

*СХІДНОЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ЛЕСІ УКРАЇНКИ  
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# ***MORE THAN WORDS***

***BOOK I***

Навчально-методичні рекомендації  
з курсу «Перекладацький практикум»

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М 79

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Навчально-методичні рекомендації розраховані на студентів 3 року навчання Інституту філології та журналістики, які поглиблено вивчають англійську мову. Видання містить вправи та тексти як для самостійного письмового перекладу вдома, так і для спонтанного перекладу під час аудиторних занять, список рекомендованої літератури та додатки. Матеріал посібника спрямовано на розвиток та закріплення практичних навичок перекладу. У посібнику висвітлюються принципи практичного застосування основних лексико-семантичних та граматичних трансформацій, які здійснюються у практиці перекладу.

Навчально-методичні рекомендації складаються з трьох частин. Частина I («Lexical and Grammatical Transformations») та II («Grammatical and Syntactical Transformations») поділені на уроки, кожен з яких містить завдання з перекладу на рівні словосполучення, речення та тексту, а також додаткові завдання для самостійного опрацювання та подальшої перевірки викладачем. В третій частині посібника «Additional Exercises and Texts for Translation» підібрані додаткові вправи на подолання лексико-граматичних та синтаксичних труднощів під час перекладу, що забезпечує закріплення навичок, отриманих під час роботи з матеріалами рекомендацій.

**М 79 Навчально-методичні рекомендації з курсу «Практикум перекладу» для студентів III курсу Інституту філології та журналістики спеціальностей «Російська мова і література» та «Польська мова і література» / Т. В. Воробйова, Л. Є. Смалько. – Луцьк, 2013. – 110 с.**

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## ***Introduction***

Many people find it difficult to translate. Some think that translation is a talent and that a translator is born not made. Modern studies in the field of linguistics, psychology and translation studies, however, have shown that translation is a mental activity that requires knowledge and practice.

### ***Any good translator should have:***

- 1) reading comprehension ability in a foreign language;
- 2) knowledge of the subject;
- 3) sensitivity to language, both mother tongue and foreign language;
- 4) the so-called “sixth sense”, which is a combination of intelligence, sensitivity and intuition (or common sense);
- 5) competence to write in the target language clearly;
- 6) sound linguistic knowledge of both source and target languages;
- 7) the “tools” for translation, i.e. should know the procedures (ways, means, devices, transformations, etc.).

However, neither knowing languages nor being efficiently bilingual is enough to become a translator. Many people believe and claim that knowing two or more languages is identical to knowing how to translate properly.

Linguistic competence is a necessary condition, but not yet sufficient for the professional practice of translation. You

must learn how to handle the “tools” for a good translating performance.

This is a course in basic translation skills. It will help you acquire the basic skills in translating. You will learn methods and procedures, the appropriate tools and strategies that will help you to translate.

***Translation is something you learn only by doing.***

**In order to make the best use of the course, you will have to:**

- 1) attend all the classes,
- 2) follow the instructions of the teacher,
- 3) do the homework or the assignments required class by class,
- 4) participate with other students in the pair work or the group work tasks,
- 5) participate in discussions with your teacher and groupmates,
- 6) ask for clarification whenever you need.

*We hope that  
you will enjoy this course  
and wish you luck*

## **Part I**

### *Lexical and Grammatical Transformations*

#### **LESSON 1**

#### **Concretization and Generalization**

#### **PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Look up the words in the dictionary, write out their meanings, learn them and use them in the sentences of your own.**

- to go;
- to come;
- to get;
- to have;
- to make;
- to put;
- to take;
- to run;
- thing.

#### **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the various renderings of the words GO and COME. Wherever possible suggest two (or more) translations.**

**A.** 1. The path goes nowhere. 2. The signal goes a distance of 100 m. 3. Ruby goes to a private school. 4. His class has gone for an exhibition of Impressionist paintings. 5. July has gone. 6. He will have to go to another bank and get a loan. 7. Bill went to the school to register for the Italian lessons. 8. After work he began to worry. Should he go round to her flat? 9. As she went back to school in the bus she scraped off her lipstick and

eye shadow. 10. "And where is he now?" "He went to America," Kathy said. 11. "I really think you'd better leave." "I can't go," he said. 12. They went straight to the room that had been prepared for them. 13. He had even suggested to him that he come home and meet his family. 14. He saw her come into the bar and he felt happier than he had for a long time. 15. Will you come here, please? 16. Perhaps, you would like to come with me? 17. I know I shouldn't have come. 18. Week after week they came to the school, even the amazing woman in the BMW. 19. She came at last, hands in pockets and head down. 20. It wasn't like Lizzi to come to their house. 21. Brenda had come to the airport to wave them off.

**B.** 1. He had gone into every detail, knowing everything that went on. 2. He was no longer young, with his hair going gray. 3. Almost half of an investment bank's profit goes to pay workers. 4. What will happen if something goes wrong? 5. If things do not go according to the plan we can end up losing our jobs. 6. He was going to dine at the club. 7. Later, when it was clear to Ella how unhappy her father was at his office, she asked him why he didn't go somewhere else to work. Tim might have left the office where he was so uneasy and gone to another position, but the Bradys were not people to whom change came easily. 8. Two years later she was eighteen and ready to go to college. 9. The offers come from New York, Boston and Paris. 10. It would never have come into my head. 11. A very sweet look had come into the old lady's face.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the words with several meanings. Wherever possible suggest two (or more) translations.**

**A.** *put, get, make, have.*

1. Over the past 30 years they have put a lot of money into new ventures. 2. The new constitution will be put to a

referendum and followed by elections late next year. 3. Get a move on. 4. Where will it get you? 5. They (bandits) bribe a servant, get inside the flat, clean you out, and kill you if you get in the way. 6. Try and get him on the cell phone. 7. The winner needs to get at least nine of the fifteen votes. 8. Some middle-class folk only come to church because they want to get their children into religious school. 9. Public services have to be made more local with fewer decisions made in Whitehall. 10. We must make the tough decisions necessary to show that we are radical and responsible. 11. To his credit, Mr. Paulson has made a better public impression than some who did his job before. 12. China, however, made it clear that it will not tolerate much meddling. 13. Swithin made his own way and his own fortune. 14. They expect to make money from the spread of investments. 15. He made no secret of what he was planning to do. 16. You have to make these guys understand that they have no choice. 17. They had trouble in reading his handwriting. 18. "I still have that anger," said Jennifer.

**B. *take, run***

1. You can stay with me tonight, then, tomorrow I'm taking you to my doctor. 2. I'll take what you say as a compliment. 3. It takes two to make a fight and both of the girls were punished. 4. I didn't want to seem inquisitive, so was careful not to ask him what took him there. 5. Take time to choose your business partners carefully. 6. Big utilities are taking the wave-energy seriously. 7. A wave generator known as Aquabuoy, designed by a Canadian firm, takes a different approach. 8. The saltier the water the higher pressure it takes to push water through a membrane in order to leave behind the salt. 9. In a limited and very specified field the Richards brothers had managed to run a thriving little concern. 10. Mrs. Beavers remains in the area and continues to run the corner post-office. 11. He can't help today. He's running a road-safety campaign in the

schools. 12. One recently built desalination plant in Perth, Australia, runs on renewable energy from a nearby wind farm. 13. Mrs. Clinton may find it more attractive to run for the governorship of New York. 14. Each Macintosh PC lets you run more than 4,000 programs that all work in the same consistent way. 15. The opposition refuses to participate in more talks and asks for the appointment of a broader team. But time is running short. 16. Paleontology is much like politics: passions run high, and it's easy to draw very different conclusions from the same set of facts. 17. Unemployment remains the single biggest blot on the economy landscape: it still runs at 10 %. 18. The road to the American presidency is long and hard. Someone embarking on it is well advised to run as himself and not invent a new personality for the purpose.

***Exercise 4. Translate into Ukrainian looking for various specific equivalents of GOOD.***

1. For the first time, questions have to be asked not about what is good for a country but what is good for the planet. (*Guardian*) 2. Dear Patsy, — After four days' journey, I arrived here without any accident, and in as good health as when I left Philadelphia[...] As long as Mrs Trist remains in Philadelphia, cultivate her affection. She has been a valuable friend to you, and her good sense and good heart make her valued by all who know her, and by nobody on earth more than me. (*Jefferson*) 3. In the evening I found myself very feverish, and went in to bed; but, having read somewhere that cold water drunk plentifully was good for a fever, I followed the prescription, sweat plentifully most of the night, my fever left me[...] (*Franklin*) 4. But quite apart from additions to the language which result from the admittance into good usage of what was once slang, it is evident that numberless new words and expressions are required in order to deal with the great and ever-increasing



complexity of modern life, encompassed as it is by the rapidly changing social and technical conditions of our time. (*Foster*) 5. Ohio State was a land-grant university and therefore two years of military drill was compulsory [...] As a soldier I was never any good at all. Most of the cadets were glumly indifferent soldiers, but I was no good at all. Once General Littlefield, who was commandant of the cadet corps, popped up in front of me during regimental drill and snapped, “You are the main trouble with this university!” (*Thurber*) 6. Again the tears rose for an instant in the clear blue eyes: “That’s so good of you. You don’t know what a relief it is. You see, I feel responsible for Elizabeth. I feel as if it were my fault, as if I’d brought her out here[...]"(*Bromfield*) 7. She thought, “You’ve never done a good deed for anyone unless it brought you profit and glory. And you’ve ruined men and women who trusted you for the sake of power and money [...] (*Bromfield*) 8. These then are some of the outstanding features of modern English. Simplicity of form and inflection is combined with an almost too abundant vocabulary and an orthography that is frequently chaotic. There is a mixture of good and bad, but the good points predominate — our linguistic assets more than counterbalance our liabilities. (*Alexander*) 9. It is a broad but fair generalization to say that much of linguistics has in the past completely ignored the relationship between language and society. In most cases this has been for very good reasons. Concentration on the “idiolect” — the speech of one person at one time in one style — was a necessary simplification that led to several theoretical advances. (*Trudgill*) 10. In order to meet those needs, the state was forced to extend its control over ever-widening spheres of activity. To make good the huge losses of men on the Western front [during World War I], conscription had to be introduced for the first time in British history. (*Stevenson*)

**Exercise 5. Translate the sentences. Note down the various renderings of the words in italics.**

1. The State Secretary finds that the U.S. government has an unbroken *record* of friendship for China dating back to 1844. 2. Washington D.C. is the city with the highest crime *record*. 3. Japanese businessmen are growing skeptical about the *pattern* of economic cooperation with the United States as designed by American monopolists. 4. Turkey's *pattern* of development since 1948 cannot be explained only as a drive for self-sufficiency. 5. MPs already complain of lack of *facilities* to do their work while Press and other staff also find they work in overcrowded and unsuitable conditions. 6. In the field of industry special emphasis has been placed on the heavy industries, such as coal, steel and cement, but consumer goods *facilities* such as sugar refineries and textile plants have also received attention. 7. As the crematorium *facilities* were maintained for the public by the public, regardless of whether they were religious or not, they should be treated equally. 8. The nationalized *industries* of Britain have always been exploited by big business interests. But now the Tories are just giving away Britain's public wealth. 9. The Swiss business *community* is sophisticated and highly experienced in international trade. 10. It would be wrong to believe, however, that all is harmony within the *community* of the Common Market countries. 11. Already the post-war reactionary offensive of Yankee imperialism is beginning to get the inevitable *answer* from the Latin American peoples. 12. "Don't look so smug about it", the second doctor said bitterly. "It's sweet for you to see my patients *go wrong* and yours recover". 13. If father were to lose his job, which could quite easily have happened, we had *nothing to fall back upon*. 14. It was some time before I came to suspect that all was *not as it appeared to be* in our little world. 15. Alerts were followed by periods of *unease*.

**Exercise 6. Translate the sentences. Use the generalization method while rendering the words and word combinations in italics.**

1. To each one he nodded, his usual *eighth-of-an inch* nod, then turned to me and demanded, "The refreshments, Archie?" 2. I didn't see him that evening because mother wanted me to drive down to Wiltshire with her to spend *the Saturday night and Sunday* with my brother. 3. Blair was determined to put *every ounce* of influence and political capital into one more push for a workable two-state solution. 4. She walked up the lane to the place where she had parked *the Yamaha*. 5. What Tale was taking wasn't coffee. He had just grasped the bottle of *Courvoisier* and was about to tip a further measure into the already half-full glass. 6. The Liberal Democrats are disproportionately middle-class. Three quarters work (or before retirement worked) in a *salaried* occupation. Only one in twenty is working class. 7. Local resident Mark Schaffer told the BBC News that he saw the moment *the Cirrus SR20* hit the ground. "I looked up when I heard a low flying plane and saw it as it crashed," Mr. Schaffer said. 8. But particularly noticeable was the yellow and blue Swedish flag, some *9 inches by 6 inches*, stitched across the main back pocket of her rucksack. 9. Even serious *broadsheets* have carried a story about a fly in a boxed lunch.

**Exercise 7. Translate into Ukrainian. Comment on the usage of generalization.**

1. Then this girl gets killed, because she's always speeding.  
2. "Who won the game?" I said. "It's only the half."  
3. Jane used to drive to market with her mother in their La Salle convertible.  
4. She closed the bathroom door behind her, sat on the edge of the bathtub, and smoked a Virginia Slim.

5. The pizza was from Domino's, not some leathery slab of cheese someone threw in a microwave, but a real pizza Doreen had probably paid for.
6. Did you guys have a little meeting with Judge Roosevelt this morning?
7. It'll be more than a headache, I promise. [...] I'll notify the Equal Employment Commission, the National Labor Relations Board and anybody else who might be interested. I'll make you lose sleep, Chester. You'll wish a thousand times you hadn't fired my client.
8. Mark looked at her without blinking for a long minute, and convinced himself she could be trusted.
9. He weighed somewhere between three and four hundred pounds, and wore the same outfit every day – black suit, white cotton shirt, and a bow tie which he tied himself and did so poorly.

***Exercise 8. Translate the sentences. Comment on the usage of concretization or generalization.***

1. When I first arrived in Palm Springs, I was a vegetable. I could do little more than sit zombie-like in the sun and stare at the desert.
2. During the last few years it's been a case of the tail wagging the dog — the company has been completely controlled by the workers' demands, and the boss has been able to take no action without their agreement.
3. «Philip Blake?» She was silent for some few moments. Then she said quietly: «I think, you know, if we're just talking of likelihoods, he's the most likely person.»
4. WRONG-WAY DRIVER, 85 An 85-year-old man, who drove the wrong way along the A-30 near Redruth, Cornwall for four miles, caused five accidents.
5. Living is an eternal wanting more, in the coarsest grocer and in the sublimest mystic.
6. At 21 they feel they have lost their childhood, at 30 their youth, at 40 they worry about middle age, at 50 they see old age round the corner.
7. Sci-fi writers often speculate about an invasion by beings from outer space and how they would react to

our civilization. 8. It's a funny thing that as soon as there's fog on the motorway, people drive faster. 9. Placing the paper bag, his briefcase and the remains of a take-away dinner on the kitchen table, he made straight for the living-room. 10. Your stars. 11. A huge white cat came out of the hedges.

## **TEXT TRANSLATION**

***Exercise 9. Translate the texts. Write out all the sentences where concretization /generalization are needed.***

### **Text 1**

Peter Kelly, a 14-year-old English boy, made headlines by running away to Malaysia on his father's passport. The first time Peter ran off was two years ago, when he went to Edinburgh. "We were really worried," says his mother. "We knew he had gone but we didn't know where he had gone" Every time Peter runs off he calls his mother to let her know he is safe. She then calls the police and arranges for him to be cared for until he can return home. Each time his journey gets longer and longer. Before Malaysia he had been to Paris twice before his parents confiscated his passport. This time he solved the problem by using his father's passport. As his mother says, Peter just loves travelling and will go to any lengths to plan and execute a trip. Usually when he goes off there is a row, but he seems to generate them as an excuse for going. It, of course, provokes the question of where and why it all went wrong with the Kelly family. His parents are afraid for him. "I don't want him to become a criminal. I imagine they start in a small way and when they find they get away with it they progress," says his mother.

## Text 2

The violent end to the siege in the small mountain town of Bailey came after the gunman threatened to harm the two female students he was holding. Park County Sheriff Fred Wegener said police had decided to storm a second-floor classroom at Platte Canyon High School, where the gunman was holding the two girls, after he broke off negotiations. The local sheriff said he believed the gunman had shot the hostage and then himself, but could not confirm this. The incident began when the man entered the school around noon (1800 GMT) with a gun and a rucksack, which he claimed held an explosive device, police said. He then took six hostages. Negotiators later arranged the release of four of them. Bailey lies 56km (35 miles) south-west of the state capital, Denver. The school has nearly 800 students. It was in Jefferson County in 1999 where two students killed 13 people at Columbine High School before taking their own lives.

### ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

**Exercise 1. There is a word or a word combination in each sentence which needs a broadening or a narrowing of its meaning. Translate the sentences using concretization or generalization.**

1. *There was* a similar campaign about 10 years ago.
2. From her corner she could see every *inch* of the big room.
3. It turned my *limbs* leaden.
4. Our *challenge* now is to promote ideas of freedom.
5. The lady's hat was an elaborate *affair* of ribbons and feathers.
6. Martin's *performance* at the exam was, unfortunately, far from perfect.

7. It was perfectly clear to me that my previous *pattern* of life was gone for ever.
8. If you make up your mind to visit Madrid I can be of some help to you. I've got a nice little *place* there and I'm sure you'll find it very comfortable.
9. All the houses along the seafront promenade had black, blank windows, for this was a summer *place*, in February it was only half alive.
10. She had been along in perfect health when she stepped off the kerb in Piccadilly and the car had *killed* her.
11. Lames looked furtively at Irene, and across from her to Soames. "He's fond of her, I know," he thought. "Look at the way he's always giving her *things*".

**Exercise 2. Before you start translating the whole sentence, decide which word will you use to render the word MEN. Translate the sentences.**

1. Before he left, Columbus also told his *men* to build a fort and moat to impress the Indians.
2. The news trickled back that General Lee had issued orders that no private property in Pennsylvania should be touched, that looting would be punished by death... Not turn the *men* loose in the rich storehouses of the prosperous state?
3. Scarlett was indignant that he had read her mind. She liked to believe herself a mystery to *men*, but she knew Rhett thought her as transparent as glass.
4. Nowadays the only news was that which passed from mouth to mouth. Short of paper, short of ink, short of *men*, the newspapers had suspended publications after the siege began, and the wildest rumors appeared from nowhere and swept through the town.
5. The Vikings began their expeditions from the Scandinavian countries about 800 A.D. and went on until about 1000 A.D. While trading, looting and conquering, these tall, blond, blue-eyed *men* found

their way to the British Isles, the Frankish empire and the Mediterranean, to the Baltic lands, Russia, Byzantium, Iceland, Greenland and America.

