



ALFRED NOBEL UNIVERSITY

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IMPROVING INTERPRETING SKILLS



УНІВЕРСИТЕТ імені АЛЬФРЕДА НОБЕЛЯ

Л.І. СЕМЕРЕНКО

УДОСКОНАЛЮЄМО УСНИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

3-тє видання, доопрацьоване

За загальною редакцією
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Дніпро
2018

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С 30 Improving Interpreting Skills = Удосконалюємо усний
переклад: навч. посіб.; 3-тє вид., доопрац. / Л.І. Семеренко; за
заг. ред. Н.В. Зінукової. – Дніпро: Університет імені Альфреда
Нобеля, 2018. – 164 с.

ISBN 978-966-434-412-5

Посібник «**Improving Interpreting Skills**» являє собою збірник різноманітних матеріалів та вправ для набуття та вдосконалення навичок усного перекладу з англійської мови та на англійську. Вправи спрямовано на відтренування різних видів усного перекладу (послідовного, усно-зорового/перекладу з аркуша), на розвиток пам'яті та уваги перекладача, меморизацію і відтворення прецизійної інформації, розширення фонових знань (ерудиції). Метою вправ є формування специфічної фахової компетенції усного перекладача. Посібник призначено для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, які спеціалізуються на перекладі.

УДК 81'25

ISBN 978-966-434-412-5

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оформлення, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

INTERPRETING: THEORETICAL ASPECTS

1. УСНИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД У СУЧАСНОМУ СВІТІ

Переклад відіграє надзвичайно важливу роль у сучасному глобалізованому світі. Без перекладу, зокрема усного, неможливі були б міждержавні контакти на вищому рівні, діяльність міжнародних організацій, міжнародні конференції, з'їзди, симпозиуми, дво- чи багатостороннє економічне, культурне співробітництво тощо. Як жартують єврочиновники, “мовою Євросоюзу є переклад”. Позиція міжнародних організацій є принциповою: задля забезпечення рівності народів, збереження національної самобутності міжнародне спілкування має вестися не однією, нехай і поширеною у світі мовою, а всіма робочими мовами тієї чи іншої організації.

Саме тому останнім часом все більш гострою стає потреба у великій кількості кваліфікованих усних перекладачів. За кордоном таких фахівців готують на факультетах перекладу університетів, у вищих школах перекладу. В Україні ринок усного перекладу почав швидко розвиватися, і відповіддю на це стала спеціалізація з усного перекладу, яку тепер пропонують у деяких ВНЗ, як державних, так і комерційних.

У світі вимоги до професійних якостей усних перекладачів є високими. Законодавцем у цьому секторі ринку праці є АІС (International Association of Conference Interpreters) – Міжнародна асоціація перекладачів конференцій, заснована у 1953 р. Згідно з її нормами, усний перекладач має, по-перше, добре володіти рідною та робочими іноземними мовами, по-друге, йому мають бути притаманні такі професійно необхідні якості: аналітичне мислення, вміння узагальнювати, миттєва реакція, інтуїція, вміння швидко пристосовуватися до ситуації, здатність концентрувати увагу, особлива фізична і психічна витривалість, гарна пам'ять, ораторські здібності, приємний голос, надзвичайна допитливість, тактовність, дипломатичність.

Вимоги дійсно неабиякі. Втім переважна більшість цих якостей може бути сформована, відтренована під час цілеспрямованого вишколу чи самовдосконалення.

2. ВИДИ УСНОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Вирізняють кілька видів усного перекладу. Три з них є основними: це послідовний переклад, переклад з аркуша та синхронний переклад. Контактний переклад, переклад-шепотіння та синхронний переклад з текстом вважаються підвидами основних видів усного перекладу.

Послідовний переклад (*consecutive interpreting*) передбачає знаходження перекладача поруч з промовцем (біля трибуни, на сцені, за столом переговорів тощо). Перекладач слухає оратора, часто вдаючись при цьому до занотовування, чекає паузи чи закінчення виступу і перекладає.

Різновидом послідовного перекладу є контактний переклад (*liaison interpreting*). Він застосовується в умовах безпосереднього жвавого контактування співрозмовників – при ділових переговорах, візиті на підприємство, на виставках, круглих столах тощо. При контактному перекладі перекладаються невеликі за обсягом фрагменти тексту – репліки, питання, відповіді, пояснення. Зазвичай це переклад двосторонній. Навантаження на пам'ять перекладача є меншим, ніж при послідовному перекладі, є можливість добре зорієнтуватися в ситуації спілкування, зробити належну прагматичну адаптацію перекладу, за потреби перепитати, уточнити. Вимоги до мовного оформлення контактного перекладу не надто суворі, але лише за умови, що це не вплине на бізнесові інтереси замовника перекладу.

Переклад з аркуша (*at sight translation*) або, як його ще називають, усно-зоровий переклад, відбувається тоді, коли виникає потреба швидко, не вдаючись до письмового оформлення, перекласти написаний чи надрукований текст. Сучасна практика перекладу свідчить, що це дуже розповсюджений вид перекладу – таким чином перекладають електронні та друковані на папері листи, факси, тексти на моніторі комп'ютера, різні інструкції, програми, рекламні буклети, різні документи тощо.

Синхронний переклад (*Simultaneous interpreting*) є найсучаснішим за часом виникнення видом усного перекладу. Він з'явився у 30-ті рр. ХХ ст., коли виникли необхідні для нього технічні засоби (мікрофони, магнітофони, навушники), адже синхронний переклад потребує особливого технічного устаткування. При синхронному перекладі перекладач разом із своїм колегою сидить у спеціально обладнаній кабіні. Перекладач слухає через навушники оратора (який говорить у мікрофон) і миттєво відтворює текст мовою перекладу, послуговуючись мікрофоном. Слухачі у залі сприймають переклад через навушники.

Переклад-“шепотіння” (*le chuchotage, simultaneous whispering*) є своєрідним синхронним перекладом без обладнання. До нього вдаються у випадку, коли лише один або кілька учасників круглого столу, семінару, лекції потребують усного перекладу. Перекладач сидить поруч (або трохи позаду) учасника зустрічі і пошепки, фактично у вухо, синхронно перекладає те, що говорить той, хто виступає. Зазвичай кількість перекладачів у залі, які здійснюють переклад-“шепотіння”, не перевищує двох осіб, оскільки, якби перекладачів було більше, їхні голоси заважали б проведенню заходу. Такий переклад найчастіше передбачає недовгі за часом виступи.

Синхронний переклад з текстом у кабіні міг би вважатися вдалим синтезом перекладу з аркуша та синхронного перекладу. Але досвідчені перекладачі найчастіше і не заглядають у текст доповіді чи промови. Хіба що текст вони отримали за день чи кілька днів до конференції, і тоді в них була можливість ознайомитися з темою, термінологією, датами, власними назвами тощо. Але часто тексти, якщо і з’являються в кабіні з ласки організаторів, то відбувається це буквально в останні хвилини перед перекладом. Вигоди від того, що перед очима перекладача в кабіні є текст виступу, виявляються сумнівними. Нерідко промовець відхиляється від підготовленого тексту, і сліпе слідування друкованому тексту може призвести до кризової ситуації в перекладі. Тому текст у кабіні може допомогти зорієнтуватися в прецизійній інформації, але здійснювати замість синхронного перекладу переклад з аркуша не варто.

3. ІНТЕРПРЕТАЦІЯ ТЕКСТУ ПРИ УСНОМУ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ

Увага усного перекладача до тексту має бути надзвичайною. Адже на відміну від письмового перекладача, який декілька разів може повертатися до тексту, аналізувати його зміст і особливості все глибше, шукати необхідну інформацію в енциклопедіях, словниках, фаховій літературі, Інтернет-ресурсах, звертатися за порадою до вузьких спеціалістів з певної теми (і, відповідно, покращувати, редагувати свій переклад), усний перекладач сприймає текст оригіналу лише один раз, в умовах дефіциту часу і публічно. Тому його перший варіант перекладу є і останнім. Через це усний перекладач має погодитися з думкою про те, що не можна зациклюватися на проблемах, помилках, мовчати чи са-

мовиправлятися. Не треба вимагати від себе стилістично кращого перекладу, ніж той, який щойно зроблено. Важливо рухатися вперед, продовжувати, непомітно для слухачів вносити необхідні корективи смислу чи термінів.

