

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
Минский государственный лингвистический университет

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**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ПЕРЕВОДУ
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ**

2-е издание

Минск
МГЛУ
2025

УДК 811.111'25(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-77

Г20

Рекомендован Редакционным советом Минского государственного лингвистического университета. Протокол №5 (66) от 12.12.2022 г.

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Г20 Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский : для студентов 2 и 3 курсов факультета межкультурных коммуникаций / Т. И. Гаранович. – Минск : МГЛУ, 2025. — 112 с.

ISBN 978-985-28-0295-6

Практикум предназначен для формирования и развития у студентов навыков и умений письменного перевода и перевода с листа с английского языка на русский. Содержит упражнения и тексты, соответствующие учебной программе по дисциплинам «Основы перевода» и «Практический курс перевода (2-й иностранный язык)».

Адресуется студентам 2 и 3 курсов факультета межкультурных коммуникаций для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

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Электронная версия учебного издания доступна в электронной библиотеке МГЛУ по ссылке e-lib.mslu.by или по QR-коду

ISBN 978-985-28-0295-6

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Предисловие

Данный практикум соответствует программным требованиям по дисциплинам «Основы перевода» и «Практический курс перевода (2-й иностранный язык)» и предназначен для обучения студентов 2 и 3 курсов факультета межкультурных коммуникаций письменному переводу и переводу с листа. Он может использоваться в процессе как аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работы.

Целью практикума является формирование и совершенствование навыков преодоления лексических и грамматических трудностей, которые возникают при переводе с английского языка на русский.

К его задачам относятся:

- формирование и совершенствование навыков распознавания лексических и грамматических явлений, вызывающих трудности при переводе, и навыков применения наиболее эффективных приемов их перевода;
- совершенствование навыков письменного перевода и перевода с листа с английского языка на русский;
- формирование социокультурной компетенции и расширение фоновых знаний студентов.

Автор не ставит своей целью обсуждение теоретических проблем перевода. При их рассмотрении структура практикума предполагает опору на теоретические источники, где эти вопросы подробно освещены.

Практикум состоит из одиннадцати разделов. Каждый из них посвящен определенной лексической либо грамматической проблеме перевода и включает упражнения и подборку текстов, предназначенных для тренировки и закрепления конкретной темы. Материал расположен в порядке возрастания уровня сложности.

При составлении практикума были использованы актуальные материалы из англоязычных изданий, а также сети Интернет, прошедшие апробацию на практических занятиях по переводу.

Unit I

LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES

1. Consider the meanings of the words in italics and translate the sentences choosing the suitable correspondences in accordance with the context.

point

- a) a single fact, idea, or opinion that is part of an argument or discussion
- b) the most important fact or idea
- c) the purpose or aim of something
- d) a particular place or position
- e) an exact moment, time, or stage in the development of something
- f) a particular quality or feature that something or someone has
- g) one of the marks or numbers that shows your score in a game or sport

1. I didn't see the *point* in moving to London.
2. They would spend hours discussing the finer *points* of various cars.
3. I'll come straight to the *point*.
4. At one *point*, I thought he was going to burst into tears.
5. I can see your *point* and in general I agree with you.
6. He is three *points* behind the leader.
7. Cairo is a convenient departure *point* for tours.

settle

- a) to end an argument or solve a disagreement
- b) to decide what you are going to do, especially so that you can make definite arrangements
- c) to go to a place where no people have lived permanently before and start to live there
- d) to put yourself or someone else in a comfortable position
- e) to become quiet and calm, or to make someone quiet and calm
- f) move down
- g) to pay money that is owed

1. Snow *settled* on the roofs.
2. The dog *settled* on the grass to enjoy its bone.
3. He was able to *settle* with his creditors, and avoid going to jail.
4. It's *settled* then. I'll go back to the States in June.
5. This territory was *settled* in the mid-1850s by German immigrants.
6. She breathed deeply to *settle* her nerves.
7. Going to court is one way of *settling* a dispute.

2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the translation of polysemantic words in italics.

2.1. 1. The Prime Minister will be on the *air* at 9.15. 2. Why has that station gone off the *air*? 3. He has an *air* of importance. 4. My plans are still quite in the *air*.

2.2. 1. They settled the case out of *court*. 2. The prisoner was brought to *court* for trial. 3. The *Court* has gone to Windsor. 4. The players are due on *court* in an hour.

2.3. 1. A legislative *body* is a group of people who make laws. 2. He received one wound in the leg and another in the *body*. 3. He had a large *body* of facts to support his statements. 4. He earns scarcely enough to keep his *body* and soul together.

2.4. 1. Does the steamer *call* at Naples? 2. Why doesn't the servant come when I *call*? 3. I *call* that a shame. 4. The Security Council has *called* an emergency session to discuss the crisis. 5. The arrow that appears on the screen is *called* a cursor.

2.5. 1. The husband is French, the wife is German, but they have English as a *common* language. 2. It is to the *common* advantage that street traffic should be well controlled. 3. Pine-trees are *common* in many parts of the world. 4. That young man speaks with a *common* accent.

2.6. 1. I'm not guessing – I really *know*. 2. I have a friend who *knows* about antiques. 3. They're twins and it's almost impossible to *know* one from the other. 4. As soon as the phone rang, we *knew* something terrible must have happened.

2.7. 1. The *lines* are all down as a result of a blizzard. 2. There were deep *lines* of care on her face. 3. The boys were standing in a *line*. 4. What *line* do you expect to take? 5. Drop me a few *lines* to let me know how you are getting on. 6. His *line* is banking.

3. Translate the sentences from English into Russian and comment on the translation of the italicized words.

3.1. 1. Robin threw a *party* while his parents were away. 2. *Party* leaders met to discuss their policy. 3. The bus was rented by a *party* of tourists. 4. The two *parties* are having difficulty agreeing. 5. I insist on being a *party* to this discussion.

3.2. 1. *Let's* start at once, shall we? 2. These shoes *let* in water. 3. I don't think Carol realizes what she's *letting* herself in for. 4. He was *let* off with a fine instead of being sent to prison. 5. This house is to be *let*.

3.3. 1. We are now facing a whole new *set* of problems. 2. The play wasn't that good but the *set* was impressive. 3. Agassi won the second *set* 6–4. 4. Joanna got in with a rather wild *set* at college. 5. From the *set* of her shoulders it was obvious that Sue was exhausted. 6. Adam's in the top *set* for math.

3.4. 1. The train was *running* at 60 miles an hour. 2. He is *running* for Parliament on a party's ticket. 3. Things must *run* their course. 4. You *run* the chance of being suspected of theft. 5. Don't leave the engine of our car *running*. 6. The bathroom floor was *running* with water. 7. My blood *ran* cold. 8. I have *run* short of money.

3.5. 1. A neon *sign* flashed on and off in the window. 2. Didn't you see the "No smoking" *sign*? 3. He raised his hand in a *sign* of greeting. 4. Police searched the house thoroughly but found no *signs* of a break-in. 5. Therapy should begin when the first *signs* are noticed. 6. Where's the percentage *sign* on this keyboard?

3.6. 1. You could have done that without *committing* my good name. 2. I *commit* myself to your care. 3. The contract *commits* him to playing for the team for the next three years. 4. We can't *commit* ourselves to any concrete proposals. 5. Women *commit* far fewer crimes than men. 6. A large sum of money has been *committed* to this project. 7. Anna wants to get married, but Bob's not sure he wants to *commit*.

4. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on the translation of polysemantic words.

Murphy's Law

Murphy's law is a popular adage in Western culture that most likely originated at Edwards Air Force Base in 1948. The Law broadly states that *things will go wrong in any given situation, if you give them a chance*. "If there's more than one way to do a job, and one of those ways will result in disaster, then somebody will do it that way." It is most often cited as "Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong" (or, alternately, "Anything that can go wrong, will").

Per the 1948 theory, in American culture the law was named after Major Edward A. Murphy. The Law supposedly stems from an attempt to use new measurement devices developed by the eponymous Edward Murphy, and was coined in adverse reaction to something Murphy said when his devices failed to perform.

From its initial public announcement, Murphy's law quickly spread to various technical cultures connected to aerospace engineering. Additional mutations of the law and its corollaries have developed. For instance, the buttered-bread analogy could be further extended: "The chance of a dropped slice of bread landing buttered-side down on a new carpet is proportional to the price of the carpet." (If the buttered side falls facing up, then obviously the wrong side is buttered.)

Examples

- When you need an item that is in a heap, it will always be the one at the bottom.
- The day you forget your umbrella, it pours with rain.
- If you stop and ask someone for directions, and they tell you “You can’t miss it”... then be assured that you will.
- Smoke always goes towards non-smokers.
- If you can’t get your work done in the first 24 hours, work nights.
- The amount of love someone feels for you is inversely proportional to how much you love them.
- Your printer will always jam the night before something important is due.
- Great discoveries are made by mistake.
- Students who are doing better are credited with working harder. If children start to do poorly, the teacher will be blamed.
- A tenant’s ability to see dirt and damage is much greater when they move in than when they move out.
- Tell a man there are 300 billion stars in the universe and he’ll believe you. Tell him a bench has wet paint on it and he’ll have to touch to be sure.

murphys-laws.com/murphy/murphy-laws.html

5. Translate the following texts from English into Russian at sight analyzing the translation of polysemantic words.

Unusual Rules from around the World

One of Italy’s most popular coastal spots has banned visitors from walking around in their swimwear. Sorrento is reportedly threatening to fine those on the streets in skimpy costumes this summer because they are making residents feel uncomfortable. But the tourist hotspot is not the only place to bring in an unusual rule that risks visitors either committing a cultural or social faux pas or breaking the law. If you’re heading off on holiday this summer, here are some unique rules from countries and cities around the world you may not know...

No chewing gum in Singapore

The ban on chewing gum in Singapore might be one of the most well-known aspects of life in the country and one of the most globally understood laws belonging to such a tiny nation. It goes hand in hand with stringent laws on litter, graffiti, spitting and urinating in anything other than a toilet. The law, which came into force in 1992, means that anyone importing, selling or making gum in Singapore faces a fine or even jail time as authorities work hard to ensure that the cleanliness of the tiny island is continually maintained.

Don't feed pigeons in Venice

A ban on feeding pigeons was brought in by Italian authorities back in 2008 after it was felt the birds were causing havoc across historical monuments at the Unesco World Heritage site. Authorities said the pigeons were damaging the marble statues and buildings by pecking at small gaps to reach scraps of food blown inside while cleaning up the city and repairing the damage caused by the birds poo was estimated to be costing 275 euros for each Venetian taxpayer according to a study conducted some 15 years ago prior to the ban. The new rule did put a number of people out of a job as importers and sellers of grain for the birds no longer had any way of making money while fines for ignoring the ban began at 50 euros.

Don't drive with your arm out in Australia

We might all be used to the motoring laws around driving and alcohol or speeding – but drivers in Australia can risk a fine for having their arms resting on the ledge of their car window. The law, which is there to protect drivers or passengers inadvertently catching or knocking someone like a cyclist from their bike who is riding alongside, applies in all states and anyone caught flouting the rule by having their limb waving outside when not signalling risks a fine.

No heeled shoes at ancient sites in Greece

Since 2009, Greece has forbidden visitors to wear high heels at some of the country's most famous ancient monuments, since sharp-soled shoes were adding to the wear and tear of national treasures. Food and drink was also included in the ban to try and protect their tourist attractions from further damage. In 2008 maintenance crews reportedly removed nearly 60 pounds of chewing gum from under marble seats at the ancient theatre in Athens built in 161 AD, forcing officials to clamp down harder on the issues arising from so many visitors.

kentonline.co.uk/kent/news/9-strange-rules-from-around-the-world-270264/

6. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing. Pay special attention to the translation of polysemantic words.

Arthur Conan Doyle

Arthur Conan Doyle originally invented and wrote about the character of Sherlock Holmes to fill his time. Business was slow as a general practitioner on the south coast of England in 1882, so he took to writing as a means of occupying his mind. Five years later came the first published appearance of Sherlock Holmes, along with his faithful companion Dr. Watson, in a novel titled *A Study in Scarlet*. Then three years after that, in 1890, came his second *The Sign of Four*.

These books established Conan Doyle as a successful author and highlighted his approach to story telling. He had devised the detective mystery novel, which was considered a new genre at the time. Real life crime cases were not usually all that mysterious, but Conan Doyle recognized a need to elaborate for the sake of producing a good read, or a page turner.

It is worth noting however, that the case of the Whitehall Murders and Jack the Ripper had been prevalent in British newspapers in 1888, making the theme of mysterious crime solving very topical indeed. As a matter of fact, many of Conan Doyle's fans wrote to him suggesting that he have Sherlock Holmes attempt to solve the aforementioned crime, but the author was wise enough to realize that there should be no crossover between fiction and fact, so Holmes was never called upon in that regard. After all, had the real case been eventually solved then it would have left Holmes' reputation somewhat sullied.

G. Cheshire. *Life and Times. Sherlock Holmes*

7. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing. Pay special attention to the translation of polysemantic words.

Pigs on Wall Street

In the old days, sea captains kept pigs on board because they believed, should they be shipwrecked, pigs always swam toward the nearest shore.

The pig is rated the fourth most intelligent animal. Pigs are part of the order *artidactyla* (even toed, hoofed animals). There are more than 180 species of pigs, found on every continent except Antarctica. They come in just about any size and color, have an average lifespan of 20 years and litters from 2 to 12 piglets.

Pigs are often thought to be dirty, but actually keep themselves cleaner than most pets. They are seen laying in mud because they do not have sweat glands and constantly need water or mud to cool off.

During the War of 1812, a New York pork packer named Uncle Sam Wilson shipped a boatload of several hundred barrels of pork to U.S. troops. Each barrel was stamped 'U.S.' On the docks, it quickly became bantered about that the 'U.S.' stood for 'Uncle Sam,' whose large pork shipment looked to be enough to feed the entire army.

Pork is big business: it is the world's most widely-eaten meat. It therefore is rather apt that pigs are responsible for the naming of one of the world's leading financial centres. To stop free-roaming pigs rampaging through their grain fields, Manhattan Island residents built a long wall on the northern edge of what is now Lower Manhattan. The street that came to board the wall was named... Wall Street.

didyouknow.org/animals/pigs/

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing. Pay special attention to the translation of polysemantic words.

Cheese

To say that cheese is a solid food made from milk is akin to saying a motorcar is red, there are a greater number of different cheeses, worldwide, than there are varieties of car.

Milk is the main ingredient be it from a cow, sheep, goat or in fact almost any mammal; and as the milk is similar, so is the method of manufacturing.

The myriad of cheeses available comes in a variety of style and flavours, their character and physical appearance depending on the region they come from, the type of milk used, the strains of bacteria and mould used, the differing levels of fat, length of time left to age and the differing methods of production.

Cheese is undoubtedly old. It is so old that it is no longer clear if it's making was discovered or invented, but either probably happened in the Middle East or Asia around 8000 BC. The earliest archaeological evidence for cheese making equipment has been found in Egyptian tomb murals, dating to about 2300 BC. Homer's *Odyssey* (8th century BC) describes the Cyclops making and storing sheep's and goats' milk cheese. Pliny's *Natural History* (77 AD) devotes a chapter to describing the diversity of cheeses enjoyed by Romans of the early Empire.

The spread of the Roman Empire spread cheese manufacturing throughout Europe. And just as the rise of the Roman Empire spread the making of cheese through the continent, the fall of that empire also allowed local cheese makers to develop their own styles and methods of cheese making independently.

France is the world's leading exporter of cheese. Surprisingly, it is not the leading producer of cheese. That title goes to the USA, which produces more than 30 % of world demand. However, much of the American cheese is processed and factory produced and is not what the rest of the world would call cheese. Nor are the French the greatest consumers of cheese, that record goes to the Greeks.

French cheese is of course the most famous and recognisable of all cheese producing countries. Currently the French produce more than 300 official types of cheese. Charles de Gaulle once asked, "How can you govern a country in which there are 246 kinds of cheese?" There used to be a French cheese for every day of the year, but now they are beginning to struggle a little. The huge variety of good quality cheese is now restricted to markets or specialist cheese shops and the cheese offered by the majority of supermarkets is of questionable quality.

catchingarainbow.blogs.letelegramme.com/archive/2006/12/22/the-history-of-cheese.html

Unit II

GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

1. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian changing the word order if necessary.

1. A large number of reporters had gathered outside the house.
2. A door at the opposite end of the room opened and a man came out in a very hurried way.
3. There are more than 7 million millionaires in the world.
4. There is nothing to be gained from delaying the decision.
5. 20 cm of snow were expected today.
6. A dark shadow emerged from the mist.
7. British people often complain about modern abstract painting by saying, "It doesn't look very special to me. A child of four could do that".
8. A thought struck her and she asked, "Susan, are you telling the truth?"
9. She dialed his number and waited. There was no reply.
10. Women in most countries are choosing to have fewer children than ever before, according to a report on world population trends released yesterday.
11. The average number of children in families in developing countries has fallen from six to three in 25 years.
12. A pause followed this apparently pointless remark.

2. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian changing the word order if necessary.

1. A dog ran out into the road.
2. People say things they don't mean when they are angry.
3. A strange noise woke her up.
4. There's been a sudden change of plans.
5. A smile touched the corners of his mouth.
6. A bitter wind was blowing from the East.
7. A vast crowd gathered in the main square.
8. Everyone whose qualifications meet our criteria will be considered.
9. We are expecting a rise in food prices this month.
10. A group of new houses is to be built on the old playing-field.
11. 365 different languages are spoken in Indonesia.
12. Some species of sunflowers are cultivated as ornamentals for their spectacular size and flower heads.

3. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on changing the word order.

Coffee

There are probably more than 10 billion trees under cultivation on the coffee plantations of the world. Although there are at least 60 species of the coffee plant, only two are of major commercial importance. Varieties of the species *C. arabica* provide the bulk of the world's coffee. Gaining in importance because of their resistance to disease and their usefulness in making instant coffee are the *C. robusta* varieties. Hybrid coffee trees have been developed to enhance quality and to meet particular growing conditions.

Since the mid-1800s, Brazil has been the foremost coffee-growing nation. Neighboring Colombia is a distant second among coffee producers. Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica rank next among producers in the Americas. By the mid-20th century, the continent of Africa had become a major coffee supplier.

Among the major agricultural products of the world, coffee is unusual because its cultivation, harvesting, and much of its processing remain largely untouched by mechanization. Some 20 growing and processing steps lie between the coffee tree and the steaming cup on the counter. Of these, more than half involve old-fashioned hand labour.

From the producing nations, green coffee moves – for the most part by ship – to the consuming countries, where the beans are blended, roasted, ground, and packaged for sale. Almost never is a commercial coffee prepared from a single lot of green coffee. Instead, several coffees are mixed, or blended, to yield a product of the desired flavour and quality. No chemical tests that reveal flavor and quality have been discovered. Therefore, decisions on coffee blending are made by coffee tasters, who have highly developed senses of taste and smell.

kids.britannica.com/students/article/coffee/273721

4. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the word order.

There Are More than 2 700 Languages Spoken in the World

Today, there are more than 2 700 different languages spoken in the world, with more than 7 000 dialects. In Indonesia alone, 365 different languages are spoken. More than 1,000 different languages are spoken in Africa. The most difficult language to learn is Basque, which is spoken in north-western Spain and south-western France. It is not related to any other language in the world. Mandarin is the most spoken language in the world, followed by English. But as home language, Spanish is the second most spoken in the world.

The youngest language in the world is Afrikaans, spoken by South Africans. Dutch and German Protestants fled persecution from the Roman Catholic Church in the 17th and 18th century to settle in the Dutch colony of Cape of Good Hope on the southern point of Africa. By the early-20th century Afrikaans had developed from Dutch, German and other influences into a fully fledged language with its own dictionary.

New languages develop as different cultures meet and mix. For instance, about 700 different languages are spoken in London. In some suburbs of London, English is now a second language. The same is happening – or has taken place – in cities such as New York, Los Angeles, Miami and Singapore. Already the Internet and mobile phone texting are influencing the development of languages as people communicate freely across cultural and regional borders.

didyouknow.org/languages/

5. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian changing parts of sentences where necessary.

1. Today saw some of the hottest temperatures on record.
2. Travelers will find it hard to get a hotel room at the last minute.
3. The first train reached a top speed of only 8 km/h.
4. Geese have heavier bodies and longer necks than ducks.
5. Piaget's research focused on children's thought processes.
6. The article dwells on the rules of interview etiquette.
7. Closer examination tells a rather different story.
8. His belligerent manners caused him to lose one friend after another.
9. Japan has very strict laws against guns and drugs.
10. Chapter 3 describes a different approach to the problem.
11. Recent years have witnessed a growth in IT sector.

6. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian changing parts of speech where necessary.

1. It started to rain.
2. I have never been an early riser.
3. I'm afraid his wife is a big spender.
4. She took immediate fright at the mention of the police.
5. Try not to make noise when you go upstairs.
6. It was the right time to reassess priorities.
7. The result nationally was the worst for the Conservatives in modern times.
8. Valerie waved a cheery farewell to her mother.
9. Great Britain was the first country to issue postage stamps, on 1 May 1840.
10. I am a good swimmer. I can say that without false modesty.
11. Various combinations of pearl necklaces come in and out of fashion with regularity so pearls are a must.

7. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian changing parts of speech and parts of sentences where necessary.

1. One of the most important aspects of doing business internationally is being able to speak other languages. 2. She gave a nervous laugh. 3. That isn't how James operates. He's a doer not a talker. 4. In her capacity as First Lady she has developed programmes to help preserve the national parks and protect the ecological diversity of the country. 5. Modern fire brigades have many specialist vehicles to fight fires in all sorts of circumstances. 6. I don't have the ability to say 'no'. 7. She always keeps a sharp eye on what is happening in other parts of the world. 8. Even if he cared, he probably wouldn't believe her anyway, she thought bitterly. 9. The UN recommends that a person needs minimum of 50 litres of water a day for drinking, washing, cooking and sanitation, which over a billion people do not have access to. 10. The book was an immediate success. 11. Queen Isabella of Castile, who dispatched Christopher Columbus to find the Americas, boasted that she had only two baths in her life – at her birth and before she got married. 12. The article, as the title suggests, deals with a rather specific topic.

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on changing parts of sentences and parts of speech.

Tower Bridge

London's Tower Bridge is one of the most recognizable bridges in the world. It is a distinct landmark that aesthetically complements the Tower of London, which it adjoins. Plans for the Tower Bridge were devised around 1876 when the east of London became extremely crowded and a bridge across the Thames in that area of the city seemed a necessity. It would take another eight years – and lots of discussions about the design – before construction of the bridge started.

The bridge, designed by city architect Horace Jones in collaboration with John Wolfe Barry, would eventually be completed in 1894. Five contractors and nearly 450 workers were involved in the construction of the 265 meter long bridge. It took 11,000 tons of steel to build the framework.

Its Victorian Gothic style stems from a law that forced the designers to create a structure that would be in harmony with the nearby Tower of London. At the time many people disliked the design, but over time the bridge became one of London's most famous symbols.

The proximity of the harbor and its location in the direction of the sea required for the bridge to allow the passage of large vessels. Hence the decision to create a moveable bridge which can be opened to accommodate boat traffic. The mechanism to open the bridge is hidden in the two towers. The bridge used to open almost 50 times a day but nowadays it is only raised about 1,000 times a year.

Taking photographs of the Tower Bridge is a favorite London tourist activity, but you can also go inside the bridge, where you'll have a magnificent view over London. Between the towers stretch a pair of glass-covered walkways that are popular among tourists. The walkways were originally designed to allow pedestrians to cross even while the bridge was raised.

britannica.com/topic/Tower-Bridge

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing and comment on changing parts of sentences and parts of speech.

What Is Inflation?

Inflation is a measure of how much the price of goods, such as food or televisions, and services, such as haircuts or train tickets, has changed over time. It is a so-called backward looking measure, which means it indicates what has happened over the past year – it does not predict the future. The rate of inflation is published each month by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), and this measures how much prices have changed on average over the past year.

The inflation rate depends on how the prices of an imaginary basket of goods and services has changed over the past year. Inflation is measured by the ONS, which collects around 180,000 prices of about 700 goods and services used across the country. These prices are updated every month with officials visiting the same retailers each time to ensure consistency. The prices are then weighted with more prominence being given to products people buy more often, such as fuel rather than postage stamps, for example. There are numerous different measures of inflation that all track slightly different baskets of goods. The main measure is known as the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), and state benefits and the state pension also rise in line with it.

Inflation matters because it affects the value of wages, savings and more. The Bank of England has a target inflation rate of 2 %. This target is set by the government, which believes a small amount of inflation at a stable level is good, because it boosts economic output by encouraging spending, which in turn means businesses can afford to generate employment opportunities. It can also make goods more attractive to foreign buyers as it can make their currency worth more, comparatively, to another countries.

