Электронный учебно-методический комплекс
по учебной дисциплине
«Основы перевода»
для специальности «Современные иностранные языки (перевод)» 1 – 21 06 01-02

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I. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

1.1 СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Упражнения на отработку переводческих трансформаций
Добавления и опущения
1. Wherever you go – I follow.
2. I think, everyone can find a job for summer season in the Mediterranean, in hotels, thematic parks or else.
3. В 2009 году будут увеличены ставки налога.
4. The problems of various industries
5. Gun license
6. Job offer
7. Girl-next-door
8. Who could tell?
9. It was she who had stopped the car.
10. I was wondering if I might have a piece of bread.
11. Come and sit with me.
12. I think when you've finished your coffee, young man, we ought to be going.
13. Come along and we'll choose one.

Антонимический перевод
1. Stradlater didn't say anything.
2. I'm not kidding.
3. They gave me the wrong book, and I didn't notice it till I got back to my room.
4. I didn't think of it till we went half-way through the park.
5. He never met him afterwards without asking him...
6. I”m the most terrific liar you ever saw in your life.
7. It wasn't as cold as it was the day before.
8. I meant it, too.
9. His name is not unknown to me.
10. This is not improbable.
11. The adoption of the defensive does not necessarily mean weakness or inferiority of our troops.
12. Not that I dislike poor Amelia: who can dislike Such harmless good – natured creature?
13. My mother blushed but laughed, and seemed not to dislike this character.
14. He is not old enough to go there alone.
15. He said in a tired voice: “I hope you’ll stay”.
16. She wasn't looking too happy.
17. I don't hate too many guys.
18. She felt wakeful.
19. The scientist has been overtaken by time.
20. The direct opposite is the truth.
21. Keep the child out of the sun.
22. Keep off the grass.
23. Peters was not exposed until after his death.

Модуляция
1. At least four shots were fired, but the deliveryman wasn’t hurt.
2. Japan and major European countries have joined the United States in falling into recession.
3. The cafes became overcrowded, so we have gone home.
4. Hot milk with skin on it.
5. The New Zealand earthquake was followed by tremors lasting an hour. No loss of life was reported.
6. I don't blame them.
7. He's dead now.
8. He always made you say everything twice.
9. He would cheer up somehow, begin to laugh again and draw skeletons all over his slate, before his eyes were dry.
10. The environmental movement is more than just "big-mouthing"
11. A lot of schools were home for vacation already.
12. „Have a seat there, boy', old Spencer said. He meant the bed
13. The Liverpool by-election was an acid test for the Labour candidate.
14. Many South African sanctuaries are readily reached from Johannesburg.
15. I don’t think she”s living here at the moment. Her bed wasn’t slept in.
16. I gave the horse his head.
17. At last he found his voice.

Перевод фразеологизмов
1. to pull chestnuts out of the fire for smb
2. to play with fire
3. to read between lines
4. strike the iron while it is hot
5. the hill of Achilles
6. the sword of Damocles
7. to turn back the clock
8. A bird in the hand is worth in the bush
9. move heaven and earth to get smth
10. cry on smb’s shoulder
11. make hay while the sun shines
12. work one's fingers to the bone
13. catch somebody red-handed
14. he will not set the Thames on fire
15. to fight like Kilkenny cats
16. when Queen Anne was alive
17. Queen Anne is dead!
18. to be from Missouri
19. put the cart before the horse
20. people who live in glass houses should not throw stones
21. keep a dog and bark oneself
22. a skeleton in the cupboard
23. grin like a Cheshire cat
24. Peeping Tom
25. the real McCoy
26. give a wide berth

Перевод предложений и синтаксических конструкций
Exercise 1
1. His advice is always so convincing. Why do you never follow it? 2. What nasty weather! It's better to stay at home in such rainy weather. 3. She is making good progress in English. 4. I am surprised that she (has) believed this strange news. I am afraid, it is not true. Who told it to her? 5. I think these scales are broken. 6. Yesterday I put money here. Where is it? I can't find it. 7. I think that the premises for our shop are quite good. 8. I don't like these jeans. I think that pair of jeans is better. 9. The crew were ready to fulfil the order of the captain. 10. Criteria are often changing. 11. Your goods are made very badly. 12. It is necessary to sew new trousers for Nick. I have good blue cloth. 13. He bought a loaf of bread, a carton of milk, a bar of soap, and a tube of toothpaste. 14. The information about the prices is very interesting. 15. There are no traffic-lights, and the crossroads is a very dangerous place. 16. The species of these plants are unknown. 17. Suddenly I heard loud laughter (a loud laugh) behind me. 18. His knowledge in maths is better than mine. 19. Have you taken opera glasses? - No, we needn't them. Our seats are in the second row. 20. The evidence was very important, and he felt that the jury were against him. 21. In England wages are paid every week. 22. The actors were met with applause. 23. My watch is slow. 24. Carrots are rich in vitamins. 25. She thinks that modern clothes are nice and convenient.

Exercise 2
1. Президент прибыл в страну с трехдневным визитом (2 варианта). 2. Мне нужно купить туфли. Ты не знаешь, где здесь обувной отдел (department)? 3. Никто не знал, что сказать, и наступило минутное молчание. 4. Когда утром он спустился в столовую, на столе лежали остатки (remains) вчерашнего ужина. 5. Доклад главнокомандующего был краток. 6. Мне кажется, что проблема "отцов и детей" - вечная (eternal) проблема. 7. Эта дорога закрыта. Ведутся дорожные работы. 8. "Утечка мозгов" - остная (acute) проблема развивающихся (developing) стран. 9. Ты считаешь, что в Китае необходимо ввести (implement) регулирование рождаемости? 10. Приезд Поля и Кет был
неожиданностью (surprise) для тети Эня. 11. Самые богатые залежи (deposits) нефти находятся в Арабских Эмиратах. 12. Проблемы, с которыми человечество (mankind) столкнулось (face) в конце двадцатого века - это загрязнение (pollution) воздуха и воды, а также "парниковый эффект". 13. После двухчасовой прогулки все захотели есть (2 варианта). 14. Портрет жены Рембрандта - одна из самых известных картин художника. 15, Этому замку триста лет.

Exercise 2
1. The president arrived in the country with a three-day visit (three days' visit). 2. I want to buy a pair of shoes. Do you know where the shoe department is here? 3. Nobody knew what to say and there was a moment's silence. 4. When he went down to the dining room in the morning, there were the remains of yesterday's supper on the table. 5. The commander-in-chief's report was brief. 6. It seems to me that the generation gap is an eternal problem. 7. This road is closed. The roadworks are being conducted. 8. Brain drain is an acute problem of developing countries. 9. Do you think it is necessary to implement birth control in China? 10. Paul and Kate's Arrival was a surprise for aunt Ann. 11. The richest oil deposits are in the Arab Emirates. 12. The problems the Mankind faced at the end of the 20th century are soil, 'water and air pollution, and also greenhouse effect. 13. After two hours' (a two-hour) walk everybody felt hungry. 14. The portrait of Rembrandt's wife is one of the most famous pictures of the artist. 15. This is a three-hundred-year castle.

Exercise 3
1. Джим вчера попросил меня починить (repair) машину, но у меня было мало времени, и мне пришлось отказать ему. 2. Она очень застенчивая (shy). У нее мало подруг. 3. В зале было довольно много людей, так как фильм был интересный, 4. У меня есть несколько книг по этой проблеме. 5, У нас нет сахара. Купи немного по дороге домой. 6. Мало кто понял, что он хочет
сказать. 7. Я выпил немного кофе и смог работать до полуночи. 8. В его переводе было мало ошибок. 9. Они подошли к небольшой деревне; в ней было несколько домов. 10. У них оставалось немного времени до начала спектакля, и они решили пойти перекусить (have a bite). 11. Не думаю, что он будет хорошим врачом. У него мало терпения (patience). 12. У нас было мало денег, поэтому мы решили поехать автобусом. 13. Достаточно много друзей пришли навестить его. 14. У него не хватает нескольких долларов, чтобы купить эту картину. 15. Ты можешь взять несколько конфет.

Exercise 3
1. Yesterday Jim asked me to repair his car, but I had little time and I had to refuse him. 2. She is very shy. She has few friends. 3. There were quite a few people in the hall, because the film was interesting. 4. I have a few books on this problem. 5. We have no sugar. Buy a little on your way home. 6. Few people understood what he wanted to say. 7. I drank a little coffee and was able to work till midnight. 8. There were few mistakes in his translation, 9. They reached a small village; there were a few houses there. 10. They had a little time before the beginning of the performance, and they decided to have a bite. 11. I don't think he will be a good doctor. He has little patience. 12. We had little money so we decided to go by bus. 13. Quite a few friends came to visit him. 14. He doesn't have a few dollars to buy the picture. 15. You can take a few sweets.