Щоб у повному обсязі сприйняти, а потім інтерпретувати текст, усний перекладач має розуміти, на що йому звертати свою увагу. Передусім варто зрозуміти ситуацію спілкування та особливості учасників зустрічі, мету та завдання промовця. Перекладач має враховувати, якого характеру текст перекладається, – інформаційний, описовий чи аргументативний і, залежно від стилю і жанру тексту, обрати стратегію і тактику перекладу. Аналіз і врахування прагматики тексту є необхідною складовою професійних дій усного перекладача.

Будь-який текст, з яким працює усний перекладач, не є хаотичним нагромадженням речень (хоча бувають поодинокі винятки), текст має свою структуру, логічний рисунок. Саме на вміння зрозуміти і відтворити логіку тексту, хід думки оратора, ланцюжок причин та наслідків, різні види аргументів, протиставлень, паралелей, алюзій спрямовано тренування у майбутніх перекладачів навичок аналізу і синтезу тексту. Крім логічної, має здійснюватися і смислова інтерпретація тексту. На думку представників французької школи усного перекладу, вона є ключовою для успішного перекладу. Слідом за Св. Ієронімом, який ще у IV ст. писав про те, що треба перекладати не від слова до слова, а від смислу до смислу, Даніка Селескович та Маріанна Ледерер, які обґрунтували так звану “інтерпретативну модель перекладу”, вважають, що не можна усно перекладати, не інтерпретуючи текст, – “перекладати треба не слова, а смисл”.

Усний текст має ще ту особливість, що йому характерна значна надлишковість, – підраховано, що в деяких текстах вона становить 60–70%. Надлишковість є універсальною властивістю усних текстів, вона забезпечує надійність передавання важливої інформації. Саме тому в усних повідомленнях багато різних повторень, тлумачень, висловлювань однієї й тієї ж думки різними словами тощо. Надлишковість усного тексту не лише дозволяє перекладачеві впевнитися, що він правильно сприйняв смисл, але й зробити, як це і необхідно, текст перекладу коротшим за текст оригіналу.

Але завдяки надлишковості інформація в тексті розподіляється нерівномірно: важливі за змістом смислові блоки чергуються із дублюючою чи незначущою інформацією. Тому алгоритм смислової інтерпретації тексту усним перекладачем виглядає таким чином. Під час сприйняття тексту перекладач подум-

ки розбиває текст на смислові блоки, потім миттєво оцінює ступінь важливості того чи іншого блоку в певній ситуації перекладу і за цим критерієм ієрархізує блоки інформації в тексті. Р.К. Міньяр-Белоручев запропонував свого часу таку ієрархію квантів інформації в тексті:

- унікальна (ключова) інформація;
- додаткова інформація;
- уточнююча інформація;
- повторна (дублююча) інформація;
- нульова інформація (слова-паразити, обмовки тощо).

Найчастіше ключова інформація сконцентрована на початку тексту, тому перекладачеві доводиться проявляти максимум уваги та зосередженості вже з перших слів промовця. Що ж до критеріїв, за якими відбувається оцінювання важливості того чи іншого блоку інформації, то тут у першу чергу враховується фактор інтересів учасників комунікації. До того ж інформативність повідомлення буває не тільки поверховою, але й глибинною, іноді говорять одне, маючи на увазі інше.

Зрозуміти справжні наміри промовця в певній ситуації, підтекст, натяки або можливу іронію, гумор і донести до слухачів, якщо це доречно, приховані, імпліцитні смисли – складне і відповідальне завдання усного перекладача.

4. КОГНІТИВНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПОСЛІДОВНОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Особливими етапами послідовного перекладу є: 1) девербалізація (виокремлення смислу, смислової сегментація тексту та ієрархізація смислових блоків); 2) сам досі ще малодосліджений потаємний процес перекладу, який відбувається в мозку перекладача, та 3) ревербалізація (поновне втілення усвідомленого смислу в слова, але вже в слова іншої мови).

При послідовному перекладі навантаження на оперативну пам'ять перекладача значне, адже одиницями перекладу тут є не окремі слова чи речення, а, найчастіше, великі складні речення чи групи речень. Текст, який доводиться перекладати послідовно, може тривати від кількох хвилин і довше, – це залежить від ситуації перекладу, жанру тексту, бажання промовця тощо.

Коли перекладачеві доводиться запам'ятовувати значні фрагменти тексту або й цілий текст, виникає потреба у смисловій трансформації тексту, а саме в згортанні інформації в ядерні

сміслові блоки і об'єднанні кількох блоків, укрупненні блоків. Девербалізація передбачає вивільнення від гіпнозу слів оригіналу, тобто вивільнення змісту тексту від мовних засобів, форм та структур.

Але зрозуміти експліцитні та імпліцитні смисли тексту — це лише частина справи. Необхідно ще здійснити ревербалізацію, тобто втілити сприйнятий зміст відповідно до норм цільової мови, створити гарний текст мовою перекладу. Саме тому оволодіння ораторською майстерністю є однією із засадничих складових професійної компетентності усного перекладача. Психофізіологічні особливості становлення людської особистості дозволяють сформуватися навичкам красномовства повною мірою приблизно у віці 23 років, тому студентам, які навчаються усного перекладу, варто спокійно ставитися до того, що спочатку в них можуть виникати труднощі із досконалим оформленням перекладу. Красномовство, хоча, певною мірою, є вродженим, формується і удосконалюється внаслідок систематичного тренування вимови та практичних прийомів риторики.

Під час етапів послідовного перекладу певна частина інформації втрачається, і усний перекладач має розуміти, що цих втрат інформації неможливо уникнути. Важливо обов'язково передати головні положення тексту промовця, не перекрутивши зміст. Взагалі найбільшою помилкою при послідовному перекладі вважається вигадкування, додавання ключової інформації. Така помилка може бути фатальнішою, ніж та, коли ключова інформація випускається, не передається. Додавання чи втрата другої інформації є менш серйозною помилкою. На загал, при послідовному перекладі текст, що створюється перекладачем, має становити приблизно 70% від часу тривалості оригінальної промови. Але залежно від комунікативної ситуації може змінюватися обсяг тексту перекладу і тактика перекладу, яку обирає перекладач. Виділяють три види послідовного перекладу:

1. Переклад-пояснення. Він відбувається під час наукових і технічних дискусій, лекцій і тренінгів для стажерів тощо, тобто тоді, коли головне — це відтворити смисл, а не форму. Переклад-пояснення може бути трохи довшим чи коротшим за оригінал, а перекладач часто вважається своєрідним учасником дискусії.

2. Переклад-аргументація. Здійснюється в умовах політичних чи ділових переговорів, судових засідань тощо. Тут позиції сторін певною мірою відомі заздалегідь, і йдеться не про тлумачення якихось положень, а про чіткий виклад усіх аргументів сторін. У таких ситуаціях треба до дрібниць відповідати найменшим нюансам смислу слів, вживати необхідну спеціальну терміноло-

гію. Тривалість виступу промовців при цьому в перекладі зберігається.

3. Переклад – вправління в красномовстві. Зазвичай він має місце в різних протокольних ситуаціях, коли перекладаються вітальні і прощальні промови, тости, виступи на якихось офіційних чи напівофіційних церемоніях тощо. Переклад тут має бути коротшим за оригінал. Головне завдання – дотриматися відповідного стильового реєстру, жанрових канонів, викликати ті емоції, які планував викликати промовець.

5. ПРИНЦИПИ СИСТЕМИ ЗАПИСУ ПРИ ПОСЛІДОВНОМУ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ

Аби допомогти пам'яті зафіксувати якомога повніше всю необхідну інформацію, при послідовному перекладі бажано користуватися перекладацьким скорописом, тобто спеціальною системою перекладацького нотування.