Conversely, if inflation is too high or goes up and down a lot, it can be hard for businesses to set the right prices and for people to plan their spending. It can also mean the cost of essential goods and services can suddenly outstrip the buying power of people's wages. At the other end of the scale, it's also a problem if inflation is too low or negative, as people may put off spending because they expect prices to fall further.

thesun.co.uk/money/2394425/uk-inflation-rate-causes-rise/

10. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian dividing them when necessary.

1. I saw John playing tennis. 2. He appeared to have been running all the way. 3. To me, the price mattered very little, if at all. 4. We'll have the party outside, weather permitting. 5. Brian rarely, if ever, goes to bed before 3 am. 6. She watched for the door to open. 7. But what, if anything, can they do with all this information? 8. I saw Jane addressed by a stranger. 9. Andrew went into the house with his heart beating fast. 10. Mrs. Lestrade woke early to find two burglars carrying her TV set from her home. 11. Please let me know how many people are coming, if any. 12. The box is too heavy for me to lift. 13. He wanted to take no risks, however small. 14. Snow covers, permanently or temporarily, about 23 percent of the Earth's surface, the largest amounts naturally being found in the polar regions.

11. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian dividing them when necessary.

1. I know him to be an honest man. 2. The best thing is for you to leave immediately. 3. My father appeared to be in good health. 4. Each one of us, however old or however young, is a valuable member of society. 5. It was a situation of delicacy to be tactfully approached – if at all. 6. You seem to think it's my fault. 7. With a generally temperate climate, Argentina's principle products are cattle, sheep, wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, fruits. 8. I didn't do it very well, but, if anything, he did it worse than I did. 9. She went on reading with her eyes fixed on the pages of the book. 10. I never heard him spoken of badly. 11. The wall was too high for anything to be visible. 12. I tried – but failed – to comfort her. 13. All things considered, I'm sure we made the right decision. 14. Traffic jams of New York, San Francisco and Paris are well known – beaten only by those in Seattle where a driver annually spends 59 hours stuck in traffic.

12. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on the cases of dividing or combining sentences.

**Pakistan Floods: 135 Killed and Hundreds Homeless
as Record Monsoon Rains Wreak Havoc**

As many as 135 people were killed, tens of thousands stranded in remote regions, and roads in several cities were inundated as record rains pounded Pakistan, marring Eid al-Adha festivities.

Around 154 people were injured in rain-related incidents across Pakistan, according to the 9 July update by the country's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). At least 57 people, including women and children, were killed in the southern province of Balochistan, one of the country's poorest provinces. Thousands more people were left homeless, stranded or missing after their homes collapsed after torrential rain continued to lash the region for more than a week – the worst the country has seen in three decades. Huge loss of property and cattle, including damage to five dams and almost 500 houses, was estimated in the province. At least 10 dams were breached in several districts of the province, forcing the authorities to issue a warning to people to evacuate their houses and move away.

Images from the more developed cities of Rawalpindi, in Punjab, and the capital city of Islamabad showed people wading along flooded roads. People suffered prolonged traffic jams and power outages while commercial activities which were expected to bring relief to pandemic-hit businesses during Eid were impacted by the flash floods.

Footage screened by private broadcasters showed people washing in flooded settlements and others appearing to escape from chest-deep water in their homes. Sherry Rehman, the country's minister for climate change, said Sindh and Balochistan provinces had already seen recording-breaking rain in July. Calling it a national tragedy, she added: "The water levels are high and people need to be careful because the monsoon patterns are changing. At this moment, the rains across Pakistan are 87 per cent more than the average downpour."

independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/pakistan-floods-rain-monsoon-balochistan-b2119792.html

13. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing dividing and combining sentences where necessary.

Rare Coin Found by Metal Detectorist to Fetch £10,000

An extremely rare 12th century silver penny is expected to fetch more than £10,000 when it is sold, according to auctioneers. The coin, which depicts King Stephen, was found on the Lincolnshire/South Yorkshire border by metal detectorist Graeme Rushton in 2018. He did not realise what it was until he showed pictures of it to a museum. It is believed to be one of only 25 known examples of the coin and will be auctioned in September.

Stephen was a grandson of William I and succeeded his uncle Henry I as king of England in 1135. However Henry had nominated his only surviving daughter Matilda as his heir and Stephen's accession plunged England into a 19-year-long civil war, which became known as The Anarchy.

The coin, which depicts Stephen and his wife, also Matilda, was found in a ploughed field just below the surface, Mr Rushton said. The 50-year-old, from Cumbria, said: “It was only my second visit to the site, which had just been ploughed and flattened. I uncovered the coin which at first I didn’t recognise. It was only after showing pictures of it to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge that I realised how significant the discovery was.”

It was found not far from the site of the Battle of Lincoln where Stephen was defeated and captured in 1141 by Matilda’s half-brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester. He was later released and in 1153 agreed to accept Matilda’s son Henry as his heir to bring the conflict to an end. He died the following year.

Auctioneers Dix Noonan Webb said the coin, which was minted in York in the early 1140s, was a fine example from the time.

bbc.com/news/uk-england-53677635

Unit III

LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

1. Name the transformations used in the following examples.

1. It is *very rare* for her to miss a day at school. – Она *обычно не пропускает* ни дня занятий.
2. Please *show* your customs declaration. – *Предъявите*, пожалуйста, Вашу таможенную декларацию.
3. *Ready, steady, go!* – *На старт, внимание, марш!*
4. She is in intensive care and remains critical but stable. – Она в реанимации, ее *состояние* по-прежнему тяжелое, но стабильное.
5. Michael has grown much quieter – another sign of *his advancing years*. – Майкл стал намного спокойнее – это еще один признак того, что он *стареет*.
6. *Far be it from me* to teach you, but don't you think you should have been more careful? – *У меня и в мыслях не было* учить тебя, но ты не думаешь, что тебе следовало быть более осторожным?
7. He cut *his* finger badly. – Он сильно порезал палец.
8. George was standing *just a few feet* away from me. – Джордж стоял *недалеко* от меня.
9. There is a church *which is easily accessible from* my home. – *Вблизи* моего дома есть церковь.
10. She took the gifts from her *handbag*. – Она достала подарки из сумочки.
11. Please, *don't go!* – Пожалуйста, *останься!*
12. The book took five years *to complete*. – *На написание* книги ушло пять лет.
13. *Technically*, his performance was perfect. – *В техническом отношении* его выступление было идеальным.
14. The house *is hidden from sight* behind trees. – Дом *не виден* за деревьями.
15. It doesn't matter what you wear, as long as you look *neat and tidy*. – Не важно, что вы носите, если вы выглядите *опрятно*.

2. Name the transformations used in the following examples.

1. He *leaned forward* to take the paper. – Он *наклонился*, чтобы взять бумагу.
2. I'd take an umbrella, *just to be on the safe side*. – *На всякий случай* я возьму зонтик.
3. The *inferiority of the enemy* was obvious. – *Превосходство наших войск* было очевидным.
4. I *don't blame* them. – Я их *понимаю*.
5. He visits me every *week-end*. – Он ездит ко мне каждую *неделю*.

6. Passengers are *allowed* one item of hand luggage each. – Каждому пассажиру *разрешается пронести на борт* одну единицу ручной клади.
7. *Take care! See you next week!* – *Пока!* Увидимся на следующей неделе!
8. At seven o'clock an excellent *meal* was served in the dining-room. – В семь часов в столовой был подан отличный *обед*.
9. *Her cries for help went unheard.* – *Никто не приходил ей на помощь.*
10. The town we stayed in was very *nice and attractive.* – Город, в котором мы остановились, был очень *уютным*.
11. We were *miles* from home, and very tired. – Мы были *далеко* от дома и уже очень устали.
12. He always *made you say everything twice.* – Он всегда *переспрашивал*.
13. *Chemically*, the substances are similar. – *По своему химическому составу* эти вещества похожи.
14. *Remember* to wake me up at 7. – *Не забудь* разбудить меня в 7.
15. The scandal was widely reported in the *media.* – Об этом скандале писали все *газеты*.

3. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight using the indicated lexical transformations.

Добавление

1. The flowers carpeted the hills and fields.
2. We got filet mignon for dinner, which everybody liked.
3. Many foreign students will go on to use their English professionally.
4. How many crew does he need to sail his yacht?

Опущение

5. In this race they run four laps of the track.
6. It's considered to be the most popular browser to navigate the Internet.
7. He jumped to his feet and ran out of the room.

Конкретизация

8. Can I have the last piece of cake?
9. Is there a call-back facility on this phone?
10. What a cute animal!
11. She wants to be a doctor when she leaves school.

Генерализация

12. He was six feet tall.
13. He spent thousands of dollars to build the house which now lay in ruins.
14. The dog sniffed every inch of the ground.
15. Things could be worse.

Антонимический перевод

16. The customer is never wrong.
17. Keep your bank card and your PIN number separate.
18. Never drink unboiled water.
19. I didn't learn to drive till I was thirty three.
20. Remember to lock the door when you leave the room.

Целостное преобразование

21. Bless you!
22. Never mind!
23. Wet paint!
24. Personnel only.
25. Here's to you!

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian in writing using the indicated lexical transformations.

Добавление

1. Professionally, he can be completely relied on.
2. They watched the criminal out of the court room.
3. These planes carry over 300 passengers and crew.
4. Parts of Britain are suffering water shortages.

Опущение

5. Let me give you a piece of advice.
6. The contract was declared null and void.
7. The hot weather lasted for the whole month of June.

Конкретизация

8. Have you locked your vehicle?
9. Someone's taken a pen from my desk.
10. The insects are really annoying.
11. This old stone-built property is located about 500 meters from the beach.

Генерализация

12. A 120-voice choir was performing in the open air.
13. The trousers are an inch too short.
14. She glanced at her wrist-watch.
15. I have 10 thousand things to say to you.

Антонимический перевод

16. Did you remember to post the letters I gave you?
17. I do not dislike you.
18. He didn't say anything.
19. Switzerland did not officially become a UN member until 2002.
20. America has been spared the horrors of modern war on its territory.

Целостное преобразование

21. Watch the steps!
22. No parking.
23. For staff only.
24. Fragile!
25. Help yourself!

5. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying special attention to the translation of the words in italics.

1. Her golden hair was very becomingly *arranged*.
2. Did you remember your *homework*?
3. *Well I never!* I wouldn't have thought she was that old!
4. She's comparatively young and she's *not unattractive*.
5. Travel for pleasure *was almost unheard of* until the 19th century.
6. He struggled with *every ounce* of his energy to save himself.
7. The clock said *three o'clock*.
8. If you want to cross the street *remember* to look at the traffic lights first.
9. *Historically*, the definite article has developed from the demonstrative pronoun "that".
10. I don't think she's living here at the moment. Her bed *wasn't slept in*.
11. Too many people *are killed* in road accidents.
12. Are you going to offer to work over the weekend? *No way!*
13. Janet slipped on the stairs and *twisted her ankle*.
14. It was a horrible *thing* to happen.
15. *Finish off* the pie because it won't keep till tomorrow.
16. The 17th-century French Cardinal Mazarin *never travelled without* his personal chocolate-maker.
17. Did Peter *say* that he would be late?
18. California *absorbs* many of the legal immigrants to the US.
19. *Culturally*, the city has a lot to offer.
20. Here's your steak — *enjoy!*
21. The contract contains all the *terms and conditions* of the transaction.

6. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on the lexical transformations used.

A Banana a Day Keeps the Doctor Away

Originally wild and native to Southeast Asia, banana “trees” are now cultivated in most humid tropical regions. Not really a tree by true definition, the banana actually grows on a herbaceous plant. In fact, it is the largest herb in the world. Even more confusing, bananas are botanically a berry making them a fruit and an herb.

The term *banana* is applied to both the plant and its delicious elongated fruit which grow in hanging clusters. The total of the clusters can weigh from 30–50 kg. The fruit averages 125 g, of which approximately 75 % is water and 25 % dry matter content. Unlike other fruits, it is difficult to extract juice from bananas because when compressed a banana simply turns to pulp.

The banana is mentioned for the first time in written history in Buddhist texts in 600 BC. The existence of an organized banana plantation could be found in China in 200 AD. In 650 AD, Islamic conquerors brought the banana to Palestine. Arab merchants eventually spread bananas over much of Africa.

In 15th and 16th century, Portuguese colonists started banana plantations in the Atlantic Islands, Brazil, and western Africa. As late as the Victorian Era, bananas were not widely known in Europe, although they were available via merchant trade. Jules Verne references bananas with detailed descriptions so as not to confuse readers in his book *Around the World in Eighty Days* (1872).

Bananas come in a variety of sizes; they are classified either as dessert bananas (meaning they are yellow and fully ripe when eaten) or as green cooking bananas. Almost all export bananas are of the dessert types.

It takes between 9 to 12 months from the time a banana plant is planted to the point when its bunch of fruit is harvested. Bananas are cut and left in large clusters just as they grew. Cut while still green and unripe, the flesh of the banana is very dense and starchy. As the banana ripens, the flesh becomes somewhat sticky and deliciously sweet. Bananas are particularly scrumptious.

Bananas are among the most widely consumed foods in the world. Globally, they rank fourth after rice, wheat and maize in human consumption; they are grown in 130 countries worldwide, more than any other fruit crop.

Bananas constitute a major staple food crop for millions of people in developing countries. In most tropical countries green (unripe) bananas used for cooking represent the main cultivars. Cooking bananas are very similar to potatoes in how they are used. Both can be fried, boiled, baked or chipped and have similar taste and texture when served. One green cooking banana has about the same calorie content as one potato.

It is in the East African highlands that bananas reach their greatest importance as a staple food crop. In countries such as Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda per capita consumption has been estimated at 450 kg per year, the highest in the world. Ugandans use the same word “matooke” to describe both banana and food.

The term “banana republic” has been broadly applied to most countries in Central America, but from a strict economic perspective only Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama were actual “banana republics”, countries with economies dominated by the banana trade. The leading banana exporting countries are Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Philippines, and Colombia.

newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/banana
cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/b/Banana.htm

7. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight using the necessary lexical transformations.

History of the Internet

The very first beginnings of our modern internet can be traced back to the 1960s. In 1969, there was a turning point in the fields of both computer science and communication. The Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA) developed the first integrated computer network known as the ARPANET.

In 1963, the first message was sent between two computers, one at Stanford and the other at UCLA (a distance of around 350 miles), by Professor Leonard Kleinrock. The message was intended to be the word ‘login’, but the system crashed after the letters ‘L’ and ‘O’ appeared on the Stanford monitor. A second attempt proved more successful, leading to further messages being sent between the two computers.

The very first person to send an email was Ray Tomlinson way back in 1971. In order to send an email to somebody else on a different computer you needed to know that person’s name and what computer they were on. You separated these two pieces of information by using the @ symbol – something that we still use to this day. What was a remarkable invention back then is now a standard aspect of our digital environment.

The first version of the internet available for commercial use was dial-up. During the 1980s, internet was accessible through telephone lines and modems – it’s interesting to note that during this time you couldn’t use the phone and internet at the same time. The speed of the internet was a critical issue and by 1998, the best connection users could expect was 56Kbps. Downloading a HD movie at this speed would have been a time-consuming process. This all changed when broadband was first introduced by John Cioffi, who realised that the copper wires used to deliver voice calls into homes could also be used to supply high-speed data.

In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML and URL, which led to the creation of the world wide web, providing a platform for different networks of connected computers to interact with. From this emerged a new wave of internet activity, from Microsoft launching Windows 95 to e-commerce giants Amazon and eBay entering the market.

kinex.co.uk/blog/history-of-the-internet

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on the lexical transformations used.

Cultural British Stereotypes

All over the globe people tend to have similar preconceived notions of what a standard British civilian looks, walks, talks and acts like. Some of the British stereotypes, I can confirm, are quite accurate whilst others can be pretty hilarious but also a little unfair.

Every culture has their own stereotypes and of course it's unfair to judge and categorise everyone from Britain into certain categories, but it's also quite nice to prepare yourself for how a typical British person behaves so that you know not only what you're in for, but also how to respectfully behave when you're surrounded by the British culture. Here's a guide to the most common cultural British stereotypes, both fact and fiction.

Stiff upper lip

This term comes from the idea that an emotional or upset person has a quivering upper lip, so a stiff upper lip refers to the concept that the British are quite reserved and keep their emotions and feelings to themselves. Whilst the times are changing and this is becoming less and less true, compared to other cultures around the world, the British are still quite closed off emotionally and it really takes a lot of time, trust and hard work to be able to break down those walls.

Sarcastic humour

Irony and heavy sarcasm are the bedrock of British humour. Being able to tell when your British friends are being sarcastic from when they're trying to have a serious conversation takes some serious skill and even after years of living in the UK, it's likely that you'll still often get it wrong. At least there are a lot of hilarious and sometimes awkward conversations to be had in the meantime though...

Queuing

The British are undoubtedly the best queuers in the world. They have it nailed down to a respectable art form and few things offend Brits more than seeing someone jump the queue they're standing in. It's all about fairness and waiting your turn, which leads us on to...

Manners

Whilst the Brits are not quite as chivalrous as some of their European neighbours, their polite manners are indeed very likeable. You will rarely be kept waiting for an “excuse me”, “sorry”, “please” or “thank you”.

Talking about the weather

It's possibly the most spoken of topic in the country. If you ever find yourself in an awkward situation or have absolutely nothing to say, fear no more as you can get at least 10 minutes worth of quality conversation out of the current weather patterns. Keep an eye on the daily forecast for emergency conversations.

Apologising

The British have a need to apologise for absolutely any situation, saying “Sorry, I don't smoke” when asked for a lighter being a classic example. There are also so many different uses for the word “sorry” in the UK that apart from the obvious meaning of ‘I apologise’, sorry can also refer to “Hello”, “I didn't hear you”, “I heard you but I'm annoyed at what you said”, or “You're in my way”.

Tea

Britain is the nation of tea drinkers. In many workplaces it's considered outrageous to get up and make yourself a cup of tea without offering a round to everyone within earreach. Tea drinking is serious business in Britain and it won't take long for you to work out how to brew the perfect cuppa with just the right amount of water to milk ratio.

Terrible food and wine

The traditional British dishes of fish and chips or bangers and mash don't really stand out as some of the best in the way of culinary sophistication. However, the British food scene is picking up spectacularly and London is really leading the charge. When it comes to wine, however, you'll just have to rely on the imports.

So are the stereotypes true?

Stereotype is the perfect word for it. Yes, you'll come across a lot of these personalities and probably quite often, but there are also so many people who don't fit into these categories, just like everywhere in the world.

movehub.com/blog/cultural-british-stereotypes/

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing commenting on the transformations used.

Venus de Milo

The sculptor is unknown and the date of her carving is only surmised but she is one of the most famous ladies in the world. Her graceful body symbolizes an ideal of beauty that many long for but none attain.

The *Venus de Milo* is the most famous sculpture and, after the *Mona Lisa*, the most famous work of art in the world. The hordes of visitors who jam into her alcove in the Louvre museum in Paris every day are a proof of her popularity, but more telling is the way the statue has permeated our culture in art both high and low. In 1964, when France sent the statue on loan to Japan, more than 100,000 people came to greet the ship carrying her, and one and a half million people, on a moving sidewalk, were carried past her display.

Some of the reasons for this popularity are obvious. The *Venus de Milo* is in fact a glorious work of art. Then, of course, the missing arms make the statue instantly recognizable and give it what a mass marketer would call brand recognition.

The statue was uncovered on April 8, 1820, on Melos, an Aegean island halfway between Crete and the Greek mainland. Somehow she was transferred to a French frigate off the coast of Melos; the French said it was a legitimate purchase, and she who was destined to become famous sailed away to France.

After a leisurely voyage around the Mediterranean, the statue arrived in Paris and was sequestered in the Louvre. Louis XVIII, who was so fat he could not move except in a wheelchair, did not see his possession until several months later when it was briefly moved, for his benefit, to a small room accessible by wheelchair.

After the statue had been presented to King Louis XVIII, his art advisors sought the assistance of French sculptors in supplying the missing arms. They devised arms which held apples, garments, lamps and arms that held nothing at all but pointed in various directions. Finally the king decreed that her marvelous beauty should not be marred by any other sculptor. It was a momentous decree which from that time on resulted in ancient statues being left practically as they had been found.

sculpturegallery.com/sculpture/aphrodite_of_melos.html
smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/Base_Deception.html

10. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing.

The History of the Tulip

The tulip was introduced in Western Europe in the 17th century by Carolus Clusius, a famous biologist from Vienna. In the 1590's he became the director of the Hortus Botanicus, the oldest botanical garden of Europe, in Leiden. His friend, Ogier de Busbecq, the Ambassador to Constantinople (presently Istanbul), had seen the beautiful flower called the tulip, after the Turkish word for turban, growing in the palace gardens and sent a few bulbs to Clusius. Clusius planted them and this was the beginning of the amazing bulb fields we see today.

Clusius refused to sell or share tulips with anyone – despite many generous offers. Naturally, with their growing popularity tulips aroused intense interest and some tulip devotees became so desperate that they eventually resorted to sneaking into the gardens and stealing some. Apparently this act so disgusted Clusius that he gave up any dealings with tulips and never grew them again.

Tulips were originally a natural curiosity and a hobby for the extremely rich. The fascination with the tulips, its endless mutations and mystery, gave it increasing value of immense proportions. The middle and upper classes sought them as the ultimate symbol of wealth and prosperity. Often mirrors would be set up in the garden to give the illusion that the owner had been able to afford to plant many more tulips than he actually had.

Commercially minded people soon noticed the ever increasing prices being paid for certain tulips and thought they'd found the perfect “get rich quick” scheme. And so the popularity of the tulip increased and more and more people became caught up in the trade. It wasn't long before the majority of the Dutch community became obsessed with these flowers.

Since bulbs were sold by weight, most people were speculating on the future weight of the bulb once it was dug. All investors had to do was plant some bulbs and sit back on the reasonable assumption that the bulbs would grow whilst in the ground. It was like making money out of thin air and hence this speculating also became known as “the wind trade”.

From the period of 1634 to 1637 bulb prices sky rocketed as “tulip fever” spread like wild fire. Bulbs of one or two guilders could be worth a hundred guilders just a few months later and bulbs would change ownership several times before they even bloomed for the first time. At the peak of Tulipomania a single bulb could be sold for a price which could have purchased a house in the best parts of Amsterdam!

The inevitable “crash” of tulip prices happened in 1637. Everyone saw that the current tulip prices were “artificial” and their value as elusive as the wind! Many people lost everything they owned and for them it was a tragic ending and many people of the day never liked the flower again. However, for many others tulipomania had done little to lessen the flower's beauty and grace and some of the rare varieties could still command huge prices.

During the 17th and 18th century, the tulip still reigned supreme elsewhere in Europe but the dramatic close of the 18th century and start of the 19th century (the French Revolution, Napoleon's invasion and the occupation of the Netherlands) brought a more sober approach to life and the tulip. Over the following decades, interest in the tulip rose and fell but the Dutch maintained a commercial devotion to these flowers. This is why the Tulip is now synonymous with the Dutch.

Unit IV

INTERNATIONAL AND PSEUDOINTERNATIONAL WORDS

1. Match the words with their definitions. Try to work out the meanings from the definitions and translate the words into Russian.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1) real, especially as compared with what is believed, expected or intended | a) extravagant |
| 2) a short thin stick used by a conductor to direct the music | b) dramatic |
| 3) spending a lot of money on things that are not necessary | c) motorist |
| 4) the ability to learn, understand, and think about things; getting information about the secret activities of foreign governments, the military plans of an enemy | d) genial |
| 5) something that worries you; a feeling of worry | e) motion |
| 6) the act of protecting or state of being protected | f) intelligence |
| 7) sudden or exciting; catching and holding the imagination by unusual appearance or effects | g) routine |
| 8) a person qualified to steer ships through certain difficult waters or into or out of a harbour; a guide or leader | h) pilot |
| 9) having a cheerful and friendly character or manner | i) student |
| 10) a person with a stated interest; anyone who is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge | g) actual |
| 11) the regular, fixed, ordinary way of working or doing things | k) concern |
| 12) cloth used to make clothes, curtains, etc; material | l) fabric |
| 13) a moral or legal duty to do something | m) obligation |
| 14) the process of moving or the way that someone or something moves | n) protection |
| 15) someone who drives a car | o) baton |

2. Look through the sentences and find as many international and pseudointernational words as possible. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. Drinking lots of water is good for complexion.
2. Most of our data is stored on computers.
3. Is it possible to predict the weather accurately?
4. Bricks and pots are made of clay.
5. Is there any prospect that they'll ever find a cure for the common cold?
6. The table is made of solid oak.
7. The success of the book was heightened by media speculation about who the characters were in real life.
8. In the past the King had the authority to raise taxes without the permission of parliament.
9. How would you account for such dramatic changes in the situation?
10. The National Health Service is suffering a "brain drain" of physicians as more medics choose to pursue their careers overseas.
11. The Mayor of London plays a key role in running the city.
12. \$ 400 on a dress! That's a bit extravagant, isn't it?
13. Before entering on his literary career Mark Twain was employed as pilot on vessels going up and down the Mississippi river.
14. Have you ever pretended to be someone else online?
15. The recently published work of the world-known ornithologist will be interesting to any student of bird-life.