Exercise 4
1. Он написал довольно много книг. 2. Я не могу идти с вами сегодня в театр. У меня так много работы. 3. В нашей библиотеке мало английских книг. 4. В автобусе было слишком много народа. 5. В стакане было мало воды, и он налил (pour) себе немного. 6. Мало кто понимает его английский язык. У него слишком много ошибок. 7. В прошлом году было построено мало новых домов. 8. Президент (president) сказал журналистам лишь несколько слов. 9. Я встречал мало хороших врачей в своей жизни. Но
доктор Грін, наш врач, дает нам массу полезных советов. 10. Можно мне
немного кофе? - Нет, он слишком крепкий для тебя. 11. Мне кажется, что ты
положила слишком много соли в суп. 12. Чтобы построить больницу,
необходима крупная сумма денег. 13. Он купил довольно много акций
(share). 14. Многие люди не употребляют сахар и соль. 15. Он понял лишь
несколько слов.

Exercise 4
1. He has written quite a few books, 2,1 can't go to the theatre with you today. I
have got so much work to do. 3. There are few English books in our library. 4.
There were too many people in the bus, 5. There was little water in the glass, and
he poured himself a little, 6. Few people understand his English. He has too many
mistakes. 7. Few new houses were built last year. 8. The prime-minister said to the
journalists only a few words. 9. I met few good doctors in my life. But doctor
Green, our doctor, gives us plenty of good advice. 10. May I have a little coffee? -
No, it's too strong for you. 11. I think you put too much salt into the soup. 12. It is
necessary to have a large amount of money to build a hospital. 13. He bought quite
a few shares. 14. A lot of people don't use sugar and salt, 15. He understood only a
few words,

Exercise 5
1. Будьте добры, передайте мне соль, пожалуйста. 2. Вечер был влажный
(damp) и прохладный. 3. Был холодный и ветреный (windy) день. 4. Вино
слишком сладкое. 5. Я люблю сухое вино. 6. Она нашла такую хорошую
работу. 7. Погода плохая. Ночь была очень холодная. Я не хочу гулять в
tакую холодную погоду. 8. Человек приручил (domesticate) собаку много лет
назад. 9. Это неожиданная новость. 10. Он обладает обширными знаниями в
области медицины. 11. Кипр к Мальта известные туристические центры. 12.
Она прожила трудную жизнь. 13. Нефть используют для производства
(product) бензина. 14. Шотландия - гористая (mountainous) часть

Exercise 5
1. Will you pass me the salt, please? 2. The evening was damp and cool. 3. It was a cold and windy day. 4. The wine is too sweet. 5. I like dry wine. 6. She found such a good job (she found such good work). 7. The weather is bad. The night was very cold, I don't want to walk in such cold weather. 8. Man domesticated the dog many years ago. 9. This is unexpected news. 10. He has a deep knowledge in medicine. 11. Cyprus and Malta are famous tourist centres. 12. She lived a hard life. 13. Oil is used for the production of petrol. 14. Scotland is a mountainous part of Great Britain. The highest mountain is peak Ben Nevis. 15. Where are they staying? - at the hotel Continental. It is in the High street.

Exercise 6
Колумбийского университета находится на Вест Сайде. 28. Лондон - старый город. 29. В Лондоне много музеев. 30. Вы когда-нибудь были в Британском музее? 31. Всегда есть надежда. 32. Вчера впервые я слушал оперу "Риголетто", и музыка мне очень понравилась. 33. Я очень люблю музыку. 34. Я встретил сестру Нэнси. 35. В Гринвич Вилледже много хороших ресторанов. 36. Поедем на Бродвейском автобусе. 37. Я жду Бродвейский автобус. 38. Мексика богата нефтью. 39. Париж - столица Франции. 40. Миссисипи - самая большая река в США. 41. Пит обычно ходит к зубному врачу раз - в год. 42. В прошлое воскресенье мы пошли на концерт джаза. Вам понравился концерт? 43. У вас есть телефон? 44. Очень часто раздается телефонный звонок. 45. Моя жена у доктора. 46. Ученый был награжден Нобелевской премией. 47. Джек - хороший работник.

Exercise 6

1. 1. There is a good Italian restaurant nearby 2. I would like to have a cup of coffee 3. Jane is an editor 4. Jack is the editor of the university paper 5. There is a magazine on the table 6. Did you find the magazine you were looking for? 7. Last night I saw a new movie ~ How did you like the movie? 8. Tom is going to buy a new car 9. Tom is going to insure the car 10. I am reading an interesting book 11. The book that I am reading is on the table 12. The sun was shining 13. Linda is the daughter of a well-known lawyer 14. The Cherry Orchard is a play by Chekhov 15. Because of the bad weather on Friday we could not go to Cleveland 16. The Smiths have bought a new house 17. You are right. The food here could be better 18. They offered us food and drink 19. They went to the Alps every summer 20. I am going to Boston tonight 21. Have I shown you the watch I bought in Switzerland? 22. Could you deliver the milk to my house? 23. Milk is wholesome 24. The price of gold is falling 25. Gold is a precious metal 26. He graduated from Columbia University 27. The Columbia University campus is located on the West Side 28. London is an old city 29. There are many museums in London 30. Have you ever visited the British Museum? 31. There is always hope 32. Last night I
heard Rigoletto and enjoyed the music 33. I like music very much 34. I met Nancy's sister 35. There are many good restaurants in Greenwich Village 36. Let us take a Broadway bus 37. I am waiting for the Broadway bus 38. Mexico is rich in oil 39. Paris is the capital of France 40. The largest river in the USA is the Mississippi River 41. Pete usually goes to see the dentist once a year 42. Last Sunday we went to a jazz concert. ~ Did you like the concert? 43. Do you have a telephone? 44. The telephone rings very often 45. My wife is at the doctor's 46. The scholar was awarded the Nobel Prize 47. Jack is a good worker

Exercise 7

1. Я сам знаю, лучше ли он себя чувствует. 2. Мы не ожидали, что он сам сделает работу так хорошо. 3. Мы провели выходные за городом и получили большое удовольствие, собирая грибы (mushrooms). 4. Вы должны взять себя в руки. Посмотрите на себя в зеркало. Побреитесь, примите холодный душ, разотритеся полотенцем (towel) и поешьте, наконец. 5. Наконец мы очутились в городе и решили немного расслабиться. 6. Не ходи сегодня в школу, если ты плохо себя чувствуешь. 7. Посмотрите, сколько вкусных вещей на столе! Угощайтесь. 8. Может быть, она объяснит все сама. 9. Почему ты прячешься? 10. "Ведите себя как следует!" - строго (strict) сказал учитель.

Exercise 7

1. I will find out myself if he feels better. 2. We did not expect him to do the work by himself so well, 3. We spent the weekend in the country and enjoyed ourselves gathering mushrooms. 4. You must pull yourself together. Look at yourself. Have a shave, take a cold shower, dry yourself with a towel and have a meal at last. 5. We found ourselves in town at last and decided to relax, 6. Don't go to school today if you feel bad. 7. Look how many delicious things are on the table. Help yourself. 8. She may explain everything by herself. 9. Why are you hiding? 10. "Behave yourselves!" said the teacher in a strict tone.
Exercise 8

1. Он сейчас работает? 2. Он обычно ходит на работу пешком. 3. Стив любит китайскую кухню. 4. Занятия начинаются рано утром? Да. 5. Она любит делать покупки? Да. 6. Смиты не любят путешествовать. 7. Генри не обедает в ресторане. 8. Он выключил радио и пошел спать. 9. Прошлой весной часто шел дождь. 10 Дэвид наконец продал свою старую машину. 11. Дже вернулся очень поздно вчера вечером? 12. Когда Колумб открыл Америку? Колумб открыл Америку в 1492 г. 13. Сколько стоило кольцо? Кольцо стоило 600 долларов. 14. Алиса не пришла на вечеринку. 15. Вы невнимательно читали статью. 16. В пятницу утром я работал в саду. 17. Они живут здесь с июля. 18. Вы когда-нибудь были в Лувре? Нет, я никогда не был в Лувре. 19. Боясь, что я потерял ключи от автомобиля. 20. Как долго вы тут живете Я тут живу 9 лет. 21. К пяти часам я закончил свою работу. 22. Сильный снег шел уже около двух часов, когда они вышли из дома. 23. Почему он был удивлен, что получил "3". 24. Никто не знал, в каком году этот мост был построен. 25. Мне сказали, что вы читаете эту книгу уже больше месяца. Пора вернуть ее в библиотеку. 26. Поезд прибудет с опозданием. 27. Вы не попадете вовремя на работу. 28. Вы скоро встретите Дорис? 29. Мы собираемся купить цветной телевизор. 30. Сегодня вечером мы не собираемся обедать в ресторане 31. Вы будете есть мороженое на десерт? 32. Он сделает свои домашние задания к семи часам вечера. 33. Через месяц мы завершим свои научные эксперименты. 34. До отъезда в Нью-Йорк он увидит всех своих старых Друзей. 35. Я боюсь, что к завтрашнему дню вы уже забудете все эти правила. 36. Я не уверен, что она сдаст последний экзамен к этому времени. 37. Мельник сказал, что навестит маленького Ганса, когда придет весна и он сможет дать ему корзину первых цветов.

