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ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА  
(С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА РУССКИЙ)

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В пособии анализируются грамматические особенности английского языка, основные переводческие приемы, необходимые для преобразования грамматической структуры исходного текста английского языка в текст русского перевода. Издание поможет в приобретении, закреплении и совершенствовании знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для выполнения перевода текстов различной тематики.

Пособие предназначено студентам, обучающимся по дополнительной специальности «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации», а также тем, кто владеет английским языком и желает приобрести практические навыки перевода.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебное пособие предназначено в первую очередь студентам, обучающимся по дополнительной специальности «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации», учащимся по программам магистратуры и аспирантуры, а также тем, кто владеет английским языком и желает приобрести практические навыки перевода.

Материалы для перевода относятся главным образом к общественно-политической тематике. Однако основные переводческие приемы, отрабатываемые на материале данной тематики, являются обязательным этапом и в овладении мастерством перевода технических текстов.

Целью учебного пособия является оказание помощи обучающимся в ознакомлении с основными переводческими приемами в сфере грамматики, необходимыми для преобразования исходного текста в текст перевода, а также в совершенствовании знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для выполнения перевода текстов различной тематики.

Структура пособия представлена ключевыми грамматическими вопросами перевода с английского языка на русский. Пособие состоит из шести разделов, наиболее объемные из которых включают в себя подразделы: грамматико-синтаксические преобразования при переводе, грамматико-синтаксические преобразования при переводе предложений с обстоятельством в роли агента действия, особенности перевода некоторых частей речи (глагола, инфинитива, причастия, герундия и сложных оборотов, местоимения), особенности передачи артикля, перевод форм сослагательного наклонения, перевод эмфатических конструкций.

Поскольку английский и русский языки являются разнотурными, успех перевода напрямую связан с углубленным изучением проблем, связанных с переводом различных грамматических структур, представляющих особые трудности. В большинстве случаев переводчику приходится иметь дело с существенными различиями в структуре английского и русского предложения, чем обусловлен основной акцент пособия на изменении порядка слов в предложении, а также на адекватном выделении логического центра высказывания.

Практический материал пособия включает задания по каждой теме, выполнение которых обеспечит обучающимся закрепление полученных навыков. Они могут использоваться как для аудиторной работы, когда поиск наиболее адекватных переводческих решений осуществляется при помощи преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

# 1. ГРАММАТИКО-СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

## 1.1. Изменение порядка слов в предложении (перестановка)

Синтаксическая структура предложения часто претерпевает изменения при переводе с одного языка на другой. Одним из часто встречающихся случаев изменения структуры предложения при переводе с английского языка на русский является *изменение порядка слов* (*перестановка*). Для английского предложения типичен так называемый прямой порядок слов: подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + обстоятельство. Для русского предложения характерен относительно свободный порядок слов.

Общей тенденцией для обоих языков является тяготение логического центра высказывания (нового в сообщении) к концу предложения. Однако нередко логический центр высказывания в английском предложении находится в начале предложения, и в таких случаях при переводе с английского языка на русский осуществляется перемещение логического центра в конец предложения путем изменения порядка слов. Например:

*Radical changes have taken place over the last decade.*

*За последнее десятилетие произошли радикальные изменения.*

Определить место логического центра в предложении и соответственно выбрать правильную стратегию перевода помогает *контекст*. Одним из главных средств выделения логического центра в предложении в английском языке является артикль.

Сравните:

*An agreement was reached after three days of talks.*

*После трехдневных переговоров было достигнуто соглашение.*

*The agreement was reached after three days of talks.*

*Соглашение было достигнуто после трехдневных переговоров.*

Изменение порядка слов осуществляется, как правило, при переводе на русский язык эмфатической конструкции *it is/ was ... that*. Например:

*It was a decade ago that historians discovered her existence.*

*Историки узнали о ее существовании десять лет назад.*

В английском языке обстоятельства времени и причины тяготеют к конечной позиции в предложении, а в русском языке — к начальной позиции (за исключением случаев, где обстоятельство в русском предложении является его логическим центром). Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский осуществляется, как правило, перестановка группы обстоятельства в начальную позицию в предложении.

Например:

*When H.G. Wells published "The Time Machine" 100 years ago, he laid the foundations of modern science fiction.*

*Когда 100 лет назад Герберт Уэллс опубликовал «Машину времени», он положил начало современной научной фантастике.*

*The train may be late due to the maintenance work on the line.*

*Из-за ремонтных работ на линии поезд может опоздать.*

Но: *The train was late due to the maintenance work on the line.*

*Поезд опоздал из-за ремонтных работ на линии.*

Очевидно, что в последнем примере выбор порядка слов будет определяться контекстом.

Аналогичные перестановки имеют место при переводе простых и сложных предложений с вводными конструкциями. Сравните следующие английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами:

*Births outside marriage continue to rise, according to a Government report.*

*По данным правительственного отчета, количество детей, рожденных вне брака, продолжает расти.*

*The surge in the number of asthma cases may be linked to rising levels of obesity, doctors say.*

*По мнению врачей, рост случаев заболевания астмой может быть связан с увеличением числа людей с избыточным весом.*

## 1.2. Грамматико-синтаксические преобразования при переводе предложений с обстоятельством в роли агента действия

Фиксированный порядок следования компонентов предложения в английском языке компенсируется более широкой сочетаемостью имен существительных, выступающих в роли подлежащего, с глаголами, которые используются в качестве сказуемого.

Отличительной чертой английского языка является возможность выражения английским подлежащим причины, способа действия, местонахождения или времени событий, т.е. обстоятельство выступает в роли агента действия при сказуемом, выраженном глаголом, который по своему значению обычно относится к одушевленному лицу. Например:

*The economic boom has produced a big group of well-off people.*

Буквальный перевод в данном случае будет нарушением норм русского языка. По-русски нельзя сказать: *Экономический подъем произвел большую группу состоятельных людей*. Естественным для русского языка будет выражение мысли следующим образом: *В результате экономического подъема появилась большая группа обеспеченных людей*.

Сопоставьте следующие английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами:

*The airliner crash killed more than 50 people.*

*В результате авиакатастрофы погибло более 50 человек.*

*The article discusses the problem of juvenile delinquency.*

*В статье обсуждается проблема подростковой преступности.*

### Практические задания

**1. Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на то, каким образом позиция логического центра определяет порядок слов в предложении:**

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.

**2. Переведите предложения, делая необходимые перестановки:**

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.

**3. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на позицию группы обстоятельства и вводных конструкций:**

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 Israel-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 House announced.

12. There had been a boy among Fred's fellow pupils in the sixth form who possessed a virtually photographic memory.

**4. Переведите предложения с обстоятельством в роли агента действия, производя необходимые грамматико-синтаксические преобразования:**

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 Düsseldorf'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.

## 2. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАМЕНЫ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

Грамматические единицы языка могут преобразовываться в иные грамматические единицы в языке перевода. Таким заменам могут подвергаться словоформы, части речи, члены предложения.

**А. Формы единственного и множественного числа имен существительных** существуют как в английском, так и в русском языке. Как правило, при переводе существительные употребляются в том же числе, что и в оригинале. Однако существует ряд имен существительных, которые не совпадают в двух языках по форме множественного и единственного числа. Например:

*outskirts* — *окраина*; *evidence* — *показания*;

*weapons* — *оружие*; *wallpaper* — *обои*.

Соответственно, при переводе происходит замена одной формы числа на другую. В некоторых случаях замена формы числа существительных диктуется соображениями контекста и нормы языка перевода.

*His activities were severely criticized.*

*Его деятельность подверглась жесткой критике.*

*We are searching for talent everywhere.*

*Мы ищем таланты повсюду.*

**Б.** Распространенным видом грамматических замен в процессе перевода является замена частей речи. Например, для английского языка характерен глагольный способ выражения предикативных отношений, в то время как в русском языке преобладает имя существительное. Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский часто производится замена глагола на существительное. Например:

*They did their best to prevent the disaster.*

*Они сделали все возможное для предотвращения катастрофы.*

При переводе с английского языка на русский отмечаются и другие случаи замены частей речи. Сопоставьте следующие англо-русские соответствия:

*She is a good cook.* – Она хорошо **готовит** (замена существительного на глагол; замена прилагательного на наречие).

*The blonde waved a graceful hand.* – Блондинка **грациозно** помахала рукой (замена прилагательного на наречие).

*The government had to permit the sale of products, which cannot be grown locally.* – Правительству пришлось разрешить продажу продуктов, которые невозможно выращивать в местных условиях (замена наречия на номинативную структуру).

**В.** В некоторых случаях замена частей речи при переводе происходит вследствие различий в словообразовательных средствах английского и русского языков. Типичным случаем такого преобразования является замена существительных с суффиксом *-er*, обозначающих имена деятелей, на глагольное сочетание в случаях, когда в русском языке у данного глагола отсутствует производное имя, обозначающее лицо. Например:

*He is a fine performer on the flute.*

*Он прекрасно играет на флейте.*

## Практические задания

**1. Обратите внимание на различие в форме числа следующих англорусских соответствий:**

insurgency – волнения, беспорядки

means – средство

debate – прения, дебаты

weapons – оружие

information – новости, сведения

wages – заработная плата  
 within the framework – в рамках  
 series – серия, последовательность  
 election – выборы  
 minutes – протокол  
 waste – отходы, отбросы  
 clothes – одежда  
 relationship – отношения  
 contents – содержание

## **2. Переведите словосочетания:**

### **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

### **Б**

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

## **3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу числа выделенных имен существительных:**

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.

#### **4. Переведите предложения, производя необходимые грамматические преобразования:**

##### **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.

**5. Переведите предложения, производя замену выделенных глаголов на имена существительные:**

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* bomb making 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.

**6. Переведите предложения, производя замену выделенных наречий на номинативные структуры:**

1. The result *nationally* was the worst for the Conservatives in modern times.

2. He wondered if the old woman was using the phrase *literally* or *conventionally*.

3. Although *musically* Neil Young is most conspicuous for his high-pitched voice, he is also renowned for being a ferocious guitarist.

4. Although the island is *perennially* popular and crowded in summer, it is still possible, even in the height of the tourist season, to explore the island's lesser-known beaches with only one or two other people around.

5. To think *sociologically* about education requires you to consider the effects upon individuals of class, income, gender, race and the possible efforts of schools themselves.

6. Europeans are less prepared than Americans to buy *electronically*. They are more conservative in their shopping habits.

7. Public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. This may explain why Americans have traditionally done well *internationally* in a lot of sports.

8. Georgina was waiting for them in the living room, sitting *apathetically*, staring at the wall.

9. One of the most important aspects of doing business *internationally* is being able to speak other languages.

10. What remains to be seen is whether her methods and ideas will spread nationwide, or even be applied *internationally*.

11. The young man was frying sausages over a gas burner while his friends sat cross-legged beside him, entertaining him *vocally* and on a guitar.

12. She said *bitterly*, "That would be a neat way out of our troubles, wouldn't it?"

13. He has *unhesitatingly* thrust open the double mahogany door and, striding confidently into the room, had taken his seat in Henry Peverell's old chair.

14. Sonia wouldn't have known to do that. She wasn't *mechanically* minded.

15. The verdict of the inquest was correct. *Legally* that is the end of it.

16. But *privately*, Blair was said to be more cautious.

17. "He's just amazing *physically*", coach Bob Stoops says.

18. *Medicinally*, rosemary infusions have been recommended for giddiness, tiredness and toothache.



### 3. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА НЕКОТОРЫХ ЧАСТЕЙ РЕЧИ

#### 3.1. Особенности перевода английских глаголов

##### 3.1.1. Перевод глаголов в активном залоге

А. По правилам английской грамматики, если глагол-сказуемое в главном предложении сложноподчиненного предложения употреблен в прошедшем времени, выбор формы глагола в придаточном дополнительном предложении не свободный; он определяется формальным правилом согласования времен, т.е. глагол в придаточном предложении должен стоять в форме прошедшего времени. Например:

*He says he is interested in sports.*

*He said he was interested in sports.*

Поскольку употребление формы прошедшего времени в английском языке в данном случае является связанным, при переводе на русский язык, согласно правилам русского синтаксиса, данная форма должна заменяться формой настоящего времени при одновременности действия и формой прошедшего времени при предшествовании действия придаточного предложения главному. Например:

*He says he is interested in sports.*

*Он говорит, что интересуется спортом.*

*He said he was interested in sports.*

*Он сказал, что интересовался спортом.*

*He said he had been interested in sports.*

*Он сказал, что интересовался спортом.*

Б. Значения, являющиеся грамматическими в одном языке, в другом языке могут оказаться лексическими. Так, из-за отсутствия в русском языке глагольных форм, сходных с Present Perfect и Past Perfect, временная отнесенность действия передается с помощью лексических добавлений, а именно слов *прежде, раньше, уже, еще* и т. д. Например:

*"But I haven't finished my story", she said.*

*«Но я еще не закончила рассказ», — сказала она.*

*Darkness had fallen by the time he returned.*

*Когда он вернулся, уже стемнело.*

Необходимость этих слов в русском языке определяется тем, что они передают лексическим путем ту информацию, которая в английском тексте выражена грамматически.

**В.** В материалах оригинально-информативного характера в английском языке может употребляться форма будущего времени в случаях, когда в соответствии с нормами русского языка употребляется форма настоящего времени. Например:

*Each member of the Economic and Social Council **shall have** one vote.*

*Каждый член Совета по экономическим и социальным вопросам **имеет** право одного голоса.*

### Практические задания

**1. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на передачу «связанных» глагольных форм:**

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.

**2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу глаголов в форме Past Perfect. Прокомментируйте случаи, где для адекватной передачи временной соотношенности глаголов требуется введение лексических элементов:**

## A

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. I was stunned. A quite brilliant thought, and one, which *had* simply *not occurred* to me.

11. In truth there was no coincidence at all. Claire *had seen* to that.

12. 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.

13. The voice was icy now, and Bernard quickly nodded his understanding. He *had never realized* how frightening the Inspector could be.

14. 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.

15. As they *had agreed*, Plant picked him up outside the college at one o'clock.

16. 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*.

17. She *had been frightened*, but she wasn't frightened now; this must mean he had not asked the question she feared to hear.

18. Caroline who *had been* an almost silent member of the party spoke for the first time.

19. 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*.

20. There was nothing around her to show that eight years *had passed*.

21. Suddenly the sky, which *had been* an expanse of clear azure blue, was darkened by a rolling cloud as grimy as factory smoke.

**Б.** 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. 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.

**3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глагола *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.

### 3.1.2. Перевод глаголов в пассивном залоге

Пассивный залог показывает, что подлежащее предложения является объектом действия, выражает лицо или предмет, над которым совершается действие.

*We **are** often **helped** in our work.*

*Нам часто помогают в нашей работе.*

В связи с тем, что в английском языке пассивные конструкции употребляются намного чаще, чем страдательный залог в русском, при их переводе нужно использовать различные способы: передавать конструкцию русским страдательным залогом, кратким страдательным причастием или русским действительным залогом с измененным порядком слов. Например:

*The electric lamp **was invented** by Yablochkov.*

*Электрическая лампа **была изобретена** Яблочковым.*

*Электрическая лампа **изобретена** Яблочковым.*

*Электрическую лампу **изобрел** Яблочков.*

В пассивных предложениях производитель действия чаще всего не указывается: значит, он не важен, не известен или очевиден. В подобных случаях пассивные конструкции на русский язык следует переводить неопределенно-личными предложениями или структурами с возвратным глаголом. Например:

*This experiment **was carried out** a couple of years ago.*

*Этот эксперимент **провели** пару лет назад.*

*Этот эксперимент **проводился** пару лет назад.*

В употреблении глаголов с предлогами часто наблюдаются несоответствия в английском и русском языках. Зачастую английскому глаголу с предлогом в русском языке соответствует переходный глагол (без предлога). Например:

*The lecturer **was listened to** with interest.*

*Лектора **слушали** с интересом.*

К таким глаголам относятся следующие:

listen to – слушать кого-то / что-то

wait for – ждать кого-то / чего-то

bring about – вызывать, осуществлять

comment on – комментировать

deal with – рассматривать

subject to – подчиняться, подвергать

touch on – затрагивать

account for – объяснять

В то же время определенным английским глаголам без предлога соответствуют русские глаголы с предлогом. Например:

*This eclipse **was watched** by millions of people.*

***За** солнечным затмением **наблюдали** миллионы людей.*

К данной группе можно отнести следующие глаголы:

watch – наблюдать за

address – обращаться к

affect – оказывать влияние на

answer – отвечать на

attack – нападать на

follow – следовать за

influence – влиять на

join – присоединяться к

В случаях, когда английскому глаголу с предлогом в русском языке соответствует также предложный глагол, в переводе в безличном предложении предлог ставится перед существительным (подлежащим). Например:

*The work of this student **was paid attention to**.*

***На** работу этого студента **обратили** внимание.*

*The picture **was attentively looked at**.*

***На** картину внимательно **смотрели**.*

### Практическое задание

**Переведите предложения с пассивной конструкцией:**

1. A new computer has been recently brought to the lab.
2. It was found that the papers for the conference were printed double space instead of 1.5.
3. It is assumed that the participants will take care of their accommodation themselves.
4. The productivity issue has been given a special emphasis to in the meeting.
5. It was suggested by the commission that the project should be worked out in the contest of the new circumstances.
6. The construction of new houses in another place is being negotiated with the district authorities.

7. Nobody has been refused a chance to put forward their ideas for discussion.

8. Making decisions is always preceded by a thorough analysis of the market situation.

9. They will be shown the draft plan right upon their arrival.

10. Some new approaches for attracting foreign investments are dealt with in this paper.

11. The issues of foreign exchange policy are also touched on in the report prepared for the board meeting.

12. The higher inflation rate in the second quarter is accounted for by the Central Bank's loan to the government for the needs of agriculture and housing construction.

13. The decision of merging the companies was followed by dismissing a few hundred employees.

14. The economic growth is influenced by a number of factors.

15. The sooner the unification of exchange rates is completed, the more smoothly the companies will adapt to new market conditions.

16. Practically all the enterprises in Russia and the CIS countries were affected by the financial crisis of 1998.

17. Social issues will certainly be taken care of by the new management of the company.

18. An attempt was made to harmonize the legislation of the new countries right after the presidential elections.

19. Urgent steps are taken to overcome the consequences of the disaster.

20. The denomination of the local currency had been carried out before a decision on merging the two currencies was passed.

### 3.2. Перевод инфинитива и инфинитивных оборотов

Английский инфинитив существенно отличается от русского по форме, функциям и наличию инфинитивных оборотов. Инфинитив – неличная форма глагола, сочетающая в себе признаки существительного и глагола. Следовательно, в предложении инфинитив может выполнять синтаксические функции существительного: подлежащего, именной части составного сказуемого, дополнения, определения, обстоятельства.

**Simple active** – to do; **passive** – to be done;

**Continuous active** – to be doing;

**Perfect Simple active** – to have done; **passive** – to have been done;

**Perfect Continuous active** – to have been doing.

Неперфектные формы инфинитива отличаются от перфектных отнесенностью действия к настоящему или будущему времени. Сравните:

*I'm glad to do (to be doing) this for you.*

*Я рад делать (что делаю) это для тебя.*

*I might do this later.*

*Возможно, я сделаю это позже.*

*I'm glad to have done (to have been doing) this for you.*

*Я рад, что сделал (делаю все это время) это для тебя.*

### 3.2.1. Перевод инфинитива в различных синтаксических функциях

1. Инфинитив в функции подлежащего переводится русским инфинитивом или существительным. Например:

*To solve this problem is very important.*

*Решить эту проблему очень важно.*

*Решение этой проблемы очень важно.*

Предложения с инфинитивом в данной функции довольно редко используется в современном английском языке. Намного чаще вместо нее используется конструкция с формальным подлежащим *it*. Сравните:

*It is very important to solve this problem.*

*Важно решить эту проблему.*

2. Инфинитив в роли именной части составного сказуемого:

а) составного модального сказуемого в сочетании с модальным глаголом или его эквивалентом (*be, have*). Например:

*We should have answered his letter.*

*Нам нужно было ответить на его письмо.*

*It is to be noted that all the exams will be in writing.*

*Необходимо отметить, что все экзамены будут в письменной форме.*

б) составного аспектного сказуемого в сочетании с некоторыми аспектными глаголами со значением начала (*begin, start*) или продолжения (*continue*) действия. Например:

*We started to understand each other.*

*Мы начали понимать друг друга.*

*They continued to discuss the problem.*

*Они продолжили обсуждать проблему.*

3. Инфинитив в функции дополнения. Например:

*We decided to stay at home.*

*Мы решили остаться дома.*



4. Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели, следствия или сопутствующих условий. Например:

*He stopped for a minute **to rest**.*

*Он остановился на минуту, чтобы отдохнуть.*

*This method is good enough **to achieve** reliable results.*

*Этот метод достаточно хорош, чтобы достичь надежных результатов.*

*He reached the island **to discover** that he had left his fishing rods.*

*Он добрался до острова и обнаружил, что забыл удочки.*

*Hydrogen and oxygen unite **to form** water.*

*Водород и кислород соединяются и образуют воду.*

5. Инфинитив в функции определения (особенно пассивный) на русский язык переводится придаточным определительным предложением в будущем времени или с оттенком долженствования. Например:

*The policy **to be chosen** must be socially oriented.*

*Политика, **которую следует избрать**, должна быть социально ориентированной.*

*The issue **to consider next** deals with investment policy.*

*Вопрос, **который будет рассматриваться далее**, касается инвестиционной политики.*

В некоторых случаях инфинитив в данной функции переводится сказуемым русского предложения. Например:

*He was the first (second, last) **to come**.*

*Он **пришел** первым.*

Устойчивое выражение:

*For many years **to come**...*

*На многие годы **вперед**...*

6. Инфинитив как вводный член предложения. Например:

***To begin with**, I'd like to thank you for coming.*

*Прежде всего, мне бы хотелось поблагодарить вас за то, что вы пришли.*

***To be honest**, it's a surprise for me.*

*Честно говоря, для меня это неожиданность.*

*to anticipate a little – забегая несколько вперед*

*to be sure – несомненно*

*to conclude (to sum up) – в заключение, подводя итоги*

*needless to say – само собой разумеется*

*not to mention – не говоря уже о*

*to put it in another way – иначе говоря*

*to say nothing of – не говоря уже о*

*so to speak – так сказать*

*suffice it to say – достаточно сказать*

*that is to say – то есть*

*to tell the truth – по правде говоря*

### **Практическое задание**

**Переведите предложения с инфинитивами в различных синтаксических функциях:**

1. The first step to be taken is to start negotiations.
2. The inflation rate wasn't high enough to start paying compensations to workers.
3. To ensure 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 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 wasn't 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.

### 3.2.2. Перевод оборота *Complex Object*

Объектный инфинитивный оборот, или сложное дополнение, – это сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже с инфинитивом глагола. В русском языке отсутствует данная конструкция, поэтому на русский подобные структуры переводятся сложноподчиненными предложениями, придаточная часть которых вводится одним из союзов *что, чтобы, как*, дополнение становится подлежащим придаточной части, а инфинитив ее сказуемым. Например:

*He wanted **his mother / her to help** him with the housework.*

*Он хотел, чтобы его мама / она помогла ему с работой по дому.*

В роли сказуемого в данных конструкциях могут выступать глаголы из следующих смысловых групп:

1. Глаголы со значением желания или потребности: *want, wish, would like, desire, etc.* Например:

*He wished this issue to be discussed at the next meeting.*

*Он хотел, чтобы этот вопрос обсудили на следующем собрании.*

2. Глаголы со значением предположения, мнения, суждения: *think, believe, consider, suppose, expect, etc.* Например:

*The police considered the criminal to have left the city.*

*Полиция полагает, что преступник уехал из города.*

3. Глаголы со значением физического восприятия: *see, hear, feel, etc.* Инфинитив после глаголов физического восприятия, а также после глаголов *make* (заставлять) и *let* (позволять) употребляется без частицы *to*. Например:

*We saw him **enter** the university building.*

*Мы увидели, как он заходит в здание университета.*

*Our teacher makes us **learn** the new words for every lesson.*

*Наш учитель заставляет нас учить слова к каждому уроку.*

*She let him **stay**.*

*Она позволила ему остаться.*

4. Глаголы со значением знания, осведомленности, констатации факта: *know, state, note, notice, claim, etc.* Например:

*He claimed this problem to have been thoroughly discussed last year.*

Он утверждал, что эту проблему подробно обсудили в прошлом году.

