** view.

#### 6. Fast

1. His hands were tied **fast**.

2. They held **fast** to their beliefs.

3. Muslims **fast** during the month of Ramadan.

4. My brother drives too **fast**.

#### 7. Feature

1. Gossip is a(n) **feature** of village life that town-dwellers may find hard to get used to.

2. Do not miss the special **feature** on the British pop scene in next week's edition.

3. Terry considers her nose to be her prettiest **feature**.

4. The habitual practice when Soviet illegals enter a country by ship is that they do not **feature** on the crew list.

## 8. Hard

1. The case against Kay was dismissed because of the lack of **hard** evidence.

2. We exchanged some **hard** words but in the end were reconciled.

3. It was an extremely **hard** winter with temperatures remaining below zero for weeks on end.

4. The horses are both in **hard** condition, so a race can come off in ten days.

5. The **hard** fact is that war, like business, reduces to a question of gain versus cost.

6. Many wondered that a man could be so **hard** and niggardly in all pecuniary dealings.

7. **Hard** feelings existed between the neighbours.

8. Every **hard** worker requires sufficient and regular holidays.

9. Nothing on earth would persuade me to try LSD or the **hard** drugs.

10. He isn't a millionaire so **hard** that you could notice it, anyhow.

## 9. Hit

1. Objects of this size **hit** the Earth every 50 years or so.

2. I **hit** sixty next month and I'm going to retire.

3. Did the success exceed your expectations when the magazine **hit** the streets?



4. She has an uncanny ability to **hit** the right path in the woods.

5. His gang **hit** the bank for the second time

6. The game was an instant **hit**.

## 10. Mine

1. I am pleased with your company, as I make no doubt you are with **mine**.

2. Many people who work in coal **mine** die of black lung disease.

3. An encyclopedia is a **mine** of information.

4. They managed to kill several guards and through a **mine** field to go into the forest.

## Упражнение 5

### 1. Patient

1. She was **patient** to her aunt's infirmities.

2. The picture is **patient** of various interpretations.

3. This book is the result of many years of my **patient** labour.

4. The doctor informed his **patient** of the name of his disease.

### 2. Pool

1. If we **pool** our money, we will be able to afford a nice wedding gift for Mary and Joe.

2. Guests may choose among an indoor thermal **pool**, indoor swimming **pool** and outdoor **pool**.

3. The black **pool** opened up at my feet again, and I dived in.

4. Jill shook the freezing water from its glistening black coat and looked back to the **pool**.

5. So it'll be a bit hotter down there because the water's cascading into the **pool** at the foot of the waterfall.

6. Do you pike to play **pool**?

### 3. Run (verb)

1. On that day she deviated from the course of the voyage and **ran** for Mauritius.

2. She got back after lunch and **ran** the **car** into the garage.

3. Guess whom I **ran** against in London the other day?

4. I'd been to see a film in the afternoon, and it **ran** longer than I expected.

5. The mud walls **ran** down with damp.

6. One of these little engines recently **ran** forty-seven days and nights without stoppage.

7. The story **ran** in all the papers.

8. In his younger days he **ran** with some very undesirable types.

### 4. Run (noun)

1. This comedy has a lengthened **run**.

2. In July the failure of some commercial firms resulted in a **run** on several German banks.

3. Only one experimental **run** to test the machinery has been made.

4. We've had nothing exciting - just the usual **run** of applicants.

5. The kids are building a rabbit **run**.

6. We shall find, I think, the general **run** of things to be such as I have represented it.

7. Fowls are restricted to a narrow yard or **run**.

8. You have the **run** of my office.

9. Let's take a **run** upstate for the day.
10. The aircraft is seen making its second **run** over the target.
11. Keep careful watch tonight; **run** expected.
12. I was on the Sydney-Melbourne **run**.
13. At night when they had done the evening **run** on their traps they would return home.
14. Gamblers always hope for a **run** of good luck.
15. I'm darnin' up a **run** in my old ski sweater.

### 5. Season

1. She was sent home again to her father for a **season**.
2. Summer is my favorite **season**.
3. I need to **season** this chicken with garlic.
4. It runs in his blood to **season** stories with a few inventions.

### 6. Service

1. The easiest way to get from Glasgow to Ayr is by train, but there's also a bus **service**.
2. Most of his **service**, in the Ministry of Technology has been as an administrative officer.
3. Restaurant prices include VAT and **service**, but most people leave tips for the waiters anyway.
4. The computer should provide good **service** for years.

### 7. Set

1. I lost my **set** of keys.
2. Please **set** the table. Dinner is ready.
3. Mary and Joe **set** the date for their wedding.
4. The house is **set** in fifty acres of parkland.
5. What have I ever done to **set** her against me?
6. I must **set** the living room straight before the visitors arrive.

7. The answer **set** the audience in a roar.
8. My watch was fast so I **set** it back three minutes.
9. She had the sapphire **set** in a gold ring.
10. Schubert **set** many poems to music.
11. These price limits are **set** down by the government.
12. We have to **set** measures to our spending if we are to save for our old age.
13. We had to **set** down rules for the behaviour of the members.
14. After setting a just value upon others, I must next **set** it on myself.
15. Mother will always **set** the needs of the family above her own interests.
16. His photographs **set** the standard for landscapes.
17. What books have been **set** for this course?
18. Tony tried to **set** his brain to listening.
19. How do you **set** about building a boat?
20. Leave the concrete to **set** for a few hours.
21. There was no more canvas on the ship to **set**.
22. The young plants should be **set** out three inches apart.
23. Her ambition did not **set** in the direction indicated.
24. How came he to leave the Castle after the watch was **set**?
25. He perused the antiquated **set** of newspapers.
26. A feather will show you the direction of the wind; a straw will prove the **set** of a current.
27. Danger arouses a **set** of the nervous system towards escape.
28. As people get older, they get **set** in their ways.
29. "You are a terribly **set** person," she said, after she had consented to let him have his own way.
30. It is not a **set** party, but one without full dress or ceremony

## ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЙ И САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

### Text 1

#### Build A Wall To The Sky...

*Israel is military strong, but its spirit is weakening. Unless it ends the occupation, the nation may not survive.*

No matter what comes out of the current ceasefire negotiations, the future of Israel looks bleak. This may seem a strange thing to say about a state which, on paper, possesses one of the most powerful armed forces on earth. But it is Israel's very strength that is working against it now.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there were just 50,000 Jews in the Holy Land, forming less than 10 percent of the population. From that modest start, Israelis spent almost their entire history fighting and growing, growing and fighting. Faced with the prospect of annihilation, Israelis had no choice but to fight and prevail. As a result, they developed a military and a fighting spirit that, particularly between about 1956 and 1980, became the envy of the world.

Now, David has become Goliath. In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon, a country which at that time was little more than a collection of militias, none of which had a single modern tank. Since then the mighty Israeli Army has fought nothing but enemies far weaker than itself. That has sapped the national spirit and led to sharp internal divisions.

The signs of weakness are everywhere. Israel's troops have become so dispirited that they pursue terrorists while riding in 60-ton tanks. Other soldiers appear afraid to expose themselves to harm, and send Palestinian civilians to knock on doors in the refugee camps.

Week in and week out, Israeli soldiers are photographed weeping over their comrades' graves; yet each Palestinian casualty brings out thousands of mourners who shout for revenge. Palestinian motivation is so strong – created by 30 years of occupation – that even women have begun to act as suicide bombers.

It is true that by this calculus, much more Palestinian blood will flow than Jewish, a fact that should make Mr. Arafat pause. In the long run, however, it is Israel that has no escape. Should the uprising go on, then Israel will be defeated just as surely as the Americans were beaten in Vietnam, the Soviets in Afghanistan and so on.

Defeat, of course, will not take the same form. There will be no column of tanks flying a Palestinian flag driving into Tel Aviv. Israelis will not leave the country and return to the Diaspora as some Palestinians fondly hope. What defeat does mean is that Israel, reeling under incessant blows, will cease to exist as a functioning polity. Nor will it simply be a question of Jews fighting Arabs: there is an excellent chance that the *intifada* will spark off a civil war between Jew and Jew. Yitzhak Rabin, who couldn't bring himself to believe in that possibility and refused to wear a bulletproof vest, has been dead for more than six years now.

To restore Israel's ability to strike at its enemies, it is necessary to pull out of the occupied areas and build a wall. In theory, that wall should be so tall that not even the birds can fly over it. History shows that walls can work. The Roman Limes, or border, kept the barbarians out for several hundred years, as did the Great Wall of China. The wall between Greek and Turkish Cypriots works. For decades the Berlin wall turned that city into a very secure place indeed. Even today the security fence that runs around the Gaza Strip all but prevents Palestinian terrorists from crossing into Israel. But against all military logic, Israel and its Army insist on standing on both sides of the fence instead of one.

The story of modern Israel is unique. Having been humiliated and mistreated like no other people in history, the Jews rose and returned to their ancient homeland after 2,000 years. This is a tale of almost unprecedented heroism and self-sacrifice. And not so long ago, that heroism was capable not only of leading to very great military feats, but also of commanding the admiration of people the world over. Now, unless it does what has to be done, Israel stands in grave danger of losing not just the struggle, but its soul.

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## **Text 2**

### **Skyline Sculptor**

Oscar Niemeyer, the master Brazilian architect, hates airplanes. "Flying is crap," he says, succinctly. He loathes flying so much that he has stood up presidents, media grandees and tycoons. Fidel Castro once joked about sending a ship to fetch him. It's a wonder Brasilia, the city he conjured from red clay in the middle of the Brazilian nowhere, ever got built. But if his fear of flying has been one of Brazil's longest-standing jokes, Niemeyer has always had the last laugh: after all, he has built a career out of mocking gravity with concrete, stone and glass. At his best, he has made buildings soar, sculpting vertiginous whorls, waves, pods and chalices. Today, at 94, Niemeyer hasn't changed. When a grand retrospective of his work opened last month at the Galerie Jeu de Paume in Paris, Niemeyer remained where he always does: at home in Rio.

That's just where Brazil likes him. Half a century after unveiling his boldest work – the city of Brasilia – he is still the

obligatory reference for building design in Brazil. Architecture has long been a notoriously gray-headed vocation – Philip Johnson is still building and Frank Lloyd Wright was at his drawing table almost until he dropped, at 96 – and Niemeyer is going stronger than ever. Sketches and scale models for half a dozen projects, from Rio to Ravello, Italy, clutter the tables and walls in his studio, a spare penthouse overlooking Copacabana. Long known as Brazil's "official architect," he enchants students and established designers alike, casting a long shadow over the country's sprawling landscape. In fact, the Institute of Brazilian Architects recently asked its 100,000 members to select the architect of the century. Guess who won?

Perhaps this should come as no surprise. Architects are our new heroes, from Frank Gehry, whose glimmering Guggenheim turned fading Bilbao into a tourist shrine, to Peter Eisenmann, who can draw crowds wherever he speaks. Spectacle architecture was a byword of the bullish '90s, when so many nouveau magnates rushed to deposit their share of irrational exuberance on the skyline. But even in this era of celebrity architects, Niemeyer stands out. After Pele, he is perhaps the best-known Brazilian alive. He won the Pritzker Prize, architecture's Nobel, in 1988 at the age of 82, and 10 years later won the Royal Institute of British Architects gold medal. He is renowned for his longevity and energy; his lecture-hall doodles become collectors' items. And people flock like pilgrims to his latest buildings – especially the space-saucer-like Museum of Contemporary Art (MAC) in Niteroi, perched dramatically on a bluff across Rio's bay. With his steady stream of sponsors, Niemeyer rarely has to hustle for work. "Even Frank Gehry, Richard Meier, Jean Nouvel and all the big-name architects submit their work to competitions," says Rio architect Ernani Freire. "Not Niemeyer. He can't be bothered."

To be sure, Niemeyer is not universally admired. A considerable number of Brazilian intellectuals have grown uneasy with his domination of the country's skyline, and international



opinion has been mixed for decades. His buildings have been compared to contortionists' ensembles; working and living there can be a trial and maintaining them a nightmare. The message of Brasilia's mammoth scale seems to be that people spoil the view. To him, "function" is just another F word.

Nor is Niemeyer the only talented Brazilian architect. With his clean, graceful lines, So Paulo's Paulo Mendes da Rocha has become a world-class builder, while Joo Filgueiras, from Bahia, has practically revolutionized hospital design. Nationwide, a new generation of architects is dedicated to using modern methods and forms to breathe life into colonial buildings. Still, after nearly 80 years of official commissions, Niemeyer has become a one-man genre. His style has more admirers than emulators, but it has made Brazilians proud of their heritage and put this tropical nation squarely on the architectural map.

No wonder he is regarded not just as an architect but as a sculptor, philosopher and poet. In fact, Niemeyer today is considered an icon, his work more exalted than studied. His buildings often draw the sort of breathless praise and devotion usually reserved for pop idols. Dennis Sharp, the respected British architect and critic, has never been to Brazil, but was wowed by one look at a photo spread on MAC. "Strong, sensuous," he wrote, "a stunning addition to the oeuvre."

Like other grand masters, Niemeyer has made good buildings, great buildings and forgettable buildings. But these days the buildings themselves seem to be beside the point. Niemeyer is "altruistic," "good natured" and "brilliant," exclaims one Rio historian. "He's the best architect in the world," says Jaime Lerner, governor of the state of Parana and a respected architect himself. "He's like Picasso," says Sergio Magalhes, a former urban-housing director for Rio. A moving new documentary about Niemeyer, called "Son of the Stars," by Rio film company Videofilmes, opens with Niemeyer walking through a bare, half-lit room. His shadow leads

the way, looming twice as large. And that seems to say it all. Just when Brazilians, and everyone else, might be pondering the lessons of Niemeyer's century, and what his work might say about the future of architecture, he has become canonized, untouchable, too big to fit the frame.

Whatever else may be said of Oscar Ribeiro de Almeida Niemeyer Soares, few architects anywhere have ever had their way with a nation the way Niemeyer has with Brazil. His signature is written all over the land. By one tally he has produced more than 500 major buildings in Brazil and beyond, but that may be conservative. In the last 20 years he has built a giant rodeo stadium shaped like a horseshoe and Rio's Sambadrome, which eternalized Carnaval in a concrete promenade. He is now at work on a handful of museums, in Brazil and in Europe, and a sprawling complex of buildings (theater, church, auditorium) called the Niemeyer Way, in Niteroi. More than 2 million people have already visited MAC, which opened in 1996. Turn a corner in Rio, Belo Horizonte or So Paulo, and you are likely to come face to face with one of Niemeyer's undulating creations.

Niemeyer's rise to stardom began in the 1930s. Back then, he was not only one of Brazil's most talented young architects but also the protégé of Le Corbusier, the deacon of modernism, who called the right angle "the sum of forces which keep the world in equilibrium." At that time the Swiss master had a fantasy of putting the wrecking ball to Paris and building it anew with a Ville Radieuse, a radiant garden city of slab high-rises. Paris demurred, but there was always the New World. Brazil, a continental nation, must have looked to him like a blank page.

During that era, modernism had young Brazilian intellectuals—including Niemeyer—under its spell. He was only a draftsman for architect Lucio Costa and Le Corbusier, but his sketches (raising the arches from four meters to 10) added surprising levity and grace to their plan for the new Ministry of Education and Health Building in Rio. The building still ranks as one of modernism's great works.