Exercise 8
1. Is he working now? 2. He usually walks to work. 3. Steve likes Chinese food. Does the class begin early in the morning? Yes, it does. 5. Does she like to go shopping? Yes, she does. 6. The Smiths don't like to travel. 7. Henry doesn't have dinner in a restaurant. 8. He turned off the radio and went to bed. 9. It often rained last winter. 10. David finally sold his old car. 11. Did Joe come home very late last night? 12. When did Columbus discover America? Columbus discovered America in 1492. 13. How much did the ring cost? The ring cost 600 dollars. 14. Alice did not come to the party. 15. You didn't read the article carefully. 16. I was working in my garden on Friday morning. 17. They have lived here since June. 18. Have you ever visited the Louvre? No, I have never visited the Louvre. 19. I'm afraid I have lost my car keys. 20. How long have you lived (have you been loving) here? I have been living here for 9 years. 21. By five o'clock I had completed my work. 22. It had been snowing for two hours when we left house. 23. Why was he surprised that he had got a "3"? 24. Nobody knew what year this bridge had been built. 25. I was told you had been reading this book for a month. It's high time you returned it to the library. 26. The train will be late. 27. You won't get to work on time. 28. Will you meet Doris soon? 29. We are going to buy a colour TV set. 30. We are not going to eat out tonight. 31. Are you going to have ice cream for desert? 32. He will have done his homework by 7 p.m. 33. A month from now we will have completed our scientific experiments. 34. Before he leaves New York City he will have seen all his old friends. 35. I am afraid you will have forgotten all these rules by tomorrow. 36. I am not sure she will have passed this exam by that time. 37. The miller said he would go to see Little Hans when spring came and be would be able to give him a basket of first flowers.

Exercise 9

1. Я не позвонил ему, потому что думал, что он занят. 2. Я знал, что он болен. 3. Я был уверен, что они разговаривают в саду. 4. Мне сказали, что он вернулся с юга. 5. Я был уверен, что она получает от них письма. 6. Я думал, что она на вас сердится. 7. Я думал, что вы видели его там. 8. Я думал, что у
тебя больше мужества. 9. Я вышел не через дверь магазина, а воспользовался задней дверью. 10. Он не ходил в кино вчера вечером, так как у него завтра экзамен. 11. Он настоял на том, чтобы сходить в библиотеку, хотя ему и не понадобится сегодня эта книга. 12. В прошлом году он работал, больше, чем в этом году. 13. Я чувствовал, что он не хочет туда идти. 14. Я знал, что он жил в Одессе. 15. Я боялся, что он будет сердиться, если мы не закончим работу вовремя.

Exercise 9
3. 1. I didn't call him because I thought he was busy 2. I knew he was ill 3. I was sure they were talking in the garden 4. I was told he had come back from the South 5. I was sure she was receiving letters from them 6. I thought she was angry with you 7. I thought you had seen him there 8. I thought you had more courage 9. I didn't go out from the shop through the front door but through the back door 10. He didn't go to the cinema yesterday as he is taking an exam tomorrow 11. He insisted on going to the library though he won't need the book today 12. He worked harder last year than he does this year 13. I felt that he didn't want to go there 14. I knew that he had lived in Odessa 15. I was afraid that he would be angry if we didn't finish the work in time.

Exercise 10
1. Она собирается отправить письмо, которое только что написала. 2. Она расхаживает взад и вперед по комнате, раздумывая над письмом, которое она написала. 3. Почему у тебя черные губы? Я ел чернику. Я съел целую тарелку. 4. Как долго вы здесь ловите рыбу? 5. Вы выглядите совершенно изнуренным. С вами что-нибудь случилось? 6. Рейнборо заметил, что она плакала. Ее лицо хранило следы слез. 7. Я увидел, что было 2 часа. Мы сидели здесь полтора часа. 8. Этот пиджак знавал лучшие дни. 9. Сколько вы мне дали? Извините, я неправильно дала вам сдачу. 10. Я никогда не видел
ничего более прекрасного. 11. Вы полагали, что прочтете книгу к 1 июня? 12. Вы ничего не забыли?

Exercise 10
4. 1. She is going to post the letter she has just written 2. She is walking up and down the room thinking of the letter she has been writing 3. Why are you lips black? I have been eating blackberries. I have eaten a whole plateful! 4. How long have you been catching fish here? 5. You look completely worn out. Anything wrong with you? 6. Rainborough noticed that she had been crying. her face was stained with tears 7. I saw that it was 2 o'clock. We had been sitting there an hour and a half 8. This coat has seen better days 9. How much have you given me? Oh sorry, I have been wrong giving you the change 10. I've never seen anything half so splendid 11. Did you think you would have read the book by June, 1st 12. You haven't left anything behind, have you?

Exercise 11

то из нас должен пойти туда. 10. Полицейский показал мне несколько фотографий, но я никого не узнал. 11. Он ничего не сообщил об этом. 12. Если кто-нибудь позвонит, я буду дома в 8 часов. 13. Мы отказались что-либо делать. 14. Он сделал это без какого-либо разрешения. 15. Тебе что-то попало в глаз?

Exercise 11
A 1. I haven't read any books by this writer. 2. I anything happens, it is not my fault. 3. Can you buy this magazine for me? I see it nowhere. 4. Has anybody else come? 5. The criminal won't be able to disappear anywhere, nothing and nobody will help him. 6. Could you buy something to eat? We have nothing in the fridge. 7. Why did you get so angry? Nobody knew about his arrival. 8. This man is never afraid of anything. 9. I found somepne's cap. 10. I think something has happened to her. 11. Any person can buy these jackets. They are rather cheap. 12. Don't keep silent. Say something.

В 1. Somebody has left the window open. 2. Has anybody phoned me? 3. Have you read anything about the economy of this country? - Hardly anything. 4. I did not tell any of them about his offer. 5. Would you like something to drink? 6. He knew hardly anybody in the town. 7. Did any of them invite you to the party? 8. Would you like to go anywhere in summer? 9. Some of us must go there. 10. The policeman showed me several photos, but I did not recognize anybody. 11. He informed nothing of it. 12. If anybody calls, I'll be at home at 8 o'clock. 13. We refused to do anything. 14. He did it without anybody's permission. 15. Did you have something in your eye?

Exercise 12
1. Эта рукопись была найдена много лет тому назад. 2. Город продолжает строиться. 3. За докладом последовало обсуждение. 4. Он получил повышение. 5. Она была уволена по сокращению штатов. 6 Ей до смерти надоело сидеть дома. 7. Пьеса основана на исторических фактах. 8. Третья

Exercise 12
1. This manuscript was discovered many years ago 2. The town is being built 3. The report was followed by a discussion 4. He was promoted 5. She was dismissed owing to reduction of staff 6. She was bored to death staying at home 7. The Play is based on historical facts 8. The third part is still being shot 9. His speech will be recorded to be broadcast 10. Your suitcase will be taken care of 11. Is the service charge included? 12. We are disconnected 13. I was caught in the rain 14. Screams of laughter were heard in the next room 15. We were told to wait 16. This article is often referred to 17. She was offered a cup of tea 18. He was shown the way to the railway station 19. She complained about being found fault with 20. He was always made fun of 21. He was given a high award 22. I was given two days to think it over 23. When will he be sent for? 24. Were you allowed to take these journals home? 25. Bad habits are got rid of.

Exercise 13
1 Каждый год строят новые больницы. 2. Его не видели в течение недели. 3. Полиция сообщила, что убийца арестован. 4. Когда я вернулся в этот город, здание больницы еще строилось. 5 Меня пригласили на вечеринку. 6. Нас попросили прийти как можно раньше. 7. Нам посоветовали быть осторожнее. 8. Мне заплатили наличными. 9 Нам велели подождать. 10. За ним следовало

Exercise 13
1. New hospitals are built every year. 2. He has not been seen for a week. 3. The police reported that the killer had been arrested. 4. When I returned to this town, the hospital was still being built. 5. I am invited to a party. 6. We were asked to come as early as possible. 7. We were advised to be cautious. 8. I was paid cash. 9. We were told to wait. 10. He was followed by two policemen. 11. The merchandise was not delivered on time. 12. The negotiations will not be finished next week. 13. Will your article be published in tomorrow’s issue? 14. Is the village located in the mountains? 15. This letter must be written today. 16. The bill has to be paid before the end of the month. 17. This letter ought to be sent by airmail. 18. English is spoken all over the world. 19. The mayor was supported by a majority of the votes. 20. You have been warned. 21. She knew her sister would come home late, she had been invited to a birthday party. 22. The tourists would like to know who this palace had been built by. 23. When we entered the house his suggestion was still being discussed. 24. Don’t you understand the rule which has been just explained to you? 25. She wanted to know if she was still being waited for. 26. The girl asked if I spoke French as she wanted to know where the tickets were being sold.
Exercise 14
1. Если кто-нибудь из вас хочет задать вопрос, поднимите (raise) руку. 2. Оба были готовы помочь ей, но ни один не знал, как это сделать. 3. Если ты пройдешь (take) еще несколько глагол, ты увидишь море. 4. Каждая девочка хочет быть красивой. 5. Все были рады видеть ее. 6. По обе стороны реки был лес. 7. Каждый из нас может совершить такую ошибку. 8. У меня две сумки: одна черная, а другая коричневая. 9. Ни Тома, ни его родителей нет дома. 10. Врач осмотрел (examine) каждого пациента по очереди.