5. Глаголы со значением принуждения, позволения или запрета: make, let, cause, allow, permit, forbid, etc. Например:

*I allowed them to express their opinion.*

*Я позволила им выразить свое мнение.*

Инфинитив *to be* в сложном дополнении часто опускается при переводе, так как в русском языке нет глагола-связки. В этом случае русское предложение будет простым по составу. Например:

*Everybody consider him **to be** the most reliable person in the group.*

*Все считают его самым надежным человеком в группе.*

### 3.2.3. Перевод оборота *Complex Subject*

В субъектном инфинитивном обороте, или в обороте со сложным подлежащим, инфинитив является частью составного сказуемого, которое может быть как в пассивном, так и в активном залоге. В обоих случаях сказуемое переводится на русский безличным предложением и не выражает действие или состояние подлежащего, так как его выражает инфинитив. В зависимости от разновидности английского инфинитива, сказуемое русского предложения переводится настоящим, будущим (Simple, Continuous) или прошедшим (Perfect) временем. Например:

*The team **is believed** to win / to be winning.*

*Считается, что эта команда выиграет / выигрывает.*

*They **are reported** to have won the championship.*

*Сообщили, что они одержали победу в соревновании.*

*The team **seems** to have won.*

*Кажется, эта команда победила.*

### 3.2.4. Перевод оборота “*For + noun / pronoun + infinitive*”

При переводе на русский язык предлог *for* опускается, при этом инфинитив переводится сказуемым придаточного предложения, а стоящее перед ним существительное или местоимение — его подлежащим. Например:

***For money to be able to work** it must be either invested or deposited in the bank.*

*Для того чтобы деньги могли работать, их нужно либо во что-то инвестировать, либо поместить в банк.*

*Their proposal was reasonable enough **for the board to consider** it in a meeting.*

*Их предложение было достаточно разумным, **чтобы совет рассмотрел** его на заседании.*

*The tendency was **for the inflation rate to gradually decline**.*

*Тенденция заключалась в том, **что уровень инфляции постепенно снижался**.*

*The decision was **for her to be made**.*

*Это решение **должна была принять** она.*

*It's quite possible **for them to accept** your proposal.*

*Вполне возможно, **что они примут** ваше предложение.*

*The best decision **for us to make** at the moment is to wait and see.*

*Самое лучшее решение, **которое мы можем принять** сейчас, это подождать и посмотреть, как будут развиваться события.*

### Практическое задание

**Переведите предложения, содержащие инфинитивные обороты:**

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 have been put into practice already this year.
7. At the end of the year the statistical data will be found to be in line with the projections.
8. The arrival of the technical experts is not likely to change the general picture of the reforms under way.
9. They established what is believed to be a solid system of relationships with trade partners.
10. Their attitude to the process of reforms has never been thought to change so radically.
11. There seems to be misunderstanding as to the approaches used.
12. Their efforts haven't been reported to have resulted in substantial changes.
13. According to recent research, one might expect the purchasing power of the population to be gradually rising.

14. The only way for companies to avoid double taxation was to lower their profits.

15. The tendency was for the exchange rate to be slowly stabilized after the National Bank's intervention.

16. The exchange rate policy was developed earlier this year and found to be far from being perfect.

17. They are known to have been working on this issue for a year.

18. They worked out what seemed to be quite a reliable scheme.

19. Single currency was considered to be a way out.

20. There seems to be at least two scenarios of the government's actions.

21. This approach may easily be shown to be far more productive.

22. The new European currency was approved and found to meet the demands of the EU member nations.

### 3.3. Перевод причастия и причастных оборотов

В зависимости от формы и синтаксической функции причастия переводятся на русский язык причастием, деепричастием или сказуемым придаточного предложения. Являясь неличной формой глагола, сочетающей в себе признаки прилагательного или наречия с признаками глагола, в предложении причастие может выполнять функции определения или обстоятельства.

#### Participle I

**Simple active** doing; **passive** being done

**Perfect active** having done; **passive** having been done

**Participle II** done

Трудности перевода причастий:

1. Форма Participle II правильных и некоторых неправильных глаголов совпадает с формой Past Simple: used – использованный, использовал. Например:

*The method **used** was effective.*

***Использованный** метод был эффективным.*

*They **used** highly effective method in their research.*

*В своем исследовании они **использовали** высокоэффективный метод.*

2. Одиночное причастие в функции определения в английском предложении может стоять после определяемого слова в отличие от русского языка, что может создавать сложности его узнавания. Например: *The method **developed** made it possible to achieve reliable results.*

***Разработанный** метод позволил достичь хороших результатов.*

3. В случае если сочетание английского существительного и причастия не соответствует нормам сочетаемости русского языка, его нужно переводить другими лексико-семантическими средствами. Например:

*There was only one **question** before him **asking** whether or not he accepts the terms offered.*

*Перед ним стоял только один **вопрос**: принимает ли он предложенные условия.*

4. Participle II в роли обстоятельства в начале предложения переводится безличным придаточным предложением. Например:

***Asked if the unification of the currencies is going to take place already this year**, the Central Bank governor didn't give a straightforward reply.*

***На вопрос о том, состоится ли объединение валют уже в этом году**, управляющий Центробанком не дал прямого ответа.*

5. Причастия, образованные от английских глаголов, не совпадающих с русскими по признаку наличия или отсутствия следующих за ними предлогов, требуют особого внимания при переводе. Например:

*The issues **touched upon** in the report are of great importance.*

***Затронутые** в докладе вопросы имеют большое значение.*

*The lecture **followed by** discussion is of great success.*

*Лекция, **за которой последовало** обсуждение, была очень успешной.*

6. Причастия, стоящие на первом месте в предложении с инверсией и являющиеся частью сказуемого, нужно начинать переводить с обстоятельства или дополнения, стоящего после причастия; затем идёт сказуемое, а в конце подлежащее. Например:

***Attached to the article** are the tables and graphs.*

*К статье **прилагаются** таблицы и графики.*

7. Причастия, которые являются вводным членом предложения, могут переводиться по-разному: деепричастием, инфинитивом с союзом *если*, предложением с глаголом в повелительном наклонении. Например:

***Summing up**, we must point out the following issues.*

***Подводя итоги**, / **если подводить итоги**, / **подведем итоги**, необходимо выделить следующие моменты.*

### 3.3.1. Перевод обстоятельственных причастных оборотов

Английские обстоятельственные причастные обороты переводятся на русский язык несколькими способами: деепричастным оборотом, обстоятельственным придаточным предложением и отглагольным существительным с предлогом *при*. Например:

*Working on this project we found out a lot of interesting things.*

**Работая, / Когда мы работали, / При работе над этим проектом** мы узнали много интересного.

*Considered in isolation the example doesn't seem to be that convincing.*

**Если рассматривать изолированно, / При изолированном рассмотрении** данный пример не представляется таким убедительным.

*Having completed the preparation, he took a short break.*

**Закончив подготовку, / После того, как он закончил подготовку, / После окончания подготовки** он сделал короткий перерыв.

*Having been refrigerated, the melon was very good to eat.*

**После того, как дыню охладили,** ее было приятно есть.

Прошедшее причастие *given* переводится оборотами *при условии, если; если имеется*. Например:

*Given the inflation rate doesn't exceed 2% per month the GDP growth could be considered realistic.*

**Если** уровень месячной инфляции не превысит 2%, рост ВВП можно будет считать реальным.

Если перед причастием стоит союз *when, while, if, unless, until, once, though, etc.*, это не влияет существенно на указанные выше способы перевода. Например:

*Unless otherwise specified, the time of departure is always the same.*

**Если время отправления особо не оговаривается,** оно всегда одно и то же.

*Everybody is innocent until proven guilty.*

**Никто не может считаться виновным, пока не доказана его вина.**

### 3.3.2. Перевод причастного оборота *Complex Object*

Причастие, как и инфинитив, может входить в состав сложного дополнения, и в этом случае оно переводится сказуемым придаточного предложения. Например:

*The people watched firemen climbing the tallest tower in the city.*

**Люди наблюдали, как пожарные забирались на самую высокую башню города.**

### 3.3.3. Перевод независимого причастного оборота

Независимый причастный оборот состоит из двух элементов: существительного или местоимения и причастия. Иногда первым элементом может быть *there*. Независимым этот оборот называется потому, что и без него предложение может существовать и быть полным по составу.



Если оборот стоит в начале предложения, после него всегда ставится запятая, перевод начинается со слов *если, так как, поскольку, когда, как только*, а причастие переводится сказуемым придаточного предложения. Например:

***The room being too small**, we moved to a larger one.*

***Так как комната была слишком мала**, мы перешли в другую.*

***The work done** we were paid right away.*

***Когда работа была выполнена**, нам сразу заплатили.*

***There being too many applicants**, the interviews were split into two days.*

***Поскольку было слишком много претендентов**, собеседования проводились в течение двух дней.*

***Weather permitting**, the expedition will start tomorrow.*

***Если погода позволит**, экспедиция отправится завтра.*

Если оборот стоит в конце предложения, перед ним всегда ставится запятая, перевод начинается со слов *причем, при этом, и, а*, а само причастие переводится сказуемым придаточного предложения. Например:

*All the athletes were accommodated in the Olympic village, **their coaches staying in the same blocks**.*

*Всех спортсменов разместили в Олимпийской деревне, **при этом их тренеры находились в тех же корпусах**.*

Стоящий перед независимым причастным оборотом предлог *with* не переводится. Например:

*We stopped for a few minutes, **with** our guides continuing to pack the equipment.*

*Мы остановились на несколько минут, **а наши проводники продолжали упаковывать снаряжение**.*

### Практическое задание

**Переведите предложения с причастиями и причастными оборотами:**

1. Having established the reason we can proceed with our regular work in this matter.

2. When studying market economy we have to understand that business expertise is the very heart of private property and market relationships.

3. Adam Smith's works followed by those of Karl Marx and John Maynard Keynes constitute different approaches known in the economic thought.

4. Unless otherwise stated we shall consider only economies in transition as opposed to the advanced economies.

5. The articles referred to above deal with the corruption combat in the developing countries.

6. It's a common observation that bodies expand when heated.

7. The part played by the small businesses is hard to overestimate.

8. Taken together, these factors constitute the main picture of the financial crisis.

9. I haven't heard any of those factors mentioned.

10. Shown below are the two trends in comparison.

11. The progress of the reform being small, the government is determined to continue supporting the needy population.

12. There being no additional foreign financing, the domestic resources had to be relied on.

13. The loans were granted by the commercial banks, the central bank strictly monitoring the situation.

14. The focus was made on the quality of goods, the productivity still falling behind.

15. As pointed out previously, the explanation given is by no means complete.

16. The exchange rate being fixed, the population has all reasons to keep their savings in the local currency.

### 3.4. Перевод герундия и герундиальных оборотов

Герундий является неличной формой глагола, сочетающей в себе признаки существительного и глагола, полностью совпадая по форме с Participle I.

**Simple active** doing; **passive** being done

**Perfect active** having done; **passive** having been done

Существует четыре способа перевода герундия на русский язык:

- 1) именем существительным со значением процесса;
- 2) неопределенной формой глагола;
- 3) деепричастием;
- 4) придаточным предложением в составе сложноподчиненного предложения.

Отличительные признаки герундия, отличающие его от других форм на –ing (Participle I, глагол в Continuous, отглагольное существительное, прилагательное), таковы. Герундий:

1. Является подлежащим в предложении, но не имеет артикля и окончания –s множественного числа в отличие от отглагольного существительного. Например:

*Smoking is harmful.*

*Курение / Курить вредно.*

2. Стоит после предлога, который всегда относится к глаголу, то есть во главе всегда находится действие. Например:

*On completing the experiment, they decided to consult a supervisor.*

*По окончании эксперимента / После того, как был закончен эксперимент, мы решили посоветоваться с научным руководителем.*

*The results depended on the problem being solved on time.*

*Результаты зависели от того, будет ли проблема решена своевременно.*

Но нельзя путать этот случай с причастием, когда предлог относится только к существительному, то есть речь идет о признаке:

*It all depends on the problem being solved.*

*Все зависит от того, какая проблема находится в стадии решения (от решаемой проблемы).*

3. Стоит после глагола. Например:

*They regretted having told them about it.*

*Они сожалели, что рассказали им об этом.*

Герундий употребляется после аспектных глаголов со значением начала, продолжения или окончания действия *start, begin, continue, keep, go on, finish, stop*, а также после некоторых английских глаголов с предлогами, которым в русском языке соответствуют глаголы без предлогов:

account for – объяснять

differ in – отличаться

be interested in – интересоваться

keep from – мешать

result from – являться результатом

succeed in – удаваться, добиваться

4. Стоит после притяжательного местоимения или существительного в притяжательном падеже. Например:

*Do you mind my opening the window?*

*Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?*

*His coming late wasn't a surprise to anyone.*

*Его позднее появление никого не удивило.*

*My friend's becoming a prize winner of the contest was a good news for all of us.*

*То, что мой друг стал победителем конкурса, было хорошей новостью для всех нас.*

5. Употребляется после следующих устойчивых сочетаний:

cannot help – не могу не

it's worth / it's worth while – стоит (что-либо сделать)

it's no use – бесполезно, нет смысла

*I cannot help thinking about that.*

*Не могу не думать об этом.*

*It's worthwhile reading this book. / This book is worth reading.*

*Эту книгу стоит почитать.*

*It's no use waiting for him.*

*Нет смысла ждать его.*

### 3.4.1. Перевод герундия в различных синтаксических функциях

В предложении герундий способен выполнять все синтаксические функции существительного: подлежащего, именной части составного сказуемого (вторым компонентом которого является вспомогательный глагол to be либо аспектный глагол), дополнения, определения и обстоятельства.

1. Подлежащее:

*Implementing market reforms is a lengthy process.*

*Осуществление рыночных реформ – это длительный процесс.*

Не путать с причастием в функции обстоятельства:

*Implementing market reforms, you must keep in mind the social needs of the population.*

*Осуществляя рыночные реформы, необходимо иметь в виду социальные потребности населения.*

2. Именная часть составного именного (в сочетании с глаголом-связкой to be) или аспектного (в сочетании с аспектным глаголом со значением начала, продолжения или окончания действия: begin, start, continue, keep, go on, finish, stop) сказуемого:

*His hobby was driving.*

*Его хобби было вождение автомобиля.*

*She started crying.*

*Она заплакала.*

3. Дополнение:

а) прямое дополнение:

*Would you mind showing us the whole process?*

*Покажите нам, пожалуйста, весь процесс.*

*Would you mind their showing us the whole process?*

*Вы не возражаете, если они покажут нам весь процесс?*

В данной функции герундий употребляется также после глаголов: avoid, enjoy, excuse, intend, like, prefer, prevent, regret, try, withstand. Например:

*We enjoy swimming in the pool.*

Нам **нравится плавать** в бассейне.

*He regretted showing his feelings.*

Он **сожалел о том, что проявил** свои чувства.

б) дополнение с предлогом:

*We have succeeded in maintaining the productivity level over the whole period.*

Нам удалось **удержать уровень производительности на протяжении** всего периода.

4. Обстоятельство:

*In establishing refinance rate it is necessary to take into account a monthly inflation rate.*

При установлении ставки рефинансирования необходимо **учитывать** месячный уровень инфляции.

5. Определение:

*There is little probability of financial assistance being provided this year.*

Маловероятно, что **финансовая помощь будет выделена** в этом году.

### 3.4.2. Перевод герундиальных оборотов

Герундиальный оборот может иметь две формы и переводится существительным либо придаточным предложением в составе сложноподчиненного:

1. Существительное в притяжательном или общем падеже / притяжательное местоимение + герундий:

*Professor Johnson's / His presenting a paper at the conference was not announced until yesterday.*

То, что **профессор Джонсон / он будет выступать с докладом** на конференции, было объявлено только вчера (его выступление на конференции было объявлено только вчера).

*The outcome depends on all the factors being used together.*

Результат **зависит от того, что все факторы используются** (от использования всех факторов) вместе.

2. Подлежащее английского предложения (которое не является непосредственным субъектом герундия) + герундий:

*All the former Soviet republics are alike in having their poorly developed infrastructure.*

*Все бывшие советские республики сходны тем, что у них слаборазвитая (слабо развита) инфраструктура.*

### **Практическое задание**

**Переведите предложения с герундием или герундиальным оборотом:**

1. Calculating consumer price index is a part of general statistics procedure.
2. He couldn't help telling the results of negotiations.
3. It's worth while having all the data together before discussing them.
4. Would you mind our taking part in the discussion?
5. High credit emission in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter resulted in the inflation rate having been considerably raised.
6. Both the companies are alike in being represented in the European market.
7. In dealing with statistical data it is necessary to have all the factors involved.
8. Upon being shown in tables, the figures were subject to thorough analysis.
9. There is high probability of their being invited to the congress as special guests.
10. We'll probably think of trying another approach in this matter.
11. The manager insisted on all the employees getting bonuses.
12. President Coleman's being late was accepted with patience.
13. In spite of not having special training, they performed quite well at all the stages of the experiment.
14. In addition to being accommodated in double rooms, they were asked to check out of the hotel four hours before the usual time.
15. They objected to the talks being held without all the parties represented.
16. Do you think it's worth while beginning this project without waiting for the confirmation to arrive?
17. Such results may be accounted for by their having started the experiment in the middle of the year.
18. Newton's having discovered the laws of mechanics determined the development of science for many years to come.

### 3.5. Перевод модальных глаголов

При переводе необходимо учитывать модальность, то есть отношение высказывания к фактам или событиям. В английском языке модальность выражается модальными глаголами, после которых следует та или иная форма инфинитива. В русском языке для выражения различных модальных значений существуют модальные слова и выражения: *вероятно, очевидно, не может быть, необходимо, возможно*, наряду с некоторыми глаголами, выражающими возможность, долженствование, совет: *может, обязан, разрешили*.

#### CAN (COULD)

1. Физическая или умственная способность:

*He could run fast when a boy.*

*Он мог быстро бегать, когда был мальчиком.*

*I can hear you well.*

*Я вас хорошо слышу.*

2. Вежливая просьба:

*Could you wait for me outdoors, please?*

*Подождите меня, пожалуйста, за дверью.*

3. Возможность совершения действия в силу тех или иных обстоятельств:

*I can / will be able to do this next week.*

*Я смогу сделать это на следующей неделе.*

*He could do it himself.*

*Он мог сам это сделать.*

4. Запрет:

*You cannot smoke here.*

*Здесь нельзя курить.*

5. Сомнение, недоверие, удивление:

*She can't be sleeping now.*

*Вряд ли она сейчас спит.*

*Can they have done it?*

*Неужели они это сделали?*

6. В сослагательном наклонении:

*She could do it if she tried.*

*Она могла бы это сделать, если она постарается (в будущем).*

*She could have done it if she tried.*

*Она смогла бы это сделать, если бы постаралась (в прошлом).*

7. В выражении *can't help doing*:

*I can't help thinking about it.*

*Я не могу не думать об этом.*

## **MAY (MIGHT)**

1. Разрешение:

*You may bring your parents to the concert.*

*Вы можете пригласить родителей на концерт.*

2. Неуверенное предположение:

*He may be at home now but I'm not sure.*

*Возможно, он дома, но я не уверен.*

*They may have left.*

*Возможно, они ушли.*

3. Упрек (с перфектным инфинитивом):

*You might have come earlier.*

*Вы могли бы прийти пораньше.*

4. Запрет:

*You may not open that door.*

*Нельзя открывать эту дверь.*

5. В выражении:

*He might have fallen.*

*Он чуть не упал.*

6. В пожеланиях:

*May the New Year bring you luck!*

*Пусть Новый Год принесет вам удачу!*

## **MUST**

1. Долг, обязанность:

*He must be there at 9 a.m.*

*Он должен быть там в 9.00.*

2. Необходимость:

*This work must be done right now.*

*Эту работу необходимо сделать прямо сейчас.*

3. Запрет:

*You mustn't ask him about it.*

*Нельзя его об этом спрашивать.*

4. Уверенное предположение (утверждение / отрицание):

*He must have forgotten about it.*

*Должно быть, он об этом забыл.*

*He must have failed to see her.*

*Очевидно, ему не удалось встретиться с ней.*



**HAVE TO**

## 1. Вынужденность:

*You will have to come again.**Вам придется прийти снова.**I have to leave now.**Мне нужно сейчас уходить.*2. Отсутствие необходимости в отрицательной форме *don't have to*:*You don't have to pay the registration fee.**Нет необходимости вносить плату за регистрацию.**He didn't have to ask about it.**Ему не обязательно было спрашивать об этом.***BE TO**

## 1. Часть плана, взаимной договоренности, расписания:

*The train is to arrive at platform 3.**Поезд должен прибыть на третью платформу.**You are to complete your project by the end of the year.**Вы должны завершить проект к концу года.**What time are we to start?**В какое время мы должны начать?**He is to drive a long way.**Ему предстоит проехать долгий путь.*

## 2. Неосуществленный план (с перфектным инфинитивом):

*He was to have done it, but he fell ill.**Он должен был это сделать, но заболел.*

## 3. Предначертанность судьбой:

*They were to live a long life.**Им суждено было прожить долгую жизнь.*

## 4. В выражении:

*What am I to do?**Что же мне делать?***NEED TO (NEEDN'T)**

## 1. Необходимость (отсутствие необходимости при отрицательной форме):

*You need to understand one thing.**Тебе нужно понять одно.**You needn't hurry.**Нет необходимости торопиться.*

## 2. Долженствование:

*Need we come there?*

*Нам обязательно туда приходить?*

3. Смысловой глагол *нуждаться*:

*He needs your help.*

*Ему нужна твоя помощь.*

**SHOULD / OUGHT TO**

## 1. Совет, рекомендация делать или не делать что-либо:

*You should / ought to be more careful.*

*Вам следует быть осторожнее.*

*You should / ought to have told us about it.*

*Вам следовало нам рассказать об этом.*

*You shouldn't do it yourself.*

*Вам не следует делать это самостоятельно.*

*He shouldn't have done it.*

*Ему не стоило это делать.*

## 2. То, чего следует ожидать:

*If the money supply increases, the inflation rate should rise too.*

*Если денежная масса растет, то уровень инфляции также возрастает.*

3. В значении *если*:

*Should they need our expertise, we will always help.*

*Если им понадобится наша экспертиза, мы всегда поможем.*

## 4. В выражениях:

*Why should I? – С какой стати?*

*How should I know? – Откуда я знаю?*

**WILL**

1. Сильное волеизъявление, обещание (в том числе и в отрицательной форме с неодушевленными существительными):

*Say hello to your Dad! – I will!*

*Передай привет папе! – Обязательно!*

*The car won't start.*

*Машина не заводится.*

*The door won't open.*

*Дверь не открывается.*

## 2. Уверенность:

*They will know her new address.*

*Они наверняка знают ее новый адрес.*

## 3. Просьба:

*Will you call me back?*

*Позвоните мне, пожалуйста!*

**SHALL**

## 1. Обещание с оттенком угрозы, предостережения:

*They shall get a reply tomorrow.*

*Они получают ответ завтра.*

*He shall remember me!*

*Он меня запомнит!*

## 2. Запрос на выполнение действия (инструкцию):

*Shall I start?*

*Мне начинать?*

## 3. Намерения или обязательства, зафиксированные в юридических документах, договорах:

*The parties shall pay the expenses.*

*Стороны обязуются оплачивать расходы.*

**WOULD**

## 1. Упорное нежелание:

*She wouldn't say what had happened.*

*Она ни в какую не хотела говорить, что случилось.*

## 2. Вероятность:

*They would be willing to join the talks as well.*

*Вероятно, они тоже захотят участвовать в переговорах.*

## 3. Повторяющееся действие в прошлом:

*I remember my parents would take us to the country and would make picnics for us when we were small children.*

*Я помню, как мои родители, бывало, брали нас за город и устраивали для нас пикники, когда мы были маленькими детьми.*

## 4. В сослагательном наклонении:

*He would do it much better if he followed your advice.*

*Он бы сделал это намного лучше, если бы следовал твоему совету.*

**DARE**

## 1. Дерзость в поступках:

*How dare you talk like that to your parents?*

*Как ты смеешь разговаривать так со своими родителями?*

## 2. Нерешительность:

*He dared not approach her. (He didn't dare to approach her.)*

*Он не решался к ней подойти.*

### **Практическое задание**

**Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами, определяя значение каждого из них:**

1. The management of the company can hardly have agreed with the demands of the workers on strike.
2. The agreement signed cannot be revised by one party only.
3. The energy crisis could lead to serious negative developments in the national economy over the rest of the year.
4. They couldn't possibly agree to the terms put forward during the talks.
5. They at least might have helped by sending their experts to provide technical assistance.
6. Their decision might have been caused by very urgent circumstances.
7. The employees may not use the Internet for their personal needs unless they start after work.
8. They might want us to take this exam again later this year.
9. The students need not photocopy the article for the seminar since it can be found in their economics text-book.
10. I think you should have joined them in their work, as it would have saved them time.
11. I can't understand why he should have made this mistake.
12. The employees on strike wouldn't talk to the representatives of the company management without the labor unions being part of the talks to back them up.
13. He needn't have gone that far in his efforts to bring the matter back for discussion.
14. It could be argued that this measure of overcoming the crisis is the only reasonable one.
15. The recent statistics data on households should be of great importance for their conclusions.
16. Every dollar counts and your contribution might become crucial for the whole project.