Niemeyer went on to collaborate with Le Corbusier on the United Nations Building in New York City. But by then he had designs of his own. He broke away from the tyranny of the right angle and the cube, favoring the curve as the best way to get between two points. "Curved, like the mountains, like Einstein's universe. Curved," he pauses for effect, "like a beautiful woman."

In 1940 he met Juscelino Kubitschek, known as JK to all, who was then mayor of Belo Horizonte, in central Brazil. The two hit it off, and thus began a productive 20-year association. Niemeyer's first assignment was the Pampulha complex—a chapel, casino and country club—rendered in rolling contours that recalled the mountainous countryside. JK was impressed. Kenneth Frampton, the celebrated architecture critic and historian, called Pampulha a work of "genius." JK went on to become governor, then president, with a dream to make Brazil grow "50 years in five." And Niemeyer was part of his plan: he would help build the country a new capital.

Creating Brasilia was a dream commission – and a challenge. Laid out like a fish skeleton on clay, the city was invented from scratch, with machinery flown in 1,100 kilometers from the coast. Workers were recruited from the starving northeast. Costa drew the urban master plan, Niemeyer built the palaces, plazas and monuments. When it was unveiled, only four years later in 1960, the nation swooned. Laced with express lanes, feeder roads and roundabouts looping through and around the airplane-shaped city, the capital is unfettered by stop lights or street corners.

*(Источник: Newsweek, Skyline Sculptor BY NEWSWEEK STAFF ON 3/13/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/skyline-sculptor-141483> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2024)*

### Text 3

#### A Modest Proposal

*Drug companies are finally acting to change the economics of the AIDS crisis. Now rich countries have to do their part – and that means money.*

While America debates the disposition of \$5 trillion in budget surpluses over the next decade, tens of millions of impoverished people in Africa will die needlessly of AIDS and other killer diseases because they lack the minimal income needed for lifesaving drugs and medical care. Their deaths will leave behind tens of millions of orphans, who will lose the chance for an education and an emotionally secure upbringing. Neither President George W. Bush nor his political adversaries have yet to mention the poorest of the world in their debates over how to spend America's great bounty. So far, the United States and other rich countries have done almost nothing to help the poorest of the poor to fight AIDS, the greatest pandemic in modern history. The disease is hard to combat for several reasons. Most important, treatment is expensive. An annual drug regimen might cost about \$500 per patient per year, but the poorest countries in Africa can afford only a few dollars per person per year in total health-care spending, an amount that in principle must cover not only AIDS, but other killers like malaria and tuberculosis that ravage the continent.

Without treatment, even prevention proves to be impossible. Effective prevention requires that individuals submit to testing for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and then to counseling and behavioral change if they are infected. But when treatment is not available, individuals shun testing. To be found HIV-positive is not a gateway to treatment, but a mark of certain death and therefore social and economic exclusion. It is estimated that perhaps only 5 percent of the 25 million or so in Africa who are currently HIV-positive even know that they are infected, and fewer than one in a thousand receive anti-retroviral treatment. Since the infection remains latent for many

years – that is, without many clinical symptoms – infected individuals may infect many others before their AIDS becomes evident.

The rich countries have so far offered almost no funding for prevention or treatment of AIDS. It used to be said that the price for treatment was impossibly high, but now drug companies (both the major patent holders and the smaller generics producers) have signaled their readiness to supply the drugs cheaply to the poorest countries. But even at those low prices the countries are too impoverished to make use of the drugs.

The straightforward solution is for the United States and other rich countries to help pick up the tab. Washington should lead the rich-country governments in setting up a Global AIDS Trust Fund under the auspices of the World Health Organization and UNAIDS, the partnership of international agencies fighting the disease. The fund would buy drugs at low cost from the major producers, then distribute them free to the impoverished countries under strict protocols to make sure that the drugs are used effectively and don't end up in a black market. The U.S. National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control, working with leading medical schools, public-health faculties and medical associations around the world, would help the African countries increase their capacities to deliver these medicines in a safe and effective manner. Expert monitoring of drug use will be especially needed since misuse of the drugs could lead to a rapid spread of drug-resistant viruses, limiting their effectiveness.

Cost estimates suggest that the United States would need to contribute about \$5 billion per year to a comprehensive effort to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other killer diseases, which would be part of a truly global partnership on the scale of \$10 billion to \$20 billion per year for Africa. Would Americans stand for it? Since the U.S. annual income is now \$10 trillion per year, the \$5 billion would amount to around 5 cents for every \$100 of American income. The

bulging budget surpluses could obviously cover the needed sums. Such a modest effort would save several million lives per year, and enable Africa to break out of its tragic downward spiral of disease and poverty. The long-term savings to the United States, in terms of greater stability and development in Africa, and less risk of globally transmitted diseases, would be enormous. In addition, Americans would use their good fortunes, their technological wizardry and their compassion in the service of the world. What a bargain.

*(Источник: Newsweek, A Modest Proposal BY JEFFREY SACHS ON 3/13/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/modest-proposal-148951> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2022)*

#### **Text 4**

### **Using Students as Metal Detectors**

Neil O'Grady laughed when he heard about it. "Andy talked for a while about getting a gun and bringing it to school to shoot people," said the Santana High School 15-year-old of his close friend, Charles Andrew Williams. "He even told me to stay home Monday, but I just sort of laughed, because I thought it was a joke. He likes to joke around a lot." Josh Stevens, another good friend, also dismissed the threats, which he believes Williams shared with "20 or 30 people." That in itself was reason not to worry, Stevens reasoned: "If he was serious, you wouldn't think he'd tell people."

Andy Williams, it seems, was the kind of kid no one took too seriously. Skinny and jug-eared, he was teased by the older teens at Woodglen Vista Park, where he would hang out to ride his skateboard and smoke pot. "We'd tell him to shut up and sit down, and he'd just do it," says Jessie Cunard, 18, a dropout from Santana himself. "People stole his shoes and skateboard and other stuff, and

he just let them." Raised in small towns in the East, Williams was ill at ease in Santee, Calif., a suburb on the far fringes of San Diego, where he moved with his divorced father last summer. To his friends back in Brunswick, Md., where he lived until 1999, he would complain about the casual brutality of a teenage culture in which any display of vulnerability marked you as a "faggot." "He got a haircut and they beat him up," says Mary Neiderlander, whose daughter, Kathleen Seek, had a brief moment of celebrity as Williams's former girlfriend. But although school officials were still checking their records last week, Williams apparently didn't impress most adults as the kind of alienated loner who bore watching. "Even the week before the shooting, Andy was a great, loving and fun guy," says Ashley Petersen, a 14-year-old from the neighborhood. Which is why even the people he'd told about it were shocked on Monday when, according to police, Williams pulled out an eight-shot, 22-caliber handgun and began firing in a boys' bathroom, killing two students and wounding 13, including two adults.

What is amazing is that, almost two years after the appalling bloodbath of Columbine, no one thought to warn authorities. And it's not because the school was indifferent to the danger. Congress has all but given up on tougher gun-control laws, so Santana, like many schools, has taken matters into its own hands. Or, rather, put it in the hands of students, who are being asked to bear the brunt of responsibility for their own safety, on the theory that "students are the best metal detectors," in the words of school-board president Daniel McGeorge. The school offers peer counseling, conflict-resolution classes and seminars in tolerance. Each September, vice principals meet individually with each of the 1,900 students to urge them to come forward – anonymously, if they wish – with information about potential threats from classmates. In retrospect, of course, those in whom Williams confided now wish they'd been a little less sure he was joking. "I kind of feel like I'm to blame for some of this because I could have done something," says Chris

Reynolds, the adult boyfriend of Josh Stevens's mother, who heard about the plan two days before the shooting. Reynolds said the youth told him he wasn't serious. Four students who heard Williams talk about shooting up the school, including Stevens and O'Grady, have been suspended for the rest of the school year--for their own safety, school officials say, after threats were made against them.

Obviously, teenage culture has a strong bias against informing. "No one wants the stigma of being a squealer," says Charles Ewing, the author of "When Children Kill." (Ewing estimates that 60 to 70 percent of school shooters talked about their killings in advance, and so in theory could have been stopped.) Teens in southern California use "to narc" as a generic synonym for "to inform," which suggests that they have lost sight of the difference between turning in a friend for smoking pot and alerting authorities that someone is carrying a shotgun. But even adult society has trouble with this concept sometimes. Last week a California legislator proposed a bill to give legal protection to students who report threats. It was prompted by a case in which the parents of a student who was suspended for allegedly making threats sued the child who turned him in. The suit was eventually dismissed, according to news reports, but it cost the second family \$40,000 in legal bills.

To break through the stigma, school authorities are rethinking incentives. One way to encourage informing is to pay for it, which is the premise of Crime Stoppers – a program of rewards for tipping off the police that has now spread to an estimated 3,000 schools around the country. In the three years it's been underway in Tampa, Fla., 48 weapons have been recovered, including eight firearms. Detective Lisa Haber, who runs the program, says the rewards are often not even picked up. What matters is creating a climate in which it's OK to go to the authorities, especially with the promise of anonymity. "Snitching is becoming cool," says James Alan Fox, a nationally recognized criminologist. "Ten years ago if you said 'I'm bringing a gun to school,' the reaction would have been 'Yeah, right.' Now it is



taken seriously." Within days of Williams's rampage, authorities made eight arrests after receiving tips from students about potential threats at five different schools in southern California. But Santana, still coping with the grief and havoc wreaked by one child's unfathomable rage, could only wish someone had taken Andy Williams seriously.

*(Источник: Newsweek, Using Students As Metal Detectors BY SUZANNE SMALLEY ON 3/13/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/using-students-metal-detectors-148905> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2022)*

## **Text 5**

### **Take One: Prague**

In a blizzard-swept forest, 600 Allied soldiers trudge through frozen mud toward the Stalag 3 prison camp. Inside the barracks, an American GI looks through a window as German guards drag his struggling buddy beyond view. A shot rings out. The camera rolls. And MGM counts the savings. Shooting "Hart's War" in a Bohemian forest north of Prague cost MGM just \$70 million, and more than a quarter of that went to star Bruce Willis. "I sold the movie to MGM on the basis that it could be made for the price of two cheeseburgers and a Coke," says "Hart's War" producer David Ladd, relaxing during a break in filming.

These days it seems the secret ambition of every other city in the world is to be a big-time film producer. But in a world sprouting low-rent alternatives to Hollywood, the buzz is all about Prague. Fleeing high costs, strict work rules and actor and writer strikes at home, U.S. studios are farming out more and more work to locales from Cambodia to Canada-but no would-be Hollywood is hotter right now than the graceful capital of the Czech Republic. In the past

18 months, six of the seven major American studios have used Prague as an all-purpose European backdrop. The city doubled as both Zurich and Paris for a Universal spy thriller, "The Bourne Identity," starring Matt Damon; as fifth-century England in "The Mists of Avalon," a TNT-Warner Brothers television drama, and as London in "From Hell," an updated Jack the Ripper tale from Twentieth Century Fox with Johnny Depp. Anthony Hopkins is on the way to play a CIA agent in "Black Sheep" for Disney, and Wesley Snipes arrives this week to reprise his cartoon-based crimefighter in "Blade II."

The one city Prague has not played in the American movies lately is itself. With medieval architecture that survived World War II, and a film industry that kept its talents alive under communism, Prague is way ahead of East European rivals like Budapest and Warsaw. The fairy-tale city, complete with a ninth-century castle overlooking the Vltava Bridge, made \$100 million serving as a set for American movies last year, double that the year before. It is stealing productions away from the real London, Paris and even Berlin – despite heavy government investment in the former East German studios at Babelsberg. Prague's attractions are timely. "A lot has to do with what's in vogue," says Paul Rayman, film commissioner in Alberta, Canada, which can't begin to compete with Prague's mix of Baroque, Gothic and neoclassical buildings. "They can do 16th century, 17th century, 18th century. When Westerns are in vogue, that helps us. Right now World War II movies are kind of big. So people go to Europe and places like Prague."

It's a classic movie revival. The former Czechoslovakia had perhaps the strongest filmmaking tradition in Eastern Europe, and certainly the most vibrant during and after the communist period. In the thaw leading to the Prague Spring of 1968, the authorities gave producers like Milos Forman freedom to produce widely heralded films like "Closely Watched Trains." Even after the Soviets cracked down, the Czech industry remained productive, if not as creative,

churning out up to 45 films a year. Most came out of Europe's second largest film studio, Barrandov in Prague, which was founded in 1931 by the father and uncle of Vaclav Havel, the Czech playwright-president. The studio fell quiet after the Velvet Revolution toppled the communist state (and its film subsidies), and now it is back. "The boom all started with Barrandov studios. Other countries in this region just don't have that kind of studio facility," says David Minkowski, head of film at the Stillking production company, which has operations throughout Eastern Europe.

Outsiders started to take notice after a Czech production, "Kolya," won the Oscar for best foreign film in 1996. First came European pop-music videos and commercials, then American TV films, then independent films, followed finally by the big Hollywood productions. "None of the other Eastern European countries offer the whole package: lower costs, a wide range of exteriors and the technical expertise," says Frank Marshall, executive producer of "The Bourne Identity." "Prague is definitely way out ahead of the competition."

It is also very accommodating to movie people. Producers marvel about how blaze Prague streetgoers are when a star such as Sigourney Weaver or Johnny Depp walks by. After hours, stars and crew head for trendy Prague haunts like Barock and the Irish James Joyce bar. City fathers have been known to let producers set off fireworks over downtown Prague in the wee hours for three nights running. They once ordered air-traffic controllers to divert plane traffic for a few hours so a director could have quiet on the set. American producer David Kappes is making a TV mini-series on the story of Anne Frank for \$12 million, paying experienced Czech painters \$3 an hour for an "amazing" re-creation of the Amsterdam waterfront. Kappes says his director arrives on the set every day and asks, "Are you sure you got all this for this amount of money?"

The excitement focuses on the sprawl-ing Barrandov campus. The studio turned an \$830,000 loss in '95 into a \$2.7 million prof-it

last year, and its success is inspiring hundreds of start-ups. This year's Prague A-Z film directory lists about 3,000 companies, from cameramen to security services and scaffolding experts. A growing number are founded by Westerners like British expat Matthew Stillman, who saw early on the potential of Prague's communist-trained film talent. Eight years ago he opened Stillking in the old boiler room at Barrandov, where a huge turbine still takes center stage. Starting out with \$500 and a manual typewriter, Stillking last year brought in \$43 million. Others are following. "Things have changed so dramatically in the last four years in Prague," says Bob Rickerd, who expanded his Flying Colours production company from London to Prague three years ago. "You get a pound's worth of value for every dollar you spend and a much more enthusiastic crew than in London, where it's all just about money."

The Czech Republic is now widely compared to Canada, where Toronto and Montreal have become popular Hollywood stand-ins for American cities. But there is a big difference. Canada set out to lure film productions from California with tax breaks and other incentives – triggering an angry backlash from American movie studios and unions. In a January report the U.S. Commerce Department warned that "runaway film production" (as in running away to foreign locales) was costing the U.S. film industry \$10 billion a year. Targeting mainly Canada, it produced charts with titles like "Gone With the Wind" on films that fled Chicago for cheaper sites in Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal. Prague was not even mentioned – no doubt because the Czech government has so far offered no subsidies to entice Hollywood. "There's a buzz at the moment about Prague," says Douglas Gomery, professor of mass media at the University of Maryland. "The question is, how long will it last."