Exercise 14
1. If any of you wants to ask a question, raise yon hand. 2. Both of them were ready to help her, but neither of them knew how to do it. 3. If you take another few steps, you'll see the sea. 4. Every girl wants to be beautiful. 5. Everybody was glad to see her. 6. There was a wood on either bank of the river. 7. Each of us can make such a mistake. 8. I've got two bags: one is black the other is brown. 9. Neither Tom nor his parents went at home. 10. The doctor examined each patient in turn.

Exercise 15
1. Если в будущее воскресенье будет дождь, мы останемся дома и будем смотреть телевизионные передачи. 2. Если вы хорошо подготовитесь, вы сдадите экзамен. 3. Я останусь с больным, пока не прибудет врач. 4. Мэри не начнет печатать письмо, пока не придет администратор. 5. Когда температура воды поднимется, мы можем поехать купаться в океане. 6. Когда Джек прибудет в аэропорт им. Кеннеди, он нам позвонит. 7. Как только я получу письмо от Боба, я дам вам знать. 8. Я ему передам вашу книгу, как только я его увижу. 9. Я посмотрю за ребенком, пока ты спишь. 10 Если телефон зазвонит, пока секретарши не будет, Линда ответит. 11 Я позвоню жене, до того как прибуду в Филадельфию 12 Я запишу ваш адрес сейчас же, пока я его не забыл. 13 Он выключит радио до того как выйдет из дома. 14 Вы не
закончите перевод вовремя, если не будете усиленно работать. 15. Если не будет очень большого движения, мы прибудем к десяти часам. 16. Я не пойду на вечеринку, если г-жа Смит меня не пригласит. 17. Мы останемся на этом курорте, пока погода будет хорошей. 18. Я отправлюсь в Майами, как только взойдет солнце.

Exercise 15
1. If it rains next Sunday, we will stay at home and watch television 2. If you prepare well, you will pass your examination 3. I will stay with the sick man until the doctor arrives. 4. Mary won't start to type the letter until the manager comes. 5. When the water temperature rises, we can go swimming to the ocean 6. When Jack arrives at Kennedy Airport, he will call us 7. As soon as I receive Bob's letter, I will let you know 8. I will give your book as soon as I see him 9. I'll watch the child while you sleep 10. If the telephone rings while the secretary is out, Linda will answer it 11. I'll call my wife before I arrive in Philadelphia 12. I'll write down your address right now before I forget it 13. He will turn off the radio before he leaves the house. 14. You won't finish the translation on the time unless you work hard 15. Unless the traffic is very heavy, we'll arrive by ten o'clock 16. I won't go to the party unless Mr Smith invites me. 17. We will stay in this resort as long as the weather keeps fine. 18. I'll leave for Miami as soon as the sun rises.

1.2 КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ ТЕКСТОВ ДЛЯ ВНЕКЛАССНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

Future Home Technologies
We've long been fascinated by the idea of the house of the future. Researchers tested plastic homes, they worked on air-bubble domiciles… Neither one panned out, of course. But the concept of the "house of the future" wasn't just structural. It also encompassed all of the new technology that would lie inside: video chatting instead of rotary-dial phones, robots to do our housework, and a few buttons we could push to control just about everything.
Alas, our homes still aren't the technological wonders we'd dreamed about. But we certainly have made some advances. Think of amenities like central vacuum, in-home stereo and programmable thermostats. Not sexy enough? Then read about truly exciting home technologies that are either available now or in development, meaning they all have a real chance of becoming commonplace.

Imagine coming home after work and pushing one button that adjusts the lighting for your entire house. The lights go on in the kitchen and living room, maybe your bedroom and select hallways, and the drapes lower throughout the house. Then the exterior lights begin to blaze. Actually, let's go one step better. You've got a control panel in your home, much like your programmable thermostat. You program in your daytime and nighttime lighting preferences, plus those for the weekend, and voilà -- no need to mess with your lights again.

Various advanced lighting systems are currently available, although they're not widely used because they're an added expense. In the future, though, the hope is they'll be standard features in homes. And why not? Much like the programmable thermostat mentioned earlier, controlled lighting saves energy and money. It's also a great safety and security feature.

For years -- decades -- we've been regaled with tales of housekeeping robots. Yet here we are, in the 21st century, with a handful of robotic household helpers. All is not lost, however. Inventors are still hard at work trying to perfect the perfect 'bot. One prototype unveiled by research scientists in Germany is a one-armed, three-fingered wonder that can pick up items while on clean-up duty, serve drinks to its owners and their guests, and even operate some machines. Numerous sensors prevent it from inadvertently (and painfully) clamping its hand around your arm. While users can direct the robot via a touch-screen in its serving tray, it also responds to spoken commands, plus can understand and respond to gestures.

If you've been to Asia, namely Japan, you've likely been fascinated by their toilets. To those of us in North America, they're quite futuristic. These super bowls are loaded with buttons and gadgets whose function and operation are difficult to figure out. At least to the uninitiated.
But oh, there's so much more to these wonders. Like heated seats, and lids that raise -- and lower -- automatically. Then there are the built-in deodorizers, which remove every trace of our, uh, prior activities. And, of course, they self-flush, a toilet feature already found in public restrooms in America. Some of these toilets even clean themselves once we've left, applying an antibacterial coating as the last step.

But while smart toilets currently exist -- even if they haven't reached our shores yet -- even smarter ones are in development. Their purpose: to keep us healthy. Some toilets in Japan already perform urinalysis to see if users have diabetes; soon there will be toilets able to detect things like drug use and pregnancy from your urine, plus colon cancer from your stools. Heck, they'll even be able to give us diet and exercise advice. But will we heed it?
Why do we say 'bless you' or 'gesundheit' when people sneeze?

Many people have become accustomed to saying "bless you" or "gesundheit" when someone sneezes. No one says anything when someone coughs, blows their nose or burps, so why do sneezes get special treatment? What do those phrases actually mean, anyway?

Wishing someone well after they sneeze probably originated thousands of years ago. The Romans would say "Jupiter preserve you" or "Salve," which meant "good health to you," and the Greeks would wish each other "long life." The phrase "God bless you" is attributed to Pope Gregory the Great, who uttered it in the sixth century during a bubonic plague epidemic (sneezing is an obvious symptom of one form of the plague).

The exchangeable term "gesundheit" comes from Germany, and it literally means "health." The idea is that a sneeze typically precedes illness. It entered the English language in the early part of the 20th century, brought to the United States by German-speaking immigrants.

Virtually every country around the globe has its own way of wishing sneezers well. People in Arabic countries say, "Alhamdulillah," which means, "praise be to God." Hindus say, "Live!" or "Live well!" Some countries have special sneezing responses for children. In Russia, after children are given the traditional response, "bud zdorov" ("be healthy"), they are also told "rosti bolshoi" ("grow big"). When a child sneezes in China, he or she will hear "bai sui," which means, "may you live 100 years."

For the most part, the various sneeze responses originated from ancient superstitions. Some people believed that a sneeze causes the soul to escape the body through the nose. Saying "bless you" would stop the devil from claiming the person's freed soul. Others believed the opposite: that evil spirits use the sneeze as an opportunity to enter a person's body. There was also the misconception that the heart momentarily stops during a sneeze (it doesn't), and that saying "bless you" was a way of welcoming the person back to life.
We now know that sneezing is a reflex action and is most often the sign of something relatively benign, such as a cold or allergy. A sneeze also can be provoked by being outside in the sunlight or from smelling a strong odor. Still, we persist in the custom of saying "bless you" or "gesundheit," mainly out of habit and common courtesy.
In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.

"Whenever you feel like criticizing any one," he told me, "just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had."

He didn't say any more but we've always been unusually communicative in a reserved way, and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that. In consequence I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores. The abnormal mind is quick to detect and attach itself to this quality when it appears in a normal person, and so it came about that in college I was unjustly accused of being a politician, because I was privy to the secret griefs of wild, unknown men. Most of the confidences were unsought--frequently I have feigned sleep, preoccupation, or a hostile levity when I realized by some unmistakable sign that an intimate revelation was quivering on the horizon--for the intimate revelations of young men or at least the terms in which they express them are usually plagiaristic and marred by obvious suppressions. Reserving judgments is a matter of infinite hope. I am still a little afraid of missing something if I forget that, as my father snobbishly suggested, and I snobbishly repeat a sense of the fundamental decencies is parcelled out unequally at birth.