3. Some pseudointernational words are polysemantic. Translate the sentences from English into Russian paying attention to various meanings of pseudointernational words.

3.1. 1. It's a true story, based on *actual* events. 2. I'm not joking, those were his *actual* words.

3.2. 1. Publishing this story was definitely in the *public interest*. 2. We do believe he is fit for *public office*.

3.3. 1. The land was returned to its *original* owner. 2. We still have the *original* stone floor. 3. What an *original* idea!

3.4. 1. I missed the noise and *activity* of the city. 2. Regular physical *activity* helps to control your weight. 3. Rebecca has always loved hiking and other outdoor *activities*.

3.5. 1. The *substance* of the argument was that too many people live beyond the poverty line. 2. *Resin* is a dark, sticky *substance*. 3. There is no *substance* to the rumours.

3.6. 1. He'll never get a job if they find out about his criminal *record*. 2. Pele holds world *record* for hat tricks and number of goals scored in international play.

3.7. 1. That girl looks *familiar*. I'm sure I've met her before. 2. I thought he was being a bit *familiar* with my wife.

3.8. 1. The verb 'dance' is *regular* but 'be' is not. 2. Plant the seeds at *regular* intervals. 3. Is there any special offer for *regular* customers?

3.9. 1. The bus was *rented* by a *party* of *tourists*. 2. The *Democratic Party* increased its majority. 3. Let's have a *party* here before we move out.

3.10. 1. Can we help with the *decoration* of the Christmas tree? 2. The *decoration* of the house has taken months to complete. 3. The Victoria Cross is Britain's highest military *decoration*.

3.11. 1. The king delivered a televised speech to the *nation*. 2. Napoleon Bonaparte described Britain as a *nation* of shopkeepers.

4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying particular attention to the translation of international and pseudointernational words.

1. Frederic Chopin is widely regarded as one of the most famous, influential and admired composers for the piano. Today Chopin's music is considered to be the paragon of the Romantic style.
2. The young Chopin's musical talent was apparent early on in his life, and in Warsaw he gained a reputation as a "second Mozart". He performed his first piano concert at age 8.
3. In the autumn of 1826, Chopin began studying music theory and composition with the composer Józef Elsner at the Warsaw Conservatory.
4. It was largely due to Elsner's sympathy and understanding that Chopin was able to evolve a personal style of writing almost from the very beginning of his creative career.
5. Chopin's desire to leave Warsaw was intensified by his first love, a singing student named Konstancja Gładkowska.
6. He was bored with the city and agonized by his unrequited love. A change of scene seemed a logical prescription. His father provided him with funds and in the summer of 1829 he came to Vienna.
7. His music was already admired by many of his composer contemporaries, among them Robert Schumann who wrote: "Hats off, gentlemen! A genius."
8. In 1836 Chopin met Aurore Dupin, better known by her pseudonym George Sand.
9. In 1845 a serious problem emerged in Chopin's relationship with Sand at the same time as a further deterioration in Chopin's health. The family problems finally brought an end to this relationship in 1847.
10. Although Chopin is buried in Paris, at his own request, his heart was removed and dispatched in an urn to Warsaw.

5. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

Houses, not Flats

Almost everybody in Britain dreams of living in a detached house; that is, a house which is a separate building. The saying *An Englishman's home is his castle* is well-known. It illustrates the desire for privacy and the importance attached to ownership which seem to be at the heart of the British attitude to housing.

A large, detached house not only ensures privacy. It is also a status symbol. At the extreme end of the scale there is the aristocratic 'stately home' set in acres of garden. Of course, such a house is an unrealistic dream for most people. But even a small detached house, surrounded by garden, gives the required suggestion of rural life which is dear to the hearts of many British people. Most people would be happy to live in a cottage, and if this is a thatched cottage, reminiscent of a pre-industrial age, so much the better.

Most people try to avoid living in blocks of flats (what the Americans call 'apartment blocks'). Flats, they feel, provide the least amount of privacy. With a few exceptions, mostly in certain locations in central London, flats are the cheapest kind of home. The people who live in them are those who cannot afford to live anywhere else.

The dislike of living in flats is very strong. In the 1950s millions of poorer people lived in old, cold, uncomfortable nineteenth century houses, often with only an outside toilet and no bathroom. During the next twenty years many of them were given smart new 'high rise' blocks of flats to live in which, with central heating and bathrooms, were much more comfortable and were surrounded by grassy open spaces. But people hated their new homes. They said they felt cut off from the world all those floors up. They missed the neighbourliness. They couldn't keep a watchful eye on their children playing down there in those lovely green spaces. The new high-rise blocks quickly deteriorated. The lifts broke down. The lights in the corridors didn't work. Windows got broken and were not repaired. There was graffiti all over the walls.

In theory, there is no objective reason why these high-rise blocks could not have been a success. In other countries millions of people live reasonably happily in flats. But in Britain they were a failure because they do not suit British attitudes. The failure has been generally recognized for several years now. No more high-rises are being built. At the present time, only 4 % of the population live in one. Only 20 % of the country's households live in flats of any kind.

J.O'Driscoll. *Britain*

6. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight and comment on the translation of international and pseudointernational words.

The History of the @ Sign

In 1972, Ray Tomlinson sent the first electronic message, now known as e-mail, using the @ symbol to indicate the location or institution of the e-mail recipient. Tomlinson understood that he needed to use a symbol that would not appear in anyone's name so that there was no confusion. The logical choice for Tomlinson was the "at sign," both because it was unlikely to appear in anyone's name and also because it represented the word "at," as in a particular user is sitting @ this specific computer.

However, before the symbol became a standard key on typewriter keyboards in the 1880s and a standard on QWERTY keyboards in the 1940s, the @ sign had a long if somewhat sketchy history of use throughout the world. Linguists are divided as to when the symbol first appeared. Some argue that the symbol dates back to the 6th or 7th centuries when Latin scribes adapted the symbol from the Latin word *ad*, meaning *at*, *to* or *toward*. The scribes, in an attempt to simplify the amount of pen strokes they were using, created the ligature (combination of two or more letters) by exaggerating the upstroke of the letter "d" and curving it to the left over the "a." Other linguists will argue that the @ sign is a more recent development, appearing sometime in the 18th century as a symbol used in commerce to indicate price per unit, as in *2 chickens @ 10 pence*.

While these theories are largely speculative, in 2000 Giorgio Stabile discovered some original 14th-century documents clearly marked with the @ sign to indicate a measure of quantity – the *amphora*, meaning *jar*. The amphora was a standard-sized terra cotta vessel used to carry wine and grain among merchants, and, according to Stabile, the use of the @ symbol (the upper-case "A" embellished in the typical Florentine script) in trade led to its contemporary meaning of "at the price of."

While in the English language, @ is referred to as the "at sign," other countries have different names for the symbol that is now so commonly used in e-mail transmissions throughout the world. Many of these countries associate the symbol with either food or animal names.

- Danish – It is called *alfa-tegn*, meaning "alpha-sign" or *snabel-a*, meaning "elephant's trunk" or *grisehale*, meaning "pig's tail".
- German – In Germany, it is called *Affenschwanz*, meaning "monkey's tail" or *Klammeraffe*, meaning "hanging monkey".
- Greek – In Greece, it is called *papaki*, meaning "little duck".
- Italian – In Italy it is called *chiocciola*, meaning "snail" and *a commerciale*, meaning "business a".
- Chinese – In Taiwan it is called *xiao lao-shu*, meaning "little mouse," *lao shu-hao*, meaning "mouse sign," or *at-hao*, meaning "at sign".
- Polish – In Poland, it is called *małpa*, meaning "monkey." It is also called *kotek*, meaning "little cat" and *ucho świni*, meaning "pig's ear".
- Russian – Russians officially call it *a kommercheskoe*, meaning "commercial a", but it is usually called *sobachka*, meaning "little dog".
- Turkish – In Turkey, most e-mailers call it *kulak*, meaning "ear".

webopedia.com/DidYouKnow/Internet/2002/HistoryofAtSign.asp

7. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

Impressionism

In 1874, a group of artists organized an exhibition in Paris that launched the movement called Impressionism. Its founding members included Claude Monet, Edgar Degas, and Camille Pissarro, among others. The group was unified only by its independence from the official annual Salon, for which a jury of artists from the Académie des Beaux-Arts selected artworks and awarded medals. The independent artists, despite their diverse approaches to painting, appeared to contemporaries as a group.

Claude Monet's *Impression, Sunrise* exhibited in 1874 gave the Impressionist movement its name when the critic Louis Leroy accused it of being a sketch or "impression," not a finished painting. It demonstrates the techniques many of the independent artists adopted: short, broken brushstrokes that barely convey forms, pure unblended colors, and an emphasis on the effects of light. Rather than neutral white, grays, and blacks, Impressionists often rendered shadows and highlights in color. The artists' loose brushwork gives an effect of spontaneity and effortlessness that masks their often carefully constructed compositions.

In addition to their radical technique, the bright colors of Impressionist canvases were shocking for eyes accustomed to the more sober colors of Academic painting. Many of the independent artists chose not to apply the thick golden varnish that painters customarily used to tone down their works. The paints themselves were more vivid as well. The nineteenth century saw the development of synthetic pigments for artists' paints, providing vibrant shades of blue, green, and yellow that painters had never used before.

The independent collective had a fluid membership over the course of the eight exhibitions it organized between 1874 and 1886, with the number of participating artists ranging from nine to thirty. Pissarro, the eldest, was the only artist who exhibited in all eight shows.

The last of the independent exhibitions in 1886 saw the beginning of a new phase in avant-garde painting. By this time, few of the participants were working in a recognizably Impressionist manner. Most of the core members were developing new, individual styles that caused ruptures in the group's tenuous unity. Pissarro promoted the participation of Georges Seurat and Paul Signac, in addition to adopting their new technique based on points of pure color, known as Neo-Impressionism. The young Gauguin was making forays into Primitivism. Because of the group's stylistic and philosophical fragmentation, and because of the need for assured income, some of the core members such as Monet and Renoir exhibited in venues where their works were more likely to sell.

Its many facets and varied participants make the Impressionist movement difficult to define. Indeed, its life seems as fleeting as the light effects it sought to capture. Even so, Impressionism was a movement of enduring consequence, as its embrace of modernity made it the springboard for later avant-garde art in Europe.

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

The Thames

The River Thames has played a pivotal role in the history of Britain since the days of the Romans. It is one of Britain's best-known waterways and a journey along it is akin to floating through the pages of a history book.

A major transport artery, the Thames has at various times also been a line of defence as witnessed by its castles and forts. Mills were dotted up and down the river to provide power and fish were plentiful – so it is not surprising that the river has historically been subject to numerous disputes between vested interests.

In Elizabethan times, many decades before the more familiar pound lock made its debut, water levels were controlled by a series of flash-locks some of which were still being used until the 1920s. The water was allowed to build up behind these weirs until boats could pass through, hauled by men on the way upstream, or heading downstream with the torrent of water as the gate was opened.

For centuries, the Thames has attracted celebrations and festivities – some of which, such as the annual University Boat Race, have become a focus of international attention. Others have faded into history, like the frost fairs of the 17th and 18th centuries, during which market events and shows were held on a frozen Thames.

The famous Tower Bridge was once the last bridge on the Thames and still governs ship height. A tidal entrance lock affords access into Limehouse Basin. For most inland navigators, the entrance to Limehouse will mark journey's end. Downstream the river becomes more of a sea channel than an inland waterway.

The Thames also has a rich literary history, featuring in plays, novels, poems and essays by some of the greatest writers in the English language. Many tales have been told over the years about the Thames, none more famous than Jerome K. Jerome in *Three Men in a Boat*, published in 1889.

Perhaps the best-loved children's book based on the river is *The Wind in the Willows* (1908) by Kenneth Grahame. The author lived for much of his life near the river and knew the waterways and footpaths intimately. The adventures of the riverside creatures, Mole, Badger and Water Rat, started as tales told to his son 'Mouse' as they walked along the river.

waterscape.com/canals-and-rivers/river-thames/history

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

Victorian Britain, 1837-1901

During the Victorian era, Britain could claim to be the world's superpower, despite social inequality at home and burgeoning industrial rivals overseas. How did it happen?

Naval supremacy

Britain's naval might was not openly challenged on the high seas between Admiral Horatio Lord Nelson's famous victory at Trafalgar in 1805 and the World War One Battle of Jutland with the German navy in 1916. During the Victorian age, Britain was the world's most powerful nation. Though not always effortlessly, it was able to maintain a world order which rarely threatened Britain's wider strategic interests.

The single European conflict fought during Victoria's reign – the Crimean War of 1854–1856 – contrasted markedly with the 18th century, during which the British were involved in at least five major wars, none of which lasted less than seven years. The Victorians believed that peace was a necessary pre-condition of long-term prosperity.

Victoria's empire

In 1882 Britain was in the later stages of acquiring the largest empire the world had ever seen. By the end of Victoria's reign, the British empire extended over about one-fifth of the earth's surface and almost a quarter of the world's population at least theoretically owed allegiance to the 'queen empress'. These acquisitions were not uncontested. A number of colonial wars were fought and insurgencies put down as bloodily as the colonisers considered necessary.

Britain's status as the financial capital of the world also secured investment inflows which preserved its immense prosperity. One has only to walk along Liverpool's waterfront and view the exceptional 'Three Graces' (the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Royal Liver and Cunard buildings) planned and erected in the decade or so after Victoria's death, to understand the centrality of commerce and overseas trade in making Britain the world's greatest power during the 19th century. Liverpool's status as a World Heritage City is fitting testament to a period when Britain did indeed 'rule the waves'.

Industrial Revolution

Victoria came to the throne during the early, frenetic phase of the world's first industrial revolution. Industrialisation brought with it new markets, a consumer boom and greater prosperity for most of the propertied classes. It also brought rapid, and sometimes chaotic change as towns and cities expanded at a pace which precluded orderly growth. Desperately poor housing conditions, long working hours, the ravages of infectious disease and premature death were the inevitable consequence.

The Victorians wrestled with this legacy of industrialism. The Victorian town symbolised Britain's progress and world pre-eminence, but it also witnessed some of the most deprived people, and depraved habits, in the civilised world. Taming, and then improving, Britain's teeming cities presented a huge challenge. One of the great scourges of the age – tuberculosis — remained unconquered, claiming between 60,000 and 70,000 lives in each decade of Victoria's reign.

bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/overview_victorians_01.shtml

Unit V

PROPER NAMES

1. Render the following proper names into Russian according to the rules of transcription and transliteration.

a) Alan Headbloom, Bernard Roberts, James Macpherson, Hugh Macmillan, Betty Burns, Chester Arthur, Winston Churchill, Charles Darwin, Sam Oakland, David Banks, Dudley Evans, Eugene O’Neil, Franklin Pierce, Garry Sweeney, Gene Flowers, Walter Dyer, Morris Woodley, Nathaniel Lee, Heather Griswold, John Swales, William Henry Harrison, Merrill Bloor, Iris Murdoch, Isaac Asimov, Isaac Newton, John Tyler, Lynne Wright, Millard Fillmore, Keith Bush, Joshua Myers;

b) Stephen Swan, Grover Cleveland, Hugh Cotter, Jason Wilson, Walter Hartright, Walter Scott, William McCarter, William the Conqueror, Alexander William Kinglake, Joan Morley, Todd Lawrence, Maxwell Burt, Charles Lamb, Charles III, Henry Arthur Jones, Graham Norwood, Sheila Stone, Dorothy McNeil, Heather Hudson, Sean Smith, Philip Riley, James Garfield, James I.

2. Match and translate the following.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. A Swedish film maker who is regarded as one of the most important directors in the history of the cinema. His films often deal with very serious subjects, and with characters who experience a lot of emotional suffering | a) Aristotle Onassis |
| 2. A character in an Italian children’s story that was later made into a cartoon film. It is a wooden puppet who comes alive as a real boy, and whose nose grows longer when he tells lies | b) Isadora Duncan |
| 3. One of the most highly acclaimed English architects in history. He was accorded responsibility for rebuilding 52 churches in the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666, including his masterpiece, St. Paul’s Cathedral | c) William Golding |
| 4. A Greek ship owner, known for being extremely rich, who married Jackie Kennedy, the widow of US President John F. Kennedy, in 1968 | d) Anna Pavlova |
| 5. A German mechanical engineer who designed and in 1885 built the world’s first practical automobile to be powered by an internal-combustion engine. His factory later joined with one started by Gottlieb Daimler | e) Coco Chanel |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <p>6. A US dancer who had a great influence on modern dance. She was killed when the scarf that she was wearing became caught in the wheels of her car and strangled her</p> | <p>f) Pinocchio</p> |
| <p>7. A French writer of novels and plays, known especially for his books <i>The Count of Monte Cristo</i> and <i>The Three Musketeers</i>. He is one of the most widely read French authors in the world</p> | <p>g) Ingmar Bergman</p> |
| <p>8. A French fashion designer especially known for a simple type of women's suit and for the little black dress, which she invented. She is also known for perfumes</p> | <p>h) Otto von Bismarck</p> |
| <p>9. A British writer who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983, and who is known especially for his novel <i>Lord of the Flies</i></p> | <p>i) Hercule Poirot</p> |
| <p>10. A German politician who was mainly responsible for joining all the separate German states together to form one country, and who then became chancellor of Germany</p> | <p>j) Christopher Wren</p> |
| <p>11. A Russian ballet dancer especially remembered for her dancing of <i>The Dying Swan</i>. She is considered by many to have been the world's greatest ballet dancer</p> | <p>k) Alexandre Dumas</p> |
| <p>12. A clever Belgian detective who always discovers who the criminal is by using the "little grey cells". It is a small man whose appearance is very neat, and who has a moustache. It's a character in books by Agatha Christie</p> | <p>l) Karl Benz</p> |

3. Render the following proper names into Russian.

a) The Los Angeles Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Mirror, The Guardian, The Observer, The Independent, Journal of Economics, The Herald Tribune, Political Affairs, U.S. News and World Report, Life, The New York Telegraph and Morning Post, The Wall Street Journal, The Times, Reader's Digest;

b) The International Labour Organisation, World Health Organisation, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Conservative Party, the U.S. Department of State, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the House of Commons, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, Association of South-East Asia Nations;

c) Paramount Pictures, Levi Strauss & Co., CNN, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, BBC, Warner Brothers, General Motors Corporation, British Petroleum, General Electric, Anaconda Mining Company, the Walt Disney Company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Davy Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Air France, Intel Corporation, Marks & Spencer, British Telecom, Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company;

d) Downing Street, Fleet Street, Regent Street, Harley Street, St. James Street, Cromwell Road, Cherry Lane, Goswell Road, East Lake Drive, Tottenham Court Road, Kensington Gardens, Piccadilly, Bedford Square, Trafalgar Square, Foley Square, Tower Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge;

e) Deep Purple, Covent Garden, the Beatles, the Rolling Stones.

4. Match the definitions with the abbreviations and acronyms of organization names. Decipher the abbreviations and acronyms and translate them from English into Russian.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1) an international police organization that helps national police forces to catch criminals | a) NASA |
| 2) a part of the UN, based in Paris, which is concerned especially with providing help for poorer countries with education and science | b) WTO |
| 3) an international organization that deals with the rules of trade between different nations, and encourages them to trade fairly | c) EU |
| 4) an association formed by countries that were formerly part of the Soviet Union | d) UNICEF |
| 5) a part of the United Nations whose aim is to increase food production, especially in poorer countries | e) Interpol |
| 6) a group of countries including the US and several European countries, which give military help to each other | f) NATO |
| 7) a US government organization that controls space travel and the scientific study of space | g) FAO |
| 8) an organization that helps children in the world who are suffering from disease, hunger etc | h) UNESCO |
| 9) a European political and economic organization that encourages trade and friendship between the countries that are members | i) CIS |

5. Match the countries with their capitals and translate the geographical names from English into Russian.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1) Lithuania | a) Bern |
| 2) Latvia | b) Amsterdam |
| 3) Finland | c) Warsaw |
| 4) Sweden | d) Stockholm |
| 5) Norway | e) Baghdad |
| 6) Iceland | f) Beijing |
| 7) Denmark | g) Havana |
| 8) the Netherlands | h) Oslo |
| 9) Belgium | i) Canberra |
| 10) Poland | j) Copenhagen |
| 11) Hungary | k) Vilnius |
| 12) Switzerland | l) Brussels |
| 13) Turkey | m) Cairo |
| 14) Iraq | n) Riga |
| 15) China | o) Reykjavik |
| 16) South Korea | p) Seoul |
| 17) North Korea | q) Ottawa |
| 18) Egypt | r) Ankara |
| 19) Cuba | s) Helsinki |
| 20) Canada | t) Pyongyang |
| 21) Australia | u) Budapest |

6. Render the following geographical names from English into Russian and comment on the translation techniques used.

a) Wellington, Bangkok, Brasilia, Cairo, Cologne, Antwerp, Lisbon, Nice, Leipzig, Mexico City, Cannes, Salt-Lake-City, Pyongyang, the Hague, Munich, Zurich, Naples, Bath, Beijing, Chisinau, Venice, Waterloo, Plymouth, Pearl Harbour, Cambodia, Croatia, Montenegro, Libya, the Lebanon, Georgia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan;

b) Mont Blanc, the Alps, the Tatra Mountains, the Grampians, Chomolungma, Death Valley, Asia Minor, Eastern Siberia, the Far East, the Middle East, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Hampshire, Suffolk, Surrey;

c) the Canary Isles, Cape Verde Isles, Cyprus, the Isle of Man, Sicily, Easter Island, the West Indies, the Kola Peninsula, Cape of Good Hope;

d) the Vistula, Saint Lawrence River, the Danube, the Rhine, the Sein, the Ganges, the Indus, the Niagara Falls, Great Lakes, Lake Superior, the Arctic Ocean, the Dead Sea, the Chuckchee Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, the Suez Canal.

7. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight observing transcription and transliteration rules and paying special attention to the translation of proper names.

Canada

Canada, the second largest country in the world in area (after Russia) but one of the most sparsely populated ones. Canada occupies roughly two-fifths of the North American continent. Its total area, including the Canadian share of the Great Lakes, is 9,970,610 square km, of which 755,180 square km are inland water; also included are its adjacent islands, except Greenland, a self-governing part of the Danish kingdom, and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, parts of the French Republic. Canada is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by 12 states of the United States, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean and the U.S. state of Alaska. The national capital for the 10 provinces and three territories of Canada is Ottawa.

Most of Canada's farmland and densely populated areas are located along a narrow strip that rims the U.S. border. In the highly urbanized areas of southern Ontario and Quebec, the population density compares to the more densely populated areas of the United States and Europe. More than three-fourths of Canada's population lives in urban centres.

The name Canada, which is the official name of the country, is spelled the same in the country's two official languages, English and French. The word *Canada* is a derivation of the Huron-Iroquois *kanata*, meaning a village or settlement. The explorer Jacques Cartier used the name Canada to refer to the area around the settlement which is now Quebec city. Later, Canada was used as a synonym for New France, which included all the French possessions along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. After the British conquest of New France, the name Quebec was used for a while instead of Canada. The name Canada was restored after 1791, when Britain divided Quebec into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1867 the British North America Act created a confederation of colonies called the Dominion of Canada. The word Dominion fell into disuse, but the name Canada has stood the test of time.

Canada has long been an influential member of the Commonwealth and has played a leading role in the organization of French-speaking countries known as Francophonie. Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. In 1989 it joined the Organization of American States (OAS).

escola.britannica.com.br/article/110588/Canada

8. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight observing transcription and transliteration rules and paying special attention to the translation of proper names.

Biggest and Smallest Islands

The largest island in the world is Greenland. Australia is considered a continent because it has unique plant and animal life. Antarctica also is a continent – larger than Europe and Australia. Greenland, although quite big, shares the habitat features of Northern America.

The smallest island in the world – according to the Guinness Book of Records – is Bishop Rock. It lies at the most south-westerly part of the United Kingdom. In the 13th century, people convicted of a serious crime were taken out to Bishop Rock and left there with bread and water to be ravaged by the sea. Or so history suggests. Today the rock is better known as the point where record-breaking attempts to cross the Atlantic are started and finished. It is one of 1040 islands around Britain and only has a lighthouse on it.

In 1861, the British government set out the parameters for classifying an island. It was decided that if it was inhabited, the size was immaterial. However, if it was uninhabited, it had to be “the summer’s pasturage of at least one sheep” – which is about two acres. Going by the above parameters, most of the 179 584 “islands” around Finland and the almost 200 000 around Canada would not match Indonesia as the country with the most islands. In fact, Indonesia consists only of islands – 13 667 of them, 6000 of which are inhabited.