Hollywood has a history of favoring the cheapest foreign locales, and Prague's moment may prove fleeting. With the Czech Republic poised to join the European Union in perhaps three or four

years, producer Petr Moravec worries that membership will force wages and prices up, eroding its competitive advantage. Last year Moravec's company lured "Affair of the Necklace" with Hillary Swank away from Paris and a Columbia-Sony action-adventure called "A Knight's Tale" away from London. These European capitals are two to six times more expensive than the Czech capital, and they are none too pleased to see themselves replaced by Prague in the movies. "London is starting to notice the drift of business and may fight to recapture it," says TV producer Mike Cunningham. No doubt a backlash would hurt, financially. But it could also give Prague a chance to make its own movies, set in Prague.

*(Источник: Newsweek, Take One: Prague BY NEWSWEEK STAFF ON 3/18/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/take-one-prague-14899> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2022)*

## **Text 6**

### **No Translation Needed**

*Our man in Hollywood finds much to admire in three foreign films now playing on screens everywhere.*

Really, you do have options other than hack teen-hormone movies like "Slackers." Here are the best from overseas. The Danish and Italian films are their countries' entries in the Oscar derby, a big tight race that includes such films as "Amelie" from France and "No Man's Land" from Bosnia.

### **What Time Is It There?**

The hypnotic films of the Taiwanese filmmaker Tsai Ming-liang ("Vive l'Amour" and "The River") capture the isolation of urban life in images of haunting beauty. In his movies, *every* man is an island. His laconic new gem is a quirky love story in which the barely acquainted lovers are continents apart. The hero, Hsiao Kang

(Lee Kang-sheng), becomes obsessed with a young woman (Chen Shiang-chyi) who has bought his dead father's watch from him for her trip to Paris. While she's away in France, lonely and homesick, he compulsively sets all the timepieces in Taipei to Paris time. As he's attempting to commune with a woman halfway around the world, his grieving mother is attempting to raise the spirit of her recently deceased husband. This wonderful, one-of-a-kind movie hops from Taiwan to France, from tragedy to deadpan comedy and, in its mysterious conclusion, from the worldly to the otherworldly.

### **The Son's Room**

Revered in Italy for his comedies ("Caro Diario"), Nanni Moretti confounded expectations (and won the Palme d'Or in Cannes) with his quietly powerful movie about a psychiatrist (Moretti) whose marriage and career are thrown into question when his teenage son is killed in a diving accident. Like "In the Bedroom," "The Son's Room" is about aftershocks of loss that threaten to tear a once happy family apart. There's not a whisper of melodrama or sentimentality in the way Moretti tells his tale, guiding us through the stages of grief with calm, devastating lucidity. Like a good shrink, Moretti watches with an unflinching but compassionate eye.

### **Italian for Beginners**

Shot on video, in the no-frills style of the "Dogma" movement, this gray, gritty Danish romantic comedy may wear cinematic sackcloth, but it radiates old-fashioned charm. Writer-director Lone Scherfig follows the fortunes of six beleaguered, lonely outcasts who happen to take the same Italian class, and who band together in the bleak Copenhagen winter to form a family of unlikely lovers. Without abandoning the illusion of realism, Scherfig and her wonderful cast slyly transmute the quotidian into the magical. It's like watching flowers bloom in a concrete garden.

*(Источник: Newsweek, No Translation Needed BY DAVID ANSEN ON 10/02/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа:*

<https://www.newsweek.com/no-translation-needed-148045> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2022)

## **Text 7**

### **Bin Laden's Twisted Mission.**

*A bloody misinterpretation of the Qur'an's call to arms.*

When Osama bin Laden proclaimed his "Jihad against Crusaders and Jews" in 1998, he knew he was on shaky religious ground. This was his declaration of "Holy War" to justify bombing U.S. embassies in Africa a few months later and, eventually, the attacks of September 11. It was his theological license "to kill the Americans and plunder their money wherever and whenever they are found." And it was based on a lie: that Islam itself was under attack by the United States, that "crimes and sins committed by the Americans are a clear declaration of war on God, his messenger and Muslims." The fact that Americans defended Muslims against the likes of Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic was ignored because, for bin Laden's bloody-minded purposes, it had to be.

Without that lie about American aggression, none of the many verses of the Qur'an that bin Laden cites would justify violence, much less the unholy slaughter of civilians. There are many interpretations of jihad – which means, literally, "effort." Often it describes the personal struggle merely to be a better, more pious Muslim. The empire builders of Islam waged military offensives in the name of jihad as late as the 17th century, and not a few turned their righteous doctrines on each other. But according to Gilles Kepel, author of the forthcoming book "Jihad: The Trail of Political Islam," the defensive holy war that bin Laden claims to fight is the most potent and most dangerous form of all. It is seen by many Muslims, if it is justified, as a personal obligation that supersedes all others, and may ultimately challenge all authority. "It's a two-edged

sword," says Kepel. "Once you open the gate of defensive jihad, it's very difficult to close it again."

"To those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight," says the 22d chapter of the Qur'an – especially "those who have been expelled from their homes... for no cause except that they say, 'Our Lord is Allah'." Thus in Muslim theology defensive holy war was justified against European Crusaders and conquerors who attacked Muslims in the name of Christ and imposed the Inquisition, with all its horrors. Thus, in more recent times, Afghans could wage their war against the atheistic Soviets with plenty of religious backing. Few if any Muslim scholars will speak out against jihad by Palestinians fighting Israeli occupying troops. But bin Laden, a Saudi, was never persecuted for his faith. The goals he fought for initially were political and personal: to overthrow the Muslim rulers of his own country. And the jihad he declared against the United States, in the eyes of most religious scholars, was never a holy war, it was a blatant fraud.

*(Источник: Newsweek, Bin Laden's Twisted Mission  
BY CHRISTOPHER DICKEY ON 10/02/10 [Электронный ресурс]  
/ Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/bin-ladens-twisted-mission-147999> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2022)*

## **Text 8**

### **Showtime in Salt Lake**

*Amid extraordinary security, heartfelt patriotism and a record worldwide television audience, the curtain rises in this year's long-awaited Winter Games.*

Everybody was a little jittery before the 19th Winter Olympics opened last weekend in Salt Lake City, Utah. There were fears of terrorism, as well as concerns that America's desire to pay tribute to the victims of the September 11 attack would overshadow the



international sporting event. There was even a bit of nail-biting about the weather: a winter storm pushed down temperatures in the beautiful Wasatch valley to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Practices for high-profile events – ski jumping and the downhill-had to be postponed.

But the first couple of days of the mega-event – at which 2,300 athletes and tens of thousands of winter-sports fans from around the world are gathered – went off with hardly a hitch. The storm disappeared, leaving behind a blanket of fresh snow. The opening ceremony was a tasteful extravaganza (if there is such a thing), blending Hollywood entertainment and Olympic solemnity with a dollop of American patriotism. The theme of the show, "Light the Fire Within," was an inspirational message about overcoming adversity. Utah's pioneer history also worked its way into the mix: there was a hoedown on ice, complete with skating bison. The 80,000 spectators, who each paid upwards of \$850 for the privilege of watching, were cold but happy.

The program began poignantly. An honor guard of U.S. Olympic athletes, accompanied by New York City fire and police officers, carried the tattered World Trade Center flag to the center of Rice-Eccles Stadium. The crowd grew hushed, leaving only the thumping of a Black Hawk helicopter, patrolling the skies as part of a massive security effort. The brief but powerful presentation seemed just right: what better symbol and setting to demonstrate the pressing need for cultural harmony?

Security will be as much a backdrop to these Olympics as the stunning mountains that surround Salt Lake City. Fans are facing long waits at checkpoints. But there will be plenty of athletic drama: U.S. figure skater Michelle Kwan will try to win the gold medal that eluded her four years ago; Norway and Sweden will battle for pre-eminence in the Nordic events. The men's hockey competition, bolstered by professional players, should be fierce. While the specter

of terrorism lurks, the focus now is where it should be – on the athletes and the games they've begun to play.

*(Источник: Newsweek, Showtime In Salt Lake BY NEWSWEEK STAFF ON 07/01/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/showtime-salt-lake-147811> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2024)*

## **Text 9**

### **Havel's Exit Strategy**

*Preparing to step down, the Czech president wrestles with his – countrymen's – disillusionment.*

He was the hero of 1989, the philosopher king of Czechoslovakia's bloodless, cheerful and inspiring "Velvet Revolution." And soon, little more than a year from now, after 12 years in the Castle high above Prague, Vaclav Havel will step down as president of his country. This shy intellectual, a playwright cum dissident turned politician, will be missed on the world's stage, where he has long been admired for his modesty, wisdom and personal courage. Yet when it comes to his own countrymen – not to mention the Czech political establishment – his prospective retirement is cause for relief. Out of touch. A meddler, they call him. And Havel, who has admitted to feelings of depression, is well aware of those unkind sentiments. Which perhaps explains why he's leaving not only his presidential offices but also plans to spend far more time out of his country.

Fast forward to next year. Havel sits on his veranda, sipping his morning coffee and, together with his wife, looking out to sea. Accompanied by a couple of dogs, perhaps, he will stroll along the steep streets of the Portuguese coastal town of Albufeira. Then he will go back to his house on a hill, which has served as his getaway in the Algarve since he bought it two years ago. From the very

beginning of his political career, Havel has dreamed about returning to his writing. And that's what will keep him busy in his study, a sort of intellectual exile, far from the prying eyes and sharp tongues of home.

At 65, Havel has found that the accumulated resentments against him are taking their toll. Once revered as the country's liberator from communist thrall, he now ranks fourth in public-approval ratings, with only 51 percent of voters still voicing their support. As president, Havel has only very limited powers. But he has been at frequent odds with parliamentary leader Vaclav Klaus, currently the leading candidate to succeed him. While Klaus snipes at Havel from the right, Social Democratic Prime Minister Milos Zeman shares his open disdain of the once august denizen of the Castle. These leaders of the country's two major political parties have little patience for the mustachioed little man who makes grandiose speeches about the human condition – while they carry on the gritty daily business of government.

There's another reason that Havel has been demoted from near-cult status. He has turned out to be... only human. In 1996 his first wife, Olga, died, widely admired for her work with the disabled. Thousands of people lined up for hours to view her coffin. Within a year, Havel married Dagmar Veszkrnova, an actress 20 years younger than he. Havel's liking for ladies was well known, but many Czechs were outraged. To this day the Czech press relishes publishing her naked photos from old movies and is full of gossip about her allegedly numerous lovers. When she tried to make a comeback on the stage, the attacks became so ferocious that the play was canceled even before rehearsals began. Havel's reputation fell further when he became embroiled in a bitter dispute with his brother, Ivan, over the Lucerna Palace, a choice property in central Prague that was returned to the Havel family after being illegally seized by the communists after the war. The two – and their wives –

publicly quarreled over their respective shares, hurling insults at each other.

Yet even all this doesn't fully explain why Havel will probably be spending several months a year abroad. A heavy smoker, Havel in 1996 had part of his left lung removed for cancer. Since then, every time he has caught a cold the Castle has flipped into a panic. Doctors have urged him to take vacations several times a year. To them the warm, dry climate of the Algarve seems the perfect prescription. He can also count on peace and quiet there, and some degree of anonymity. His house in Albufeira is tucked away on a hill, offering breathtaking views of the beautiful coast.

Havel says he is "going to read, study, think and, hopefully, write." He says his first project will be a mix of political memoirs and fiction. "It's going to be somewhere in between Henry Kissinger and Charles Bukowski," he told Czech journalists last year, referring to the American writer popular in the 1960s. While some Czech intellectuals snipe at Havel for trivializing their field – mixing philosophy and kitsch – his yet-to-be-written book is expected to become the literary event of the season. (We will see which season.) Certainly it will be a major political event, since Havel has indicated he will discuss what he wishes he had done differently as president. Perhaps among the questions he'll probe is why he feels disappointed with politics – and why Czechs feel disappointed in him.

*(Источник: Newsweek, Havel's Exit Strategy BY NEWSWEEK STAFF ON 03/13/10 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/havels-exit-strategy-141931> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 13.02.2022)*

## **Text 10**

### **How China Plans to Crush Elon Musk in Electric Car Market**

Chinese car companies could soon be moving into the U.S. electric vehicle (EV) market, promising to provide immense competition to the likes of Elon Musk's Tesla, as well as home-grown manufacturers branching out into the widening market.

Despite providing the potential for more affordable electric cars while the Biden administration is pushing the nation towards electrified transportation, Chinese firms are likely to face skepticism from consumers at a time when sentiments towards Beijing are politically charged.

They also face massive upfront costs to break into the market and attract customers, according to industry experts.

In January, Reuters reported, citing four sources familiar with the company's thinking, that Chinese EV giant BYD – which stands for Build Your Dreams – was making a global push to become the country's largest producer and had spent much of 2022 studying how to establish a distribution network in the U.S.

Zhang Wei, one of the company's key shareholders, told the outlet that "BYD at this point is already better positioned than Tesla in the EV era," as it sourced and made most of its components domestically in China.

However, it fell short of a public announcement, owing to rising tensions between the U.S. and China, and Biden's incentives for domestic manufacturing, signaling that it was taking a "cautious approach."

BYD represents a wider trend in that the Chinese EV market is already large and is eyeing outward expansion. Analysis by ING, a Dutch bank, found that EVs made up 27 percent of domestic Chinese sales in 2022, nearly doubling the number sold in 2021. BYD alone outstripped the sales of Tesla last year by more than 500,000 units.

"What happens in China will not stay in China," Bill Russo, CEO of advisory firm Automobility, told Insider. His analysis of the market suggests a few strong contenders with established supply chains, such as Geely and Xpeng, were already emerging, and would likely look to the international market next. It could very well be that other Chinese manufacturers are doing the same as BYD.

"I'm in a sense delighted at the prospect of more electric cars," Marc Geller, a spokesperson for the Electric Vehicle Association, told *Newsweek*. "The problem at the moment is lack of product. My understanding is there are tremendous waiting lists for, example, the Ford vehicles."

While U.S. EV sales increased 65 percent year-on-year in 2022, according to CleanTechnica, a green energy research outfit – of which Tesla models took the top two spots, followed by Ford's electric Mustang – they still comprised just 5.7 percent of domestic car sales.

As the Biden administration has already pushed the U.S. towards EVs through measures in the Inflation Reduction Act, and several states have brought in mandates for phasing out gas cars, supply presents a growing challenge, compounded by the limited supply of raw materials needed for EV batteries.

"The truth is, the legacy auto makers need a kick in the pants to move forward more rapidly," Geller said. "They've all got electric cars in the market, but their production numbers are pretty small, certainly compared to Tesla."

*Newsweek* reached out to Ford, Tesla and BYD for comment via email on Thursday.

Chinese manufacturers, which appear to be increasing their production at greater speed, could fill that gap. And there is precedent for foreign car manufacturers breaking into the U.S. market: Japanese car makers such as Toyota and Honda gained a foothold in the 1960s and 70s, while South Korean manufacturers such as Hyundai and Kia made inroads in the successive decades.

Brian Maas, president of the California New Car Dealers Association, said those companies "entered the market slowly, they got consumers to understand and believe in the product, and they've done very well since."

However, whereas those foreign manufacturers were competing in the traditional gas car market, Maas said Chinese EV manufacturers have to not only convince consumers to buy their car, but to buy into EVs in the first place.

"To enter the mass market at the lower prices," he told *Newsweek*, "you also have to convince consumers, in addition to buying your cheaper vehicle, to change their driving behavior and figure out how to charge it... that's going to take a while."