### **3.6. Перевод местоимений**

**А.** Для английского языка характерно частое употребление притяжательных местоимений, что с точки зрения русского языка является во многих случаях избыточным. Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский притяжательные местоимения во многих случаях опускаются. Например:

*She took off **her** coat and walked into the room.*

*Она сняла пальто и зашла в комнату.*

**Б.** Если выраженное личным местоимением действующее лицо в главной и придаточной части сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке одно и то же, при переводе на русский язык местоимение в придаточной части предложения обычно опускается. Например:

*He'll come as soon as **he** can.*

*Он придет, как только сможет.*

В предложениях данного типа местоимение часто опускается и в случаях, когда в главном предложении подлежащее выражено существительным (нарицательным или собственным). Например:

*Frances said **she** didn't know about his arrival.*

*Фрэнсис сказала, что не знает о его приезде.*

**В.** Местоимение *one* выполняет функцию подлежащего в неопределенно-личных предложениях. Например:

***One** can't help admiring the monument.*

*Этим памятником нельзя не восхищаться.*

В такой же функции может выступать и личное местоимение *you*. Например:

*"I don't know if **you** can call it a fortune", said Ellie.*

*«Не знаю, можно ли это назвать удачей», — сказала Элли.*

### Практическое задание

**Переведите предложения с учетом особенностей употребления местоимений в английском и русском языках:**

#### **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. 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.

## **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.

#### Г.

...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 boy", said Doc, with a shadow of his old twinkle and the echo of his old chuckle.

## 4. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕДАЧИ АРТИКЛЯ

В английском языке артикль (неопределенный *a / an* и определенный *the*) является определителем имени существительного. В русском языке артикля в чистом виде нет, но имеются лишь некоторые его соответствия. Например:

*В театре ко мне обратилась одна девушка (a girl) с просьбой поменяться местами. Эта девушка (the girl) хотела сидеть рядом с подругой.*

Чаще всего артикль при переводе опускается. Однако некоторые значения английского артикля требуют передачи при переводе на русский язык, в частности, когда артикль используется как:

1. Средство выделения смыслового центра высказывания, который располагается в конце предложения в русском языке со свободным порядком слов.

Неопределенный артикль (особенно перед подлежащим) указывает на новую информацию, то есть в переводе подлежащее ставится в конец предложения. Например:

*A table was brought to the lab.*

*В лабораторию принесли стол.*

Определенный артикль указывает на то, что новая информация содержится в другом месте предложения. Например:

*The table was put in the middle of the room.*

*Стол поставили в центре комнаты.*

2. Неопределенное местоимение *некий, какой-то, один*. Например:

*A passenger was looking for the place to put his bag.*

*Какой-то пассажир искал место, куда поставить свою сумку.*

*I have found a fellow student who agreed to help me.*

*Я нашел одного сокурсника, который согласился мне помочь.*

*A Mr. Brown has left a message for you.*

*Вам оставил сообщение некий мистер Браун.*

3. Числительное местоимение *один*. Например:

*Babies normally gain a kilogram a month.*

*Грудные дети обычно набирают в весе (один) килограмм за (один) месяц.*

4. Указательное местоимение. Например:

*She is the right person to speak to on this matter.*

*Она тот человек, с которым нужно говорить об этом.*

*I'm sure you'll like the place.*

*Уверен, что вам понравится это место.*

*He is no longer the Johnson we used to know.*

*Он больше не тот Джонсон, которого мы знали раньше.*

*This is an approach not everybody will agree to.*

*Это такой подход, с которым не все согласятся.*

5. Средство усиления (эмпазы). Например:

*It is just an option, not the option we should accept.*

*Это лишь один из вариантов, вовсе не тот единственный, который нам следует принять.*



6. Особые случаи передачи артикля:

***The sooner you do it the better.***

***Чем скорее вы это сделаете, тем лучше.***

*The process of adaptation proceeds the quicker the sooner international students start their programme.*

*Процесс адаптации протекает тем быстрее, чем скорее зарубежные студенты начинают свою программу.*

***He is a most interesting person.***

***Он интереснейший (очень, а не самый интересный) человек.***

Заменителями артикля являются местоимения *some* и *any*, а также притяжательные *my*, *his*, *etc.* и указательные *this*, *these*, *that*, *those* местоимения. Например:

*They took some bread and water with them.*

*Они взяли с собой (немного) хлеба и воды.*

*Is there any tea left?*

*Есть еще чай (сколько-нибудь)?*

*He took his bag and left.*

*Он взял (свою) сумку и ушел.*

***This matter is urgent.***

***Этот вопрос срочный.***

### Практическое задание

**Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на случаи передачи артикля:**

1. A new team was formed to develop this project.
2. The new team was accommodated in the University Inn.
3. The few objections I have are not aimed at ruining the project.
4. I'm waiting here for a Dr. Fisher to get the papers.
5. She is a kind of person you never know what to expect.
6. The report now seems more to be solid than the one presented in the previous board meeting.
7. Following the agreement, a third of the funds cannot be spent until next July.
8. Miss Trotwood came on the Friday when David was born.
9. This is a most serious matter, and it needs to be treated with care.
10. Many women in the US, now in the professions, would be unable to work without illegal immigrants' domestic help.
11. The danger of forest fires is the greater the more carelessly people act when camping.

12. I'm sure they've got a motivation for completing the research before the financing is stopped.

13. Under the circumstances, the courier is the only safe way to send them a message.

14. A peculiar coalition of business and consumer groups defends the system.

15. Usually Taiwan prefers to talk of becoming a "regional operations centre". However at a conference in Taipei earlier this month, many speakers at long last applied the phrase to the island's connection to mainland China.

16. To smooth future international bankruptcies, new rules are needed.

## 5. ПЕРЕВОД ФОРМ СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОГО НАКЛОНЕНИЯ

Среди способов перевода данных форм наряду с сослагательным наклонением можно выделить антонимический перевод, инфинитив и глагол в повелительном наклонении для выражения нереального условия, относящегося к прошедшему времени. Например:

*I wish she would go with us.*

**Жаль, что она *не* поедет с нами.**

*I wish I could help you.*

**Жаль, что я *не* могу вам помочь.**

*I wish they hadn't done it.*

**Жаль, что они это сделали.**

*It's (high) time they left.*

**(Давно) пора бы им *уйти*.**

*Had he phoned me a bit earlier, I would've offered him this job.*

**Позвони он мне немного пораньше, я бы предложил ему эту работу.**

### Синтетические формы

1. В придаточных условия. Например:

*If the terms are the same, we'll most probably have a deal.*

**Если условия будут прежними, мы, вероятнее всего, договоримся.**

*If you were able to come, it would be very nice.*

**Если бы вы могли прийти, было бы очень хорошо.**

*If it were not for financial assistance, they wouldn't be able to join this project.*

**Если бы не финансовая помощь, они не смогли бы принять участие в этом проекте.**

2. В придаточных дополнительных после безличных предложений типа *It was suggested, It is believed, It is important / necessary*. Например:

*It is important that the terms be observed.*

*Важно, чтобы условия соблюдались.*

*It was suggested that the agreement be reached in the near future.*

*Предложили, чтобы соглашение было заключено (заключили) в ближайшее время.*

3. В придаточных цели. Например:

*The Central Bank initiated interventions lest the exchange rate be depreciated.*

*Центробанк предпринял интервенции, чтобы обменный курс не упал.*

4. В придаточных сравнительных после союза *as if*. Например:

*He offered to pay as if he were able to afford it.*

*Он предложил заплатить, как будто мог это себе позволить.*

5. После глагола *wish*. Например:

*I wish these measures were taken at this point of time.*

*Жаль, что эти меры сейчас не принимаются.*

*I wish they hadn't talked about it.*

*Жаль, что они об этом заговорили.*

### **Аналитические формы**

1. В условных предложениях Conditional 2. Например:

*If they agreed, it would be great.*

*Если бы они согласились, было бы здорово.*

2. В простых предложениях. Например:

*There would be no life without water.*

*Без воды не было бы жизни.*

3. В придаточных дополнительных, в том числе после безличных предложений типа *It is necessary*:

*It is necessary that business education should be part of the academic curriculum.*

*Необходимо, чтобы бизнес-образование стало частью университетского учебного плана.*

*They advised that I should join them.*

*Они посоветовали, чтобы я к ним присоединился.*

4. В придаточных условия. Например:

*If you should decide to join us, please, call any time.*

*Если вы решите к нам присоединиться, пожалуйста, звоните в любое время.*

## Практическое задание

### Переведите предложения с формами сослагательного наклонения:

1. If there were only one exchange rate, it would be easier to perform all export – import transactions.
2. It is essential that all the parties involved be treated equally.
3. It is unlikely that the trend should continue in these circumstances.
4. This would most probably result in another recession.
5. The market behaves as if no interventions had been made on the part of the Central bank.
6. If he were to make this decision, he wouldn't hesitate.
7. If they hadn't been warned, nobody would have had any objections.
8. Unless a technical assistance had been provided, they wouldn't have been able to make this report based on updated methodology.
9. If it hadn't been for their help, I wouldn't have been able to arrive on time.
10. Should the works be finished sooner than planned, there would be always someone to pay you right away.
11. The situation would have worsened had it not been for the timely assistance.
12. In order that the prices should not go up, the local producers were encouraged by the government.
13. It is natural that everybody should get equal chances in the preparation period.
14. Unless their own candidate were there, we might suggest one for them.
15. Had the news reached us earlier, we would have given a proper response.

### 6. Перевод эмфатических конструкций

Эмфаза – средство выделения того или иного члена предложения путем использования усилительных слов и выражений, обратного порядка слов (инверсии), антонимического перевода (замены двойного отрицания на утвердительную конструкцию).

1. Усилительные слова и словосочетания:

**as early as**

*As early as in the end of WW II they started using antibiotics.*

*Уже в конце второй мировой войны стали применяться антибиотики.*

**as much as**

*The unemployment rate reached **as much as** 15% at that time.*

*Уровень безработицы в то время достиг **небывалых** 15%.*

**do**

*He **did** showed up at the reception.*

*Он **все-таки** появился на приеме.*

**It is / was ... that / who / which / where / when...**

***It is** these characteristics **that** are important to us.*

*Для нас представляют важность **именно** эти характеристики.*

***It was** Francisc Skaryna **who** printed the first Bible in the Belorussian language.*

***Именно** Франциск Скарына напечатал первую Библию на белорусском языке.*

2. Обратный порядок слов употребляется после ряда наречий и союзов:

*hardly...when – едва...как (не успел...как)*

*no sooner...than – едва...как*

*not only...but – не только..., но и...*

*only – только*

*never – никогда*

*nowhere – нигде*

*neither...nor – и не..., а также не...*

*so – а также..., и...*

***Nowhere can** this phenomenon be observed better than in a transitional economy.*

***Нигде нельзя** лучше наблюдать это явление, как в стране с переходной экономикой.*

3. Антонимический перевод в конструкциях с двойным отрицанием:

***It's not uncommon to have** a few jobs now.*

*Сейчас очень **часто работают** в нескольких местах.*

***The first progress wasn't made until** the end of the year.*

***Первые успехи были достигнуты лишь** в конце года.*

### Практическое задание

**Переведите предложения, содержащие эмфатические обороты:**

1. The problem does exist, whatever you think about it.

2. Not only does the government support the needy population, but it also subsidizes the entire agricultural sector.

3. Related to the market reforms are the issues of privatization and entrepreneurship.

4. Not should there be distortions in social policies of the local governments.

5. Included in the report are the latest figures submitted by the statistics board.

6. Whoever the author of this project may have been he should have coordinated his actions with the executive bodies.

7. This option isn't improbable in the present situation.

8. It wasn't until mid 90-es that some progress was observed.

9. It is these facts that drew our special attention.

10. No sooner had the committee started operating than the first positive results could be seen.

11. It was L. Balcerowicz who introduced a "shock therapy" economic policy in Poland in the early 90-es.

12. As early as in 1953 the first tractor "Belarus" was assembled in Minsk.

13. Strange as it may seem, they were reluctant to learn from native speakers of English.

14. The economic growth reached as much as 5 percent last year against 1.1 percent two years ago.

15. Never was there a greater surplus of the US budget than in 1999.

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Многочисленные аспекты перевода с английского языка на русский (как лексические, так и грамматические) занимают центральное место в переводческой практике. При работе с текстами разноструктурных языков (английского и русского) переводчику приходится сталкиваться с определенными трудностями, вызванными рядом специфических особенностей данных языков. В связи с этим в подготовке специалистов по переводу (в том числе и технических текстов) особое внимание следует уделять овладению техникой перевода, в частности, использованию основных переводческих приемов, адекватно трансформирующих текст оригинала в текст перевода.

В данном учебном пособии анализируется ряд вопросов, связанных с различиями в области грамматических систем английского и русского языков. Особое внимание уделяется изменению порядка слов в предложении, изучению специфических черт отдельных частей речи в английском языке и их переводу на русский, трансформации структуры предложения при переводе эмфатических конструкций.

Многочисленные сложности перевода вызваны отсутствием в русском языке некоторых грамматических структур, свойственных английскому тексту: сложные инфинитивные и герундиальные обороты, модальные глаголы, артикли. В связи с этим возникает необходимость выработать навыки узнавания данных конструкций в английском тексте и поиска адекватных соответствий в русском языке, на развитие которых и направлено данное пособие.

Учебное пособие в первую очередь рассчитано на студентов специальности «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации». Оно также может быть полезно магистрантам и аспирантам вуза, имеющим предыдущий опыт в чтении и переводе общественно-политических и научно-технических текстов. Кроме того, данное пособие можно использовать на занятиях в группе по подготовке к сдаче кандидатского экзамена по английскому языку или в процессе самостоятельной подготовки к вступительному и кандидатскому экзамену, а также с целью повторения грамматического материала и приобретения навыка чтения сложных оригинальных текстов.

**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ****ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА****Text 1**

Catwalk queen Naomi Campbell launched her first novel “Swan” at a glittering party thrown by publishers Heinemann. Her mother Valerie and best friend Kate Moss were there to celebrate her success. *Swan* is the story of a young model’s rise to fame and fortune. The book was ghost-written by a professional author with Naomi providing material and ideas in the shape of interviews and tapes.

The girl from Steatham, South London, who rose from obscurity to become one of the world’s highest-paid models, is also due to launch her first record, *Love and Tears*. Even so, she declined to sing at the book launch.

**Text 2**

I had a fairly conventional upbringing and, although I was at grammar school, I drifted into street life. In some respects I think it was the consequence of having a workaholic father who exercised no supervision. While I did not respect his authority, I didn’t dislike him. My feelings were neutral, and he had no influence on me. But I was brought up in the East End and there was a criminal element on the streets and it was easy to drift into crime.

I think now that father’s need to work not so much at talking with their sons and trying to understand their problems, but reclaiming the authority that well-intentioned but misguided theories on raising children have undermined.

This is nothing to do with returning to Victorian values, it is respecting the reality of what has always been and always will be the nature of the parent-child relationship.

**Text 3**

We must recognize that it is more cost-effective to anticipate and prevent international problems than to try to solve them once they occur. Often the UN comes under pressure to act only when the root causes of a crisis have had time to fester and wreak their havoc. 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.

We need to devote more time and resources to preventive action. We need multilateral efforts that can contain conflict, anticipate problems and alleviate humanitarian crises in time. If we don’t, we may face outbreaks of hostility, and the disintegration of states, with the consequent migration of millions of people. The international bill for restoring peace and providing humanitarian aid will escalate as crises worsen.



#### **Text 4**

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 5**

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 (18.00 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 56 km (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.

#### **Text 6**

Asda stores chief Archie Norman was branded a "Scrooge" yesterday after withdrawing Christmas bonuses from women who have taken maternity leave. As part of a crackdown on absenteeism, management is reducing or withdrawing the festive pay-out to anyone who has taken time off within the last six months.

The company has made no exception for pregnant women and could now be taken to court for sex discrimination by GMB general union. The fact that fathers who have taken paternity leave could also lose their bonus, will prove no defense to any lawsuit, employees' representatives argue.

Employees will not be paid the bonus if they have an absence rate within the last six months of 3,4 per cent — approximately four days on a 37,5 hour shift.

### **Text 7**

**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 8**

**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".

### **Text 9**

#### **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 10**

#### **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 11**

### **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.

## **Text 12**

### **Grand Canyon**

It's universally agreed that no one has ever been able to do justice to the Grand Canyon, the crown jewel of natural wonders and America's number-one beauty spot. Located 60 miles north of Williams and 80 miles north of Flagstaff, it lies inside the state of Arizona.

For convenience's sake, it is divided into four areas, the South, West, North and East Rims, with most of the activity centred on the South Rim.

The course of history can be tracked through the Canyon's layers. The upper layers of rock, the Kaibab and Toroweap formations of the Permian Age, were formed around 250 million years ago. At the foot of the Inner Corge are some of the oldest exposed rocks on earth – the hard black rocks of the Precambrian Age. The Colorado River began curving its way through the rock between 6 and 25 million years ago.

The Canyon was first sighted by white people in 1540, when a group of Spanish soldiers led by Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas stumbled across it. But the Captain had been sent on an expedition by Vasquez de Coronado to find settlements described by Hopi Indians; he had embarked on a treasure hunt for the legendary Cities of Gold and was not in the least impressed by the canyon, which to him was an obstacle and an irritation.

## **Text 13**

### **Royal Academy Wins Battle over Botticellis**

London has beaten New York in a battle to show one of the best kept secrets of the Italian Renaissance — a spectacular collection of 92 drawings by Sandro Botticelli illustrating Dante's Divine Comedy. They disappeared for 250 years and became separated. They have rarely been seen in public and have never been exhibited together.

The Royal Academy will display the 500-year-old drawings next March. The drawings were commissioned by Lorenzo Medici between 1480 and 1495. Botticelli, the most influential artist in Florence at the time, was asked to illustrate the Divine Comedy, written by Dante Alighieri 200 years earlier. Many drawings show Dante accompanied by Virgil, or Beatrice, his love, or with Lucifer. They show the poet's journey through the circles of hell.

For unknown reasons, Botticelli never completed the enormous task but it is likely that the incomplete work left Florence when the Medicis were banished from the city in 1494.

The drawings vanished and have had a chequered history, passing through some of the greatest houses of Europe. They first resurfaced in the mid-17th century in France in the ownership of a Parisian bibliophile. Queen Christina of Sweden bought some or all of them and when she died in 1689 her nephew, a cardinal, passed eight of them to the Vatican library where they have been ever since. Eight drawings have been lost but the bulk of the collection passed to the Dukes of Hamilton at the start of 19th century. They kept them in Scotland but put them up for sale, then bound in a volume, at Sotheby's in 1882.

### **Text 14**

In their book *When Illness Strikes* the Leader Jerrold Post and Robert Robins show that the medical advisers to heads of state have a difficult task. It is no longer true that the royal physician who lets his illustrious patient die will suffer the same fate, but professional ruin and notoriety will follow any physician who by his mistakes allows his most important client to die, and so changes the course of history.

Sir Morrell MacKenzie was the most famous ear, nose and throat surgeon of Victorian England, and would have been commemorated as such but for one mistake. He was called to Berlin to examine the crown prince, the future Frederick III of Prussia. A pleasant, liberal Anglophile, the prince had begun to lose his voice. Cancer was suspected, but MacKenzie was adamant there was no malignancy. By the time he had changed his mind Frederick was terminally ill. He was succeeded by his son, William II, the infamous Kaiser Bill, who did more than any other man to bring about the First World War.

### **Text 15**

#### **Renewables**

A fifth of energy is to come from renewable sources – wind, wave and solar power – by 2020. As they produce no carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases, they will play an “important” role, the review says. Electricity companies are to be compelled to produce more energy from renewables.

The review sets out the advantages of tidal power. Plans for a barrage across the Severn could provide five per cent of UK electricity demand by 2020. The cost would be around £14 billion but could raise environmental concerns, it said.

Wind power already generates enough power to supply a million homes. The planning system will be reformed to make it easier to build new turbines.

### **Text 16**

To advertisers, life is just an endless quest for somewhere to rest our eyes. Research done for London Transport Advertising has just revealed that passengers on the Underground prefer advertisements with a lot of print in them.

Reading the adverts, says LTA, provides “a safe entertainment in an environment where eye contact is virtually prohibited”. Perhaps what Procter and Gamble now need is a lot of wordy ways to sell soap powder.

### **Text 17**

#### **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 reconquer 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.

### Text 18

#### 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 shortsightedness 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 shortsightedness 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 Moor-fields Eye Hospital, London, urged parents not to worry about night lights. “The most important factor in a child later becoming shortsighted 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”.

### Text 19

Although managers should be numerate (and many are not) they don’t require skills in higher algebra; and many great businesses have been created by men who all but count on their fingers.

A story tells of two schoolboy friends, one brilliant at maths, one innumerate to the point of idiocy, who meet much later when the first is a professor and the second a multi-millionaire. Unable to control his curiosity,



the professor asks the figure-blind dunderhead how he managed to amass his fortune. “It’s simple”, replies Midas. “I buy things at £1 and sell them at £2, and from that 1 per cent difference I make a living”. The business world is full of successful onepercenters who live, not by their slide rules, but by knowing the difference between a buying price and a selling price.

## **Text 20**

### **What is the Best Solution to Dispose of Britain’s Nuclear Waste?**

Radioactive waste is generated by the use of radioactive materials in medicine and industry, and by the nuclear-power generators. It is also produced by the military either as a result of Britain’s nuclear weapons programme or by nuclear-powered submarines. Some of the waste is long-lived and highly radioactive. Some of the radioactive elements within the high-level waste can remain dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years, making it essential that any long-term storage facility is built in a geologically stable region.

## **Text 21**

### **Iraqi Education System on Brink of Collapse**

Iraq’s school and university system is in danger of collapse in large areas of the country as pupils and teachers take flight in the face of threats of violence. Professors and parents have told the Guardian they no longer feel safe to attend their educational institutions. In some schools and colleges, up to half the staff have fled abroad, resigned or applied to go on prolonged vacation, and class sizes have also dropped by up to half in the areas that are the worst affected.

Professionals in higher education, particularly those teaching medicine, biology, and maths, have been targeted for assassination. “The people who have got the money are sending their children abroad to study. A lot — my daughter is one of them — are deciding to finish their higher education in Egypt”, says Wadh Nadhmi, who also teaches politics in Baghdad. “Education here is a complete shambles. Professors are leaving, and the situation — the closed roads and bridges — means that both students and teachers find it difficult to get in for classes”.

“Education in my area is collapsing”, said a teacher from a high school in Amariyah, who quit four months ago. “If children have to travel by car rather than making a short journey on foot, we are much less likely to see them. When I left, we had 50 per cent attendance at the school. We see the parents when they come in to ask for the children to have a ‘vacation’ — and they admit they are too scared to let them come. The teaching staff was supposed to be 42. Now there are only 20. Some applied for early retirement or they asked to be transferred to other safer areas”.

## Text 22

“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.

## Text 23

### 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 fifteen 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.

### **Text 24**

#### **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.

### **Text 25**

#### **The Role of the UN**

The UN today is both more and less than its founders anticipated. It is less because, from the close of World War II to the end of the 1980s, the rivalry between the United States and the USSR exposed the weakness of great-power unanimity in matters of peace and security. It is more because the rapid breakup of colonial empires from the 1940s to the 1970s created a void in the structure of international relations that the UN, in many areas, was able to fill.

Even during the period of superpower rivalry, the UN helped ease East-West tensions. Through its peacekeeping operations, for example, it was able to insulate certain areas of tension from direct great-power intervention. The UN also established several committees on disarmament and was involved in negotiating treaties to ban nuclear weapons in outer space and the development of biological weapons. The International Atomic Energy Agency has helped to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons by inspecting nuclear installations to monitor their use. Major arms-control measures, however, such as the Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968), the Strategic Arms Limitation talks (SALT) of 1972 and 1979, and the Strategic Arms Reduction treaties (START) of 1991 and 1993 were achieved through direct negotiations between the super powers.

Beyond providing peacekeeping forces, the UN has played a wider role in the transition to statehood in a few critical areas. It has been a major forum through which newly independent states have begun to participate in international relations, giving them opportunities to represent their interests outside their immediate regions, to join coalitions of nations with similar interests, and to escape the limited relationships of their earlier colonial connections.