And, after boasting this way of my tolerance, I come to the admission that it has a limit. Conduct may be founded on the hard rock or the wet marshes but after a certain point I don't care what it's founded on.
Ozone Cross-Section Model and Its Effect on TOC Values Calculated from Spectral Irradiance Data

Ozone is the essential gas for the whole biosphere. It protects life on the Earth from hard ultraviolet (UV) radiation coming from the Sun. Ozone is also a greenhouse gas of high activity, so it takes significant part in climatic processes. Thus climatic models created for long-term predictions of climate also must make predictions of total ozone column (TOC).

To build long-term predictions models, one should use long-term continuous observation data. Using this data, one can find out trends in ozone distribution over geographic coordinates. Unfortunately, for the majority coordinates it is impossible because most commonly used direct-Sun (DS) methods of TOC retrieval work only when the sky is totally clear. Also they are unable to give precise data on low Sun zenith angles (SZA). To solve this problem, spectral irradiance data was proposed to be source for TOC values. Spectral irradiance data can be measured precisely even in bad measurement conditions.

Classical method of retrieving TOC from spectral irradiance data was proposed by Stamnes et al. In according to this method, one should use pre-calculated tables (Stamnes tables) that shows how TOC depends on SZA and spectral irradiance near the Earth surface. Unfortunately, using of these tables does not imply the factors weaken the solar radiation in the UV range (atmospheric aerosols, clouds, etc.), which leads to considerable mistake in the results. It was estimated that by using Stamnes method the error of the TOC obtained values under unfavorable observation conditions approximates up to 30%. On average, the error of the method is about 5%. This makes the use of this method for precision measurements virtually impossible.

It was shown before that instead of using Stamnes tables the inclusion of the factors weakening the solar ultraviolet radiation in the atmosphere (primarily aerosols influence) becomes possible by using optimization method based on calculating the minimum of the following function: Σ
where $X$ - the required TOC; $\alpha$ and $\beta$ - factors in the Angstrom’s formula for atmospheric aerosol; $R_{\text{calc}}$ - calculated spectral irradiance ratio of the atmospheric model for wavelengths $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$; $R_{\text{obs}}$ – retrieved in the issue of observations spectral irradiance ratio for the same wavelength.

Minimum of the function is at the point that corresponds to the actual values of TOC and to Angstrom’s atmospheric aerosol parameters. For its acquisition Hook-Jeeves optimization pattern search is used. The calculated values of TOC are obtained using atmospheric models implemented in the library LibRadTran.

An optimization method is more accurate when using two pairs of wavelengths (see Fig. 2 and 3). In general, on clear days the average TOC values obtained using the optimization method deviate from satellite data for no more than 14% for a couple of waves lengths and 8% for the two couples.
Что в имени тебе моем?
Оно умрет, как шум печальный
Волны, плеснувшей в берег дальний,
Как звук ночной в лесу глухом.
Оно на памятном листке
Оставит мертвый след, подобный
Узору надписи надгробной
На непонятном языке.
Что в нем? Забытое давно
В волненьях новых и мятежных,
Твоей душе не даст оно
Воспоминаний чистых, нежных.
Но в день печали, в тишине,
Произнеси его тоскуя;
Скажи: есть память обо мне,
Есть в мире сердце, где живу я...
Unemployment

Unemployment in the United States discusses the causes and measures of U.S. unemployment and strategies for reducing it. Job creation and unemployment are affected by factors such as economic conditions, global competition, education, automation, and demographics. These factors can affect the number of workers, the duration of unemployment, and wage levels. One major solution to preventing unemployment in the United States is to keep the economy growing and developing through a progressive business cycle. Spending money in a society is one of the best ways to keep the economy steady.

U.S. job creation since the year 2000 has been considerably below the 1970-2000 rate. From peak to trough, nearly nine million jobs were lost due to the global economic crisis that began to affect employment in 2008. Unemployment generally falls during periods of economic prosperity and rises during recessions, creating significant pressure on public finances as tax revenue falls and social safety net costs increase. The major political parties debate appropriate solutions for improving the job creation rate, with liberals arguing for more government stimulus spending and conservatives arguing for lower taxes and less regulation. Polls indicate that Americans believe job creation is the most important government priority, with not sending jobs overseas the primary solution. Much of the 2012 Presidential campaign focused on job creation as a first priority, but the fiscal cliff and other budgetary debates took precedence in 2012 and early 2013. Critics argue prioritizing deficit reduction is misplaced, as there is no immediate fiscal crisis but there is a high level of unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment.

Unemployment can be measured in several ways. A person is unemployed if they are jobless but looking for a job and available for work. People who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force. For example, as of July 2013, the unemployment rate in the United States was 7.4% or 12.0 million people, while the government's broader U-6 unemployment rate, which includes the part-time underemployed was 14.3% or 22.2 million people. These figures were calculated
with a civilian labor force of approximately 155 million people, relative to a U.S. population of approximately 315 million people. The record proportion of long term unemployed, continued decreasing household income, and new federal budget cuts remained indicative of a jobless recovery.
Политкорректные сказки «Красная Шапочка»

Давным-давно существовала юная личность по имени Красная Шапочка, которая жила со своей матерью на самом краю большого леса. Однажды мать попросила ее взять корзинку со свежими фруктами и бутылку минеральной воды и отнести это все домой к бабушке — не потому что это была женская работа (как заметили бы вы), а потому что сие деяние источало великодушие и способствовало порождению чувства общности. Причем, заметите, бабушка отнюдь не была больна, а напротив, находилась в полном физическом и душевном здравии и была способна полностью позаботиться о себе, как и всякий взрослый индивид.

И вот наша Красная шапочка направилась со своей корзинкой через лес. Многие считают, что леса представляют собой скучнейшие и опаснейшие места, и посему никогда не ходят туда. Однако же Красная Шапочка была вполне уверена в своей расцветающей сексуальности, так что эти фрейдистские инсинуации и намеки были ей по барабану.

По дороге к дому бабушки Красная Шапочка была остановлена Серым Волком, который поинтересовался, что же находится в корзинке. Красная Шапочка объяснила, что там находятся несколько полезных для здоровья бутербродов, предназначенных для ее бабушки, которая несомненно способна позаботиться о себе, как и всякий взрослый индивид.

Тут Серый Волк заметил: «Послушай, дорогая, это совсем небезопасно для маленькой девочки — гулять в одиночестве по такому лесу».

На это Красная Шапочка отвечала: «Я нахожу вашу сексистскую фразу крайне оскорбительной, но я не буду придавать этому значения, имея в виду ваш традиционный статус изгоя общества, очевидно, ведущий к непрерывному стрессу, который в свою очередь способствует развитию вашего собственного, несомненно, имеющего право на существование, мировосприятия. А теперь, если вы позволите, я продолжу свой путь».

И Красная Шапочка продолжила свой путь по большой тропинке. Но именно вследствие своего статуса изгоя общества, способствовавшего освобождению
от рабской приверженности и переходу к прямолинейному западному сознанию, Волк знал более быстрый путь к дому бабушки. Он ворвался в дом и съел бабушку — вполне закономерный поступок для такого представителя семейства плотоядных. И затем, явно не стесненный традиционалистским подходом к тому, что такое мужское, а что такое женское, Серый Волк натянул бабушкину ночную сорочку и забрался в кровать.

Войдя в дом бабушки, Красная Шапочка обратилась к ней: «Бабушка, я принесла тебе не содержащие жиров и карбоната натрия бутерброды, дабы приветствовать тебя в качестве мудрой и образованной главы рода».

В ответ из кровати донеслись негромкие слова (произносимые, конечно, Серым Волком): «Подойди ближе, девочка, чтобы я могла тебя увидеть».

«О, прости, я ведь забыла, что ты видишь не лучше летучей мыши, — сказала Красная Шапочка. — Бабушка, какие у тебя большущие глаза!».

«Они видели многое, и многое прощали, моя дорогая».

«О, бабушка, какой у тебя большущий нос — что, впрочем, весьма относительно, своеобразно и в чем-то привлекательно».

«Он нюхал многое, и многое прощал, моя дорогая».

«О, бабушка, какие у тебя большие зубы!».

И Серый Волк ответил ей: «Я счастлив быть тем, кто я есть и что я есть», — и выпрыгнул из кровати. Он схватил Красную Шапочку когтистыми лапами, намереваясь ее сожрать. Красная Шапочка закричала, но вовсе не от страха, вызванного явной тенденцией волка к транссексуальности и пользованию одеждой другого пола, а от возмущения столь явным вторжением в ее персональное жизненное пространство.

Ее крики были услышаны проходящим дровосеком (который, впрочем, предпочитал называть себя "техником по дровам"). Ворвавшись в коттедж, он увидел эту схватку и попытался вмешаться. Но стоило ему занести топор, как Красная Шапочка и Серый Волк становились.