The remotest uninhabited island is Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic. The remotest inhabited island in the world is Tristan da Cunha. It is in the South Atlantic, 2575 km south of St. Helena, which is an island a few hundred kilometres off the coast of South Africa. Tristan da Cunha has no TV but it has one radio station. The population totals 242 and they only have 7 surnames between them, so they are all related. Tristan da Cunha does have a capital, called Edinburgh of the South Seas. The smallest independent island country is the Pacific island of Nauru. It measures 21,28 sq km. (Only the Vatican City and Monaco are smaller countries.)

One out of ten people in the world lives on an island. Which is not so hard to imagine when you consider that more than 200 million people live in Indonesia alone – and some 60 million live in Britain, the only island connected to a continent (through the Chunnel).

Greenland is the largest island in the world and, other than its name suggests, is covered in ice. Iceland, ironically, is quite green. Over one third of Iceland is volcanically active and loaded with lava fields. Iceland is far enough north to be entirely covered by ice, like Greenland to the west of it, but the magma below the surface heats the rock above, keeping it “green.”

didyouknow.org/islands/

9. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of proper names.

Brontë Family

The bleak, lonely moors of Yorkshire in England were the setting for two great novels of the 19th century. These were Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*. Readers today are still enthralled by their tragic, romantic stories and by the sense of brooding mystery that shrouds the tales. The youngest sister, Anne, was also a talented novelist, and her books have the same haunting quality.

Their father was Patrick Brontë, a Church of England priest. Irish-born, he had changed his name from the more commonplace Brunty. After serving in several parishes he moved with his wife and their six small children to Haworth in Yorkshire in 1820. Soon after, Mrs. Brontë and the two eldest children died, leaving the father to care for the remaining three girls and a boy.

Charlotte, the eldest, was born in 1816. Emily was born in 1818 and Anne in 1820. Their brother Branwell was born in 1817. Left to themselves, the children wrote and told stories and walked over the desolate moors. They grew up largely self-educated. Branwell showed some talent for drawing. The girls determined to earn money for his art education. They took positions as teachers and governesses, but they were unhappy at being separated and away from Haworth.

To keep the family together, Charlotte planned to keep a school for girls at Haworth. She and Emily went to Brussels to learn foreign languages and school management. In 1844, using a small inheritance from an aunt, they prepared to open classes. Although they advertised, they received no pupils.

The failure of their venture left all the children at home. Branwell was unemployed. Temperamental and erratic, he turned to alcohol and opium. Charlotte again sought a way to help the family. She had found some of Emily's poems, written secretly, and realized their merit. She convinced her sisters they should publish a joint book of poems.

In 1846 the girls brought out at their own expense *Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*. They chose masculine pen names but retained their own initials. Although critics liked the poems, only two volumes were sold.

As children they had all written many stories. Charlotte, as a young girl, alone filled 22 volumes, each with 60 to 100 pages of minute handwriting. Again they turned to writing as a source of income. By 1847, Charlotte had written *The Professor*; Emily, *Wuthering Heights*; and Anne, *Agnes Grey*. After much difficulty Anne and Emily found a publisher, but Charlotte's book was not wanted. (It was not published until 1859.) However, one publisher expressed an interest in seeing more of her work. *Jane Eyre* was already started, and she hurriedly finished it. It was accepted at once; thus each of the sisters had a book published in 1847.

Jane Eyre was immediately successful; the other two did not fare so well. Critics were hostile to *Wuthering Heights*. They said it was too wild, too animallike. But silent, reserved Emily had put all her deep feelings into the book, and gradually it came to be considered one of the finest novels in the English language. Emily lived only a short while after the publication of her book, and Anne died in 1849.

Charlotte published *Shirley* in 1849, and *Villette* in 1853. She was acclaimed by London literary society, especially by William Makepeace Thackeray. In 1854 she married her father's curate, Arthur Bell Nicholls. But only a year later, she died of tuberculosis as her sisters had.

kids.britannica.com/students/article/Brontë-family/273361

10. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of proper names.

Predictions that Missed the Mark

In the 6th century BC Greek mathematician Pythagoras said that earth is round – but few agreed with him. Greek astronomer Aristarchos said in the 3rd century BC that earth revolves around the sun – but the idea was not accepted. In the 2nd century AD Greek astronomer Ptolemy stated that earth was the centre of the universe – most people believed him for the next 1,400 years.

Irish scientist, Dr. Dionysius Lardner (1793–1859) didn't believe that trains could contribute much in speedy transport. He wrote: "Rail travel at high speed is not possible, because passengers 'would die of asphyxia' [suffocation]." Today, trains reach speeds of 500 km/h.

The telephone was not widely appreciated for the first 15 years because people did not see a use for it. In fact, in the British parliament it was mentioned there was no need for telephones because "we have enough messengers here." *Western Union* believed that it could never replace the telegraph. In 1876, an internal memo read: "This telephone has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication." Even Mark Twain, upon being invited by Alexander Graham Bell to invest \$ 5 000 in the new invention, could not see a future in the telephone.

In 1894, the president of the Royal Society, Lord Kelvin, predicted that radio had no future. Today, there are more than one billion radio sets in the world, tuned to more than 33 000 radio stations around the world. He also predicted that heavier-than-air flying machines were impossible. The Wright Brother's first flight covered a distance equal to only half the length of the wingspan of a Boeing 747.

In the early 20th century a world market for only 4 million automobiles was made because "the world would run out of chauffeurs." Shortly after the end of World War II, the whole of *Volkswagen*, factory and patents, was offered free to Henry Ford II. He dismissed the *Volkswagen Beetle* as a bad design. Today, more than 70 million motorcars are produced every year. The *Beetle* became one of the best-selling vehicles of all time.

In 1943, Thomas Watson, the chairman of IBM forecast a world market for “maybe only five computers.” Years before IBM launched the personal computer in 1981, Xerox had already successfully designed and used PCs internally... but decided to concentrate on the production of photocopiers.

Perhaps the guy who got it wrong most was the commissioner of the US Office of Patents: in 1899, Charles Duell, Commissioner, assured President McKinley that “everything that can be invented has been invented.”

didyouknow.org/predictions/

11. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of proper names.

Horatio Nelson

Nelson was a British naval commander and national hero, famous for his naval victories against the French during the Napoleonic Wars.

Born on 29 September 1758 in Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, Horatio Nelson was the sixth of the 11 children of a clergyman. He joined the navy aged 12, on a ship commanded by a maternal uncle. He became a captain at 20, and saw service in the West Indies, Baltic and Canada. He married Frances Nisbet in 1787 in Nevis, and returned to England with his bride to spend the next five years on half-pay, frustrated at the lack of a command.

When Britain entered the French Revolutionary Wars in 1793, Nelson was given command of the *Agamemnon*. He served in the Mediterranean, helped capture Corsica and saw battle at Calvi (where he lost the sight in his right eye). He would later lose his right arm at the Battle of Santa Cruz de Tenerife in 1797.

As a commander he was known for bold action, and the occasional disregard of orders from his seniors. This defiance brought him victories against the Spanish off Cape Vincent in 1797, and at the Battle of Copenhagen four years later, where he ignored orders to cease action by putting his telescope to his blind eye and claiming he couldn't see the signal to withdraw.

At the Battle of the Nile in 1798, he successfully destroyed Napoleon's fleet and thus his bid for a direct trade route to India. Nelson's next posting took him to Naples, where he fell in love with Emma, Lady Hamilton. Although they remained in their respective marriages, Nelson and Emma Hamilton considered each other soul-mates and had a child together, Horatia, in 1801. Earlier that same year, Nelson was promoted to vice-admiral.

Over the period 1794 to 1805, under Nelson's leadership, the Royal Navy proved its supremacy over the French. His most famous engagement, at Cape Trafalgar, saved Britain from threat of invasion by Napoleon, but it would be his last. Before the battle on 21 October 1805, Nelson sent out the famous signal to his fleet 'England expects that every man will do his duty'. He was killed by a French sniper a few hours later while leading the attack on the combined French and Spanish fleet.

bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/nelson_admiral_horatio_lord.shtml

Unit VI

CULTURAL REFERENCES

1. Provide as much information as you can on the following British and American cultural references and translate them into Russian observing cultural references translation techniques.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Sherwood forest | 11) hippie | 21) senior prom |
| 2) country music | 12) English breakfast | 22) 5th Avenue |
| 3) HMS | 13) dime | 23) shilling |
| 4) The Sun | 14) bootleggers | 24) Baker Street |
| 5) the Boston Tea Party | 15) Uncle Sam | 25) "Rule, Britannia" |
| 6) Duchess of Cambridge | 16) cheerleader | 26) bank holiday |
| 7) wigwam | 17) April Fool's Day | 27) MI-6 |
| 8) the Simpsons | 18) kilt | 28) the Wild West |
| 9) Harrods | 19) electoral college | 29) the Oval Office |
| 10) Harlem | 20) Taco Bell | 30) the Battle of Hastings |

2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight and comment on the translation of cultural references in italics.

1. The *Channel Tunnel* is the longest undersea tunnel in the world. About 500 trains run through it each day with a crossing time of 35 minutes.
2. Founded in 1846, *Associated Press (AP)* has covered all the major news events, providing high-quality, informed reporting of everything from wars and elections to championship games and royal weddings.
3. In addition to the *Union Jack*, flags with crosses are used by Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland.
4. A study has shown that the bright and noisy environment of the *fast food restaurant* may be encouraging customers to overeat.
5. In 1976 Gerald Ford, despite *Watergate* and stagflation, nearly won the election, Carter receiving the smallest electoral margin since 1916.
6. People all over the world are familiar with London's red *double-deckers* and black *taxicabs*.
7. *Silicon Valley* is not only a geographic location. The name is synonymous with the rise of the computer and electronics industry.
8. *Skyscrapers* have been the symbol of the modern city for over a century. In the past 50 years, buildings have been rising ever higher, majestically reaching for the sky and making the most of land values in crowded city centres.
9. Was *Stonehenge* a temple for sun worship, a healing centre, a burial site or perhaps a huge calendar? The true meaning of this ancient, awe-inspiring creation has been lost in the mists of time.

10. The UK *theme park* industry is constantly evolving, with new roller coasters and special events regularly being developed and installed at attractions across the country.
11. *Times Square* and the area around it, with theatres, movie houses, amusement centres, and a vast subway station beneath, is a major entertainment district.
12. In 1886 a small *drugstore* in Atlanta began selling a new headache and hangover tonic called 'Coca-Cola'.
13. The Thames is fairly short by world standards, it's only 220 *miles* long.
14. In the atmospheric pressure at sea level, water boils at 212°F. When the pressure on a liquid is reduced, the boiling temperature of that liquid also decreases.

3. Look at the names of books in the list below and decide which one matches each definition. Translate them from English into Russian.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Lord of the Flies | f) Gulliver's Travels |
| b) Lady Chatterley's Lover | g) Middlemarch |
| c) Wuthering Heights | h) The Catcher in the Rye |
| d) Vanity Fair | i) The Great Gatsby |
| e) Animal Farm | j) Moby-Dick |

1. A book by Jonathan Swift which is a satire on Britain in the 18th century. Each of the imaginary lands that the main character visits shows how unreasonable the British government, British customs, wars etc really are. The most famous part of the book is a visit to the country of Lilliput, where all the people and buildings are very small.
2. A book by J. D. Salinger about a boy called Holden Caulfield who runs away from school and goes to New York. The book has been especially popular with young people because it describes the problems and experiences of adolescence.
3. A novel by Emily Brontë, one the best-known books in English literature. It is a romantic and exciting story, set on the Yorkshire Moors, about the love between the two main characters, Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff.
4. A novel by D. H. Lawrence which could not legally be sold in the UK until 1960 because the story was considered to be very shocking. It is about a married woman from a high social class who has a relationship with her gamekeeper.
5. A novel by William Thackeray about upper class English society at the time of the war against Napoleon. The characters in the book, who include Becky Sharp, are often shown to be stupid or to have no moral principles.
6. A novel by Herman Melville about a man called Captain Ahab who risks his life and the lives of the other people on his ship by hunting a large, powerful white whale. The book is famous for containing a lot of information about hunting whales and for being very long. Many people consider it to be one of the greatest American novels.

7. A novel by George Orwell which is a satire on Communist society. In the book, a group of animals take control of a farm so that they can establish a society where they are all equal. The pigs, however, soon become the leaders and say that “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”
8. A novel by William Golding about a group of boys living on a desert island after a plane accident. At first they work together and help each other, but soon they become cruel and violent.
9. A novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald about the relationship between a man called Jay Gatsby and a married woman called Daisy Buchanan. It describes how bored and disappointed people in New York were during the 1920s even though they seemed glamorous and happy.
10. A novel by George Eliot about the people who live in an imaginary town in central England during a time of social and economic change. Many people consider it to be one of the greatest novels in English literature.

4. Match and translate the following.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1) a common picnic food, a boiled egg wrapped in sausage meat, coated in breadcrumbs and baked or deep-fried | a) shepherd’s pie |
| 2) a small tender piece of beef steak. In the US it is considered to be something that rich people eat or that is served only in expensive restaurants | b) toad in the hole |
| 3) a small round covered piece of pastry filled with a mixture of apples, raisins, spices etc, but no meat, eaten at Christmas | c) taco |
| 4) a type of Mexican food made from a corn tortilla that is folded in half and filled with meat, beans etc | d) Scotch egg |
| 5) a type of food from India, consisting of meat, vegetables etc cooked in a spicy sauce and usually eaten with rice or special bread | e) Welsh rarebit/rabbit |
| 6) a traditional English dish consisting of sausages in Yorkshire pudding batter, usually served with onion gravy and vegetables | f) filet mignon |
| 7) a dish of cooked minced meat topped with mashed potato and baked. The meat used may be either previously cooked or freshly minced. The usual meats are beef or lamb | g) Yorkshire pudding |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 8) a round baked food made from flour, eggs, and milk, which is usually served with beef as part of a traditional British Sunday lunch | h) curry |
| 9) a dish consisting of a hot cheese-based sauce served over slices of toasted bread. Some recipes simply melt grated cheese on toast, others make the sauce of cheese, ale, and mustard | i) mince pie |

5. Translate the sentences from English into Russian in writing and comment on the translation of cultural references.

1. Number 10 is one of the most famous addresses in the United Kingdom and the world. Almost three hundred years old, the building contains about one hundred rooms. There is a private residence on the third floor and a kitchen in the basement. The other floors contain offices and numerous conference, reception, sitting and dining rooms.

2. The role of public schools in preparing pupils for the gentlemanly elite in the period before World War II meant that such education became a mark of the ruling class. For three hundred years, the officers and senior administrators of the “empire upon which the sun never set” invariably sent their sons back home to boarding schools for education as English gentlemen, often for uninterrupted periods of a year or more at a time.

3. Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990. During her time as prime minister, Thatcher’s strict conservative policies, hard line against trade unions and tough rhetoric in opposition to the Soviet Union earned her the nickname the “Iron Lady”.

4. The United States Capitol is among the most symbolically important and architecturally impressive buildings in the nation. It has housed the meeting chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate for two centuries. The Capitol, which was started in 1793, has been through many construction phases. It stands today as a monument to the American people and their government.

5. Pound sterling is the basic monetary unit of Great Britain, divided (since 1971) decimally into 100 new pence. The term is derived from the fact that, about 775, silver coins known as “sterlings” were issued in the Saxon kingdoms, 240 of them being minted from a pound of silver. Hence, large payments came to be reckoned in “pounds of sterlings,” a phrase later shortened to “pounds sterling.”

6. As immigrants from Asia or the Pacific Islands arrived in the United States, they often joined their compatriots in already established ethnic communities where common language and culture made them feel at home. The result has been the creation of enclaves in the pattern of Chinatowns, the oldest such communities.

7. If you are visiting the ceremony of Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace, it is worth considering taking the handy companion guide book packed with information on the ceremony and the people behind it. The guide book also has detailed timings and maps even showing great photo points and it has sections in French, German, Japanese and Spanish!

8. Reuter's agency built a reputation in Europe for being the first to report news scoops from abroad, such as Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Almost every major news outlet in the world now subscribes to Reuters' services, which operates in over 200 cities in 94 countries in about 20 languages.

9. Windsor Castle is a medieval castle and royal residence in Windsor in the English county of Berkshire, notable for its long association with the British royal family and its architecture. The original castle was built after the Norman invasion by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Henry I it has been used by a succession of monarchs and is the longest-occupied palace in Europe.

6. Translate the following texts from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of cultural references.

Boxing Day

Boxing Day takes place on December 26th or the following Monday if December 26 falls on a Saturday or Sunday. It began in England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, under Queen Victoria. Boxing Day, also known as St. Stephen's Day, was a way for the upper class to give gifts of cash, or other goods, to those of the lower classes.

There seems to be two theories on the origin of Boxing Day and why it is celebrated. The first is that centuries ago, on the day after Christmas, members of the merchant class would give boxes containing food and fruit, clothing, and/or money to trades people and servants. The gifts were an expression of gratitude much like when people receive bonuses, from their employer, for a job well done, today. These gifts, given in boxes, gave the holiday its name, "Boxing Day".

The second thought is that Boxing Day comes from the tradition of opening the alms boxes placed in churches over the Christmas season. The contents of these boxes were distributed amongst the poor, by the clergy, the day after Christmas.

Today, Boxing Day is a holiday in the United Kingdom, Canada, and many other Commonwealth nations. It is spent with family and friends with lots of food and sharing of friendship and love.

holidays.kaboose.com/xmas-around-boxingday.html

Groundhog Day

Groundhog Day is a day celebrated on February 2. According to folklore, if it is cloudy when a groundhog emerges from its burrow on this day, then spring will come early; if it is sunny, the groundhog will supposedly see its shadow and retreat back into its burrow, and the winter weather will continue for six more weeks.

Modern customs of the holiday involve celebrations where early morning festivals are held to watch the groundhog emerging from its burrow.

In southeastern Pennsylvania, Groundhog Lodges celebrate the holiday with fersommlinge, social events in which food is served, speeches are made, and one or more g'spiel (plays or skits) are performed for entertainment. The Pennsylvania German dialect is the only language spoken at the event, and those who speak English pay a penalty, usually in the form of a nickel, dime, or quarter per word spoken, with the money put into a bowl in the center of the table.

The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. Groundhog Day, already a widely recognized and popular tradition, received widespread attention as a result of the 1993 film *Groundhog Day*, which was set in Punxsutawney and portrayed Punxsutawney Phil.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groundhog_Day

7. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of cultural references.

Fish and Chips

Deep-fried fish in a crispy batter with fat golden chips is still one of Britain and Ireland's favorite meals. The love for them ranks alongside roast beef and Yorkshire puddings.

History

No one knows precisely where or when fish and chips came together. Chips (pommes frites) had arrived in Britain from France in the eighteenth century. The first mention in 1854 was when a leading chef included 'thin cut potatoes cooked in oil' in his recipe book, *Shilling Cookery*. Around this time fish warehouses sold fried fish and bread, with mention of them in Charles Dickens' novel *Oliver Twist* published in 1830.

There are claims to the first 'chippie' (fish and chip shop) from Lancashire in the North and London in the South of England. Whoever it may have been, the trade grew to feed a rapidly expanding population, reaching a staggering 35,000 shops in the 1930's, leveling to around 11,000 now. The record for the largest number of portions sold in one day by an independent fish and chip shop is over 4,000.

Fish and chips helped feed the masses during the First World War and were one of only a few foods not rationed in the Second.

Which Fish?

The UK's favorite fish is still cod and accounts for 61.5 % of total consumption. Although the North Sea cod stocks issue is a serious problem, cod landed in the UK is caught within strict management regimes and quota systems setting safe limits for catches agreed by fishermen, scientists and government. Cod caught within these agreed limits is safe for consumers to eat.

Haddock at 25 % is the second favorite and regional variations include whiting in Northern Ireland and some parts of Scotland, skate and huss in the south of England.

Which Potato?

A floury potato is best, waxy potatoes can often result in greasy chips. The best varieties are King Edward, Maris Piper and Sante. 1 out of every 4 British potatoes become chips — that's around 1.25 million tonnes every year.

To Serve?

Very few Britons have adopted the continental habit of mayonnaise with fish and chips, preferring just salt and vinegar sprinkled on.

Love them or hate them, mushy peas are the classic accompaniment. Since the mid-seventies a curry sauce has also gained favor as a side dish. The only other sauces considered suitable are a splash of ketchup or in Scotland some like brown sauce.

Eat In or Out?

Despite the threat from pizzas and burgers, fish and chips remain the nation's favorite take away dish, nearly four times more popular than Indian curries. Fish and chips were traditionally wrapped in greaseproof paper and a thick layer of newspaper. This served not only as an insulator but as a plate to make eating outdoors easier – health and safety controls no longer allow the use of newspaper. Many fish and chip purists declare fish and chips eaten from newspaper outdoors is the only and best way to eat them.

thespruceeats.com/facts-about-traditional-fish-and-chips-in-britain-435157

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of cultural references.

Sightings of the Loch Ness Monster

The first written account of the Loch Ness Monster, or Nessie, was made by the Viking Adamnan in 565AD. He described how St. Columba heard about the monster killing a man, and then rowed to the centre of the loch to order the beast to stop such attacks in the future. Ever since that time, legend has it, Nessie has never repeated its misdemeanour. But it's still there – according to a number of people who saw her.

In 1933 alone, there were 5 sightings of Nessie. In June 1963, Nessie was even filmed, but at such a distance that not much of it can be seen on the film. In September 1995 Lorna Taylor saw Nessie's head, neck and body rising from the loch, but was seconds too late with her camera to get a good picture. The last sightings of Nessie were on 14th September 1999, February 2002 and in May 2007.

The most famous picture of Nessie was taken by Dr Robert Kenneth Wilson in 1934. In 2001 the doctor's friend who was with him that famous day, claimed the picture to be a hoax. Dr Wilson has stuck to his story until his death in 2001.

Nessie is protected by the 1912 Protection of Animals Acts of Scotland. With good reason. Nessie has quite an economical impact: she is worth \$ 40 million annually to Scottish tourism industry.

How big is Nessie? From the many reports, it is guesstimated that Nessie's body is about 5 metres (16 ft) long. With head and tail, she would be about 3 times the size of a Nile crocodile.

didyouknow.org/animals/nessie/

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of cultural references.

Guy Fawkes and Bonfire Night

In 1605, thirteen young men planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Among them was Guy Fawkes, Britain's most notorious traitor.

After Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603, English Catholics who had been persecuted under her rule had hoped that her successor, James I, would be more tolerant of their religion. James I had, after all, had a Catholic mother. Unfortunately, James did not turn out to be more tolerant than Elizabeth and a number of young men, 13 to be exact, decided that violent action was the answer.

The thing to do was to blow up the Houses of Parliament. In doing so, they would kill the King, maybe even the Prince of Wales, and the Members of Parliament who were making life difficult for the Catholics. To carry out their plan, the conspirators got hold of 36 barrels of gunpowder – and stored them in a cellar, just under the House of Lords.

But as the group worked on the plot, it became clear that innocent people would be hurt or killed in the attack. Some of the plotters started having second thoughts. One of the group members even sent an anonymous letter warning his friend, Lord Monteagle, to stay away from the Parliament on November 5th.

The warning letter reached the King, and the King's forces made plans to stop the conspirators. Guy Fawkes, who was in the cellar of the parliament with the 36 barrels of gunpowder when the authorities stormed it in the early hours of November 5th, was caught, tortured and executed.

Even for the period which was notoriously unstable, the Gunpowder Plot struck a very profound chord for the people of England. In fact, even today, the reigning monarch only enters the Parliament once a year, on what is called “the State Opening of Parliament.” Prior to the Opening, and according to custom, the Yeomen of the Guard search the cellars of the Palace of Westminster.

On the very night that the Gunpowder Plot was foiled, on November 5th, 1605, bonfires were set alight to celebrate the safety of the King. Since then, November 5th has become known as Bonfire Night. The event is commemorated every year with fireworks and burning effigies of Guy Fawkes on a bonfire.

bonfirenight.net/gunpowder.php

10. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of cultural references.

The Tower of London

Construction of the Tower of London was initiated in 1070 by William the Conqueror, shortly after his victory at Hastings in 1066. The Tower was built to enforce the power of the king over the newly conquered region.

The fortress, strategically located at the Thames, was originally not more than a temporary wooden building. Over time the complex was expanded into a stronghold with about 20 towers.

Today the Tower of London is best known for its Crown Jewels, but it used to be notorious for the many political opponents of the kings that were locked, tortured and killed in the Tower. The Tower was also a royal residence: several kings lived here, especially during turbulent times when the donjon seemed a lot safer than the palace in Westminster.

The oldest part of the fortress is the so-called White Tower, which was completed in 1097. This keep was long the tallest building in London at 27.4 meter. Its walls had a width of 4.6 meter. The tower was whitewashed during the reign of Henry III, which gave the tower's facade its white appearance. Ever since the tower is known as White Tower.