An issue raised with EVs generally is that of infrastructure. While single-family households are typically able to charge at home, there is limited resources for multi-family dwellings such as apartment blocks.

Geller mentioned that Chinese manufacturers, such as Great Wall Motor and SAIC, had already broken into the European market, adding: "Americans are going to be no slower to be willing to purchase Chinese cars than the English, or Norwegians, or Irish."

Maas noted that the other foreign manufacturers that entered the U.S. market previously began with affordable cars before working their way up to luxury models once they had brand approval – suggesting this is a well-trod path into America.

"They tend to start with low-cost cars and move up the ladder," Geller agreed. "I don't know if, when you're introducing an electric car, you start at the low end or not; certainly, there's a hunger in the market for lower-priced electric cars."

Affordability of EVs has been a key issue to their expansion. Maas estimated in January that the average EV cost \$66,000. "Average retail prices, including electric vehicles, are abnormally high right now, so the thought of a producer from China – or frankly anywhere – who can come into the market and offer competitive

vehicle at lower prices, it's a good opportunity to explore that," he said.

Devin Gladden, federal affairs manager at the American Automobile Association (AAA), noted that consumers were "looking for as many options as possible to fit their lifestyles, needs, and budgetary constraints."

Cheaper Chinese EVs entering the U.S. market will likely place domestic manufacturers under competitive pressure, which could drive prices down across the board. But whether they will seek to undercut U.S. producers is disputed.

"If Chinese-made EVs are safe, well-designed, and cheaper than American made EVs, the move will likely be positive for the U.S.," Gladden told *Newsweek*. "The move would also likely put pressure on American auto manufacturers to compete for market share, contributing to better EV options for American consumers."

Geller said there was a "presumption" that Chinese manufacturers will look to undercut domestic producers, which will not become clear until there are cars introduced, but noted that whether low- or high-cost, they would nonetheless create competition.

If they were to do so, he suggested they may find a market for shorter-range EVs. "The cost of the electric car is the battery, effectively, and if people come to understand that 150 miles serve their needs if it's a commuter car, and they have power at home for the car, my sense is that would be a very smart way to come in under the market," Geller said.

But Chinese manufacturers face several practical hurdles to enter the U.S., as well as a fraught geopolitical climate. A recent one is the Inflation Reduction Act's rule that only EVs that are finally assembled domestically can qualify for a \$7,500 tax credit, posing a cost advantage for buying American.

"A lot of the international name plate manufacturers are already announcing plans to build battery plants and EV production



plants domestically in the United States – which I think was the goal of the Biden administration," Maas said. "For the Chinese vehicle manufacturers, they'd have to beat the price of a domestically assembled EV with the rebate in order to be competitive."

Another concern is the sheer logistical scale and upfront cost of breaking into a new market. If Chinese manufacturers are not willing to invest in their own outlets, they have to convince car dealers to finance franchises.

"Dealers, by and large, are pretty savvy businesspeople, and they'll ask poignant questions about whether or not they think the investment is worth it," Maas said, adding that international firms, like Honda and Hyundai, have succeeded in the past.

"With the exception of Tesla – which has proven that it can manufacture and retail its own vehicles successfully – most other EV start-ups, or frankly any auto maker start-up, typically uses a franchise dealer network," he remarked. "We're kind of waiting to see what BYD and the other Chinese manufacturers end up doing in that regard."

There is also, of course, the elephant in the room. China is currently in a trade dispute with the U.S., and political ties are at a low ebb over issues like Taiwan – which China considers part of its territory – and the shooting down of a spy balloon in February after passing over continental U.S., which American officials are confident came from China. The Chinese government maintains it was a wayward weather balloon.

Then there is Tesla boss Musk himself, who would find his interests placed in direct competition with Chinese companies. It has long been noted that Musk – whose self-professed championing of free speech led him to purchase Twitter – refrains from criticism of China. Earlier this month, Steve Bannon accused Musk of being owned by the Chinese Communist Party. Whatever Musk's relationship with China may be, the nation's pursuit of EV dominance will almost certainly put them on a collision course.

"The world is quite volatile at the moment," Geller commented. "It might not be the greatest time to introduce certain products to the U.S. market, but it seems to me consumer demand is somewhat elastic; if the cars seem to be good, and the price is much lower, then you know the way capitalism works."

Alongside the detection of spy balloons, the U.S. government recently told staff to remove TikTok from official devices over national security concerns. "Literally anything from China with software or chips is a data-tracking risk," Rebecca Grant, a national security analyst at IRIS Research, told *Newsweek*.

On this backdrop, it is unclear "how welcoming the political environment will be to Chinese-owned manufacturers," Maas said.

Both he and Geller noted that Americans would be hard-pressed not to find Chinese-manufactured goods in their own home, but Maas said it was culturally different when it came to driving a car with a Chinese name plate.

"Especially in a place like California, vehicles are an important transportation tool, but also a statement about who you are – and the kind of vehicle you drive is an extension of the kind of personality that you're trying to project to the world," he said. "So whether Californians or folks across the country are willing to say, 'yeah, I'm happy to drive a Chinese vehicle', I think that's a real open question. Chinese manufacturers have to decide: are they going to be able to break through that and succeed?"

While for Geller it is "just a question of time," Maas noted that Volvo is Chinese-owned, by Geely, but said most consumers still see it as a Swedish brand – suggesting any hesitancy may be more to do with the perception of a car's origins than the reality of it.

However, he added: "For some consumers, price can trump all that, and if a vehicle is 10, 20, 30 percent cheaper, and I can find it at a dealer near my house, then maybe I'd take a flyer on it because I just don't want to spend the kind of money that competitors are asking for."

(Источник: Newsweek, *How China Plans to Crush Elon Musk in Electric Car Market* BY ALEKS PHILLIPS ON 13/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/china-electric-cars-us-elon-musk-tesla-plans-189955> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 14.04.2024)

## **Text 11**

### **State of the Ice**

*Beyond the simple fact of earth's warming lies a sea of conflicting data.*

The conventional wisdom about global warming holds that the polar ice caps are melting. Enormous chunks of ice will break off the Antarctic mainland and float into the sea to melt, sending water levels rising around the world, inundating seaside cities and submerging islands. But recently, glaciologist Ian Joughin at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, threw even that basic theory into question. After analyzing satellite data, he concluded that a massive ice sheet along the Ross Sea in Antarctica is not losing 20 billion tons of ice each year, as previously thought, but is in fact gaining 26 billion tons a year. The thickening, caused by a slowing of the streams that transport chunks of ice toward the sea, is probably due not to global warming but to the glacier's own "internal clock."

So goes the inexact science of climate change. Scientists trying to plumb the mysteries of global warming have been drawn to the poles, not only because they are extremely sensitive to climate swings, but also because their ice packs constitute a climatological record going back hundreds of thousands of years. Unfortunately, what they find there is far less clear-cut than the chunks of ice they send back to their labs.

Climate experts generally agree that the earth has been warming and that greenhouse-gas emissions have had something to do with it. But decades of research show that the subject of climate

change is vast and, for the moment, unfathomable. "I will actually yell at any student who claims to be telling the truth with a capital T," says Richard Alley of Pennsylvania State University's Department of Geosciences. "If they say that, they're not doing science anymore."

Ice melting is not even the most important area of disagreement. Another premise of global warming has been that the earth would warm at a steady, slow rate over time. But late last year, America's National Academy of Sciences warned of something called "abrupt climate change" – swings in climate that occur in a decade or two, rather than over centuries. Alley, the report's lead author, likens rapid changes to flicking on a light switch; gradual changes, he says, are like moving a dial. "The whole earth system has switches and it has dials," he says. "Most of our models, most of our thinking, worries about the dials [gradual climate change]. But somewhere out there, there really are switches." The last time the earth witnessed a switch effect was 11,500 years ago, when Greenland's average temperature rose 10 degrees Celsius in 10 years. "Basically, every living thing at that time would have noticed that the world had changed," says Alley.

Scientists have identified one potentially dangerous switch. It would involve the disruption of the Gulf Stream. By gathering warm air from the Gulf of Mexico and sending it to Europe, the Gulf Stream is responsible for keeping Britain, Scandinavia and other parts of Northern Europe warmer than their longitudinal equivalent, Labrador, Canada. Oceanographers fear that extra fresh water from the melting ice and increased rainfall might lower the salinity of the stream. Since this would reduce its density in the North Atlantic, the stream might not sink as abruptly as it does now, which would reduce its momentum and change its course – sending warm air to Greenland rather than Europe. Scientists don't believe this is likely to happen in the next century, but then again they're not positive it

won't. "We think that it is something that deserves mention," says Alley. "Predicting weird things is hard to do."

Predicting how climate will change in specific regions is especially tricky. On Signy Island, off the Antarctic Peninsula, a group of researchers has been watching a dozen lakes over the last 20 years. By drilling holes in the lake ice and taking water samples, researchers have found that the lake water has warmed more than one degree Celsius in 15 years, much faster than the air temperature, which has warmed one degree in 40 years. In the amount of time it took the lakes to warm a degree or two, the island's seal population has soared from zero to about 25,000 and the amount of plant life in the lakes has increased fifteen fold. "This shows that, whatever changes our environment sustains, lakes will be affected even quicker," says Lloyd Peck of the British Antarctic Survey in Cambridge. It also means that a warmer earth might just make the South Pole more livable – fishing would be better, and you wouldn't need to expend so much energy just keeping warm. Never mind that Northern Europe might turn into a frozen tundra.

Before you buy that lakefront property in Antarctica, consider the possibility that the earth is heading into an ice age. For the past 10,000 years, the earth has been in a period of exceptionally mild and stable climate called the Holocene. Based on analyses of ice-age-era ice cut from Greenland, our luck may be coming to an end. For the last half million years, warm periods and ice ages have alternated according to a fairly regular pattern: 10,000 years of warmth followed by 90,000 years of cold. If the pattern holds, the next ice age should be along any time now. By polluting the atmosphere with greenhouse gases, perhaps we're staving off this fate. This could be the basis of a whole new outlook on global warming. Or perhaps it merely belongs with the other distant possibilities scientists haven't ruled out.

(Источник: Newsweek, *State Of The Ice* BY ANN

*KUCHMENT ON 24/03/02* [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/state-ice-147855> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 14.04.2024)

## **Text 12**

### **The Secret of a Rock**

*To scientists bicker over whether a stone contains the oldest fossils on earth or just junk. How will they ever decide about life on Mars?*

The hunt for the oldest records of life is not a simple task," wrote the eminent paleontologist J. William Schopf in his 1999 book "Cradle of Life: The Discovery of the Earth's Earliest Fossils." "Like trying to solve a really complicated mystery when only a few clues have been revealed, it's easy to make mistakes. These can be worse than embarrassing, major blunders that set back the search for knowledge." To Schopf's eyes, the most serious such blunder of recent times is the claim that a meteorite found in Antarctica, ALH 84001, held the fossils of Martian microbes. From the moment it was unveiled at a NASA press conference in 1996, Schopf has been a trenchant critic of the purported evidence of Martian life. Now a team of scientists is pointing to a similar blunder considerably closer to home. According to a paper in last week's issue of the journal *Nature*, microscopic fossils found in Australia aren't fossils at all. And to give the whole story a personal irony, the scientist who devoted much of his life to studying the Australian fossils, and who proclaimed them to be the earliest evidence of life on earth, was none other than Schopf himself.

Schopf was a professor at UCLA in the 1980s when he found what he took to be fossilized microbes in a chert – a rock made of grains of quartz – from a site called Chinaman's Creek in Western Australia. These microscopic fossils lack the drama of dinosaurs, or

the charm of trilobites. But in the 4 billion or so years before these creatures arose (the so-called Precambrian era), microbes were the only sort of life earth had to offer. Since the Apex chert was 3.5 billion years old, it appeared that Schopf's fossils came from far earlier in the Precambrian than any other life form ever found.

Not only were the fossils very old, but they were also surprisingly complex. Most scientists, Schopf included, had expected fossils from that early on, if there were any at all, to be very simple, primitive things. But some of Schopf's fossils seemed to be filaments made up of rows of separate cells, "like garden hoses with partitions"; Schopf argued that they were photosynthetic blue-green algae. If so, the Apex fossils were not just evidence that life had evolved early – they were evidence it had evolved quickly, as well. All subsequent stories about the origin and evolution of life have had to take that speed into account.

Now Martin Brasier of the University of Oxford is reinterpreting Schopf's evidence. He starts not with the fossils, but with a careful study of the rocks around them. "People go in and grab the fossils and hope the context will come out later," he explains, "and that's precisely where they go wrong." As a result of these studies, where Schopf sees the chert as a sedimentary rock laid down near a seashore, Brasier and his colleagues have come to see it as something created in a hydrothermal vent. They point to evidence from minerals that no oxygen-producing photosynthesis could have occurred there, and from the makeup of the rock they infer that the temperature at which the chert was formed was above 200 degrees Celsius – too hot for life.

In early versions of their critique, Brasier and his colleagues doubted that there was any organic matter in the fossils at all. Since then Schopf has used a new technique to show that the structures identified as fossils are rich in organic molecules. But "organic," a chemical term that applies more or less to all molecules with carbon in them, isn't the same as "biological." Most organic molecules are

produced by living creatures, but that need not always have been the case. Brasier argues that the hydrothermal vent could have produced organic molecules from carbon monoxide and hydrogen in a process similar to the way the South African government made gasoline substitutes while under sanctions. Schopf is scornful of the idea, seeing it as "way, way out in left field," and "exceedingly implausible." "Nonbiological organic matter has never been found in the geological record ever," Schopf says. "I'd be delighted if there were such a thing, but you do have to have some criteria to say this is biological and this is not. And they don't have any criteria."

What about the filament-like structures in which the organic molecules were found? Brasier sees them as part of the fabric of the quartz. He argues that the structures come in many different forms, only some of which look like algae. Some look like no bacteria ever seen, and some appear to be branched – a no-no for primitive blue-green algae. Schopf denies that there's any branching: he says that Brasier has mistaken folded filaments (like an AIDS-awareness ribbon) for branched ones (like a Y). He puts the confusion down to a lack of experience with the microscopes used to study such structures. But not everyone who has seen the samples agrees with Schopf's interpretation. Andrew Knoll of Harvard, an expert on Precambrian fossils, agrees with Brasier that the structures identified as microfossils are just a subset of a wide variety of similar structures in the rock, many of which are clearly not biological: "Brasier has a case that needs to be taken seriously," he says.

Schopf remains adamant that the organic material in the structures is a clincher. His analysis shows it to be much the same as the organic material found in a wide variety of undisputed fossils, and so if the organics in the Apex structures were formed by some strange new process, all the others would need explaining the same way. "If the Apex things are wrong... it would mean that all Precambrian fossils were not fossils, and I'm not willing to accept that."



There is another possible explanation for the organics, though geochemistry suggests that there was already microbial life on earth as long as 3.8 billion years ago, and those microbes would have left behind residues of organic matter even if they weren't preserved as recognizable fossils. Thus the organic matter in the disputed filaments could come from microbes even if the filaments are not fossils of microbes. According to Knoll, Precambrian cherts often contain organic matter derived from living things and then concentrated into clumps by the growth of crystals and the heating of the rocks. But those clumps aren't fossils.