**Exercise 3. Translate into Ukrainian looking for various specific equivalents of WELL.**

1. As time passed, the English used in the upper classes of society in the capital city came to diverge quite markedly from that used by other social groups and came to be regarded as the model for all those who wished to speak and write well. (*Trudgill*)

2. [...] England at the beginning of the eighteenth century was in many ways a tolerable place to live in. For the merchants and manufacturers and substantial farmers it was more than tolerable. So that Defoe may well be excused a certain smugness as he travelled up and down the country noting the growth of towns and the well tilled fields, the new houses and workshops rising everywhere, the yearly increasing fleets leaving the harbors. (*Morton*)

3. When government crews arrived on Florida shores to build House of Refuge № 3, they found a large grove of sour oranges that appeared to have existed well before their arrival. (*Delray*)

4. With the settlement of Linton well underway, William Linton returned to Saginaw, leaving the settlement bearing his name and a lake named “Ida”, after his wife. (*Delray*)

5. Not that a problem of modern usage can be settled altogether by an appeal to the past; it does not follow that because a certain form of speech was current in earlier times it is therefore acceptable today — we might as well suggest that, because in Queen Elizabeth’s time our forefathers dressed in doublet and hose, we could wear the same garb without causing excitement and suspicion as to our mental condition. (*Alexander*)



6. If I were you I'd leave well alone, Kitty. I don't think any good will come of talking about what we should do much better to forget. (*Maugham*)

7. In addition we have a library of well over 2,000 books, tapes and periodicals on all these therapies as well as most aspects of human growth and development and New Age Thought. (*Tinson*)

8. And sitting here I can almost see the spire of St Luke's church, which was not so far from the school. Which is why I can say that I am back full circle. For this was my area, my manor, if you like. I knew it, and loved it, well. (*Bogarde*)

9. "I just can't believe bumping into you like that! So weird! When was the last time? At Ruthie's place in Doheney? Ages ago. My, how time flies. And here I am in Europe again! Can you believe? You haven't changed. Really. Well, we all get old, inevitably, but you look just great. It suits you." (*Bogarde*)

10. "So you did not like it." "Not much. Well, not at all. I'm not up to this modern stuff." "People said the same about Mozart [...]." (*Wesley*)

11. I was never any good at machines, certainly not the grass-cutters with which I had to deal: enormous red things with zigzag blades that belched and roared, had gears and exhausts, and tore away with me. I might just as well have been driving again. It required all one's strength to guide, control and hold them. (*Bogarde*)

12. Mrs. Brown sighed. She sometimes wished it wasn't quite so hard to tell what he [Paddington] was thinking. "If you ask me," said Mrs. Bird, reading her thoughts, "it's probably just as well. There's no knowing what we might find out especially when it comes to school-bears!" (*Bond*)

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the various renderings of the word THING. Wherever possible suggest two (or more) translations.**

1. A poor thing — a wretched poor thing! 2. The general opinion is that things are looking good for Mr. Turner's rival. 3. She let herself out of the side door and turned her face to the wind. It moved softly, and it was full of the smell of growing things. 4. Florrie was occupied in washing up breakfast things. 5. His best things have been translated into more than 50 languages. 6. I haven't a thing to wear for tonight's party. 7. One can't have too much of a good thing. 8. I'll talk to the headmaster first thing in the morning. 9. I like sweet things. 10. I tried to help them, but I think I just made things worse. 11. Betty realized she'd left all her painting things at home. 12. My new apartment is very small so I've had to leave most of my things at my parents'. 13. Things haven't changed much since I last saw her. 14. I have always thought the Icelanders are daring, which is why they are so good at many things. 15. As I get older I can't really think of killing things. A few years ago I'd have trodden on a spider without a thought. 16. I watched the children edge nearer the wall. Inquisitive little things, I thought to myself. 17. It was Miss Holiday I had in mind. Poor thing! 18. I've got no standing and couldn't do a thing. 19. She had never done such a thing before, and she didn't want to do it now. 20. The spiders were large, and some of them were hairy. Lucy shuddered. Things with more than four legs had that effect on her. 21. The things, which had happened there, were things she never meant to think about again. 22. If we write down every single thing that happened during the last two or three days, we may spot something that will give us a lead. 23. As you learn more programs, you tend to use your PC to do many more things. 24. I can't stand things not being kept in their proper places. 25. When people say things behind your back there's nothing you can refute or deny, and the rumours go on growing and growing.

## LESSON 2

### ADDITION AND OMISSION

### ANTONYMIC TRANSLATION

#### **PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Translate the word combinations. (Addition should be used for proper rendering)**

- safety violations
- Labour ministers
- wildlife movement
- sports editor
- environmental protest
- bank raid
- bilateral countries
- defence cuts
- teenage smoking rate
- economic proposals
- nuclear non-proliferation treaty oil painting
- frontline soldiers
- German election
- military technology programs
- opinion poll

#### **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences, use addition while rendering the words and word combinations in italics.**

1. If convicted, he could face *life in prison*. 2. *Safety and environmental* considerations have kept restructuring costs high. 3. It is general knowledge that Susan has already confessed *to the crime*. 4. Alice hesitated, then *shook* her head. 5. He was wearing a velvet jacket with frogged fastening, reminiscent of a *Victorian smoking-jacket*. 6. Do you know what I'd really like now? What I

need is *a good strong black coffee*. There's a chance of any, I suppose? 7. We heard small arms fire, but *the resistance* fought back. 8. *United Airlines* was forced to seek new financing after the Government denied its bid for \$1 bn loan guarantee. 9. *De Beers* yesterday admitted that production problems had left it unable to keep up with raising gem demand. 10. The policeman *waved me on*. 11. Workbooks for home-schooling were created *to accommodate mass education*. 12. *Titanic* was made by *Fox* which is owned by Rupert Murdoch. 13. Cigarette manufacturers must place *health warnings* on cigarette packages. 14. The researchers believe that the risk of death is lower in men who jogged for a number of years compared to men who were *sedentary* over a 20-year period. 15. The police confirmed the device was a battery charger from *Argos*. 16. Bilateral aid tends to favour allies and ex-colonies. *Nordic aid* is an exception to this dismal trend.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences. Use omission to render the words and word combinations in italics in proper way.**

1. The Liberal Democrats have to fight for *each and every* seat and about the only weapon they have in that fight is their membership. 2. The Japanese have a strong aesthetic sense: they *beautify, embellish, adorn and decorate* everything they touch. 3. The present urgency, while not as great to you personally, warrants an equal sacrifice of your *comfort, and convenience*. 4. Nowadays society is more complex and government listens mainly to specialized opinion, which requires MPs to concentrate on a small number of *issues and causes*. 5. Even the ebullient Dr. Benson was *remote and withdrawn*. 6. Dr. Kennedy remained *stiff and unbending*. 7. Commander David Tucker, the head of the anti-terrorist squads said the bombs were "unjustifiable, dangerous and destined to *injure and maim and disrupt* London. 8. Despite *the chaos*

*and disruption* of London's busy streets, thousands of commuters struggled into work. 9. Once I turned back to music I *really and truly* enjoyed, then a kind of success came. 10. Justin Vaisse, author of a new book about Muslims in France, told the Guardian that Mr. Redeker's article stemmed from an "anti-Islam agenda" and "was stupid, politically irresponsible and very *weak and feeble*". 11. He apologized for his wife who was not able *to come and call on us*. 12. Though he was outdoors only briefly, he *was chilled to the bone by the bitter cold*. 13. The colleague who came to see her talked at great length about his future in the new institution *that was being created*. 14. I knew she went for nocturnal walks. Presumably it was because she was foolish enough to venture further that she met the end *she did*. 15. She greeted Mandy unsmilingly, cast *a surprised and rather startled* look at her hair and, without introducing herself, invited Mandy to follow her. 16. After some *Kellogg's Corn Flakes* and a cup of coffee, he strolled along the edge of the sea once more. 17. Clare parked her car on the rusty-red asphalt in front of the double-fronted guesthouse, built of honey-colored *Cotswold stone*. 19. Not a single dentist had come forward to report a young woman coming to *him or her* with a missing tooth crown. 20. These values of freedom are *right and true* for every person. 21. The officials still hoped to finish the *rescue and salvage* operations in a day or two. 22. Renewable energies such as wind, hydro, solar and biomass emit no greenhouse gases, but tend to cost more than coal, oil or gas, *which do*.

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. Name the reasons for using the antonymic translation.**

1. Soames, with his set lips and his square chin, was not unlike a bulldog.
2. He...had an old mother...whom he never disobeyed.
3. "She was never well", said Peggoty, "for a long tome".

4. Although *British Ally* is now dead and is probably only dimly remembered ... the inner history of the paper has direct bearing events today.
5. I had though that Bulmer's sharp-tongued, jealous wife had cured him of his ...peculiarity, but it seems old habits die hard.
6. Britain's adherence to the North Atlantic war alliance ... increases the danger of war. It increases the insecurity of Britain.
7. He was not unfriendly to a particular type of a prisoner.
8. I don't dislike you, Mr. Mont, but Fleur is everything to me.
9. Rank-and-file trade unionists are loyal to the interests of working class, but the Right-wing Labour leaders are not.
10. But my mind did not run so much on this as might be supposed.
11. I was brought up in middle-class environment ignorant of much of the stern reality of life.
12. But I found that throughout the betrayed land people knew the truth and were bitterly blaming their leaders for their lack of response to the Russian offer.
13. He keeps the fortune from falling into the hands of greedy relatives.
14. "Macon, are you awake?"
15. The ambulance was a long time coming.
16. He stayed out of the sun during the middle part of the day.
17. Alexander fought to hold a grin back.
18. "Any objection to roast chicken?" Jenny asked.
19. The elder boys were still up, sitting around the TV.
20. He followed her into a large department store, careful to remain out of sight.
21. She keeps this room locked. The maids have been ordered to keep out.

22. This was a mystery beyond the inspector's power to solve.
23. He entered the suite, trying to keep his knees from trembling. He almost blurted out, "Where's the emerald?"
24. (In the Zoo) "Don't the animals hate being locked up, Papa?" the boy asked.
25. Alice shrieked and clapped her hands to her ears to shut out the sound she had imagined.
26. He left the form on the counter and walked out very quickly keeping a hand in his pocket to silence his keys.

**Exercise 5. Translate into English.**

- Не кладіть слухавку, будь-ласка!
- Не ходити по газонам!
- На сонці лежати не можна!
- Стороннім вхід заборонено.
- До дверей не притулятися!
- Не мати собі рівних
- Не надавати значення
- Не містити
- Не потребувати пояснення
- Не відставати
- Не піддаватися впливу
- Не брати до уваги

**Exercise 6. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to translation of constructions NOT ... UNTIL/TILL.**

1. Science fiction as a genre did not exist until 1926 when Hugo Gernback started *Amazing Stories* as a monthly magazine. 2. It was not until she was out in the corridor that it occurred to Ellie that he was probably looking for the diary. 3. The teacher didn't know the boy was homeless until a reporter asked her for an interview. 4. It wasn't until he joined the Air Force in 1985, that his

life began to deteriorate. 5. As early as the fifth century, the great Christian theologian warned against taking the six days of Genesis literally. He argued that the days of creation were not successive, ordinary days — the sun, after all, according to Genesis, was not created until the fourth "day" — and had nothing to do with time. 6. I didn't think about what she'd said to me until years later, after I moved to New York. 7. It was not until 1930 that an American scientist won a Nobel Prize in medicine. 8. *You've Got Mail* was the first time Ryan and Tom Hanks worked together. In *Sleepless in Seattle* their characters didn't meet until the last scene. 9. Electric washing machines didn't take off until the 1960s. 10. It wasn't until the early 1990s that phones with moving pictures became a practical reality, the key development being digital image processing. 11. It wasn't until he died and his son came on from New Jersey for the funeral that I found out he had never been in the Far West in his life. He had been born in Brooklyn. 12. It is often not until conflicts have escalated enough to dominate the evening news that countries are seriously ready to provide funds, people, peacekeepers and humanitarian assistance. 13. I did not meet Matty until after lunch when I joined the infant class.

**Exercise 7. Translate the sentences.**

1. «I don't like that kid,» said Seth. «I don't like him one bit better than I ever liked Leslie.» 2. He had no excuse for holding the train any further. There was nothing more he could do. 3. Wherever they went, Daniel Cooper and the two detectives were never far behind. 4. She's a disgusting-looking creature, the warden's secretary thought. She gives me the creeps. 5. It was not long before we came across the first bodies. 6. Stay out of the sun. 7. Keep clear of the door! 8. He was the last person I expected to meet in New-York. 9. I could not think of anybody to call up. 10. Words fail me. 11. Fools grow



without watering. 12. It is easier to pull down than to build. 13. He that seeks trouble, never misses. 14. He had all the confidence in the world, and not without reason. 15. Still two weeks of success is definitely not nothing and phone calls were coming in from agents for a week. 16. «So far as I'm concerned, the most incredible thing about you is that you got away from Cambridge unmarried». She looked down. «I very hardly didn't.» «But past now?» «Yes. Very past.» 17. Then I discovered it was because I spoke the truth. It was so unusual that people thought it humorous. 18. It didn't make any difference what Melody got up to now, because she didn't matter to him any more. He had locked her out of his mind and out of his life. 19. But 110 sooner had he left them than her feelings found a rapid vent. 20. He was seldom, indeed, far from Irene's side at public functions. 21. In desperation Morris went to a takeaway food shop but again his plans went awry, when the assistant could not read the note without his glasses. 22. Too often our society treats art as ancient Egyptian priests treated the gods they worshipped: as the exclusive preserve of an initiated elite to be revered and protected from the uninitiated masses. We distort paintings by putting them behind glass in museums, and we dutifully applaud a Beethoven symphony at just the right moment, looking with frozen faces and condemnatory nods at those uninitiated who applaud at inappropriate times.

## **TEXT TRANSLATION**

### **Exercise 8. Translate the texts.**

#### **Text 1**

#### **Television Sponsorship Hoping to Change Image**

American television was founded on the idea of sponsorship — the term "soap opera" originates from soap manufacturers like Procter & Gamble which commissioned daytime programmes — yet in the UK the

idea is only five years old and in some quarters is still regarded with suspicion by advertisers, agencies and some viewers. All that may be about to change, however. One of the country's biggest and canniest advertisers, Mars, is negotiating sponsorship deals with Granada TV for Coronation Street and Gladiators. The idea is that Mars's Pedigree pet foods division would sponsor the Street, Britain's most popular programme. For a nation of pet-lovers, the idea makes sense. But it won't come cheap, with figures of £10m bandied about for a programme that goes out three times a week and attracts 18m viewers a time. Separately, one of Mars's confectionary brands, possibly Snickers, would sponsor Gladiators. The latter programme attracts a large proportion of children, a fact recognized by its previous sponsor, Kellogg's Frosties.

## **Text 2**

### **Soap Gets Lost in Rush to Take a Quick Shower**

More than a century of soap production is ending at Lever Brother's Port Sunlight factory on Merseyside because so many people are switching to shower gels, moisturizers, liquid soaps and body washes. A decade ago Lever Brothers' share of the British market in "personal washing products" was 40 per cent. Today it is 20 per cent with the rest made up of gels and liquid cleansers. Helen Fenwick, a Lever Brothers spokesman, said: "This isn't the end of soap but anyone who's ever chased a bar of soap around a shower will appreciate the new products that have replaced it. People everywhere are looking for convenience, whether in washing, cooking or shopping. For example, we have had tremendous success with laundry tablets. Elsewhere people are turning more and more to ready-made meals, prepared salads and even throwaway contact lenses. Liquid soaps, gels and the like made up 60 per cent of the market in

personal washing products in the early Nineties. Now they're up to 80 per cent."

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### ***Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. Be brave!
2. I would love to have a cup of coffee.
3. I have not forgotten anything.
4. I remember everything.
5. The salesperson at the car dealership could not stop talking.
6. Stay put! Wait for me in the hotel room!
7. It's my wife who cares where I'll be assigned to go.
8. He can't give up drinking.
9. She never leaves the car unlocked.
10. Everyone stayed in the classroom during the break.
11. Be generous! Give her a good tip!
12. Our sick child kept us awake all night.
13. The great pianist, Vladimir Horowitz, stayed inside his condo for 20 years.
14. Everyone will be willing to go to the mountains.
15. It's not often that we see this variety of tigers.
16. I will abstain from the voting.
17. It's been a long time since I saw you.
18. He appeared exhausted. He spoke very few words.
19. Several days passed. Nothing changed.
20. There were some who thought he was mad. His followers felt he was not.
21. The battle was not easy.
22. It's not seldom that we go to Big Sur.
23. She left the light on.
24. Don't leave the door open!
25. He had his reasons for being late for that meeting.

26. I feel fine, doctor.
27. I have nothing else to say.
28. I'll stay here. I love it here.
29. I'm not busy now. We could talk.
30. There is no way you'll find me here after 5.
31. Please take your time.
32. There is no way I can do it by myself.
33. I am not happy about his decision.
34. I just could not stay awake.
35. We should not talk in generalities.
36. He was sober.
37. I'll be totally open about this.
38. They will always oppose this.
39. Stop him!
40. She has to face it.
41. There is nothing special about him.
42. He was silent all this time.
43. Success did not bring him any happiness.
44. This will not help you at all.
45. He always has his gun on him.
46. These actions are not in keeping with international law.
47. Personally, I would not call this approach sophisticated.
48. He is not a novice in these matters.
49. This bill was rejected.
50. He cleaned his plate.
51. Be nice to her!
52. Please, don't get up!
53. He is never any fun to be with.
54. Forget about it!
55. Hang on, please!
56. Keep off the grass!
57. Stay out of the sun!
58. Take your time!
59. Take it easy!
60. Mind your own business!

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences using the antonymic method.**

1. He suffered from anorexia, an eating disorder, which is rare in young men but not unknown. 2. The lieutenant was known as a stickler for discipline and a bit pompous with it; but he was not an unpopular officer. 3. His appearance was never less than dignified. He was tall with a face of surprising asceticism. 4. He was not unenthusiastic about science and technology. 5. They were not unhelpful but seemed to take it axiomatic that he was stupid and idle. 6. I remember when Sarah was no more than a schoolgirl she could swim across the lake. 7. He took the cake to the bird table, not without an uneasy glance back to see if anyone was watching him. 8. Young women are not invulnerable, but heart disease typically strikes women in their late 50s or 60s. That's about ten years later than it does men. 9. Dealing with football fans required different methods. But it cannot be impossible to devise ways of dealing with them. 10. Exhausted though I was, I had never felt less like sleep in my life. 11. Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon. 12. "See here, Jonathan," said his father, not unkindly. "Winter isn't far away". 13. England is talking of nothing else but the forthcoming big fight tonight at Burlington house. 14. He was coming to the meeting with few expectations but he was not coming totally unprepared. 15. This place looked like a show flat, carefully furnished to attract a purchaser. But it would be a rich purchaser; nothing in this apartment had been inexpensive. 16. Everyone was sorry for Mabel and could not do enough to make up for the unjust suspicions they had had. 17. She didn't dislike the village. But for twenty-seven years the centre of her life had been elsewhere. 18. She doesn't always let people know what her real feelings are. 19. Anyone looking around the tasteful and expensive decor of her flat would have guessed that Miss Baker was a young woman of not

un- substantial means. 20. It's not uncommon for me to be called in to operate on an emergency.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences.**

1. Our bus just missed a car in the thick fog. 2. It seems they are in danger of missing the point. 3. The potato crop has failed this year. 4. He failed in his second attempt to pass a driving test. 5. Rules prevent any college athlete from accepting money. 6. He could hardly wait to tell them his good news. 7. He withdrew into his own little sitting room all the time and hardly ever came out. 8. There was a macaroni cheese on the kitchen table but hardly anyone was eating. 9. Feel free to do whatever you need here, but please remember to lock up when you leave. 10. His father hardly said anything at all. 11. Sometimes I don't think she knows who I am and what position I hold at County Hall. 12. She hardly ever saw her daughter, couldn't she stay in Dublin for another day? 13. I fail to understand how people can fail to be moved by art. 14. It is tomorrow that I see her and I can hardly wait to watch the hours go by. 15. I confirm that I am ignorant of Rachel's current whereabouts. 16. Some analysts believe that the ECB (European Central Bank) is reluctant to take new members. 17. All the countries but Poland miss the test for low inflation by a mile. This could prove a barrier to euro entry. 18. All that time he was a little reluctant to join one of the city's prestigious bridge clubs. 19. She's looking a bit off colour this morning. 20. The local firms failed to take advantage of the situation. 21. Because the Baltic countries fail the inflation criterion, the chances of their joining soon are slim. 22. It did not matter that he failed to influence the outcome. 23. If you see anyone hanging about the bus stop without catching a bus, let me know, will you? 24. Twice during the week he picked up the phone to call her, and twice he put it down without dialing.

#### **Exercise 4. Translate into English.**

1. Чи не буде у Вас олівця?
2. Ви не підкажете, як пройти до зупинки?
3. Наші ділові партнери не випадково додали цей момент у контракт.
4. Ні для кого не секрет, що вони одружуються.
5. Я не раз казав Вам, що ми цього робити не будемо.
6. Не можна не бачити складності цієї проблеми.
7. Ми не можемо не звертати уваги на це питання.
8. Для нього ці факти виявились досить неприємними.
9. Деякі оповідання цього автора, на мою думку, навіть дуже нічого.
10. Незайвим буде нагадати, що такі дискусії є дуже важливими.
11. Не менш важливим є підтримання встановленого порядку.