«И что вы себе думаете о том, что вы делаете?» — спросила Красная Шапочка.
Персона дровосека заморгала глазами и попыталась ответить, но не произнесла ни слова.
«Ворвался сюда как неандерталец, тыкает тут свои оружием! Что вы себе думаете, я спрашиваю? — воскликнула Красная Шапочка. — Сексуально озабоченный, алчный придурок! Да как ты смел подумать, что женщины и волки не могут решить своих проблем без вмешательства человека!»
Услышав вдохновленную речь Красной Шапочки, бабушка выскочила из пасти Серого Волка, схватила принадлежащий дровосеку топор и снесла ему башку нафиг. После этого сурового испытания Красная Шапочка, Бабушка и Серый Волк почувствовали общность своих намерений. Они решили организовать альтернативное хозяйство, основанное на взаимном интересе и кооперации, после чего жили в своем лесу долго и счастливо.
При написании этой сказки ни один волк не пострадал.
Katherine Mansfield, an outstanding English short-story writer of the 20th century, was born in New Zealand in 1888 and died in 1923. She is the author of a number of excellent short stories which deal with human nature and psychology.

At the age of eighteen she decided to become a professional writer. Her first short stories appeared in Melbourne in 1907, but literary fame came to her in London after the publication of a collection of short stories called "In a German Pension".

Katherine Mansfield took a great interest in Russian literature, particularly in the works of Chekhov. In fact, she considered herself to be a pupil of the great Russian writer.

Rosemary Fell was not exactly beautiful. She was young, brilliant, extremely modern, well dressed and amazingly well read in the newest of the new books. Rosemary had been married two years, and her husband was very fond of her. They were rich, really rich, not just comfortably well-off, so if Rosemary wanted to shop, she would go to Paris as you and I would go to Bond Street.

One winter afternoon she went into a small shop to look at a little box which the shopman had been keeping for her. He had shown it to nobody as yet so that she might be the first to see it.

"Charming!" Rosemary admired the box. But how much would he charge her for it? For a moment the shopman did not seem to hear. The lady could certainly afford a high price. Then his words reached her, "Twenty-eight guineas, madam."

"Twenty-eight guineas." Rosemary gave no sign. Even if one is rich... Her voice was dreamy as she answered: "Well, keep it for me, will you? I'll..." The shopman bowed. He would be willing of course, to keep it for her forever.

Outside rain was falling, there was a cold, bitter taste in the air, and the newly lighted lamps looked sad... At that very moment a young girl, thin, dark, appeared at Rosemary's elbow and a voice, like a sigh, breathed: "Madam, may I speak to you a moment?"

"Speak to me?" Rosemary turned. She saw a little creature, no older than herself who shivered as though she had just come out of the water.
"Madam," came the voice, "would you let me have the price of a cup of tea?"
"A cup of tea?" There was something simple, sincere in that voice; it couldn't be the voice of a beggar. "Then have you no money at all?" asked Rosemary. "None, madam", came the answer. "How unusual!" Rosemary looked at the girl closer. And suddenly it seemed to her such an adventure. Supposing she took the girl home? Supposing she did one of those things she was always reading about or seeing on the stage? What would happen? It would be thrilling. And she heard herself saying afterwards to the amazement of her friends: "I simply took her home with me." And she stepped forward and said to the girl beside her: "Come home to tea with me."

The girl gave a start. "You're — you're not taking me to the police station?" There was pain in her voice.

"The police station!" Rosemary laughed out. "Why should I be so cruel? No, I only want to make you warm and to hear — anything you care to tell me. Come along." Hungry people are easily led. The footman held the door of the car open, and a moment later they were riding through the dusk.

"There!" cried Rosemary, as they reached her beautiful big bedroom. "Come and sit down", she said, pulling her big chair up to the fire. "Come and get warm. You look so terribly cold."

"I daren't, madam," hesitated the girl.

"Oh, please," — Rosemary ran forward — "you mustn't be frightened, you mustn't, really." And gently she half pushed the thin figure into the chair.

There was a whisper that sounded like "Very good, madam," and the worn hat was taken off.

"And let me help you off with your coat, too," said Rosemary.

The girl stood up. But she held on to the chair with one hand and let Rosemary pull.

Then she said quickly, but so lightly and strangely: "I'm very sorry, madam, but I'm going to faint. I shall fall, madam, if I don't have something."

"Good heavens, how thoughtless I am!" Rosemary rushed to the bell.
"Tea! Tea at once! And some brandy immediately."
The maid was gone and the girl almost burst into tears. She forgot to be shy, forgot everything except that they were both women, and cried out: "I can't go on any longer like this. I can't stand it. I wish I were dead. I really can't stand it!"
"You won't have to. I'll look after you. I'll arrange something. Do stop crying. Please."
The other did stop just in time for Rosemary to get up before the tea came.
And really the effect of that slight meal was amazing. When the tea-table was carried away, a new girl, a light creature with dark lips and deep eyes lay back in the big chair.
At that moment the door-handle turned.
"Rosemary, can I come in?" It was Philip, her husband.
"Of course."
He came in. "Oh, I'm so sorry," he said, as if apologizing, and stopped and stared.
"It's quite all right," said Rosemary, smiling. "This is my friend, Miss —"
"Smith, madam," said the figure in the chair.
"Smith," said Rosemary. "We are going to have a little talk."
Philip smiled his charming smile. "As a matter of fact," he said, "I wanted you to come into the library for a moment. Will Miss Smith excuse us?"
The big eyes were raised to him, but Rosemary answered for her: "Of course she will", and they went out of the room together.
"I say," said Philip, when they were alone. "Explain, who is she? What does it all mean?"
Rosemary, laughing, leaned against the door and said: "I picked her up in the street. Really. She asked me for the price of a cup of tea and I brought her home with me."
"Congratulations!" Philip sounded as though he were joking. "But what on earth are you going to do with her?"
"Be nice to her", said Rosemary quickly, "look after her. I don't know how. We haven't talked yet. Just show her — treat her — make her feel —"
"But," said Philip slowly, and he cut the end of a cigar, "she's so extremely pretty. She can't be more than twenty."

"Pretty?" Rosemary was so surprised that she blushed. "Do you think so? I — I hadn't thought about it."

"Good Lord!" Philip took a match. "She's absolutely lovely. Look again, my child. But let me know if Miss Smith is going to dine with us!"

"You absurd creature!" said Rosemary, and she went out of the library, but not back to her bedroom. She went to her writing-room and sat down at her desk. Pretty! Absolutely lovely! Her heart beat like a heavy bell. She opened a drawer, took out five pound notes, looked at them, put two back, and holding the three in her hand, went back to her bedroom.

Half an hour later Philip was still in the library, when Rosemary came in.

"I only wanted to tell you," said she, and she leaned against the door again, "Miss Smith won't dine with us tonight."

Philip put down the paper. "Oh, what's happened? Previous engagement?"

Rosemary came over and sat down on his knee. "She insisted on going," she said, "so I gave the poor little thing a present of money. I couldn't keep her against her will, could I?" she added softly.

There was a pause.

Then Rosemary said dreamily: "I saw a wonderful little box today. It cost twenty-eight guineas. Can I have it?"

"You can, little wasteful one," said he. "You know I can't deny you anything."

But that was not really what Rosemary wanted to say.

"Philip," she whispered, "am I pretty?"
Glamorous but Laborious

Terry Morisson has been an airline stewardess for 6 years. She is 26, recently married. Read her story and say if you like this profession or not.

The majority the stewardesses are from small towns. It's supposed to be one of the nicest professions for a woman — if she can't be a model or in the movies. All the great benefits: flying around the world and meeting all those people.

When people ask you what you're doing and you say "stewardess", you're really proud, you think it's great. It's like a stepping stone. The first two months I started flying I had already been to London, Paris and Rome. But after you started working, it's not as glamorous as you thought it was going to be.

We had to go to stew school for five weeks. We'd go through a whole week of make-up and poise. I didn't like this. They make you feel like you've never been out in public. At one time they wouldn't let us wear false eyelashes and false fingernails! Now it's required that you wear false eyelashes, and if you do not have the right length nails, you wear false nails. Everything is supposed to be becoming to the passenger.

You do meet a lot of movie stars and a lot of political people.

Stewardesses are impressed only by name people. But a normal millionaire that you don't know doesn't make an impression on you. The only thing that really thrills a stewardess are passengers like Kennedy or movie stars or some political celebrities.

I think our average age is 26. But our supervisors tell us what kind of make-up to wear, what kind of lipstick to wear, if our hair is not the right style for us, if we were not smiling enough. They even tell us how to act when you're on a pass. You're not supposed to walk off with a passenger, hand in hand. After you get out of terminal that's all yours.

They say you can spot a stewardess by the way she wears her make-up. At one time all had short hair and everybody had it cut in stew school exactly alike. At one time they told us we couldn't wear anything one inch above the knees.

It's different now.
Wigs used to be forbidden. Now it's the style. Now it's permissible for nice women to wear wigs, eyelashes and false fingernails.

The other day I had 55 minutes to serve 101 couch passengers, cocktail and full-meal service. You do it fast and terrible. You're very rude. You don't mean to be rude — you just don't have time to answer the questions. You smile and you just ignore them. You get three drink orders in a hurry. There's been many times when you miss the glass pouring, and you pour it in the man's lap. You just don't say "I'm sorry". You give him a cloth and you keep going. That's the bad part of the job.