One problem facing the UN today is the feeling in some Western nations that it has become an instrument of the developing countries and thus is no longer a viable forum for fruitful negotiations. The United Nations is not a world government; rather, it is a very flexible instrument through which nations can cooperate to solve their mutual problems. Whether they do cooperate and use the UN creatively depends on how both their governments and their peoples view relations with others and how they envision their place in the future of humankind.

## **Text 26**

### **BNFL under Fire on Waste Storage**

Safety experts have expressed alarm at significant changes to nuclear waste handling procedures being introduced by British Nuclear Fuels. The revisions include plans for a series of unmanned radioactive waste dumps up and down the country for debris from its ageing power stations.

It has also emerged that the company is scaling back plans to build protective shells around nuclear reactor buildings – which are to be left for periods of up to 135 years after closure – and that reactors and waste stores are to be unmanned and monitored from a central point.

MPs, environmental campaigners and senior industry safety experts say the plans would expose communities to danger and threaten the environment. The dumps will be established on the sites of BNFL's 11 Magnox power stations – built from the Fifties onwards around the coast of Britain – which are scheduled to close over the next 20 years. They will take “intermediate level” radioactive waste (ILW) – the second most perilous category, which includes items such as contaminated fuel casings, sludges, resins and discarded reactor equipment.

They are expected to remain in place for at least 40 to 50 years and potentially a lot longer, since there are no plans for a permanent store for the nation's nuclear waste. A Green Paper on what to do next, originally planned for the summer, is now expected to be published at the end of October.

According to BNFL, the waste will be put in concrete and placed in purpose-built or modified buildings. A spokesman said: “A separate company whose *raison d'être* is long-term storage is better placed to deal with it, but this is not our main business”.

Nuclear safety expert John Large told The Observer, “What is happening is extremely worrying. It is one thing having a working nuclear power station, but it is quite another to store waste for long periods on sites not originally designed for it”.

Large also said he had serious concerns about proposals to scale back on protective cladding for reactors, which BNFL plans to leave for around 100 years after they are shut down. BNFL has also said it no longer plans to use high durability cladding materials, but would use standard materials to reinforce existing buildings and re-clad where necessary. Large said that would weaken the protection of the reactor cores. David Chaytor, MP for Bury North, said: “No-staffing at these sites is unacceptable”.

## **Text 27**

### **Ethanol and Water**

Officials in Tampa, Florida, got a surprise recently when a local firm building the state's first ethanol-production factory put in a request for 400,000 gallons (1.5m litres) a day of city water. The request by Envirofuels would make the facility one of the city's top ten water consumers overnight, and the company plans to double its size. Florida is suffering from a prolonged drought. Rivers and lakes are at record lows and residents wonder where the extra water will come from. They are not alone. A backlash against the federally financed biofuels boom is growing around the country, and “water could be the Achilles heel” of ethanol, said a report by the Minneapolis-based Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy.

The number of ethanol factories has almost tripled in the past eight years from 50 to about 140. A further 60 or so are under construction. In 2007 President George Bush signed legislation requiring a fivefold increase in biofuels production, to 36 billion gallons by 2022.

This is controversial for several reasons. There are doubts about how green ethanol really is (some say the production process uses almost as much energy as it produces). Some argue that using farmland for ethanol pushes up food prices internationally (world wheat prices rose 25 per cent this week alone, perhaps as a side-effect of America's ethanol programme). But one of the least-known but biggest worries is ethanol's extravagant use of water.

A typical ethanol factory producing 50m gallons of biofuels a year needs about 500 gallons of water a minute. Most of that goes into the boiling and cooling process, which is similar to making beer. Some water is lost through evaporation in the cooling tower and in waste discharge.

The good news is that ethanol plants are becoming more efficient. They now use about half as much water per gallon of ethanol as they did a decade ago. New technology might be able to halve the amount of water again, says Mike Fatigati, vice president of Delta-T Corp, a Virginia company which has designed a system that does not discharge any waste water. But others are skeptical. Perhaps ethanol just isn't as bio-friendly as it looks.

## **Text 28**

### **Nuclear Power**

The problem with nuclear power is not that it kills people; it kills very few. Its problem is that humans have a fear of something they cannot see, hear, feel and smell. Humans are used to the idea that a rock can fall on your head and kill you. They have not been able to get used to the idea that an invisible particle they cannot sense can kill them. Nuclear radiation is the ultimate ghost.

But there is another, perhaps more important, dirty little reality about nuclear power that the green movement would rather not talk about. Most of us know with certainty that we will not be the ones killed in a coal mining accident. We don't work in the world's coal mines. Someone else does. They are the ones risking their lives to give us electricity. We don't want to risk our own lives with nuclear power to give ourselves electricity – no matter how small the probabilities may be.

Having spent a few college summers working in an underground copper mine in Montana, my sympathies are with the coal miners. But for most Americans, it swings the other way: It is OK for them to risk their lives to give me the electricity that I want. My death and his death are not equivalent.

**Text 29****Sea Water Contaminated by Sewage**

One in ten British beaches is polluted by sewage and is a health risk to holiday-makers, according to a report published today. The Good Beach Guide, compiled by the marine Conservancy Society on behalf of Readers Digest, also shows that 66 per cent of monitored beaches fall below society guidelines for water quality standards.

The North-west was the region that pioneered the British seaside resort, but not a single beach between Cumbria and the Wirral is judged to have good water quality. Morecambe North and Blackpool have water “heavily contaminated by sewage”. Other resorts that failed to meet mandatory standards include Scarborough South Beach and Brighton. But the number of beaches recommended as safe for bathing is up 25 per cent on last year.

The society said that although it welcomed work by water service companies to improve the situation, this was “of little comfort to bathers who fall ill because improvements in sewage treatment will not be completed until the next century”. The society’s conservation director Guy Linley-Adams added: “Despite what the water industry may tell us, the truth is that many UK beaches are still unacceptably polluted by the water company sewage works and sewage overflows”.

A spokesman for the Water Services Association, which represents the big water and sewage companies, said: “The water companies have in place a £2 billion programme aimed at achieving full compliance with the European Commission directive. As a result, beach quality has improved year-on-year since 1992”.

The society will now be lobbying for a commitment from the Government to ensure full compliance with the existing directive, the adoption of stricter standards, high quality sewage treatment, and the designation of all recreational waters under a new directive.

**Text 30****Thousands of Species “Threatened by Warming”**

Global warming could destroy or fundamentally alter a third of the world’s plant and animal habitats by the end of this century, scientists said yesterday. They warned it could cause the extinction of thousands of species. The study, commissioned by the World Wide Fund for Nature, said that the most vulnerable plant and animal species would be in Arctic and mountain areas, where up to 20 per cent could be driven to extinction.

In the north of Canada, Russia and Scandinavia, where warming was predicted to be most rapid, up to 70 per cent of habitat could be lost. Species identified as most at risk included the rare Gelada baboon in Ethiopia, the mountain pygmy possum of Australia, the monarch butterfly in its Mexican wintering grounds and the snowy owl of Canada and Alaska. Also under threat were the spectacled bear of the Andes and the spoon-billed sandpiper, of which only 4,000 remained, in its breeding sites in Russia's Arctic Far East. In Britain, the report said the ptarmigan, dotterel and snow bunting, birds of the high Cairngorms, would also come under severe pressure.

The report, *Global Warning and Terrestrial Biodiversity Decline*, was written by Jay Malcolm, professor of forestry at Toronto University, and Adam Markham, the British-born director of the North American pressure group, Clean Air — Cool Planet. The authors calculated required migration rates for species in all terrestrial areas for a doubling of carbon dioxide from pre-industrial levels, which was expected to take place around 2050.

By comparing these with fossil and historical records, they found that the rate for plant species appeared to be 10 times higher than those recorded after the last Ice Age. It was common for plants and animals to have to move at a rate of a kilometre a year to keep up with the climate they were used to, the report said. But they were unlikely to be able to do so in future because of the barriers placed by oceans and lakes, cities and agricultural zones.

Pests and weedy species would fare best, the report predicted. These included the Japanese honeysuckle and the Canada goose. But many tropical species, which had never been forced to move by the Ice Age could become extinct. The report said: "If past fastest rates of migration are a good proxy for what can be attained in a warming world, then radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are urgently required to reduce the threat of biodiversity loss".

Ute Collier, of the World Wide Fund for Nature UK, said: "The rates at which species will have to move are much faster than for 10,000 years, so many species and habitats will probably be unable to adjust". Ruud Lubbers, the former Dutch prime minister and now president of WWF International, expressed some hope: "There is evidence that society at large, including transnational companies, is beginning to understand the problem".

## **Text 31**

### **Bite is Worse than Bark**

One of the most frightening things that can happen when travelling is to be attacked and bitten by a stray dog. Worse than the pain, is the fear that you might contract rabies. It is a dreadful illness, invariably fatal once symptoms



begin and the symptoms are acutely distressing. Its onset is often heralded by a sense of apprehension, headache and fever. As the disease progresses, it causes weakness or paralysis. Spasms of the swallowing muscles lead to a total fear of water. In the final stages, come delirium and convulsions.

The virus that causes rabies is present in the saliva of a rabid animal and may be introduced when the animal bites or scratches. In Bangkok, between four per cent and seven per cent of stray dogs are reported to be rabid and more than 100,000 people a year are treated after being bitten. I always advise travellers to avoid any contact with animals as far as possible, but particularly to avoid contact with an animal that is behaving oddly.

Unfortunately, despite this advice, people do get bitten. It is not uncommon to receive calls from panicking travellers who are terrified that they will develop rabies. If you are unlucky enough to be bitten, you should thoroughly cleanse the wound with soap and water and encourage limited bleeding. Dirt and suchlike should be removed and the wound bathed with an antiseptic. If you do not have any antiseptic, gin or whisky will do the trick. The next step is to seek medical attention as soon as possible. You should try to obtain human diploid-cell rabies vaccine.

If you were immunized against rabies before your trip, you will need only two doses of the vaccine, given three to seven days apart, to boost your antibodies. If you have not been immunized, you will need a course of five injections of rabies vaccine over 30 days, but you should also try to obtain human rabies immunoglobulin (HRIG) for immediate injection as this will provide protection until the vaccine acts. HRIG can be difficult to obtain, so if you are planning to spend long in rabies-infected countries, it is a good idea to be immunized before you go.

## **Text 32**

### **UK “Tops Energy Wasters League”**

Britons are the worst energy wasters in Europe with bad habits, which could cost £11 bln by 2010, a survey of Europe’s five most populous nations suggests. Leaving mobile phone chargers plugged in, appliances on standby and lights on are among their most common failings.

If the levels of wastage continue, an extra 43m tons of carbon dioxide will be pumped into the atmosphere by then, the Energy Saving trust said. It interviewed 5,000 people in the UK, France, Germany, Spain and Italy. Figures in the Habits of a Lifetime report, commissioned to mark the start of Energy Saving Week, said 71 per cent of UK consumers admit to leaving standby buttons on once a week.

Meanwhile, 65 per cent of UK consumers leave chargers on once a week and 63 per cent forget to switch the lights off when leaving the room. The comparison with German consumers, who top the energy efficiency league, reveals major differences. Britons leave chargers on three times as much as Germans, they leave standby buttons on twice as much and forget to switch off lights four times as much. Almost half (48 per cent) of Britons admit to using the car for short journeys rather than public transport, walking or cycling. The Spanish were said to be the next most efficient users of energy after Germany, followed by France and Italy.

### **Text 33**

#### **Team Players Wanted**

Only team players will succeed in Japan's group-oriented culture. Japan has a very formal, hierarchical culture. When addressing a Japanese associate, use their surname or job title followed by "san". If speaking to a much more senior colleague, use Mr. or Ms. with their surname. Never use first names unless invited to do so. The Japanese will traditionally greet each other with a bow, though western counterparts are more likely to be greeted with a simple nod followed by a light handshake. If someone does bow to you, respond by bowing to the same level, with eyes lowered.

The key to establishing credentials, business cards should be written in both English and Japanese. Present your card with both hands with the Japanese side facing up. Similarly, receive a card with both hands and take a few moments to read it. A first meeting tends to be very formal. Be careful not to display negative emotions or be too abrupt, which might cause loss of face. Be especially deferential to older associates, who will usually be the most senior in rank.

In Japanese business culture, the group identity always prevails and all decisions are made within the group. Do not single anyone out, either for praise or criticism. Expect every aspect of your proposal to be reviewed in minute detail — the Japanese will gather as much information as possible to avoid potential problems later on.

Once outside the structured office environment, the Japanese are much more informal. Business entertaining might take place at a golf course, karaoke bar or a private room at a restaurant. If uncertain of the intricate dining etiquette, simply follow the lead of your counterparts and remain humble, polite and modest.

## **Text 34**

### **Information Overload**

In India, much information is needed before a deal is struck. India's two official languages are Hindi and English, with English widely used in business. Translators are not required, but it is useful to have an intermediary to help navigate local bureaucracy. The traditional greeting is the namaste, (hold your hands in prayer position at chest level and bend your head towards your fingertips).

Westerners are likely to be greeted with a handshake (women should not initiate a handshake with a man). In formal situations, you may be welcomed with a garland of flowers. Meetings usually start with tea and small talk. Building personal relationships is vital as subjective feelings weigh heavily in the decision-making process. Bring plenty of business cards and be flexible about timing — itineraries often change at short notice.

Indian society is very hierarchical and everyone is aware of their rank in relation to others. Foreign businessmen should aim to gain access to associates at the highest level in order to advance rapidly. Those in positions of authority are generally decisive and willing to take risks, whilst subordinates are reluctant to get involved in decision making and expect to follow directives.

Business negotiations can be protracted. You might have to provide the same information several times to different people but this is usually an indication that you are making progress. A deal is often sealed with a meal. Most business meals are lunches, although you may be invited to an associate's home for dinner. Indians enjoy entertaining – "Serving a guest is like serving God" is a commonly held belief. Leave a little food on your plate to avoid offending your host (an empty plate may suggest you are still hungry).

## **Text 35**

### **United Arab Emirates**

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven Emirates located on the Arabian Peninsula. Considered the most liberal country in the Gulf, the UAE is still relatively conservative by Western standards. Less than half of the UAE's inhabitants are Arabs, though over 70 per cent are Muslim. Arabic is the official language but English is widely used and understood.

People are relaxed about time in the UAE. Meetings generally begin with small talk and an offer of tea, Arabic coffee or soft drink (it would be thought rude to get straight to business). In the same way, discussions should not be brought to a sudden close even if you are pressed for time (impatience is regarded as bad manners).

Arabs look badly on displays of ill-temper or annoyance, and negotiations are generally good humored and informal. Shaking hands on arrival and departure is the norm, although Arab men do not usually shake hands with women. Women should wear a conservative skirt or trousers and jacket and ensure that necklines are modest.

Business entertaining is usually lavish and in the Western style. An authentic feast may feature a whole sheep served on a bed of rice. This should be eaten with the right hand only as the left hand is considered unclean. Most Muslims do not drink and visitors should consult their host before ordering alcohol. Wait for your host to signal that the evening has come to an end – indicating that you are ready to leave would be taken as an insult.

### **Text 36**

#### **What's on the Air Pollutes as Much as What's in It**

Among the academics who study the TV-violence link, the effect isn't even controversial. Study after study has shown that television robs families, schools and churches of their ability to show the young how the world is supposed to work. TV and movies do the job now, and teach that violent solutions to everyday problems are fast, fun and often unpunished. TV is the main culprit because it is routinely watched by young children.

George Gerbner of Temple University calls this "cultural pollution". Instead of having their values cultivated by stories and examples from parents and teachers, children are turned over to the TV set for babysitting. The statistical link between TV and violent actions is found at every level: in studies that follow individuals and those that follow nations. Children watching television grow up confusing TV's world with the real one. Even as adults they carry a picture of the world inside their heads that remains closer to TV's version of reality than to actual reality.

TV advocates say violent content is a problem of parental control. But even if parents can control their own children's viewing, the kids will pick up violence-friendly attitudes from their peers just like nonsmokers sucking second-hand tobacco fumes.

### **Text 37**

#### **Electronic Commerce**

Throughout history, international trade has been helped by all manner of technical advances, from the development of the tea clipper to the invention of powered flight and the telecommunications revolution. The last of these, and especially the Internet, could have a huge effect on trade in the next few years.

Electronic commerce should boost trade in goods: hard-to-find books or music recordings, for example, have become easier to track down on the Internet. But trade in services should benefit even more. Anything that can be put into digital form will be tradable. For example, architects will be able to send and amend designs electronically. Doctors may be able to diagnose and dispense to patients abroad whom they never meet.

One of the best things about electronic commerce is that it is fairly free from interference by governments. America wants to keep it that way. It has called for a WTO accord on electronic commerce that would keep the electronic transmission of digitized information free of customs duties. This looks like a trade diplomat's dream. In the absence of any barriers at present, nothing needs to be negotiated away. The WTO's agreement on trade in telecommunications services already guarantees the freedom of some aspects of electronic commerce.

Despite all these plus points, electronic commerce raises two difficulties for the WTO. First, it blurs the distinction between a good and a service. This matters because WTO rules treat goods and services differently. Goods tend to be subject to tariffs; services are not, but trade in services is limited by restrictions on "national treatment" or quantitative controls on access to foreign markets. So the rules that will be devised for electronic commerce may affect the choice between physical and digital methods of trade. For example, a compact disc sent from one country to another is clearly a good, and will incur a tariff as it crosses the border. But if the music on the disc is sent electronically from a computer in one country to a computer in another, is it still a good, even though it can no longer be dropped on your foot? Customized data and software, which can also be put on CD, are usually treated as services. Who can tell? Second, electronic commerce poses a headache for national regulators, especially in service industries such as medicine and financial advice where suppliers are much better informed than their customers.

Watchdogs may be helpless to stop the electronic sale of quack treatments or dodgy investment schemes. They could impose trade restrictions, insisting, for example, that financial firms selling on the Internet to residents of their country must also have an office there; or they could work more closely together, with officials in the seller's country monitoring cross-border sales on behalf of regulators in the buyer's country. But such invigilation would take away some of the Internet's free-wheeling charms. More sensibly, they might decide to leave well alone and let the buyer beware.

### **Text 38**

#### **Fundamentalism**

Fundamentalism is a product of modernity, it is born out of the clash between modernity and traditional cultures. As we have become more uncertain about the inevitability of progress, religion can be seen to take on a new role. Fundamentalism is one response to an uncertainty born of social change.

An important question to ask about the Islamic faith is why it is seemingly so resistant to secularization. There are several possible reasons. First, the central doctrines of Islam contain an emphatic monotheism which produces both doctrine and law. This has profound implications for Muslim life as the leaders of the faith become givers of the law. Second, it is pre-industrial faith, a founded, doctrinal world religion, which is effectively challenging the secularization thesis.

Things may yet change in the future. But on the evidence available so far, the world of Islam demonstrates that it is possible to run a modern, or at any rate modernizing, economy, reasonably permeated by the appropriate technological, educational, organizational principles, and combine it with a strong, pervasive, powerfully internalized Muslim conviction and identification.

Fundamentalism thus poses problems of understanding. Some scientists see it as demanding special skills on the part of the sociologist. As western sociologists we must be wary of potential oriental xenophobia in examining Islamic fundamentalism. For feminists especially, Islamic fundamentalism challenges so many of the hard won victories of women against patriarchy and its ideologies.

### **Text 39**

#### **Planet Hunting**

Planets are not, as a rule, very bright. That is only fair, because they do not produce any light by themselves; they just reflect light from the stars they orbit. They also affect the light from their parent star in other ways, first by causing the parent star to wobble (which affects the light's frequency) and second by dimming that light when they pass between star and observer. Up until now, astronomers have relied on these indirect effects to infer the existence of so-called extra solar planets, which orbit stars other than the sun. They have been very successful in this, for 152 such planets have been found to date. But it would be nice to see some directly, rather than having to infer their existence, and two teams of astronomers have done just that.

Both teams relied on NASA's Spitzer space telescope to observe their planets. Spitzer observes in the infra-red. This is light with a wavelength longer than that at the red end of the visible spectrum. Because infra-red light has this long wavelength, it is less energetic. And that means that cooler things (like planets) are comparatively brighter, and hot things (like stars) comparatively dimmer, in this bit of the spectrum. With a little electronic jiggery-pokery it is thus possible to subtract the light from the star alone from that of starplus- planet, leaving behind only the image of the planet.

For now, directly imaging Earth-sized planets will be difficult. That is why NASA is planning to launch a purpose-built mission, called the Terrestrial Planet Finder (TPF), in 2016. The TPF will rely on a suite of satellites flying in formation, in order to make high-resolution images.

### **Text 40**

#### **Exploding the Myths of "Segregated Britain"**

Far from heading towards deeper segregation, Britain is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically mixed, according to a new study released this week. The analysis by Dr. Ludi Simpson of Manchester University is based on the 2001 census. It flies in the face of claims by many politicians that Britain is "sleepwalking" towards greater segregation, as the head of the Commission for Racial Equality, Trevor Phillips, said this summer. Phillips claimed, "Residentially, some districts are on their way to becoming fully fledged ghettos – black holes into which no one goes without fear and trepidation, and from which no one ever escapes undamaged".

What that census data shows is that black and Asian families, just like white families, move out of the inner city to the suburbs when they have the money to do so. The other thing it shows is that the populations are growing and there is a limit to housing. So if people haven't got much money to move to more expensive areas they are going to move to the next-door neighbourhood. The study challenges the idea of "white flight" — white people flooding out of inner city areas in order to get away from nonwhites.

### **Text 41**

#### **Chicago**

Chicago is the city that best captures the can-do spirit of the American Midwest. Known throughout the years for its industrial might, iron-fisted politicians, notorious criminals, and fiery political protest, the City of Big Shoulders has emerged in the twenty-first century as a world metropolis.

Now the third largest city in the United States, it is recognized for its financial district, spectacular skyline, renowned architecture, and internationally acclaimed parks, museums, and cultural institutions.

Once famous mainly for stockyards and steel mills, Chicago now boasts more top-rated five-star restaurants than any other city in the United States and has been voted by various publications as one of the “Top 10 US Destinations”, one of the “Best Walking Cities” in the United States, and one of the “Ten Best Places to Live”.

The single cataclysmic event that shaped the future of the city was the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, which started in the barn of an Irish immigrant family named O’Leary. According to legend, the conflagration started when Mrs. O’Leary’s cow kicked over a lantern.

The real cause of the fire remains a mystery, but its toll is all too well known. Fueled by strong winds and the city’s abundant wooden structure, it raged for three days and consumed much of the city. At least 300 people died, and 100,000 people – a third of the city’s population – lost their homes.

Amid the devastation and despair, Chicagoans saw an opportunity to redesign and expand the city. Prominent architects drawn to the city in the aftermath of the fire pioneered new steel-frame construction that led to the invention of the skyscraper. The first such structure, the 10-storey Home Insurance Building, was erected in 1885. Today Chicago is home to some of the tallest buildings in the world.

## **Text 42**

### **France Denies Losing out on Brussels Jobs**

It is claimed in some quarters that France, a founder member of the European Union, has had the grass cut from under its feet by Britain, the “slowcoach” of the community, which this week scooped up most of the good jobs in the upper echelons of the Brussels administration. And all with the blessing of the European Commission’s very Anglophile Italian president, Romano Prodi. But then Britain, although it has decided to position itself on the outer reaches of European construction, has nevertheless been extremely active in the Belgian capital. Britons play a leading role in the lobbying firms that have proliferated in Brussels, and have placed themselves in key positions within the EU administration with a professionalism that contrasts sharply with the amateurishness and individualism that often typify the French approach.

So has France really suffered some kind of Waterloo in the battle to secure key EU jobs? Neither the Elysee Palace, nor the prime minister’s office, nor the foreign ministry seem to think so – though their official reaction may be partly motivated by the need to put a brave face on events.



The prime minister's office stresses that it would be a big mistake to put the appointment of EU directors general on the same plane as that of advisers. "As regards advisers. Prodi laid down clear rules of 'multinationality' so as to strengthen the commission and bring in new blood", says one of Lionel Jospin's aids. "France respected those rules, our partners less so".

Does France need to worry about mounting Anglophilia within the commission? Prodi's spokesman, Ricardo Levi, prefers to play down the issue: "We have to look at this from a broader, worldwide perspective. French has undeniably lost ground to English. A few years ago only French was spoken in the pressroom here. Now you hear both English and French".

As for the alleged loss of French influence in the upper echelons of the EU administration, Levi stresses Prodi's desire to carry out reforms that France fully supports: "We had to make a break with the habits of the past, which allowed certain countries to 'own' some directorates-general. The criteria we have followed are based on the need to ensure job rotation, maintain a balance and base appointments on merit. It so happened that the British had some excellent candidates. But in the longer term the French presence remains predominant".