#### **Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences using antonymic translation.**

1. Solar powered stars, solar energy collecting windows, and building materials are not far from mainstream development. 2. The French Academy of Sciences, founded in 1666, proved no great rival; the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences was not formed until 1848. 3. Their situation is not likely to improve soon; some economists predict it will be years, not months, before employees regain any semblance of bargaining power. 4. We have to increase our knowledge of reality that are non-physical. 5. It turned out that he was right, but Copernicus died in 1543, and the first parallax was not discovered until 1838. 6. This is not the case with machines with artificial intelligence. 7. There are stories about how Plato's mother came to be pregnant by a virginal conception. Ariston had attempted to force his intention on Perictione and failed, it was

then when the Greek god Apollo appeared to him and Ariston decided to leave the woman alone. 8. A software computer engineer may know little about computer hardware, but a computer hardware engineer is well aware of how software works. 9. Perfection is not a myth, it is not impossible; it is the great man's task. 10. While the psychology did not really emerge as a separate science until the latter half of the 19th c., its initial history can be traced right back to the ancient Greeks. 11. It is not always the same thing to be a good man and a good citizen. 12. While ancient history is full of solar uses, it is not until 1900s that scientists truly started embarking on the research that leads to today's solar power generation. 13. Socrates went on to say that the legal charges were false. 14. Color has so many meanings for different observers that a strict definition is difficult, if not impossible. 15. The industrial expansion that began in the 17th c. caused a fuel shortage that was not alleviated until the replacement of wood by coal and of charcoal by coke. 16. Not until the appearance of X-ray, radio, and nuclear instrumentation were innovations made that compared in importance to the appearance of optical, electrical, and electromagnetic apparatus. 17. It is not very easy for us to get this kind of mental up but it is not an impossible task too. 18. Even the Great Depression of the 1930s failed to prevent continued industrial development. 19. Such failure results in philosophical confusion. 20. It is not uncommon that an institution created for one purpose begins to serve another. 21. The contrast between the two disputants was not without effect.

***Exercise 6. Translate the sentences. Comment on the rendering of LESS, UNTIL.***

1. She never told until afterward how painful that duty was.



2. I may mention here what I did not discover until afterwards...
3. Postmasters shall not rent any part of any room or store...until a report has been made to the Division of Post Office Quarters, and authority received for such occupancy.
4. No person shall be eligible for appointment as postmaster in the continental United States unless he is a citizen of the United States on July 30, 1947.
5. Confidential papers should not be released from the post office unless authorized by the Department.
6. I never returned from these trips to the war areas during the early days of conflict without marveling at the strength that lay in the rank-and-file members of Soviet Society.
7. She had remained with him through his adversity, and had not left him until after his success.

**Exercise 7. Translate the texts.**

**Text 1**

***Vancouver***

Vancouver is my favourite city — clean, attractive, thoroughly modern, with a stunning location on an inlet where the Fraser River meets the Pacific Ocean. The combination of high-rise architecture and views across the water to the mountains (which rise to 1,723 m) is hard to beat. Very few cities have a more dramatic position. Vancouver's rapid growth in the last few decades is, of course, no different from that of many other cities. It now surely ranks as one of the world's great cities and indeed, situation apart, its modern cityscape could almost be anywhere on the globe. So, are all modern cities the same? Are there no geographical variations? Has globalization produced a series of city-clones, each indistinguishable from the next? Let's think about how Vancouver has developed during its relatively brief history, and how its place in the world has involved.

People have been living along this part of the coast

for 10,000 years. In the past they lived off the ocean and the land, both abundant in natural resources, especially in salmon. It is easy to forget this element of Vancouver's history, but today, native influence permeates the city and is one part of its appeal.

## **Text 2**

### ***A Shortage of Sirs***

Trying to teach quadratic equations to a bunch of unruly teenagers is hardly the cushiest of jobs. So as unemployment continues to fall, it is not surprising that teacher-training colleges are finding it hard to recruit prospective maths teachers. But there are growing worries that the supply of teachers may be dwindling just as the number of school-age children is growing. The government asked teacher-training colleges in England and Wales to recruit about 2,000 people to train as maths teachers this autumn. John Howson of Brookes University in Oxford, who has just been appointed as the government's adviser on the supply of teachers, reckons they will end up with only 1,500, a shortfall of 25 per cent. He also predicts shortfalls in other secondary-school subjects: 15 per cent in science and 10 per cent in languages. So far, though, there is no lack of people wanting to become primary-school teachers or to teach history or games. Teaching is not the best-paid job, especially for those with degrees in maths and science. But it is not badly paid either. Between 1980 and 1992, teachers' pay grew faster than that of nurses, hospital doctors, police officers and most other non-manual workers, although their pay has been squeezed slightly since. Mary Russell, secretary of the Universities Council for the Education of Teachers, says that it is not starting salaries (at least £12,400 a year) nor (the pay of head teachers (up to £55,600 a year) that pose the problem: it is a lack of mid-level jobs which

discourages people from joining and staying in the profession.

### **Text 3**

#### ***Sleep Tight***

President Clinton gets by on five or six hours of it a night, Rolling Stones Keith Richards is said to have gone for 13 days without any, and ex-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made do with just four hours a night. Albert Einstein, on the other hand, insisted on a full 10 hours. For most of us, however, seven to eight hours sleep each night is about right. Recent research conducted by Professor James Maas of Cornell University, New York, suggests that we live in a society suffering from chronic sleep deprivation, with the majority of us getting 60 to 90 minutes less sleep each night than we need. Sleep is vital to health and wellbeing. A good night's sleep keeps our immune system strong, to fight against illness, so if you think you're not getting enough, try following these tips from The Sleep Council to help you get a better night's sleep.

1. Keep regular hours. Going to bed and getting up in the morning at the same time every day will help your body programme itself to sleep better.
2. Create a restful environment for sleep. Make sure your bedroom is not too hot or too cold and is as quiet and dark as possible.
3. Relax in the hours before going to bed. A good way to do this may be to read a good book or magazine or listen to some restful music in a nice warm bath. Watching television may seem like a good way to relax, but it can act as a stimulant on the brain and sleep may not come easily if you get into the habit of switching off just before nodding off.
4. Above all, if you can't sleep, don't worry about it, Get up and do something you find relaxing until you feel sleepy again — then go back to bed.

## LESSON 3

# GRAMMATICAL REPLACEMENT

### **PRACTICE**

#### **Exercise 1. Translate the word combinations.**

**A** UNO headquarters, activities of foreign companies, diplomatic immunities, executive powers, political realities, office premises, activities of a commission, for appearances sake, the customs, the works of a watch, in one's elements.

**B** to ban nuclear weapons, to give testimony, to carry on polemics, to reduce tensions, to take minutes, to paint the future in bright colours.

### **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

#### **Exercise 2. Translate the sentences, using replacement.**

**A** 1. I am a good swimmer. I can say without false modesty. 2. I'm afraid his wife is a big spender. 3. I banged and banged on his bedroom door. He must be a really heavy sleeper, I thought to myself. 4. I have never been an early riser. 5. As a young man, when he had more spare time and less responsibility, he had been a great reader. 6. They were both pleased to see him, after all those years, but, as they soon remembered, he was a great talker. 7. Those had been some of the happiest times, the combination of schoolteacher and father, explainer and entertainer. 8. He liked a drop of Scotch, as most of us do, but he wasn't a big drinker. 9. The Messengers are experienced party-givers, and everyone knows their function and how to perform it. 10. There were the frighteners, the timid and insecure, who needed constant reassurance before they could utter even one word on a BBC chat-show. 11. That isn't how James operates. He's a doer not a talker. 12. The modern

MP is required increasingly to be the town's public relations booster. 13. In 1998 the two biggest spenders were two tobacco companies which increased their lobbying activities and persuaded legislators to block the bill in the Senate. 14. Now he realized how far better a choice was Tony O'Brien, a man, not evil incarnate as he had once believed, but a genuine achiever. 15. He wasn't a very good whistler, but nobody could remember when he had last even attempted it. 16. I am a visual thinker. I think in photorealistic pictures.

**B** 1. The Inspector gave a soft little laugh. 2. She took immediate fright at the mention of the police. 3. Mrs. Stoner gave him a suspicious glare. 4. She gave a nervous laugh. 5. Miss Marple gave a small prim smile. 6. She always keeps a sharp eye on what is happening in other parts of the world. 7. Valerie walked down the short front path, turned in the direction of the school, and waved a cheery farewell to her mother. 8. "Come on, Hawks, come and have a pint." "Alright, but just one. I've got an early start in the morning." 9. He showed no interest in having a beer. Instead he said his goodbyes and took off in his black BMW.

***Exercise 3. Singular or plural? Comment on your choice of the appropriate form of nouns in translation.***

1. The years passed by and a great tangle of thorns grew up around the castle and together with the thorns grew the legend of the Sleeping Beauty. Many brave young men came to try to rescue the beautiful Princess, but they were all caught in the vicious thicket of thorns and died horrible deaths! (*Sleeping Beauty. Retold by John Patience*)

2. Although we now tend to associate premonetized societies with primitive cultures and harsh living conditions, some such societies had highly advanced cultures and provided their members with socially and spiritually secure and meaningful lives. (*Brown*)

3. Indeed, it is likely that in today's monetized world, from 2 to 3 billion people live less secure and less prosperous lives than did their ancestors whose livelihoods were predominantly nonmonetized. (*Brown*)

4. Meanwhile, the prevailing means of "getting rid" of the wastes tends to concentrate them in ways that wreak havoc with local ecosystems. As urban populations expand faster than the support systems that make cities work, the unmanaged wastes also constitute a growing threat to the residents themselves. (*Nelson*)

5. Parents I met in Iowa, New Hampshire and other states are desperately concerned about the education their youngsters are — or are not — getting, for they understand that without education, their children's economic futures are bleak. (*Washington Post*)

6. She was a little, bent woman with a black crocheted cap and a pale blue eyeshade. She wore now, as in most weathers, a faded Burberry and tennis shoes. She had a long, spade-shaped face, liberally dusted with dead-white powder. She was Miss Lorwood. (*Mortimer*)

7. The south bank was the busier because, with its numerous wharfs, it had better facilities for docking the barges which carried goods to Cambridge. Except for St Peter's, Castle Hill, the churches with Saxon origins are on the south bank. (*M. Hall*)

8. For the first time I was forced to consider squarely this problem: where does the material of an artist come from? What are the proper uses of that material, and how far must his freedom in the use of that material be controlled by his responsibility as a member of society? (*Wolfe*)

9. As the American Republic took shape with the attachment of French and Spanish populations, with the addition of native Indian tribes in the Middle West, and with the absorption of Chinese and Japanese who landed on the Pacific Coast, so the cosmopolitan character of the United States became more accentuated. (*Potter*)

10. For purely decorative effects, Faberge frequently employed coloured golds. By combining precise proportions of pure gold with other pure metals, colours in a range of intensities were created. The traditional yellow, green, red, and white golds, used together since the eighteenth century when the combination was known as gold *a quatre couleurs*, were joined in Faberge's repertoire by the blue, orange, and grey coloured golds which were more difficult to attain. (*Aiken*)

11. In seeking clues about his companion the Englishman is making use of the way in which people from different social and geographical backgrounds use different kinds of language. If the second Englishman comes from Norfolk, for example, he will probably use the kind of language spoken by people from that part of the country. (*Trudgill*)

12. Simpson, a distinguished Renaissance scholar, used his essay to point out Austen's characteristic strengths — her "manifest irony", her "critical faculty", her perception of the individual as part of society, and her celebration of "intelligent love" — and in doing so anticipated many of the points developed by subsequent critics. (*Stafford*)

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. Consider the number of the nouns in italics.**

1. One of the exceptions was Stephen Spielberg's *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, in which a benevolent *species* from another planet communicated with human beings to promote peace. 2. This was a good opportunity for me to assess the children's confidence and proficiency as speakers. I could also test them on their knowledge of words and *spellings*. 3. The *pressures* of the job, the late nights, the increasing workload were getting him down so he had tendered his resignation. 4. She was a blunt, hard-working and down-to-earth Yorkshire woman and she kept the *premises* spotless. 5. I felt depressed. My report had been the *means* to end a

teacher's career. 6. A lot of scientists chose to concentrate their *energies* in one particular direction, but Burton excelled at practically everything. He journeyed in search of the *origins* of the Nile. He was an outstanding explorer and traveller. 7. Modern science forces us to make some changes in our thinking. Our *institutions* may sometimes turn out to be unhelpful. Seeing things is important to us. 8. Over dinner we exchanged *gossip* and she told me that Sean was getting married. 9. There was a great deal of *speculation* about the possibility of an alliance between the two parties. 10. *Gossip and scandal* is what sells newspapers. 11. The police did not have enough *evidence* to charge anybody with the crime. 12. If we are unhappy, we're expected to suck it up for the kids' sake or our reputations. We worry what our parents will think, even if they are halfway around the world and we are middle-aged adults. 13. He may give the impression of being the clown prince of *world politics*, but there is often calculation behind Hugo Chávez's verbal *fireworks*. 14. The builders of 1912 believed they could conquer the *elements* with an unsinkable ship. 15. The *whereabouts* of the temple have long been a historic mystery. 16. Bad *tactics* on the part of the management made a strike inevitable. 17. I'm sure he'll win *every prize*. 18. A further threat to Lada is that the *dynamics* of the used-car business are about to change again.

**Exercise 5. Translate the sentences. Comment on the grammatical replacements you've done.**

1. Most of the people I spoke to were unhelpful.
2. What is happening in New York will happen nationally.
3. At the age of eighteen, George earned an honest living.
4. The ship was listing badly but still kept afloat.
5. Uncharacteristically, he came over and put his arms around his father and hugged him.
6. She answered questions in monosyllables.



7. After the excitement, she slept heavily and dreamlessly.
8. He spoke so rapidly that I had difficulty understanding him.
9. At the Commonwealth conference in Kuala Lumpur, Mrs. Thatcher was predictably unrepentant.
10. People who were central to the civil-rights movement came out in support of the minority groups.
11. He asked me if I lived locally, what my job was and whether he could count on my support.
12. Macon had his pick of seats: window, nonsmoking.
13. There's going to be a thorough investigation into this and the FBI will be involved because we're a federally insured bank.
14. All banks measure profit in terms of earnings per share. Such earnings are widely studied by shareholders, investors and the business community nationally and internationally.

## **TEXT TRANSLATION**

### **Exercise 6. Translate the text.**

"I'll have a Big Mac and fries, please," I said to the uniformed girl behind the till. Yes, I'm afraid it had come to that. My search for nightlife and culture had led me to McDonald's. I made my way over to a characterless synthetic table and planted myself on the standard McDonald's plastic seat, designed in such a way as to provide adequate comfort for the consumption of a meal but not to nurture any desire to sit back and relax after its completion. You can imagine some ambitious American go-getter standing up to speak at the "Profit Maximization" meeting. "Every second that a table is occupied by a non-eater costs us dollars and cents. Remember — time is money." I walked home, as

unsatisfied with my meal as by what it had come to signify for me. I found it upsetting that however hideously wrong their previous economic system had been, countries like Moldova were so eager to replace it with one which was also so manifestly flawed.

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### **Exercise 1. Translate the sentences. Change the verbs in italics into nouns.**

1. In her capacity as First Lady she has developed programmes *to help preserve* the national parks and protect, the ecological diversity of the country. 2. It was the right time *to reassess* priorities. 3. The Stamp case was one chapter in a long book that took over a year *to write*. 4. The party is still struggling to find a strategy *to overcome* its humiliating defeat in the 2002 elections. 5. The office of Monika Harms, the chief federal prosecutor, said Saturday that the Syrian, together with the two Lebanese suspects, used his computer *to research* bombmaking instructions in the Internet. 6. The standard way *to produce* colonies of stem cells is to let an early human embryo grow to a size of about 150 cells. 7. Some politicians oppose Item's decision to use part of its oil windfall *to support* Hezbollah in Lebanon. 8. Hard-line Iranian President opened a heavy-water production plant that could be used *to make* nuclear weapons. 9. The study reports that 62 per cent of GPs would encourage their patients to use garlic *to maintain* a healthy heart and blood circulation. 10. Edison's primary goal was the adaptation of science *to benefit* people. 11. A classic example of applying abstract scientific principles *to create* a new field of technology was provided by three American physicists in the 20th century. 12. Modern fire brigades have many specialist vehicles *to*

*fight* fires in all sorts of circumstances. 13. There is not much stone in the delta of the Nile so they often use old buildings *to create* new ones. 14. Although the Egyptian government has brought in new measures *to prevent* the destruction of ancient historical cities, it is too late to save some of them. 15. In those days, my grandfather regarded me as his companion *to go* hunting and fishing with. 16. There are essentially seven methods which pressure groups use *to influence* government. 17. Action groups have urged the government to take action *to protect* poor countries from the effects of climate change.

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Comment on the grammatical transformations you've done.**

1. Growing ecological movement is a sign of the time. 2. Incremental demand for energy comes predominantly from Asia. 3. Excursions to plants and farms will add up to the students' know-how. 4. These decisions would help promote the country's political and economic independence. 5. The glance in which their eyes met in the looking glass made it clear that they understood each other. 6. Her own career has been singularly lacking in hardship. 7. The blush came and went. 8. Billy had smiles for them all. 9. Censorship was a formative influence for this liberal school. 10. The amount of information the archives fail to give us is truly amazing.

**Exercise 3. Translate the text.**

**Channel Hoppers Zap Television Commercials**

Thanks to the remote-control channel-changer, it is now easy to avoid the commercial "messages" stuck in and around television programmes. You simply click away —"zap", in the jargon of the advertising industry — to something more interesting until the sales pitch is over. Between four and 15 per cent of us, according to industry research, are regular zappers. My own guess, based on research in a single household, is that the

heaviest rappers are those with advertising-laden satellite television. Trying to watch the news on CNN on Monday evening, I counted six advertisements for hotels in Nagoya, Japan, before zapping to Sky News, to land in the midst of a family extolling the virtues of Domestos multi-purpose cleaner.

The prospect of a zapping epidemic terrifies advertisers. In the United States recently, the head of the soap-powder giant, Procter and Gamble, recently uttered the dire warning that the conventional TV commercial will disappear. The company is afraid that the advent of digital technology and the proliferation of subscription channels, on which little or no advertising appears, will take away the willingness of viewers to sit through any commercials at all. Philip Bird, British marketing manager for the international publishing group G&J, agrees. "The writing is surely on the wall for television advertising," he says. "Avoiding ads will be child's play, albeit rich child's play." It's only the chattering classes, he believes, who like clever commercials; the great mass of the audience is fed up with being bombarded with them and will pay a premium to avoid them. Therefore, Procter and Gamble is probably right to suspect that the days of the old-fashioned commercial break are numbered. The betting is that in the future such big advertisers will try to slide away from hard-edged television commercials into the far more flattering role of sponsor.

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. The following word forms can have more than one grammatical category. State which these categories are and create sentences in order to show their different distribution.**

- leaves
- lead
- costs
- fly
- rings
- tears
- water
- rules
- present
- mine
- left
- long

**SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences.**

1. He said his teaching method worked best with young children. 2. She argued that Mike was the best person for the job. 3. I told Jim that I did not like going to parties. 4. They noted that the rate of inflation was slowing down. 5. Mary said that she learnt how to eat with

chopsticks. 6. The President announced that the country was at war with its neighbours. 7. The researchers estimated that between five and ten people died each day from food poisoning. 8. Scientists often commented that there were no easy solutions in energy conservation. 9. I explained that my paintings were not for sale. 10. He studied the menu in some detail but instead of ordering food asked if there was a good fish-and-chip shop nearby. 11. She's not here this afternoon. She said she was going to spend the weekend with some friends. 12. Researchers found that a burst of exercise half an hour before going on stage reduced stress and anxiety. 13. The Home Office yesterday reaffirmed its analysis that a link between licensed firearms and crime could be shown. 14. Don Wales said they were confident and determined to succeed, provided the weather was with them.