The Tower of London was significantly expanded in the 13th century, during the reign of Henry III, when two defensive walls were built around the White Tower. The inner wall had thirteen towers and the outer wall another six. The towers were mostly used to imprison political opponents.

The main entrance of the Tower of London is at the Byward Tower, where you'll find the so-called Beefeaters or Yeoman Warders. Dressed in historic clothes, they not only guard the tower, but also give guided tours of the fortress. One of the about 40 Yeoman Warders is known as the Ravenmaster, responsible for the ravens that have been living here for centuries. Legend has it that the Tower and the kingdom will fall if the ravens leave. Hence King Charles II placed the birds under royal protection and the wings of the ravens are clipped to prevent them from flying away.

The most famous tourist attraction in the Tower of London is the collection of Crown Jewels that has been on display here since the 17th century. Most of the jewels were created around the year 1660, when the monarchy was reinstalled. The majority of the older crown jewels were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. Some of the highlights of the collection are the 530 carat First Star of Africa, which is set in the Scepter of the Cross, the Imperial State Crown with more than 2800 diamonds and the famous Koh-I-Noor, a 105 carat diamond.

aviewoncities.com/london/toweroflondon.htm

11. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of cultural references.

Public School

Public school, also called independent school, in the United Kingdom, one of a relatively small group of institutions educating secondary-level students for a fee and independent of the state system as regards both endowment and administration. The term *public school* emerged in the 18th century when the reputation of certain grammar schools spread beyond their immediate environs. They began taking students whose parents could afford residential fees and thus became known as public, in contrast to local, schools. By the late 20th century the term *independent school* was increasingly preferred by the institutions themselves.

The typical great public school – such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Westminster, Rugby, Shrewsbury, or Charterhouse – evolved from an institution founded by a single benefactor during the late Middle Ages or Renaissance. Such charitable foundations, almost invariably for males only, had usually been intended to educate local boys from relatively humble backgrounds. From about the 17th century the upper classes took increasing advantage of the tuition afforded by these foundations. As pupils paying the market rate became more numerous, the schools were increasingly transformed into boarding establishments. (Some, however, such as St. Paul's or Merchant Taylors' in London, remained day schools; others took both day boys and boarders.) The public schools were seen as preparing students for the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge (though not all students proceeded then or proceed now to a university) and for public service – another origin of the appellation “public” school.

The impact of the public schools in Britain was historically immense. Perhaps in no other post-Renaissance country did an ethos directly and concentratedly inculcated in so few citizens exercise such influence nationally – and internationally, given the crucial role of the public school ethos in helping Britain build its empire. The ethos in question was less an academic one than a class-conscious code of behaviour, speech, and appearance. It set the standard for conduct in the life of officialdom in Britain from the early 19th century to the mid-20th.

britannica.com/place/Rugby-England

Unit VII

NEW WORDS

1. New words enter English from every area of life where they represent and describe the changes and developments that take place from day to day. Here are some words and expressions that have been coined in recent years. Match the new words with the definitions below and translate them into Russian.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) touchscreen | g) baggravation | m) decruitment |
| b) ringtone | h) Weblish | n) assisted reproduction |
| c) spyware | i) upskill | o) tanorexic |
| d) vuvuzela | j) corporatocracy | p) tweet |
| e) bluejacking | k) sofalize | q) overparenting |
| f) reverse graffiti | l) white hat hacker | r) netizen |

1. A form of English that is used on the web.
2. Being excessively protective of one's children in order to guarantee their safety and ensure their success in life.
3. A social disease resulting from extreme materialism and excessive consumerism: earning more money and consuming more, which can lead to overwork, debt, waste, stress, anxiety, etc.
4. A person who spends an excessive amount of time on the internet.
5. To send short messages via the microblogging service Twitter.
6. Software that is installed in a computer without the user's knowledge and transmits information about the user's computer activities over the Internet.
7. A person who spends an excessive amount of time trying to get a tan and therefore puts themselves at risk of getting a serious skin disease.
8. Medical methods that are used to help a woman and her partner to have a baby.
9. Laying-off staff or downsizing a company.
10. To teach an employee new or additional skills.
11. The sound made by a cell phone to signal an incoming call.
12. A method of drawing or writing on walls and other surfaces in public places by removing dirt from them.
13. To stay at home and use the internet, phone or other electronic device to communicate with people (social networking, chatting, tweeting, etc.), rather than go out and meet them face to face.
14. An electronic visual display that can detect the presence and location of a touch within the display area.
15. A long plastic instrument blown by football fans to make a loud trumpeting sound.

16. A reality television programme in the style of a documentary.
17. A computer hacker who has been hired by a company to help to protect its computer system.
18. A type of government in which huge corporations, through bribes, gifts, and the funding of ad campaigns that oppose candidates they don't like, become the driving force behind the executive, judicial and legislative branches.
19. The practice of sending anonymous text messages to another person's mobile phone by using the Bluetooth networking system.
20. A feeling of annoyance and frustration at the airport when your baggage has not arrived but the other passengers' bags have.
21. The standard system of delivering mail which is very slow in contrast to electronic mail.

2. Here are some of the words and expressions that have come into English in recent years. Read their definitions and translate the new words into Russian keeping in mind new words translation techniques.

- *Trojan*: a piece of software to gain access to a computing system, while the owner isn't aware of its existence.
- *Photoshobvious*: obviously photoshopped, usually to make the person appear better looking.
- *Xerox*: to copy someone else's style, ideas, or possessions.
- *Webinar*: a presentation or seminar conducted over the web.
- *Couch potato*: a lazy person who prefers watching TV to being active.
- *Ringxiety*: the annoying feeling of mistakenly thinking that you can hear your mobile phone ringing.
- *Cloud computing*: a computing service which enables access to a shared pool of resources (servers, data storage, applications, etc.) over the Internet.
- *Daycation*: a trip or short vacation which lasts only one day – daycationers do not stay away overnight.
- *Flexitarian*: a vegetarian who sometimes eats meat or fish.
- *Deshopper*: a person who buys something with the specific intention of using it and later returning it to the shop for a full refund.
- *Plus size clothing*: clothing proportioned specifically for overweight people.
- *Guesstimate*: to roughly estimate without any claim of accuracy.

3. Fill in the gaps with the new words from ex. 2 that best fit into the following sentences and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. In an attempt to start a healthier lifestyle I've become a
2. Join us for a series of inspiring and informative ... !

3. It is a familiar and unnerving sensation: the false belief that you can hear your mobile phone ringing or vibrating. Now the phenomenon is so widespread it has an official name:
4. They buy a dress, wear it once and then take it back to the shop demanding a refund. They buy a CD to copy it and return it to get their money back. They are the ... – a scam that has cost stores £ 63 million this year.
5. He planted a ... in her system, he even has access to her webcam now!
6. A simple example of ... is Yahoo email, Gmail, or Hotmail etc. You don't need software or a server to use them. All a consumer would need is just an internet connection and you can start sending emails.
7. Be unforgettable in exclusive ... including evening, wedding and casual dresses. We ship internationally!
8. He's such a His only activity is pressing the remote control.
9. That's not Britney Spears, it's
10. I'd ... the photo to be from the 1920s.
11. You can't just keep ... people's style. Be yourself.
12. Even a day-long holiday reduces stress. Research shows that taking a ... improves performance at work, bonds family relationships and strengthens our vital social network.

4. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying special attention to the translation of new words.

1. I try to avoid having to *unfriend* people by being strategic about who I *friend* in the first place.
2. Will *Chindia* rule the world in 2050, or America after all?
3. The *digital divide* is a gap between those who have access to digital technology and those who do not. These technologies include, but are not limited to, smart phones, computers, and the Internet.
4. If you've been unlucky in love, then look no further than *microblogging* service Twitter, where there's always the potential to be someone's *tweetheart*.
5. As founder and editorial director of Wallpaper magazine, the style and design bible for the *fashionista*, he is a man on first-name terms with good taste.
6. *Greenwashing* is what corporations do when they try to make themselves look more environmentally friendly than they really are.
7. Jimmy is never sincere, he just tells you what you want to hear. He's so *photoshopped*.
8. I very much prefer restaurants where there is no *microwavery*.
9. Western *consumerism* is spreading across the planet as people search for meaning and fulfilment in ever 'better' mobile phones and designer clothes.
10. *LED* is definitely a breakthrough in lighting devices since its properties make it inexchangeable with old fashioned burn-bulbs.

11. *Computerizing* business operations is an effective way to streamline business processes, accurately manage large amounts of information and data, and accomplish more work in less time.
12. *Agritourism* is a form of niche tourism that is considered a growth industry in many parts of the world.
13. An estimated 22 % of the American population can be classified as the *sandwich generation* meaning they are parenting their own children and taking care of their parents at the same time.
14. Generally speaking, the ability to converse with multiple people in the same conversation differentiates *chat rooms* from *instant messaging programs*, which are more typically designed for one-to-one communication.

5. Translate the following text at sight commenting on the translation of new words.

Political Correctness

Political correctness is a type of movement or practice that aims to alter language, policies, and behavior in such ways to prevent the offense, discrimination, and degradation of certain groups of people. These groups include genders, ages, and races, those with mental and physical health problems, as well as those of varying religious beliefs and sexual orientation. Sometimes, people view politically correct policies as necessary safeguards, such as when they prevent the use of hate speech. Other times, people feel politically correct methods are overbearing and counterproductive.

Ideally, political correctness protects certain groups or demographics of individuals from becoming insulted, offended, or degraded. Usually, alterations in language, behavior, and policies that were once acceptable work to provide this protection. Such groups include those with health issues such as mental illness or physical disabilities. Too, political correctness is meant to protect a person from such offense or degradation based on his age, gender, and race. Using politically correct language or policies to prevent offending or insulting people based on their sexual orientation, religion, and even occupation is common, as well.

As such, words and phrases that are considered politically correct fall into certain categories, though many are replacement words and phrases for outdated and seemingly offensive terms. For example, some political correctness focuses on health and medical terms, replacing words and phrases like “retarded” with “mentally challenged”, “handicapped”, or “disabled”. Many individuals and even manufacturers now refer to “Christmas trees” and “Christmas cards” as “holiday trees” and “holiday cards”, so as not to offend or isolate people who have religious beliefs that don’t include Jesus Christ or Christmas.

Other kinds of political correctness are used in implementing workforce language and policies that focus on preventing discrimination or offense based on birth factors like gender, age, and race. For example, a “stewardess” is now a “flight attendant” and a “fireman” is now a “firefighter”. Races are labeled differently, with “blacks” and “whites” now being “African Americans” and “Caucasians”. A good portion of the political correctness ideology is meant to protect people from certain language that is not only offensive, but also can breed hate and violence toward a certain group of people.

languagehumanities.org/what-is-political-correctness.htm

Politically Correct (PC) Terms

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| blind – visually challenged | dishonest – ethically disoriented |
| the elderly – senior citizens | fat – differently weighted |
| steward/stewardess – flight attendant | ugly – aesthetically challenged |
| waiter/waitress – food server | stupid – differently-brained |
| policeman – law enforcement officer | clumsy – uniquely coordinated |
| postman – letter carrier | bald – comb-free |
| garbage man – sanitation engineer | rudeness – tact avoidance |
| cowboy – bovine control officer | homeless – residentially flexible |
| housewife – domestic engineer | incompetent – uniquely proficient |
| prisoner – client of the correctional system | alcoholic – anti-sobriety activist |
| plagiarism – previously owned prose | worst – least best |

Politically Correct Phrases For Students

1. These days, a student isn't lazy. He's “energetically declined”.
2. You're not shy. You're “conversationally selective”.
3. You're not sleeping in class, you're “rationing consciousness”.
4. Your bedroom isn't cluttered, it's just “passage restrictive”.
5. Your locker isn't overflowing with junk, it's just “closure prohibitive”.
6. The food at the school cafeteria isn't awful. It's “digestively challenged”.
7. Your homework isn't missing, it's just having an “out-of-notebook experience”.
8. You're not late, you just have a “rescheduled arrival time”.

bored.com/pcphrases/

6. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of new words.

What Is Phishing?

Phishing is a type of cybercrime in which victims are contacted by email, telephone, or text message by an attacker posing as a trustworthy entity in order to obtain sensitive information or data, such as login credentials, credit card details,

or other personally identifiable information. Phishing attackers will typically ask for: date of birth, social security number, phone number, credit card details, home address, password information.

An attacker's goal in phishing is to lead the victim to click a link or download an attachment, which can lead to the installation of malware, the freezing of the system as part of a ransomware attack, or directing users to a malicious website that is disguised as a legitimate site, in which the victim enters in personal information. The results can include large unauthorized purchases, identity theft, and the stealing of funds. Common requested actions in a phishing scam include: clicking an attachment, enabling macros in a Microsoft Word document, updating a password, downloading a file, responding to a social media connection request, using a new Wi-Fi hotspot.

The term phishing serves as an analogy of the sport of angling. Phishing attackers use "lures," setting out "hooks" to "fish" for credentials and financial data from the "sea" of internet victims.

In order to prevent a phishing attack, it's important to be able to recognize one. Phishing attacks typically have similar features that can be spotted in order to prevent personal information from being stolen, including:

- ***Too good to be true:*** Avoid announcements or attention-grabbing statements that offer something unbelievable. These phishing scams announce the victim as the winner of a lavish prize even though they didn't enter any contests. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is.
- ***Sense of urgency:*** Beware messages that tell you to act fast or that you only have a few minutes to respond before dire consequences occur, such as an account being suspended or shut down. Most reliable organizations give you plenty of time to respond and never ask for updated personal details over the internet.
- ***Hyperlinks:*** A link included in a phishing email is typically made to appear very similar to a reputable company's link. Hovering over a link in an email will show the URL that you will be directed to once clicked on. Instead of clicking on the link, hover over it and inspect it for misspellings. For example, "www.anazon.com" looks similar to www.amazon.com, but clicking on the former may lead to malware being installed on your computer.
- ***Attachments:*** Don't open any attachments you don't recognize. Attachments sent by phishing attackers often include ransomware or other viruses. The only file that is always safe to click on is a .txt file.
- ***Unusual sender:*** If the email is sent from someone outside of your organization, it's not related to your job responsibilities, or the domain seems suspicious, avoid clicking links or opening attachments.

webopedia.com/definitions/phishing-meaning/

7. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of new words.

**Eccentric Japanese Billionaire Now Betting
That 'Emotional' Robots Can Heal Your Heart**

Nearly two years before Japanese fashion titan Yusaku Maezawa embarked on his recent tourist visit to the International Space Station, he made global headlines for launching a worldwide search for a “life partner” to go to the moon with him. In his online appeal for love, Maezawa, who was 44 at the time, said he hoped finding a companion would ease the “feelings of loneliness and emptiness” surging within him. A few months later, however, he abruptly called off this quest for a romantic partner due to unspecified personal reasons.

Now, it appears Maezawa is betting robots may be able to fill the hole in one’s heart. The eccentric billionaire, who made his fortune through the Japanese e-commerce fashion site Zozotown, announced last month that his investment fund is buying Japanese robotics startup Groove X, which makes a product called Lovot, a combination of the words “love” and “robot”. Terms of the deal were not disclosed.

The pet-sized companion robots aim to stir an “instinct to love” in its human customers, according to the company’s website, with potential use cases in nursing homes and with children. As the pandemic raged, the so-called “emotional” robots also found new purpose in providing companionship to those who have been forced to stay apart from others, according to the company.

The wide-eyed devices roll around on wheels and have more than 50 sensors to respond to stimuli from humans (whom it distinguishes via a thermal camera) through machine learning technology. The robot is currently only available for sale in Japan. The price starts at \$ 2,825 for a single device, plus a monthly service fee of approximately \$ 80.

Groove X was founded in 2015 by CEO Kaname Hayashi, a SoftBank veteran who developed the humanoid robot Pepper. The firm received funding from the Japanese government and unveiled its first Lovot device to the local market in 2019. These robots don’t seek to provide any convenience or practical purpose. In fact, the company has previously described it as “not a useful robot”. The robot was “born for just one reason – to be loved by you,” the company said.

“I never imagined that a robot would heal me,” Maezawa said in a statement announcing his fund’s acquisition of Groove X. While the robot “can’t clean or do work,” Maezawa said he sees “big potential in a presence that can make people feel happy, particularly at this time,” alluding to the global Covid-19 pandemic.

edition.cnn.com/2022/04/08/tech/yusaku-maezawa-japanese-robots-love/index.html

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of new words.

Missile

Missile, a rocket-propelled weapon designed to deliver an explosive warhead with great accuracy at high speed. Missiles vary from small tactical weapons that are effective out to only a few hundred feet to much larger strategic weapons that have ranges of several thousand miles. Almost all missiles contain some form of guidance and control mechanism and are therefore often referred to as guided missiles. An unguided military missile, as well as any launch vehicle used to sound the upper atmosphere or place a satellite in space, is usually referred to as a rocket. A propeller-driven underwater missile is called a torpedo, and a guided missile powered along a low, level flight path by an air-breathing jet engine is called a cruise missile.

Although missiles can be propelled by either liquid-fueled or solid-fueled rocket engines, solid fuel is preferred for military uses because it is less likely to explode and can be kept ready-loaded for quick launch. Such engines commonly propel tactical guided missiles – i.e., missiles intended for use within the immediate battle area – toward their targets at twice the speed of sound. Strategic missiles (weapons designed to strike targets far beyond the battle area) are either of the cruise or ballistic type. Cruise missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while ballistic missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial (boost) phase of flight, after which they follow an arcing trajectory to the target. As gravity pulls the ballistic warhead back to Earth, speeds of several times the speed of sound are reached.

The guidance system is the most important and sophisticated part of the missile. In tactical missiles, electronic sensors locate the target by detecting energy emitted or reflected from it. For example, heat-seeking missiles carry infrared sensors that allow them to “home” onto the hot exhaust of jet engines. Antiradiation missiles home onto radar emissions, while one type of optically homing missile may “lock” onto an image of the target that is captured by a television camera. Upon receiving information through its sensor, the guidance system relays instructions for course correction to the control mechanism through some type of autopilot contained within the missile or through commands transmitted from the launch platform.

britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/385396/missile

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying attention to the translation of new words.

Why Is PR Important to Businesses?

In one way or another, every single organisation in the world relies on its reputation for success. PR is all about building and managing those reputations, and as such, it’s always important to businesses. If that doesn’t convince you, we’ve listed six more ways PR can help businesses to grow, improve, and succeed.

Positive Media Attention

Consistent, positive media attention has the power to transform companies. By keeping the press informed about your brand, services, and products, and generating outstanding exposure opportunities, PR people can help raise your company's authority, build relationships with key audiences, and ultimately take your business to the next level.

New Leads

Effective PR can support your business by generating new leads. For example, when your company or its products are featured in target media, it becomes visible to hundreds and thousands of potential customers and prospects. Once upon a time, advertising was used for the same purpose, but people – and millennials in particular – have since developed a deep distrust of traditional advertising methods. Now, genuine messages resonate more powerfully with people, something which PR people are trained to communicate.

Trust and Credibility

Having your brand's name, products or messages communicated to target audiences through well-known and respected media titles can do wonders for boosting an organisation's credibility. These titles are always having to filter through the riffraff and non-stories so when your messages are chosen to be communicated, everyone will know that you're the cream of the crop. As your target audience begin to hear more and more good things about your brand, the more likely they are to become customers or clients.

Authority

Publishing high-quality articles on authority sites will improve your reputation as a credible source of information. The benefit of this is a virtuous circle – not only will potential customers and partners trust your brand more, it also sets you apart from your competitors. A good PR will also help you to win industry awards and become recognised as a leader in your field.

Website Traffic and SEO

As your brand is mentioned online more frequently and across a wide variety of websites, the more likely people are to find and visit your site. This also means that as high authority sites link back to your website, your SEO ranking will improve. This has another knock-on effect; as your SEO ranking improves, the number of leads and ultimately sales are likely to increase too.

Crisis Management

A good PR plan isn't just about generating positive news coverage about your company, as even the best businesses will have to face a PR crisis or two throughout its lifetime. Having a watertight plan in place before disaster strikes can help save valuable time and limit any potential damage in the event of a crisis. A solid PR strategy will help you formulate and communicate the best response and position a business for the best possible outcome in any given situation.

Unit VIII

ATTRIBUTIVE GROUPS

1. Translate the following attributive groups from English into Russian at sight and comment on the techniques used.

Horse race, race horse, sugar cane, cane sugar, usage tips, reception hall, observation platform, war correspondent, tax evasion, air conditioner, Iron Curtain, satellite dish, labour market, life expectancy, safety violations, boundary disputes, disarmament conference, power station, Energy Department spokesman, virus scan program, business communication workshop, good neighbour policy, structural reorganization goals, data property theft, exchange rate policy, sudden policy change, combined operation headquarters, duty free store, credit card number, the World Trade Organization, blood vessels walls, household waste recycling, gas station attendant, consumer goods production growth, computer laptop battery care, present national Democrat vote, Parliament civil rights representative, UN Security Council resolutions, space satellite communications system, Federal Witness Protection Program, non-for-profit institution, dog-eat-dog rules, behind-the-scenes decision, no-more-war-actions call, “Change-the-attitude-to-minorities” conference.

2. Translate the following attributive groups from English into Russian in writing and comment on the techniques used.

Economics journal, student handbook, shadow cabinet, election campaign, maternity leave, price scar, emergency meeting, age discrimination, money laundering, wage rise, fire extinguisher, budget increase, ceasefire agreement, intelligence quotient, strike warning, consumer goods, two-shift operation, airline check-in desk, price fixing agreement, poor business practice, climate change coalition, free trade zone, national security matters, stock exchange crash, sudden weight gain, hard cover book, single member constituency, a six-point control plan, raw material production countries, UN-sponsored peace talks, the company’s annual sales forecast, the last stock market panic, Formula One world champion, toxic waste export ban, heavy government expenditure cut, army bomb disposal experts, out-of-town visitors, out-of-the-way places, an-hour-early visitor, the better-than-anticipated results, take-it-or-leave-it draft resolution, “I-don’t-trust-him” facial expression.

3. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups in italics.

1. The Chinese believed pearls poured from the mouth of their *rain god*. In *Babylonian times*, pearls were thought to be endowed with the powers of the fountain of youth. The Romans used pearls in *love potions*.

2. Elizabeth I of England reportedly had *an insatiable appetite* for pearls. Pearls were so popular during *the Elizabethan era* that the queen herself was forced to buy *fake pearls* at the *then-unheard-of price* of a penny apiece.
3. In 1917, Pierre Cartier acquired his *Fifth Avenue mansion* for two strands of pearls then worth a million dollars.
4. The *Boston Tea Party* (1773) demonstrated against the *new English tea orders*. A group of men disguised themselves as Mohawks, boarded *East India Company ships* and threw 342 chests of tea into *Boston Harbor*.
5. In 1904 *tea bags* were pioneered by *New York tea and coffee shop merchant* Thomas Sullivan who sent samples of his *various tea blends* to customers in *small hand-sewn muslin bags*.
6. Statistics show that people with *high, medium and low income groups* spend about the same amount on *Christmas gifts*.
7. Sports command the *biggest television audiences*, led by the *summer Olympics, World Cup Football* and *Formula One racing*.
8. In the 17th century, *wool fabrics* accounted for about two-thirds of *England's foreign trade*. Today, the *leading wool producers* are Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and China.
9. *The Leaning Tower of Pisa*, begun in 1173 as the *marble bell tower* of the city's *cathedral complex*, was designed to be "vertical" and started to incline during its construction.
10. *The NASDAQ stock exchange* was totally disabled in one day in December 1987 when a squirrel burrowed through *a telephone line*.

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.

1. The city bus operates within the city limits and is characterized by low maximum speed, low-ride platform, two entrances on the curb side, low-back seats, and no luggage space.
2. The intercity bus has a high-ride platform to provide maximum luggage space under the passengers, high-back seats, overhead luggage racks, and individual reading lights.
3. Machine translation software translates a text in one natural language into another natural language, taking into account the grammatical structure of each language and using rules to transfer the grammatical structure of the source language into the target language.
4. Forbidden City, an imperial palace complex at the heart of Beijing, China, was so named because access to the area was barred to most of the subjects of the realm. Government functionaries and even the imperial family were permitted only limited access; the emperor alone could enter any section at will. The 72-hectare site was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1987.