### **Text 43**

#### **Gordon's Early Decisions**

Even before he became Prime Minister, Mr. Brown signed up to renewing Trident missiles, which will leave Britain dependent on American military technology for decades to come. Some weeks ago, I predicted that Mr. Brown would give the green light to the construction of two new aircraft carriers. He did just that last week.

These carriers will be the largest warships that Britain has ever put on the oceans. Sir Alan West, the former First Sea Lord, who is now Mr. Brown's security supremo, has described the carriers as "four acres of British sovereign territory that you can move anywhere in the world" in order "to project power". British sovereign territory they may be, but the carriers will be equipped with American Chinook helicopters and Joint Strike Fighters, also made in the U.S.A.

Congress is controlled by the Democrats, George Bush's Iraq policy is disowned even by members of his own party, and he will be gone from power in 18 months. There are voices telling the Prime Minister that he should keep his distance from this toxic President while crossing his fingers that Americans elect a Democrat in 2008. Mr. Brown is certainly taking an immense interest in the race for the White House. In private, he can rattle off detailed assessments of the strengths and weaknesses of each contender. I am sure he would love to have a Democrat in the Oval Office. But Mr. Brown has told friends that it's a complete

misreading of his position to think that he can keep an arm's length relationship with Washington.

Britain's relations with Russia are in deep freeze over the Litvinenko murder. Gordon Brown is still at the getting-to-know-you stage with Nicolas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel. Like it or loathe it, for the next 18 months Brown will have to deal with Bush. Even a lame-duck President has enormous power to do good and had in the world.

To coin an old phrase once beloved by his predecessor, Gordon Brown is looking for a Third Way which is neither shoulder-to-shoulder nor cold shoulder. He just has to pray that George Bush doesn't greet him with, "Yo, Brown!"

## **Text 44**

### **Diplomatic Language**

The expression "diplomatic language" is used to denote three different things. In its first sense it signifies the actual language (whether it be Latin, French, or English) which is employed by diplomatists in their converse or correspondence with each other. In its second sense it means those technical phrases which, in the course of centuries, have become part of ordinary diplomatic vocabulary. And in its third, and most common, sense it is used to describe that guarded understatement which enables diplomatists and ministers to say sharp things to each other without becoming provocative or impolite.

"Diplomacy", as it was once said, "is the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the governments of independent states". The need of intelligence is self-evident, but the equally vital need of tact is often disregarded. It is this latter need which has led diplomatists to adopt a paper currency of conventionalized phrases in place of the hard coins of ordinary human converse. These phrases, affable though they may appear, possess a known currency value.

Thus, if a statesman or a diplomatist informs another government that his own government "cannot remain indifferent to" some international controversy, he is clearly understood to imply that the controversy is one in which his government will certainly intervene. If in his communication or speech he uses some such phrases as "His Majesty's Government view with concern" or "view with grave concern" then it is evident to all that the matter is one in which the British Government intend to adopt a strong line. By cautious gradations such as these a statesman is enabled, without using threatening language, to convey a serious warning to a foreign government. If these warnings pass unheeded he

can raise his voice while still remaining courteous and conciliatory. If he says, “In such an event His Majesty’s Government would feel bound carefully to reconsider their position”, he is implying that friendship is about to turn into hostility.

### **Text 45**

#### **Gerald Durrell**

Gerald Durrell books were a part of popular British culture throughout the Sixties — huge bestsellers that financed collecting trips and enabled Durrell to realize his ambition of setting up his own zoo. His productivity is dizzying — 37 books in all. And yet no author more nicely fits the Johnsonian adage: he wrote for money, found the process a fearful grind and probably would never have bothered had it not been the providential means to an end.

“He was a vivid writer; at his best, quirky, exuberant and with a gift for the sparky phrase — a black-and-yellow striped snake “like an animated school tie”, the Great Barrier Reef as “an enormous biological firework display”. There is something reassuring about a person who discovers his bent at an early age and never deviates.

The breeding of endangered species was Durrell’s ambition from a very early age. The Jersey Zoo that he founded in 1959 lurched from one financial crisis to another in the initial years. It emerged flourishing and secure in the Eighties, alongside the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, thanks to generous patronage and, above all, to Durrell’s own efforts. Although he was initially cold-shouldered by the zoo establishment, his ideas and beliefs became orthodoxy and he himself a leading figure in the zoo and conservation worlds.

He cannot have been easy to work with. But his charismatic charm and vigour shine out, along with a kind of innocence. His friend David Hughes observed him at first hand — “a simple man of unshakeable conviction”.

In his intensity of outrage about species extinction Durrell was ahead of his time. The partnership between television and such persuasive advocates as Durrell, Desmond Morris, David Attenborough and others has meant an entire revolution in the past 40 years in the way that animals are perceived. Their presentation in zoos has changed radically — from spectacles to be gawped at, to sources of information and objects of respect. Durrell was a conservation pioneer, although the debate about methods of conserving endangered species continues.

He has to be admired for his obduracy in the face of setbacks, let alone for the physical defiance that saw off potentially fatal snakebites and an array of tropical ailments. His biographer sees him as “a latter-day St Francis”, while admitting to certain deficiencies in saintliness.

## **Text 46**

### **Is Corporate Culture the Way Forward for Graduates**

Those of us with liberal arts degrees remember them well, the professors who know all there is to know about Shakespeare, or Dante, or medieval theology. We remember them with affection. But they let us down, according to a top American executive at IBM. They stuffed us with useless information, and failed to teach us about shareholder value, or customer satisfaction.

All that is going to change, according to a book called *What Business Wants From Higher Education* by Dr. Diana Oblinger, academic programme and strategy executive at IBM. Did you know, for example, that in dozens of liberal arts university courses in the United States there is not a single professor with real, hands-on experience of client handling?

It is high time, says Oblinger, that academic communities started to concentrate on teaching the skills, attitudes and personal attributes that business requires. Students should be taught “to understand the unwritten rules of the corporate culture”. The Regius Professor of Lithuanian Mythology must make way for the Bill Gates Professor of Massive Profits.

Employers, says Oblinger, want employees “who can adapt to the organization, understand the job requirements, and produce work that has a clear return — as quickly as possible. Adding value, especially in the short term, relies on knowledge, speed of learning, ability to work in teams, and adjusting to the culture of the organization”.

How are universities to put things right? Oblinger provides some questions. “Do faculty understand how decisions are made in business and industry? Could students analyze customer situation, develop financing and market a new product? How often do faculty or administrators engage in discussions of what business needs from higher education?”

But what if academics refuse to allow business to dictate the curriculum? Then, opines Oblinger grimly, they face a bleak future. “To get a sympathetic ear from legislators, higher education will need strong advocacy from the business community, an ally it is unlikely to win unless it has put itself through the same sort of streamlining and re-engineering that the business community has”.

**Text 47****Ferrari of Probes to Check Earth Gravity**

Scientists unveiled a new weapon in the battle against global warming last week: a 16th torpedo-shaped probe that will swoop over the atmosphere to measure Earth's gravity with unprecedented accuracy.

The Gravity and Ocean Circulation Explorer, or Goce, has been dubbed the Ferrari of space probes because of its elegant design and will be launched early next year on a Russian SS-19 missile. Scientists say its data on Earth's gravitational field will be vital in understanding how ocean currents react to the heating of our planet over the next few decades.

"Gravity is the force that drives the circulation of the oceans", said Dr. Mark Drinkwater, Goce's project scientist. "Until we understand its exact role we can not predict how the seas — and planet — will behave as the climate gets warmer. That is why Goce is being launched".

Ocean currents take a third of all the heat that falls on equatorial regions and carries it to higher latitudes. One of the most important is the Gulf Stream, which scientists fear could soon be destroyed or diverted by melting Arctic ice. But they need to know all the gravitational effects that influence the stream's course across the Atlantic before they can make accurate predictions.

The problem is that Earth's gravity is not constant. The planet is flattened at the poles, for example, so gravity is stronger there, and weaker at the equator. Gas fields, mineral deposits, ground-water reservoirs and rock strata also produce variations in gravity. "There are all sorts of wiggles and bumps in Earth's gravity field", said Dr. Chris Hughes, of the Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory in Liverpool. "Each will influence ocean currents, which have a crucial role in moving heat around the world. If we are to understand how climate change is going to affect the planet, we have to have a precise picture of its gravity field".

Goce, which will cost the European Space Agency J200m to build and launch, has been put together by Thales Alenia Space Italia. And while most satellites are simply boxes with instruments bolted on, Goce is sleek and elegant; last week it was described by project manager Andrea Allasio as "the Ferrari of space probes". Covered with silver-blue solar cells, it must fly low because it could not measure Earth's gravity with sufficient accuracy in deep space. "It has to get close to make its measurements", said Professor Reiner Rummel, of Munich Technical University.

However, as Goce skims above the Earth at a height of 150 miles it will encounter drag from the outer edges of the atmosphere. To prevent it losing height, an ion rocket will be fired constantly to keep it in its correct orbit.

Computers will send 10 messages a second to its engines to ensure the probe orbits at the right height. To measure Earth's gravity the probe will use GPS devices to plot its exact position and a gradiometer, a machine that can detect fluctuations of a million millionth in Earth's gravity. This data will be transmitted daily and used to build a model of Earth's shape that is accurate to within a centimeter, as well as putting together a highly accurate gravity map of the planet.

## **Text 48**

### **Rise of Indigenous People Sets the Fashion Trend in Bolivia**

For centuries the traditional dress of South America's indigenous people has been mocked as the garb of losers. The Indians lost power to the conquistadors, they lost land and wealth to waves of European settlers, and eventually they lost pride.

The bright tunics and unusual hats were belittled by the paler skinned elites as the uniform of marginalized peasants in the highlands and shanty-dwellers in the cities.

But in a dramatic turnaround, the style has now become synonymous with authority. Evo Morales, the president of Bolivia and a figurehead for the indigenous movement, has led the way by turning traditional dress into a statement that the natives are back in the game. The outfit he wore on the eve of his January 2006 inauguration – a multi-coloured tunic and an alpaca-wool sweater with a four-pointed hat, and a garland of coca leaves – is to be officially declared a national treasure.

“It was one of the most important moments. Those clothes were symbols. Right there was contained our history and patrimony”, said Juan Ramon Quintana, Minister to the Presidency, when he unveiled the plan to immortalize the clothes. Just a few years ago, the outfit, which Morales wore at an indigenous ceremony in the sanctuary of Tiawanacu, would have been seen only in remote villages or in displays for tourists.

That it should now be elevated to a totem of national pride reflects the ascendancy of Morales, a former coca-grower and radical left-winger, over the economic and political establishment that used to run the country.

Indigenous people are still economically marginalized and often the victims of racism, but in the past decade they have emerged as a formidable political force. To protest against crushing poverty and neglect, they have blocked motorways, clashed with police and even swung elections. Bolivia led the way. Morales swept to power in 2005 by mobilizing indigenous voters, previously neglected by the European-influenced elite. As his clout has grown, so has the visibility of traditional dress.

The costumes, once largely confined to peasants, have become prominent and even hip. Earlier this year the capital, La Paz, hosted a glitzy fashion show in which models wore the bowler hats and flared skirts of highland women. Increasing numbers of shops are stocking traditional outfits, and newspapers and magazines are publishing more pictures of people wearing such clothes.

TV stations, which used to ignore or play down celebrations of the Bolivian Aymara people's New Year, last month devoted lengthy shows to the spectacle.

With talk of Morales amending the constitution to run again, there is growing realization that his radical — and supporters would add, belated — push for indigenous rights may be here to stay. Many pale-skinned city dwellers are learning Quechua now that the language can help get jobs in government.

Rising indigenous influence across the Andean region is both a cause and a consequence of the “pink tide” of left-wing governments. Ecuador's President Rafael Correa owed much of last year's electoral victory to indigenous support. In Venezuela the Indians have found a champion in President Hugo Chavez, himself a mix of European and Indian blood.

Much of Latin America still celebrates October 12 as Christopher Columbus Day, but in Venezuela it has been renamed Indigenous Resistance Day.

## **Text 49**

### **Bush Vies with UN over Climate Change Conference**

President George W Bush has invited the world's most polluting nations to discuss cutting global emissions at a climate change summit in September, during the same week that the United Nations is holding a similar conclave.

He has asked the EU, UN and 15 major industrialized nations to the high-level talks on September 27-28 in Washington, to be hosted by Condoleezza Rice, the Secretary of State.

The talks would see America “collaborating with other major economies to agree on a detailed contribution for a new global framework by the end of 2008”, to be used after the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012.

The protocol, adopted in 1997, aims to limit the amount of carbon dioxide that can be emitted by industrialized countries.

The president's conference was first suggested before the opening of the G8 summit in Germany in June, which was dominated by the issue of climate change. However, Ban Ki-moon, the UN secretary-general, has said that he was convening the meeting on climate change on September 24, a day before the General Assembly's annual ministerial meeting.

The Korean, who has made climate change a top priority since taking the reins of the UN on January 1, has urged all countries to reach a comprehensive agreement by 2009.

Asked whether the White House conference was aimed at competing with or deflecting attention from the UN meeting, a U.S. presidential spokesman said: “No, this is an effort to help supplement the ongoing efforts on other places around the world”.

At the G8 summit, Mr. Bush agreed to make “substantial” but unspecified cuts in emissions and to negotiate a framework to seek a replacement for the Kyoto Protocol by the end of 2009.

The US is not a party to the Kyoto agreement and large developing countries such as China, India and Brazil are exempt from its obligations. Earlier this year it was estimated that China had overtaken America as the world’s top producer of greenhouse gasses.

## **Text 50**

### **New Infrared Camera Could Catch out Car-Sharing Cheats**

Scientists have invented a roadside camera that can count the number of people inside a moving vehicle. The technology could be used to catch lone motorists who abuse congestion-easing car-share lanes.

These lanes give priority to vehicles carrying at least one passenger, but can be misused by solo drivers who hope they will not be seen. Some even place human-like dummies in the seat beside them to create the illusion of a passenger.

The new Detect system, which rapidly projects an infrared scan through a vehicle’s windscreen, can distinguish human skin from mannequins, dogs or other diversions. Its inventors hope it will be in use before the end of the year.

However, motoring organizations have dismissed the technology, arguing that Britain’s roads do not have enough room for priority lanes and that it would be a long time before the reliability of such a device could be satisfactorily proved.

The demand for an automated system has existed since 1998, when Leeds City Council created a car-sharing lane on the A647. Its scheme is enforced by council officers and police, who pull over suspected offenders and fine those who are guilty. But experts at Loughborough University believe they have invented a more efficient system.

Loughborough’s Dr. John Tyrer, a director of Vehicle Occupancy, a company set up by the university to commercialize the invention, said: “The problem with a policeman in a bright yellow coat is that you’ll see him from afar, pull out of the priority lane, and then go back in later”.



You could stick a photo or dress a mannequin in the passenger seat, so CCTV is easily fooled.

### **Text 51**

#### **At £7 300, It's a Pudding that Might Be a Trifle Too Rich**

A British entry has made the Top Ten of the world's most expensive desserts, despite offering a humble plum soufflé in a list that included edible gold leaf, truffles and keepsake gems.

The golden plum soufflé, costing £24, from the Waterside Inn in Bray, Berkshire, came tenth in the list compiled by Forbes Traveler magazine.

The 35-year-old signature recipe, by three-star Michelin chef and owner Michel Roux, contains Mirabelle plums, a delicacy from Alsace in France. It is the closest the list comes to simple, honest food.

Top of the list is the Fortress Aquamarine, costing £7 300, at the luxury resort in Galle, Sri Lanka. An 80-carat aquamarine is balanced on an upright sliver of chocolate shaped like the resort's logo. It comes with cassata served in a vase of sugar. The hand-made glass utensils are not included in the price, but the gem is. None has been sold yet. Forbes spoke to top pastry chefs, restaurateurs and culinary experts to assemble the list. Desserts from Dubai, the United States and Thailand beat the British offering. Three came from the U.S., the top two in the relatively typical, all-American forms of a brownie and a sundae, at £500 each. The dark chocolate Brownie Extraordinaire, topped with Italian hazelnuts and served with ice-cream, comes with a Saint Louis crystal perfume bottle filled with a shot of rare 1996 Quinta Do Noval port, to be sprayed into the mouth between bites. The dessert is served at Brulee in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

### **Text 52**

#### **Going Posh**

How wonderful it is that in "classless" Britain we can all aspire to be top consumers. We fly regularly, take holidays abroad, buy designer clothes, eat in restaurants that get reviewed in national papers. Banks toss out gold cards like confetti. Airlines woo us with loyalty benefits.

We are rich beyond the wildest dreams of a few decades ago.

But this upshifting doesn't make the more affluent in society very happy. They can see their territory usurped by middle managers, PAs and people who work for the local council. It doesn't please them one bit to meet a sales assistant from Milton Keynes shopping in Harvey Nichols or a computer programmer

from Uxbridge relaxing on the beach in Bali. So the elite are concentrating on keeping one step ahead — or indeed, several Manolo-Blahniked strides in advance.

Take money. According to research commissioned by American Express, owning a gold card is perceived as on a par with driving a sports car. There are a lot of proud people out there flashing gold cards — but they are from the high-street banks, and are handed out to almost anyone earning £20 000 a year.

However, try to join a bank like Coutts and you won't get a card of any colour at all unless you're on a salary of at least £100 000 a year. A platinum American Express card remains the preserve of high spenders like Meg Mathews — and Prince William, who was given one for his 14th birthday.

As for travel, your frequent flier card may get a few perks — air miles, and so on. But don't expect to be rubbing shoulders with the truly rich, who will already have been whisked away somewhere far more luxurious. Those in the know are already wistfully visualizing the day when whole flights will be business-class, with not an oik in sight.

Already, Virgin Atlantic Upper Class and Gold ticket-holders are picked up by a chauffeur-driven Range Rover with a mobile check-in desk, and can book their in-flight masseur at the same time. Speaking of Range Rovers, they are the car of choice among the elite of Wall Street, over and above the BMW and Porsche, which makes the optional electric sunroof on your Megane or Clio look extremely paltry.

And on the town, the trick isn't simple to ensconce yourself into a booth at the Met Bar — it's hanging on to it, because when Martine McCutcheon trips through the door, you'll be shifted, pronto. Having a VIP area at a party or launch has long been standard practice, but now there is the VIP-VIP enclave, to weed out hangers-on, presumably, in the VIP-VIP enclosure Nicole Kidman stands and talks to herself.

These days your average housewife doesn't shop at Marks & Spencer's, she goes to Whistles. Anyone can prance into Harvey Nichols and buy whatever they want, if they have the money. And designers are encouraging the proles, by introducing "diffusion ranges" — cheaper lines such as Miu Miu from Prada that are more within reach of the nouveau rich-ish.

But while one might be tempted to splash out the odd £100 on a designer T-shirt, to spend real money one could try boutiques like Voyage, where a frock could be £7,000. Except it's members only. Nicole Kidman, Yasmin le Bon and Goldie Hawn can get its locked doors opened, but Madonna was refused. Securing the hairdo to go with the clothes isn't easy either. For a first appointment with Nicky Clarke, you pay £300 — which could rise to £600 if you need extensive work. If you can get that far: the waiting list runs into weeks.

As the elite soar into the stratosphere, even supermarkets are rushing to go posh, with ranges like Tesco's "Best". These "gourmet lines" offer ready-stuffed ducks and prepared lobsters.

However, there are signs that the sensible are starting to drop out of the aspirational rat race, according to Melanie Howard of the Future Foundation. This has identified a group of affluent, youngish entrepreneurial types which it calls I-Society – I stands for independence – that accounts for 10 per cent of the population. Howard believes nearly one-third will follow suit over the next decade. I-Society has money but isn't obsessed with status. Just as well, because when everyone is a VIP, at the same time no one is — and the VIPs that already exist are unlikely to give in to a loss of status without a fight.

### **Text 53**

#### **Court Bid to Block Weymouth Road Fails**

Environmental pressure groups have failed in a legal challenge to a controversial plan to build a relief road through protected countryside in south Dorset.

A High Court judge in London refused permission yesterday for a judicial review of Dorset County Council's decision to grant permission for the £84.5m project. Campaigners against the Weymouth relief road say that the route will cut through an area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) and damage the ancient woodland of Two Mile Coppice and Lorton Meadows nature reserve.

Dorset council is backed by many local residents and businesses who say their lives are blighted by traffic congestion on the main road into Weymouth, which is to host sailing events in the 2012 Olympics. The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) and Transport 2000 accused the council of ignoring regional policy which gives priority to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of AONBs.

The court action was backed by the Woodland Trust, Friends of the Earth and the Ramblers Association. But Mr. Justice Collins said the council had sufficient grounds for deciding the roads scheme would foster the social or economic wellbeing of the area.

### **Text 54**

#### **Morse and the West London Villa Mystery**

One of the few reassuring sights on television is that of Chief Inspector Morse in his red Mark II Jaguar, motoring through the suburbs of north Oxford to reach his Victorian villa. We know he will stroll through the racing green

doorway, hang up his sports coat near the police staff college photo, sink into his sofa — clearly a cheap buy at the Reject Shop — and browse through a copy of Gramophone magazine, which will be illuminated by that ghastly lamp made out of a liqueur bottle.

Of course, there have been changes over the years, particularly after the nasty fire in the *Masonic Mysteries* episode, when those blue curtains were so horribly burnt. But Morse's Oxford home is so much a part of the national culture that the blue plaque must surely come soon.

It therefore comes as a shock to learn that Morse, the misanthropic bachelor, shares his home with Mrs. Jane Allen, 81, at a secret location somewhere in west London. This month Mrs. Allen has at last had her chiming clock put back on the mantelpiece, the horse brasses restored to the fireplace and the walls returned to a sage green, after the filming of the Morse Christmas special, to be screened in November.

It all began nine years ago, when the locations manager for Zenith Films was scouting around the quiet streets of her neighbourhood, trying to find a fictional home for Morse that had high ceilings to conceal the lights and enough room to accommodate a crew of 64.

He knocked on Mrs. Allen's door. "My husband, Norman, was alive then, and he answered the door. We hadn't heard of Morse, but my friend Beryl had read them and said I shouldn't worry about it. Mind you, they didn't explain it would be a bit of an upheaval".

## Text 55

### John Lennon

John Lennon was and still is one of the most popular and admired songwriters of our century. Everybody loved him, that is everybody except the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the government of the late Richard Nixon. In the paranoid time of the early 70's, before Watergate, the Nixon White house instructed the FBI's illustrious leader, J. Edgar Hoover, to dig up as much dirt as possible on the former Beatle. Newly opened files show the aim of the operation was to find enough evidence, preferably in narcotics, to deport him and his wife Yoko back to Britain "where they belong".

Lennon, himself an ardent anti-war activist at the time — in the aftermath of Vietnam — often complained of constant harassment from the boys in black glasses. This was dismissed as paranoia at the time. Over twenty years later it is now certain that Lennon was speaking the truth. The files on the investigation into John Lennon have, after a long battle, been opened to public scrutiny and they make fascinating reading: FBI agents were stationed across the road and all

around Lennon's house at 105 Bank Street, New York. "They wanted him to see an agent behind every mail box", said Jon Wiener, a historian at the University of California, on whose behalf the documents were eventually disclosed by the Bureau.

While much of the surveillance was meant to intimidate the former Beatle into leaving the US and halting his anti-war activities, the FBI were also very eager to catch him with drugs. It became somewhat embarrassing for the Bureau however when they found out that Lennon had been appointed to President Nixon's Council for Drug Abuse. A senior FBI officer at the times discussed the huge irony of this with H.R. Haldeman, Nixon's chief of staff, but nonetheless pledged to intensify FBI efforts to "neutralize" the Briton.

In 1972 the Bureau got very excited when they saw that Lennon had donated U.S. \$75 000 to an anti-war organization which, it was rumored was preparing to sabotage the Republican convention to re-nominate Nixon. The feds were confident that once Lennon had been deported this group and others like it, would die out. Not so. They had to finally admit that they might not be able to deport him. So they continued to harass him. "Subject's actions are being closely followed", says one memo to Haldeman. "New York office covering subject's temporary residence and being instructed to intensify discreet investigation", says another.

The resources used to harass Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono were immense and impressive and demonstrate the climate in the U.S. at the time when Lennonism briefly replaced Leninism as the bogeyman. It is ironic that the FBI never did get him and that John Lennon was destined to die on American soil, killed by somebody, no doubt a man much more worthy of the FBI's attention than the Liverpudlian legend.

## **Text 56**

### **Slang Gets Seal of Approval**

Language purists may fume but any "dipstick" can tell them to "chill out" with the approval of Penguin, the publisher, when its new dictionary is published on Thursday.

Hundreds of words, classified as slang when the last edition was published 14 years ago, are now classified as "informal English". They include "freebie" and "dosh" and phrases such as "on the take" and "brewer's droop".