***Exercise 3. Translate the sentences. Consider the ways of translating the verbs in the Past Perfect Tense Form.***

1. I returned to the office even more depressed than before. Geraldine had gone but Julie was there. 2. As I approached the building now, I recalled the first occasion, eighteen months before, when I had driven up that twisting ribbon of gold. What a glorious place to live, I had thought. 3. Aidan Dunne watched the flowering of the Italian class with a pleasure that he had not known possible. 4. Peggy said Jerry's English teacher was delighted with him. He hadn't understood what poetry meant and now he did. 5. The Garaldis had never been made so welcome as in Ireland. Today was just one more example of it. 6. «I don't believe it,» she cried out. I had never seen her quite so angry. 7. Liza had heard the music. She could even have said what it was, something called Swan Lake, by Tchaikovsky. 8. I was sure I'd be able to get home alone. Anita had given incredibly detailed instructions, right down to the last lamp post. 9. This was a land where the people had suffered, were still

suffering and expected to suffer tomorrow. 10. The family began to warm to me in a way that I had not expected. 11. I was stunned. A quite brilliant thought, and one, which had simply not occurred to me. 12. In truth there was no coincidence at all. Claire had seen to that. 13. If you work until six, seven at night, and everybody has gone home, it's not a good idea for you to be walking out into a dark parking lot to get in your car. 14. The voice was icy now, and Bernard quickly nodded his understanding. He had never realized how frightening the Inspector could be. 15. Lewis thanked him and decided to communicate the information immediately. Morse had told him that if anything important came up, a message would always get through to him. 16. As they had agreed, Plant picked him up outside the college at one o'clock. 17. Her dining table was still set when he arrived. She had obviously had soup but nothing else. He could see, too, that she had been crying. 18. She had been frightened, but she wasn't frightened now; this must mean he had not asked the question she feared to hear. 19. Caroline who had been an almost silent member of the party spoke for the first time. 20. She pushed open the door and saw almost at once that she had been right. The reading-lamp had been left on and there were two volumes on the table. Someone had been reading. 21. There was nothing around her to show that eight years had passed. 22. Suddenly the sky, which had been an expanse of clear azure blue, was darkened by a rolling cloud as grimy as factory smoke.

***Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. Consider the usage of pronouns in English and Ukrainian languages.***

1. Did she appear excited? — She was just as she always is. 2. He was only a policeman and he didn't have a university degree. 3. He said he was glad to hear it. 4. After the weekend she said she wouldn't disturb us any longer, and anyway she'd got to get back to her job. 5.

She said she was going to buy a horse, perhaps more than one. 6. He said he couldn't speak then because he had a visitor with him. 7. My wife said so once. She said she thought she had some special grudge against her. 8. Frances realized that she had been talking too loudly. 9. He felt tired, and recalled that he had not slept, that he had been involved in strenuous labour throughout the short night. 10. Andrew is nice, but he's a bit weird. 11. I'll be back as soon as I can. 12. Michael said he preferred to sit on the balcony. 13. He had moved into the house seven years ago, at the time when he had started work as a librarian. 14. The wall was magnificent. Straight and solid it looked as if it had been there for centuries. 15. I didn't know what I had expected, but Nazareth was something of a disappointment. 16. He's a big football fan. He says he knows all the players.

### **TEXT TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 5. Translate the following passages. Pay attention to rendering of verbs and pronouns.**

**Passage 1.** When Victoria came round she realized almost instantly, although it had never happened to her before, that she must have fainted. She had a dim memory of falling off her chair in the Geography room. Had she really asked permission, got up and left the room? She remembered thinking about it, but not actually doing it. She felt very much better now. The nausea and the noise in her head had gone. Well, what a very strange thing. She had fainted. How annoying that there had been absolutely nobody to see it.

**Passage 2.** By the time Miss Wells, the younger and the nicer of the two games teachers, came into the room, Victoria had been awake for some time. The events of the day had come back to her with a dismaying clarity, right up to her collapse, in the corridor. What she wanted, desperately wanted, to believe was that all those odd



happenings had been in some way hallucinations, distortions brought about by the build-up to the faint. It occurred to her to look through one of her exercise-books — her bag had been repacked and brought to the sick bay by Lesley.

***Exercise 6. Translate the text.***

Once I went for a walk with him along Town Street on a Saturday afternoon. It was a warm day, and after a while I said I wanted a soda. Well, he said, he didn't care if he took something himself. We went into a drugstore, and I ordered a chocolate soda and he had a lemon phosphate. When we had finished, he said, «Jimmy, my son, I'll watch you to see who pays for the drinks.» He handed me a quarter and he told me to toss the quarter and he would call the turn. He called heads and won. I paid for the drinks. It left me with a dime.

The last time I saw Doc Marlowe was just a few days before he died. I didn't know anything about death, but I knew that he was dying when I saw him. His voice was very faint and his face was drawn; they told me he had a lot of pain. When I got ready to leave room, he asked me to bring him a tin box that was on his bureau. I got it and handed it to him. He poked around in it for a while with unsteady fingers and finally found what he wanted. He handed it to me. It was a quarter, or rather it looked like a quarter, but it had heads on both sides. «Never let the other fellow call the turn, Jimmy, my hoy,» said Doc, with a shadow of his old twinkle and the echo of his old chuckle.

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### **Exercise 1. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the meaning of the verb SHALL.**

1. No member shall use force against the territory and political independence of any country, or threaten to use force. The United Nations shall not intervene in the domestic affairs of any country, except when it is acting to enforce international peace. 2. All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the Peoples of every State. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. 3. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 4. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts. 5. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. 6. The Secretary-General of the UN shall transmit the reports to all State Parties. 7. Mr.B shall promote the product both by direct mail and by personal representation, creating local editions of the annual catalogue and special leaflets from time to time. 8. The stock shall be consigned by Mr. A to Mr. B and shall remain Mr. A's property until sold. Mr. B shall hold the stock insured to the extent of its replacement cost. Mr. B shall bear the shipping cost. 9. Mr. A shall provide artwork or film of promotional material for the agent's.

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Consider the usage of pronouns in English and Ukrainian languages.**

**A.** 1. The Orient Express started on its three days' journey across Europe. 2. He slipped his hands into his pocket and produced a matchbox. 3. Then he rose himself and pushed back his chair. 4. He blinked and his hands went to his face. 5. He waved his hand to her. 6. There was perfume around her, and a hint of makeup on her eyes. 7. He found his coat in one of the bedrooms, along with his gloves. 8. He left his car and went to the front door. 9. The watch was expensive: it had no numbers on its face. 10. It was Michael's turn to shrug his shoulders. 11. He picked a grape from the bunch and popped it into his mouth. 12. He finished his coffee and rose to go. 13. He made no attempt to hide his anger. He puffed out his cheeks, shook his hand and grimaced theatrically. 14. Tim wanted to play first, since he was already in his track suit. 15. Gary jumped to his feet and demanded that he be given the opportunity of a rematch. 16. At seven-thirty he looked at his watch, then at his wife, and having received a nod, rose to his feet. «I think we must begin,» he said, turning his gentle smile upon us.

**B.** 1. «It shows that one should be careful what one says,» she said lightly. 2. After so many days of hard work one wants a few hours of rest. 3. He was the sort of guy you wouldn't mind hanging round for. 4. Do you really believe one could do that? 5. One couldn't deny the resemblance. 6. One has to think of the practical side of the things. 7. One never knows what to say in such situations. 8. One always thinks other people's lives are more interesting. 9. You can not learn a language in six months. 10. One/You should never give people advice. 11. If one wishes to make oneself thoroughly unpopular, one has merely to tell people the truth. 12. There are three principles routes by which one drives to North Wales. 13. She's one of those people who bore you to death with account of their

important acquaintances. 14. It was always the same at these interviews. One had to be as honest as possible, but in a dishonest kind of way. 15. You can't force people to love you ... you can't force them to be loyal. All you can do is keep affection alive and hope for the best.

**Exercise 3. Translate the text.**

**US Business Says Elizabeth  
I was «Perfect Chief Executive»**

America's business leaders have a new role model. She has been dead nearly 400 years. According to a leading business writer, Elizabeth I was the perfect chief executive officer, who engineered «one of the most dramatic corporate turn rounds ever seen» after inheriting the throne of England in 1558.

The Virgin Queen, says Dr. Alan Axelrod, was «an example of a leader who assumed power under the worst possible conditions. Mary had left the Kingdom in a pretty sorry state, on the verge of civil war and close to bankruptcy. By the time of her death 45 years later, the English had one of the strongest economies in Europe and had laid the foundations for the greatest empire the world had ever seen.»

Dr. Axelrod, the author of the book Elizabeth I, GEO, believes Elizabeth's reign provides valuable lessons for aspiring modern business leaders. «She both led and managed England as a brilliant executive runs a great corporation,» he says. «The life of Elizabeth has much to say to those beginning their climb up the corporate ladder as well as those who, having attained the top rung, do not want to slip from it.»

He lists 10 leadership qualities in which Elizabeth excelled, including creating an image, building a loyal staff and «growing the enterprise and crushing the opposition.» She compares favourably with monarchs such as George III, who lost the American colonies and who, Dr. Axelrod says, fatally believed his rights as king

mattered more than his leadership qualities. Elizabeth, by contrast, he says, used her feminine wiles to consolidate her power. She knew that being a leader was something you earned. Elizabeth could be ruthless, but she also understood if she lost the support of the people she would not survive.

**LESSON 5**  
**MODAL VERBS**  
**THE VERBS TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO**

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Define the grammatical functions of the verbs WILL and WOULD.**

1. The regiment will attack at dawn. 2. Don't phone them now — they'll be having dinner. 3. Can somebody help me? — I will. 4. I will stop smoking. 5. I'll break your neck! 6. Will you have some more wine? 7. Won't you come in? 8. She won't open the door. 9. The car won't start. 10. When nobody's looking, she'll go into the kitchen and steal biscuits. 11. He'll often say something and, then forget what it was. 12. He would never let anybody know what he was doing. 13. You will keep forgetting things. 14. You would tell Mary about the party — I didn't want to invite her. 15. If you put a match to it, real amber won't melt, but imitation will. 16. Gold won't dissolve in hydrochloric acid. 17. Sulphuric acid will dissolve most metals. 18. Will you come this way, please? 19. He's strange — he'll sit for hours without saying anything.

**Exercise 2. Define the grammatical functions of the verb TO DO.**

1. What the report prepared by a body of the most conservative characters does show is that newspaper economics, and particularly the enormous and growing reliance on advertising revenue, puts the whole industry into crisis. 2. The defenders of the present United Nations system point out that the agencies do in fact work together successfully on a number of projects. 3. The Foreign Secretary did not show any willingness to

discuss this question, but he did refer to the responsibility of both governments as co-chairman of the last conference. 4. Perhaps they may even engender a little shame among Cabinet Ministers at the hold-up in the road building. If they do the conference will be voted a great success. 5. Mafia crime syndicates are gaining control of many legitimate businesses and now pose a greater threat to the country than did the gangsters of the Al Capone era in the 1930s. 6. It is bound to be a delicate operation, trenching as it does upon sensitive areas of a nation's cultural heritage and on its spiritual inadequacies.

### **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 3. Translate the following into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the function and meaning of modal verbs in every sentence.**

1. He said that this was not a temporary problem. Lasting arrangements *should be made*. 2. It was not without significance that people who were connected at that level with the situation *should be expressing* grave disquiet. 3. Such is the speed of history today that, when this is published, so many new and perhaps more shocking developments *may have taken place* that the events herein detailed may seem even more remote. 4. In reality the Pope *may not have been anxious* to see his suggestion advanced from the marble rostrum of the General Assembly of October 4, enacted a bare six weeks later. 5. The strain *must have been particularly telling* on a man like Mr. D., one of the most conscientious of the Government's back-bench MPs. 6. Unless the Bill passes through all its stages in the Commons and the Lords before the session ends it *will have to be started over* again in the new session in November.

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the collocations with the verbs MUST, CAN, COULD.**

1. What can I do for you?
2. Could you do me a favour?
3. Could I trouble you for...?
4. She can't help crying.
5. He couldn't help laughing.
6. I can't but ask him about it.
7. They couldn't but refuse him.
8. You can count on me.
9. It can't be helped.
10. I can hardly believe my eyes.
11. You never can tell.
12. "Well, I must be off," said Lawson.
13. "But he was more tolerable than I expected tonight, I must say," she said.
14. She rose and said, "I must be going as soon as Rome comes down."
15. He must need go there.
16. I must tell you I sympathize with her attitude.

**Exercise 5. Translate the sayings into Ukrainian. Think of Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. You can take the horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink.
3. What is done cannot be undone.
4. A good horse cannot be of bad colour.
5. You cannot judge a tree by its bark.
6. Can the leopard change his spots?
7. A man can die but once
8. If you want to eat the fruit, you must learn to climb the tree.
9. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
10. As you brew, so you must drink.



### **Exercise 6. Translate into English.**

1. Як ви могли таке зробити!
2. Він, мабуть, був тут вчора.
3. Я вже бачу береги Англії.
4. Ця стаатя мусить бути надрукована.
5. Він, напевно, зараз зайнятий.
6. Він, мабуть, запізнився на поїзд.
7. Йому довелося їхати туди одному.
8. Йому слід було їхати туди одному.
9. Вам слід знати це правило краще.
10. Вам слід спитати його про це.
11. Вам слід було зробити це раніше.
12. Йому не потрібно приходити так рано.
13. Вона вмiє грати в тенiс.
14. Це легко можна зробити.
15. Вона вже вмiла грати в тенiс, коли їй було 12.
16. Я мiг би допомогти Вам трiшки пiзнiше.
17. Ви могли б сказати менi про це.
18. Не може бути, щоб вiн таке сказав.
19. Ви можете взяти мою книжку.
20. Можливо, Ви помиляєтесь.
21. Можливо, вiн помітив мою відсутність.
22. Можливо, вiн помиляється, хоча навряд чи.

### **TEXT TRANSLATION**

#### **Exercise 7. Translate the text.**

The house was a sepulcher, our fear and suffering lay buried in the ruins. There would be no resurrection. When I thought of Manderley in my waking hours I would not be bitter. I should think of it as it might have been, could I have lived there without fear. I should remember the rose garden in summer, and the birds that sang at dawn. I would think of the blown lilac and the Happy Valley. These things were permanent, they could not be dissolved. They were memories that cannot hurt. We would not talk of Manderley. I would not tell my

dreams. For Manderley was ours no longer. Manderley was no more.

**Exercise 8. Translate the text. Pay attention to the meanings of the modal verbs.**

### **A Telephone Call**

If I didn't think about it, the telephone might ring. Sometimes it does that. If I could think of something else.

This is the last time I'll look at the clock. I will not look at it again. It's ten minutes past seven. He said he would telephone at five o'clock, "I'll call you at five, darling." He was busy, and he can't say much in the office, but he called me "darling" twice.

I know you shouldn't keep telephoning them — I know they don't like it. But I hadn't talked to him in three days. And all I did was ask him how he was. He couldn't have minded that. He couldn't have thought I was bothering him. And he said he'd telephone me. He did not have to say that. I did not ask him to.

I must stop. I must think about something else. This is what I'll do. I'll put the clock in the other room. Then I can't look at it. If I do have to look at it, then I'll have to walk into the bedroom, and that will be something to do. May be before I look at it again, he'll call me. I'll be so sweet to him. If he says, he can't see me tonight, I'll say, "Why, that's all right, dear." Then he may like me again.

I think he must still like me a little. He couldn't have called me "darling" if he didn't still like me a little.

May be he isn't going to call. He may be coming straight up here without telephoning.

Something might have happened to him. May be he went home to telephone me from there, and somebody came in. He does not like to telephone me in front of people. He might even hope that I would call him up. I could do that. I could telephone him.

I won't telephone him. I'll never telephone him as long as I live!

Oh, what does pride matter when I can't stand it if I don't talk to him? This is such a little thing, I may have misunderstood him. He may have said, "Call me at five, darling." I'm almost sure that's what he said. Why can't I be natural just because I love him?

I'll count five hundred by fives. I'll do it so slowly and so fairly. If he hasn't telephoned then, I'll call him. I will.

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### ***Exercise 1. Translate into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the verbs TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO.***

1. I'm sorry, Major, we had an agreement — I was to do the questioning here. 2. Changes seem inevitable but no one can say what. But changes there must be if confidence in the board is to be restored and it is to function properly. 3. White-collar workers are to meet on May 8 to formulate their reply to the company on the following day. 4. Their initial goal is to end three years of budget deficits and inflation by the end of this year. 5. Another poor sign: once a rice exporting country, last year Madagascar had to import 170,000 tons. 6. To meet the export requirements, the domestic consumption has had to be curtailed. 7. He is not half as worried as the old age pensioners, the housewives and workers who are having to pay the increased prices. 8. All the same the state of the economy and the general trend of national politics do have some influence on the voters. 9. The UNO representative pointed out that Governments of the developing countries are unable to assure adequate food supplies — and will be unable to do so in the foreseeable future. 10. I don't take much exercise now, but I did play

football quite a bit when I was younger. 11. English painting takes on in the course of the time the complexity and waywardness which are rather to be termed "romantic". 12. If I had to make the choice again, I should have done the same. 13. I mean, we have to start working out some alternative and it will have to be done at once. 14. The delegation was to have left Minsk on Tuesday. 15. The arrangement was that you were to give your views and I was to say what I thought of them. 16. I just mention it because you said I was to give you all the details I could. 17. He can never see further than the end of his nose, and I've always had to take care that he didn't trip over the obvious and hurt himself. 18. "Good God, surely I don't have to explain why I want a walk." 19. Why should I have to do everything? 20. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the inmates of the Grand Hotel were for the most part women.

***Exercise 2. Translate the text. Focus your attention on modal verbs and constructions.***

### **Scientific Communication**

For scientific research communication is essential. Science is to be characterized as "public knowledge". In other words the aim of the scientist is to create, criticize, or contribute to a rational consensus of ideas and information. If you accept this as a general notion, you will agree that the results of research become completely scientific only when they are published. Our present system of scientific communication depends almost entirely on the "primary literature". This has three characteristics: it is fragmentary, derivative, and edited. These characteristics are quite essential.

a) A regular journal carries from one research worker to another the various discoveries, deductions, speculations and observations which are of common interest. Although the best and most famous scientific discoveries seem to open whole new windows of the

mind, a typical scientific paper has never pretended to be more than another little piece in a larger jigsaw — not significant in itself but as an element in a grander scheme. Primary scientific papers are not meant to be final statements of indisputable truths: each is merely a tiny tentative step forward through the jungles of ignorance.

b) Scientific papers are derivative, and very largely unoriginal because they lean heavily on previous research. The evidence for this is plain to see, in the long list of citations that must always be published with every new contribution. It is very rare to find a reputable paper that contains no references to other research. Indeed, one relies on the citations to show its place in the whole scientific structure.

c) The editing of the scientific literature is a more delicate matter. The author presents an entirely false picture of his actual procedure of discovery. All the false starts, the mistakes, the unnecessary complications, the difficulties and hesitations are hidden. All is made easy, simple and apparently inevitable. Considering all this, external censorship of scientific papers is an essential element of our system of scientific publication. We must be able to rely on the basic accuracy and honesty of what we read in other people's papers, for we are always using their results in the construction of our own researches, and simply cannot find the time to repeat all their experiments, measurements, calculations or arguments for ourselves. The communication problem would be ten times worse if there were no scrutiny by expert referees.

***Exercise 3. Translate the sayings into Ukrainian.***

1. Friends may meet, but mountains never.
2. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer.
3. Who seeks blows shall perish by blows.
4. He who would search for pearls must dive below.

5. What can't be cured must be endured.
6. If we can't as we would, we must do as we can.
7. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
8. The beggar may sing before the thief.
9. Bad seed must produce bad corn.
10. Accidents will happen.
11. It would make even a cat laugh.
12. The cat would eat fish but would not wet her feet.

## LESSON 6

### THE INFINITIVE AND INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

#### **PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Comment on the usage of For + Infinitive Construction. Make up 10 sentences of your own and ask your groupmates to translate it.**

1. Cut your clothes according to cloth! It's a good thing for you to know. 2. What we want is for you to understand the matter clearly. 3. He was too formidable a man for one to think of him as being "promising". 4. All he wanted was for me to get out of his sight. 5. It is impossible for you to have done better. 6. John didn't like for Kate to sit still. 7. It is necessary for you to have a short rest. 8. The most important thing for us is to start early.