Нижче викладено основні засади системи запису, яка є поширеною серед європейських усних перекладачів. Система базується на принципах, сформульованих ще в середині ХХ ст. Ж.Ф. Розаном. Принципи Ж.Ф. Розана певною мірою доповнюються тими чи іншими національними школами усного перекладу, але його підручник і досі вважається базовим для навчання нотування.

Користування системою записів не є обов'язковим. Застосовувати її чи ні, і як саме занотовувати, є особистим рішенням перекладача. Разом з тим світова практика усного перекладу засвідчує, що більшість фахівців застосовують записи при послідовному перекладі, часто використовуючи власну систему запису, яка є творчою інтерпретацією принципів Ж.Ф. Розана.

Перекладацьке нотування докорінним чином відрізняється від стенографії, бо перекладач записує не слова в тому порядку, в якому вони виголошуються промовцем, а ключові поняття, що відображають смислові опорні пункти повідомлення (і робить це таким чином, щоб вони чітко зафіксували хід думки оратора), а також прецизійну інформацію – цифри, дати, власні назви тощо.

Таке занотовування передбачає вміння миттєво аналізувати та інтерпретувати інформацію, а також володіння технікою занотовування, яка базується на чітких принципах і правилах, тобто стає передбачуваною, усталеною, що дозволяє перекладачеві

на етапі створення тексту перекладу безпроблемно дешифрувати власні нотатки.

Отже, за Ж.Ф. Розаном, система записів при послідовному перекладі ґрунтується на семи принципах:

1. Передавання думки, а не слова.
2. Застосування правил скорочення.
3. Застосування зв'язку.
4. Позначення заперечення.
5. Акцентуація певних слів.
6. Вертикалізм.
7. Зсув.

Перший принцип означає, що необхідно аналізувати смисл тексту і в запису передавати думки якомога простіше, лаконічніше. Скажімо, речення *“Існує чимало шансів на те...”*, *“Є цілком вірогідним...”* за смислом можна звести до слова *“можливо”*. Або *“питання, які заслуговують на увагу, ...”* замінюється на *“важливі питання”*.

Другий принцип передбачає скорочений запис слів. При цьому діють такі правила:

- скорочують слова, що містять більше, ніж чотири літери;
- краще записати першу і останню літери, аніж кілька перших;

- слова скорочуються в першу чергу за рахунок голосних, а також деяких приголосних, які знаходяться всередині довгих слів (але якщо слово починається з голосної літери, вона ніколи не скорочується): виробництво – Врбво, regional – Rgnl (важливий значущі слова занотують з великої літери, а закінчення дається у вигляді математичного степеня – вгорі справа).

Для позначення множини вгорі справа ставлять або літеру s, або цифру 2.

Відповідно до третього принципу надзвичайно важливо навчитися занотувувати не лише ключові моменти змісту, але й показувати логічний зв'язок між думками. Для цього використовують так звані слова-шарніри, слова-зв'язки. Скажімо, *as*, *why* (до цих коротеньких слів, що передають ідею пояснення, причини, наслідку і замінюють такі довгі вирази, як *“виходячи з того, що...”*, *“зважаючи на те, що...”*, *“це є причиною того, що...”* тощо, ми додали б і українське слово *“бо”*); *//* (що втілює ідею припущення і умови, замінюючи вирази *“за умови, якщо...”*, *“якщо буде можливість...”*, *“якщо дозволять обставини...”* тощо);

= є позначенням ідеї рівності, відповідності, схожості й замінює вирази *“те ж саме стосується і...”*, *“така ж ситуація із ...”* тощо;

^ виражає ідею нерівності, несхожості, відмінності, протиставлення і служить для заміни виразів “*на противагу...*”, “*на відміну від...*”, “*натомість...*” тощо.

За четвертим принципом заперечення позначають або рискою, що закреслює слово чи символ, або англійським словом “*no*”, яке пишеться перед словом чи символом: *немає інвестицій – no Invs*³.

П’ятий принцип: для підсилення значення слова, слово підкреслюють один чи два рази. Послаблення якості передається через підкреслення пунктиром.

Шостий і сьомий принципи (вертикалізм і зсув) доцільно розглядати паралельно. В європейських школах усного перекладу пропонують таку схему запису. У лівому верхньому кутку записується підмет і, якщо вони є, означення до нього. Рядком нижче (вертикалізм) і з кроком вправо (зсув) записують присудок і, якщо є, прямий і непрямий додатки. Ще рядком нижче і знову з кроком вправо занотовуються обставини часу, місця, причини, мети тощо. Уточнююча інформація в разі потреби (і якщо на це не бракує часу) подається в четвертому рядку під довгою горизонтальною рискою, яка відокремлює цей рядок від трьох попередніх.

Країни позначаються літерами, які прийнято для автомобільних номерів: *Ua, Ru, F, USA, GB* тощо. Однорідні члени речення, переліки записуються в стовпчик, один під одним, інколи ставлять вертикальну риску зліва, наприклад, “*Європейський Союз, Сполучені Штати та Росія...*” –

<i>US</i>			<i>US</i>
<i>EU</i>	<i>або</i>		<i>EU</i>
<i>RU</i>			<i>RU</i>

Місяці записують римськими цифрами: *вересень – IX, липень – VII*. Не треба перейматися тим, що вже за кілька годин після перекладу власні записи важко піддаються декодуванню. Це нормальне явище, адже нотатки є власним шифром перекладача і мають свій особливий смисл тільки в певній ситуації перекладу.

6. ПЕРЕКЛАД З АРКУША

Переклад з аркуша в наш час є часто вживаним видом усного перекладу. Його ще називають усно-зоровим перекладом, бо при цьому про себе, без підготовки, читається текст з аркуша і

миттєво здійснюється усне відтворення цього тексту мовою перекладу.

Усно з аркуша перекладають різноманітні невеликі за обсягом документи, листи, інструкції, іноді інформаційні повідомлення друкованих чи електронних ЗМІ.

Усно-зоровий переклад має свою специфіку, і його фахове здійснення потребує знання відповідних принципів.

Основи перекладу з аркуша найбільш повно було сформульовано Данікою Селескович. Перш за все перекладачеві необхідно навчитися розуміти прагматику тексту (його жанр, стиль, особливості адресата перекладу, ситуацію перекладу тощо). Аналіз прагматичних особливостей зумовить вибір тактики перекладу. Скажімо, перекладаючи проект резолюції, треба передати стиль і мову документа; при перекладі інструкції щодо використання приладу слід звернути увагу на спеціальну термінологію, при перекладі листа чи факсу важливо відтворити мовно-комунікативні особливості ділового чи приватного листування.

При перекладі з аркуша перекладач перекладає речення, а очі його вже сприймають, а мозок аналізує наступне (наступні) речення. Це нелегко, і таку вправність треба відпрацьовувати. Темп перекладу має бути темпом, властивим звичайному читанню тексту вголос, без довгих пауз, “екань”, самовиправлянь. Варто не боятися здійснювати граматичні, зокрема синтаксичні, трансформації. Д. Селескович радить не відтворювати слова в реченні в їхньому оригінальному синтаксичному порядку. Слова перекладають відповідно до контексту, причому не треба зберігати кількісну відповідність слів оригіналу і перекладу.

Д. Жиль звертає увагу на деякі когнітивні особливості перекладу з аркуша. Щезають проблеми з розпізнаванням слів на слух (адже слова перед очима, вони надруковані). Немає проблеми випущення інформації, — вона теж тут, викладена на папері. Здавалося б, такий вид усного перекладу є легким. Але переклад з аркуша створює чималі труднощі. Перекладач має справу з письмовим текстом, а отже, стикається з притаманною такому тексту інформативною насиченістю, гущиною змісту, а також складною синтаксичною структурою більшості речень. Тому цей текст важко ділити при усно-зоровому перекладі на окремі чіткі смислові блоки. До того ж увесь час доводиться боротися з інтерференцією мов, адже одночасно текст однією мовою сприймається візуально, а текст іншою мовою відтворюється вокально.

7. СИНХРОННИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД

Тоді як при послідовному перекладі перекладач знаходиться поруч із промовцем та слухачами, при **синхронному** перекладі перекладач працює в спеціально обладнаній кабіні, використовуючи технічні засоби – навушники, мікрофони, пульт з перемикачами.

Перекладач-синхроніст має у своєму розпорядженні лише секунди, аби почати перекладати, а темп його мовлення не є довільним, як це буває при послідовному перекладі, – він залежить від темпу мовлення промовця. Не можна ані випереджати оратора (хіба що на два-три слова, коли, скажімо, закінчення прислів'я, усталеного виразу, відомої цитати чи низки перелічень можна з упевненістю спрогнозувати), ані відставати (бо тоді є ризик втратити розуміння логіки висловлювання, пропустити інформацію). Таким чином, поле діяльності синхроніста – це не цілий текст чи фрагмент тексту, де можна зрозуміти завершено думку, а речення або частина довгого речення. Інколи доводиться починати перекладати тоді, коли повністю зміст того, що сказано, ще не усвідомлюється.

Фахівці з усного перекладу оперують поняттям так званого **EVS – the Ear Voice Span**. EVS – це часовий зсув, тобто проміжок часу між тим моментом, коли вуха перекладача сприйняли перші слова промовця, і тим моментом, коли синхроніст почав вголос формулювати текст перекладу. Вважається, що EVS має становити від 2 до 10 секунд (оптимальним є EVS у 2–4 секунди). Часовий зсув меншим 2 секунд об'єктивно бути не може, а от відставання на більше ніж 10 секунд є небезпечним і негативно вплине на якість перекладу.

Синхронний переклад потребує спеціального вишколу перекладача, адже при ньому здійснюється одночасно кілька операцій – слухання фрагмента тексту при одночасному озвучуванні перекладу попереднього уривка промови. При цьому паралельно працюють і короткострокова пам'ять (накопичуючи інформацію з почутих фрагментів), і довгострокова пам'ять (утворюючи “базу даних” щодо теми зустрічі, особливостей її учасників, спеціальної термінології, корпоративної лексики тощо). Фактором, який може становити найбільшу проблему при синхронному перекладі, є, безумовно, часовий пресинг. Тому дуже важливо автоматизувати частину когнітивних операцій, які відбуваються під час синхронного перекладу. В першу чергу йдеться про відтворення сталих відповідників. Їх треба завчити напам'ять з тим, щоб при перекладі не витратити на пригадування чи пошуки

можливих еквівалентів час і зусилля. Це стосується, приміром, конт-растивних топонімів, назв організацій, посад, скорочень, найчастіше вживаних фразеологізмів, зокрема мовних штампів, кліше, стандартизованих виразів.

Так само, як і послідовний переклад, синхронний переклад потребує активної інтерпретації тексту перекладачем; втім інтерпретація тексту в цьому випадку має іншу специфіку. Відбувається вона, як свідчать дослідження, у вигляді так званого **chunking**, тобто членування тексту оригіналу на смислові фрагменти та їх миттєвого аналізу для належного відтворення. Має місце три різновиди такого chunking:

- ідентифікація: перекладач очікує на паузу в промові, щоб краще усвідомити і перекодувати фрагмент смислу;

- сегментація: перекладач починає перекодувати мовою перекладу фрагмент ще до закінчення його промовляння оратором;

- злиття: два або більше фрагменти смислу оригіналу зливаються, об'єднуються в одну одиницю повідомлення.

Операції сегментації та злиття складають до 90% усього обсягу роботи досвідченого перекладача. Отже, постійне очікування паузи в промові для здійснення синхронного перекладу може свідчити про некомпетентність перекладача. Таким чином, важливо навчитися застосовувати не синтаксичний, а семантичний підхід до вихідного тексту, тобто, руйнуючи синтаксичну оболонку повідомлення, передавати цільовою мовою основний зміст. Від синхроніста не вимагається перекладати слово в слово, він просто не встигне цього зробити. Тому при синхронному перекладі треба рішуче жертвувати неважливою інформацією, видаляти окремі речення чи частини речень, а також здійснювати генералізацію – об'єднання кількох речень в одне, змістовне і логічне.

Так само, як і при інших видах усного перекладу, при синхронному перекладі роботу перекладачеві полегшить інформованість, наявність у нього знань енциклопедичного характеру. Тому допитливість, постійний пошук і здобуття різнобічної інформації є неодмінною складовою професійної діяльності усного перекладача. Фонові, а також спеціальні знання (які набуваються під час цілеспрямованої підготовки до конкретної ситуації перекладу) забезпечать більшу впевненість у собі перекладача, особливо синхроніста, який завжди працює в умовах нервового напруження.

Таким чином, усний перекладач – це фахівець, що не просто володіє двома або, відповідно до сучасних професійних ви-

мог, кількома мовами. Це людина, яка публічно, в умовах стресу і часового пресингу здійснює складну інтелектуальну діяльність, пов'язану із сприйняттям, аналізом, систематизацією, меморизацією інформації та відтворенням її усно, відповідно до норм цільової мови і прагматики комунікативної ситуації.

8. КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНКИ ЯКОСТІ РОБОТИ УСНОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧА

В Європі до роботи усного перекладача висуваються жорсткі вимоги. Вони є менш суворими, якщо перекладач працює гідом або перекладачем у невеличкій фірмі чи на підприємстві. Натомість переклад міжнародних конференцій передбачає дуже високий професіоналізм при здійсненні всіх видів усного перекладу. Оцінюють роботу перекладача як слухачі, для яких він перекладає, так і промовець, а також працедавець, який винаймає перекладача. Якщо перекладач дбає про свою репутацію і хоче і надалі мати пропозиції щодо роботи, він повинен дотримуватися прийнятих у цьому фаху вимог і деонтології, тобто кодексу професійної етики. Знайомство з деонтологічними засадами діяльності усного перекладача є обов'язковим елементом підготовки майбутніх фахівців у цій галузі.

Професійна етика подає приписи щодо поведінки усного перекладача на робочому місці і поруч з ним, щодо спілкування з учасниками процесу перекладу, колегами, працедавцем, щодо зовнішнього вигляду перекладача тощо.

За правилами АПС, усний перекладач може погоджуватися на запропоновану роботу тоді, коли відчуває, що зможе виконати її на належному рівні. Усний перекладач погоджується з тим, що його професія передбачає нефіксований робочий режим, необхідність поїздок, вміння працювати в команді з іншими перекладачами. Усний перекладач готується до перекладу. Існує два види підготовки – постійна підготовка, яка ведеться систематично, протягом усієї професійної кар'єри (поповнення енциклопедичних знань, відслідковування міжнародних подій, поглиблення мовної компетенції, в тому числі укладання власних тематичних глосаріїв тощо), а також спеціальна (ad hoc) підготовка, спрямована на забезпечення конкретної ситуації перекладу (ознайомлення з тематикою конференції, складом учасників, наявними документами, укладання спеціального термінологічного словничка, пошук необхідної інформації в Інтер-