Nigel Wilcockson, editor of The New Penguin English Dictionary, said: "When Penguin last published a dictionary, all these words were listed as slang. This warned people not to use them when they wanted to be taken seriously in mainstream society. These words are now classified as informal, which shows a major shift in our attitudes.

You might still be unwise to use these words in a business report or a lawyer's brief, but essentially they're now part of general English".

Television, cinema, newspapers and magazines have helped popularize slang vocabulary, especially among the young. The frequency with which each word appeared in print or on screen determined its status, compilers said. Other promotions to the dictionary's hallowed pages include "blubber" to describe a fat person and "crumpet" in its Carry On sense.

John Lister, of the Plain English Campaign, said: "A lot of the time you do find that dictionaries can be a little hasty in adding new words, especially when you consider language changes so quickly now that words risk becoming passé before the end of the print run".

Perhaps Penguin would say that was "fad-surfing", meaning "the persistent and often meaningless following of the latest trends".

## **Text 57**

### **The Rebirth of Web Analytics**

The largest online seller of bags is betting Web analytics will help it keep up with the latest consumer buying trends and help it choose the right advertising schemes over the holiday season. Using Web analytics, eBags has identified the colours that consumers are looking for, as well as determined other baggage-related trends.

For example, Chris Seahorn, director of business development for eBags told the E-Commerce Times that Web analytics clued the vendor that iPod cases would be a hot item this shopping season. Based on that information, eBags quickly built out a "digital lifestyle" page that features cases for all types of electronics. That's not the only way analytics have helped.

"The search terms help us scale", Seahorn said. "By knowing what the trends are ahead of time and by adding new key categories, we've literally generated thousands of new dollars per week. I think those would have been lost sales otherwise. I think going into the holiday season, it will be tens of thousands of dollars".

John Mellor, vice president of marketing for Omniture, the software vendor that provides Web analytics tools to these and other top Internet brands, told the E-Commerce Times that Web analytics is becoming mainstream in the online retailing community.

"Some of our sophisticated customers are using Web analytics to optimize their sites all the way through the final days of the buying cycle", Mellor said. "Web analytics is becoming more of a have-to-have technology because you can't improve what you can't measure".

**Text 58****Online Shopping Sites Fight Customer Bailouts**

During the latest year-end holiday season, both TJMaxx.com and HomeGoods.com tested a checkout system in which customers used a single page for all shipping and billing information. Fifty per cent more customers completed the checkout process than had finished the multipage process.

For many e-commerce sites, the shopping cart is where transactions go to die. More than half of all prospective customers bail out of their purchases sometime after selecting products and before hitting the “buy” button, according to Forrester Research, a technology consulting firm.

That predicament has prompted sites like Macys.com, TJMaxx.com and HomeGoods.com to seek new ways to shepherd customers diligently through the checkout process. As traditional retailers sharpen their online operations, those kinds of improvements could be critical in winning business.

Take TJX, which owns T.J. Maxx, Marshalls and HomeGoods, among other retail chains. Last autumn, the company opened online stores for T.J. Maxx and HomeGoods, using a traditional checkout method in which users clicked through multiple screens while typing in shipping information, credit card numbers and the like.

***Ease of Access***

“We make it as easy as possible to get in and out of our stores easily, so when we went to the Web, this seemed like a natural progression”, Sherry Lang, a TJX spokeswoman, said.

The technology is known as a “rich Internet application” in industry circles.

Such applications work by loading a small, temporary software application onto the user’s computer when he or she clicks on a particular Web page. The Web site feeds information instantly to that software program in the background so that when someone, say, types in an invalid postal code while checking out, the computer flags it and requests a correction.

The technology itself is not new. Tech-savvy companies like Kayak.com, a travel search site, have deemed such applications important enough in recent months to build onto their own technology. As Kayak’s site presents search results, it also loads into the computer’s temporary memory the details of hundreds of fares. Then, when visitors use the control panel to select different target prices or flight dates, the relevant fares instantly replace the previous set.

## Text 59

### Ford's New Big Push

Ford Motor is applying the hard sell these days as it competes with Asian carmakers piling on incentives, doling out marketing DVDs and brochures, and making offers it hopes are too good to pass up.

But Ford's new big push is not to sell cars. Instead, it is trying to sign up thousands of workers to take buyouts, partly by convincing them that their brightest future lies outside the company that long offered middle-class wages for blue-collar workers.

So Ford is pitching a buffet of buyout packages that are easily among the richest ever offered to factory workers, including onetime cash payments of \$140,000 or college tuition plans for entire family.

The automaker is also putting on job fairs in its plants and mailing each of its 54,000 hourly workers a feature-length DVD, titled "Connecting with Your Future", which extols the promise of new careers beyond the assembly line.

Last Friday, inside a huge sheet-metal stamping plant in this industrial center south of Detroit Ford workers spent their lunch hour perusing opportunities to go back to school, hire on at growing companies and open fast-food franchises.

The unprecedented push to move workers out reflects the tough times in Detroit. Ford has lost \$15 million in the past two years, and General Motors and Chrysler are also reconstructing after heavy losses. The belt-tightening follows years of declining market share and increased competition from foreign automakers led by Toyota. While Detroit's Big Three have already cut about 80,000 jobs through buyouts and early retirements since 2006, a new blitz is under way to shrink employment even further to make way for lower-paid workers in the future.

## Text 60

### Defining Womyn (and others)

*By Jesse Birnbaum*

Those who believe dictionaries should not merely reflect the times but also protect English from the mindless assaults of the trendy will find that the Random House Webster's College Dictionary lends authority to scores of questionable usages, many of them tinged with "politically correct" views. Purists will fume, but what is worse is that such permissiveness can only invite a further tattering of the language – and already has.



At its core, the *Random House Webster's* is a laudable achievement, the work of many excellent minds. It is in the core's wrapping that trouble lies and English suffers erosion, mainly because the editors choose to be "descriptive, not prescriptive". As a result, numerous entries and usage notes, wafting in the sociological winds and whims of the day, are inconsistent and gratuitous, undermining any pretence of rigour, let alone authority.

Most notable in these pages is the influence of special-interest groups, prominently feminists and minorities. They are saluted, and placated, to the point where judgement is often skewed, and where tin-eared or casually invented words and terms are given approval simply because they are fashionable.

An added essay, *Avoiding Sexist Language*, offers some useful gender-neutral suggestions (firefighter instead of fireman). Yet browsers will find as well the stamp of acceptance on the dreadful her story (an alternative form to distinguish or emphasize the particular experience of women); the execrable womyn (alternative spelling to avoid the suggestion of sexism perceived in the sequence m—e—n); and the absurd waitperson (waiter or waitress) and waitron (a person of either sex who waits on tables). Future lexicons, perhaps, will give us waitoid (a person of indeterminate sex who waits on tables).

Straining even more to avoid giving offense, except to good usage, the dictionary offers comfort to very short people (though not very tall ones) with hightism (discrimination or prejudice based on a person's stature, esp. discrimination against short people); and to very fat people (but not very thin ones) with weightism (bias or discrimination against people who are overweight). Omitted, fortunately, are such high-fad content terms as lookism (bias against people because of their appearance), ableism (bias against the handicapped) or differently abled (alternative to handicapped).

Scores of new entries, however, demonstrate the extent to which rotten clichés and cute formulations can worm their way into acceptance. A celebutante, for example, is someone who seeks the limelight through association with celebrities; to mirandize (verb.), as in "mirandize the perpetrator", refers to the Miranda rule that requires cops to warn arrestees (noun) of their legal rights.

The reluctance of Random House's editors to make tough, perhaps even unpopular, judgements is an ominous sign. It encourages the self-appointed watchdogs who bark at purported offenses and demand revisions that often border on the ridiculous. If these watchdogs get their way, other words and phrases, now listed approvingly by Random House, may suffer the same baroque fate.

It is just as well that the English language, so welcoming to precision and so rich with metaphor and vitality, continues to be a growing wonder. Like many living things, it needs constant pruning to flourish. The Random House version of Webster's too could use some pruning – or maybe a good watch repairperson.

### **Text 61**

#### **Fired. Can you Learn from it?**

Jennifer Ritt is on edge. Three weeks ago she lost her job in a major pharmaceutical company's product group. Her boss, Jim Hanley, told her that his two product groups were being merged to increase efficiency and that some jobs had to be cut. Hers was one of them. He was careful to use all the euphemisms – “let go”, “pinkslipped”, “downsizing” – but the bottom line was that Ritt was unemployed.

Friends tried to console her, telling her that she was just a victim of the bad economy. In fact, 10 per cent of the staff – nine people, including herself – had lost their jobs. All were given relatively generous severance packages. Ritt tried to be positive; she reminded herself that she could now take that vacation to the Orient that she had always dreamed about. But Ritt couldn't shake the awful suspicion that she had somehow failed and that this “layoff” was actually a firing.

Hanley and Ritt had never clicked. He used to make fun of her rapid-fire way of talking, moving his fingers together as if they were chattering teeth. And seven months ago he gave her a lukewarm appraisal, suggesting that she needed to show more initiative. She had attempted to heed his warning, but the truth was that she felt his criticism was unfair. After all, she always did all of her work. What more did Hanley want?

Ritt wants to believe that her friends are right, that she was just a victim of circumstance. But she wonders: Might she have been one of the ones kept on had she performed differently?

### **Text 62**

#### **Campus Wars**

The campus wars are primarily about language. One example: The radical egalitarianism now dominant on campus holds that nothing is superior to anything else. As a result, a great many words have been thrown down the memory hole, including “primitive”, as in primitive peoples. Also endangered are animal metaphors (talk turkey, make a pig of yourself, snake in the grass,

etc.), which are seen as species-ist attempts to imply that humans are somehow superior to pigs, turkeys, and snakes. Similarly, all references to humans are supposed to avoid any suggestion of superiority or inferiority. At one women's college, the soccer coach was forbidden to refer to non-starting players as "subs" because the term was hierarchical and hurtful to benchwarmers everywhere.

"Remedial classes" is the conventional euphemism for catch-up lessons for students who flunk, or are way behind their classmates. Now a gassy new euphemism has appeared: "developmental" classes. Harvard, of all places, is one school that uses the term for its way-behind students (Harvard men and women don't need remedies; they just develop). A broader trend is to eliminate the concept of student failure and poor work through new and vague language. For example, students in Clark County, Nev., who fail or scrape by with D's are described not as borderline passing or failing but as "emerging". Those who get A's are "extending", and those doing adequate or mediocre work are "developing". "Develop" and "developmental" are surely among our most squishy terms, used in various forms to refer to failure and retardation.

Prettified language is all around us. A graffiti sprayer is a wall artist, a prostitute is a sexual service provider, and one of the causes of death among young American males is "legal intervention" (e.g. getting shot by cops).

## **Text 63**

### **The World of Doublespeak**

Farmers no longer have cows, pigs, chickens, or other animals on their farms: according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, farmers have grain-consuming animal units. Attentive observers of the English language also learned recently that the multibillion dollar stock market crash of 1987 was simply a fourth quarter equity retreat; that airplanes don't crash, they just have uncontrolled contact with the ground; and that President Reagan wasn't really unconscious while he underwent minor surgery, he was just in a nondecision-making form. In other words, doublespeak continues to spread as the official language of public communication.

Doublespeak is a blanket term for language which pretends to communicate but doesn't, language which makes the bad seem good, the negative appear positive, the unpleasant attractive, or at least tolerable. It is language which avoids, shifts, or denies responsibility, language which is at variance with its real meaning.

We know that a toothbrush is still a toothbrush even, if the advertisements on television call it a home plaque removal instrument, and even that nutritional avoidance therapy means a diet. But who would guess that a volume-related

production schedule adjustment means closing an entire factory in the doublespeak of General Motors, or that energetic disassembly means an explosion in a nuclear power plant in the doublespeak of the nuclear power industry?

The euphemism, an inoffensive or positive word or phrase designed to avoid a harsh, unpleasant, or distasteful reality, can at times be doublespeak. But the euphemism can also be a tactful word or phrase; for example, “passed away” functions not just to protect the feelings of another person but also to express our concern for another’s grief. A euphemism used to mislead or deceive, however, becomes doublespeak.

Jargon, the specialized language of a trade or profession, allows colleagues to communicate with each other clearly, efficiently, and quickly. Indeed it is a mark of membership to be able to use and understand the groups jargon. But it can also be doublespeak — pretentious, obscure, and esoteric terminology used to make the simple appear complex, and not to express but impress. Lawyers and tax accountants speak of an involuntary conversion of property when discussing the loss or destruction of property through theft, accident, or condemnation. So, if your house burns down, or your car is stolen or destroyed in an accident, you have, in legal jargon, suffered an involuntary conversion of your property.

A final kind of doublespeak is simply inflated language. Car mechanics may be called automotive internists, elevator operators members of the vertical transportation corps; grocery checkout clerks career associate scanning professionals. When a company initiates a career alternative enhancement program, it is really laying off 5,000 workers; a negative patient care outcome means that the patient died.

These last examples should make it clear that doublespeak is not the product of careless language or sloppy thinking. Indeed, serious doublespeak is carefully designed and constructed to appear to communicate but in fact to mislead. Such language is highly strategic, and it breeds suspicion, cynicism, distrust and, ultimately, hostility. If we really believe that we understand doublespeak and think that it communicates, we are in deep trouble.

## **Text 64**

### **Satirical Use of Political Correctness**

The idea of political correctness also has a very interesting history of use in satire and comedy. One of the earlier and most well-known satirical takes on this movement can be found in the book *Politically Correct Bedtime Stories*, in which traditional fairy tales are rewritten from an exaggerated, politically

correct viewpoint. The roles of good and evil in these PC stories are often the reverse of those in the original versions. For example, Hansel, Gretel, and their father are evil, and the witch is good in the politically correct version of Hansel and Gretel.

The practice of satirizing so-called politically correct speech indeed took on a life of its own in the 1990s, though its popularity in today's media has largely declined. Part of what it is to understand the meaning of political correctness is to be familiar with satirical portrayals of political correctness, and to understand them as such. Such portrayals are sometimes exaggerations of what actual politically correct speech looks like. For example, in a satirical example of so-called political correctness speech, the sentence "The fireman put a ladder up against the tree, climbed it, and rescued the cat" might look like this: "The firefighter (who happened to be male, but could just as easily have been female) abridged the rights of the cat to determine for itself where it wanted to walk, climb, or rest, and inflicted his own value judgements in determining that it needed to be 'rescued' from its chosen perch. In callous disregard for the well-being of the environment, and this one tree in particular, he thrust the mobility disadvantaged unfriendly means of ascent known as a 'ladder' carelessly up against the tree, marring its bark, and unfeelingly climbed it, unconcerned how his display of physical prowess might injure the self-esteem of those differently-abled. He kidnapped and unjustly restrained the innocent feline with the intention of returning it to the person who claimed to 'own' the naturally free animal".

The above text admixes the most radical versions of several movements or theories. In fact, almost any politically correct speaker would most likely be perfectly satisfied with "The firefighter put a ladder against the tree, climbed it, and rescued the cat".

### **Text 65**

#### **Rapunzel**

There once lived an economically disadvantaged tinker and his wife. His lack of material accomplishment is not meant to imply that all tinkers are economically marginalized, or that if they are, they deserve to be so. While the archetype of the tinker is generally the whipping person in classic bedtime stories, this particular individual was a tinker by trade and just happened to be economically disadvantaged.

The tinker and his wife lived in a little hovel next to the modest estate of a local witch. From their window, they could see the witch's meticulously kept garden, a nauseating attempt to impose human notions of order onto Nature.

The wife of the tinker was pregnant, and as she gazed at the witch's garden, she began to crave some of the lettuce she saw growing there. She begged the tinker to jump the fence and get some for her. The tinker finally submitted, and at night he jumped the wall and liberated some of the lettuce. But before he could get back, the witch caught him.

Now, this witch was very kindness-impaired. (This is not meant to imply that all, or even some, witches are that way, nor to deny this particular witch her right to express whatever disposition came naturally to her. Far from it, her disposition was without doubt due to many factors of her upbringing and socialization, which, unfortunately, must be omitted here in the interest of brevity).

As mentioned earlier, the witch was kindness-impaired, and the tinker was extremely frightened. She held him by the scruff of the neck and asked, "Where are you going with my lettuce?"

The tinker might have argued with her over the concept of ownership and stated that the lettuce rightfully "belonged" to anyone who was hungry and had nerve enough to take it. Instead, in a degrading spectacle, he pleaded for mercy. "It was my wife's fault", he cried in a characteristically male manner. "She is pregnant and has a craving for some of your lovely lettuce. Please spare me. Although a single-parent household is certainly acceptable, please don't kill me and deprive my child of a stable, two-parent family structure".

The witch thought for a moment, then let go of the tinker's neck and disappeared without a word. The tinker gratefully went home with the lettuce.

A few months later, and after agonizing pain that a man will never really be able to appreciate, the tinker's wife gave birth to a beautiful, healthy prewommon. They named the baby Rapunzel, after a type of lettuce.

## **Text 66**

### **Taliban Attempt to Hit US Plane with Heat-Seeking Missile**

Taliban militants have used a heat-seeking surface-to-air missile to attack a Western aircraft over Afghanistan for the first time.

The attack with a weapon believed to have been smuggled across the border with Iran represents a worrying increase in the capability of the militants which Western commanders had long feared.

The *Daily Telegraph* has learnt that the Taliban attempted to bring down an American C-130 Hercules aircraft flying over the south-western province of Nimroz on July 22. The crew reported that a missile system locked on to their aircraft and that a missile was fired.

It closed in on the large C-130 aircraft, pursuing it as the pilots launched a series of violent evasive manoeuvres and jettisoned flares to confuse the heat sensors in the nose of the missile. Crew members said that they saw what they believe was a missile passing very close to the aircraft. The C-130 was not damaged in the attack.

Nato officials yesterday refused to confirm or deny that such an attack had taken place.

“If there was such an incident of the type you describe in Nimroz it is classified”, said a Nato spokesman. “I can’t release it, if in fact it did occur”.

However, a surface-to-air missile alert was put out for Western aircraft travelling in the south-west of Afghanistan in the last week, which affected both civilian and military aircraft.

It was confirmed by civilian air operators in Helmand province. It remains in place. Western military commanders have been aware of concerted efforts by the Taliban to obtain shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles, so-called Manpads (man portable air defense system).

The recent attack was probably with an SA7 shoulder-launched missile, an elderly model of Soviet or Chinese origin. Though relatively primitive they are still a potent weapon, particularly against low-flying helicopters, such as the workhorse Chinook transporters used by British forces in the southern Helmand province.

Though the West supplied hundreds of sophisticated Stinger heat-seeking missiles to the Afghan Mujaheddin in the 1980s, they are not thought to be still usable because of the deterioration of their sophisticated electronics and battery systems.

As a contingency in 2002, the United States government offered an amnesty on Stingers and successfully bought back many of the missiles still in the arsenals of Afghan war lords for \$40,000 a missile.

To date, the Taliban has shot down a number of Western helicopters, but only through the use of unguided rocket-propelled grenades, which have a range of only 500 yards.

In April members of the Special Service operating in Nimroz province intercepted several truck loads of weapons coming across the Iranian border, including a working SA7 missile. It was one of a number of recent weapon caches that Western officials claim have been seized on the border with Iran, fuelling allegations by Britain and America that Iran, or elements within the Iranian government, have begun supplying arms to the Taliban.

Hundreds of SA7 missiles disappeared into the black market in Iraq in the aftermath of the fall of Saddam Hussein, where they have since been used to shoot down dozens of helicopters and aircraft, reportedly including a British C-130 in 2005.

## Text 67

### A Very Different Gun Culture

Britain plans a near total ban on handguns. When it comes to gun control, about the only thing Britain and America have in common is that new laws tend to spring from spasms of horrific violence. The assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy led to the Gun Control Act of 1968, limiting mail-order gun sales; the shootings of Ronald Reagan and Press Secretary James Brady eventually begat the Brady Law, which requires a waiting period for handgun purchases.

Across the Atlantic, a ban on many semiautomatic rifles came after the 1987 massacre of 17 people in the town of Hungerford. Now the motivation comes from the Scottish town of Dunblane, where 16 schoolchildren and their teacher were gunned down last March.

But, as the London government's proposal last week to ban virtually all handguns makes abundantly clear, the similarities end there. The ban, expected to pass this year, would outlaw almost any handgun larger than 22 calibre. At least 80 per cent of the 200,000 legally registered British handguns would have to be destroyed; 22s would have to be kept at licensed gun clubs.

The overwhelming acceptance by Britons of the proposed ban is a matter of both history and practicality. Britain has long had stringent gun control. Anyone seeking a gun must get a certificate from the police and demonstrate a need for the weapon – and self-defense is rarely accepted as a valid reason. Few seem troubled that cops have the power to make these decisions. But in the United States, new state laws are taking the power to issue concealed weapons permits away from the police, who were accused of favouring cronies in handing them out.

The sheer quantity of weapons in the hands of the U.S. public may be a more important factor in explaining why a handgun ban is a nonstarter in America, opposed across a wide spectrum from the National Rifle Association to the President administration. There are up to 230 million guns in civilian hands in America already; 50 per cent of homes have one, versus 5 per cent in Britain. And polls suggest that many U.S. gun owners would ignore a ban.

If the British action has any effect on the American gun debate, it may be to further polarize positions – if that's possible. Gun control advocates note that only 75 people were murdered by guns in Britain in 1994, compared with 15,463 in America. Gun supporters say that's because of cultural differences, not gun laws. And Britain outpaces the United States in its rate of burglaries of occupied residences, they say, because thieves know they have little to fear from unarmed residents.



To David Kopel of the free-market Independence Institute in Golden, Colo., Britain's new move proves that only "total prohibition will ever satisfy anti-gun groups". Gun controllers say the lesson is that America lags far behind more civilized countries. It's hardly the basis of consensus – at least not before the next schoolyard massacre.

### **Text 68**

#### **13,000 Go Awol since Start of Iraq War**

More than 13,000 service personnel have gone absent without leave (Awol) since the invasion of Iraq with 1,200 still on the run, new figures show.

The Ministry of Defense (MoD) insists that domestic problems, rather than the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, are the main reason why servicemen and women leave their posts.

The figures have emerged just weeks after a report by King's College London concluded that thousands of frontline soldiers were suffering from mental health problems, alcoholism and family breakdown. The figures released by the MoD show that in the years between 1999 and 2002, some 10,755 service personnel went absent, and that between 2003 and 2006 the figure was 11,685. It rises to 13,030 when this year's cases are included.

Nick Harvey the Liberal Democrat's defense spokesman, said: "This is more evidence of the overstretch the forces are facing. People are barely recovering from one duty before they have to start preparing for another. We're now seeing very high levels of stress and servicemen being killed inside the base camp at Basra airport. The duties they are being asked to undertake are a long way from what they signed up to".

He said domestic issues were involved but said that this was partly to do with increased absence from home and the poor quality of service accommodation for families.

### **Text 69**

#### **Carbon Offsetting Schemes Not as Green as they Seem**

As millions of Britons jet off to foreign climes for their holiday this month, the more environmentally minded travellers will have salved their consciences by paying for trees to be planted to compensate for the carbon emissions caused by their flight.

But a ground-breaking study has now called into question the effectiveness of using trees to "offset" emissions, suggesting that their ability to "lock-up" carbon dioxide has been greatly exaggerated.

Forests have long been seen as an effective way of absorbing the greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, which are thought to trap the sun's heat in the atmosphere, causing global warming.

Celebrities, including the Rolling Stones and Leonardo DiCaprio, the film actor, have signed up to schemes to plant trees to offset their own emissions.

However, the new research found that trees bathed in extra carbon dioxide grew more tissue, but did not necessarily store significant extra quantities of carbon. Instead, the tree's capacity to absorb the gas depended on water and nutrient levels. The news will come as a blow to the carbon-offsetting industry, which has expanded rapidly as individuals and companies try to atone for their carbon dioxide emissions by paying companies to plant trees for them.

In 2003, the Rolling Stones held a "carbon neutral" tour, planting one tree for every 60 tickets sold.

Dido, the singer, and even the celebrity drinking club, the Groucho, are all reported to have paid out for trees to be planted.

In 2002, Coldplay, the band fronted by Chris Martin, the husband of actress Gwyneth Paltrow, announced it would offset the environmental impact caused by the release of its second album, *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, by planting 10,000 mango trees in southern India. By last year many of the trees had died.

David Cameron, the Conservative Party leader, also says he pays into offsetting schemes for all his flights, road and rail trips, and a growing number of blue chip companies and airlines, as well as Government departments, now sign up to such projects.

According to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Britons spent J60 million on such schemes last year.

The latest findings come from an ongoing study – known as the Free Air Carbon Enrichment project – which has been running for 13 years at Duke University, North Carolina, in the U.S.