While Schopf and his critics go back to the rocks for more and more studies, it's hard to imagine the supporters of the case for the Martian meteorite fossils being so noble as to avoid a faint glow of schadenfreude as their foremost critic gets criticized himself. But if anything, the new dispute about ancient fossils on earth just makes the Martian case even harder to prosecute. If people can't agree about rocks from a known location that can be returned to and compared to a range of analogous sites elsewhere, how are they ever going to agree about fossils in a one-off meteorite? If recognizing life from earth, on earth, is so hard, recognizing life from elsewhere will surely be harder still.

(Источник: Newsweek, *The Secret Of A Rock BY NEWSWEEK STAFF ON 13/03/2010* [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/secret-rock-141955> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 15.04.2024)

## Text 13

### **Marburg Virus Outbreak: Tanzania Announces Spread of Deadly Disease**

Tanzania has announced its first-ever cases of Marburg virus disease, a deadly infection that has a fatality rate of around 50 percent.

The World Health Organization (WHO) said in a statement that Tanzania's National Public Health Laboratory has confirmed that eight people so have contracted the virus, of which five have died. In addition, 161 people who have been in contact with these patients have been identified and are being monitored. The patients were tested for the virus after they developed such symptoms as fever, vomiting, bleeding and renal failure.

Since February, there has also been an ongoing outbreak in Equatorial Guinea, which has had nine confirmed cases and 20 suspected cases of the virus, according to the WHO.

Marburg virus is a hemorrhagic fever virus, classified as a Risk Group 4 pathogen by the WHO along with smallpox, Nipah virus and Ebola. Marburg is in the same viral family as Ebola, the Filoviridae family.

"The disease caused by Marburg and Ebola are virtually indistinguishable," Thomas Geisbert, a professor of microbiology and immunology at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, told *Newsweek*.

The virus first came to the attention of the international medical community in 1967 after two simultaneous outbreaks in Belgrade, Serbia, and Germany's Frankfurt and Marburg, which the virus was named after. These outbreaks were thought to have resulted from medical work using African green monkeys that had been imported from Uganda, although the exact route of transmission

is unknown. Fruit bats are a natural host of the virus and can transmit the disease via their feces.

Since its first outbreak, the virus has had outbreaks in Uganda, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola. The most recent outbreaks were in Guinea in 2021 and Ghana in 2022. The most deaths occurred in Angola, between 2004 and 2005, when 227 people died out of 252 cases.

Death rates have varied between 24 and 88 percent in past outbreaks, the WHO says, depending on the strain of the virus and how the cases were managed, but the average was around 50 percent.

Between humans, the virus is transmitted via the contact of broken skin or mucous membranes with infected body fluids, including urine, saliva, sweat, feces, vomit, breast milk, amniotic fluid and semen, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Even if a man has recovered from the virus, his semen can still spread the disease if he has unprotected sex, as the virus has been found to persist inside the testicles. Additionally, the virus can be spread via objects contaminated with the body fluids of an infected person, such as clothes, bedding and needles.

"First responders and family members with an infected member are most at risk," Demetrius Matassov, director of viral vaccine development at Auro Vaccines, told Newsweek. "[Marburg virus disease] doesn't spread like COVID. However, if improper biosafety practices occur, then the risk of infection increases."

Clinically, the Marburg virus is rather similar to Ebola, its close relative.

Symptoms begin after an incubation period of between two and 21 days and become increasingly severe five days after the first ones occur.

"Symptoms occur abruptly and include fever, headache and myalgia," Geisbert said. "This progresses to symptoms that can

include nausea, vomiting, chest and abdominal pain, sore throat and diarrhea. Macular rashes can also occur.

"Symptoms in severe cases include jaundice, liver failure, shock, hemorrhage and multi-organ dysfunction. So similar to DIC [disseminated intravascular coagulation] in septic shock," he said.

Because of Marburg's similarity to Ebola, Lassa fever and other infectious diseases including malaria, typhoid fever or dengue fever, it can be hard to identify, especially if a small number of cases are involved. Often, health care professionals are infected by patients.

There are no specific treatments for the virus. Health care providers are only able to help the patient rehydrate with oral or intravenous fluids and treat specific symptoms.

"There is currently no vaccine for Marburg virus disease licensed for human use," Geisbert said. "There are several vaccines that have shown strong potential in preclinical, nonhuman primate models that are being advanced for human use.

"These include a Sabin chimpanzee adenovirus-based Marburg vaccine and the IAVI VSV-based Marburg vaccine, which are probably the lead candidates," he continued. "A particular advantage of the IAVI VSV-based Marburg vaccine is that it has shown protection in nonhuman primates even if given shortly after virus exposure, like the rabies vaccine.

"This VSV-based vaccine employs the same technology of the licensed Merck ERVEBO vaccine that was successfully used to combat the 2013-16 Ebola outbreak in West Africa," Geisbert said.

The Tanzanian outbreak is expected to not spread to other countries, but a concerted effort must be made to minimize the virus's transmission.

"If identification and subsequent isolation of infected people are done properly, then the spread of the MARV virus would be limited," Matassov said. "However, being that the outbreaks occur in

rural areas and medical facilities are limited, any outbreak of MARV should be taken seriously to minimize its spread."

In a statement, Ahmed Ogwel Ouma, acting director of the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, said, "These emerging and reemerging infectious diseases are a sign that the health security of the continent needs to be strengthened to cope with the disease threats. "We urge members of the public to continue sharing information in a timely manner with the authorities to enable a most effective response," Ouma said.

(Источник: Newsweek, *Marburg Virus Outbreak: Tanzania Announces Spread of Deadly Disease* BY JESS THOMSON ON 23/03/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/marburg-virus-outbreak-tanzania-africa-ebola-1789944> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 14.04.2024)

## **Text 14**

### **Barbados: Transforming Through Innovation and Sustainability**

Barbados has forged an identity distinct from many of its West Indies neighbors by becoming not only a tourist destination but also an international business and investment hub. Over the years, it has developed high-end tourism, a solid and respected financial service sector, and a rapidly growing tech industry. The country has embraced technology, is leading the way in the green economy transition (what the United Nations defines as "low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive") and is now a pioneer in implementing solar energy.

Barbados' economy is recovering from the impact of COVID-19 through innovation and diversification. Its public and private sectors are steering a sustainable recovery through an ambitious

economic reform program to improve the island's business climate and facilitate green and digital transformation. Private investment in technology and alternative energy is expected to complement the public sector's efforts and further strengthen the economy.

According to Professor Clive Landis, dean of the University of the West Indies, Barbados is moving in the right direction. He believes that the country is repurposing its economy from one that, he said, was "based essentially on the sugar model, where labor was uncompensated and profits were offshored." Landis added that Barbados Prime Minister Mia Mottley is actively working toward building authentic Caribbean institutions and industries as the country continues to diversify its economy.

To mitigate the impact of COVID-19, the Barbadian government introduced the Digital Nomad Visa program, also known as the Welcome Stamp. It enables people from other nations to work remotely in Barbados for up to one year, allowing them to enjoy living in Barbados while bringing economic benefits and skilled labor to the country.

### **Diversification of Economy**

Once a vital trade and production point of sugarcane for the United Kingdom, Barbados has evolved a long way from its agricultural roots. Since its independence, in 1966, its successive governments have increasingly sought to diversify its economy.

Today the country is working toward becoming a value-added economy by utilizing its natural resources for product development. One example is sugarcane, which is now primarily used for the production of premium rums. Foursquare Rum, a leading rum maker, combines traditional production methods with technological innovations – from strictly controlled fermentation to vacuum distillation – and has gained recognition as one of the premier artisanal spirit manufacturers globally. In 2021, the company was awarded the title of Spirits Producer of the Year at the International Wines and Spirits Competition.

Since the early 2000s, the international and financial service sectors, along with tourism, have transformed the Barbadian economy. The country has introduced policies and legislation to promote its businesses and encourage international transactions, offshore banking and the establishment of global companies. To foster international business, Barbados has implemented fiscal measures such as fixing the value of the Barbados dollar (BBD) to the U.S. dollar, contributing to price stability and a stable national economic climate.

Barbados also enjoys numerous double taxation agreements (DTA) internationally, including with Canada, China, the United Kingdom and the United States. These allow for the avoidance of double taxation on income earned in one country by residents of the other.

The country has formed alliances with other nations through bilateral treaties to foster investment, which plays a crucial role in the development of the Barbadian economy. Melanie Jones, managing partner of Lex Caribbean, a leading Caribbean law firm, underscored, "International business is fundamental to the viability and sustainability of the Barbadian economy." These treaties have a common goal of protecting economic prosperity, supporting individual businesses, promoting technological advancements and ensuring sustainable development.

In addition to the country's political and economic stability, Barbados has a strong telecommunications industry and a highly educated workforce, making it an appealing destination for international business. The government places a strong emphasis on education, recognizing it as a key to unlocking the potential of its growing population, and creating a knowledge-based, skill-intensive services economy. It is proud of its comprehensive educational system, designed to provide access to quality education for all citizens, including free primary, secondary and tertiary education, as well as vocational and technical training opportunities. Together, this

has resulted in a well-educated population capable of competing in the global economy. Ian Drakes, the principal at Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology, a technical and vocational institution in Barbados, noted, "Barbados has the best resource in the world – people."

Barbados boasts an impressive literacy rate of 99.7 percent, surpassing that of many developed nations such as the United States and the United Kingdom. The government has made efforts to expand access to computer technology and the internet throughout the education system in an attempt to equip future generations with the skills needed to compete in the global economy and information society. This has resulted in high levels of computer literacy in the country and a large number of professionals in fields such as accounting, law and science. Mark Hill, the CEO of Export Barbados, elaborated, "Barbadians tend to choose very conservative careers. Students follow the finance, law or medicine route, meaning Barbados has a high human resource pool."

All this translates into a workforce that is well-educated, motivated and skilled. This is exemplified by companies like Lenstec, which is internationally recognized for its innovative designs and leading-edge medical device technology. Ian Hickling, the president of Lenstec, concurred, "There's a huge pool of talent here, which people could tap into."

Barbados' robust information and communications infrastructure and its government's support and encouragement for innovation, has created the perfect environment to grow its national tech sector. Brian Popelka, CEO of Bitt, based in the U.S. but founded in Barbados and the first blockchain startup in the Caribbean, concurred. "When we've worked directly with the government, they have been outstanding, supportive and visionary," Popelka said. Maria Madriz-Mackenzie, president of IBC Services, a provider of corporate, management, accounting and legal services for international companies, added that she has noticed an increasing



number of what she referred to as "innovative, tech and crypto companies that want to set up in the country."

### **Sustainable Development**

During the past decade, Barbados has had a clear development strategy focused on green economic growth. It has set the ambitious goal of transitioning to a fully renewable economy by 2030. To achieve this, a partnership has been established between the government and the private sectors.

In response to the pandemic, both parties quickly implemented fundamental changes to jump-start the process of sustainable recovery within the economy. In a virtual visit to the country in February 2022, the International Monetary Fund concluded that Barbados continued to demonstrate its commitment to following a sustainable path in the face of the pandemic.

Barbados has already established itself as a leader in green development in the Caribbean, with a successful solitaire water-heating industry, which was developed on the island in the 1980s, and a rapidly growing photovoltaic (PV) sector. Intending to generate 20 percent of its electricity from renewable resources by 2030, the government has put in place various incentives to support the growth of the PV sector. These include net metering, which enables residents and businesses to sell surplus electricity generated by their PV systems back to the grid. The country also has an expanding electric vehicle market.

The government of Barbados aims to become a leader in addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development. To achieve this, they have implemented energy efficiency policies, such as building and industrial process improvements and public awareness campaigns, as well as a strategy to increase the use of electric vehicles through tax incentives and charging station installation. Additionally, they have adopted measures to incentivize private sector investment in renewable energy and climate-resilient infrastructures.

The green transition presents numerous opportunities for the creation of jobs in sectors such as renewable energy and ecotourism, as well as a foundation for future innovation in areas such as wind power and biofuels. Apes Hill Barbados, a luxury real estate and golf course, has adopted this approach by creating its carbon-neutral irrigation system using harnessed rainwater. This aligns with Apes Hill's core value of sustainability and its goal to operate in a way that is harmonious with the surrounding environment. Sunil Chatrani, the executive chairman of Apes Hill, explained that he joined the project because he recognized the potential impact it could have on the Barbadian economy and people, and the need to balance modernization with environmental conservation.

Barbados has also implemented several initiatives to promote sustainable tourism, such as establishing protected areas and developing eco-friendly resorts and tour operators. Furthermore, Barbados boasts a diverse range of ecosystems, including coral reefs, rain forests and wetlands, which provide visitors with a wide array of ecotourism activities such as snorkeling, hiking, bird-watching and wildlife viewing, making it a popular destination for eco-conscious travelers. According to Jens Thraenhart, CEO of Visit Barbados, the country is well-positioned to capitalize on its vast potential of ecotourism and transform the tourism industry not only in Barbados but globally.

### **The Welcome Stamp**

In mid-2020, the country became the first Caribbean nation to introduce its Digital Nomad Visa program, allowing remote professionals to work from Barbados for up to 12 months. The Welcome Stamp program garnered much international interest, with the majority of applications coming from the U.S., the U.K. and Canada.

The Welcome Stamp has leveraged the attributes that for years have made Barbados a much sought-after tourist destination: its white beaches, idyllic weather, Barbadian hospitality and safety.

However, Barbados' value proposition extends beyond its attractive scenery and climate. The country is uniquely appealing for long-term stays, with outstanding telecommunications (according to Statista it was ranked No. 3 in 2021 for fastest download speed Wi-Fi in the Caribbean), a stock of A-class office space and advanced education and health services. These coveted advantages, combined with the island's culinary diversity (due to its African, Asian, East Indian and European influences), rich culture and biodiversity, have made the Welcome Stamp much sought-after. Josée Atkinson, the CEO of Blueprint Management, a team of experts with 25 years of experience creating buildings, spaces and homes in the Caribbean, explained, "The Welcome Stamp has enabled people to see Barbados, integrate into society and realize all the benefits Barbados has to offer."

The Welcome Stamp has been a win-win for both stampers and locals, as it not only provides value to international professionals by offering a safe and high-quality location to work but it has also been a critical source of economic activity for Barbados. Although stampers do not contribute to the country's income tax, they have positively impacted local businesses, such as real estate and the personal service industry. The program has also provided an opportunity for people working in technical fields, such as life sciences, to connect with industry experts and facilitate the exchange of knowledge between the island and other countries. Overall, the Welcome Stamp has proved so successful that the government has introduced a way to extend the visa for an additional 12 months.

With its impressive solar energy adoption and burgeoning electric vehicle market, Barbados is charging ahead toward its goal of becoming a fully renewable economy by 2030. Achieving this feat requires a continuous, collaborative effort between its public and private sectors to foster the growth of diverse talent and complementary industries. Committed to diversifying its economy

and facilitating green and digital transformation, Barbados welcomes all types of direct foreign investment.