5. At the stock exchange, share prices rise and fall depending on market forces. Share prices tend to rise or remain stable when companies and the economy in general show signs of stability and growth. An economic recession, depression, or financial crisis could eventually lead to a stock market crash.
6. Gabrielle Coco Chanel – a French dress designer who ruled over Parisian haute couture for almost six decades. Her elegantly casual designs inspired women of fashion to abandon complicated, uncomfortable clothes and to adopt her now-classic innovations – bell-bottom trousers, turtleneck sweaters, and the “little black dress.”
7. A detective story is a type of popular literature dealing with the step-by-step investigation and solution of a crime, usually murder. The traditional elements of the detective story are the seemingly perfect crime; the wrongly accused suspect; the bungling of dim-witted police; the greater powers of observation and superior mind of the detective.
8. Helicopter is a vertical-flight aircraft with one or more power-driven horizontal propellers. There are many helicopter types available on the market, ranging from small two-person private helicopters through large passenger-carrying types to work vehicles capable of carrying huge loads to remote places.
9. The actors will appear in the soon-to-be-released film.
10. He was being the boss again, using it’s-my-money-do-as-you-are-told voice.
11. He is an evil-beneath-the-surface person who seems to be trustworthy.
12. The ad caught my eye and I understood it was a once-in-a-lifetime offer.
13. “All right”, he said. “Be ready when I come at seven. None of this ‘wait-two-minutes-till-I-primp-an-hour-or-two’ kind of business, now.”

5. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.

Greek Birdman

You probably remember the story of Daedalus, who made feather wings for himself and his son, Icarus, to escape Minos, King of Crete. A young Greek, Kanellos Kanellopoulos, repeated this journey in a flying machine called “Daedalus”. His flight path was from Crete to Santorini, a distance of 119 kilometres. Kanellos, a champion cyclist didn’t use wax and feathers, but pedals power to drive his machine. He was in the pilot seat for 3 hours and five minutes. His carbon fibre machine weighed 31 kilos and its wings measured 34 metres. Icarus, in the old story, flew too close to the sun. The wax that held his wings melted, so he crashed into the sea. Kanellos, however, kept 3 to 4 metres above the water and had a good south wind. He broke the record for human-powered flight previously set up by Bryan Allen, who ‘cycled’ 35.8 km across the English Channel.

L. G. Alexander, *Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students*

6. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.

'Incredibly Rare' William Caxton Print Discovered

Pages printed more than 500 years ago by William Caxton, who brought printing to England, have been discovered by the University of Reading. There are no other known surviving examples of these two pages anywhere in the world, from a book believed to have been printed in London in the 1470s. The pages had been “under their noses” unrecognised in the library’s archives. Erika Delbecque, special collections librarian at the university, described the find as “incredibly rare”.

The two pages, with religious texts in medieval Latin, were produced by Caxton at his pioneering printing works in Westminster – and are now going on public display for the first time since they were sold from his print shop in the 15th century. They are believed to be from the earliest years of Caxton’s printing press, either 1476 or 1477, and are being hailed as a remarkable discovery. The only other pages from this book known to be in existence are eight leaves held by the British Library.

An early printing specialist, Andrew Hunter, of Blackwells Books, said that in the world of rare books, a find like this has a “special, almost magic, resonance”. But the leaf of paper, printed on both sides, has not always been treated with such reverence. “The leaf had previously been pasted into another book for the undignified purpose of reinforcing its spine,” says librarian Ms Delbeque, who first recognised the pages’ significance. “We understand it was rescued by a librarian at the University of Cambridge in 1820, who had no idea that it was an original Caxton leaf.”

The pages have been owned by the University of Reading since 1997, bought as part of a bigger collection of manuscripts and books with the help of a lottery grant. But they had not been recognised as Caxton’s work until Ms Delbeque was cataloguing a collection of loose pages which had been detached from their original books. “I suspected it was special as soon as I saw it. The trademark black letter typeface, layout and red paragraph marks indicate it is very early Western European printing,” she said. “It is astonishing that it has been under our noses for so long.” They are of great significance to scholars and book experts and are expected to have a financial value in excess of £ 100,000.

Caxton expert and former deputy keeper at the British Library, Dr Lotte Hellinga, said that it was a very rare event for a piece of printing by Caxton to be found. “Its condition is good, considering that it spent some 300 years bound in the spine of a book and another 200 resting forgotten in an album of fragments rescued from other bindings,” said Dr Hellinga.

The pages are from a book called the Sarum Ordinal, which was a handbook for priests with details of feast days of English saints. The text had been written in the 11th century and copied in the form of hand-written manuscripts. But the arrival of printing meant that the book could be reproduced much more readily and cheaply – and it is believed that there might have been hundreds of copies produced by Caxton’s press. This copy also shows how books were in a transition from manuscripts to printing – as the red marks on the page, showing paragraph breaks, were added by hand after printing.

But the Sarum Ordinal also has another claim to fame. It was the subject of the first ever recorded book advert. Caxton was an entrepreneur as well as innovator and printed his own adverts urging people to call into his printing shop to buy their own copy.

bbc.com/news/education-39846929

7. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.

Swatch

Quality, precision, uniqueness, reliability, tradition, design, innovation ... these are just a few of the words that sum up the Swiss watchmaking industry. The unparalleled reputation of Swiss watches is the result of over 500 years’ hard toil and meticulous attention to detail. But things have not always been easy for the industry. It has had to face down political unrest, stiff competition from abroad not to mention problems linked to its fragmented and labour-intensive production methods. But, like time itself, Swiss watchmakers never stand still.

Switzerland remains a world leader thanks to its design and technical innovations. Swiss watchmakers produce timepieces to suit every taste and every budget: from the cheap and cheerful mass-produced plastic quartz watch right up to the gold and diamond-encrusted chronographs. When you buy a Swiss watch, no matter what price it is, no matter which company made it, you know you are buying an item of outstanding quality and reliability. Swiss watches are in high demand across the world. In fact, 95 % of “Swiss-made” watches are sold abroad, making the watch industry Switzerland’s third major exporter.

The Swatch group occupies a very special place in the history of Swiss watchmaking. Not only does it enjoy the largest market share, but also it saved the industry – virtually single-handedly – from collapse in the 1970s.

Its longstanding status as the undisputed world leader had lulled the Swiss watchmaking industry into a full sense of security, with over-confident manufacturers failing not only to foresee the impact of new quartz technology but also to stop cheap, accurate watches from the Far East flooding the market. It did not capitalise on the new technology, leaving it instead to others, in particular Japan and the US, to improve on the discovery. This would prove

to be a near-fatal mistake: sales plummeted and many companies found themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. It would take the business consultant, Nicolas Hayek, to breathe new life into the dying industry thanks to his clever marketing of watches as a must-have fashion accessory that are a reflection of the wearer's personality.

The famous plastic Swatch watch was launched on the Swiss market in 1983, with 12 models priced at between 39 and 50 Swiss francs. It contained 51 components, where traditional watches averaged about 90, and could be welded together by robots on a single assembly line – the first time this had been done in Switzerland.

The Swatch was an instant success, first in Switzerland, then worldwide. It turned the Swiss watchmaking industry around, allowing it once again to become the undisputed world leader. To the general public, the Swatch name is synonymous with fun fashion watches, cheap enough to enable customers to buy a new one according to season or to mood. The Swatch group is responsible for about a quarter of the world's watch sales in terms of value. But Swatch also owns many of the old Swiss brand names (such as Omega, Blancpain and Tissot, to name but a few), and its products range from simple wristwatches to complex, jewel-encrusted timepieces.

swissworld.org/en/switzerland/swiss_specials/swiss_watches

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.

High-Speed Rail

High-speed rail is public transport by rail at speeds in excess of 200 km/h. Typically, high-speed trains travel at top service speeds of between 250 km/h and 300 km/h. The world speed record for a conventional wheeled train was set in 1990 by a French TGV that reached a speed of 515.3 km/h.

The speeds at which a train must travel to qualify as “high-speed” vary from country to country, ranging from 160 km/h to over 300 km/h. The countries that have developed high-speed rail technology include: Japan, France, China, Italy, Germany, Korea, the USA, and Spain.

Japan might be considered the spiritual home of modern high-speed railways. Pioneering modern high speed rail, it also has the most heavily travelled, and the largest network currently in operation. In 1964, the world's first line, Tokaido Shinkansen opened to the public. The “Series 0” Shinkansen, built by Kawasaki Heavy Industries, achieved speeds of 200 km/h on the Tokyo-Nagoya-Kyoto-Osaka route. The hosting of the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano provided Japan with a valuable opportunity to showcase its technological skills with the opening of a new rail line extension – the Hokuriku Shinkansen (Tokyo to Nagano) line.

Incremental improvements to the high-speed rail technology are being undertaken, and the network continues to be expanded. Tilting trains have been introduced to take curves faster; meanwhile, aerodynamic redesigns, stronger engines and lighter materials, air brakes, typhoon and earthquake precautions, and track upgrades are among the developments. As a result of improvements, the travel time from Tokyo to Osaka has decreased from 4 hours in 1964 to 2 hours 30 minutes, and is forecast to be less than 2 hours in the near future.

A Japanese consortium led by the Central Japan Railway Company have been researching new high-speed rail systems based on magnetic levitation since the 1970s. Magnetic levitation transport, or maglev, is a form of transportation that suspends, guides and propels vehicles via electromagnetic force. Due to the lack of physical contact between the track and the vehicle, the only friction exerted is that between the vehicles and the air. Consequently maglevs can potentially travel at very high speeds with reasonable energy consumption and noise levels. Test trains JR-Maglev MLX01 on the Yamanashi Test Line have reached speeds of 581 km/h, making them the fastest trains in the world.

This method has speed and ride comfort advantages compared to wheeled mass transit systems – potentially, maglevs could reach velocities comparable to turboprop and jet aircraft (500 to 580 km/h), and the lack of track-wheel friction allows for exceptional comfort – but although the idea is decades old, scientific and economic limitations have hindered the proliferation of the technology.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-speed_train

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_levitation_train

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.

Inventors and Inventions

John Thurman invented the gasoline powered **vacuum cleaner** (which he called the “pneumatic carpet renovator”) in 1899. His vacuum was patented in 1899. It may have been the first motorized vacuum cleaner. Thurman had a run a horse drawn, door-to-door carpet vacuuming service in St. Louis, Missouri, USA, charging \$ 4 per visit (which was a large amount of money at the time).

Primitive **assembly line** production was first used in 1901 by Ransome Olds, an early car-maker (he manufactured the Oldsmobile, the first commercially successful American car). Henry Ford used the first conveyor belt-based assembly-line in his car factory in 1913–14. This type of production greatly reduced the amount of time taken to put each car together (93 minutes for a Model T) from its parts, reducing production costs. Assembly lines are now used in many manufacturing processes.

The **cat's eye road reflector** is a simple device that has saved countless lives. These inexpensive glass and rubber reflectors are set on the roadway at regular intervals, and help motorists see where the road is at night. Each of the cat's eyes reflects oncoming light, acting like lights set into the road. This device was invented in 1933 by Percy Shaw. He invented it after he had been driving on a dark, winding road on a foggy night; he was saved from going off the side of the hill by a cat, whose eyes reflected his car's lights. Shaw's invention mimicked the reflectivity of a cat's eyes.

The **microwave oven** was invented as an accidental by-product of war-time radar research using magnetrons (vacuum tubes that produce microwave radiation). In 1946, the engineer Dr. Percy Spencer was working on magnetrons. One day at work, he had a candy bar in his pocket, and found that it had melted. He realized that the microwaves he was working with had caused it to melt. After experimenting, he realized that microwaves would cook foods quickly – even faster than conventional ovens that cook with heat.

The mechanical **cash register** was patented in 1879 by James Ritty. He nicknamed his cash register the “Incorruptible Cashier”, and started the National Manufacturing Company to sell them. When a transaction was completed, a bell rang on the cash register and the amount was noted on a large dial on the front of the machine. During each sale, a paper tape was punched with holes so that the merchant could keep track of sales (at the end of the day, the merchant could add up the holes).

The first **dishwasher** was patented in 1850 by Joel Houghton; his machine was a hand-turned wheel that splashed water on dishes – unfortunately, it wasn't very effective at washing dishes. The first working automatic dishwasher was invented by Mrs. Josephine Cochran in 1889. Her dishwasher was a wooden tub with a wire basket in it – the dishes went in the basket, and rollers rotated the dishes. As a handle on the tub was turned, hot, soapy water was sprayed into the tub, cleaning the dishes. At first, Cochran's machine was only bought by some restaurants and hotels. The dishwasher didn't become widespread as a labor-saving machine until the 1960s.

enchantedslearning.com/inventors/

Unit IX

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

1. Match the following phraseological units with their Russian correspondences and comment on the translation techniques used.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Every dog has his day. | a. Игра не стоит свеч. |
| 2. Out of the frying-pan into the fire. | b. Быть похожими, как две капли воды. |
| 3. To sink through the floor. | c. В семье не без урода. |
| 4. Too many cooks spoil the broth. | d. Гадать на кофейной гуще. |
| 5. When pigs fly. | e. Выжатый лимон. |
| 6. A storm in a tea-cup. | f. Держаться в тени. |
| 7. Make hay while the sun shines. | g. Будет и на нашей улице праздник. |
| 8. To read the tea-leaves. | h. Как с гуся вода. |
| 9. The game is not worth the candle. | i. Готов сквозь землю провалиться. |
| 10. To keep a low profile. | j. Когда рак на горе свистнет. |
| 11. To be as like as two peas. | k. Ехать в Тулу со своим самоваром. |
| 12. Every family has a black sheep. | l. Из огня да в полымя. |
| 13. Like water off a duck's back. | m. Буря в стакане воды. |
| 14. To carry coals to Newcastle. | n. Куй железо, пока горячо. |
| 15. A sucked orange. | o. У семи нянек дитя без глаза. |

2. Match the following phraseological units with their English correspondences and comment on the translation techniques used.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. | a. East or West, home is best. |
| 2. Встать не с той ноги. | b. To wash one's dirty linen in public. |
| 3. Горбатого могила исправит. | c. Still waters run deep. |
| 4. Каждый кулик свое болото хвалит. | d. Not worth a straw, not worth a fig. |
| 5. Век живи, век учись. | e. To throw sands in the wheels. |
| 6. Делать из мухи слона. | f. A friend in need is a friend indeed. |
| 7. Выеденного яйца не стоит. | g. In for a penny, in for a pound. |
| 8. Выносить сор из избы. | h. A leopard can't change his spots. |
| 9. Как с неба свалиться. | i. To make a mountain out of a molehill. |
| 10. Друг познается в беде. | j. Live and learn. |
| 11. В тихом омуте черти водятся. | k. It is no use crying over spilt milk. |
| 12. Лиха беда начало. | l. All your geese are swans. |
| 13. Вставляя палки в колеса. | m. To appear out of the blue. |
| 14. Слезами горю не поможешь. | n. All things are difficult before they are easy. |
| 15. Взявшись за гуж, не говори, что не дюж. | o. To get out of bed on the wrong side. |

3. Translate the following phraseological units from English into Russian, name and explain the translation techniques used.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A little bird told me. | 11. To assume an air of injured innocence. |
| 2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. | 12. To be afraid of one's own shadow. |
| 3. To gild the pill. | 13. To fish in troubled waters. |
| 4. Caesar's wife is above suspicion. | 14. To make the best of a bad bargain. |
| 5. Peeping Tom. | 15. Least said soonest mended. |
| 6. To throw sands in the wheels. | 16. To bite the hand that feeds you. |
| 7. To kill two birds with one stone. | 17. To dance to somebody's pipe. |
| 8. A drowning man will catch at a straw. | 18. A clever tongue will take you anywhere. |
| 9. To add fuel to the fire. | |
| 10. A stitch in time saves nine. | |

4. Complete and translate the following proverbs, name and explain the translation techniques used.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. A bird in the hand ... | m. Лучше поздно, ... |
| b. An Englishman's home ... | n. Любишь кататься – ... |
| c. Rome was not ... | o. На бога надейся, ... |
| d. Don't set the fox ... | p. Не все то золото, ... |
| e. Every cloud ... | q. Не покупай ... |
| f. The proof of the pudding ... | r. Обжегшись на молоке, ... |
| g. You cannot eat the cake ... | s. Рыбак рыбака ... |
| h. The last straw ... | t. С глаз долой – ... |
| i. If you want a thing well done, | u. Слово – серебро, ... |
| j. It is no use crying ... | v. Снявши голову, ... |
| k. Too many cooks ... | w. Убить двух зайцев ... |
| l. As a man sows, ... | x. Цыплят ... |

5. Translate the definitions at sight and match them with suitable phraseological units from the box.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Irish terrier | f) Turkish delight |
| b) Dutch courage | g) English breakfast |
| c) Turkish bath | h) Chinese whispers |
| d) Indian summer | i) the Arabian Nights |
| e) Welsh rabbit | j) English garden |

1. A collection of Arabic stories from the 10th century, including Alladin, Ali Baba and Sinbad. The narrator is Scheherezade, who prevents her husband from killing her by amusing him with a different story every night for a thousand and one night.
2. A game in which someone thinks of a sentence which they whisper to someone else. That person then whispers the sentence to a third person, and so on. The last person then tells the sentence, which is usually completely different from the original sentence, and this makes people laugh.
3. A health treatment for the body that originated in the Middle East and combines exposure to warm air, then steam or hot-air immersion, massage, and finally a cold-water bath or shower. It has been used for weight reduction, cleansing, and relaxation purposes.
4. The false courage induced by drinking alcohol. One of the inferences may be that when the English soldiers went to the Netherlands and discovered gin, a local invention, they made use of it to bolster themselves.
5. A large cooked breakfast consisting of bacon, eggs, sausages, tomatoes, toast etc with tea or coffee. It can also include cereal or fruit juice. In fact, only about 10 % of the people in Britain actually have this sort of breakfast.
6. A period of dry, unseasonably warm weather in late October or November. It may occur several times in some years and not at all in others; it often persists for a week or longer. The lack of clouds causes the daytime hours to be warmer each succeeding day.
7. One of the oldest breeds of terriers. It has earned the reputation of being adaptable, loyal, spirited, and recklessly courageous. It stands 41.5 to 46 cm, weighs 10 to 12 kg, and is distinguished by its wiry golden-red to reddish brown coat.
8. A type of garden, in which man's work was regarded as most successful when it was indistinguishable from nature's. A natural, irregular formality was achieved in landscapes consisting of expanses of grass, clumps of trees, and irregularly shaped bodies of water.
9. A confection made from starch and sugar. It is often flavored with rosewater and lemon, the former giving it a characteristic pale pink color. It has a soft, jelly-like and sometimes sticky consistency, and is often packaged and eaten in small cubes that are dusted with icing sugar. Some types contain small nut pieces.
10. A dish eaten as a small meal or as part of a meal, consisting of bread with cheese on it cooked under heat until the cheese melts. The origin of its name is not clear, and it is often simply called 'cheese on toast'.

6. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying special attention to the translation of the phraseological units in italics.

1. What if the car you buy turns out to be *a pig in a poke*?
2. She was only five minutes late! You're *making a mountain out of a molehill*.
3. The tourists won't be here forever, so we'd better *make hay while the sun shines*.
4. Exporting wine to France would be like *taking coals to Newcastle*.
5. Getting an Oscar would be wonderful, but I think it's too early *to count my chickens*.
6. Don't worry. It's *a storm in a tea-cup*. Everyone will have forgotten about it by tomorrow.
7. *A little bird told me* that you've got engaged.
8. Making me work late on a Friday was *the last straw*!
9. There was nothing she could do about it, other than *keep a low profile*.
10. Do you remember Jane? She phoned me yesterday, completely *out of the blue*.
11. 'I'll have no money at all left after this holiday.' 'But you're having a great time, aren't you? *You can't have your cake and eat it!*'
12. Don't imagine that because they are rich, they are happy. *All that glitters is not gold*.
13. If we have to go to Manchester for the meeting, then let's visit Auntie Joan on the way there. *We can kill two birds with one stone*.
14. I left my bike unlocked for five minutes and it was stolen. *You live and learn* I suppose.
15. I don't take taxis usually but it seemed to be what everyone did in the city; so I said to myself '*when in Rome*'.
16. I had never met his brother before but I recognized him immediately because they are *as like as two peas*.
17. After trying to get permission to build the office for a whole year, we gave up, because *the game was just not worth the candle*.
18. The new carpet made everything else look so old that it was a case of *in for a penny, in for a pound*, and we put up new wallpaper and curtains as well.

7. Fill in the missing phrases in the sentences below. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) at a snail's pace | g) water off a duck's back |
| b) the proof of the pudding | h) between the devil and the deep blue sea |
| c) our dirty linen washed in public | i) to my heart's content |
| d) Rome was not built in a day | j) got out of bed on the wrong side |
| e) pigs might fly | k) out of the frying-pan into the fire |
| f) the black sheep of the family | l) a stone's throw |

1. On holiday I'll be able to read
2. 'You might get into the football team if you practice hard.' 'Yes, and ... !'
3. His book got bad reviews, but it was all ... – he doesn't care what they say.
4. I know you didn't think it was a very good product, but just look at the fantastic sales figures. That's
5. It was a case of ... : she divorced her husband who was an alcoholic and then married another man with the same problem.
6. Traffic was moving
7. In this situation, Heather finds herself caught
8. Nobody must mention these problems at the meeting. I don't want
9. Why is Pete so irritable this morning? He must have ... again!
10. The hotel is only ... from the beach.
11. She asked me why the film wasn't yet finished so I reminded her that
12. He keeps making a nuisance of himself. What do you expect from ... ?

8. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of idiomatic expressions in italics.

Your Stars

Aquarius

You are practical and realistic about what is important in life – you *have your feet firmly on the ground*. You are intelligent and love thinking up new ideas but you sometimes *have a memory like a sieve*. Once you have made a promise, you never go back on it. You like change, and often wear outrageous clothes that make you stand out in a crowd.

Pisces

You are sensitive, imaginative and creative, but also very emotional – your heart rules your head. You are not ambitious or materialistic and often *have your head in the clouds*. You are indecisive because you don't always *know your own mind*, but you are good at *putting yourself in other people's shoes*.

Aries

You are a born leader and like to dominate people. You are very active and rather impulsive, so you tend to do things *on the spur of the moment*. You lose your temper very easily, but you get over it quickly and can be quite charming. You're not good at following other people's advice, but you're quick to give advice to them.

Taurus

You are practical, reliable, and determined. You have a *mind of your own* so it is very difficult to make you do something you don't want to. This means you can be stubborn at times. You like the security that comes from routine so you don't like change. You are loyal and generous to your friends and will stand by them whenever possible.

Gemini

You are intelligent, interested in everything, and have an excellent general knowledge. You think and talk fast and you are full of restless energy. You are versatile and good at doing several things at the same time. You have a strong sense of humour and often *have your friends in stitches*. You are sociable, get bored easily and love change.

Cancer

You are very sensitive and easily hurt. If someone says an unkind word to you, you *take it to heart*, but you are also very forgiving. Your family life is very important to you. You are sincere in love, but often take things too seriously. You are a loyal friend and have a good memory, but you can be moody sometimes.

Leo

You have a confident and attractive personality, but you tend to be proud. You like *to be in the public eye* and you are easily flattered. You love the sun and are very generous – indeed, you *have a heart of gold*. You like to organize other people, and you are quick to stand up for someone who you think is being attacked.

Virgo

You are quiet and shy and don't like crowds. You tend to be a loner and *keep yourself to yourself*. You are a perfectionist – you want everybody and everything to be perfect and this makes it difficult for people to live up to your high standards. You prefer to play a supporting role at work and in relationships.

Libra

You are sympathetic, tolerant and a good listener, so when a friend needs *a shoulder to cry on*, they turn to you. Love is important for you and you are always falling for people. However, you are indecisive. You spend a long time weighing up the possibilities before you make up your mind.

Scorpio

You have strong likes and dislikes and tend *to see things in black and white*. As a result, you tend to make instant judgments and rarely change your mind about things or people. You are ambitious, but love is more important to you than success. You are very secretive and hide your true feelings. If you are hurt you always take revenge.

Sagittarius

You are friendly, extrovert, and outspoken. You rebel against authority and have a tendency *to speak your mind* when it would be better to remain silent. You hate pretence and deception. You are intelligent and like to show off your knowledge to other people. You love travel and danger and you have a hot temper.

Capricorn

You are a strong-minded person who takes life and work very seriously. Your talent and determination make you successful and you usually *get to the top*. In your relationships you are faithful and loyal, but you are also possessive and like to be in control. You're very cautious and tend to bottle up your feelings rather than release them.

9. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight.

Colours and Their Associations

In all cultures, different colours have different associations. Here are the associations that different colours have for British and American people.

Red

The expression *red alert* is used to warn of a sudden and very dangerous situation. Red heart shapes and red roses are used to represent romantic love. Red clothes, and lips and fingernails that are painted red are often associated with sexual desire. Red is thought to be an exciting colour; the expression *paint the town red* means to go out at night to bars, clubs etc and have a good time. In politics, red is used to represent communism and socialism. In the UK the Labour Party is represented by a red rose. If someone is *red in the face*, they are very embarrassed. It is traditional to welcome a king, queen, or president to a place by having *a red carpet* for them to walk on.

Green

British and American people think of green as the colour that represents nature. If you describe a place as green, you mean that it is covered with grass or trees: *green fields*. *The green belt* is an area around a city where building is not allowed, in order to protect fields and woods. Green is the national colour of Ireland, also known as the Emerald Isle because of its many green fields.