#### **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the infinitive and its functions.**

1. But plays are written to be acted, not to be read. 2. Along one wall stood a low chest so richly brown as to appear black. 3. Then he left only to visit and revisit me until I returned to the city. 4. Philip had arrived in Watertown to find Anne feeding their stocky infant at her breast. 5. There was so much to read, for one thing, and so much health to be pulled down out of the young breath-giving air. 6. "They appear to have caught somebody", he said. "I hope they don't do him any serious harm". 7. Americans are curiously reluctant to learn from others. 8. To understand, to know reality it is necessary to have a theory of knowledge corresponding to truth. 9. It occurred to me particularly that I had never taken sufficient trouble to find out exactly what Antonia herself

was thinking and feeling. 10.. New steps to fight pollutions of rivers have been announced in Wales and Scotland. 11. Eleven people are known to have died. 12. Many people were reported to be injured. 13. I woke one morning to find myself famous. 14. He entered the office to find the clerk asleep at his desk. 15. The light died down to leave the room darker than before. 16. The first giraffe to be born at the Zoo was seen running around with his parents. 17. He was fully aware of the obstacles to be faced. 18. Smith became the first man to win seven races in a world championship. 19. There's a lot to be said for holding the world conference. 20. To begin with, this country is a confederation of a number of different peoples and tribes. 21. The agricultural workers are expected to receive a reply to their claim for higher pay. The building industry is unlikely to be reformed from within. 23. About 60 people were yesterday reported to have been arrested. 24. In foreign affairs this delay would appear to be having a seriously disabling effect. 25. It was unbearable to hear this.

### ***Exercise 3. Translate into Ukrainian.***

1. Indeed, to know her is to love her.
2. He stopped to buy an evening paper.
3. Two young men were arrested only to be released.
4. He woke to find it was still dark.
5. I remember to have been living in the Caucasus for two years before the war broke out.
6. My friend was glad to have been given such an interesting assignment.
7. She hoped to be sent to study abroad.
8. The data to be used have been carefully analyzed.
9. To understand Russian culture is impossible without the names of Bulgakov, Platonov and Pasternak.
10. To do it accurately was the main problem.
11. To tell him the truth at the moment meant nearly to kill him.



12. Our plan was to begin the experimental part of the research by the end of the month.
13. It was not the sort of thing to be said over the telephone.
14. His real motive is to protect emotional stability in his family.
15. Mrs. Jane Makin woke early to find two burglars carrying her TV set from her home.

**Exercise 4. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.**

1. I am anxious for her to pass her exam.
2. He stepped aside for me to pass.
3. The text is too difficult for the students to translate.
4. It was unusual for him to go out in the afternoon.
5. He had made arrangements for mules and ponies to be ready for me on my arrival.
6. I waited for him to go on.
7. The table was small enough for the conversation to be general.
8. He was quite willing for his little daughter to be brought up in England by her grandmother.
9. The most important thing for us is to start early.
10. She only had to express a wish for him to fulfill it if it was in his power.
11. She did not say anything, but made way for us to pass.
12. He was so occupied in his research work that it made difficult for him to be away from home for several weeks at a time.
13. I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money on trifles.
14. That was for him to work out the plan.
15. He asked for the papers to be brought.

**Exercise 5. Define the functions of the underlined infinitives. Translate the sentences.**

1. That night there was a storm and I woke **to hear** the rain lashing the window-panes.
2. The door swung open **to reveal** a large room luxuriously furnished.
3. Extraordinary measures **to deal** with the situation have been debated.
4. He had broken into the house and opened the safe, only **to find** it empty.
5. I remember that every morning Mother **was** up before dawn to get the fire lit in the kitchen.
6. Eugene, her cousin, when he attained the age of seventeen, left for the colonies never **to be heard** of again.
7. The old gardener had finished his morning job and came with a little basket **to feed** the doves.
8. Like a weakening swimmer I edged to the right into a pleasant street only **to be stopped** by a policeman, who informed me that trucks were not permitted there.
9. Modern professional astronomers rarely look through their telescopes. They prefer working with electronic devices, recording images or computer data **to be scrutinized** later in the laboratory.
10. The European Community's interior ministers are meeting early next week in Brussels **to discuss drastic** measures to be taken against European terrorism.
11. Switzerland, with few natural resources, no ports, and no standing army, has made herself an international power **to reckon with** by her shrewd management of her own and other people's money.

## **TEXT TRANSLATION**

### **Exercise 6. Translate the text and define the ways of translating the Infinitive.**

Drama as a learning method has developed in much the same way in England and in Norway. For Norwegian teachers England had been the country to look for

inspiration and renewal. English drama educators have been to Norway to give courses and seminars, a fact that makes us feel part of the English tradition.

... Theatre was the art form that gave structure to improvisations carried out by children and teacher in a joint effort to create meaning within an aesthetic form. "Teacher-in-role" made it possible for the teacher to structure the drama work from within, not giving instructions, but creating suspense, giving challenges and feedback on role.

### **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

#### ***Exercise 1. Translate the sentences. Comment on the usage of the Infinitive.***

1. We expect these phenomena to have been investigated.
2. Everybody considers her to be a great organizer.
3. We found that effect to have been unknown.
4. They thought the information to have been published recently.
5. Knowing him to be good at psychology, I asked him to explain this rule.
6. The scientist expected his assistants to obtain some new data.
7. If the Government expected the tenants to take the increase lying down, they were very much mistaken.
8. They heard him deny it.
9. This story was told to get him to go to the police station.
10. The major Powers expect the talks to take place at the end of the next month.
11. They announced it to be the law.
12. She meant him to do it.
13. I haven't heard anyone call me.
14. They saw the fire slowly conquering the room.

15. Everybody expected her to marry Pete.

**Exercise 2. Analyze the sentences and translate them.**

1. Computers are certain to be used in the study of UFO.
2. The system seems to be functioning well.
3. Mankind (is likely) is sure to have entered the age of apocalyptic events.
4. Machine languages are known to be low-level languages.
5. She appears to make progress in languages.
6. He is known to study ancient architecture.
7. It seems to be an exception to the rule.
8. The new method of investigation is believed to have produced good results.
9. Computers are thought to be divided into two groups according to the jobs they perform.
10. The result is expected to agree with theoretical predictions.
11. She is known to have the best collection of pictures in the world.
12. They are thought to have been killed in an air crash.
13. He is sure to come. I saw him on my way to your place.
14. They seem to like their work at the exhibition.
15. The delegation is reported to have left for Paris.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences.**

1. The first step to be taken is to start negotiations.
2. The inflation rate was not high enough to start paying compensations to workers.
3. To ensure a steady economic growth, all the macroeconomic parameters must be involved.
4. Suffice it to say, the unemployment rate has substantially declined in the free economic zones.
5. The tendency to increase the amount of benefits paid to the population is becoming more obvious.

6. The crops harvested were so big as to be able to store them and even export part of them.
7. To unify the exchange rates would be one of the main objectives of the country's foreign exchange policy.
8. Poland was the first post-communist country to implement what later on was called a shock therapy in the economic policy.
9. The type of policy to be followed will be broadly discussed in the mass media.
10. To go back again to the first-turn measures, all the circumstances are to be taken into account.
11. The results of the talks have led us to conclude that cash transactions would prevail over barter.
12. The terms to be insisted on in the upcoming talks are as follows.
13. Much more investment is to be attracted to make a considerable progress in exports.
14. It is to be remembered that seasonal factors are unlikely to radically change the situation.
15. The IMF experts arrived on a regular mission to find that their recommendations were not followed to the full extent.
16. They had so much to do in their field of studies.
17. No one was reported to be missing in action.
18. He was not quite prepared for the talks, to put it mildly.
19. Bribes are thought to have been paid to civil servants on a regular basis.
20. The company needed to restructure its bank debts earlier this year, but it claims to have already paid off a substantial sum.

***Exercise 4. Translate the sentences with the infinitive constructions.***

1. The economic laws are known to be universal.
2. The employees expected the management of the company to reconsider the terms of the contract.

3. For the economic growth to continue a whole set of macroeconomic measures needs to be taken.
4. The financial crisis appeared to have affected different regions of the world.
5. The new method is believed to have given good results.
6. A new social protection policy is expected to be put into practice already this year.
7. The arrival of the technical experts is not likely to change the general picture-of the reforms under way.
8. They established what is believed to be a solid system of relationships with trade partners.
9. Their attitude to the process of reforms has never been thought to change so radically.
10. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the approaches used.
11. Their efforts have not been reported to have resulted in substantial changes.
12. According to recent research, one might expect the purchasing power of the population to be gradually rising.
13. The only way for companies to avoid double taxation was to lower their profits.
14. The tendency was for the exchange rate to be slowly stabilized after the National bank's interventions.
15. The exchange rate policy was developed earlier this year and found to be far from being perfect.

***Exercise 5. Translate into English using Infinitive.***

1. Я хочу спати.
2. Він пішов купити хліб.
3. Це один зі способів підвищити продуктивність.
4. Я намагався примусити його це зробити.
5. Дивуватися було нічому.
6. Йому належить мати це.
7. Не нам це вирішувати.
8. Цю історію розповіли, щоб примусити його вирушити на станцію.

9. Він прокинувся та дізнався, що всі його речі зникли.
10. Вона першою підняла це питання.
11. Учасники перемов не прийшли до спільного рішення.
12. Він хотів, щоб я прийшла.
13. Повідомляють, що делегація виїхала.
14. Я хочу, щоб вона це зробила.
15. Не таке це питання, на рахунок якого можна легко домовитися.
16. Це питання занадто складне, щоб його можна було вирішити.
17. Він чув, як вона це заперечувала.
18. Перше, що нам слід зробити, це – добре виспатись.
19. Першим, хто виступив з запереченнями, був Алекс.
20. Цей текст є занадто складним для перекладу студентами.
21. В нього не було заперечень.

***Exercise 6. Translate the sentences. Think of all possible variants of rendering of the infinitive and infinitive constructions.***

1. Mrs. June Makin woke early **to find** two burglars carrying her TV set from her home.
2. New steps **to fight** pollution of rivers have been announced in Wales and Scotland.
3. **The boy, believed to have been kidnapped,** came home after missing for two days
4. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization was said **to be concerned** that many countries had been turning **to bread** where it had not previously figured in their diet.
5. I woke one morning **to find myself famous.**
6. Each time the door opened Martin looked round, **only to** see the Mounteneys enter, then the Puchweins.

7. The light died down **to leave** the room darker than before.
8. Yesterday's Cabinet was the first of a series which are concentrating on deciding the amount of money **to be allocated** to the various Government departments for the financial year starting in April.
9. When I returned to Berlin, in the autumn of 1932, I duly rang Bernhard up, only **to be told** that he was away, on business, in Hamburg. (*Ch. Isherwood*)
10. She was still I felt my anger leave me, **to be replaced by** an absorbing depression. (*A. Mýmo*)
11. Dozing in his chair, he woke up, stiff and cold, **to find himself drained** dry, as it were, of every emotion. (*A. Huxley*)
12. Dick burst into the room, **to be received with** a hug which nearly cracked his ribs, as Torpenhow dragged him into the light and spoke of twenty different things in the same breath. (*R. Kipling*)
13. I arrived in town and had a most affecting interview with my mother who only recovered from her swoon at my return **to go into hysterics** at the beautiful shawls I had brought her. (*E. Bulwer-Lytton*)
14. British officials have pronounced the IRA dead before, only **to have it come back to haunt them.** ("*Nsw.*")
15. I once travelled over miles of snow-covered roads in search of an isolated farmhouse only **to be greeted by** a pack of wolfhounds waiting **to devour me** if I opened my car door. ("*IHT*")
16. Since the October War of 1973, Hosni Mubarak has been Anwar Sadat's most loyal follower. For years he sat in obscurity at his President's side, quietly taking notes. Henry Kissinger once assumed he was a junior aide, only **to learn later** that he was the



Vice President of Egypt. ("*Nsw.*")

17. Susan sought for something nasty **to say** to Reg. (*A. Wilson*)
18. "That's all right," Wilbourne said. "Two many people have already seen the telegram for it **to be private.**" (*W. Faulkner*)
19. I have treasured the painting ever since. For it **to be stolen** from me was an extreme shock as it was of great sentimental value. ("*G.*")
20. I also feel tempted **to say** that novelists are the only group of people who should write a column. Their interests are large, if shallow, their habits are sufficiently unreliable for them **to find** something new **to say** quite often, and in most other respects they are more columnistic than the columnists. (*N. Mailer*)
21. Community, church and civic organizations offer opportunities for Americans **to transcend** personal interests in order to see the shining dream of freedom and hope for all America's people become a complete, unabridged reality. ("*IHT*" *Jan. 8, 91*)
22. You went suddenly after lunch, leaving one of your most offensive letters behind with the butler **to be handed to me** after your departure. (*O. Wilde*)
23. "Oh, she's upset all right," the Judge said with a certain contentment. "But Verena's not a woman **to come down with anything** an aspirin could not fix." (*T. Capote*)
24. From the outside, the squat flat-roofed buildings of Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology are nothing much **to look at.** ("*G.,*" *Oct. 1, 91*)
25. They squat and somehow live on the roofs of their destroyed homes, but in some place there aren't

- any roofs **to squat on.** ("G., "Sept. 20, 91)
26. "In any event the system of governance in Europe is going to have **to change to accommodate** the new realities if we are **to keep faith** with our democracies," one senior EC Commissioner commented in the European parliament in Strasbourg yesterday. ("G.," April 8, 92)
  27. Driving over she passed by Zapf's Used Books and was alarmed **to find** a pile of charred rubble where the bookstore only a week ago stood. (*T. Pynchon*)
  28. In those days art critics in London with a knowledge of Australian art were hard **to come by.** ("T.," May 24, 93)

**LESSON 7**  
**THE GERUND AND GERUNDIAL**  
**COMPLEXES**  
**THE PARTICIPLE AND PARTICIPIAL**  
**CONSTRUCTIONS**

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Analyze the sentences. Define the functions of the Gerund.**

1. The young man began turning over the pages of a book.

2. At length she began to speak softly.

3. She continued standing near the piano.

4. She continued to look at him.

5. The child was not afraid of remaining alone, but he was afraid to remain alone on such a stormy night.

6. Don't forget shutting the windows when you leave home.

7. Don't forget to shut the window when you leave home, it is very windy today.

8. I don't like interrupting people.

9. I don't like to interrupt him, he seems very busy.

10. I remember seeing the book in many bookshops.

**Compare the functions of the gerund and the infinitive.**

11. Remember to buy the book.

12. They stopped talking when he came in.

13. She stopped to exchange a few words with a neighbour.

14. I was always afraid of losing his goodwill.

15. Clare answered rather pettishly, and her mamma was afraid to say more.

## **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

### **Exercise 2. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.**

1. People beginning to study languages often say that it is difficult to memorize words.
2. If frozen, water becomes ice.
3. The method used depended on the material selected.
4. In England the weight of luggage allowed varies with different railways.
5. Being shown this manuscript, he said that it belonged to the fifth century of our era.
6. Having been written, the translation was given to the teacher.
7. When read, this novel will be returned to the library.
8. Having solved the main problem, the scientist made a report on his research.
9. Having been written, the letter was posted.
10. This much-praised man proved to be a rogue.
11. The man was picked up in an almost dying state.
12. Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken.
13. When reading "The Pickwick Papers", one can't help laughing.
14. They were, indeed, old friends, having been at school together.

### **Exercise 3. Translate the sentences.**

1. I'm fed up with living in the city — it's too dirty and crowded.
2. Speaking a foreign language every day is the best way of learning it.
3. There's no point in having a car if you never use it.
4. Being admired by all, she felt proud and happy.
5. The boy was ashamed of having been beaten in class by his sister.
6. He agreed in the end, simply because he was tired of arguing.

7. He is in the habit of boasting of his cleverness.
8. We are proud of being taught four foreign languages at this University.
9. After having the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.
10. He is an artistic person — he is very good at writing poems and composing music.
11. I don't want to force you into doing something against your will.
12. I think you should apologize to your mother for being so rude to her.
13. Do you mind meeting different people every day? Meeting the same people every day, listening to people for many hours?
14. He had the most irritating habit of joking at the wrong moment.
15. I hate reminding people of their duties or being reminded of mine.
16. Forgetting may be very rapid when one has no desire to remember; overlearning shows that through extra effort, one can build up resistance to forgetting.
17. It's no use talking like that to me.
18. He did not succeed in taking things easily.
19. Joseph could not help admiring that man.
20. Waiting for the Professor was a lame excuse for doing nothing.

**Exercise 4. Translate into English using gerund and gerundial constructions.**

1. Їм вдалось усунути всі перепони.
2. По прибутті туди він хотів послати телеграму.
3. Не кажучи про те, що ця політика не користується популярністю, вона може призвести до того, що всі їх зусилля можуть виявитися марними.
4. Мені подобається готувати.
5. Паління шкідливе для вашого здоров'я.

6. Вони обіцяли не починати ніяких дій без консультації зі своїми партнерами.
7. В день відкриття без будь-яких заперечень був обраний новий президент.
8. Не можна заперечувати, що цим кроком можна уникнути небезпеки.
9. Ми почали перекладати статтю лише вчора.
10. Проблема в тому, щоб зекономити час.

**Exercise 5. Translate the sentences.**

1. My friend has just had a telephone installed in his office.
2. He turned and saw a pair of large dark eyes looking at him through the window of the cab.
3. He could feel himself turning red.
4. She glanced up to see the door slowly opening.
5. The news left me wondering what would happen next.
6. We hope to see this issue raised at the University conference.
7. For the time being, professional diplomats had their attention riveted on Washington.
8. Please start the clock going.
9. My clumsy mistake set all the girls giggling.
10. James felt his heart overflowing with love for Jane.
11. We turned to see the sun rising.
12. They have scarcely any money saved for their old age.
13. He felt himself clutched by the collar.
14. The governor wants it done quickly.
15. You will probably find your sister grown, Bella.

**TEXT TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 6. Translate the text. Pay special attention to different verb forms.**

We British are reputed to have something of a preoccupation with the weather. When two Englishmen

meet casually, the traditional exchange is a comment on current climatic conditions.

But comments like “We don’t have summers like we used to” may not be just idle chat, a two-hour special documentary on BBC2 this evening suggests. The machine that makes the world’s weather is changing gear, and the shift is downward — against mankind. The smallest change can bring loss of life by floods or drought and the destruction of crops. And, in case you hadn’t noticed, 1974 has been a bad year for weather, with disastrous floods, droughts, tornadoes and gales.

The programme, written by Nigel Calder and narrated by actor Eric Porter, is called “The Weather Machine” and is a global investigation into the earth’s changing climate. And its chilling central suggestion is that the world may soon be in for another ice age, already long overdue. Until recently, it has been an accepted scientific truth that there were four great ice ages separated by relatively long, warm intervals. Current thought now suggests that ice age is the earth’s normal condition and that warm periods, such as our own, rarely last more than ten thousand years.

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### **Exercise 1. Translate the sentences.**

1. He is proud of winning the first prize.
2. The teacher began asking questions on the text.
3. I cannot afford studying abroad now.
4. In spite of being ill, he came to the final discussion.
5. Instead of going home he continued his work.
6. I dislike you doing nothing.
7. I am not fond of being looked at.
8. She was not pleased at my coming.
9. My doctor succeeded in saving my life.
10. Do you mind my using your phone?

**Exercise 2. Analyze and translate the sentences.**

1. Did you hear of his having won a prize?
2. Tom's mother spoke with pride of her son being a sailor.
3. I have no objection to your coming late.
4. We are concerned about the company's trading in raw materials.
5. She was very much surprised at his being so worried about the incident.
6. Do you know the reason for the miners stopping work?
7. Some parents don't approve of their children watching a lot of television.
8. I insist on both of them coming in time.
9. His being a foreigner and an ex-enemy was bad enough.
10. I can't imagine your mother approving of what you are doing.
11. He was against my going there alone.
12. I remember his saying it.
13. I object to children going out on such a windy day.
14. Our being tired is easy to explain.
15. He insisted on my sister's coming with us.
16. Did you ever hear of a man of sense rejecting an offer?
17. My answering in the affirmative gave him great satisfaction.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences.**

1. **Hearing them talk about bathing** made me want to bath too.
2. At this moment, the room bore every mark **of having been recently and hurriedly ransacked.**
3. For some months there had been in our front only a small brigade of undisciplined troops, apparently without a commander, who were useful to us, **for not disturbing** them we could create an impression of our weakness.