(Источник: Newsweek, *Barbados: Transforming Through Innovation and Sustainability* BY NEWSWEEK STAFF ON 16/06/23 [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <https://www.newsweek.com/barbados-transforming-through-innovation-sustainability-1986544> – Загл. с экрана. – Дата обращения: 14.04.2024)

## Text 15

### Is Technology Keeping Us From Reality?

Before speaking to Michael Harris, one can't help but expect the leading thinker about technology's corrupting influence on our collective psyche to be slightly "damn kids and their computers" about the whole affair. But one would be wrong: There's no grizzled hatred of technology for technology's sake, no longing for the good old days before smartphones, when you practically had to know origami to read your newspaper on the train. Harris has likely logged more time in front of a screen than most of us, and it's his knowledge of just how deep the rabbit hole goes that makes him such a valuable scholar of our unique position as screens are becoming ubiquitous and taking up more and more of our attention. "I was working on a magazine in 2012, and I was one of those people with three glowing rectangles in front of him at all times," says Harris, whose time in front of those three screens eventuated first the book *The End of Absence* and later the follow-up, *Solitude*. "I had essentially a breaking point; it was a combination of diminished magazine and journalism work, with, I guess what you could call a kind of crowd sickness that I was feeling from having obsessive connectivity and no distinct disconnections from that crowd." These disconnections

from the crowd, once so easily attainable by shutting the front door and taking the phone off the hook, are harder to come by with every new gadget. For Harris, this ongoing change in how we live our lives is of no less import to history than the first printed Bibles arriving in the courts and churches of Europe.

"*End of Absence* is a study on what it means to be the last generation in history that will remember life before the internet," Harris says. "So it's more broadly looking at the experience of living through what I call a 'Gutenberg' moment. We're living through something that's as a dramatic, immediate shift as what they experienced in the 15th century with the invention of the printing press."

Harris recently completed a second book, *Solitude*, that covers this idea further by exploring something humans are forgetting how to do with every new bit of connectivity: to be alone. To Harris, the faux-connections offered by social media and hyper connectivity are junk cures for withdrawal from the real thing. "I think it can be very easily likened to our experience with food," he says. "We evolved in an environment where sugar, salt and fat were extremely scarce, so we were designed to hoard those things when we encountered them. And then in the age of superabundance, companies like McDonald's discovered ways to hijack that instinctual drive, and the result has been obesity and diabetes. Similarly, we evolved in an environment where social connections and social grooming were extremely important to our survival. And so we have an instinctual desire to hoard moments of social grooming. Just as our food drives were hijacked in the 20th century, our social drives were hijacked in the 21st century by media and tech."

It's a slippery slope, not unlike a diet of Big Macs and Hostess cupcakes when we know the supermarket has vegetables within easy reach. "In the same way we've had to curate healthy food diets for ourselves in past decades, I think we're now arriving at a point of

social obesity, where we're going to have to start curating healthy media diets," Harris concludes.

App developer Kevin Holesh agrees wholeheartedly, which is why he took some simple inspiration from a minor real-life disappointment to create something he hopes will encourage exactly the kind of media diet Harris hopes for. Moment, his app that tracks exactly how much time a user spends zoned out in front of their phone, is the result of Holesh realizing exactly how simple it is to fall back down that screen-induced rabbit hole despite the comforts and wonders of real life begging for our attention. After moving in with his fiancée, Holesh found that when it comes to screens, routines never go down easily.

"We were cooking dinner, sitting out on the porch watching the sunset, you know, all that cute couple stuff," says Holesh. "Then a couple weeks into it, we fell back into our old habits, which for us at the time was sitting on the couch, usually with the TV on, just scrolling on our phones." Holesh grasped that even in the face of pre-marital bliss and the comforts of home, the warming glow of the smartphone screen was too much to resist without help. Another gadget would provide the spark. "I was looking at my Fitbit, and Fitbit tracks how many steps you're taking. I realized, there was no 'step counter' for how much you're on your phone."

It was exactly what Holesh's new domestic bliss needed to stay blissful. But excitement and good intentions may have gotten the better part of judgment when he snuck the first version of Moment, his "step counter," onto his (by then) wife's phone. "The first couple of conversations, I approached it in sort of the incorrect way. I was confrontational about it, like 'Hey you're spending too much time on your phone.' Or 'Hey, we're spending too much time on our phones.' And that didn't really work." As Holesh points out, it's a common affliction both for individuals and couples. "I'm certainly not perfect at it in my own life. I'll be on my phone and realize 15 minutes have

gone by when I meant to do one small thing that could have taken 30 seconds."

But before long, Holesh not only converted his better half, he also drummed up enough interest to launch the app in earnest. Holesh believes Moment will serve the critical purpose of letting people know how much time their phones are taking away from their mindful participation in the real world. It's a simple concept, but as Holesh says, easier said than done when dealing with a device of such ubiquity. "My main goal with Moment is to make the person think for a second before they go on their phones," he elaborates. "So instead of going on your phone out of a reflex, or an instinct just to avoid boredom, I want the person to take a breath and think, Here is why I'm going on my phone, and here's how long I'll stay on my phone." For both Harris and Holesh, the constant presence of screens isn't something to lament any more than one would lament the advent of the assembly line or the automobile. These inventions have become a part of our reality and are generally seen as being beneficial. But as with cars and assembly lines, there is always the possibility of abuse, whether in the form of the 18-hour workday or the drunk driver. Zoning out in front of our screens might not physically cripple us the way these can, but it can cut us off entirely from the real world, offering a methadone-strength facsimile that's harmless in small doses, but when abused can take away one of our most elemental skills – perhaps one of the things that keeps us sane. Screens mean we're never alone, which makes it ever harder to mindfully engage with our real surroundings.

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## **Text 16**

### **Statement on Signing the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act**

Today I am pleased to sign into law S. 900, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. This historic legislation will modernize our financial services laws, stimulating greater innovation and competition in the financial services industry. America's consumers, our communities, and the economy will reap the benefits of this Act.

Beginning with the introduction of an Administration-sponsored bill in 1997, my Administration has worked vigorously to produce financial services legislation that would not only spur greater competition, but also protect the rights of consumers and guarantee that expanded financial services firms would meet the needs of America's underserved communities. Passage of this legislation by an overwhelming, bipartisan majority of the Congress suggests that we have met that goal.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act makes the most important legislative changes to the structure of the U.S. financial system since the 1930s. Financial services firms will be authorized to conduct a wide range of financial activities, allowing them freedom to innovate in the new economy. The Act repeals provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act that, since the Great Depression, have restricted affiliations between banks and securities firms. It also amends the Bank Holding Company Act to remove restrictions on affiliations between banks and insurance companies. It grants banks significant new authority to conduct most newly authorized activities through financial subsidiaries.

Removal of barriers to competition will enhance the stability of our financial services system. Financial services firms will be able to diversify their product offerings and thus their sources of revenue. They will also be better equipped to compete in global financial markets.



Although the Act grants financial services firms greater latitude to innovate, it also contains important safety and soundness protections. While the Act allows common ownership of banking, securities, and insurance firms, it still requires those activities to be conducted separately within an organization, subject to functional regulation and funding limitations.

Both the Vice President and I have insisted that any financial services modernization legislation must benefit American communities by preserving and strengthening community reinvestment. I am very pleased that the Act accomplishes this goal. The Act establishes an important prospective principle: banking organizations seeking to conduct new nonbanking activities must first demonstrate a satisfactory record of meeting the credit needs of all the communities they serve, including low- and moderate-income communities. Thus, the law will for the first time prohibit expansion into activities such as securities and insurance underwriting unless all of the organization's banks and thrifts maintain a "satisfactory" or better rating under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The CRA will continue to apply to all banks and thrifts, and any application to acquire or merge with a bank or thrift will continue to be reviewed under CRA, with full opportunity for public comment. The bill offers further support for community development in the form of a new Program for Investment in Micro entrepreneurs (PRIME), to provide technical help to low- and moderate income micro entrepreneurs.

The Act includes a limited extension of the CRA examination cycle for small banks and thrifts with outstanding or satisfactory CRA records, but expressly preserves the ability of regulators to examine these institutions at any time for reasonable cause, and does not affect regulators' authority in connection with an application. The bill also includes a requirement for disclosure and reporting of CRA agreements. The Act and its legislative history have been crafted to alleviate burdens on banks and thrifts and those working to stimulate

investment in underserved communities. It is critical that depository institutions and their community partners continue efforts that have led to the highest home ownership rate in our history, including a particularly dramatic increase in recent years in minority and low-income home ownership. My Administration remains committed to ensuring that implementation of these provisions does not in any way diminish community reinvestment, and stands ready to remedy any problems that may arise.

Last May, I proposed strong and enforceable Federal privacy protections for consumers' financial information. I am very pleased that the Act provides a number of the new protections that I proposed.

Under the Act, financial institutions must clearly disclose their privacy policies to customers up front and annually, allowing consumers to make truly informed choices about privacy protection. For the first time, consumers will have an absolute right to know if their financial institution intends to share or sell their personal financial data, either within the corporate family or with an unaffiliated third-party. Consumers will have the right to "opt out" of such information sharing with unaffiliated third parties. These protections constitute a significant change from existing law, under which information on everything from account balances to credit card transactions can be shared or sold by a financial institutions without a customer's knowledge or consent, including the sale of information to telemarketers and other nonfinancial firms.

Of equal importance, these restrictions have teeth. For the first time, the Act allows privacy protection to be included in regular bank examinations. The Act grants regulators full authority to issue privacy rules and to use the full range of their enforcement powers in case of violations. The Act grants new, and needed, rulemaking authority under the existing Fair Credit Reporting Act. In addition, it establishes new penalties to prevent pretext calling, by which unscrupulous persons use deceptive practices to determine the

financial assets of consumers. The Act will specifically allow the States to provide stronger privacy protections if they choose to do so.

Although these are significant steps forward, we will continue to press for even greater privacy protections – especially choice about whether personal financial information can be shared within a corporate family. Privacy is fundamental to Americans, and to my Administration.

The Act also streamlines supervision of bank holding companies and preserves financial regulation along functional lines. Activities generally will be overseen by those regulators who are most knowledgeable about a given financial activity, including the Securities and Exchange Commission for securities activities and State regulators for insurance activities. Given the broad new affiliations permissible under this legislation, I fully expect our regulators to work together to protect the integrity of our financial system. The bill also promotes the safety and soundness of our financial system by enhancing the traditional separation of banking and commerce. The bill limits the ability of thrift institutions to affiliate with commercial companies.

There are provisions of the Act that concern me. The Act's redomestication provisions could allow mutual insurance companies to avoid State law protecting policyholders, enriching insiders at the expense of consumers. We intend to monitor any redomestications and State law changes closely, returning to the Congress if necessary. The Act's Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) provisions fail to focus the FHLB System more on lending to community banks and less on arbitrage activities and short-term lending that do not advance its public purpose.

The Act raises certain constitutional issues with respect to the insurance privacy provisions in title V. The Act might be construed as contrary to Supreme Court decisions that hold that the Congress may not compel States to enact or administer a Federal regulatory program. I interpret section 505(c) of the Act, however, as providing

States with a constitutionally permissible choice of whether to participate in such a program. States that choose to participate will gain the powers listed in section 505(c); States that decline will not. I believe that the Congress, in giving States a choice (in section 505(c)) whether to "adopt regulations to carry out this subtitle," intended to allow States to accept or decline all of the rulemaking and enforcement obligations assigned to State authorities under sections 501-505 of the Act. This interpretation is consistent with the explanation in the conference report that both the rulemaking and enforcement roles of State insurance authorities are voluntary not mandatory.

Section 332(b) of S. 900 provides for Presidential appointment of the board of directors of the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers (NARAB), established by the bill in the event that certain stated conditions occur. Because members of the NARAB board would exercise significant Federal governmental authority under those conditions, they must be appointed as Officers pursuant to the Appointments Clause of the Constitution. Under section 332(b)(1) of the bill, the President would be required to make such appointments from lists of candidates recommended by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act is a major achievement that will benefit American consumers, communities, and businesses of all sizes. I thank all of those individuals who played a role in the development and passage of this historic legislation.

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**СЛОВАРЬ АНГЛИЙСКИХ СИНОНИМОВ**

	<b>English Word</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>
1	<b>Ability</b>	способность	Синонимы ability: aptitude, capability, capacity, competence, competency, efficiency, faculty, power, skill, talent
2	<b>Able</b>	способный	Синонимы able: accomplished, adept, adequate, adroit, capable, clever, competent, efficient, expert, fit, masterful, proficient
3	<b>Accept</b>	принимать	Синонимы accept: admit, agree, assent, believe, confirm, honor, take
4	<b>Achieve</b>	достигать	Синонимы achieve: accomplish, acquire, attain, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfill, gain, perform, win
5	<b>Always</b>	всегда, постоянно	Синонимы always: aye, consistently, constantly, eternally,

			ever, everlasting, evermore, forever, invariably, perpetually
6	<b>Amazing</b>	удивительный	Синонимы amazing: astonishing, astounding, extraordinary, fabulous, fantastic, improbable, incredible, unbelievable, wonderful
7	<b>Anger</b>	гнев	Синонимы anger: arouse, enrage, exasperate, inflame, infuriate, madden, nettle
8	<b>Angry</b>	злой	Синонимы angry: aroused, enraged, exasperated, excited, furious, indignant, inflamed, mad, wrathful
9	<b>Answer</b>	ответ	Синонимы answer: acknowledge, reply, respond, retort
10	<b>Appearance</b>	появление, вид	Синонимы appearance: landscape,, outlook, picture, scene, scenery, setting, show, sight, tableau, view
11	<b>Ask</b>	спрашивать	Синонимы ask: question, inquire of,

			seek information from, put a question to, demand, request, expect, inquire, query, interrogate, examine, quiz
12	<b>Attention</b>	внимание	Синонимы attention: care, heed, notice, regard, study
13	<b>Attract</b>	привлекать	Синонимы attract: allure, bewitch, captivate, charm, decoy, draw, enchant, endear, engage, entice, fascinate, incline, induce, interest, invite, lure
14	<b>Awful</b>	ужасный	Синонимы awful: abominable, bad, dreadful, poor, terrible, unpleasant
15	<b>Bad</b>	плохой	Синонимы bad: atrocious, base, contaminated, contemptible, corrupt, cross, defective, deplorable, depraved, despicable, detestable, disagreeable, dismal, evil, execrable, faulty, foul, ghastly, gross, harmful, heinous,

			horrible, immoral, imperfect, improper, inappropriate, infamous, inferior, injurious, irascible, nasty, nefarious, noxious, obnoxious, outrageous, putrid, rank, rotten, scandalous, sinful, sinister, snide, spoiled, substandard, tainted, unfavorable, unfriendly, unpleasant, unsuitable, wicked, wrong
16	<b>Beautiful</b>	красивый	Синонимы beautiful: aesthetic, attractive, blooming, comely, dazzling, delicate, elegant, exquisite, fair, fine, glorious, glowing, gorgeous, graceful, handsome (man), heavenly, lovely, magnificent, pleasing, pretty, radiant, ravishing, resplendent, shapely, sparkling, splendid, stunning
17	<b>Begin</b>	начинать	Синонимы begin: commence, inaugurate,



			initiate, launch, open, originate, start
18	<b>Benefit</b>	прибыль, выгода	Синонимы benefit: advantage, avail, boon, favor, gain, profit, service
19	<b>Big</b>	большой	Синонимы big: ample, astronomical, broad, colossal, enormous, expansive, gargantuan, gigantic, grand, great, huge, immense, large, mammoth, mountainous, sizable, spacious, stout, substantial, tall, titanic, tremendous, vast
20	<b>Bore</b>	скучный или глупый человек	Синонимы bore: nuisance, pest, talkative, talker, troublesome
21	<b>Brave</b>	смелый	Синонимы brave: audacious, bold, courageous, daring, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, mettlesome, plucky, valiant, valorous
22	<b>Break</b>	ломать	Синонимы break: atomize, crash, demolish, fracture,