Doctors tell stewardesses they're gonna get wrinkles all over their faces because they smile with their mouths and their eyes.
**A Stockbroker is an Honorable Business**

Our brokerage firm was founded in 1931 by my father, Reed Glover. He was a banker. I'm 40 years old. I started in the securities business in 1954. I believed we were in a new era: there could no longer be a severe collapse in stock prices.

In 1968 and 1969 a great many large firms overexpanded. Worse than that, they recommended stocks which were unsound. The downturn occurred in 1969 and 1970, many of these firms went out of business. They forgot that there really isn't a new era. The business cycle is not going to vanish. You must be prepared for adversity as well as prosperity.

When you're dealing with an individual's money it's a terrific responsibility. The individual is exposed to so many people in the brokerage business that it's quite a compliment to have him turn to you for investment service. The rule I've always gone by is that I expect to have my brother-in-law's account and my roommate in college. But it seems everybody has a roommate in college or a brother-in-law who's in this business. So I don't really use my social acquaintances for purposes of business. My closest friends are with many of the brokerage firms. At social gatherings we don't discuss the market, other than in an amusing way.

I'm amazed how rarely the individual customer will find fault with the broker. Along with that, there's no written contract in our business. If the stock goes down, the customer's word is his pledge. They all pay. This is an honorable business.

When you're dealing with a person's money and investments, you deal with his hopes and ambitions and dreams.

It's quite easy to look around and say this is a parasitical business. All you're doing is raking off your cut from the productivity of others. That is, I think, an erroneous view. Frankly, I've wrestled with that. It comes down to this: the finest economic system that's ever been devised, with all its imperfections.

Our system depends on a free exchange of publicly owned assets, and we're part of the picture. If there were no stock market, I think the economy would be stifled. It would prevent the growth of our companies. Without a stock market, the
companies wouldn't be able to invest their capital and grow. This is my life and I count myself very fortunate to be in this work. It's fulfilling.
The symbols of USA

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

Ever since 1886, when her great torch was lifted into place 305 feet above Liberty Island in New York Harbor, the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" has symbolized America for millions of eager newcomers. Many wept as they neared the American shore, recalling all they had left behind and apprehensive about what they might find in the new land. But with their first glimpse of the statue, one Italian immigrant recalled, they were "steadied ... by the concreteness of the symbol of America's freedom, and they dried their tears".

The statue was the work of Alsatian sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and was intended to commemorate both a century of amity between France and the United States and the concept of political freedom shared by the two nations.

The book that Liberty holds in her left hand symbolizes the Declaration of Independence. The main figure is attached to an iron framework designed by Gustave Eiffel, builder of France's Eiffel Tower.

The statue was paid for by French contributors; American schoolchildren participated in a nationwide drive to raise funds for the pedestal. On a tablet within are inscribed the last five lines of a sonnet, "The New Colossus", by Emma Lazarus, herself an immigrant:

Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House, the official residence of the President, stands in tree-shaded grounds (18 acres) on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue. The main building has 6 floors, with the East Terrace leading to the East Wing, a 3-story building used for offices and as an entrance for official events. The West Terrace contains offices and leads to the Executive Office.
The White House was designed by James Hoban, an Irish-born architect. President Washington chose the site which was included in the plan of the Federal City prepared by Major Pierre L'Enfant.

The cornerstone of the Executive Mansion, as it was originally known, was laid on October 13, 1792, 300 years after the landing of Columbus. President Washington was not present and never lived in the house. It was John Adams, the second President (1797-1801), who arrived in the new Capital City to take up his residence in the White House. On his second evening in its damp, unfinished rooms, he wrote to his wife, "Before I end my letter, I pray Heaven to bestow the best of Blessings on this House and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise Men ever rule under this roof.

The President's home was the earliest of all government buildings in the District of Columbia. Compared to the huge, glittering palaces used by European and Asian rulers at the time it was built, the White House is a simple, almost unpretentious dwelling place.

On August 24, 1814, during Madison's administration (1809—1817), the British troops entered Washington and set fire to the White House. By December 1817, James Hoban had completed rebuilding the Executive Mansion, and President Monroe (1817—1825) moved in.

The British were indirectly responsible for the name "White House". Since the marks of the fire were clearly seen on the sandstone walls, they had to be obliterated by being painted white. But the house remained the "Executive Mansion" until the administration of Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909), when the words "White House" appeared and the term became official.

In 1947 President Truman (1945-1953) had a second-floor porch built into the south portico. In 1948 he asked Congress to authorize complete rebuilding because the White House was unsafe.

Reconstruction cost $5,761,000. The interior was completely removed. New underpinning 24 feet deep was placed under the outside walls and steel frame was built to support the interior. All original trim and metal work were preserved.
TO THE STARS AND STRIPES

Old Glory, that proud symbol of America, is the product of a rather haphazard series of events.

After England and Scotland were united in 1603 through the accession to the English throne of James I, the Cross of St. George was superimposed on the Scottish Cross of St. Andrew to form the British Union. The Meteor flag, flown even today by British merchant ships (with Ireland's Cross of St. Patrick added to it), was equally familiar to the colonists, who striped its solid red field to form their Grand Union flag.

So, a precursor of today's flag was the Grand Union flag, which George Washington presented to the Colonial Army on New Year's Day 1776. It still incorporated the British Union flag because the colonists, although they had already fought at Lexington and Concord, had not yet decided to break away entirely from the mother country. No one knows who the designer was.

On June 14, 1777, after independence, the Continental Congress decreed retention of the stripes but replacement of Britain's flag with a "new constellation" of stars symbolizing the united Colonies. The designer of the 1777 flag is also unknown. The only authority for the story that Betsy Ross made it was Betsy's grandson, who first told it in 1870.

The new flag was flown mainly by ships, for identification; it was seldom used on land. But whether on land or sea, its stars — arranged in various ways — were as likely to be blue on white as white on blue and to have eight points as five. Often blue stripes were mingled with the red and white, and in some flags the stripes were vertical. Only the three colours were constant. In 1782 Congress proclaimed that the red stood for hardiness and courage, the white for purity and innocence, and the blue for justice, vigilance, and perseverance.

By 1795 two more stars and stripes had been added, representing the 14th and 15th States. In 1818 Congress returned the number of stripes to 13, for the original Colonies, but it set no pattern for the stars. From then on a new star was added for each new state — on the Fourth of July following the State's accession. The last
such Independence Day celebration was in 1960, after Hawaii had become the 50th State.

One popular motif was a single large star outlined by small stars, but the row arrangement became more common and in 1912 was made official.

The Pledge to the Flag

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands,
one Nation under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: SERVICES TO THE NATION

The Library of Congress is the Nation's library. Its services extend not only to Members and committees of the Congress, but to the executive and judicial branches of government, to libraries throughout the Nation and the world, and to the scholars and researchers and artists and scientists who use its resources. This was not always the case. When President John Adams signed the bill that provided for the removal of the seat of government to the new capital city of Washington in 1800, he created a reference library for Congress only. The bill provided, among other items, $5000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress — and for putting up a suitable apartment for containing them therein ...".

The first books were ordered from England and shipped across the Atlantic in 11 hair trunks and a map case. The library was housed in the new Capitol, until August 1814, at which time British troops invaded Washington, and when they put the torch to the Capitol Building, the small Library was lost.

Within a month former President Thomas Jefferson, living in retirement at Monticello, offered as a replacement his personal library, accumulated over a span of 50 years. When in France, Jefferson had spent many afternoons at bookstalls, "turning over every book with my own hands, putting by everything which related to America and indeed whatever was rare and valuable in every science". His library was considered one of the finest in the United States.
In offering the library to Congress Jefferson wrote, "I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collection; there is, in fact, no subject to which a Member of Congress may not have occasion to refer".

After considerable debate Congress in January 1815 accepted Jefferson's offer, appropriating $23950 for the collection of 6487 books. Thus the foundation was laid for a great national library.

The Library of Congress complex on Capitol Hill includes three buildings. The Thomas Jefferson Building, executed in Italian Renaissance style, is the oldest of these. Heralded as the largest library structure in the world when it was completed in 1897, it is elaborately decorated with splendid sculpture, murals, and mosaics created by 50 American artists. The Main Reading Room houses a collection of 45000 reference books and desks for 250 readers. The adjacent Computer Catalogue Center provides public access to the Library's automated catalogue files through computer terminals.

The simply designed, dignified John Adams Building, faced with white Georgia marble, was opened in 1939. Bas-relief sculptures on its large bronze doors represent 12 historic figures credited with giving the art of writing to their people.

The white marble James Madison Memorial Building, dedicated on April 24, 1980, more than doubled the Library's available Capitol Hill space. Eight reading rooms, offices, and storage areas for the Library's special-format collections number over 70 million items.

Collections of the whole Library include more than 86 million items covering virtually every subject in formats that vary from papyrus to optical disk. These materials stretch along 535 miles of shelves and are being acquired at a rate of 10 items a minute. The Library has 26 million books in 60 languages and more than 36 million manuscripts, among them such treasures of American history and culture as the papers of Presidents, notable families, writers, artists, and scientists.