4. **Having a wife** who let people know exactly what she thought was not always comfortable for him.
5. He encouraged, he almost compelled her to preserve her childishness. **Keeping her a baby** in spite of her age amused her. (*A. Huxley*)
6. **Satisfying the sweet tooth** of weight-conscious Americans hasn't been easy for the food industry. (*"Nsw."*)
7. **Riding in Hyde park** has been in decline since the war, and there are now only two riding stables left serving the park. (*"G."*)
8. It was no explanation of the old woman's **having eluded us to say** that she lived abroad, for our research had again and again taken us (not only by correspondence but by personal inquiry) to France, to Germany, to Italy. (*H. James*)
9. **Going to concerts** was about the only thing he thoroughly enjoyed.
10. You have no one, but yourself to blame for **not having asked for** more detailed information.
11. Perhaps he simply couldn't bear **not being the centre** of attention.
12. And there was one thing Reilly could not stand, he could not stand **being embarrassed**. And he could not stand **being made a fool of**.
13. He had the sense — as he had at their first meeting — **of never being able** to recognize her or **forgetting** what she looked like when she was out of sight.
14. **In seeing to whether** Fleur was asleep he might wake her up.
15. **On being carefully inspected** the coat showed evident signs of **having been worn on** the preceding night.

**Exercise 4. Translate into English using participle I and II.**

1. Він відповів через зачинені двері.
2. Розбита чашка лежала на підлозі.
3. Стаття, написана цим студентом, представляє великий для кожного.
4. Повільно повернувшись, дівчина пішла в свою кімнату.
5. В той час, як він перекладав цю статтю, він користувався різними довідниками.
6. Бідна жінка була вражена.
7. Він здавався втомленим, але продовжував працювати.
8. Добре зроблено.
9. Він читає книжку.
10. Тест був написаний без жодної помилки.

**Exercise 5. Translate the sentences, pay attention to the ways of rendering of participial constructions.**

1. The telephone being out of order, I had to go out to make a call.
2. The dog sat still, with his eyes fixed on the fire.
3. The job done, I was able to take a week's holiday.
4. The delegates came from ten countries, with Great Britain being represented by Professor Arthur Clark.
5. The room being dark, she didn't see anyone at first.
6. The reception being good at this time of the year, we could listen to the remote stations.
7. There being a good wind that day, we could practise surfing.
8. The urban population increasing, much attention is paid to housing construction.
9. The climate of Britain being mild, its flora is very rich.
10. Tom began to answer his lesson, Mrs. Gladstone watching him closely.
11. The key having been lost, they could not enter the office.
12. The teacher being ill, the class was put off.

13. This duty completed, he had three months leave.
14. Breakfast over, he went to his office.

**Exercise 6. Translate the sentences.**

1. The car was seen moving fast along the street.
2. Through the open window a piano was heard being played.
3. He is in hospital and his condition is reported as being very serious.
4. A score of young heads were seen peering out of the narrow window.
5. When the car was heard approaching, the people fled anywhere to avoid the police.
6. In his novel she is shown doing a lot for other people.
7. Soon she may have found the note because she was seen looking through the magazine.
8. When I rang the bell, a dog could be heard barking in the hall.
9. In his talk with my father the visitor was heard mentioning some accident.
10. She was seen listening to him trying to catch every word.
11. The painter was found putting the finishing touches to a picture of a beggarman.
12. The beggar himself was seen standing on a raised platform in the corner of the studio.
13. Clare's footsteps were heard crossing the room.

## PRACTICE

**Exercise 1. Translate the constructions with the Passive Voice. Use them in your own sentences.**

1. It is said that ...
2. It is thought that ...
3. It is doubted that ...
4. It is felt that ...
5. It is expected that ...
6. It is known that ...
7. It must be stressed that ...
8. It cannot be denied that ...
9. It must be added that ...
10. It is assumed that ...

## SENTENCE TRANSLATION

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Take notice of all the ways of translating the passive voice.**

1. Such trifles should be *put up with*.
2. The drowning man *was thrown* a rope.
3. This poor old blind man is never *read to*.
4. The ship *was lost sight of*.
5. Are we really *meant* to learn this by heart?
6. The room *could be entered* through a massive oak door.
7. This case of mental illness should *be dealt with* separately.
8. Edgar Poe *is felt to be* of insane mind in his later poems.
9. Such results *are not to be wondered at*.
10. His presence *was taken no notice of*.
11. This boy *is not spoken to*.
12. I don't understand why *I am asked* such a question.

13. John *is not to be* relied upon.
14. The bed was not *slept* in.
15. The house *was not lived* in.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English using the Passive Voice.**

1. Експеримент проводився видатним вченим.
2. Нарешті досягнули згоди.
3. На цю статтю часто посилаються.
4. Вона була вражена побаченням.
5. За доповіддю йшла дискусія.
6. На його зауваження не звернули уваги.
7. Були спроби повернути до цього увагу.
8. Це питання слід розглянути.
9. Тут ловиться багато риби.
10. Її легко можна було налякати.

**Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences.**

1. At least five people were killed and scores injured as hurricane Inez swept across the Caribbean Island of Martinique and Guadeloupe on Tuesday night. Heavy damage was caused as the storm hit with winds up to 125 miles an hour. Communications were disrupted and many centers cut off.
2. The Government was "very mild" as regards prices and rents, compared with the "uncompromising tone" when wages and salaries were dealt with.
3. This figure of 30 has been treated as a military secret until a newspaper published it a few days ago.
4. Another speaker thought that some of the older mental hospitals can only be adequately dealt with by pulling them down and rebuilding them.
5. It's not of importance that it's right. What is of importance is how it's done, who it's done by, and most of all, when it's done.
6. Why do you imagine I'm in this present job at all? I suppose you thought I wasn't given any choice?

7. In the lobby, where we were to meet him, he was being congratulated.
8. No solution has been found. You can't forbid people to be born, at least not yet.
9. The different factors have been exhaustively analyzed.
10. This subject will be given detailed treatment here in another essay by the author.
11. The king had been left with no choice but to act.
12. No young people were of any importance. Young people's opinions were not consulted and weren't expected to be given either without being asked for.
13. In the last few years she had been ignored, envied, admired, how-towed to, and cultivated; but warm, personal liking was something she had not had since she left the College.
14. The novels, stories, plays, epics have been written for so many hundreds of years that the chance is small that an author will create an entirely new character.
15. She was much younger than her opponent, and her ambition had been given little chance to be fulfilled.
16. He can be depended upon to keep strict silence.
17. This is certainly a great inconvenience, but it must be put up with.
18. Her strange behavior was largely commented upon.
19. The prolongation of life may be thought of as a feat of endurance rather than a race against time.

***Exercise 5. Write down all possible translations of the Passive voice.***

1. His answer was appreciated by everybody. 2. A new exhibition has been organized in this building. 3. All these ancient tools have been mentioned above and something more will be said about them in the following chapter. 4. The origin of the race of men who made the Nile valley the cradle of civilization is still being sought by scholars. 5. A word or two may be said as to the plan upon which the book is constructed. 6. We were shown in

and asked to wait. 7. We have not been offered anything yet. 8. This information should not be ignored. 9. She was advised to spend the summer in the Crimea. 10. They were shown into a large hall. 11. The new discovery was much spoken about. 12. The whole story was much laughed at. 13. Place names cannot always be relied on for guidance. 14. His poetry, which is very good, if not absolutely of the first class, may be spoken of later. 15. This work should also be referred to for a detailed account of the Museum Collections. 16. The use of soft copper was given up very soon wherever intercourse with the whites became habitual and iron became obtainable. 17. In the fashionable districts (of Bath) practically every dwelling had been lived in at some time by many famous people.

***Exercise 6. Use different ways of rendering of the Passive Voice wherever it is possible.***

1. The different factors have been exhaustively analyzed. 2. Of course everything will be seen to. 3. Both he and his wife were lost. Penelope was more obstinate than either of them, and she wasn't given to explaining herself. 4. No young people were of any importance. Young people's opinions were not consulted and weren't expected to be given either without being asked for. 5. If the day ever comes when Shakespeare is no longer acted, read and studied, quoted and loved, Western Man will be near the end. 6. The president was to be wined, dined and entertained but he was also expected to be confronted with demonstrations and protests. 7. A demonstration was planned by environmental groups to protest the alleged reigning by the United States on promises to limit fallout of acid rain on Canada. 8. Many past air crashes, as subsequent investigation has shown, could have been avoided. There are many points which need an answer. 9. In the markets

for goods, services and labor, prices are expressed in terms of some currency, or money.

### **TEXT TRANSLATION**

#### ***Exercise 7. Translate the text. Pay attention to the Passive Voice forms.***

The problem was first recognized in the 19th century. Later an idea was suggested to apply it to practical things. Many possibilities for practical applications were analyzed. Some of these were tested by experiment. The experimental results were not generally accepted, and the idea was discarded. Then other consequences were deduced and a new model proposed. Recently the model has been modified and is now being used in many practical situations.



## **Part II**

### **Grammatical and Syntactical Transformations in translation**

#### **LESSON 8**

#### **TRANSPOSITION**

#### **THE EMPHATIC CONSTRUCTIONS**

#### **PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Analyze the sentences. How does the position of the logical center influence the word order in the sentence?**

1. A lecture followed on the inadequacies of modern policemen and the immorality of modern youth. 2. He clicked on the Word 95 icon and almost instantly a blank document page appeared, with the word toolbars across the top. 3. Suddenly a gate opened in the fence of the last house in the pathway and a man came out. 4. A tall bespectacled man in his mid-thirties joined them. "Ah, Anthony! Let me introduce you to Dr. Williams." 5. A door at the opposite end of the room opened and a man came out in a very hurried way. 6. Very little attention is being paid to all of this. 7. Spring came, and summer. The swimming pool was opened. An opening swimming tournament was arranged. 8. A month went by, or something like that, and Jonathan learned at a tremendous rate. 9. A pause followed this apparently pointless remark. 10. As I headed for the hut, the door opened and there appeared a small, spherical individual with a smile visible from fifty yards. 11. It takes a month to get deliveries from China, so fast changing fashion tastes can be satisfied only by clothes made in Japan. 12. It's against the law to trade on inside information about an imminent merger. 13. She dialed 34 Parkview

Avenue and waited. There was no reply. 14. A call came through eventually explaining the situation and she was disappointed and upset.

## **SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

### ***Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Make all the necessary transpositions.***

1. It's not my choice. It's what you think that matters.  
2. She decided to sell the house. It wasn't the money she wanted, though the upkeep must have been considerable. It was London she missed.  
3. It is not because they love foxes that they want to abolish hunting: it is because they detest foxhunters.  
4. It's the seventh year that Elton has hosted an Oscar-night party and it's now become an annual event.  
5. It was after a thorough investigation that the owner of the car was traced.  
6. It was for Philip's thirteenth birthday that George bought an air-gun.  
7. It was the digital camera that had claimed most of Davidson's attention. He'd promised a camera to his son.  
8. It was quite incidentally that they found the letters away inside one of the local newspapers.  
9. It was on such expeditions that her faith in life was based.

### ***Exercise 3. Analyze and translate the sentences.***

1. Only by working hard can you hope to achieve success.  
2. What was notable in the discussion was that nearly every participant used the English language with uncommon force and precision.  
3. No sooner had I shut the door behind me than I realized I had left my key inside.  
4. What happened is that the principles of the Direct Method were oversimplified in practice. They were confused with the "natural method", in which the language was to be learned the same way as the child learns his mother tongue.

5. Not only did he steal her money, he also half-murdered her.
6. What many people found surprising was that the children took part in the performance most willingly, without the slightest feeling of embarrassment.
7. What it all comes down to is the question whether the novel is a form of art or not. Is its aim to instruct or to please?
8. She saw the door-knob turn slowly; never had she been so frightened.
9. The distant hum of the street traffic was at its faintest.
10. Hardly had I put the phone down when it started ringing again.
11. So that was who it was. Richard the Third. Crouchback. The monster of nursery stories. The destroyer of innocence. A synonym for villainy.
12. Everything that can be done the administration has attended to already.
13. This subject we have examined in an earlier chapter, and need not reconsider.
14. Hardly had I left before the trouble started.
15. Only for a very old friend would I do that.
16. On no account must you accept any money if he offers it.
17. It is up to the individual to decide whether or not he or she smokes. But what ought to be stopped is the effort, using every possible form of persuasion, to start young people on a course which can not end in a great suffering and premature death.
18. Of all differences in the pronunciation of two languages, rhythm is often the most noticeable. What makes a differential description of rhythm complicated is that in some languages, like English, it is closely connected with a number of different factors.

## **TEXT TRANSLATION**

### **Exercise 4. Translate the text.**

#### **Sleeping with Light on "Risks Children's Sight"**

Young children who sleep with the light on are much more likely to be shortsighted when they grow up, according to new research published yesterday.

The study says that long periods of darkness may be essential for the healthy development of the eye.

Sleeping in a lit room during the first two years could leave a child five times more likely to have to wear glasses for short sight in later life.

The research may also have solved the mystery of why short-sightedness has become so widespread over the past two centuries.

The increase in artificial lighting that accompanies urban development may be the answer.

Doctors questioned the parents of 480 children aged between two and 16.

Of those children who had slept in darkness before they were two, 10 per cent were short-sighted; a third of those who had had a night light became short-sighted. But the figure for short-sightedness among those who had slept with a full room light on was 55 per cent.

The researchers, who published their findings in the journal *Nature*, emphasized that they have demonstrated only a link, not a cause.

But experiments with chicken have shown that the proportions of light and darkness to which they are exposed greatly affects the growth of their eyes and the development of focusing.

Professor Richard Stone, of the Scheie Eye Institute at Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, said: "It would seem advisable for infants and young children to sleep at night without artificial lighting in the bedroom until further research can evaluate all the implications of our results."

Gill Adams, a consultant ophthalmic surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, urged parents not to worry about night lights.

"The most important factor in a child later becoming short-sighted is whether the parents are short-sighted," she said. "Environmental factors may play an additional role. In the meantime, I would not deny any child who is frightened of the dark the comfort of a low luminescence night light."

**Exercise 5. Translate the text. Find in the text emphatic constructions and render them correctly in your translation.**

### **TRICKS OF THE TONGUE**

*By Steven Pinker*

What do Henry Kissinger, Joseph Conrad and Vladimir Nabokov have in common? They all learnt a second language and used it brilliantly, but traces of their native tongue never left them.

Conrad had an accent so thick his friends could barely understand him. Kissinger's grinding logic is purveyed in a guttural German accent, while Nabokov refused ever to be interviewed in English. As he said: "I think like a genius, I write like a distinguished author, I speak like a child".

Yet here is the point. Kissinger's brother, a few years younger, travelled to the United States at the same time as Henry, and speaks without a trace of an accent. In him, it seems, the sound pattern of German had not had time to take over the language centers of his brain and set like concrete.

The evidence presented in *The Language Instinct*, Steven Pinker's brilliant study of language, is that those who arrive in a new land between the ages of three and seven gain a command of grammar and accent that is

indistinguishable from natives. Those who move between the ages of eight and 15 do worse the later they arrive, and those who arrive after the age of 17 do worse still.

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### **Exercise 1. Translate the sentences.**

1. Women in most countries are choosing to have fewer children than ever before, according to a report on world population trends released yesterday. The average number of children in families in developing countries has fallen from six to three in 25 years. 2. The Jersey Zoo that Durrell founded in 1959 lurched from one financial crisis to another in the initial years. 3. Young children who sleep with the light on are much more likely to be short-sighted when they grow up, according to new research published yesterday. 4. Black-cab fares in London are to rise so that taxis can meet strict standards on pollution by 2007, the Mayor said. 5. Jesse Jackson discussed an Izrael-Hezbollah prisoner swap with Syrian president on Sunday in Damascus. 6. They are not allowed to own more than 49 per cent of a fishing boat under Lebanese law, or even to join fishermen's unions; so they are even more vulnerable than many of their peers. 7. "There is no statistical correlation between stars and success," said Abraham Ravid, a professor of economics and finance at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Yet there is a bedrock belief that the winning formula consists of the right star in the right movie. 8. Several of the plotters had travelled to Pakistan within weeks of the arrests, according to an American counterterrorism official. 9. Several of the suspects met through their involvement in the charity, a friend of one of the suspects said. 10. Iran took in \$45 billion in oil revenue last year, the Council on Foreign Relations in

New York says. 11. A new book by Pulitzer Prize-winning author Norman Mailer — his first novel in 10 years — will be released in January, publisher Random Mouse announced. 12. There had been a boy among Fred's fellow pupils in the sixth form who possessed a virtually photographic memory.

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. What grammatical and syntactical changes have you done?**

1. At ten to five it was already dark and pockets of fog made very slow, cautious driving essential. 2. Although the official story states that Ludwig killed himself, the circumstances of his death have never been satisfactorily explained. 3. She was the direct target of an attempt that killed four people and injured a further fourteen. 4. The train hit the bridge and the impact killed the driver and a passenger. 5. After the Normans, Malta saw troubled times, attacks by Saracens and pirates, falling by marriage and inheritance into various hands, including those of Spain. 6. Yesterday saw the publication of not one set of crime but two. The first, the police figures, tells of crimes reported to local police stations. The other, the British Crime Survey, records the public's experience of crime. 7. The Renaissance saw the beginning of the great writing rift, the splitting away of literature from everyday speech. 8. Several things explain these differences. 9. This century has seen a long and tortuous journey towards today's liberties. 10. The Santiago summit launched talks aimed at creating a 34-country Free-Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). 11. The headlines of Saturday, 6 June 1970 drew parallels with another case that took place less than a year earlier. 12. The news that evening was bleak. London felt ominous, even leaderless. 13. Last week, Britain froze the charity's bank accounts and opened an investigation into possible terrorist abuse of charitable funds. 14. Bombings in Iraq left at least 18 people dead and dozens wounded. In the worst of the

attacks, a bomb blew apart a minivan used as a public bus in Baghdad, killing at least nine people and injuring 16, police said. 15. A survey published today finds that of the 1346 motorists questioned, 29 per cent claimed that partners criticizing their performance at the wheel was the biggest source of friction. 16. This type of cancer kills 4,000 a year and a trial suggests that screening could extend the lives of those who develop it by two and a half years.

17. The raid killed four civilians and a soldier. 18. Last week saw Hezbollah's guerilla force inflict further casualties on one of the world's most powerful armies in Southern Lebanon. 19. The up-dated, fictionalized version of the story will see the women of a Yorkshire farming community take the place of the Hungarian villagers. 20. Some estimates suggest that the trial process has already cost close to €20 million, money that Dusseldorf's tax payers can ill afford. 21. The following Saturday morning found me at the Staff Development Centre. 22. This week sees the announcement of a significant advance in the science of cloning animals.

### ***Exercise 3. Translate the text.***

#### **Comet Caused Dark Ages, Says Tree Ring Expert**

A comet exploding in the Earth's atmosphere contributed to the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West and ushered in the Dark Ages, it was claimed yesterday.

Studies of tree rings going back thousands of years have shown that the world experienced a sudden and catastrophic drop in temperatures in 540 AD.

The disaster led to repeated crop failures, famines and the spread of bubonic plague that may have wiped out around a third of the population of Europe, according to Professor Mike Baillie, a tree ring expert at Queen's University, Belfast.

The plague of 542, triggered by two years of famines and bad harvests, also may have hindered the attempts of the



Roman Emperor Justinian I to re-conquer Western Europe, altering the political make-up of Europe.

Tree rings can provide valuable clues about historical climate changes. A cold year, for instance, appears in the tree record as a narrow ring. Professor Baillie told the British Association that 540 had been shown to be a catastrophic year in Siberia, Scandinavia, North America, South America and Northern Europe.

"It very probably started the Dark Ages," he said.