нет-ресурсах тощо). Перекладач приходиться за 20–30 хвилин до початку роботи зібрання з тим, щоб зорієнтуватися в умовах, в яких доведеться здійснювати переклад, отримати, по можливості, додаткові документи, іншу інформацію, перевірити, чи добре працює технічне обладнання. При синхронному перекладі необхідно впевнитися, чи добре видно з кабіни промовців та екран, на якому, можливо, показуватимуть слайди чи діапозитиви. Перекладачі-синхроністи зазвичай беруть із собою пляшечку мінеральної води (з якої, в разі потреби, відпивають, не наливаючи воду в склянку, – аби через мікрофон не було чути булькотіння води), ручку, папір чи блокнот, необхідні документи і глосарії, досить потужний бінокль, через який краще видно тексти чи таблиці на екрані, до яких звертається промовець. Синхроніст у кабіні працює в парі з колегою, вони перекладають по черзі, змінює один одного (за домовленістю) кожні 15–20 хвилин. Відповідно до норм АПС перекладач не має погоджуватися здійснювати синхронний переклад самостійно, без партнера, а тривалість перекладу без зміни перекладача не повинна перевищувати 30 хвилин. Тоді як один перекладач синхронно перекладає, його колега в кабіні також слухає промову через навушники, занотовуючи точну інформацію – дати, цифри, власні імена, скорочення, щоб у разі необхідності ці записи могли придатися колезі, який саме перекладає. Якщо перекладач хоче чхнути чи кашлянути в кабіні, він натискає спеціальну “cough button” (“кнопку для кашлю”), відмикаючи на 1–2 секунди свій мікрофон. Так звана “дисципліна мікрофона” є взагалі дуже важливою. Коли переклад не здійснюється, перекладачі мають обов’язково пересвідчитися, що мікрофони не ввімкнено і що їхні приватні розмови не транслюються в залу. У кабіні не можна шарудіти паперами, обгортками цукерок, постукувати олівцем чи ручкою, мобільні телефони переводять у беззвуківий режим, бо всі звуки в кабіні мікрофоном посилюються і створюється неробочий шумовий фон.

Перекладач не має погоджуватися без дозволу промовця і організаторів на те, щоб хтось із слухачів встановлював у кабіні диктофон, аби мати запис лекції чи виступів. До того ж не варто забувати, що здійснений переклад є інтелектуальною власністю перекладача, і ця власність має бути захищена. При послідовному перекладі перекладач має при собі блокнот і ручку для занотовування.

Позаяк усний переклад є професією публічною, зовнішній вигляд – одяг, зачіска, макіяж (якщо це перекладачка) – мають відповідати ситуації ділового спілкування. В умовах послідовно-

го перекладу чим менше зовнішній вигляд і поведінка перекладача привертають до себе увагу, тим краще. Перекладач має погодитися з тим, що він є посередником між оратором і публікою, він ретранслює чужі думки та ідеї. Він, втім, не є ніби прозорим склом між мовцем і отримувачами тексту. Перекладаючи, він інтерпретує текст певним чином, і діяльність його є високоінтелектуальною і креативною. Але в ситуації перекладу він обслуговує процес комунікації, і відволікання уваги від промовця до перекладача є недоречним. Кольори, крій, стиль одягу і взуття, зачіска, макіяж, прикраси мають відповідати моменту, а міміка та жести мають увесь час контролюватися перекладачем (не можна мімікою виявляти своє ставлення до оратора чи публіки, нервово посміхатися, жестиами і руками допомагати собі говорити тощо).

Протягом перерви на каву чи обід перекладачі, якщо це передбачено, можуть пригощатися в тій же залі, що й учасники конференції. І в кафетерії, і в кулуарах перекладачам належить виявляти тактовність: утримуватися в розмовах між собою від коментарів стосовно конференції, її учасників та організаторів; не погоджуватися надавати інформацію про хід конференції незнайомим особам, які можуть потім виявитися журналістами, що шукають сенсації; не роздавати делегатам свої візитки зі сподіванням на майбутні пропозиції роботи. Якщо послідовний переклад відбувається під час застілля (бенкету, фуршету, обіду), перекладач не п'є спиртних напоїв і не їсть багато, пам'ятаючи, що він на роботі.

Зовнішній вигляд і поведінка створюють загальне та інколи вирішальне тло, на якому формується враження від роботи усного перекладача. Але, звичайно, слухачам важливо, яким чином забезпечується спілкування між людьми, що говорять різними мовами. Тут оцінюватимуться такі фактори: чи правильну стратегію перекладу обрав перекладач, чи розбирається в проблематиці виступів, чи передав ключову інформацію, чи відтворив аргументацію промовця, чи передав гру слів і алюзії, чи був переклад насичений необхідною кількістю термінів, чи передана прецизійна інформація — цифри, дати, реалії, власні назви, чи достатньою мірою володіє перекладач навичками красномовства тощо. Але, як не дивно, здійснені дослідниками опитування учасників міжнародних конференцій неодноразово засвідчували, що найбільше в усних перекладачах цінують приємний голос, спокійну інтонацію, ясність і зрозумілість викладу. Через це вироблення добре поставленого, приємного, невисокого за тембром, із спокійними модуляціями голосу є професійним за-

вданням усного перекладача. Як би він не нервувався перед перекладом, із першими ж реченнями оратора він має подолати в собі можливі панічні настрої і не передавати стрес і напруження публіці.

Усний перекладач засвідчить також свою компетентність, якщо покаже, що вміє управляти кризовими ситуаціями, які виникають під час перекладу.

Існують фахові рекомендації стосовно того, що вважається професійно прийнятним у тих чи інших ситуаціях, які можуть постати в ході усного перекладу.

При послідовному перекладі іноді виникають проблеми, пов'язані з перенасиченням перекладача інформацією, — тоді певна частина інформації втрачається або перекручується, мовне оформлення перекладу погіршується, в голосі перекладача починають звучати ноти невпевненості. Аби цього уникнути, необхідно добре володіти технікою перекладацького скоропису, вміти спрямовувати свою увагу на ключову інформацію (зокрема прецизійну лексику), контролювати свій голос, міміку, не гіпнотизуватися словами оратора, а рішуче здійснювати лексичні та граматичні трансформації, не забуваючи при цьому, що за послідовного перекладу треба відтворити приблизно 70% обсягу звучання тексту оригіналу, а не кожне речення промовця. У протокольних ситуаціях, коли більше важить форма, а не зміст (мета промови легко передбачається), в певних частинах виступу, в разі крайньої потреби, перекладачеві дозволяється вдатися до так званої “паралельної промови”, використовуючи загальноприйняті мовні штампи, протокольні формули, кліше, які відповідають ситуації.

Навіть найдосвідченіші синхронні перекладачі стикаються із кризовими ситуаціями в перекладі. Теоретики й практики усного перекладу пропонують кілька тактичних прийомів подолання кризових ситуацій. Якщо значення терміна невідоме, можна вдатися до його семантизації за контекстом. Якщо стався “провал” у пам'яті, відповідник не пригадується або вираз незрозумілий, при синхронному перекладі можна трохи збільшити EVS, поки наступні слова не підкажуть, про що йдеться, а пам'ять не активізується. Можна звернутися (мовчки) за допомогою до колеги або до документів, які є в кабіні.

Завжди стануть у пригоді прийоми генералізації чи перифрази — замість прізвища подається професія чи посада, національність особи; вживаються гіпероніми (“рослина” замість назви квітки чи трави тощо). Якщо якийсь вираз (ім'я, термін тощо) в промові звучить незнайомою мовою, можна просто імі-

тувати його звучання. При синхронному перекладі іноді дозволяється вдатися до буквального перекладу і до певного надуживання інтернаціоналізмами і запозиченнями. Доречно, в разі необхідності, переорієнтувати аудиторію до іншого джерела інформації – схем, карт, таблиць, слайдів, які демонструє доповідач. У крайніх випадках рекомендується вдаватися до елементів паралельної промови (це треба робити дуже обережно, тільки для того, щоб не затягнулося мовчання перекладача). Ще кілька років тому у випадку, якщо технічні умови не давали перекладачеві змоги якісно працювати (не чути оратора, оратор говорить надто швидко тощо), усний перекладач міг відімкнути свій мікрофон, припинивши переклад. Нині це вважається неприйнятним. У таких випадках краще звернутися до промовця, пояснивши проблему, або попередити аудиторію про наявні об'єктивні труднощі. Втім, застосовуючи таку тактику, усний перекладач виходить із своєї ролі *alter ego* («другого я») **промовця, порушуючи** таким чином правила гри, що їх приймають при синхронному перекладі промовець, слухачі та перекладач.

UNIT 1. THE PROFESSION OF INTERPRETER. INTERPRETER'S ETHICS

1. Memory training exercises.

Listen to the numbers dictated, memorize and reproduce them in your own language:

315 367 250 118 930 101 327 284
829 730 925 338 215 908 629 199
202 105 520 528 824 509 930 184.