Researchers bathed plots of pine trees in extra carbon dioxide every day for 10 years and found that while the trees grew more tissue, only those that received the most water and nutrients stored enough carbon dioxide to offset the effects of global warming.

Ram Oren, the ecologist who led the project, said the research suggested that planting more trees would not be successful in slowing the pace of climate change. "More trees don't necessarily mean less carbon dioxide", he said. "Planting trees is not going to do a whole lot to decreasing carbon concentration".

“What we’re finding is that extra carbon very quickly goes back into the atmosphere if there are low nutrients and water available”.

“And we are not going to be able to increase the capacity of forests to hold carbon, because we couldn’t fertilize such large areas or provide sufficient water. It would cause such pollution that the consequence would be much worse than carbon dioxide enrichment in the atmosphere”.

But Ru Hartwell, the director of Treeflights, an offsetting company planting trees in Wales and Perú, said: “There are problems with tree planting but it is only one way in which we are going to get on top of the problems of global warming. I have complete faith that tree planting is positive and we should not just chuck away our spades and do nothing”.

## **Text 70**

### **Out of the Frying Pan and into the Fuel Tank — the New DIY Diesel**

A splash of vegetable oil, a dash of floor cleaner and a sprinkle of methanol. It may not sound very appealing, but this is a recipe for huge savings being exploited by growing numbers of drivers, writes Jasper Copping.

Thousands are now “home brewing” fuel for their cars, at a tenth of the price at the pump. The “DIY diesel” is tax free and costs just about 9 p a litre to produce, compared with about 96 p at a garage.

The fuel can be made safely in a few hours using kits which cost £700 and are small enough to fit in garden sheds and garages.

The homebrew craze has taken off after a change in the law in June left people free to make up to 2,500 litres of fuel a year – enough to power an average family diesel car for up to 40,000 miles – without paying fuel duty.

Companies producing the kits, which are similar in appearance to homebrew sets for making beer, have reported soaring sales.

The main ingredient is vegetable oil, usually obtainable free from restaurants and takeaways which must otherwise dispose of a hundred litres a week.

The oil is heated and mixed with methanol and sodium hydroxide – used as floor cleaner – to create a form of “biodiesel”.

This must then be “washed” using water or chemicals that remove impurities, and is then “engine ready”. Most kits produce the fuel within 24 hours. Cars do not need to be specially adapted and the fuel can be mixed with regular diesel.

Richard Price, the managing director of Filtertechnik, a supplier to the biodiesel market, said: “It’s not rocket science. The process is pretty simple and perfectly safe”.

“The early adopters may have been the ‘sandal-wearing’ types, but there is a whole new raft of people getting involved now who want to do something about the environment and save money”.

Until now, anyone producing biofuel has been required by law to pay duty of 28.35p on every litre. In addition, it was necessary to submit returns to HM Revenue and Customs every month and hold a permit.

In an attempt to cut red tape, these requirements have been abolished for anyone producing up to 2,500 litres a year.

An HMRC spokesman said: “The real reason was to reduce the administrative burden on us, but it has had a knock-on effect of encouraging people to experiment with their own fuel”.

Until the law change, it was estimated there were less than 1,400 enthusiasts. There are now thought to be more than 2,000 and the number is rising.

Britain’s biofuel hobbyists are holding an event this autumn at Newark to discuss their craft.

Andrew Hodgson, a director of Etruk, a company which provides homebrew kits, said: “Interest has increased 25-fold over recent weeks. These smaller kits are the big growth market now. Businesses have been aware of the possibilities for some time, but suddenly we are seeing the general public get interested”.

The company offers training days for people interested in brewing their own fuel and have recently had to double the number of events to meet demand.

Alvin Whitticombe, 71, a retired company director, brews enough fuel to run three cars from a makeshift refinery in a 5ft by 8ft shed in the garden of his home in Milford Haven, Wales. “I’m not particularly scientifically minded but it hasn’t been too difficult to get the hang of it. The local fire brigade have had a look at the shed and are quite happy with what I’m doing. There is no noise and no smell”. He gets the vegetable oil from a local chip shop and produces about 1,500 litres a year.

Chris Spencer, 28, a scientist, from Keyworth, Nottinghamshire, runs a van on his produce. “It makes very clean fuel. I have not had any engine problems”.

Sheila Rainger, from the RAC Foundation, said: “The diesel engine was first invented to run on peanut oil, so this is going back to basics. The tax change is to be welcomed and making your own fuel and switching to low-carbon motoring is entirely sensible”.

**Text 71****Heathrow Needs Major Surgery Not Plasters**

Tony Douglas, the outgoing chief executive of Heathrow, recently described his domain as being held together by sticking plaster. A slight exaggeration, one might think. Until you take a look at the ceiling in the dingy corridor leading to the gates at Terminal One and realize that the only thing Mr. Douglas got wrong was the stuff keeping the panels from falling on the heads of passengers. It's gaffer tape.

Heathrow, the busiest international airport in the world, gateway to London, one of the three great global financial centres, is literally falling apart.

Arriving there for the first time, negotiating the dark, drab labyrinthine corridors leading to the baggage halls, one could be forgiven for thinking that the plane had taken a wrong turn and landed not in the home of the fifth biggest economy on earth but in a down-at-heel, central Asian republic. As a first impression of Britain, it could hardly be worse.

But appearances are only the start. Today and tomorrow, the airport will be put under maximum strain as thousands of people seek the sun. It is likely to be the busiest weekend of the year. Families can look forward to a torrid time as they queue, queue and queue again.

Heathrow was built to deal with 45 million passengers a year, but this year it will process at least 68 million. Added to its dilapidated, inadequate infrastructure is the problem of security. The terrorism alerts have resulted in tougher security checks, longer queues and an epidemic of lost bags as baggage handlers struggle to cope with the rule allowing travellers only one piece of hand luggage.

There was a time, not so long ago, when one could have turned up an hour before take-off for a short-haul flight and made the plane. But any passenger using Heathrow would be foolish to do so now.

The airport's vaunted Terminal Five, due to open early next year, will be able to handle 35 million people a year at full throttle, but the rebuilding of Terminals One and Two – apparently in time for the 2012 Olympics – will counter-act the boost in capacity.

But whatever the terminal capacity, the problem of flight capacity remains. Heathrow cannot take any more aircraft unless it gets a third runway and there is strong opposition to that from residents and environmental groups.

Heathrow is one of seven airports owned by the BAA, which for years has been accused of concentrating on its retail activities – which account for a third of turnover — at the expense of passenger facilities.

Suggestions of profit-milking incense Rafael del Pino, the chairman of Ferrovial, the Spanish construction group that bought BAA for £12 billion last year.

While admitting that Heathrow is “dirty”, he says BAA is planning to spend J9.5 billion on infrastructure over the next decade.

In the meantime, Heathrow will labour on, falling apart at the seams but providing lots of money for its owners. And the passengers? Well, they’ll just keep coming. Where else is there to go?

## **Text 72**

### **Rubbish Collection Fee will Encourage More Fly-Tipping, Say Tories**

Charges for domestic rubbish will lead to an extra 155,000 tones of fly-tipping a year across England with huge costs to local councils, it was claimed yesterday.

The Tories argued that research carried out by government consultants on practices across Europe showed that fly-tipping tended to increase after charging schemes were introduced. But the Government claimed that the consultants had been asked to model a “worst-case scenario” and argued that European countries had shown both increases and decreases in fly-tipping with a variety of charging models.

In May the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) issued a consultation paper on an “incentive scheme” under which residents would be given a rebate if they put out less rubbish than a set target but charged extra if they put out more.

The scheme was criticized by a parliamentary committee on the ground that the incentives and penalties were too small. The incentive scheme was seen as a compromise after fears that the public would vigorously oppose a second tax on domestic rubbish.

“Under our assumptions a considerable amount of illegal disposal takes place”, the Eunomia study published in December, said. “The additional costs of fly-tip clear-ups amount to around 80 per cent of the current clean-up bill to local authorities. Post-charging there is an increase in illegal dumping of 155,308 tonnes a year. This will cost J39 million a year to clean up”.

Illegal dumping covered fly-tipping, disposing of waste in litter bins, deliberately putting domestic waste in recycling collections and disposing of waste in neighbours’ bins, according to the study. In a parliamentary answer the Government admitted that incidents had soared from 926 534 in 2004-05 to 2,509,976 in 2005-06.

Eric Pickles, the Shadow Local Government Secretary, said: “Under Labour, fly-tipping has become endemic and is creating a blot on our landscape. Yet ministers’ plans for new taxes on family homes will make it even worse. We all want to increase the level of recycling but bin taxes will harm the local environment by leading to a surge in illegal dumping and backyard burning. Whether they can’t pay or won’t pay, many irresponsible people will dump instead”.

A Defra spokesman said the Eunomia report showed that where financial incentives had been used in other countries, there had been both increases and decreases in fly-tipping.

“There is no need for fly-tipping to increase if early steps are taken to tackle the problem and we have made clear we expect any authority considering a financial incentive scheme to have a fly tipping strategy in place first”, the spokesman said.

“In order that our analysis took account of as many costs as possible, we asked Eunomia to model costs and benefits with an assumption of an increase in fly-tipping. This does not mean we anticipate that an increase would take place. In reality the impacts would depend on a number of local factors including the type of scheme, how good the recycling service was, and what action the authority took to prevent fly-tipping”.

A spokesman for the Local Government Association said the rise in fly-tipping over the past year was mainly due to increased reporting after the establishment of the Fly Catcher, a body set up by Defra and the Environment Agency. The association said that present costs for collecting and dealing with fly-tipping was between J100 million and J150 million. The Eunomia report suggests that this would rise by J39 million.

### **Text 73**

#### **Cava Regains its Fizz as Spaniards Boycott Goes Flat**

For two years the cava makers of Catalonia have been caught in the cross-fire of Spanish regional politics. Outraged by Catalonia’s agitation for more autonomy, Spanish consumers have spurned the region’s trademark sparkling wine, preferring to tipple French champagne instead.

As a result cava sales dropped nearly 7 per cent in 2005, dampening spirits in Catalonia, north-eastern Spain. After two years during which domestic sales have suffered as a result of Catalonia’s quest for greater autonomy the region’s cava makers hope recovering sales will give them reason to celebrate this Christmas.

But with nationalist fervour ebbing now that the region has greater powers of self-government and in Jose Montilla, a non-Catalan president, cava makers say the boycott has lost momentum and that the industry has regained its fizz.

“The question of the boycott is basically behind us, so things are looking up”, said Josep Lluís Bonet, president of Freixenet, one of Spain’s two principal cava producers. Cava, more than 90 per cent of which is made in Catalonia, is produced using the champagne method, in which wine is fermented twice and sugar added to make it bubbly.

While accurate figures for Christmas and New Year are not yet available, cava makers were confident that they would have returned to pre-boycott levels.

The revival comes as a truce between the industry’s two bitterest rivals has removed a cloud of tension that has hung over the industry for two decades. Freixenet and Codorniu, who dominate the sector, decided last summer to drop legal claims that kept them at daggers-drawn for 20 years and work together to promote cava around the world.

The battle began in 1996 when Codorniu accused Freixenet of selling cava that had not been fermenting for the requisite nine months. Codorniu, which traces its roots back to the 16th century, views the less historic but more aggressive Freixenet, as an upstart.

A court ruled against Freixenet, which struck back, accusing its rival of using pinot noir grapes – not a traditional cava grape – to produce the drink and, later, of copying its trademark matt Carta Nevada bottle.

Both companies refused to comment on the terms of the settlement, citing a confidentiality agreement. A report by Efe, the Spanish news service, indicating that Codorniu would pay Freixenet 4m in cash and give its rival 2m white-coloured bottles of cava “did not reflect the full agreement”, they said. With the boycott and the legal battle behind it, the sector has turned its full attention to expanding foreign markets and selling higher-quality cava. About a third of cava sold abroad goes to Germany but Japan and northern Europe are emerging markets.

## **Text 74**

### **Cyber Utopia? Only the Usual Candidates Need Apply**

Among the hype for everything online it is easy to forget that 80 per cent of the population of the world has never even used a telephone, let alone sent an email message.

To cyber Utopians, the next industrial revolution – the fusion of computers and communications in the internet – will bring huge rewards in productivity gains and higher growth. The internet is the fastest-growing communication tool invented.



The rapid spread of the new technology owes much to the tremendous advances made in computing power over the past decade, combined with falling costs. If the motor industry had enjoyed the kind of productivity growth the computer industry has experienced since 1990, a car would cost only about \$3 today.

But the benefits of this revolution are in danger of being captured by the rich, according to the UN human development report, leaving the poor further marginalized. Most internet users live in the West, and 30 per cent have a university degree. The United States has more computers than the rest of the world combined.

When it comes to logging on, the disparities are even more striking. The industrialized countries, with only 15 per cent of the world's population, contain 88 per cent of all internet users. South Asia, home to a fifth of the world population, has less than 1 per cent of the internet users.

Even if the telecommunications systems were in place, without literacy and basic computer skills most of the world's poor would still be excluded. In Benin, for example, more than 60 per cent of the population is illiterate. Even if they could read, they would discover that four-fifths of websites are in English, a language understood by only one in 10 people in the world.

“The typical internet user, worldwide is male, under 35 years old, with a university education and high income, urban-based and English-speaking – a member of a very elite minority”, says the UN.

The widening global gap between haves and have-nots is turning into a division between know and know-nots, the UN says. In a world where wealth is increasingly dependent on developing ideas, those left out of technological loop are likely to fall further and further behind. Knowledge is the new asset. More than half the annual output of the West comes from knowledge-based industries.

Market forces alone will not solve these imbalances. “The market alone will make global citizens only of those who can afford it”, the UN says.

To close the knowledge gap the first step is to tackle the education deficit in the third world, where in 24 countries a fifth of primary school age children are not in education.

## **Text 75**

### **Campaign to Reclaim Streets**

Only two out of 10 British children play in the streets and parks close to their homes each day, compared with seven out of 10 when their parents were growing up — even though campaigners have long maintained that outdoor play is essential to every child's upbringing.

Rising traffic levels, parked cars and fears of “stranger danger” and teenage gangs have driven young children off the streets and into their homes, according to four different studies by *Play England*, which will be published tomorrow.

Unlike their parents – who would gather to play “What’s the time, Mr. Wolf”, cops and robbers, hopscotch or British bulldog – researchers found that today’s children prefer to stay indoors or go to organized sports sessions.

*Play England* concluded that childhood across the UK has been transformed over three decades. One piece of research shows that car owners are now unwilling to move their vehicles even 50 or so yards to give children somewhere to play with a ball.

It is little surprise then that, as school holidays began last week, streets once teeming with children were quiet.

In it an attempt to boost the numbers playing out, three major roads in the centre of Leeds will be closed down this week. They will be filled with children making dens with timber and fabrics, skipping and playing games.

“What used to be the norm for children starting at primary age is not any more”, said Adrian Voce, director of *Play England*. “The theme for Play Day is ‘Our Streets Too’, and we are trying to get across that there are increasing obstacles stopping children from playing out in their local neighbourhood”.

Traffic is the number one barrier. “Play”, argued Voce, “helps children to develop their identity, gives them ‘downtime’ and helps them make friends. Children cooped up at home for long periods don’t get the exercise, don’t sleep as well and don’t eat as well”.

But for many the lure of computer games and addictive websites has overtaken the idea of getting outside. Jennie Jones, from Harrogate, said her 12-year-old daughter and friends loved spending time on the internet portal MSN messenger and the website, MySpace.

Many parents have become worried as a result of high-profile child abductions, but many argue this is irrational. “If these things were happening every day, no one would be reporting them”, said Andy Hibberd, co-founder of the Parent Organization, who has two sons aged nine and eight. Parents need to realize that if it makes it to the newspapers or television it is unusual, generally speaking. They should not feel so frightened.

“When we were young we would play out of the sight of the house – football, Frisbees. We would build carts and ride them down the hill. I think access to electronic entertainment is so easy and because of that most children would prefer to play indoors than go out and interact on the streets”. It is a trend that campaigners are trying hard to reverse.

**Text 76****Alcohol Taxes Could Rise to Counter Teenage Drinking**

Celebrity booze culture came under fire from the Government yesterday as a Home Office minister gave the clearest signal yet that tax on alcohol will be raised to curb drinking problems among young people.

Hitting out at “drunken pop stars”, the Home Office Meg Hillier said: “It’s not something that government or legislation or the police alone can solve; it’s much more of an attitude in society. There are role models repeatedly featured in newspapers and the media for having nights out, pictures of drunken pop stars – I think those individuals need to recognize their fame comes on the back of people of all ages buying their products and they have a young fan base. It’s not a very sensible approach”.

Amy Winehouse was reported to have been on a three-day drink and drugs “bender” before being admitted to hospital last week, while Lily Allen once said that her teenage years were a blur because of alcohol.

Ms Hillier said reducing the availability of cheap alcohol was among the measures being reviewed by the Government. The review is also looking at raising the duty on some alcoholic drinks which experts believe will hit young people harder because of their limited incomes. “I want to hear people’s views about alcohol pricing. We will publish that review in 2008 and it may lead to some changes”, she said.

The Wine & Spirit Trade Association (WSTA) said it was “too simplistic” to cite cheap alcohol as the cause of antisocial behaviour.

The debate was sparked by the killing of father-of-three Garry Newlove, who died of head injuries on Sunday after he confronted a gang outside his home last Friday. Three youths, two aged 15 and one aged 16, appeared in court charged with Mr. Newlove’s murder. A fourth, Adam William Swellings, 18, from Crewe, was also charged with his murder yesterday.

After the hearings, the chief constable of Cheshire, Peter Fahy, called for tougher measures to curb drinking among young people, which, he said, had fuelled the violence.

**Text 77****A World Driven by Blind Greed**

As the owner of CNN and the man who gave a billion dollars of his fortune to the United Nations, Ted Turner knows a thing or two about globalization. And he thinks that something is going seriously wrong.

“Even as communications, transportation and technology are driving global economic expansion headway on, poverty is not keeping pace”, he says in the United Nations human development report. “It is as if globalization is in fast forward, and the world’s ability to react to it is in slow motion”.

Turner is right. The millennium ended not with a settled and prosperous world order but with instability bordering on anarchy. Financial markets, much of traditional manufacturing and the technologies of the future all have a reach that extends well beyond national frontiers. For economic globalization has not been matched by political globalization, or a system of governance that can control its powerful forces. There is a vacuum at the heart of globalization. It lacks a moral dimension, a sense that there is something wrong about a system that apportions risk to those able to bear it least and that tolerates grotesque disparities in wealth.

Policymakers lack an adequate framework for coping with the new disorder. Financial crises are becoming more frequent and virulent, trade policy is governed by multinationals, market forces are on a collision course with the global environment, and there is no structure to ensure that the development of genetically modified food is based on security and health, rather than short-term profit.

Two examples illustrate that the talk of the benefits of the hi-tech revolution trickling down from rich to poor is so much hot air. To buy a computer in the United States costs a month’s wages; in Bangladesh eight years’ income. A US medical library subscribes to 5,000 journals just to keep abreast of the latest health research; Nairobi University Medical School, long regarded as a centre of excellence for East Africa, receives 20. The idea that the internet and technology transfer will make globalization all-inclusive is fatuous when a country such as Tanzania has three phone lines for every 1,000 people.

There is no shortage of ideas for what should be done. James Morgan, in his book *The Last Generation*, calls for the establishment of an Environmental 8, along the lines of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations. The E8 (the US, Russia, China, Japan, India, Germany, Brazil and Indonesia) would meet every year to find ways of safeguarding life on Earth.

Professor Robin Marris, in *Ending Poverty* (Thames & Hudson), says the key to development in poor countries is increasing the growth rate of per capita incomes. He argues that the global architecture would be strengthened by a “Tobin tax” on foreign exchange speculation, the creation of a world financial authority with a lender of last resort function, and reform or replacement of the International Monetary Fund.

Some of these ideas are being aired but, the UN notes, the debate has been dominated by the concerns of rich nations, and so the discussions have underplayed employment and the environment. The report adds that the architecture of international governance set up after the Second World War was more advanced than that of today, when every mooted reform is subject to the veto of the U.S.

At the time of the 1944 Bretton Woods conference full employment was a crucial objective, along with fulfillment of economic and social rights, measures for economic stability, and an integral view of the UN, the IMF, the World Bank and the planned international trade organization.

Maynard Keynes envisaged the IMF as a global central bank issuing its own reserve currency, and having access to resources equal to half the world's imports. During periods of current account imbalances, the burden of adjustment would fall on surplus and deficit countries.

Keynes's World Trade Organization was a different creature from the palsied institution that sits in Geneva. It would have been mandated to maintain free trade and to use buffer stocks to stabilize world commodity prices. Keynes said that long-term commodity prices should be fixed in accordance with the demands of efficient production and the need to ensure that primary producers were well-nourished and enjoyed a decent standard of living.

Little of that vision remains. As the report's coordinator, Richard Jolly says: "The world is rushing headlong into greater integration, driven by a philosophy of market profitability and economic efficiency".

The problem is one of agency. How do we get from where we are to where we ought to be when those states that have the power lack the will and those that have the will lack the power? The UN sees the need for a beefed-up UN, a global central bank, a WTO armed with global anti-monopolies powers and a code of conduct for multinationals, a world environment agency, a world investment trust with redistributive functions and an international criminal court with a broader mandate for human rights.

Given that it took a depression, fascism and a world war to produce the Bretton Woods settlement, the chances of this happening are small. But to do nothing is to accept the lie that globalization is a force of nature.

The UN wants Western governments to back fine words with cash when it comes to the internet and education. The human development report suggests a "bit tax" on data sent through the internet, with even a tax of one US cent on every 100 lengthy emails raising well over \$70bn a year.

Will any of this happen? Who knows? But if it doesn't, please let us have no hand-wringing. As Professor Marris says: "The global destiny of the human race lies in our hands. The situation at the end of the 20th century is not only intolerable but unnecessary".

**Text 78****Differences in Brain Function may Explain Male-Female Aptitudes  
for Charts and Chatter**

Scientists have shed new light on why women are better listeners than men and why men are better at map reading.

A study using the latest brain scanner technology found that men and women activate different parts of the brain when they carry out tests linked with these tasks. “Maybe science sometimes just proves what we already know”, said Dr. Tonmoy Sharma of the Institute of Psychiatry, London.

The study, presented to the Human Brain Mapping meeting in Düsseldorf, may show why men are less talkative, for example.

“When you think of conversations with a female colleague, we are normally quiet and lost for words”, said Dr. Sharma, who headed the research team.

He used a technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging to show the brain in action.

Twenty people, 10 men and 10 women, performed two tasks to test language and memory skills while undergoing brain scans.

Earlier studies revealed that men have better spatial skills, which is linked to the use of working memory, so that they find it easier to read maps and distinguish right from left.

However, women are better at processing complex verbal information, which Dr. Sharma tested with a language task.

Dr. Sharma designed the tests so that both sexes could perform them equally well: if men had become frustrated while performing the test, and vice versa, the brain scans could have become confused – for instance by heightened activity in areas of the brain linked to frustration or disappointment.

He did find different patterns of brain activity that could shed light on why men excel at one task and women the other.

During the memory task, men activated the supplementary motor area more than women. The region, found in the frontal lobe of the brain, is involved in spatial skills, such as map reading, among a variety of activities such as intention.

However, in the language task, women showed stronger activation than men of a region called the dorsolateral prefrontal gyrus, a region found on both sides of the brain that is involved in manipulating information.

The memory task was conducted by showing the volunteers a sequence of letters and asking them to press a button when they recognized a certain sequence.

The language task was tested by giving volunteers a word and asking them to judge if it was living or nonliving.

This kind of work on sex differences could have implications for conditions such as schizophrenia and depression, where the incidence is linked to gender.

Dr. Sharma said: “Further brain imaging research on gender differences could help explain the higher incidence of depression in women or why men succumb to schizophrenia at an earlier age than women”.

This is not the first time that such sex differences have been identified.

Several years ago, Prof. Ruben Gur and colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Centre used a different brain scanner technique to study whether there were sex differences in metabolism in the areas of the brain that control emotions and cognition.

The scanner revealed that the region that is thought to control more “action-oriented” emotional responses was more active in men, while the higher centre of the brain thought to control more “symbolic” emotional responses was more active in women.

The findings supported the possibility that men are more biologically inclined to express themselves physically, such as through aggression, and women are biologically disposed to talk things through, said Prof. Gur.

## **Text 79**

### **Growing Concern**

The great buzz word for the 21st century is sustainability, meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. In a world of food miles, GM crops, petrochemical pesticides and an increasingly obese population, it sometimes seems that the food we eat is anything but sustainable.