Green also means 'connected with the environment'. *Green issues* are ideas about the environment that are discussed in parliament, newspapers etc. Products that are described as green are thought to cause less harm to the environment than other products. Green is used to describe someone who is young and lacks experience in a job. Green represents jealousy. If you are *green with envy*, you are very jealous of someone who has something that you want. The expression *green-eyed monster* is used to mean sexual jealousy. If someone's face is green, they look pale and unhealthy.

Blue

In the US and UK it is very common for clothes to be blue. *Navy blue* is a common colour for uniforms such as those worn by sailors and the police, and formal clothes worn for work: *a navy blue suit*. In the UK, blue is the colour of the Conservative Party. There is a joke that old ladies who support this party have a *blue rinse*, which means that they have their white or grey hair dyed a pale blue colour. In the US, the expression *blue-collar* is used to talk about social class. A blue-collar worker works in a factory, repairs machines etc. Blue is connected with coldness. If you say that someone is *blue with cold*, you mean that they are very cold. People who belong to royal families are said to be *blue-blooded*.

Black

In the US and UK, black is a very popular colour for clothes of all types, and especially formal clothes. It is typically worn at funerals to show respect and sadness. Black clothes are often worn to social occasions in the evening, when women sometimes wear *a little black dress* and men sometimes wear a black dinner jacket.

Black is associated with death and evil. Witches are thought to wear black and to have black cats. *Black magic* is believed to be magic that uses the power of the devil for evil purposes. *The black sheep of the family* is a member of a family who chooses to live their life in a way that is different from the other members, and that they disapprove of.

White

In the UK and US, white is associated with purity and virginity. Traditionally women wear long white dresses when they get married. White is also associated with moral goodness. If someone's face looks *as white as a sheet*, they are pale because they are ill or very frightened. *A white flag* is traditionally used by people fighting in a battle, to show they surrender. In the US the expression *white-collar* is used to talk about social class. White-collar workers work in offices, banks etc.

Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture

10. Work out the meaning of the idioms in italics and translate the following text from English into Russian in writing.

My mother was a writer of historical novels, and everyone said I was *a chip off the old block* when I started writing short stories as a teenager. My mother was in fact my sternest critic, and *gave short shrift* to my first attempts at writing. My stories obviously didn't *come up to scratch*. She had *learned the ropes* slowly and painfully over the years, and was determined it should not be easy for me.

However, she did help me *to lick* my first book of stories *into shape*, but when it came to getting it published, she *refused to pull strings* with any of her publishing friends, and I had to approach all the publishing houses myself. We sent it to nine of them, and were *on tenterhooks* waiting for replies. There were eight letters of refusal, but we were *over the moon* when Duxford's Press said they were considering publication. Unfortunately, we got some very bad news. They accused me of plagiarism, saying that my plots and characters were identical to some American writer's. Well, I've never heard of him! That really *upset the apple cart*. They said they couldn't publish, so it was *back to the drawing board*. I slaved my way at a new collection of stories, and it was another two years before I finally saw my name in print.

world-english.org/free_advanced_lesson.htm

11. Translate the following texts from English into Russian in writing.

Look a Gift-horse in the Mouth

'One does not bite the coin of an honoured stranger,' says an Afghan, in George Macdonald Fraser's *Flashman*. The hero explains that this means 'you don't look a gift horse in the mouth.' Charles Dickens says in *David Copperfield*

that looking a gift-horse in the mouth 'is not a gracious thing to do.' An earlier version of the saying referred to a 'given horse,' but the idea was the same. A gift of any kind should be accepted uncritically, not examined minutely in the way that a horse might be examined by a potential buyer. In the latter case the horse's mouth would indeed be looked into, since its teeth give the surest indication of its age.

In his novel *Blue Dreams*, William Hanley writes: 'He was looking no gift horses in the mouth.' However, circumstances may well arise which make it necessary to think very carefully about the wisdom of accepting a gift. Andrew Rawnsley made the point in an *Observer* article in October, 1996. Discussing the revelation that an MP had accepted various gifts in return for promoting the cause of a businessman, he concluded: 'the moral of this is that politicians should always look a gift horse in the mouth, especially when it has halitosis.'

Dictionary of Curious Phrases

White Elephant

A 'white elephant' is something that is of little practical value, but which costs a great deal of money to maintain. The phrase originates in a story connected with the former kings of Siam (now Thailand). A white, albino elephant was a rare and valuable creature, normally kept in the royal stables for the king's sole use and treated with veneration. If a king wanted to punish one of his courtiers without appearing to do so, he would present him with a white elephant. The courtier concerned could not, as it were, look a gift elephant in the mouth. He was therefore obliged to keep the animal and pay for its upkeep over a long period, getting nothing in return. It would have insulted the king to treat a white elephant like an ordinary working animal.

This story was circulating in England by the middle of the 19th century, at which time 'white elephant' began to be used in its figurative sense. A writer in 1851 referred to a man whose 'services are like so many white elephants, of which nobody can make use, and yet that drain one's gratitude, if indeed one does not feel bankrupt.' Typical modern usage is seen in a comment in the *Daily Mail*: 'The new rail link may prove to be ideologically satisfying, but in financial terms it looks like becoming the biggest white elephant in all Africa.'

Dictionary of Curious Phrases

Bury One's Head in the Sand

In his short story, *Rawdon's Roof*, D. H. Lawrence refers to the owner of a 'pretty posterior burying her face in the bedclothes, to be invisible, like the ostrich in the sand.' Normally, references to this supposed habit of the ostrich are metaphorical. When Ruth Rendell, in *Talking To Strange Men*, says 'You must

have been living with your heads buried in sand,' she means that the people concerned have been hoping that a problem would go away or solve itself if they ignored it.

Experts tell us that ostriches do not actually bury their heads in sand in times of danger, as if they believe that being unable to see what is threatening them will make them safe. If they did behave in such a foolish way they would suffocate. All they do is lie on the ground with their necks stretched out, in a sensible effort to avoid detection. To a human observer at a distance it probably seems as if they have buried their heads, hence the common belief which leads to the phrase.

The latter is so well established that allusions to it are possible in various ways. In *The Limits of Love*, for example, Frederic Raphael has: 'The trouble is, most people think they can be ostriches until the last minute.' John Sherwood, in *The Half Hunter*, has: 'Why does Stella try to keep it from her? That sort of ostrich policy always ends in disaster.' The phrase can be applied to a whole nation. 'America cannot be an ostrich with its head in the sand,' proclaimed Woodrow Wilson in 1916. The *Sheffield Star* matched this in 1976 by saying: 'The people of England should not bury their heads in the sand and say it can't happen here.'

Dictionary of Curious Phrases

Unit X

TERMINOLOGY

1. Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. If you're in a serious dispute with someone, you may consider (taking/filing/applying/running) a lawsuit to get it resolved.
2. Every business must operate within the legal (pattern/standard/framework/requirement) of the country.
3. Do you realize that you will be (likely/apt/liable/bound) for any debts incurred if you sign this agreement?
4. If you fail to deliver on time you will be in (break/failure/fault/breach) of contract.
5. The company threatened to (court/sue/subject/slander) the newspaper for libel unless an immediate apology was published.
6. Until you can prove you have a legal (claim/responsibility/action/status) to the property, we are not prepared to do business with you.
7. We can't use that name because it's a registered (trademark/patent/logo/copyright).
8. I think we should (confirm/contract/consign/consult) our lawyers before signing any agreement.
9. The new law will strengthen (safeguards/prevention/grants/avoidance) against unfair dismissal.
10. It has become the practice of police investigators to read suspects their rights – of give them the Miranda warning – before (asking/checking/suing/questioning) them while in custody.

2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian and comment on the translation of legal terminology.

1. A witness is an individual who has seen a crime being committed and can as a result give evidence in court if the accused is prosecuted and the case eventually goes to court.
2. The judge ruled that the defendants were in breach of contract for failing to pay the plaintiff the sum which they had promised in their offer.
3. Crimes can be committed against persons or property, but all crimes carry a punishment for those who break the law.
4. The lawyers for the prosecution try to prove that defendant is guilty, and the lawyers for the defence try to prove that their client is innocent.
5. Capital punishment was abolished in the UK in 1965 for all crimes except treason and piracy, and in 1998 it was entirely abolished.

6. A husband or wife is able, but cannot be forced, to give evidence for the accused spouse, that is, in his or her defence. They are competent, but not compellable.
7. Someone can be charged with disorderly conduct if they exhibit combative or raucous behavior, make too much noise or disrupt a peaceful gathering of others. One example is playing music so loud it disturbs your neighbors.
8. Detectives are hunting for two men who made off with a large quantity of jewellery after an armed raid at a Glasgow shopping centre. The police said the men threatened staff with what appeared to be a gun. Officers appealed for witnesses.
9. 9 motorists were arrested on suspicion of drunken driving in or near an overnight checkpoint in the Pacific Beach area of San Diego. Ten vehicles were impounded and tire deflation devices were used on two vehicles that failed to stop for officers.
10. The following are some types of computer crimes: hacking; changing, damaging, copying or stealing software or data; placing malware or a virus on a computer system, using a computer for fraud or identity theft.
11. If the jury – or the judge in a bench trial – has a reasonable doubt as to the defendant’s guilt, the jury or judge should pronounce the defendant not guilty.
12. Following eight months of negotiations, a Greek-owned ship and its crew of 21, who had been held hostage by Somali pirates, were released after the payment of a ransom thought to be millions of dollars.
13. The crime of theft is the taking of the property of another person without their consent. In order for theft to occur, the thief must have the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property taken.

3. Match the following words with their definitions and translate them into Russian.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) organized crime | f) bootlegging |
| b) speakeasy | g) to forge |
| c) traffic | h) jurisdiction |
| d) gang | i) smuggling |
| e) loan-sharking | j) extortion |

1. Importing or exporting without paying lawful customs charges or duties; bringing in or taking out illicitly or by stealth.
2. The right and power to interpret and apply the law; authority or control.
3. To imitate (handwriting, a signature, etc.) fraudulently.
4. A widespread group of professional criminals who rely on illegal activities as a way of life and whose activities are coordinated and controlled through some form of centralized syndicate.

5. An organized group of criminals.
6. A place for the illegal sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks, as during Prohibition in the United States.
7. The practice of lending money at exorbitant or illegal interest rates.
8. The act of getting money, etc. by threats, misuse of authority.
9. Trade of a wrong or illegal kind.
10. Making, carrying, or selling something (esp. liquor) illegally.

4. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of legal terms.

Bootlegging

Bootlegging, in U.S. history, illegal traffic in liquor in violation of legislative restrictions on its manufacture, sale, or transportation. The word apparently came into general use in the Midwest in the 1880s to denote the practice of concealing flasks of illicit liquor in boot tops when going to trade with Indians. The term became part of the American vocabulary when the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution effected the national prohibition of alcohol from 1920 until its repeal in 1933.

Prohibition ended the legal sale of liquor and thereby created demand for an illicit supply. The earliest bootleggers began smuggling foreign-made commercial liquor into the United States from across the Canadian and Mexican borders and along the seacoasts from ships under foreign registry. Their favourite sources of supply were the Bahamas, Cuba, and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the southern coast of Newfoundland. A favourite rendezvous of the rum-running ships was a point opposite Atlantic City, N.J., just outside the three-mile limit beyond which the U.S. government lacked jurisdiction. The bootleggers anchored in this area and discharged their loads into high-powered craft that were built to outrace U.S. Coast Guard cutters.

This type of smuggling became more risky and expensive when the U.S. Coast Guard began halting and searching ships at greater distances from the coast and using fast motor launches of its own. Bootleggers had other major sources of supply, however. Among these were millions of bottles of “medicinal” whiskey that were sold across drugstore counters on real or forged prescriptions. In addition, various American industries were permitted to use denatured alcohol, which had been mixed with obnoxious chemicals to render it unfit for drinking. Millions of gallons of this were illegally diverted, “washed” of noxious chemicals, mixed with tap water and perhaps a dash of real liquor for flavour, and sold to speakeasies or individual customers. Finally, bootleggers took to bottling their own concoctions of spurious liquor, and by the late 1920s stills making liquor from corn had become major suppliers. Faultily distilled batches of this “rotgut” could be dangerously impure and cause blindness, paralysis, and even death.

Bootlegging helped lead to the establishment of American organized crime, which persisted long after the repeal of Prohibition. The distribution of liquor was necessarily more complex than other types of criminal activity, and organized gangs eventually arose that could control an entire local chain of bootlegging operations, from concealed distilleries and breweries through storage and transport channels to speakeasies, restaurants, nightclubs, and other retail outlets. These gangs tried to secure and enlarge territories in which they had a monopoly of distribution. Gradually the gangs in different cities began to cooperate with each other, and they extended their methods of organizing beyond bootlegging to the narcotics traffic, gambling rackets, prostitution, labour racketeering, loan-sharking, and extortion.

britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/73745/bootlegging

5. Translate the text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of legal terms.

What Is a Crime?

A crime occurs when someone breaks the law by an overt act, omission or neglect that can result in punishment. A person who has violated a law, or has breached a rule, is said to have committed a criminal offense.

There are two main categories of crime: property crime and violent crime. A property crime is committed when someone damages, destroys or steals someone else's property, such as stealing a car or vandalizing a building. A violent crime occurs when someone harms, attempts to harm, threatens to harm or even conspires to harm someone else. Violent crimes are offenses which involve force or threat of force, such as rape, robbery or homicide.

Some crimes can be both property crimes and violent at the same time, for example carjacking someone's vehicle at gunpoint or robbing a convenience store with a handgun.

But there are also crimes that are neither violent nor involve property damage. Running a stop sign is a crime, because it puts the public in danger, even though no one is injured and no property is damaged. If the law is not obeyed, there could be injury and damage.

Some crimes can involve no action at all, but rather not taking action. Withholding medication or neglecting someone who needs medical care or attention can be considered a crime. If you know someone who is abusing a child and you do not report it, under some circumstances you could be charged with a crime for failing to act.

Usually someone has to have intent to break the law in order to commit a crime, but that is not always the case. You can be charged with a crime even if you don't even know the law even exists. For example, you may not know that

a city has passed an ordinance banning the use of cell phones while driving, but if you are caught doing it, you can be charged and punished. The phrase “ignorance of the law is no exception” means that you can be held liable even when you break a law that you didn’t know existed.

crime.about.com/od/Crime_101/a/What-Is-A-Crime.htm

6. Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. In phonetics, intonation is the melodic pattern of an (sentence/utterance/phrase/clause).
2. The Latin, or Roman, alphabet is the most widely used (vocabulary/syntax/style/writing system) in the world.
3. In statements it is usual for the verb to follow the subject. Sometimes, however, this word (order/type/structure/group) is reversed. We can refer to this as inversion.
4. Traditional grammar tends to view a (attribute/parenthesis/adverbial modifier/predicate) as one of two main parts of a sentence, the other part being the subject.
5. An (instinct/distinct/extinct/precinct) language is a language which no longer has any native speakers.
6. Languages organize their parts of (speech/tongue/utterance/vocabulary) into classes according to their functions and positions relative to other parts.
7. Modern English is analytic, whereas Proto-Indo-European, the ancestral tongue of most of the modern European languages was (artificial/synthetic/natural/deductive).
8. Under the Romans, Latin became the (official language/working language/mother tongue/lingua franca) across Europe.
9. An older form of Belarusian was used as the (world language/official language/dialect/code language) of administration in the 14th to 16th centuries in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.
10. The abbreviation RP – Received (Phonology/Pattern/Pronunciation/Phonetics) – denotes the speech of educated people living in London and the southeast of England.

7. Translate the sentences from English into Russian and comment on the translation of linguistic terminology.

1. The ease or difficulty of learning another language can depend on your mother tongue. In general, the closer the second language is to the learner’s native tongue in terms of vocabulary, sounds or sentence structure, the easier acquisition will be.

2. The non-European languages most widely used on European territory are Arabic, Chinese and Hindi, each with its own writing system.
3. Consonants are those sounds that have audible friction or closure at some point within the upper vocal tract. Consonant sounds vary by place of articulation.
4. There is no clear distinction between a language and a dialect, notwithstanding a famous aphorism attributed to linguist Max Weinreich that “a language is a dialect with an army and navy.”
5. Syntactical rules determine how word order and sentence structure is constrained, and how those constraints contribute to meaning.
6. The mother tongue is usually the language one knows best and uses most. But there can be “perfect bilinguals” who speak two languages equally well. Normally, however, bilinguals display no perfect balance between their two languages.
7. Grammar can be described as a system of categories and a set of rules that determine how categories combine to form different aspects of meaning.
8. Many languages have 50,000 words or more, but individual speakers normally know and use only a fraction of the total vocabulary: in everyday conversation people use the same few hundred words.
9. Hieroglyphic symbols may represent the objects that they depict but usually stand for particular sounds or groups of sounds.
10. Morphemes can be classified according to whether they are independent morphemes, so-called roots, or whether they can only co-occur attached to other morphemes.
11. Arabic is a consonantic language which means vowels could theoretically be omitted when writing words. However, spoken Arabic obviously has vowel sounds. They are indicated by diacritical marks placed above or below the letters.
12. In addition to its basic function of defining words, a dictionary may provide information about their pronunciation, grammatical forms and functions, etymologies, syntactic peculiarities, variant spellings, and antonyms.
13. The Chinese language has clearly distinguished syllables that are easily recognized in speech and hence easily represented by a sign. These syllables correspond to morphemes; each morpheme is one syllable long.
14. A fundamental distinction is made in word history between the “native stock” and the “loanwords.” The traditional view is to regard the borrowings as a source of “richness.”

8. Match the following words with their definitions and translate them into Russian.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a) pronunciation | f) purity |
| b) entry barbarism | g) to define |
| c) lexicographer | h) spelling |
| d) etymology | i) dictionary |
| e) meaning | |

1. A headword with its definition or identification.
2. A reference book listing alphabetically the words of one language and showing their meanings or translations in another language.
3. An expression that in form or use offends against contemporary standards of good taste or acceptability.
4. An author or editor of a dictionary.
5. To state the precise meaning.
6. The history of a linguistic form (as a word) shown by tracing its development since its earliest recorded occurrence in the language where it is found.
7. The forming of words from letters according to accepted usage.
8. Something that is conveyed or signified, especially by language; sense or significance.
9. A way of speaking a word.
10. The absence in speech or writing of slang or other elements deemed inappropriate.

9. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of linguistic terms.

Samuel Johnson's Dictionary

On April 15, 1755, Samuel Johnson published his two-volume *Dictionary of the English Language*. It wasn't the first English dictionary (more than 20 had appeared over the preceding two centuries), but in many ways it was the most remarkable. As modern lexicographer Robert Burchfield has observed, "In the whole tradition of English language and literature the only dictionary compiled by a writer of the first rank is that of Dr. Johnson."

Unsuccessful as a schoolmaster in his hometown of Lichfield, Staffordshire, Johnson moved to London in 1737 to make a living as an author and editor. After a decade spent writing for magazines and struggling with debt, he accepted an invitation from bookseller Robert Dodsley to compile a definitive dictionary of the English language. Dodsley solicited the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield, offered to publicize the dictionary in his various periodicals, and agreed to pay Johnson the considerable sum of 1,500 guineas in installments.

In his "Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language," published in August 1747, Johnson announced his ambition to rationalize spellings, trace etymologies, offer guidance on pronunciation, and "preserve the purity, and ascertain the meaning of our English idiom." Preservation and standardization were primary goals: "One great end of this undertaking," Johnson wrote, "is to fix the English language."

In other European countries around this time, dictionaries had been assembled by large committees. The 40 "immortals" who made up the Académie française took 55 years to produce their French *Dictionnaire*. In contrast, working with just six assistants (and never more than four at a time), Johnson completed his dictionary in about eight years.

Weighing in at roughly 20 pounds, the first edition of Johnson's *Dictionary* ran to 2,300 pages and contained 42,773 entries. Extravagantly priced at 4 pounds, 10 shillings, it sold only a few thousand copies in its first decade. Far more successful was the 10-shilling abridged version published in 1756, which was superseded in the 1790s by a best-selling "miniature" version (the equivalent of a modern paperback). It's this miniature edition of Johnson's *Dictionary* that Becky Sharpe tossed out of a carriage window in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* (1847).

Johnson's most significant innovation was to include quotations (well over 100,000 of them from more than 500 authors) to illustrate the words he defined as well as provide tidbits of wisdom along the way. Textual accuracy, it appears, was never a major concern: if a quotation lacked felicity or didn't quite serve Johnson's purpose, he'd alter it.

Johnson didn't hesitate to pass judgment on words he considered socially unacceptable. On his list of barbarisms were such familiar words as budge, con, gambler, ignoramus, shabby, trait, and volunteer (used as a verb). And Johnson could be opinionated in other ways, as in his famous (though not original) definition of oats: "a grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people."

grammar.about.com/od/words/a/Samuel-Johnsons-Dictionary.htm

10. Translate the text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of linguistic terms.

Language Families

A language family is a group of languages related through descent from a common ancestor, called the proto-language of that family. Membership of languages in the same language family is established by comparative linguistics. The evidence of linguistic relationship is found in observable shared characteristics that are not attributed to borrowing. Membership in a branch or group within a language family is established by common features of those languages that are not found in the common ancestor of the entire family. For example, Germanic languages are "Germanic" in that they share vocabulary and grammatical features that are not believed to have been present in the Proto-Indo-European language. These features are believed to be innovations that took place in Proto-Germanic, a descendant of Proto-Indo-European that was the source of all Germanic languages.

The common ancestor of a language family is seldom known directly, since most languages have a relatively short recorded history. However, it is possible to recover many features of a proto-language by applying the comparative method – a reconstructive procedure worked out by 19th century linguist

August Schleicher. For example, the reconstructible common ancestor of the Indo-European language family is called Proto-Indo-European. Proto-Indo-European is not attested by written records, since it was spoken before the invention of writing. Sometimes, however, a proto-language can be identified with a historically known language. For instance, dialects of Old Norse are the proto-language of Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Faroese and Icelandic.

Languages that cannot be reliably classified into any family are known as language isolates. A language isolated in its own branch within a family is often also called an isolate. For instance, Armenian may be referred to as an Indo-European isolate. By contrast, so far as is known, the Basque language is an absolute isolate: it has not been shown to be related to any other language despite numerous attempts, though it has been influenced by neighboring Romance languages.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language_families_and_languages

11. Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. There is a golf (court/course/track/pool) five miles away.
2. The robbers hit him over the head with a baseball (racket/stick/bat/club).
3. In this race they run four (laps/circles/courses/rounds) of the track.
4. Pele holds world record for hat tricks and number of goals (hit/scored/beaten/thrown) in international play.
5. When the (discus/shot/hammer/javelin) landed, the point stuck in the ground.
6. Three athletes were (lost/forbidden/disqualified/exempt) from the championships after failing drugs tests.
7. Chess is played on a checkered board with specially designed (figures/fragments/parts/pieces) of contrasting colours, commonly white and black.
8. "What was the result of the Barcelona v Real Madrid game?" "It was a (draw/equal/close/fit)."
9. Failure to deliver a correct (set/sending/service/hit) on two attempts constitutes loss of the point.
10. (Row/Paddle/Propel/Oar) your own canoe.

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian and comment on the translation of sports terminology.

1. Although the use of swords dates to prehistoric times, the organized sport of fencing began only at the end of the 19th century.

2. Vitaly Sherbo, born in Minsk, Belarus, became the first gymnast to win six gold medals in one Olympics.
3. A boxer wins a match either by outscoring the opponent or by rendering him incapable of continuing the match.
4. In basketball a player who takes possession of the ball must pass or shoot before taking two steps or must start dribbling before taking his second step.
5. At the Olympics in Athens, 2004, Belarusian runner Yuliya Nesterenko won the gold medal in the women's 100-m sprint becoming the first non-American since 1980 to win the title.
6. In the modern hammer throw technique, a thrower makes three full, quick turns of the body before flinging the weight. Strength, balance, and proper timing are essential.
7. The breaststroke is believed to be the oldest of strokes in swimming. It consists of a wide pull of the arms combined with a symmetrical action of the legs and simulates the movement of a swimming frog, hence the usual term frog kick.
8. Alexei Grishin of Belarus, who won the gold medal in the men's freestyle skiing aerials at the Vancouver Winter Olympics, was once a gymnast, specializing in trampoline.
9. The crawl, used in competitive swimming, has become the fastest of all strokes. It is the almost unanimous choice of stroke for covering any considerable distance.
10. Relay race is a track-and-field sport consisting of a set number of stages (legs), usually four, each leg run by a different member of a team. The runner finishing one leg is required to pass on a baton to the next runner.
11. Belarus collected their first gold medal of the London Games when shooter Sergei Martynov won the men's 50 metre prone rifle with a world record score.
12. Pairs skating consists of a man and a woman performing jumps and spins in unison as well as such partnered elements as lifts, throw jumps and death spirals.
13. Jumps in figure skating are classified as single, double, triple, or quadruple, depending on the number of rotations in the air. Jumps can be done in combination; for example, a triple axel can be immediately followed by a triple toe loop.
14. Darya Domracheva of Belarus won the 12.5 km pursuit and 15 km individual titles at Sochi Olympics and also took gold in the 12.5 km mass start to become the first woman to win three biathlon titles at the same Winter Olympic Games.