Read the following numbers fluently in English:

483 57384 5623 4637 6879
5647 3856 2018 58493 5637
19465 48261 86950 257 3647
1745 19364 47328 42756 86940
58394 17498 46563 3965 76824.

Listen to the dates and reproduce them in Russian/Ukrainian:

3 April 1950; 28 December 1976; 8 July 1970;
7 July 2005; 23 January 1988; 20 October 1720;
22 May 1825; 4 January 1932; 6 June 1920;
30 September 1975; 8 March 1172; 26 June 1953.

Listen to the geographical names, give their Russian/Ukrainian equivalents. Be ready to find their location on the map of Europe:

Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Germany, Greenland, Finland, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Netherlands (Holland), Hungary, Italy, Spain, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Latvia, Ukraine, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Portugal, Azerbaijan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Romania, Ireland, San Marino, the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Montenegro.

Listen to some proper names, memorize them and reproduce in your own language. What countries and events do you associate these names with?

John F. Kennedy, Margaret H. Thatcher, Tony Blair, George Bush, Martin Luther King, Saddam Hussein, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill, Abraham Lincoln, Queen Elizabeth II, Bill Clinton, Henry Ford, Bill Gates, Xavier Solana, Diego Maradona, Horatio Nelson, Michael Gorbachev, Barack Obama, George Washington, Alfred Nobel.

Listen to the position nominative information and translate it by ear:

1. Thomas Meyer of the European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA).
2. Amar Bhidĭ, a visiting scholar at Harvard University.
3. Maire Geoghegan-Quinn, the EU innovation commissioner.
4. Ann Mettler, executive director of the Lisbon Council, a Brussels think tank.
5. Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor.
6. Christiane Nickel and Isabel Vansteenkiste, researchers of the European Central Bank.
7. Mark Mobius, an emerging-markets fund manager at Templeton.
8. Sebastian Malaby, a former journalist at the Economist.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following tongue twisters and rhymes, memorize them, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian version:

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck
If a woodchuck could chuck wood?
He would chuck, he would, as much as he could,
And chuck as much as a woodchuck would
If a woodchuck could chuck wood.

IF PIGS COULD FLY

If pigs could fly, I'd fly a pig
To foreign countries small and big –
To Italy and Spain,
To Austria, where cowbells ring,
To Germany, where people sing –

And then come home again.

I'd see the Ganges and the Nile;
I'd visit Madagascar's isle,
And Persia and Peru.
People would say they'd never seen
So odd, so strange an air-machine
As that on which I flew.

Why, everyone would raise a shout
To see his trotters and his snout
Come floating from the sky;
And I would be a famous star
Well known in countries near and far –
If only pigs could fly!
James Reeves.

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none.
If there is one, seek till you find it,
If there be none, never mind it.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Decipher the following abbreviations and give their Russian/Ukrainian equivalents:

UNESCO, WTO, EU, BBC, IMF, UNO, UNSC, EBRD, CIS, NATO, WHO, IRC, IUS, IOC, ICC, ICPO, AID, AIDS, IBRD, FAO, OPEC, OECD, NEA, OSCE, ESA.

Read the given masterpieces of the world culture, name the author (artist, poet, writer, etc.) and give their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents:

Divine Comedy, Faust, The Creation of Adam, Vanity Fair, The Sleeping Venus, The Sunflowers, Lamentation over Christ, Return of the Prodigal Son, The Jewish Bride, The Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, The Great Gatsby, The Moon and Sixpence, Of Human Bondage, Pride and Prejudice, Songs of Innocence, Beowulf, Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation, The Canterbury Tales.

Match the corresponding gods of Greek and Roman pantheon, give their equivalents in Ukrainian/Russian:

Roman mythology	Greek mythology
Aesculapius – Эскулап	Themis – Фемида (goddess of Justice)
Apollo – Аполлон	Irene/Eirene – Эйрена (goddess of peace)
Aurora – Аврора	Athena – Афина (goddess of poetry, medicine, wisdom, commerce, weaving, crafts, magic, and the inventor of music)
Bellona – Беллона	Мегаера – Мегера (goddess of jealousy and envy)
Ceres – Церера	Пан – Пан (horned god of the forest, plains and fields)
Cupid – Купидон	Aphrodite – Афродита (goddess of love, beauty and sexuality)
Diana – Диана	Eros – Эрот (god of erotic love and beauty)
Faunus – Фавн	Ploutos – Плутос (god of wealth)
Flora – Флора	Tyche – Тихе (goddess of fortune and luck)
Fortuna – Фортуна	Phoebus – Феб (god of light and the sun; truth and prophecy; archery; medicine, healing; music, poetry, and the arts)
Furies – Фурия	Nike – Ника (goddess of victory)
Gratiae – грации	Artemis – Артемида (goddess of the hunt, wild animals, virginity, fertility)
Juno – Юнона	Moirae – мойры (goddess of destiny)
Jupiter – Юпитер	Eos – Эос (goddess of dawn)
Justitia – Юстиция	Charites – хариты (goddess of charm, beauty, nature, human creativity and fertility)
Juventas – Ювента	Hephaestus – Гефест (god of fire)
Luna – Луна	Zeus – Зевс (king of the gods, and the god of sky and thunder)
Mars – Марс	Hermes – Гермес (god of commerce)
Mercury – Меркурий	Demeter – Деметра (goddess of harvest and motherly relationships)
Minerva – Минерва	Cronus – Кронос (Titan, god of harvest, later – of time)
Neptune – Нептун	Енуо – Энио (goddess of war)
Parcae – Парки	Hebe – Геба (goddess of youth)

Roman mythology	Greek mythology
Rex – Пакс	Ares – Арес (god of warfare)
Pluto – Плутон	Hypnos – Гипнос (god of sleep)
Saturn – Сатурн	Asclepius – Асклепий (god of medicine and healing)
Sol – Соль	Poseidon – Посейдон (god of the sea)
Somnus – Сомн	Hera – Гера (goddess of women and marriage)
Venus – Венера	Selene – Селена (goddess of the moon)
Victoria – Виктория	Helios – Гелиос (god of sun)
Vulcan – Вулкан	Chloris – Хлорис (goddess of flowers and the season of spring)

Read and memorize the following Bible words and expressions, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents:

1. The apple of one's eye – зеница ока (в Библии); в обыденном словоупотреблении – самое дорогое, любимое детище.

2. A beam in one's own eye – бревно в собственном глазу; a mole in thy brother's eye – сучок/соломинка.

3. To be all things to all men – быть «всем для всех».

4. Man shall not live by bread alone – не хлебом единым жив человек.

5. Render into Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and into God the things that are God's – отдайте кесарю кесарево, а Богу – Богово.

6. The golden calf – золотой/златой телец (т. е. власть денег, «желтого дьявола»); библейская аллюзия в названии знаменитого романа Ильфа и Петрова.

7. To turn the other cheek – подставить другую щеку; в Ветхом Завете – противоположный принцип: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth – око за око, зуб за зуб.

8. Faith, hope, charity (иногда вариант faith, hope, love) – вера, надежда, любовь.

9. Colossus with feet of clay – колосс на глиняных ногах.

10. Filthy lucre – «презренный металл», корыстолюбие.

11. A fly in the ointment – муха в бальзаме (в Библии); в обиходной речи – ложка дегтя в бочке меда.

12. Forbidden fruit – запретный плод.

13. At the eleventh hour – в последний момент.

14. A house divided (against itself) cannot stand – дом, разделившийся сам в себе, не устоит (в Библии); в современной речи означает раскол, губительные непримиримые противоречия.

15. The massacre/slaughter of the innocent – избиение младенцев.

16. The land flowing with (the land of) milk and honey – земля, где течет молоко и мед («молочные реки, кисельные берега»).

17. The promised land – земля обетованная.

18. A mess of pottage – чечевичная похлебка.

19. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings – библейский вариант: из уст младенцев и грудных детей; в современном русском – устами младенцев (глаголит истина).