When it comes to what we put on our plates, the key words should be “organic”, “local” and “seasonal”. And what could be more sustainable than growing your own food? Modern gardens seem to be shrinking, with little room for a vegetable patch; the answer could be to get yourself an allotment.

When looking for an allotment, your first port of call should be your local authority. While they may not own any allotment sites near you, they should at least be able to put you in contact with someone who does. Allotments are becoming increasingly popular, and you may find there is a waiting list for your local site. But don't despair; vacant plots do come up, especially at the start of the year as the New Year's rents become due!

Genetically modified tomatoes that are picked before they are ripe and which taste of nothing, lettuces sprayed with four different fungicides whilst growing and then washed in bleach and cucumbers that are packaged in “modified atmospheres” where the oxygen levels are reduced sufficiently to prevent old fruit from decomposing; the contents of the average salad aren’t entirely appetizing. You can take control of where your food comes from and what goes in to it.

You know that not everything is right with the world when the food on your plate is better travelled than you are! The supermarket shelves currently stock asparagus from Perú, carrots from Kenya, apples from California, not to mention prawns from Indonesia, fish from the Antarctic and lamb from New Zealand. What better way of keeping your food miles down and knowing exactly where your food has come from than by growing it yourself?

Why waste hundreds of pounds a year going to the gym only to watch Sky News whilst running on the spot? Digging compost in to the potato beds, building a cage to protect the red currants, wheeling barrow loads of weeds down to the compost heap and carrying the produce home again at the end of the day; the allotment gives you plenty of exercise, and all for a fraction of the cost of gym membership.

As well as keeping you and your family in fresh fruit and vegetables right through the year, an allotment can also be a fantastic place for wildlife. Wood mice in the compost heap, scarce arable weeds beneath the runner beans, hedgehogs in the hedge bottoms, slow worms in the long grass and blackbirds in the bramble patch, not to mention the rabbits, pigeons and large white butterflies that will do their best to get to your vegetables before you do!

## **Text 80**

### **Birds of Prey**

The peregrine is our most charismatic bird of prey. Sadly, it suffered a rapid demise in the 1950s and 60s due to the use of persistent pesticides, and by the 1970s, peregrines were so scarce that in some years not a single bird was seen in the county (Derbyshire).

In 2004, one or two peregrines began to adopt Derby Cathedral's tower as a roosting site. The vergers found avian "body parts" at the foot of the tower, causing the local paper to proclaim that the cathedral was under attack from Satanists! Soon after, the birds themselves were spotted when the vergers went up the tower to change the flag.

In March last year, Philip Precey and I were invited to go to the top of the tower to search for "evidence". We were not disappointed, finding beaks, feet and feathers from birds such as woodcock, teal and snipe as well as from feral



pigeons and thrushes. Since then, we have collected 'body parts' for identification, with help from Nick Moves and Bill Grange at the museum and of course the long-suffering vergers.

### **Catholic Diet**

We now have a list of 26 species on which the peregrines have been feeding. These birds show very little respect for biodiversity since the list includes seven species of wader, five ducks as well as locally rare species like waxwing and common tern! It also includes birds that rarely fly by day such as jack snipe, little grebe and even a quail! It has become clear that our urban peregrines are taking advantage of the floodlights to catch nocturnal migrants at night. This remarkable new behaviour has also been reported in France, Taiwan, Poland and in the States.

Whether the birds will stay at the cathedral this summer remains to be seen. If they do, they won't breed on the tower because there's no suitable ledge. Putting up a nest tray for them is under consideration but will require permission from many agencies first.

### **Text 81**

#### **Empire of Fun**

Satellites, cables, personal stereos, video recorders, CDs and other entertainment technology have created the arteries through which companies are now homogenizing global culture. With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the embrace of free-market ideologies, the entire planet is being wired into music, movies, news, television and other cultural products that originate primarily in the film and recording studios of the United States. The impact on the rich cultural diversity of communities all around the world is immense.

Reruns of *Dallas* and the *Bill Cosby Show* now fill the television screens on every continent. Disneyland is now a global empire; its Japanese incarnation outside Tokyo draws 300 000 visitors a week, and Euro Disneyland draws more tourists than the Eiffel Tower, Sistine Chapel, British Museum and the Alps combined.

All over the world people are listening to Western pop music and watching videos that offer a feeling of connectedness to a larger world. Most of the consumers of these global cultural products are young.

As governments, families and tribal structures are thrown into crisis by the sweeping changes of late 20th century society, pop artists have emerged as global authority figures. Thanks to the microphone and the camera, a few megastars can communicate the appearance of power and commitment at great distance.

The competition to hook millions of new fans at increasingly early ages is intense. Sony has expanded into the children's market with its toy-like radios, its new music label and an expanding library of videos.

The impact of the global music industry on the character of local music has been significant. The Indian pop star Babydoll Alisha sings Madonna songs in Hindi. Tunisian artists now routinely use synthesisers to accompany the traditional bagpipes at live concerts. The need for financing for expensive electronic instruments and the dependence on access to electricity is changing local music cultures.

However, the globalization of the music market and the technology of multiple-channel recording have made it possible to create fresh sounds from all over the world. Everything from zouk, rhi and jit from Africa to salsa from the Caribbean to Indian bhangra are now mixed with a variety of American pop genres to produce a blend that is promoted around the world as "world beat".

Local musicians are, of course, excited by the audiences, fame and money that the international record companies can provide, but some are concerned that their rich cultural traditions are being mined to make an international product. The companies, though much agitated about protecting their own intellectual property from pirates, feel no compunction about uprooting the music of indigenous peoples and treating it as a free commodity.

The role of technology clearly has been important in the growth of commercial entertainment. The transmission of pictures, talk and music by satellite greatly accelerated the spread of a global market for movies, videos and television programmes. The VCR turned homes, bars, daycare centres, buses, waiting rooms and nursing homes into a global chain of movie theatres.

On the remote island of Siquijor in the Philippines the inhabitants still gather at "the hangout" and watch *Rambo* on videotape. In Colombia long-distance buses show *Robocop*. Hours once written off as commercially irrelevant were suddenly transformed into marketable time.

Popular culture now acts as a sponge to soak up spare time and energy that in earlier times might well have been devoted to nurturing and instructing children or to participating in political, religious, civic or community activities, or to crafts, reading and continuing self-education. Political theory rests on the assumption that these activities are central to the functioning of a democratic society. Yet, increasingly, vicarious experience via film, video and music is a substitute for civic life and community. As it becomes harder for young people in many parts of the world to carve out satisfying roles, the rush of commercial sounds and images offers escape.

Television is the most powerful tool of mass education in poor countries. Cultural nationalists in Latin America and Asia are enraged that the most influential teachers of the next generation are Hollywood film studios and global advertising agencies. But advances in intrusive technologies are making it increasingly difficult for families and teachers to compete with the global media for the attention of the next generation.

## Text 82

### Plus ça Change... They Started Cheating in 1904

The nearest the Tour de France came to being permanently cancelled was in 1904 – its second year of existence. Some riders took the train while others hitch-hiked. The editor of sports daily *l'Auto*, ancestor of today's *l'Equipe*, was forced to disqualify the four leading riders in the overall standings, handing victory to 20-year-old Henri Cornet.

The race's founder, would-be press baron Henri Desgrange, was so appalled he nearly threw in the towel, but gave the Tour one last chance. The reprieve went on for another century, turning a mere cycling race into an icon of French culture and a piece of national heritage that only world wars have managed to halt.

The competition came full circle this year, turning back to its roots to kick out race leader Michael Rasmussen. The Dane's expulsion would not have been such a blow if American Floyd Landis, who raised his arms in victory on the Champs Elysees last summer, had not failed a dope test soon afterwards for testosterone. That meant the Tour left London without the famous yellow jersey awarded to the winner.

Even doping is not a recent Tour fixture. In 1924, French darlings the Pelissier brothers quit the race in the Normandy town of Coutances, summoned the press to a cafe and opened their bags to show the pills the demands of the Tour forced them to swallow — strychnine, cocaine and other unidentified stimulants. But fans were far more shocked by the withdrawal of Henri Pelissier, the 1923 winner and France's most popular sportsman at the time, than by the contents of his bag.

Plus ça change. French riders sat down before the start of what should have been the highlight stage of the 2007 Tour in the Pyrenees to protest after it was revealed that Alexander Vinokourov, seen by many best placed to claim Lance Armstrong's heritage, was a cheat. The Kazakh's only claim now is for the best quote of this Tour: "To believe I received a blood transfusion from my father is nonsense. If that was the case, I would have failed a dope test for vodka".

Should the Tour have been stopped in 1904? Should it be stopped now? A century ago, *l'Auto*'s competitors seized the opportunity to attack it as a joke. These days, French quality papers have repeatedly asked for the Tour to be stopped. The calls grew louder after the 1998 scandal, which revealed the widespread use of EPO, a growth hormone, by the Festina team.

While those who never had any interest in it ask for the Tour to stop, crowds keep lining French roads hoping to catch a glimpse of the most talked about event of the summer. TV audiences are increasing – perhaps, ironically, because of the doping scandals. It was estimated that two million watched the start in London.

As decor, Le Tour has not lost its prestige; only its casting is wrong. Rasmussen's dominance on the mountains was so suspicious, at times grotesque, that his final victory would have been like a pom movie winning the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. While his expulsion finally turned the Tour into a film noir, victory by Alberto Contador, the 24-year-old Spaniard, though not ideal, was not so tough to accept. As an Italian colleague put it, "Do you destroy La Scala because the tenor sings out of tune?"

Those wishing for the Tour to die seem to hanker after a golden age when cyclists were healthy young men competing in a gentlemanly and drug-free competition. Unfortunately, the Tour never was such an ideal world.

## Text 83

### Brussels Blow for the British Winemakers

Who would be a British winemaker? After the wettest three months on record conspired to make 2007 a bad year for British wine, vineyards now face rulings from the European Union that could push prices up even higher.

The European Union wants to reform its heavily subsidized wine market, which costs Europe's taxpayers €1.5bn (£1bn) a year, of which €600m is spent on storing and disposing of surplus drink.

In an attempt to create fairness for producers across Europe, the European Commission plans to ban the use of sucrose in wine. This type of sugar is used extensively by wine producers in northern Europe – particularly in England and Wales – to increase the alcoholic content of fermented grape juice. In poor summers the sucrose is vital to produce wine of a decent strength.

In addition, the use of "grape must" – another type of alcohol booster – will no longer be subsidized, according to the commission. The effect, experts say, will be to dramatically raise the cost of making wine in England and Wales. Given that domestic wines already find it difficult to compete on price against established European brands, the reforms could close down some smaller

producers. “While these reforms are not particularly targeting the UK, there will undoubtedly be a dramatic effect on more than a few of our emerging quality wine producers”, said Christopher Ann, owner of the English Wine Centre in East Sussex.

“UK vineyards do, in some cases, create their own grape must for enrichment and don’t need to use sucrose, but others may require these traditional wine-making aids to bring a quality wine to the marketplace”.

The commission also intends to continue the ban on the planting of more vines in a bid to curtail production. A recent House of Lords committee report said: “EU wine production significantly exceeds market needs... The commission forecasts that, on the basis of expected trends, excess wine production will increase to 27 million hectolitres (15 per cent of production) by 2010-11”.

But the Lords committee is alarmed at the impact the Brussels plan will have on English and Welsh wine producers. “The committee doesn’t want to be seen to be anti-Brussels, but they feel there is no need to limit new planting”, said a source close to the peers.

## **Text 84**

### **Soap Opera’s Great White-Out**

Long ago, in the days of innocence, soap-powder advertising was a straightforward business. Happy mothers were shown hanging out the clothes on a glorious summer day, rejoicing in the whiteness of their wash.

With the advent of television, a new formula emerged, and the advertising men seldom strayed from it.

Scene one: mother frowns over a pile of hideously stained male clothes. Scene two: into the machine go the clothes and the magic powder. Scene three: mother holds up the clothes and beams with joy and pride at their radiant whiteness. Scene four: mother waves father and her boys goodbye as they head off for work and school in their blindingly white shirts.

There were occasional variations on this theme. Sometimes the woman next door would peer enviously over the fence and wonder why her own washing looked so grey by comparison.

But the two assumptions on which these advertisements were based were universally accepted. Washing was something enjoyable that women did for men. And the object was to make things white.

But then came political correctness. Never mind that in most households, it was still the women who did the washing. The advertisers began to be gripped by the fear of patronizing or giving offence.

So men began to take a hand in the washing – although sometimes rather incompetently, as in the Persil advertisement showing a teenager hunting for the washing machine and spilling the powder.

“It is the men who are now worrying about how to do the washing or get the floor clean and not quite knowing how to go about it”, said Claire Beale, media editor of Campaign, the house magazine of the advertising industry. “Women have been put in a much more powerful position, laughing at the men”.

But never mind. At least the detergent companies could safely continue to claim that their products washed things whiter than those of their rivals. Until this week.

On Tuesday, the march of political correctness went one stage further when the Independent Television Commission, reacting to 32 complaints about a Persil advertisement suggesting the superiority of white over black, told the advertisers of soap powders they should avoid images or references that could be misconstrued as “racial metaphors”.

So if products can wash whiter only at their peril, what is there left to say about soap powder?

We have had humorous ads, earnest ads, non-sexist ads – and somehow they all keep coming back to the same question. Will those nasty sweat stains under the arms of Mr. Smith’s white shirt ever come out? Can anything stop Mrs. Smith’s underwear turning grey?

Over at Campaign, Claire Beale believes that the detergent companies will have to continue using the word “white” in their ads, although they may be more wary about contrasting white with black.

“Whiteness is a very important sales point for any washing powder”, she says. Quite. Who would buy one that promises to wash greyer than grey?

Mark Hartstone, marketing director of Foote, Cone and Belding Advertising, is one of many in the industry who think the ITC’s warning was unnecessary. “There is an element of Big Brother coming into this. People can work out pretty well whether the Persil advertisement is racist or not. They would recognize that it was dramatizing a stain-release system”.

That is not good enough for some. Barbara Phillips, a partner in ASAP Communications – described as the only black advertising agency in the country – says: “I was not really offended by the advertisement, but I just thought they could have done something more imaginative”.

“You could say these ads were not only racist, but sexist and ageist, too. After all, they all too often show a young, attractive housewife doing the washing”.

In the past year, some £57 million was spent on advertising washing powders and liquids. With all that money at stake, agencies compete frantically to land the big accounts.

No doubt top-level meetings have been held all week to try to get around the latest strictures. Meanwhile, pretty young wives all over the country are hanging their men-folk's dazzling white shirts on the washing-line. But that is in the real world. Nothing to do with the make-believe world of soap powder ads.

## **Text 85**

### **Heathrow Warns of Canada Geese Threat to Aircraft**

Pilots have been warned to be on guard against potentially catastrophic bird strikes following an upsurge in Canada geese activity around Heathrow.

Over the past five days air traffic controllers have alerted all aircraft to the presence of "large flocks" of geese, with some made up of as many as 1 500 birds.

The number of Canada geese is estimated to have doubled in Britain over the past eight years. It is thought to have risen even more sharply near Heathrow because of the number of reservoirs and Hooded gravel pits close to the runways.

The geese present a particular risk to aircraft because of their size, typically weighing up to 16lb, and their tendency to fly in large formations. This increases the threat of any collision incapacitating more than one engine.

Most of the 1,200 planes using Heathrow each day are twin-engined and therefore highly vulnerable to a bird strike causing both engines to fail.

A senior British Airways pilot said yesterday: "I have never known the airport under siege from birds in the way it is at the moment. We have often had ducks, but Canada geese are much larger and the sheer number of them constitutes a major risk".

BAA, Heathrow's owners, confirmed that warnings had been issued, but officials said bird numbers were expected to fall again in the next few weeks as feeding patterns changed.

The company operates regular bird control patrols and attempts to deter flocks by keeping grass cut short, sounding bird distress calls and setting off flares.

But the Air Accident Investigation Branch last year criticized the effectiveness of such arrangements in providing an effective early warning system for departing aircraft, and called on BAA to investigate the feasibility of automatic monitoring systems.

The recommendation followed an inquiry into an incident involving a British Airways jumbo jet carrying 341 passengers, which suffered an engine failure seconds after taking off when it hit a heron. The four-engined jet was able to return to Heathrow safely.

The Civil Aviation Authority said it was aware of the increasing threat posed by Canada geese, which were now a problem at several other airports.

It has commissioned a two-year study to make an accurate estimate of the size of the geese population, and a specialist survey of the species' habits around Heathrow and other airports.

A spokesman said: "Before we can formulate a solution, we need to establish the exact size and nature of the problem. We will then work with airports and private landowners to try to reduce the hazard".

### **Text 86**

#### **Fancy a Quick Cuppa? It will Only Take 5 000 Words**

An official six-page guide on how to make the perfect cup of tea last week won the British Standards Institute an international award for long-windedness.

The 5,000-word essay, BS 6008: Method for Preparation of a Liquor of Tea, saw off a host of wordy opponents to win the Nobel literary award – an American spoof on the prizes for scientific and artistic excellence. The guide was selected after meeting the criterion of being a feat that "cannot or should not be reproduced".

The institute's Washington representative was symbolically pelted with dry tea bags as he accepted the award at a ceremony in Massachusetts.

The institute reacted with good grace. "We are delighted to have been recognized for what is the very important task of setting out the standards required to produce a proper cup of tea", said a spokesman, Steve Tyler. "We do not take these matters lightly. A group of experts was convened to decide on the procedures necessary to make the perfect brew, and explaining the results to the world is a task that needs to be done in the fullest detail".

BS 6008 was drawn up to set a standard for professional tea testers. The pot must be "of white porcelain or glazed earthenware, with its edge partly serrated and provided with a lid, the skirt of which fits loosely inside".

Accompanying scale drawings show how "a small hole to allow air to enter when the liquor is being poured" is required. "Tests for sensory perceptions are not to be rushed", the guide adds.

Among other winners were Len Fisher of Bristol University, who took the physics prize for finding the best technique to dunk a biscuit before it reduces to a sticky mess and naming the most suitable brands of biscuits, and a Canadian academic who picked up the sociology prize for his PhD on doughnut shops.



BS 6008: abridged.

Use 2g of tea – plus or minus 2 per cent – for every 100ml of water. Tea flavour and appearance will be affected by the hardness of the water used.

Fill the pot to within 4-6mm of the brim with fresh boiling water. After the lid has been placed on top, leave it to brew for six minutes. Add milk at the ratio of 1.75ml of milk for every 100ml of tea.

Pour the tea through the infused leaves into the cup.

Pour in tea on top of milk to prevent scalding the milk.

## **Text 87**

### **Offices Ban Facebook as Staff Threatened with Sack**

Increasing numbers of employers are banning or restricting the use of Facebook and similar social networking sites over fears that staff are wasting time on them when they should be working.

In London, more than two-thirds of employers have put a ban on the websites and several companies have also warned that accessing the site during office hours is a sackable offence.

Some of the city's biggest firms, including Credit Suisse and Dresdner Kleinwort, are taking the lead by stopping employees from social networking during office hours.

The Metropolitan police, British Gas and Lloyds TSB are even using internet filters that prevent sites such as Facebook, MySpace, Bebo and Hotmail from being viewed at work.

What is Facebook? Facebook is a social networking site on which people search for friends and share information. Users join, by creating an account at facebook.com. They can then view their friends' profiles, send messages and upload photographs, music and videos for others to see.

Facebook has several time-wasting functions, from food fights to an application that turns users into zombies, who can then bite other users and turn them into zombies.

More than 70 per cent of businesses, including banks and law firms, are "Faceblocking", according to a survey by the Evening Standard.

A spokesman for the Metropolitan police said staff were not allowed to use social networking sites at work.

"Access to some websites is blocked as there is no business need for employees to access them. Facebook is one of those sites", he said. "Access to blocked sites is granted when required for business needs only".

A spokesman for British Gas said the company's firewall blocked Facebook and other similar sites, but employees could access the internet freely in the company's cafes.

“Like most other large companies we have a firewall which stops things like spam and porn and Facebook is caught up in that”, said the spokesman. “We do have special rest areas where people can go to and do whatever they like in terms of surfing the net”.

London has recently overtaken Toronto as the city with the most Facebook users in the world. More than 826,000 Londoners are registered on the site, a figure that has doubled since May.

A study found British users spend on average 191 minutes a month on Facebook and dozens of people have admitted being addicted to the site, where they can send messages, check up on friends, colleagues, and often former boyfriends or girlfriends.

The site was first banned by several companies in America and Canada who noticed the large amounts of time employees were spending on it.

Peter Mooney, a spokesman for the law consultants ELAS, said the growing popularity of sites such as Facebook and MySpace was bound to lead to problems for bosses.

“Most contracts have a clause which restricts internet use to business use only”, he said.

“Unless you can argue it is an important work tool, people should not be accessing these sites during work time”.

“A manager could quite easily sack someone if they caught them using these social networking sites during office hours”.

## **Text 88**

### **Secretary General**

Ban Ki Moon assumed the office on Jan. 1, succeeding Kofi Annan, who completed his second five-year term on December 31.

Courtly and deliberate, with an easy smile, Ban, 62, is an unknown at the United Nations, particularly compared with the high profile globe-trotting diplomat he is succeeding.

With the exception of his misstep in 2001, Ban has been almost surpassingly unassuming and inoffensive, noticed, when he is, for his steady record of incremental achievement at the South Korean Foreign Ministry, where he has spent his entire 37-year career.

The elusiveness may be intended.

“When I was the foreign policy adviser to President Roh Moo Hyun, everybody was caught up in controversy with what they said to the media, but I avoided the tricky, sometimes nasty, questions”, he said. “The press people called me the ‘slippery eel’ because they could never grab me”.

A loyal and dependable company man, he once wrote by hand letters of apology to 120 Foreign Ministry officials after being promoted ahead of them. “They were very much grateful for my gesture”, he said. “With that, I was able to lessen the sorry feelings of my senior colleagues”. His bent for not stepping on toes and his repeated public expressions of humility during the months that he was campaigning for secretary general have raised doubts about his suitability for the job.

How can someone with such a retiring manner lead an organization undergoing a hotly contested reformation, ridden with regional rivalries and subject to competing demands from the great powers and the nations of the developing world?

Addressing this concern in his acceptance speech to the General Assembly on October 13, he asked that people accept his modest mien as a cultural attribute and not misread it as lack of decisiveness or passion. “Modesty is about demeanor”, he said, “not about vision and goals. It does not mean the lack of commitment or leadership”.

In campaigning for the job, Ban presented himself as a “harmonizer and bridge builder” who would try to dispel the widespread mistrust of the United Nations.

## Text 89

### American Craft

A quilt can warm a bed, decorate a wall, comfort a child in its crib or a soldier at war. A quilt can also tell a story, commemorate an event, honour the dead, unite a community and reflect the culture. Quite a resumé for a piece of needlework! And evidence, too, that quilts have captured the hearts and imaginations of Americans unlike any other form of folk art.

Quilting has enjoyed a long tradition in the United States and today is more popular than ever. According to a 2003 survey by Quilters Newsletter Magazine, there are more than 21 million American quilters (representing 15 per cent of US households), and they spend \$2.27 billion a year on their craft.

The word *quilt* itself has come to describe far more than stitched pieces of fabric. Civil rights activist Jesse Jackson used the word to describe American society when he said: “America is not like a blanket — one piece of unbroken cloth, the same colour, the same texture, the same size. America is more like a quilt — many patches, many pieces, many colours, many sizes, all woven and held together by a common thread”.

A quilt is basically a fabric sandwich made of three layers — a decorative top, a filling, and a backing. The word *quilting* refers both to the process of

making a quilt and to the means by which the layers are fastened together. They may be tied with strategically placed knots or secured with stitching, often done in intricate patterns that add to the beauty of the finished piece. Quilters use a frame to hold and stretch the fabric during the quilting process.

The filling, known as batting, provides warmth and adds bulk to the quilt. Modern batting is made of natural and synthetic fibers, but early Americans stuffed their quilts with whatever was at hand – dried leaves, corn husks, or fragments of old letters. Quilt makers lavish the greatest attention on the quilt top, which they construct in several different ways. The classic patchwork quilt is assembled from “blocks” made by stitching together geometric shapes or curved pieces. The arrangement of the blocks and of pieces within the blocks allows for a myriad of pleasing designs. Another type of quilt top is appliqué, from a French word meaning to put on or lay on. In this method, fabric shapes in abstract motifs or in realistic forms, such as flowers or animals, are sewn to a background with tiny, invisible stitches.

Quilt patterns almost certainly number in the thousands. Two quilt pattern encyclopedias published in 1993 featured over 4,000 different pieced quilt patterns and nearly 1,800 appliqué patterns.

The last thirty years have brought a tremendous increase in the appreciation of quilts not only as folk art but as fine art worthy of hanging in the best museums.

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