He believes that the drop in temperature was caused by fragments of a comet exploding in the atmosphere, surrounding the world with a cloud of dust and water vapour. Contemporary accounts from China and the Mediterranean reveal high meteorite activity in the 530s. Professor Baillie called for historians to help to fill the gaps and look again at mythology from the Dark Ages for clues to the comet's existence.

Other scientists have suggested that a super volcano in the 530s triggered a global climate shift. But Professor Baillie said there was no geological or historical evidence for such a massive explosion.

***Exercise 4. Translate the text, paying attention to the emphatic constructions.***

"Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." Whoever said this originally was perfectly right. For whenever and wherever we come upon something that is not done properly, we feel annoyed no matter what it is: a poor book, an ugly building, a tasteless dinner or inaccurate measurements. Everybody would seem to agree with this, as far as somebody else's work is concerned. But are we equally critical of everything done by ourselves?

**Exercise 5. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.**

1. The comments on, and criticism of the article provides considerable food for thought.
2. The Indians have always entertained the friendliest feelings towards, and a high regard for the Russian people.
3. One of the first functions of law is to protect, and to give effect to rights which have become vested in a person by operation of law.
4. He denied any suggestion that he was connected with, or was responsible for the absence of the main witness from the Old Bailey during the trial.
5. There is urgent need to produce necessary goods for, or in the undeveloped countries.
6. More than two million children in Britain are on or below the poverty line, says the Child Poverty Action Group.
7. Alison never heard from or about him again.
8. He would not have fallen in love with and married a plain girl.
9. The vote was organized by the "Keep Britain Out" Campaign at the request of and in conjunction with the MPs in three constituencies.
10. Some Labour leaders believe that no arrangement for Middle Eastern settlement will have any validity unless it is negotiated with, and agreed to, by Russia.

**Exercise 6. Read and analyze the text. Pay attention to 1) sentence structure, 2) different verb forms, 3) emphatic constructions. Translate the text into Ukrainian.**

**Suicide: When Life Becomes Unbearable**

Hopelessness, despair, negative views about oneself and others — these are some of the hallmarks of depression. Given such reactions it is not surprising that many persons suffering from this disorder seek a drastic solution to their problems — suicide. While not all

persons who attempt or actually commit suicide are deeply depressed, a large percentage of them are. And given that depression is the most common psychological disorder, this translates into alarmingly large numbers. For example, in the United States, more than two million persons have attempted suicide — almost one percent of the entire population. And many persons who attempt suicide succeed in carrying it out.

Suicide is the tenth or eleventh most frequent cause of death in the United States, and among young persons aged fifteen to twenty-four it actually ranks second in this respect, behind only accidents. More than three times as many women as men attempt suicide, but men more frequently succeed in ending their own lives. This difference stems from the fact that the two sexes use different methods. Men are more likely to use a gun or jump off a building, while women tend to use less certain methods, such as overdoses of sleeping pills or slashing their wrists.

Suicide rates also vary with age and by nation. The highest suicide rates occur among older people, but suicide has been on the rise among young people for several decades and is now disturbingly high even among teenagers. Can suicide be predicted? While there are no hard and fast rules for determining who may choose this path or when they may make the attempt, there do appear to be several important warning signs. First suicide often seems to occur not when individuals are in the depth of despair — most depressed — but rather when they show some improvement.

Apparently, deeply depressed persons lack the energy or will to commit suicide. When they feel somewhat better, however, they become capable of this act. Another clue to suicidal plans involves a period of calm following considerable agitation, the person may have made his or her decision and now feels calm or even relieved that an end to the suffering is in sight.

**LESSON 9**  
**THE ATTRIBUTIVE GROUP**  
**ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS**  
**CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS**

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations. Comment on the ways of rendering them into Ukrainian.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transition period</li> <li>• a five-time winner</li> <li>• alcohol consumption</li> <li>• anti-corruption measures</li> <li>• acceptance report</li> <li>• crime rate</li> <li>• non-waste technology</li> <li>• wildlife habitat</li> <li>• high-speed Internet</li> <li>• consumer demand</li> <li>• healthcare officials</li> <li>• nuclear chain reaction</li> <li>• national health standards</li> <li>• soil fertility restoration</li> <li>• golf course</li> <li>• computer virus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transplant woman</li> <li>• export ban</li> <li>• three-men orchestra</li> <li>• maternity services</li> <li>• two-thirds majority</li> <li>• Euro members</li> <li>• terrorist trial</li> <li>• private school parents</li> <li>• three-nation tour</li> <li>• document shredder</li> <li>• ozone-protection measures</li> <li>• pollution control equipment</li> <li>• free-market approach</li> <li>• sister company</li> <li>• brain drain</li> <li>• good will mission</li> </ul>
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**Exercise 2. Analyze relations between the components of the following word combinations. Translate them into Ukrainian.**

Fly-tipping, ocean clumping, mineral-rich country, terror financing, oil summit, fast-food chain, wage

restraint, road safety officer, appointment board, market research company, home-based workforce, digital-lock briefcase, emergency spending, social security reforms, prescription drugs, a single-parent household, on-line shopping service, information-driven society, group and pair work, shadow health minister, political prisoner status, pesticide residue level, primary school age children, pollution control, solid waste incinerator, road accident death rate, top foreign policy priorities, European voter apathy problem, air-pollution control equipment, dual-wage-earner family.

**Exercise 3. Translate the following attributive groups.**

A five-minute talk, a two-day beard, a three-day conference, a bread-and-cheese supper, a black-and-white film, a part-time job, a one-track way, a present-day situation, a well-to-do man, a two-year-old child, doll-faced girl, soft-skinned hands, hollow-cheeked fellow, god-forsaken country, weather-beaten face, hand-knitted gloves, enemy-held territory.

**SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 4. Define the attributive groups in the sentences below. Translate the sentences.**

1. In addition, a start-up firm is designing similar equipment.
2. Thus trained personnel do not always stay within the field-service area.
3. A user must either do it himself or go to a custom system integrator.
4. In New York City, which has probably the most extensive electronic traffic-control system of any U.S. city, traffic-flow data are collected by ultrasonic detectors.
5. The largest contract ever awarded for air pollution control equipment has been received by Koppers Co., Inc. from American Electric Power system.

6. The heads of states of the EU agreed this week in the Netherlands on an anti-recession strategy that calls for lower interest rates and new spurs to production.

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

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

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

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

11. The broad network of community, trade union, professional, senior citizen, and public interest groups that organized the State's Citizen Labour Energy Coalition is the decisive force in the current struggle.

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

13. Public support for the railway strike decision is growing. This is shown in an opinion poll published in yesterday's Mail.

14. Meanwhile a three-man orchestra struck up briskly.

15. Her eyes smiled an intimate something-we-have-in-common smile.

16. He had fourteen children and he expected them to behave... He was the original go-and-see-what-they-are-doing-and-tell-them-to-stop parent.

17. Ethan raised the shades and opened the store again but there wasn't much trade — a few bottle-of-milk and loaf-of-bread kids.

18. A "let's unite for election" spirit prevailed at the meeting.

19. She smiled in her senior-clergy-making-a-joke manner; she did not make jokes easily.

20. "I expect that Miss Pym is taking the first train back to London," said Bean in a now-look-what-you've-done-tone.

**Exercise 5. Write all the attributive constructions out of the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

A.1. He gave her a naughty-boy look. 2. When he was finished with his little witch hunts, he went to the sports section. 3. Towards the end of the question-and-answer session people began slipping out to get back to their offices. 4. In this street the men had dead-end jobs or none at all. 5. There were tall steel-and-glass etageres. 6. The house was full of get-well flowers. 7. She needled me about the Mets' pathetic four-in-the-row loss to the Yankees. 8. Jeeves wanted to get me on a Round-The-World cruise. 9. I called Sharon and an emergency session has been scheduled for 6.30.

B.1. He was struck by this purity-on-a-pedestal fragility. 2. She was a voluptuous blonde in a transparent negligee with a you-know-what look in her eye. 3. This isn't one of those open-shut, can-this-marriage-be-saved deals. 4. The hostess strode on in her off-the-shoulder square-dance dress. 5. That trial file included the photos of his soon-to-be-ex-wife. 6. After a few weeks even those few travellers he met on out-of-the-way paths proved too much for him. 7. Then he hit the hood in an off-you-go sort of way. 8. He was certainly a long way from the kindly, noncontroversial, let's-not-say-anything-specific-in-case-it-gives offence type. 9. Silently, some never-before-experienced lens slid into place. 10. The wink-and-handshake deal had many loose ends.

C.1. In the black-and-white dress with, over it, Mrs. Fylemon's cast-off, beauty-without-cruelty synthetic fox coat, she was the old Carol again. 2. She made a face

at him, an angry-Momma-scolding-little-boy face. 3. He grinned a little-boy-is-being-naughty-but-he-knows-Momma-will-forgive grin back at her. 4. Samantha was playing the old game, the aren't-we-funny-but-brave line. 5. She was sure it was simply anxiety or not-so-simply anxiety. 6. This was one of my stupid, speak-aloud, brain-not-engaged moments.

***Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. On January 21st the New York Times ran a story alleging that Mr. McCain had a too-close-for-comfort relationship with a female lobbyist.
2. Mr. Kim (Kim Jong II) is not only party leader, he is also military boss. The shoot-while-you-talk strategy is deliberate.
3. The episode threw me into a what-is-the-world-coming-to mood, a state I am increasingly prone to these days.
4. This region provides a splendid setting for an away-from-it-all holiday for all the family.
5. Managers sometimes moan that their people aren't interested in financial quotations or quality statistics or productivity measures; they are just a time-for-lunch bunch.
6. Proportional representation is needed to force parties to work together and reduce the winner-takes-all confrontation which alienates the public.
7. The I-told-you-so -brigade will be reveling in the news that the three-and-a-quarter-year marriage between Oasis's hellraising frontman Liam Gallagher and actress Patsy Kensit now seems to be over, even if it has been on the cards for some time.
8. There is no one-size-fits-all way to reduce stress.
9. His bet-you-can't-afford-me jacket was draped over the back of his chair.



10. He gave a grunt which in itself was a masterpiece of diplomacy, conveying a you-must-be-out-of-your-mind message.

11. How could he afford such an expensive car? That won-it-in-the-lottery story had sounded pretty feeble.

12. He responded with the this-is-no-laughing-matter-these-are-my-feelings-you-are-crooping-on grimace he'd learned from his daughter.

**Exercise 7. Define the elliptical constructions. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Though exhausted, he went to bed very late.

2. If possible, please let me know by this evening.

3. However far it is, I intend to drive there tonight.

4. No matter where you go, you can't escape from yourself.

5. Whatever I say, I seem to say the wrong thing.

6. Few mistakes, if any, might be said to have arisen from the application of this theory.

7. When a hearing is finished, the committee decides what report, if any, it will make to the House on the measure.

8. Few, if any, aspects of the trade union movement have received as much attention as the strike. For of all trade union actions the strike is the most spectacular.

9. The two sides said the talks would resume October 6. The break was called to enable delegations to consult with their leaders. There was no indication on what, if any, progress had been made.

10. If anything, it would be to the advantage of this country to pursue an independent policy.

11. He spoke firmly though pleasantly.

12. He drove quickly yet safely.

13. He looked at me kindly if somewhat sceptically.

14. Bob came in first in one race yesterday and one today.

15. What on earth caused the accident, nobody knows.

16. Whoever caused the accident was very careless.

**Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences. Explain the ways of rendering of causative constructions.**

1. Those guests who forget to bring their tickets should not object to being questioned and even have their “stories” checked. 2. The police had all the students locked up. 3. It seems quite possible that the minister would talk the president into attending the conference. 4. Four men claiming to be police drove up to a home in the middle of the night and forced a young man from the household into their unmarked car. 5. The heavy downpour had all the demonstrators running for shelter. 6. John made the water boil. 7. It was Richard III who went over to George’s camp and talked George into alliance again. 8. The opposition voted the government out of office. 9. He failed to cheat him out of his money. 10. The bad weather caused the plane to crash. 11. Mary got Peter to run errands for her. 12. Mary had Peter run errands for her. 13. Her son’s behaviour caused Mary great distress. 14. Mary had her son in bed.

**TEXT TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 9. Translate the following texts.**

**The Great Gatsby**

*By F. Scott Fitzgerald*

Jordan baker instinctively avoided clever, shrewd men, and now I saw that this was because she felt safer on a plane where any divergence from a code could be thought impossible. She was incurably dishonest. She wasn’t able to endure being at a disadvantage and, given this unwillingness, I suppose she had begun dealing in subterfuges when she was very young in order to keep that cool, insolent smile turned to the world and yet satisfy the demands of her hard, jaunty body.

It made no difference to me. Dishonesty in a woman is a thing you never blame deeply — I was casually sorry, and then I forgot. It was on that same house-party that we had a curious conversation about driving a car. It started because she passed so close to some workman that our fender flicked a button on the man's coat.

«You're a rotten driver», I protested. «Either you ought to be more careful, or you oughtn't to drive at all.»

«I am careful.»

«No, you're not.»

«Well, other people are,» she said lightly.

«What's that got to do with it?»

«They'll keep out of my way,» she insisted. «It takes two to make an incident.»

«Suppose you met somebody just as careless as yourself.» I hope I never will, she answered. «I hate careless people. That's why I like you.»

Her gray, sun-strained eyes stared ahead, but she had deliberately shifted our relations, and for a moment I thought I loved her. But I am slow-thinking and full of interior rules that act as brakes on my desires, and I knew that first I had to get myself definitely out of that tangle back home. (...)

Every one suspects himself of at least one of the cardinal virtues, and this is mine: I am one of the few honest people that I have ever known.

*(F. Scott Fitzgerald. The Great Gatsby. — Kiev: Dnipro Publishers, 1973. — P. 62)*

### **Thinking as a Hobby**

*By William Golding*

While I was still a boy, I came to the conclusion that there are grades of thinking and since I was later to claim thinking as my hobby, I came to an even stranger conclusion — namely, that I myself could not think at all.

I must have been an unsatisfactory child for grownups to deal with, I remember how incomprehensible they appeared to me at first, but not, of course, how I appeared to them. It was the headmaster of my grammar school who first brought the subject of thinking before me — though neither in the way, nor with the result intended. He had some statuettes in his study. They stood on a high cupboard behind his desk. One was a lady wearing nothing but a bath towel. She seemed frozen in an eternal panic lest the bath towel slip down any farther; and since she had no arms, she was in an unfortunate position to pull the towel up again. Next to her, crouched the statuette of a leopard, ready to spring down at the top drawer of a filing cabinet labeled A-AH. My innocence interpreted this as the victim's last despairing cry.

Beyond the leopard was a naked, muscular gentleman, who sat, looking down, with his chin on his fist and his elbow on his knee. He seemed utterly miserable. Some time later, I learned about these statuettes. The headmaster had placed them where they would face delinquent children, because they symbolized to him the whole of life. The naked lady was the Venus of Milo. She was love. She was not worried about the towel. She was just busy being beautiful. The leopard was nature, and he was being natural. The naked, muscular gentleman was not miserable. He was Rodin's Thinker, an image of pure thought. It is easy to buy small plaster models of what you think life is like. (...)

If I were to go back to the headmaster's study and find the dusty statuettes still there, I would arrange them differently. I would dust Venus and put her aside, for I have come to love her for the fair things she is. But I would put the Thinker, sunk in his desperate thought, where there were shadows before him — and at his back, I would put the leopard, crouched and ready to spring.

*(Gloria Mason Henderson, Bill Day, Sandra Stevenson  
Waller.*

*LITERATURE AND OURSELVES. A Thematic Introduction  
for Readers and Writers. 2nd edition. — Longman, 1997.*

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P. 1141-117)

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

### **Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences.**

1. The rain which had persisted through the previous few days had now cleared up, and the sky was a pale and cloudless blue. Not an umbrella day. 2. The Prime Minister said he would not let peace negotiations be disrupted by the current wave of Islamic suicide bombings. 3. There were rumours of splits in the Cabinet and the Prime Minister's popularity had reached an all-time low. 4. Thousands of Chinese-flagged merchant ships now cross the ocean each year, giving China plenty of justification for increasing naval presence. 5. Franklin Roosevelt, the Depression-era USA president, once said the Dominican republic could become the breadbasket of the Caribbean. 6. Sushi chefs yesterday claimed that a European Union health and safety directive would ruin the quality of their food. 8. Germany and Britain improve church attendance over the Christmas period. 9. Industry executives expect job opportunities for home-based workers to grow over the next five years. 10. He has already had two kidney transplants: one from his sister, who made a live donation, and another from a deceased donor. Neither procedure worked, and so he is back on the kidney transplant waiting list. 11. Road deaths for the first quarter of this year have nearly doubled compared with the same period in 1991. 12. Even now, while the time is running so desperately short, the

Government is afraid of a green backlash to make firm commitments. 13. A year after the sudden death of sitcom star John Ritter, his family has filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the hospital where he was treated. 14. The district attorney dropped all cruelty-to-animals charges for lack of evidence. 15. Teenage violence is a problem seen everywhere from minor school fights to headline crime stories. 16. Designers and manufacturers underlined her ability to mix expensive designer clothes with off-the-peg items, often from high-street stores. 17. He motioned him to a blue vinyl-covered sofa which along with a wood-pressed coffee table apparently constituted the conference area of his office. 18. Less memorable but equally unpopular has been the threat of shutting village schools in the name of administrative efficiency. 19. His prominent brown eyes were fixed in an unwavering stare upon Frank's tall elegance. 20. The decline in eurozone labour productivity growth has come to a halt. 21. George Bush stated that he wanted to abolish soft-money contributions from corporations and trade unions. 22. The article rightly concludes that Europe needs more flexible labour-market laws and more crossborder barking mergers. 23. The country is not keeping up with demand for computer-graduates. 24. Edwin smoked cigarettes and Alan was a pipe man. 25. Home shopping is now very popular with the cash-rich, time-poor mothers who make up Boden's target. 26. One man was killed and another injured in a drive-by shooting in Manchester. 27. In giving him a crushing parliamentary majority voters are handing him an exceptionally strong mandate for a tax-cutting, welfare tightening, business-friendly programme. 28. The two parties, at odds over practically everything else, were committed at least to a land-for-peace deal with Syria. 29. 'Fathers' rights' groups complain of an anti-father bias in the family court. 30. All over the rich world, there are parents who leave the childproof lids off medicines

because they find them so fiddly, and office workers so irritated by self-closing fire doors that they prop them open.

31. America's intelligence people say Iran was trying to build the atomic bomb until 2003 but probably stopped.

32. One of the early successes in the green boom is Sun Flower; a solar-energy firm, which now has a stockmarket value of nearly \$6 billion.

33. It is important to understand media consumption within the context of everyday life.

34. Today, thousands of children are members of households where only one of their birth parents — usually the mother — lives, and most have only limited contact with the other non-resident parent, usually the father.

35. The former weather girl has become one of the best-known faces on British television today.

36. As President of the International Equestrian Federation she is planning to concentrate on some particular aspects, such as horse care, rider safety, international judging standards and compliance with regulations.

***Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences. Comment on the ways of translating of the attributive groups.***

1. George Bush went to South Africa for his five day five nation visit. 2. The airport was a thirty-minute drive at the most. 3. He said it in a slow, pleased coax-me drawl. 4. It would be hard to say which was carry-on baggage and which had been checked. 5. There was a take-out Turkish restaurant in the square. 6. Mopsa was wearing her defiant, nothing-really-matters face. 7. They were condemned by an ungrateful society forever to live in pre-war council houses. 8. He was going home — some ghetto in the north or east, some white no-go place. 9. Until now there had not been so much as a mention in a newspaper or word-of-mouth news. 10. He would have refused to see a National Health patient. 11. This statement gave me a curious confidence as an out-of-work actor. 12. It was a

spur-of-the-moment thing. 13. Easy to think such things; but hard to live them, in the meanwhile-still-twentieth century. 14. The banker's man-of-the-world smile reappeared. 15. It's a real end-of-the-world feeling. 16. In any case he would discuss the case in his soon-to-be-published treatise. 17. The Tehran Conference was an off-again, on-again thing until the last minute. 18. His approach had been based on a "take me or leave me" attitude.