20. Physician, heal thyself – лекарю, исцелися сам (церковно-славянский вариант).

21. **The powers that be** – в русском тексте Библии: существующие власти; в политических и других современных текстах – власть/власти преобладающие, сильные мира сего.

22. Seek, and ye shall find – ищите и обряцете (церковно-славянский вариант).

23. Vanity of vanities – суета сует (далее в Экклезиасте: all is vanity and vexation of spirit – все – суета сует и томление духа).

24. Voice (of one) crying in the wilderness – глас вопиющего в пустыне.

25. The fat years and the lean years – годы изобилия и годы лишений; хорошие годы и плохие годы; «взлеты и падения».

26. The Ten Commandments – Десять заповедей.

27. The Lord's Prayer – молитва Господня.

Read and memorize the given Latin words which are commonly used, give their Russian equivalents:

Ad hoc – специальный, для цього випадку.

Alter ego – друге «я».

A priori – зарані, до досвіду.

A posteriori – на підставі досвіду.

Aurea mediocritas – золота середина.

Corpus delicti – склад злочину.

Honoris causa – за заслуги.

Ipse dixit – сам сказав.

Ipso facto – тим самим, через цей факт.

Memento mori – пам'ятай про смерть.

Modus vivendi – спосіб життя.

Nec plus ultra – вищий ступінь.

Per capita — на одну людину.

Sapient sat — розумному досить.

Sine qua non — обов'язково.

Tabula rasa — стерта дощечка, на якій нічого не написано.

3. 'Snow-ball' repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text. Interpret them.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Експресія асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій.

2. Експресія асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій, немовби мчить кудись неприборканий кінь.

3. Експресія в сучасному живописі асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій, немовби мчить кудись неприборканий кінь.

4. Експресія в сучасному живописі асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій, немовби мчить кудись неприборканий кінь, та лише досвідченим і терплячим вдається загнuzдати такого скакуна.

5. Експресія в сучасному живописі асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій, немовби мчить кудись неприборканий кінь, та лише досвідченим і терплячим вдається загнuzдати такого скакуна, і він несе їх до здійснення мрій.

6. Експресія в сучасному живописі асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій, немовби мчить кудись неприборканий кінь, та лише досвідченим і терплячим вдається загнuzдати такого скакуна, і він несе їх до здійснення найзаповітніших мрій митця.

7. Експресія в сучасному живописі асоціюється з миттєвим спалахом емоцій, немовби мчить кудись неприборканий кінь, та лише досвідченим і терплячим вдається загнuzдати такого скакуна, і він несе їх до слави й визнання, до здійснення найзаповітніших мрій митця.

B. English sentences:

1. Britain is unable to join.

2. Britain is unable to join until after the next election.

3. Mr. Blair does not want to rule that Britain is unable to join until after the next election.

4. Mr. Blair does not want to rule that Britain is unable to join until after the next election as Labour did.

5. Mr. Blair does not want to rule that Britain is unable to join until after the next election as Labour did in the Last Parliament.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting (news items):

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend the overall message. Explain the 'gist' of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian.

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions; suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practice interpreting it sentence by sentence.

WORLD'S TALLEST BUILDING OPENS IN DUBAI

The world's tallest building officially opened in Dubai on January the 4th. The height of the 828-metre Burj Khalifa was kept a secret until the opening ceremony. It is twice the height of New York's Empire State Building. Another big surprise at the opening was the renaming of the tower. The building had always been called Burj Dubai. However, Dubai's ruler announced it would now be called Burj Khalifa after the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Dubai's neighbour. The oil-rich emirate of Abu Dhabi helped save Dubai from possible financial collapse. The chairman of the company that built the Burj, Mohamed Alabbar, said the building gives "hope and optimism". He added: "The world has gone through... difficult times... this is the beginning of a gradual move forward".

It is likely the Burj will remain as the world's tallest building for a while to come. Since the 2008 global financial crisis, there seems to be little appetite for ambitious construction projects from property developers. The Burj's owners, however, are confident the building will be a success. More than 90 per cent of the space has been sold. It cost \$22 billion to build and has broken many records. The opening celebrations included the world's highest fireworks, which lit up the sky above the world's tallest fountain. The building houses the world's highest mosque and swimming pool, located on floors 158 and 76. Burj Khalifa has 1,044 luxury apartments, 49 floors of offices and the 160-room Armani hotel. Around 12,000 people will live and work in the tower.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of keywords (up to 10). Using these keywords summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

TEACHER ON TRIAL ON ATTACKING STUDENT

A teacher in England is on trial for attacking a teenage student with a metal dumbbell. Peter Harvey, 50, is facing charges of attempt-

ed murder for the attack, which took place in July, 2009. The student, who cannot be named for legal reasons, suffered a fractured skull and severe cuts to his face. The boy, then 14, was repeatedly hit on the head with the 3kg weight. He was left unconscious and rushed to hospital. Students who witnessed the attack said Harvey's anger seemed to give him extra power. They told the court that he was screaming, "die, die, die" as he was hitting the youngster. Harvey denies attempted murder but has admitted causing serious bodily harm. The case is a huge talking point among teachers and students in England.

The media reports the boy was a leading troublemaker in the class. He has a long record of disrupting lessons. The court heard the boy received a disciplinary warning nine times last year. Reports are he would try to make Mr. Harvey angry and then use his mobile phone to take videos of him. He then mailed the video around the school. The constant bad behaviour caused Harvey to take time off work with mental health problems. He told a colleague he wanted to harm someone. A counselor told him he was too passive and needed to let his anger out. The judge asked the boy whether he thought it was funny to try to make a teacher angry who had been off ill. The boy replied: "There was nothing funny about him. What was funny was we were just having a good time with our friends".

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

The Profession of Interpreter. The Interpreter's Ethics. Профессия переводчика. Переводческая этика. Професія перекладача. Перекладацька етика.

Listen to the following words and word combinations and translate them by ear:

A. To translate, translator, translation, to interpret, interpreter, interpretation, literal translation (word for word), simultaneous interpretation, consecutive interpretation, simultaneous interpreter, escort interpreter, original (source) language, target language, booth, headset (earphones), channel, notes, to turn the microphones on/off, sound engineer, relay system, short-term memory, probability prediction, (at) sight translation, erudition, background information, bilingual, communication, transformation, text compression, text development, computer-aided translation, literary translation.

B. Переводить письменно, письменный переводчик, письменный перевод, переводить устно, устный пере-

водчик, устный перевод, буквализм, синхронный перевод, последовательный перевод, линейный переводчик, исходный язык, язык перевода, буквализм, запись (переводческая), наушники, краткосрочная память, вероятностное прогнозирование, включать/выключать микрофон.

C. Translate into Russian/Ukrainian:

1. Translator is dependent on supporting environment; interpreter is entirely self-dependent.

2. In simultaneous interpretation the length of the text translated as one 'batch' is much shorter than in consecutive.

3. Unlike consecutive interpretation where the interpreter may correct mistakes and slips of the tongue, simultaneous interpreter has no time for correction and redoing.

4. Ability to compress the source text and develop the target one from core structure are the basic skills of an interpreter.

5. In literary translation the translator is to render the images of the source text rather than only facts like in other translation and interpretation varieties.

6. Without special equipment (a sound-insulated booth, a microphone and earphones) simultaneous interpretation is impossible.

Listen to the text 'English: the global language' and interpret it consecutively.

PROFESSOR MCKENZIE

For many years now we have been referring to English as a global language... as the language of communication and technology. Everybody seems to be learning English and it isn't uncommon to see English being used as a means of communication between... let's see ... a German scientist... and an Italian politician. These days... if you don't know English, you are in danger of being excluded from what's going on... in education, at work... and especially in the world of technological advances.

Very soon English will be the second language of all the people in the world. This is happening while I am speaking to you. We can't be certain of how long the process will take but there is no doubt that it will happen... and my bet is that it will happen sooner rather than later.