The Library has the world's largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection — almost 4 million maps and atlases, dating back to the middle of the
14th century — and a 7-million-piece music collection that includes not only paper material, but also Stradivarius instruments.

The Library's 10 million prints and photographs provide a visual record of people, places, and events in the United States and in many foreign countries. Approximately 75000 serial titles are received annually; 1200 newspapers are held in the Library's permanent collections, with some dating back to the 17th century. There are also 80000 motion picture titles, 50000 television broadcasts, 350000 radio transcriptions.

THE COWBOY: A MOST MISINTERPRETED HERO

Unlike the glamorous figures of legend and fiction, real cowpokes of the 1870s and 1880s were usually hardy young men who labored long hours, often under wretched conditions, for little pay, in a bone-jarring, dangerous occupation.

One of the riskiest and most strenuous jobs began with the autumn or spring roundup. The cowboys brought the longhorns in from their breeding grounds on the Texas range, counted them, and burned a mark on the calves born during the year. Examples of the brands appear on the map, which also shows the four major trails over which the cattle were herded north from Texas to railhead towns such as Cheyenne, Abilene, or Kansas City. From there they were shipped to stock-yards.

The herds the cowboys drove to shipping centers might number several thousand and stretch out almost as far as the eye could see. The trails were a gauntlet of hazards for men and beast alike — Indians, swirling rivers, snow, drought. The drive was an endurance test that meant dusty weeks in the saddle with very little sleep and "bacon and beans most every day".

Turn-of-the-century dime novels and, later, Hollywood movies and television made the cowboy probably the most misrepresented and misunderstood worker of all time. Cowboys themselves fed the mythology. A mayor of Dodge City, the cowboy's capital, remarked that they "delight in appearing rougher than they are". And still, there were cases when cowboys indulged in one of their pastimes — "cleaning the city". They behaved badly, shooting in the air, joking and shouting profane greetings to fellow cowboys, who behaved the same way. A merchant in
Abilene described his town in 1871 as a "seething, roaring, flaming hell"; and in Dodge City, 25 men were said to be killed during the town's first year. Some cowboys were sturdy and dependable; others were cowardly, dishonest, and cruel to their animal wards. Their bosses often treated them with contempt. The $100 that a cowhand earned for driving 1000 cattle for 3 months might be spent in one spree on the gambling, the rot-gut whisky, and bad company awaiting them in the cow towns at the end of the trail. Nonetheless, the cowboys labor supplied the growing Nation with beef and helped settle one of America's last frontiers.

THE RACE FOR THE SKY

The most revolutionary development in 19th-century architecture — the skyscraper — has sometimes been called the American solution. It was not the invention of any single person. It simply evolved in response to changing circumstances. Cities were growing at an alarming rate. Businesses were becoming big businesses that needed ever larger buildings to house their administrative staffs. New inventions — the telephone, the typewriter, the electric light, and, most important, the elevator — contributed to the efficiency of accommodating more people in larger structures.

But as more and more companies sought building sites in the larger cities, real estate prices skyrocketed, forcing builders to build up instead of out. So while New York City, for example, had few buildings of more than 5 floors in 1865, its skyline boasted several structures reaching 9 and 10 stories just a decade later. The breakthrough came in Chicago in the 1880s. In the building boom that followed the fire of 1871, a group of architects now known as the Chicago school began experimenting with new techniques. Their greatest discovery was that iron beams could be joined to form a building's entire framework. With this "metal cage" construction, the iron or, later, the steel skeleton held the building up.

The progress from the first efforts of the Chicago architects to the sleek new skyscrapers of today was steady but slow. Better glass, improved concrete, and other technological advances all played a role in enabling architects to design taller and taller buildings. The result is universally acknowledged as a fitting symbol of
American vigor and ingenuity — impressive urban skylines of elegant towers reaching ever higher.

The most influential of Chicago architects was Louis H. Sullivan. A restless genius who formulated a highly personal and purely American style. He was a pioneer of the modern movement in his profession and established a secure reputation as one of the most creative minds in the history of American architecture.

If a structure must be tall, it should be made to look tall — a principle that was brilliantly realized in Sullivan's Wainwright Building in St. Louis, considered by some to be America's first successful skyscraper.

Although it no longer seems like a skyscraper, Sullivan's Wainwright Building towered its neighbours in 1891. The buildings that followed grew taller but returned to the older historical style. For example, the Woolworth Building is lavishly Gothic. The depressed economy of the 1930s required a more austere style and also halted the race for the tallest building — a title held by the Chrysler Building very briefly until completion of the Empire State Building, which reigned supreme for the next 40 years.

In the 1940s and 1950s tall buildings became common, but they were usually no more than about 60 stories high.

Technology makes mile-high structures possible, but the advantages are questionable.
II. КОНТРОЛЬ ЗНАНИЙ

1.1 КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ПО ТЕМЕ «ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ»

Дисциплина «Основы перевода»
Контрольная работа
Вариант «Мир»

1. Дать определение понятию. Привести пример.
   Эквивалент –

2. В предложениях (словосочетаниях) указать виды переводческих трансформаций (подчеркнуть, где они встречаются, назвать).
   
   Backbencher.
   Chanel diamonds.
   Come and sit with me.
   First-strike weapon.
   The adoption of the defensive does not necessarily mean weakness or inferiority of our troops.
   The clock is on the wall, the apple is on the plate and the plate is on the table.
   The environmental movement is more than just "big-mouthing".

3. Дать определение переводческой трансформации. Привести пример.
   Антонимический перевод –
   Генерализация –
   Добавление –

4. Осуществить перевод предложений, дать комментарий по переводческим приемам.
   a) A sneeze also can be provoked by being outside in the sunlight or from smelling a strong odor.
   b) For the most part, the various sneeze responses originated from ancient superstitions.

Дисциплина «Основы перевода»
Контрольная работа
Вариант «Труд»

1. Дать определение понятию. Привести пример.
   Вариантное соответствие –

2. В предложениях (словосочетаниях) указать виды переводческих трансформаций (подчеркнуть, где они встречаются, назвать).
   He is a man of taste.
   Hot milk with skin on it.
   I gave the horse his head.
   I was wondering if I might have a piece of bread.
   Shuttle diplomacy.
   Superpower.
   Sustainable development.

3. Дать определение переводческой трансформации. Привести пример.
   Калькирование -
   Логическое развитие –
   Модуляция –

4. Осуществить перевод предложений, дать комментарий по переводческим приемам.
   a) He didn’t say any more but we’ve always been unusually communicative in a reserved way, and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that.
   b) Most of the confidences were unsought--frequently I have feigned sleep, preoccupation, or a hostile levity when I realized by some unmistakable sign that an intimate revelation was quivering on the horizon--for the intimate revelations of young men or at least the terms in which they express them are usually plagiaristic and marred by obvious suppressions.

Дисциплина «Основы перевода»
Контрольная работа
Вариант «Май»

1. Дать определение понятию. Привести пример.
   контекстуальная замена —

2. В предложениях (словосочетаниях) указать виды переводческих трансформаций (подчеркнуть, где они встречаются, назвать).
   It wasn’t as cold as it was the day before.
   Keep off the grass.
   Keep the child out of the sun.
   She wasn’t looking too happy.
   The problems of various industries.
   Wherever you go – I follow.
   He always made you say everything twice.

3. Дать определение переводческой трансформации. Привести пример.
   опущение –
   транскрипция –
   транслитерирование –

4. Осуществить перевод предложений, дать комментарий по переводческим приемам.
   a) While users can direct the robot via a touch-screen in its serving tray, it also responds to spoken commands, plus can understand and respond to gestures.
   b) You program in your daytime and nighttime lighting preferences, plus those for the weekend, and voilà – no need to mess with your lights again.

2.2. СПИСОК ВОПРОСОВ К ЗАЧЕТУ

1. Установление значения слов. Лексические соответствия.
2. Учет многофункциональности грамматических форм и синтаксических конструкций при переводе.
3. Понятие переводческой трансформации. Виды переводческих трансформаций.
4. Лексические замены.
5. Добавление и опущение.
6. Антонимический перевод.
7. Транслитерация, транскрипция.
8. Калькирование.
9. Лексическое развитие в переводе.
10. Изменение структуры предложения при переводе.
11. Грамматические замены.
12. Перевод фразеологизмов.
13. Политически корректная лексика.
14. Интернациональные слова и «ложные друзья» переводчика.
15. Перевод безэквивалентной лексики.
16. Перевод атрибутивных словосочетаний.
17. Прагматическая адаптация текста.
III. ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ РАЗДЕЛ

3.1 УЧЕБНАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА И ИНФОРМАЦИОНО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

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3.2 СПИСОК ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

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3. Гарбовский Н.К. Теория перевода. М., 2004
5. Комиссаров В.Н. Общая теория перевода. М., 2000
12. Кабакчи В.В. Практика английского языка. Сборник упражнений по переводу. СПб., 1999
15. Слепович В.С. Настольная книга переводчика с русского языка на английский. Мн., 2006.