			rupture, shatter, smash, wreck
23	<b>Bright</b>	яркий	Синонимы bright: brilliant, colorful, gleaming, incandescent, intellectual, intelligent, knowing, luminous, lustrous, quick-witted, radiant, shimmering, shining, shiny, smart, sparkling, vivid
24	<b>Busy</b>	занятый	Синонимы busy: active, diligent, engaged, engrossed, industrious, occupied
25	<b>Call</b>	звать	Синонимы call: bid, convent, invite, invoke, muster, recall, summon
26	<b>Calm</b>	спокойный	Синонимы calm: aloof, collected, composed, detached, level-headed, mild, peaceful, quiet, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, unexcited, unruffled
27	<b>Care</b>	забота, уход	Синонимы care: custody, prudence, thrift, wariness
28	<b>Careful</b>	осторожный	Синонимы careful: conscientious, meticulous,

			punctilious, scrupulous
29	<b>Carry</b>	нести	Синонимы carry: bear, bring, convey, haul, take, transport
30	<b>Celebrated</b>	знаменитый	Синонимы celebrated: distinguished, eminent, illustrious, notable, noted
31	<b>Change</b>	изменять	Синонимы change: alter, convert, diversity, modify, shift, transfigure, transform, transmute, veer
32	<b>Cheap</b>	дешево	Синонимы cheap: common, inexpensive, inferior, mean, paltry, worthless
33	<b>Check</b>	контролировать, проверять	Синонимы check: control, curb, hinder, impede, repress, stop, subdue
34	<b>Choose</b>	выбирать	Синонимы choose: cull, elect, pick, prefer, select
35	<b>Class</b>	классифицировать	Синонимы class: arrange, classify, dispose, distribute, group, rank
36	<b>Clean</b>	чистить	Синонимы clean: clarify, cleanse, faultless, immaculate, purify, spotless,

			unblemished
37	<b>Clear</b>	ясный	Синонимы clear: definite, district, explicit, unmistakable
38	<b>Clever</b>	умная	Синонимы clever: capable, dexterous, gifted, natural, sharp, smart, talented
39	<b>Cold</b>	холодный	Синонимы cold: chilled, chilly, cool, frigid, frosty, gelid, icy
40	<b>Come</b>	приходить	Синонимы come: advance, approach, arrive, near, reach
41	<b>Comfortable</b>	комфортный	Синонимы comfortable: agreeable, convenient, cozy, delightful, homely, pleasant, pleasing, relaxing, restful
42	<b>Common</b>	общий	Синонимы common: familiar, frequent, hackneyed, low, mean, ordinary, trite, usual, vulgar
43	<b>Company</b>	компания	Синонимы company: assemblage, assembly, collection, conclave, crowd, firm, gang, gathering, group, house, troupe
44	<b>Compulsory</b>	обязательный	Синонимы

			compulsory: binding, forced, imperative, mandatory, obligatory, required, requisite
45	<b>Convenient</b>	удобный	Синонимы convenient: adapted, advantageous, comfortable, handy, suitable
46	<b>Cool</b>	прохладный	Синонимы cool: chilly, cold, frigid, frosty, icy, wintry
47	<b>Cover</b>	чехол, обложка	Синонимы cover: hide, mask, project, screen, shield, veil
48	<b>Crooked</b>	изогнутый	Синонимы crooked: bent, curved, hooked, twisted, zigzag
49	<b>Cry</b>	кричать	Синонимы cry: bawl, bellow, roar, scream, shout, sob, wail, weep, yell, yowl
50	<b>Cut</b>	резать	Синонимы cut: carve, chop, cleave, crop, gash, lop, nick, prick, reduce, sever, slash, slice, slit
51	<b>Dangerous</b>	опасный	Синонимы dangerous: hazardous, perilous, risky, uncertain, unsafe
52	<b>Dark</b>	тёмный	Синонимы dark: black, dim, dismal,

			dusky, gloomy, murky, sad, shaded, shadowy, sunless, unlit
53	<b>Decide</b>	решать	Синонимы decide: choose, determine, resolve, settle
54	<b>Defeat</b>	поражение	Синонимы defeat: fail, frustration, outwit, overcome, rout
55	<b>Definite</b>	определённый	Синонимы definite: certain, clear, determined, distinct, obvious, positive, sure
56	<b>Delicious</b>	вкусный	Синонимы delicious: appetizing, delectable, delightful, enjoyable, exquisite, luscious, palatable, savory, scrumptious, toothsome
57	<b>Describe</b>	описывать	Синонимы describe: characterize, narrate, picture, portray, record, recount, relate, report, represent
58	<b>Destroy</b>	разрушать	Синонимы destroy: demolish, end, extinguish, kill, raze, ruin, slay, waste
59	<b>Develop</b>	развивать	Синонимы develop: clear, disclose, expand, lay, open, unfold

60	<b>Difference</b>	различие	Синонимы difference: contrast, disagreement, dissimilarity, incompatibility, inequity
61	<b>Dirty</b>	грязный	Синонимы dirty: filthy, foul, impure, soiled, sordid, squalid, unclean
62	<b>Do</b>	делать	Синонимы do: accomplish, achieve, attain, carry out, conclude, effect, enact, execute, finish, implement
63	<b>Dull</b>	скучный	Синонимы dull: boring, dead, dreary, dumb, expressionless, humdrum, insensible, lifeless, listless, monotonous, plain, slow, stupid, tedious, tiresome, tiring, unimaginative, uninteresting, wearisome
64	<b>Eager</b>	страстно желающий	Синонимы eager: alive to, enthusiastic, fervent, interested, involved, keen
65	<b>Easy</b>	легкий, мягкий	Синонимы easy: calm, carefree, child' splay,

			clear, comfortable, contented, effortless, facile, lenient, light, mild, peaceful, serene, simple, tolerant, tranquil
66	<b>Encourage</b>	поощрять	Синонимы encourage: animate, back up, cheer, embolden, foster, hearten, incite, promote, reassure, support, urge
67	<b>End</b>	заканчивать	Синонимы end: cessation, close, conclude, discontinuance, finish, halt, stop, terminate
68	<b>Enjoy</b>	наслаждаться	Синонимы enjoy: appreciate, delight in, be pleased, indulge in, luxuriate in, bask in, relish, devour, savor, like
69	<b>Enough</b>	достаточно	Синонимы enough: abundant, adequate, ample, plenty, sufficient
70	<b>Excite</b>	возбуждать	Синонимы excite: animate, arise, awake, inflame, irritate, kindle, provoke, stimulate
71	<b>Explain</b>	объяснять	Синонимы explain:



			account for, clarify, define, elaborate interpret, justify
72	<b>Fair</b>	справедливый	Синонимы fair: honest, impartial, just, objective, unbiased, unprejudiced
73	<b>Fall</b>	падать	Синонимы fall: descend, drop, plunge, topple, tumble
74	<b>False</b>	ложный	Синонимы false: counterfeit, deceptive, erroneous, fake, fallacious, fraudulent, groundless, spurious, unfounded, untrue
75	<b>Famous</b>	известный	Синонимы famous: celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, illustrious, noted, notorious, renowned, well-known
76	<b>Famous</b>	известный	Синонимы famous: celebrated, noted, renowned, well-known
77	<b>Fast</b>	быстрый	Синонимы fast: a expeditiously, flash, fleet, hastily, hasty, lickety-split, like mercurial, posthaste, quick, quickly, rapid, rapidly, snappily,

			snappy, speedily, speedy, swiftly
78	<b>Fat</b>	толстый	Синонимы fat: beefy, bulky, burly, chubby, chunky, corpulent, elephantine, fleshy, full, paunchy, plump, pudgy, rotund, stout, tubby
79	<b>Fear</b>	страх	Синонимы fear: alarm, anxiety, apprehension, awe, dismay, dread, fright, horror, panic, scare, terror
80	<b>Find</b>	находить	Синонимы find: ascertain, detect, discover, learn, locate, unearth
81	<b>Finish</b>	заканчивать	Синонимы finish: close, complete, conclude, end, finalize, perfect, shape
82	<b>Fly</b>	летать	Синонимы fly: coast, cruise, flee, flit, glide, hover, sail, skim, soar, waft, wing
83	<b>Funny</b>	забавный	Синонимы funny: amusing, comic, comical, droll, humorous, laughable, silly
84	<b>Generous</b>	щедрый	Синонимы generous:

			bountiful, lavish, liberal, magnanimous, noble
85	<b>Get</b>	получать	Синонимы get: accept, accumulate, acquire, bag, by, catch, collect, come, derive, earn, fetch, find, gain, gather, glean, net, obtain, pick, procure, regain, rep, salvage, score, secure, up, win
86	<b>Go</b>	уходить	Синонимы go: depart, disappear, fade, move, proceed, recede, travel
87	<b>Good</b>	хороший	Синонимы good: advantageous, agreeable, ample, apt, beneficial, capable, edifying, estimable, excellent, expedient, favorable, fine, first-rate, friendly, generous, genuine, gracious, grand, great, helpful, honorable, kindly, marvelous, noble, obedient, obliging, pleasant, pleasurable, profitable, proper, qualified, reliable, respectable,

			righteous, safe, salubrious, satisfactory, splendid, sterling, suitable, suited, superb, superior, top-notch, trustworthy, valid, well-behaved, wonderful, worthy
88	<b>Great</b>	великий	Синонимы great: considerable, distinguished, grand, mighty, much, noteworthy, powerful, remarkable, worthy
89	<b>Gross</b>	грубый, вульгарный	Синонимы gross: coarse, crude, extreme, grievous, improper, indecent, low, obscene, outrageous, rude, shameful, uncouth, vulgar
90	<b>Happy</b>	счастливый	Синонимы happy: blissful, cheerful, contented, delighted, ecstatic, elated, gay, glad, gratified, joyful, jubilant, overjoyed, pleased, satisfied, tickled
91	<b>Hard</b>	трудный	Синонимы hard: arduous, difficult, laborious, troublesome,

			trying
92	<b>Hate</b>	ненавидеть	Синонимы hate: abhor, abominate, despise, detest, disapprove, disfavor, dislike, loathe
93	<b>Hate</b>	ненавидеть	Синонимы hate: abhor, abominate, be hostile to, be reluctant, be repelled by, be sick of, despise, dislike, have an aversion to, loath
94	<b>Have</b>	иметь	Синонимы have: absorb, acquire, bear, beget, believe, contain, enjoy, fill, gain, hold, maintain, occupy, own, possess
95	<b>Healthy</b>	здоровый	Синонимы healthy: hale, hearty, robust, sound, sound, strong, sturdy, vigorous
96	<b>Heavy</b>	тяжелый	Синонимы heavy: burdensome, crushing, difficult, gloomy, onerous, oppressing, serious, sluggish
97	<b>Help</b>	помогать	Синонимы help: abet, aid, assist, attend, back, befriend, benefit, encourage, on, relieve,

			serve, succor, support, wai
98	<b>Hide</b>	прятать	Синонимы hide: camouflage, cloak, conceal, cover, mask, screen, shroud, veil
99	<b>High</b>	высокий	Синонимы high: elevated, great, lofty, soaring, steep, tall, towering
100	<b>Highest</b>	высочайший	Синонимы highest: supreme, tallest, topmost, uppermost
101	<b>Horrible</b>	ужасный	Синонимы horrible: appalling, awful, dire, dreadful, fearful, frightful, ghastly, hideous, repulsive, terrific, ugly
102	<b>Hot</b>	горячий	Синонимы hot: burning, feverish, scorching, torrid
103	<b>Hurry</b>	торопиться	Синонимы hurry: accelerate, bustle, hasten, race, run, rush, speed, urge
104	<b>Hurt</b>	причинять боль	Синонимы hurt: afflict, damage, distress, harm, injure, pain, wound
105	<b>Idea</b>	мысль	Синонимы idea: belief, concept,

			conception, notion, opinion, plan, thought, understanding, view
106	<b>Important</b>	важный	Синонимы important: considerable, critical, distinguished, essential, famous, indispensable, necessary, notable, primary, principal, significant, valuable, vital, well-known
107	<b>Improve</b>	улучшать	Синонимы improve: ameliorate, amend, better, correct, rectify, reform
108	<b>Include</b>	включать	Синонимы include: , comprehend, comprise, contain, involve
109	<b>Influence</b>	влиять	Синонимы influence: actuate, compel, draw, drive, excite, incite, induce, inflame, lead, move, prompt, stir, urge
110	<b>Interesting</b>	интересный	Синонимы interesting: absorbing, animated, appealing, arresting, attractive, bewitching, bright, captivating, challenging, consuming, curious,

			enchancing, engaging, engrossing, entertaining, enthralling, exciting, fascinating, gripping, inspiring, intelligent, intriguing, inviting, involving, keen, lively, moving, piquant, provocative, racy, sharp, spellbinding, spicy, spirited, tantalizing, thought-provoking, titillating
111	<b>Keep</b>	держать	Синонимы keep: hold, maintain, preserve, retain, support, sustain, withhold
112	<b>Kill</b>	убивать	Синонимы kill: abolish, assassinate, cancel, destroy, execute, murder, slay
113	<b>Kind</b>	добрый, хороший	Синонимы kind: affable, benign, charitable, compassionate, complacent, generous, lenient, merciful, philanthropic, sympathetic, tender
114	<b>Knowledge</b>	знание	Синонимы knowledge: cognition,



			comprehension, information, intelligence, intuition, light, lore, perception, science, wisdom
115	<b>Known</b>	известный	Синонимы known: , acknowledged, admitted, avowed, celebrated, common, familiar, manifest, obvious, patent, popular, published, recognized, well- known
116	<b>Large</b>	большой	Синонимы large: big, great, mammoth, monumental
117	<b>Lazy</b>	ленивый	Синонимы lazy: idle, inactive, indolent, slothful, sluggish
118	<b>Learn</b>	учиться	Синонимы learn: acquire, attain, detect, discover, imbibe, memorize, trace
119	<b>Learning</b>	изучение	Синонимы learning: erudition, knowledge, scholarship, understanding
120	<b>Little</b>	маленький	Синонимы little: cramped, diminutive, dinky, exiguous, itzy- bitsy, limited,

			microscopic, miniature, minute, petite, puny, runt, shrimp, slight, small, tiny
121	<b>Look</b>	смотреть	Синонимы look: behold, contemplate, discover, examine, explore, eye, gape, gawk, gaze, glance, glimpse, inspect, leer, notice, observe, ogle, peek, peep, peer, perceive, peruse, recognize, scrutinize, search for, see, seek, sight, spy, stare, study, survey, view, watch, witness
122	<b>Love</b>	любить	Синонимы love: admire, adore, appreciate, care for, cherish, esteem, fancy like, savor, treasure, worship
123	<b>Maintain</b>	поддерживать	Синонимы maintain: carry on, claim, conserve, contend, justify, keep, nurture, perpetuate, retain, support, uphold, vindicate
124	<b>Make</b>	делать	Синонимы make:

			accomplish, acquire, beget, build, compose, construct, create, design, develop, do, earn, effect, execute, fabricate, form, gain, get, invent, manufacture, obtain, originate, perform, produce
125	<b>Mark</b>	отмечать	Синонимы mark: brand, designate, effect, heed, impress, imprint, label, note, notice, price, sign, stamp, tag, ticket, trace
126	<b>Mind</b>	разум	Синонимы mind: brian, disposition, intellect, intelligence, reason, sense, spirit, thought, understanding, wit
127	<b>Mischievous</b>	озорной	Синонимы mischievous: impish, naughty, playful, prankish, roguish, sportive, waggish
128	<b>Miserable</b>	несчастный	Синонимы miserable: dismal, forlorn, sorry, unhappy, wretched
129	<b>Modern</b>	современный	Синонимы modern: contemporary, current,