13. Match the definitions with the sports from the box and translate them into Russian.

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) fencing | h) pentathlon |
| b) golf | i) badminton |
| c) biathlon | j) table tennis |
| d) tennis | k) baseball |
| e) bobsleigh | l) weight lifting |
| f) shot put | m) pole vault |
| g) football | n) ice-hockey |

1. A game for two or four players who use rackets to hit a small soft ball backwards and forwards across a low net dividing a specially marked court.
2. A game played by two or four persons with small, hard balls driven with clubs into a series of 9 or 18 holes over a stretch of land called a course.
3. The sport of jumping over a high raised bar with the help of a long pole.
4. A sport combining cross-country skiing with rifle marksmanship.
5. A game like tennis played by two or four people who hit a shuttlecock over a high net with a racket.
6. Racing down an ice-covered track on a small vehicle that runs over snow on metal blades and has a movable front part to control direction.
7. A sports event in which those taking part have to compete against each other in five different sports: running, swimming, riding, shooting, and fencing.
8. An indoor game played on a table by two or four players who use small bats to hit a small hollow plastic ball to each other across a net.
9. A team game played on ice with curved sticks and a rubber disk.
10. A track-and-field sport in which a spherical weight is thrown from the shoulder for distance.
11. A game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each, on a large field which has four bases which a player must touch in order to make a run.
12. A sport involving the use of the sword, foil, or saber for attack and defense according to set movements and rules.
13. A game in which two 11-member teams try to propel a ball into the opposing team's goal, using any part of the body except the hands and arms.
14. A sport in which barbells are lifted competitively or as an exercise.

14. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of sport terms.

Olympic Sports

Olympic sports are sports contested in the Summer and Winter Olympic Games. The number and kinds of events may change slightly from one Olympiad to another. Each Olympic sport is represented by an international governing body, namely an International Federation (IF).

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) establishes a hierarchy of sports, disciplines, and events. According to this hierarchy, the Olympic sports can be subdivided into multiple disciplines, which are often assumed to be distinct sports. Examples include swimming and water polo (disciplines of aquatics), or figure skating and speed skating (disciplines of skating). In their turn, disciplines can be subdivided into events, for which medals are actually awarded. A sport or discipline is included in the Olympic program if the IOC determines it is widely practiced around the world, that is, the number of countries that compete in a given sport is the indicator of the sport's prevalence. The IOC's requirements reflect participation in the Olympic Games as well – more stringent toward men (as they are represented in higher numbers) and summer sports (as more nations compete in the Summer Olympics).

Previous Olympic Games included sports which are no longer present on the current program, like polo and tug of war. These sports, known as “discontinued sports”, were later removed either because of lack of interest or absence of an appropriate governing body. Archery and tennis are examples of sports that were competed at the early Games and were later dropped by the IOC, but managed to return to the Olympic program (in 1972 and 1988, respectively). Demonstration sports have often been included in the Olympic Games, usually to promote a local sport from the host country or to gauge interest and support for the sport. Some such sports, like baseball and curling, were added to the official Olympic program (in 1992 and 1998, respectively. Baseball, however, was discontinued after the 2008 Summer Olympics).

The list of Olympic sports has changed considerably during the course of Olympic history, and has gradually increased until the early 2000s, when the IOC decided to cap the number of sports in the Summer Olympics at 28.

The only summer sports that have never been absent from the Olympic program are athletics, aquatics (the discipline of swimming has been in every Olympics), cycling, fencing, and gymnastics (the discipline of artistic gymnastics has been in every Olympics).

The only winter sports that were included in all Winter Olympic Games are skiing (only nordic skiing), skating (figure skating and speed skating) and ice hockey. Figure skating and ice hockey were also included in the Summer Olympics before the Winter Olympics were introduced in 1924.

wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_sports

15. Translate the text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of sport terms.

Pele: The King of Football

Edson Arantes do Nascimento. Pele. *O Rei*. Whatever the name, the memory is the same: of a world-beating superstar, a record-breaking football icon. Above and beyond his unequalled achievement in winning three FIFA World Cups, Pele was a genius who was constantly reinventing the game of football. With every touch of the ball, every pass, every dribble, Pele was capable of coming up with something new – something the fans had never seen before.

He joined Santos at the age of 15 and had not yet turned 16 when he scored on his first team debut in a friendly against Corinthians of Santo Andre in September 1956, rising from the bench to net his side's sixth goal in a 7-1 win. A legend was born. The world first set eyes on Pele in Sweden in 1958. He was just 17 when he played in his first FIFA World Cup, a slight teenager who emerged from nowhere to light up the tournament with his dazzling skills.

Throughout his career, Pele was a record breaker. His 1,000th goal, a penalty, came in 1969 in front of a delirious crowd at the Maracana. He scored five goals in a game on no fewer than six occasions, managed 30 four-goal hauls and netted 92 hat-tricks. In one match against Botafogo in 1964, he hit the back of the net eight times. In total, the great man struck 1,281 goals in 1,363 games.

The President of Brazil declared him a "national treasure" to thwart any potential transfer to a European club. And in the port city of Santos, 19 November is forever "Pele Day", to celebrate the anniversary of his 1,000th goal.

Since his playing career ended, Pele has used his ambassador's status to promote his country, the UN and UNICEF. "Every kid in the world who plays football wants to be Pele," he said, "which means I have the responsibility of showing them how to be a footballer but also how to be a man."

fifa.com/classicfootball/players/player=63869/bio.html

Unit XI

VERBALS

1. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight and comment on the functions and the translation of infinitives.

1. He was fully aware of the obstacles to be faced. 2. It wasn't a good idea to bring her here. 3. She helped me to make up my mind. 4. His plan was to ring her up at once. 5. I had now an idea what to do. 6. To come there at this hour was to risk one's life. 7. Plays are written to be acted, not to be read. 8. To have been interrogated in such a way was a real shock to him. 9. He was fool enough to enjoy the game. 10. She ought to have told me before. 11. He is old enough to understand this. 12. Can you afford to buy it? 13. I'm here just to see you off. 14. He had everything to make his life a happy one. 15. "They appear to have caught somebody", he said. "I hope they don't do him any serious harm". 16. The light died down to leave the room darker than before. 17. They continued to whisper. 18. There is nothing to do except turn back. 19. I woke one morning to find myself famous. 20. To be quite frank, I don't like him at all. 21. I am sorry to have raised your expectations only to disappoint you. 22. Along one wall stood a low chest so richly brown as to appear black.

2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight and comment on the functions and the translation of infinitives.

1. The offer was too enticing to refuse. 2. They appointed a new manager to coordinate the work of the team. 3. There's nothing to do in this place. 4. To be able to solve a crossword puzzle in a second language shows a high degree of skill and knowledge therein. 5. It was necessary to discover the truth or otherwise of these statements. 6. The day is too hot for us to be out on the beach. 7. George returned to his native village never to leave it again. 8. She walked into the back room to see her mother crying over the broken China vase. 9. The company ought to do something about the poor service. 10. His aim was to become Prime Minister. 11. They are trying to win support for their proposals. 12. We should like to offer our apologies for the delay to your flight today. 13. It is almost impossible to keep abreast of all the latest developments in computing. 14. He came into the garage to discover that his car was gone. 15. The oranges are too tired to buy them.

3. Translate the following quotations and comment on the functions and the translation of infinitives.

- The important thing in life is not the victory but the contest; the essential thing is not to have won but to have fought well. (*Baron Pierre de Coubertin*)
- It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees. (*Dolores Ibarruri*)
- Man is born to live, not to prepare for life. (*Boris Pasternak*)
- It is a good thing for an uneducated man to read books of quotations. (*Winston Churchill*)
- To err is human; to forgive, divine. (*Alexander Pope*)
- Take care to get what you like or you will be forced to like what you get. (*George Bernard Shaw*)
- There is only one happiness in life, to love and be loved. (*George Sand*)

4. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of infinitives.

Punctuality

Most Americans and British people would agree that it is good manners to be punctual for an appointment. Arriving on time for formal events such as a business meeting or an interview is considered important. Many people try to arrive a few minutes early for an appointment to avoid the risk of rushing in at the last minute. Even in less formal situations people are generally expected to think about the person they are meeting and not to keep them waiting unnecessarily.

People are also expected to arrive on time for social events, especially weddings. Traditionally, only the bride is allowed to be late. People are generally more relaxed about the time they arrive for more informal social occasions. When meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant, people try to arrive at the time arranged, or no more than five minutes late. If they are later than this the person they are meeting will start to think they are not going to come at all. However, when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is actually considered polite to arrive a few minutes late. Under no circumstances should guests arrive early. Some formal invitations to dinner may say 'seven for seven-thirty', meaning that guests should arrive any time after 7 p.m. in order to be ready to eat at 7.30 p.m. At a party, however, people may arrive an hour or more after the start time written on the invitation.

If somebody does arrive late, they are expected to apologize. Depending on the circumstances and how late they are, people may say, 'I'm sorry I'm late' or 'Sorry to keep you waiting'. If they are very late they may feel obliged to give an explanation as well, e.g. 'I'm sorry I'm so late, but the traffic was bad.'

People expect concerts, plays etc. to start at the time advertised, and if they are kept waiting a long time they may start a slow handclap to show that they are impatient. But anyone who arrives late for a show may not be allowed in until there is a convenient break in the performance. People also expect public transport to depart and arrive on time and get very frustrated if delays are frequent. Many people do not like to feel that their time is being wasted and that they are being kept waiting without good reason.

Oxford Guide to British and American Culture

5. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of infinitives.

Boston Tea Party

The incident known as the Boston Tea Party occurred in 1773 when a group of colonists from Boston boarded ships owned by the British East India Company and threw chests of tea into Boston Harbor. The colonists were revolting against a tea tax and the persistent efforts of Great Britain to legislate taxes without colonial representation in the British Parliament. The duty on tea was retained by Parliament to demonstrate its presumed right to raise such colonial revenue without colonial approval.

To evade the tea tax, merchants in Boston bought tea smuggled into the colonies by Dutch traders. In 1773 Parliament passed the Tea Act designed to aid the financially troubled East India Company. It gave the East India Company exclusive rights to export tea to the colonies. The company was having financial problems and had a surplus of tea that needed to be sold.

The Tea Act granted the East India Company a monopoly on all tea exported to the colonies and exempted the company from an export tax. The tea sent to the colonies was to be carried only in East India Company ships and sold only through its own agents, which enabled the company to sell the tea at a lower price than its competitors.

In such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, tea agents cancelled orders, and merchants refused consignments. In Boston, however, the royal governor allowed three East India Company ships to unload their cargoes of tea and required that the Boston merchants pay the appropriate taxes for the shipments.

On the night of Dec. 16, 1773, a group of nearly 60 colonists disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded these ships and tossed 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor to protest the taxes and the monopoly. Great Britain reacted to this event by instituting a series of punitive measures in the colonies. One such act was the Boston Port Act, which closed Boston Harbor to trade until payment was made for the destroyed tea. Great Britain continued to impose strict control over the colonies with oppressive laws and taxes that created further hostilities toward the British government.

kids.britannica.com/students/article/Boston-Tea-Party/394805

6. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight and comment on the functions and the translation of participles.

1. Crowded markets are a happy hunting ground for pickpockets. 2. You have nothing to lose by telling the truth. 3. They sat down, continuing to look at her with curiosity. 4. Discussions should be followed up by a written report. 5. The cat lay sleeping on the floor. 6. The fee bears little relation to the service provided. 7. Print your name and address clearly in the space provided. 8. The data obtained are being carefully analyzed and studied. 9. An ageing nuclear reactor is an accident waiting to happen. 10. Knowing Ben, we could be waiting a long time. 11. Though officially retired, she remains the creative force behind the business. 12. Having lost his nerve at the last minute, he didn't know what to do. 13. When asked if I wanted the job, I said yes. 14. Being short and overweight, he was an unlikely romantic hero. 15. Most dogs will not attack, unless provoked. 16. Given her interest in children, teaching seems the right job for her. 17. Ask Jackie to go with you, or failing that, try Anne. 18. Barring accidents, we should arrive on time. 19. He was released on bail pending further inquiries. 20. Provided you have the money in your account, you can withdraw up to £100 a day.

7. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight and comment on the functions and the translation of participles.

1. The story told by the hostess amused everybody. 2. The survey team carried out 200 interviews with retired people. 3. This novel explores the healing power of love. 4. Excited at the news, he jumped to his feet. 5. Feeling tired, I decided to go to bed. 6. *Hamlet* is required reading for this course. 7. Reaching the crest of the hill, we stopped to admire the view. 8. Sally spends all her time going to parties. 9. Though badly frightened, she remained outwardly composed. 10. Having completed the first stage, you can move on to step 2. 11. You will be notified by letter. 12. Being short-sighted, she wears contact lenses. 13. Susan felt slightly annoyed with herself. 14. There was such a freezing cold wind, that we all

stayed indoor. 15. Although small, the kitchen is well designed. 16. Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken. 17. Given his age, he's remarkably active. 18. We should finish by tonight, barring hold-ups. 19. Development of the site has been delayed pending completion of the sewerage scheme. 20. She agreed to go and work abroad provided her family could go with her.

8. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of participles.

Battle of Hastings

Battle of Hastings, battle on October 14, 1066, that ended in the defeat of Harold II of England by William, duke of Normandy, and established the Normans as the rulers of England.

On September 27 William crossed to England unopposed, with an army of 4,000 to 7,000 cavalry and infantry, disembarking at Pevensey in Sussex. He quickly moved his forces eastward along the coast to Hastings, fortified his position, and began to explore and ravage the area, determined not to lose touch with his ships until he had defeated Harold's main army. Harold, at York, learned of William's landing on or about October 2 and hurried southward, gathering reinforcements as he went. By October 13 Harold was approaching Hastings with about 7,000 men, many of whom were half-armed, untrained peasants. He had mobilized barely half of England's trained soldiers, yet he advanced against William instead of making William come to meet him in a chosen defensive position. The bold yet ultimately unsuccessful strategy is probably explained by Harold's eagerness to defend his own men and lands, which William was harrying, and to thrust the Normans back into the sea.

William, warned of Harold's approach, determined to force battle immediately. At dawn on October 14 William moved toward Harold's army, which was occupying a ridge 10 miles (16 km) northwest of Hastings. William disposed his army for attack. Harold's English army, lacking archers and cavalry, prepared for defense on the protected summit of the ridge. Their position was not wholly favourable; William's advance was unexpected, and Harold had to fight where he stood or retreat.

The easy slope allowed William's knights an open approach, against which Harold relied on the close "shield wall" formation of his trained troops to hurl back and dishearten the enemy. The heavily armoured knight, riding a powerful charger and holding couched a heavy thrusting lance, was still 100 years away. Norman armour was flimsy, the horses light and unprotected, and the knights, using javelins, maces, and swords, had to engage the English infantry hand-to-hand. Harold's hopes depended on keeping his line unbroken and his casualties light, thus exhausting and demoralizing the Normans.

William's archers opened at close range, inflicting many casualties but suffering heavily from the English slings and spears. William therefore threw in his cavalry, which was so badly mauled by English infantry wielding two-handed battle-axes that it panicked and fled. William himself checked and turned them, counterattacking a large body of Englishmen who had broken ranks in pursuit. William pressed his cavalry charges throughout the day, interspersing them with flights of arrows, and annihilating considerable numbers of Englishmen whom he drew from their positions by feigning retreat twice. The defense, hard-pressed, depleted, and tiring, was worn down and slowly outnumbered.

Harold was killed late in the afternoon when he was struck in the eye by an arrow. The leaderless English fought on until dusk, then broke. As darkness fell, the English scattered, leaving William the winner of one of the most daring gambles in history. After the battle his army moved to isolate London, where William I was crowned king on December 25.

britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Hastings

9. Translate the sentences from English into Russian at sight and comment on the functions and the translation of gerunds.

1. She hurried away without saying goodbye. 2. On arriving at the station, we hailed a porter to carry the bags. 3. They offered an advance of £5 000 after the signing of the contract. 4. She astonished us by saying she was leaving. 5. Living in Scotland has its good points but the weather is not one of them. 6. You should be ashamed of yourself for telling such lies. 7. Now I can walk to work instead of going by car. 8. He left England with the intention of travelling in Africa. 9. There is an explosion of interest in learning Japanese. 10. Checking all the information will be slow and laborious. 11. I'm not in the habit of letting strangers into my apartment. 12. Her moods kept changing – now happy, now sad. 13. I turned left automatically without thinking. 14. I must confess to knowing nothing about computers. 15. Our cat is hopeless at catching mice. 16. Being tall gave him an advantage over the other players. 17. She abused her position as principal by giving jobs to her friends. 18. After missing a term through illness he had to work hard to catch up with the others. 19. It's no use wishing for the impossible. 20. When he started looking at his watch, I got the message and left.

10. Translate the sentences from English into Russian in writing and comment on the functions and the translation of gerunds.

1. The bills kept coming in, one after another. 2. I didn't want to say anything without actually reading the letter first. 3. Fastening your seat belt is a must when the plane takes off and lands. 4. I can't stand living in this godforsaken hole.

5. It's no use studying for an exam at the last minute. 6. His most annoying habit is always arriving late. 7. Feeling tired is no excuse for being rude to your children. 8. Studying for new qualifications is one way of advancing your career. 9. I can't help thinking he knows more than he has told us. 10. Having no money can't stop them from marrying. 11. After winning the prize she became famous overnight. 12. Without wanting to criticize, I think you could have done better. 13. After leaving school, Mike went into the army. 14. He started playing the piano at an early age. 15. She admitted having driven the car without insurance. 16. She hates doing the same work day after day. 17. Being ambitious is the driving force to success. 18. He wanted to decide for himself instead of blindly following his parents' advice. 19. Don't spoil your appetite by eating between meals. 20. Our team has a good chance of winning tomorrow.

11. Translate the text from English into Russian at sight paying special attention to the translation of gerunds.

What is Cooking?

Cooking changes foods physically or chemically so that they become more palatable and more easily digested. The use of heat kills or inactivates disease-causing organisms and parasites in the food. The meaning of the word cooking is not limited to the applying of heat to foods. Foods are changed by preparing them in many different ways. They may be altered by cutting, chopping, chilling, and freezing and by mixing different foodstuffs together. Thus the word cooking defines all ways of preparing food for the table.

Primitive cooking was crude, tedious, and difficult. Centuries passed before people invented pottery vessels for cooking. People kept experimenting to improve the flavor of their foods and make their diet more satisfying. Modern cooking differs from Stone Age food preparation as much as modern machinery differs from the stone implements of that era. The home appliance industry supplies the latest in cooking and preserving equipment. Ways and means of applying heat have undergone many changes.

Good cooks want to please the diners, whether they are family, guests, or customers. They enjoy the fun of creating new combinations and re-creating old favorites. The way a cook prepares food depends upon such things as the supplies and equipment, the amount of time available, the methods learned from parents or teachers, and personal preferences.

An ever-increasing share of the food is prepared outside the home. Money that is spent for meals in restaurants and other similar eating places makes up about one fourth of civilian food expenditures. The shift to eating outside the home results largely from the growth of urban population.

Catering has expanded enormously in recent decades. Food is prepared for serving aboard airplanes and in manufacturing plants, hospitals, and other institutions. It is delivered hot or cold, ready for immediate service.

Convenience foods save the cook both time and effort. They may be stored for serving when unexpected guests arrive or when storms or other emergencies isolate the cook from the store or even from sources of heat and water.

kids.britannica.com/students/article/cooking/273795

12. Translate the text from English into Russian in writing paying special attention to the translation of gerunds.

Early Skyscrapers

The early skyscrapers were a range of tall, commercial buildings built between 1884 and 1939, predominantly in the American cities of New York and Chicago. Cities in the United States were traditionally made up of low-rise buildings, but significant economic growth after the Civil War and increasingly intensive use of urban land encouraged the development of taller buildings beginning in the 1870s. Technological improvements enabled the construction of fireproofed iron-framed structures with deep foundations, equipped with new inventions such as the elevator and electric lighting. These made it both technically and commercially viable to build a new class of taller buildings, the first of which, Chicago's 42-m tall Home Insurance Building, opened in 1884. Their numbers grew rapidly and by 1888 they were being labelled skyscrapers.

Chicago initially led the way in skyscraper design, with many constructed in the center of the financial district during the late 1880s and early 1890s. Sometimes termed the products of the Chicago school of architecture, these skyscrapers attempted to balance aesthetic concerns with practical commercial design, producing large, square palazzo-styled buildings hosting shops and restaurants on the ground level and containing rentable offices on the upper floors. In contrast, New York's skyscrapers were frequently narrower towers which, more eclectic in style, were often criticised for their lack of elegance. In 1892, Chicago banned the construction of new skyscrapers taller than 46 m, leaving the development of taller buildings to New York.

The first decade of the 20th century saw a new wave of skyscraper construction. The demand for new office space to hold America's expanding workforce of white-collar staff continued to grow. Engineering developments made it easier to build and live in yet taller buildings. Though these skyscrapers were commercial successes, criticism mounted as they broke up the ordered city skyline and plunged neighboring streets and buildings into perpetual shadow. Combined with an economic downturn, this led to the introduction of zoning restraints in New York in 1916.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_skyscrapers

13. Translate the text from English into Russian and comment on the translation of verbals.

Why Do the British Drive on the Left?

Have you ever wondered why the British drive on the left? There is an historical reason for this; it's all to do with keeping your sword hand free!

In the Middle Ages you never knew who you were going to meet when travelling. Most people are right-handed, so if a stranger passed by on the right of you, your right hand would be free to use your sword if required. (Similarly, medieval castle staircases spiral in a clockwise direction going upwards, so the defending soldiers would be able to stab down around the twist but those attacking (going up the stairs) would not.)

Indeed the "keep to the left" rule goes back even further in time; archaeologists have discovered evidence suggesting that the Romans drove carts and wagons on the left, and it is known that Roman soldiers always marched on the left. This "rule of the road" was officially sanctioned in 1300 AD when Pope Boniface VIII declared that all pilgrims travelling to Rome should keep to the left.

This continued until the late 1700s when large wagons became popular for transporting goods. These wagons were drawn by several pairs of horses and had no driver's seat. Instead, in order to control the horses, the driver sat on the horse at the back left, thus keeping his whip hand free. Sitting on the left however made it difficult to judge the traffic coming the other way, as anyone who has driven a left-hand drive car along the winding lanes of Britain will agree!

These huge wagons were best suited to the wide open spaces and large distances of Canada and the US, and the first keep-to-the-right law was passed in Pennsylvania in 1792, with many Canadian and US states following suit later. In France a decree of 1792 ordered traffic to keep to the "common" right and Napoleon later enforced the rule in all French territories. In England there wasn't much call for these massive wagons and the smaller British vehicles had seats for the driver to sit on behind the horses. As most people are right-handed, the driver would sit to the right of the seat so his whip hand was free.

Traffic congestion in 18th century London led to a law being passed to make all traffic on London Bridge keep to the left in order to reduce collisions. This rule was incorporated into the Highway Act of 1835 and was adopted throughout the British Empire.

There was a movement in the 20th century towards the harmonisation of road laws in Europe and a gradual shift began from driving on the left to the right. The last Europeans to change from left to right were the Swedes who bravely made

the change overnight on Dagen H (H Day), September 3rd 1967. At 4.50am all traffic in Sweden stopped for ten minutes before restarting, this time driving on the right.

Today, only 35 % of countries drive on the left. These include India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and most recently, Samoa in 2009. Most of these countries are islands but where land borders require a change from left to right, this is usually accomplished using traffic lights, cross-over bridges, one-way systems or similar.

historic-uk.com/CultureUK/Why-do-the-British-drive-on-the-left/

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Учебное издание

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**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ПЕРЕВОДУ
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ**

2-е издание

Ответственный за выпуск *Т. И. Гаранович*

Редактор *В. М. Василевская*
Компьютерная верстка *Е. А. Запеко*

Подписано в печать 03.03.2025 г. Формат 60×84 ¹/₁₆. Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура Таймс. Ризография. Усл. печ. л. 6,51. Уч.-изд. л. 6,80. Тираж 111 экз. Заказ 6.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: учреждение образования «Минский государственный лингвистический университет». Свидетельство о государственной регистрации издателя, изготовителя, распространителя печатных изданий от 02.06.2014 г. № 1/337. ЛП № 38200000064344 от 10.07.2020 г.
Адрес: ул. Захарова, 21, 220034, г. Минск.