**Exercise 3. Translate the word combinations.**

**A.**

1. a big-firm type
2. Europe's mass-market car makers
3. business buffs
4. city hall
5. Security Council session
6. a security crisis
7. pollution standards
8. weekend event
9. suffocation death
10. minority share of Hispanic vote

**B.**

1. an emergency summit
2. community pressure
3. drug consumption
4. anti-drug commitments
5. alcoholism and substance abuse treatment services
6. drug dealers
7. drug company
8. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
9. innocuous talk, around-the-edges-of-things talk
10. a world-class orchestra



**Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences. Comment on the strategy of translation and its stages.**

1. I 'm not talking about big earth-shattering secrets. Not the-president-is-planning-to-bomb-Japan-and-only-Will-Smith-can-save-the-world type secrets. Just normal, everyday little secrets. 2. I look like a top business woman. My hair is straightened" I'm wearing discreet earrings like they tell you to on How-to-win-that-job articles. 3. When I arrived, the Glen Oil marketing boys started on this long, show-offy "Who's-travelled-the-most?" conversation. 4. How on earth do people do those fly-on-the-wall documentaries? 5. Have they gathered to watch me being fired? Is this some kind of how-to-fire-people training? 6. But does he have to have such an expression of injured dignity on his face? A kind of you've-mortally-wounded-me-but-I'm-such-a-good-person-I-forgive-you look. 7. You know how we made our decisions? I gave a minuscule, tell-me-if-you-like shrug. 8. I stare at her, in her Burberry raincoat and her designer spectacles and her smug I'm-better-than-you face. 9. "What are you doing here?" I ask with a little I'm-not-actually-interested shrug. 10. I wrench my arm away and start striding away as best I can through the thicket of mobile-phone-gabbing lawyers.

**Exercise 5. Translate the text.**

**BOOKS**

**Audrey Hepburn**

*By Barry Paris*

A comprehensive new biography of the peerless Audrey Hepburn. It's all here — the grim childhood in war-torn Holland, early stage success, movie stardom, unfaithful husbands, final years with a man who became her anchor. She was sometimes vain (a director was fired because Hepburn didn't like the way she **looked** in the dailies), sometimes unrealistic (she fought to be allowed to sing in *My Fair Lady*, a fight she couldn't win), and she

always maintained she was lucky. She spent her last years traveling for UNICEF («I've been to hell,» she said of Somalia), **working** to bring water, drugs, and food to dying children. The story of an actress who became a real-life heroine. Watch for our exciting excerpt in next month's Cosmo. (Putnam, \$35)

### **The Third Twin**

*By Ken Follett*

I don't want to spill any beans, but remember The Boys From Brazil, where the guy made little Nazis from a big Nazi?

**And Jurassic** Park, with all those new dinosaurs cloned from **old** ones? In this thriller, Jeannie Ferrami, an assistant professor at **a university**, is working on **a** science project about twins when **she** turns **up** something weird. A pair of identical specimens, **with exactly** the same DNA, were born to different mothers on **different** dates. One is a psycho, the **other a** nice chap.

Is **Jeannie's** boss (who pioneered research on test-tube babies) ecstatic over her amazing discovery? Not a bit. He fires her.

**You'll** have to read the book to discover what dark secrets he's hiding; I've said too much already. (Crown, \$25.95)

### **Will America Grow up Before it Grows Old?**

*By Peter G. Peterson*

Politicians don't balance the budget, citizens (who believe Medicare and Social Security are a birthright) don't save for their old age. So by the time baby boomers retire, the cupboard will be bare, and we'll all be bare-a—, unless we produce more, retire later, rediscover thrift. A passionate plea for reform before it's too late. (Random House, \$21)

**LESSON 10**  
**THE MOOD**  
**THE SUBJUNCTIVE**  
**CONDITIONALS**  
**COMPLEX SENTENCES**

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Translate into English.**

1. Важливо, щоб все було готовим до шостої години.
2. Вона наполягає, щоб її батько залишився тут.
3. Я запропонував, щоб ми його зачекали.
4. Дивно, що він говорив такі речі.
5. Вони дивились на нього так, ніби він божевільний.
6. Я думаю, що буде дощ.
7. Їй шкода, що вона не може піти додому.
8. Що б вона зробила, якби вона знала про його проблеми в той час?
9. Що б не трапилось, я завжди буду вашим вірним другом.
10. Якби я був на Вашому місці, я б поїхав в Іспанію.

**SENTENCE TRANSLATION**

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences.**

1. Perhaps it's time that I got one or two things clear.
2. It was better that I should be the enemy, not Roger.
3. I wish I knew what made you engage in these studies. I should have thought your medical profession protected you from any tenderness towards superstition.
4. I wish Charley Dog could have been with us. He would have admired this night.
5. I'm most grateful for your advice. I very much wish I could accept it. It would make things easier for me.

6. The back of his head felt as if it were weighted with a heavy piece of fire.
7. The world would be healthier if every chemist's shop in England were demolished.
8. Whoever you may be, Sir, I am deeply grateful to you.
9. It is important that the real situation should be examined because anything which promotes irrational differences between earnings in industry is bound to cause trouble.
11. It is essential that every child has the same educational opportunities.
12. We insist that a meeting be held as soon as possible.
13. A demonstration of 500 angry teachers, parents and students in Birmingham yesterday demanded that the council withdrew its £3 million cuts in education.
14. The paper also recommended that the eligibility age for retirement benefits be raised gradually from 65 to 68 by the year 2012.
15. The majority of people, be they politicians, trade unionists or employers, are now all in favour of East-West trade. The problem today is how to break down the remaining barriers.
16. It would be foolish to think that all this will be easy.
17. Had the wanderer remained awake for another half-hour, a strange sight would have met his eyes.
18. The coloured believe that if white children had been involved in, the tragedy would have received huge public and press attention.
19. Unemployment of those proportions, were it general, would be a national catastrophe.
20. It is high time that the country abandoned and changed this course while there is still time to do so.
21. If Mars were to be a testing ground for our notions about the origin of life, we should avoid using the same notions to conclude in advance that Mars is lifeless.
22. I was afraid lest my aunt should be displeased with me.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences. Define their structure and types of subordinate clauses.**

1. John thought seriously about changing his job when he found he couldn't get on with his new boss.
2. What will be contested is his claim that Great Britain is critically overpopulated.
3. That George was frightened, I agree.
4. Whether we can really help you, I don't know yet.
5. Who on earth caused the accident, nobody knows.
6. What is required is organization, especially of the agricultural sector.
7. What we want to see is a solution reached through discussion and negotiation.
8. What is needed is to join in a determined, all-out campaign for a new policy.
9. The hard truth, that they had spent all their money, was a great shock to her.
10. What Britain needs is a world market, not a closed European market with special opening for the U.S.A.
11. The overseas trade position has therefore remained much better than last year. What is not certain is whether the improvement is continuing sufficiently fast.
12. But this does not mean Britain is overpopulated. What it means is that there is something basically wrong with the system.
13. What is important is whether a country's resources are fully and effectively utilized and developed by and for its people.
14. Everything shows that what the country needs is a budget which drastically cuts military spending and the export of capital.
15. The big debate the country was promised before a decision was taken has not materialized.
16. Japan has denied its market is closed and has made only guarded hints of the possibility of limiting car exports, notably to West Germany.
17. Surely, the story you are telling me is not true.

18. Everything I could do to free myself came into my mind...
19. The facts those men were so eager to know had been visible, tangible, open to the senses.
20. What I used not to like, I long for now.

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences.**

1. Although we know the benefits of exercise, most of us don't know that a brisk after-dinner stroll can help with digestion
2. People need to be able to share their fears, frustrations, and joys, so it's important for us to develop a network of people we can share our feelings with.
3. Whereas learning about nutrition is not difficult, having the discipline to make wise food choices is often a problem.
4. Even though you can't always control your time, it will help you to set priorities and make a daily To Do list.
5. Unless you are willing to let others control your time, you must learn to politely say no to other people's requests
6. Change your negative inner dialogue whenever you realize you are being too hard on yourself
7. So that you feel less stress and enjoy life more, develop your sense of humor
8. Sit down with a piece of paper and create a plan for solving the problem when you find yourself worrying over one.
9. While there are many relaxation techniques, sitting quietly with your eyes closed and taking a few deep breaths will quickly calm you
10. Cultivate a positive attitude, because it enables you to enjoy life more.

## **TEXT TRANSLATION**

### **Exercise 5. Translate the text**

#### **"Would You Like Your Son or Daughter to Become a Scientist? If So, in What Field?"**

The questions were asked by the Youth Section of the Literary Gazette and a British scientist was reported to answer them as follows. "I would not like my son or daughter to become a scientist of the kind typical in the world today. The development of science has already led to many undesirable consequences and is likely to lead to many more unless great effort is made to control the application of scientific discoveries. If, however, science could be developed in a new way to become a meaningful social activity, I would be glad to see my son or daughter doing science.

So far as the field is concerned, I think there will be a growing tendency for scientists to occupy themselves with problems which affect fairly directly the lives of the people. There seems to exist a great need to develop science which deals specially with the problems of how the applications of science affect man. To cite but a few examples, there are such problems as urban development, education and, of course, the prevention of war. If the new knowledge about the world is used for the benefit of man, rather than for death and destruction, the human race can continue to benefit from science for centuries to come."

### **Exercise 6. Read the text. Pay attention to the structure and types of sentences. Translate the text into English.**

#### **The Environment: Problems and Solutions**

Should anyone attempt a brief characterization of the present-day environment problems, he would find it beyond the competence of an individual scientist. For the environmental situation has long become a subject of

separate and joint research efforts of biologists, chemists, and biochemists who have to combine their knowledge with the information supplied by students of geology, oceanography and meteorology, with experts in sociology, psychology and philosophy hurriedly joining in. Yet, if stated briefly, one of the causes of the present day environmental situation should be sought in the lack of a balanced development of particular fields of knowledge, and of an adequate picture of the intricately operating whole which is our planet. The rapid and evergrowing advances in certain highly specialized fields have brought mankind far ahead of general fundamental knowledge of the long-range effect of some technological developments, spectacular though they may appear, especially of their interplay and interdependence.

It is man's intervention in nature that has singled him out from the rest of the animal world since his early days. It is this very intervention that has landed him nowadays in this highly technological world of ours with the rate of progress in particular applied fields being faster than that in our fundamental knowledge of the general operation of the Earth. It is precisely this discrepancy between the two rates which seems to be at the root of most of today's problems. This is by no means an exhaustive explanation, ignoring as it does, the social factor.



# APPENDIX 1

*Слова, подібні за написанням і вимовою в англійській і українській мовах, але абсолютно різні за значенням*

<b>accurate</b>	точний (а не акуратний)
<b>actual</b>	дійсний, фактичний (а не актуальний)
<b>advocate</b>	прихильник, прибічник, оборонець (а не адвокат)
<b>aspirant</b>	претендент (а не аспірант)
<b>bullion</b>	зливок (золота чи срібла), а не бульон
<b>clay</b>	глина (а не клей)
<b>complexion</b>	колір, обличчя (а не комплекція)
<b>compositor</b>	складач (а не композитор)
<b>corpse</b>	труп (а не корпус)
<b>data</b>	дані, відомості (а не дата)
<b>decade</b>	десятиріччя (а не декада)
<b>decoration</b>	відзнака, прикраса (а не декорація)
<b>dutch</b>	голандський (а не датський)
<b>fabric</b>	тканина (а не фабрика)
<b>familiar</b>	відомий, знайомий, добре обізнаний (а не фамільярний)
<b>fraction</b>	дріб (матем.) (а не фракція)
<b>list</b>	список, перелік (а не лист)
<b>magazine</b>	журнал (а не магазин)
<b>mayor</b>	мер (а не майор)
<b>physician</b>	лікар-терапевт (а не фізик)
<b>principal</b>	головний, основний (а не принциповий)
<b>production</b>	виробництво (а не продукція)
<b>prospect</b>	перспектива (а не проспект)
<b>rapport</b>	добрі стосунки (а не рапорт)
<b>receipt</b>	квитанція, чек (з маг.) одержання (а не рецепт)
<b>replica</b>	точна копія, репродукція (а не репліка)
<b>resin</b>	смола, камідь (а не резина)
<b>troops</b>	війська (а не трупи)

## APPENDIX 2

*Англійські „друзі“ перекладача, які лише в одному або в двох значеннях збігаються з українськими словами, але розходяться в інших. До таких слів належать:*

<b>authority</b>	влада (рідко – авторитет)
<b>activity</b>	діяльність (рідко – активність)
<b>aggressive</b>	енергійний, наполегливий (а не тільки агресивний)
<b>balance</b>	сальдо, залишок (а не тільки баланс)
<b>cabinet</b>	ящик, радіоприймач; меблева секція (а якщо і кабінет, то міністрів)
<b>camera</b>	фотоапарат (рідко – камера)
<b>character</b>	образ, герой (а не тільки характер (також репутація))
<b>champion</b>	поборник, захисник (а не тільки чемпіон)
<b>collect</b>	збирати (податки) (а не тільки збирати чи колекціонувати)
<b>concrete</b>	бетон (а не тільки конкретний)
<b>conductor</b>	провідник, диригент, а не тільки кондуктор
<b>contribution</b>	внесок (рідко – контрибуція)
<b>control</b>	керувати (а не тільки контролювати)
<b>convention</b>	з'їзд (а не тільки конвенція)
<b>copy</b>	екземпляр (а не тільки копія)
<b>correspondence</b>	відповідність (а не тільки кореспонденція і лист)
<b>credit</b>	віра, довіра, пошана, хвала (а не тільки кредит)
<b>critical</b>	дуже важливий (а не тільки критичний)
<b>department</b>	відділ, управління, факультет (США), міністерство(США) (а не тільки департамент)
<b>dramatic</b>	вирішальний (а не тільки драматичний)
<b>element</b>	стихія (а не тільки елемент)
<b>figure</b>	малюнок, цифра(з укр. арифмет.) (а не тільки фігура)
<b>intelligence</b>	розвідка (а не тільки інтелект та розум)

<b>interest</b>	відсоток (у банку) (а не тільки інтерес)
<b>international</b>	міжнародний (а не тільки інтернаціональний)
<b>leader</b>	керівник (а не тільки лідер)
<b>legal</b>	правовий, юридичний (а не тільки легальний)
<b>liberal</b>	гуманітарний (про освіту) (а не тільки ліберальний)
<b>mark</b>	мітка, знак, позначка, марка (але не поштова)
<b>minister</b>	священник (а не тільки міністр)
<b>momentum</b>	інерція, швидкість руху (а якщо і момент, то важливий, пам'ятний)
<b>nation</b>	країна, народ (рідко нація)
<b>number</b>	число, кількість (а не тільки номер)
<b>object</b>	ціль, задача (а не тільки об'єкт)
<b>officer</b>	чиновник, посадова особа (а не тільки офіцер)
<b>original</b>	первісний, справжній (а не тільки оригінальний)
<b>panel</b>	секція (на конференції) (а не тільки панель)
<b>partisan</b>	прибічник (рідко партизан)
<b>party</b>	сторона (в договорі); званий вечір або вечірка (а не тільки партія)
<b>position</b>	посада (а не тільки позиція)
<b>pretend</b>	прикидатися (рідко – претендувати)
<b>public</b>	державний (а не тільки публічний)
<b>rally</b>	масовий мітинг (а не тільки авторалі)
<b>realize</b>	розуміти, уявляти собі (рідко – реалізувати)
<b>record</b>	запис, облік, документація (а не тільки рекорд)
<b>regular</b>	звичний (а не тільки регулярний)
<b>separate</b>	окремий (рідко – сепаратний)
<b>session</b>	зустріч, заняття (а не тільки сесія)
<b>solid</b>	твердий (а не тільки солідний)
<b>speculation</b>	роздумування (рідко – спекуляція)
<b>substance</b>	суть, зміст, речовина (рідко – субстанція)
<b>press-box</b>	місце для представників преси (на змаганнях)

## APPENDIX 3

*Англійські слова, подібні (але не ідентичні) за написанням і звучанням, але різні за значенням:*

accept (v)	приймати
except (conj)	крім, за винятком
access (n)	доступ до чогось
accession (n)	підвищення (по службі), вступ (на престол, посаду)
adapt (v)	пристосовувати
adopt(v)	приймати, всиновляти
addition (n)	додаток
edition (n)	видання
affect (v)	діяти на, впливати
effect(v) (n)	виробляти, виконувати; ефект
allusion(n)	посилання на щось
illusion (n)	ілюзія, самообман
elusion (n)	ухилення, уникнення
ante – (prefix)	до, раніше і перед: antechamber
anti – (prefix)	анти, проти: anti-war
avoid (v)	уникати
evade (v)	ухилитися (від сплати податків)
attain (v)	домагатися, досягати
obtain (v)	одержувати, діставати
censer	кадило, курильниця
sensor (n)	цензор, наглядач
censure (n) (v)	осудження, осуд; осуджувати, ганити
census (n)	перепис
consensus (n)	консенсус, згода
civic (a)	громадянський (про суспільство)
civic (a)	цивільний (а не військовий, а не кримінальний)
complement (n) (v)	доповнення, комплект; доповнювати
compliment (n) (v)	комплімент, похвала, люб'язність
conscious (a)	що усвідомлює, відчуває
conscientious (a)	сумлінний, добросовісний

continual (a)	постійний, що повторюється
continuous (a)	тривалий, безперервний
council (n)	рада (муніципалітет)
counsel (n)	обговорення, обмірковування; адвокат
data (n)	дані
date (n)	дата
dawn (n)	світанок
down (adv)	вниз / донизу
delivery (n)	доставка вантажу; пологи
deliverance (n)	визволення, порятунок
deprecate (v)	сильно заперечувати, бути проти
depreciate (v)	знецінюватися, падати в ціні
draught (n)	тяга повітря, протяг
drought (n)	засуха, посуха
draughts (n) (UK)	шашки
economic (a)	економічний
economical (a)	економний, заощадливий
eminent (a)	видатний, знаменитий
imminent (a)	неминучий, загрозливий
expand (v)	розширювати (ся)
expend (v)	витрачати кошти
historic (a)	історичний, що має історичне значення
historical (a)	що стосується історії
human (a)	людський, властивий людині
humane (a)	людяний, гуманний
ingenious (a)	винахідливий, майстерний
ingenuous (a)	відвертий, прямий
later (adv)	пізніше
latter (a)	останній (з двох названих)
letter (n)	літера, лист
lose (v)	втрачати
loose (a)	вільний, просторий
meter (n)	лічильник
metre (n) (UK)	метр
moral (a)	моральний, етичний
morale (n)	моральний стан, дух
persecute (v)	піддавати гонінню, набридати, дошкуляти
prosecute (v)	порушувати судову справу проти когось

personal (a)	особистий, персональний
personnel (n)	персонал, особовий склад
policy (n)	політика як лінія поведінки
politics (n)	політика, переконання
principal (a)	головний, основний
principal (n)(US)	директор школи
principle (n)	принцип, правило
quiet (a)	спокійний, тихий
quite (adv)	цілком, зовсім
raise (v)	піднімати, підвищувати, підносити
rise (v)	підніматися, зростати
stationary (a)	стаціонарний, нерухомий
stationery (n)	канцелярське приладдя
strip (n)	стрічка (землі), смужка
stripe (n)	шеврон, нашивка
vacation (n)	відпустка, канікули
vocation (n)	покликання, професія
variable (a) (n)	мінливий, несталий
varied (a)	різний, різноманітний
lattice (n)	грати; гратчастий, решітчастий
lattuce (n)	салат
venal (a)	продажний, підкупний; венозний
venial (a)	простий
prescribe (v)	приписувати, прописувати (ліки)
proscribe (v)	оголошувати поза законом, висилати, виганяти

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Навчально-методичне видання

Воробйова Тетяна В'ячеславівна,  
Смалько Людмила Євгенівна

## **MORE THAN WORDS BOOK I:**

навчально-методичні рекомендації з курсу  
«Перекладацький практикум»  
для студентів III курсу Інституту філології та  
журналістики спеціальностей «Російська мова і  
література» та «Польська мова і література»

Друкується в авторській редакції

Тираж 100 примірників