			new, present, recent, timely
130	<b>Moody</b>	легко поддающийся переменам настроения	Синонимы moody: changeable, fretful, glum, irritable, mopish, morose, peevish, short-tempered, spiteful, sulky, sullen, temperamental, testy, touchy
131	<b>Move</b>	двигаться	Синонимы move: accelerate, amble, bolt, bound, breeze, budge, chase, coast, crawl, creep, dart, dash, dawdle, drag, fling, flow, gallop, glide, go, hasten, high-tail, hobble, hotfoot, hump, hurry, inch, jog, journey, lag, lope, lumber, lunge, meander, mosey, pace, paddle, perambulate, plod, plug, poke, prance, promenade, race, ride, roam, run, rush, sail, saunter, scamper, scoot, scramble, scurry, scuttle, shuffle, skedaddle, slide, slip,

			slither, slouch, slump, spin, sprint, stagger, stir, straggle, streak, stride, swagger, tear, toddle, trail, traipse, travel, trek, trip, trot, trudge, waddle, walk, wander, whisk, wobble
132	<b>Neat</b>	опрятный	Синонимы neat: clean, dapper, desirable, elegant, natty, orderly, shapely, shipshape, smart, spruce, super, tidy, trim, well-kept, well-organized
133	<b>Necessary</b>	необходимый	Синонимы necessary: essential, needful, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable
134	<b>New</b>	новый	Синонимы new: current, fresh, modern, novel, original, recent, unique, unusual
135	<b>Old</b>	старый	Синонимы old: aged, ancient, archaic, broken-down, conventional, customary, dilapidated, extinct, faded, feeble, former, frail, mature, musty, obsolete, old-

			fashioned, outmoded, passe, primitive, ragged, stale, traditional, used, venerable, veteran, weak, worn
136	<b>Opinion</b>	мнение	Синонимы opinion: dogma, idea, judgment, mind, notion, speculation, tenet, theory, thought, verdict
137	<b>Opportunity</b>	возможность	Синонимы opportunity: chance, expedient, occasion, scope, turn, window
138	<b>Optimistic</b>	оптимистичный	Синонимы optimistic: brave, bright, cheerful, confident, happy, hopeful
139	<b>Ordinary</b>	обычный	Синонимы ordinary: average, common, commonplace, inferior, low, medium, regular, undistinguished, usual
140	<b>Organize</b>	организовать, сортировать	Синонимы organize: arrange, classify, marshal, order, sort
141	<b>Outstanding</b>	выдающийся	Синонимы outstanding: arresting, celebrated, distinguished, due, eminent, eye-catching,

			great, important, impressive, payable, prominent, salient, special, superior, superlative
142	<b>Part</b>	часть	Синонимы part: allotment, fraction, fragment, piece, portion, section, share
143	<b>Passion</b>	страсть	Синонимы passion: anger, desire, emotion, excitement, fervor, fever, fury, love, zeal
144	<b>Perfect</b>	идеальный	Синонимы perfect: consummation, faultless, flawless, ideal
145	<b>Place</b>	место	Синонимы place: area, dwelling, location, plot, position, region, residence, set, site, situation, space, spot, state, station, status
146	<b>Plan</b>	план	Синонимы plan: arrangement, blueprint, contrivance, design, device, diagram, draw, intention, map, method, plot, procedure, scheme, way
147	<b>Popular</b>	популярный	Синонимы popular:

			accepted, approved, celebrated, common, current, favorite, well-liked
148	<b>Predicament</b>	затруднение	Синонимы predicament: dilemma, jam, pickle, plight, problem, quandary, scrape, spot
149	<b>Promote</b>	содействовать	Синонимы promote: advance, advocate, assist, elevate, encourage, excite, exhort, foment, foster, further, help, push, raise, urge on
150	<b>Provide</b>	предоставлять	Синонимы provide: arrange, care, cater, furnish, get, prepare, procure, purvey, supply
151	<b>Put</b>	класть	Синонимы put: achieve, aside, assign, attach, build, do, effect, establish, keep, place, save, set set
152	<b>Quality</b>	качество	Синонимы quality: attribute, brand, characteristic, excellence, nature, property, trait
153	<b>Question</b>	сомнение	Синонимы question: doubt, inquiry,



			inquisition, interrogation, investigation, query
154	<b>Quick</b>	быстрый	Синонимы quick: active, agile, alert, alive, deft, fast, perceptible, rapid, sudden, swift
155	<b>Quiet</b>	тихий	Синонимы quiet: calm, mute, peaceful, restful, silent, soundless, still, tranquil
156	<b>Ready</b>	готовый	Синонимы ready: alert, disposed, prepared, quick, set, speedy, willing
157	<b>Real</b>	реальный	Синонимы real: actual, certain, demonstrable, developed, essential, genuine, positive, true, veritable
158	<b>Reasoning</b>	мыслящий	Синонимы reasoning: analysis, exposition, generalization, logic, rationale, thinking
159	<b>Respect</b>	уважение	Синонимы respect: accept, consideration, esteem, regard
160	<b>Right</b>	правильный	Синонимы right: accurate, apt, correct, factual, fair, good,

			honest, just, lawful, legal, moral, proper, suitable, true, upright
161	<b>Run</b>	бежать	Синонимы run: dash, elope, escape, flee, hasten, hurry, race, rush, speed, sprint
162	<b>Sad</b>	грустный	Синонимы sad: dejected, depressed, downcast, dull, grave, melancholy
163	<b>Satisfy</b>	удовлетворять	Синонимы satisfy: appease, assuage, feed, fulfill, indulge, meet, pacify, quench, sate, satiate, serve, slake, suffice, surfeit
164	<b>Say/Tell</b>	сказать	Синонимы say/tell: inform, notify, advise, relate, recount, narrate, explain, reveal, disclose, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, enlighten, instruct, insist, teach, train, direct, issue, remark, converse, speak, affirm, suppose, utter, negate, express, verbalize, voice, articulate, pronounce, deliver, convey,

			impart, assert, state, allege, mutter, mumble, whisper, sigh, exclaim, yell, sing, yelp, snarl, hiss, grunt, snort, roar, bellow, thunder, boom, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, whine, philosophize, stammer, stutter, lisp, drawl, jabber, protest, announce, swear, vow, content, assure, deny, dispute
165	<b>Scared</b>	испуганный	Синонимы scared: afraid, alarmed, apprehensive, disquieted, disturbed, fearful, frightened, haunted, horrified, insecure, jumpy, panicked, paralyzed, petrified, shocked, shrinking, shy, skittish, stunned, stupefied, terrified, terrorized, timid, timorous, tremulous, troubled, unnerved, vexed, worried
166	<b>Selfish</b>	эгоистичный	Синонимы selfish:

			greedy, illiberal, mean, mercenary, sordid, ungenerous
167	<b>Show</b>	показывать	Синонимы show: demonstrate, display, exhibit, explain, expose, indicate, note, point present, prove, reveal, to
168	<b>Skill</b>	умение	Синонимы skill: adroitness, artistry, finesse, mastery
169	<b>Slow</b>	медленный	Синонимы slow: behind, gradual, late, leisurely, slack, tedious, unhurried
170	<b>Smart</b>	умный	Синонимы smart: elegant, immaculate, neat, showy, spruce, trim, well-dressed
171	<b>Sociable</b>	общительный	Синонимы sociable: affable, companionable, convivial, festive, genial
172	<b>Solve</b>	решать	Синонимы solve: decipher, decode, uncover, unravel
173	<b>Steady</b>	неуклонный	Синонимы steady: consistent, constant, firm, regular, stable, undeviating, uniform

174	<b>Stop</b>	останавливаться	Синонимы stop: cease, conclude, discontinue, end, finish, halt, pause, quit, stay
175	<b>Story</b>	история	Синонимы story: account, anecdote, chronicle, epic, fable, legend, memoir, myth, narrative, record, sage, tale, yarn
176	<b>Strange</b>	странный	Синонимы strange: curious, exclusive, irregular, odd, outlandish, peculiar, queer, uncommon, unfamiliar, unique, unusual, weird
177	<b>Strange</b>	странный	Синонимы strange: eccentric, extraordinary, inexplicable, odd, queer, uncommon, unique, unnatural, unusual
178	<b>Strong</b>	сильный	Синонимы strong: athletic, fit, healthy, muscular, powerful, reinforced, robust, shout, stalwart, sturdy, tough
179	<b>Sure</b>	уверенный	Синонимы sure: accurate, assured,

			certain, clear, confident, definite, doubtless, persuaded, positive, positive, satisfied, trustworthy
180	<b>Surprising</b>	удивительный	Синонимы surprising: amazing, astonishing, marvelous, startling, striking, suddenness, unexpected
181	<b>Take</b>	брать	Синонимы take: acquire, assume, bewitch, buy, capture, catch, choose, consume, engage, grasp, hold, lift, occupy, pick, prefer, purchase, recall, remove, retract, rob, seize, select, steal, win
182	<b>Tell</b>	рассказывать	Синонимы tell: advise, bid, command, declare, disclose, divulge, explain, expose, inform, narrate, order, recount, relate, repeat, reveal, show, uncover
183	<b>Think</b>	думать	Синонимы think: assume, believe, consider, contemplate, deem, judge, mediate, reflect

184	<b>Tired</b>	уставший	Синонимы tired: drained, drowsy, enervated, exasperated, exhausted, fatigued, flagging, irked, irritated, sleepy, weary, weary
185	<b>Trouble</b>	проблема	Синонимы trouble: anguish, anxiety, concern, danger, difficulty, disaster, distress, effort, exertion, grief, inconvenience, misfortune, pain, pains, peril, worry, wretchedness
186	<b>True</b>	верный, точный	Синонимы true: accurate, actual, dependable, exact, genuine, loyal, precise, proper, real, right, sincere, staunch, steady, trusty, valid
187	<b>Try</b>	пытаться	Синонимы try: attempt, effort, endeavour, seek, strive, struggle, undertake
188	<b>Ugly</b>	некрасивый	Синонимы ugly: evil, frightening, frightful, ghastly, grisly, gross, gruesome, hideous,

			homely, horrible, horrid, monstrous, plain, repugnant, repulsive, shocking, terrifying, unpleasant, unsightly
189	<b>Unhappy</b>	несчастный	Синонимы unhappy: dejected, depressed, discouraged, dismal, downhearted, gloomy, glum, heart-broken, melancholy, miserable, poor, sad, sorrowful, uncomfortable, unfortunate, wretched
190	<b>Unusual</b>	необычный	Синонимы unusual: exceptional, extraordinary, peculiar, rare, remarkable, singular, uncommon
191	<b>Use</b>	использовать	Синонимы use: consume, employ, exercise, exhaust, expend, spend, utilize
192	<b>Usual</b>	обычный	Синонимы usual: accustomed, common, customary, familiar, ordinary, regular, regular
193	<b>Various</b>	различный	Синонимы various: different, manifold, many, multiform,



			multitudinous, numerous, several, sundry, variegated
194	<b>Want</b>	потребность	Синонимы want: indigence, penury, poverty, privation
195	<b>Wide</b>	широкий	Синонимы wide: broad, expansive, extensive, large, spacious
196	<b>Wrong</b>	неверный, неправильный	Синонимы wrong: erroneous, improper, inaccurate, incorrect, mistaken, unsuitable
197	<b>Young</b>	молодой	Синонимы young: boyish, childish, fresh, new, recent, youthful

## ВОПРОСЫ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. Какие функции выполняет артикль в английском языке?
2. Какие функции выполняет неопределенный артикль?
3. Какие существуют способы передачи значения английского неопределенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
4. Какие существуют контекстуально-обусловленные способы передачи значения английского неопределенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
5. Какие функции выполняет определенный артикль?
6. Какие существуют способы передачи значения английского определенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
7. Какие существуют контекстуально-обусловленные способы передачи значения английского определенного артикля при переводе с английского языка на русский?
8. Какие функции в предложении выполняет грамматический омоним *it*?
9. Какие существуют способы трансформации значения грамматического омонима *it* при переводе?
10. Какую функцию выполняют обороты, включающие грамматический омоним *it*?
11. В чем заключаются особенности перевода местоимения *one*?
12. Перечислите функции выполняемые, словом *that* в предложении?
13. Какие существуют особенности использования *that* в качестве слова заменителя? Как это отражается в процессе перевода?
14. Дайте определение широкозначному слову. Какая основная особенность таких слов?

15. Охарактеризуйте стратегию правильного подбора семантического варианта перевода для многозначного слова.

16. Какова роль контекста при переводе слов с широкой семантикой?

17. Приведите пример трех широкозначных слов. Охарактеризуйте их использование в определенном контексте.

18. Охарактеризуйте функциональные особенности служебных слов в английском и русском предложениях.

19. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *since* в различных функциях.

20. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *while* в различных функциях.

21. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *for* в различных функциях.

22. Приведите примеры особенностей перевода служебного слова *as* в различных функциях.

23. Перечислите и охарактеризуйте способы перевода условного наклонения с английского языка на русский.

24. Как чаще всего переводятся условные придаточные предложения с формой *should* (для всех лиц) + *infinitive*?

25. Каковы особенности употребления и перевода на русский язык формы Форма *were* + *infinitive*?

26. Какие существуют в русском языке грамматические формы для передачи разной степени вероятности?

27. Каковы особенности перевода форма *would* (I, III лица) + *infinitive*, если она используется в простом предложении, включающем условие?

28. Охарактеризуйте категорию модальности в английском и русском языках.

29. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *can* (*could*) особенности его перевода на русский язык.

30. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *may (might)* особенности его перевода на русский язык.

31. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *must* особенности его перевода на русский язык.

32. Перечислите основные функции, выполняемые модальным глаголом *should* особенности его перевода на русский язык.

33. Какие трудности для перевода представляет глагол *to do*?

34. Охарактеризуйте особенности использования и перевода слова *to do* в функции слова-заменителя.

35. Что передает конструкция *to have + сложное дополнение* (существительное + неличная форма глагола или наречие) и как переводится на русский язык?

36. Какое имеет значение и что может выражать конструкция *to be + infinitive*, чем обусловлены сложности ее перевода на русский язык?

37. Какова роль контекста при переводе слов *to do, to have, to be*?

38. В чем заключаются основные отличия и особенности функционирования английского инфинитива?

39. Как переводится инфинитив в функции определения после слова *the last* и порядковых числительных (если в данном предложении они выполняют функцию предикативного члена)?

40. В чем заключаются особенности перевода пассивной формы инфинитива?

41. В какой функции инфинитив демонстрирует пример полной грамматической эквивалентности?

42. В чем заключается особенность перевода инфинитива в сочетании с глаголом *to fail* или существительным *failure*?

43. Как переводятся предложения, содержащие субъектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот?

44. Если в английском предложении сказуемое главного предложения имеет отрицательную форму, то может ли отрицание переноситься в придаточное предложение при переводе на русский язык?

45. Как может переводиться на русский язык сказуемое выраженное сочетанием модального глагола с инфинитивом? Приведите пример?

46. Как переводятся предложения, содержащие объектно-предикативный оборот?

47. Какие функции выполняет и как переводится на русский язык *предложный инфинитивный комплекс (for + существительное + инфинитив)*?

48. Какие функции выполняет и как переводится на русский язык *независимая номинативная конструкция (существительное + инфинитив)*?

## СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

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