First of all English will be an obligatory subject on every school curriculum throughout the world. By the year 2010 around two billion people... that's about a third of the World's population... will speak

English as their second language. This isn't my prediction by the way. This is what the experts say.

We can see evidence of these changes all the time. Let's take the Eurovision Song Contest as an example. Whatever we might think of the contest itself... one thing that has changed recently is that now countries can opt to sing in English. In the last festival fourteen of the twenty five competing countries asked for the rules to be changed to allow them to sing in English. They argued that singing in their own language would put them at a disadvantage. I suspect that in a few years time all twenty-five countries will be singing in English.

And what exactly does all of this mean for native speakers of English? Well, we are already in a minority. If the calculations are correct, then in ten years time, majority speakers... that is non native English speakers... will outnumber native English speakers by four to one. The two most important Englishes won't be British English and American English. They'll be Native English and Majority English. So native English speakers will be handicapped. We will be the only people in the world who speak just one language. Because... let's face it... there won't be much of a reason for native English speakers to learn a second language. We... and not the Majority English speakers... will be the disadvantaged.

As more and more people speak English it makes sense that they will become more competent. They will start to control more of the English resources being produced and to have a say in what should or shouldn't be included in dictionaries and language books. This might seem far fetched but it is already starting to happen.

Let's use Sweden as an example. Their music exports... predominantly English... account for more than thirty per cent of its export income. This exported English is bound to have an effect on English in general. And this is just one small example.

7. Practise 'at sight' translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it 'at sight'.

BRAND ROYALTY

Oprah Winfrey's brand has many years of life left in it yet.

IT WAS one of the most tear-stained moments in the 24-year history of a show that specialises in tear-stained moments. On November 20th Oprah Winfrey announced that she will end her eponymous show in September 2011, 26 years after it first aired nationwide. She loves

her show enough to know when it is time to say goodbye, she told her traumatised audience.

The sound of ululation could be heard from sea to shining sea. For once the pundits sang the same song as “real Americans”—as one of Ms Winfrey’s recent guests, Sarah Palin, likes to call them. They talked breathlessly about Ms Winfrey’s up-from-the-boot-straps achievements — how she came from nothing to amass a fortune of \$2.3 billion and how she has viewers in more than 100 countries—and pronounced her retirement the end of an era. The New York Times’s Gail Collins added that she wished politicians, from the 92-year-old Robert Byrd on down, would follow her example and quit while they are ahead.

The only problem with all this commentary is that Ms Winfrey is not quitting. She is ending her relationship with a big network, CBS, in order to devote herself to an ambitious new venture, a cable-television channel to be called the Oprah Winfrey Network, or OWN, which she plans to launch in January 2011 as a joint-venture with Discovery Communications. The world is about to be blessed with more Oprah, rather than less.

This is a tricky transition that raises all sorts of questions about the power of personal brands. Can the star’s brand be separated from the show that has nurtured it for almost a quarter of a century? And can it be used to launch an entire network? Personal brands are easy to damage. Martha Stewart, who was once the nearest equivalent to Ms Winfrey, had started to devalue her brand even before she got into trouble with the law, spreading herself too thin and striking too many deals with retailers. The celebrities who lent their name to Planet Hollywood probably no longer relish being associated with a tacky fast-food chain that has gone bankrupt twice. “The Oprah Winfrey Show” is not just a “delivery channel” that she can close down at will: it has defined its creator for 24 years. By killing off her brand-creating show and diluting her personal contribution across an entire network, she runs the risk of enraging her fans.

But there are good commercial reasons for Ms Winfrey’s decision. The audience for network television has been declining relentlessly as viewers have migrated to cable and the internet. The audience for “The Oprah Winfrey Show” has shrunk from about 14m viewers in 1998 to about 7m today, though it still remains the highest-rated talk show. Ms Winfrey is simply following her audience into a more fragmented media world. Besides, there is nothing to stop Ms Winfrey reviving “The Oprah Winfrey Show”, or something very like it, on her new platform.

Ms Winfrey also has lots of experience at relaunching herself. She reinvented the daytime talk show not once but twice—first by exposing

some of her innermost secrets in public (about how she was raped at the age of nine and experimented with drugs in her 20s, for example) and second by taking her show upmarket. While Jerry Springer and his ilk filled their studios with stump-toothed degenerates, Ms Winfrey introduced her book club and encouraged her viewers to improve themselves.

Ms Winfrey is also an experienced brand-stretcher. She has starred in a number of successful films, most notably “The Colour Purple”, for which she was nominated for an Oscar; more importantly, she has launched a succession of Oprah-related products such as her website, Oprah.com and her magazine, O. Each time she succeeded in extending her audience without alienating her most loyal fans: a year after O’s launch in 2000 half its readers were not regular watchers of “The Oprah Winfrey Show”, including many professional women who would never dream of watching television in the afternoon.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and interpret it.

IMPROVING INTERPRETING SKILLS

Interviewer: Today’s programme is devoted to people employed in international settings. My first guest is Dana Ivanovich who has worked for the last twenty years as an interpreter. Dana, welcome.

Dana: Thank you.

Interviewer: Now I’d like to begin by saying that I have on occasions used an interpreter myself, as a foreign correspondent, so I am full of admiration for what you do. But I think your profession is sometimes underrated, it’s something of an unknown quantity. Many people think that anyone who speaks more than one language can do it...

Dana: There aren’t any interpreters I know who don’t have professional qualifications and training. You only really get proficient after many years in the job.

Interviewer: And am I right in saying you can divide what you do into two distinct methods, simultaneous and consecutive interpreting?

Dana: That’s right. The techniques you use are different, and a lot of interpreters will say one is easier than the other, less stressful.

Interviewer: Simultaneous interpreting, putting someone’s words into another language more or less as they speak, sounds to me like the more difficult.

Dana: Well, actually no, most people in the business I think would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful. You have to wait for the speaker to deliver quite a chunk of language, before you then put it into the second language, which puts your short term memory under intense stress.

Interviewer: You make notes, I presume.

Dana: Absolutely, anything like numbers, names, places, have to be noted down, but the rest is never translated verbatim. You have to find a way of summarising it so that the message is there, without repeating word for word. That would put too much strain on the listener, and slow down the whole process too much.

Interviewer: But with simultaneous interpreting, you start translating almost as soon as the other person starts speaking. You must have some preparation before the event, I presume.

Dana: Well, hopefully the speakers will let you have an outline of the topic a day or two in advance. Conference speeches are an obvious example. You have a little time to do research, prepare terminology and so on.

Interviewer: Can you give us an example of when you would do consecutive interpreting?

Dana: Well, something I am involved in a lot is financial negotiations, where representatives are discussing the fine details of a business deal for example.

Interviewer: And how do you stop everyone speaking at once? These things are rarely choreographed.

Dana: This is where you as a professional have to assert yourself, to orchestrate things so that the communication flows. You let the participants know how you want them to speak to respect the conventions of turntaking, to get used to pausing frequently to let the interpreter translate, to use short sentences, not to speak too fast.

Interviewer: And be prepared to interrupt if the speaker forgets you're there?

Dana: Absolutely.

INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH STIGLITZ

Professor Stiglitz and his co-author Linda Bilmes put a price tag on the Iraq conflict in their new book, 'The Three Trillion Dollar War'. You heard me, US\$3 trillion! Not only that, Stiglitz links the cost of the Iraq misadventure to the overall economic slowdown in the US, the global credit crunch, the toxic mortgage market and the

subprime loan crisis, including here in Australia. George Negus spoke with Professor Stiglitz earlier this week.

GEORGE NEGUS: Professor, 'The Three Trillion Dollar War'. That's quite an apocalyptic title to say the least. What did you mean? And I imagine that the reaction from George Bush and co would have been less than ecstatic.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH STIGLITZ, AUTHOR OF THE THREE TRILLION DOLLAR WAR»: That's right. The US\$3 trillion refers to the true cost of the Iraq conflict and the cost only to the American economy. If we included the cost to the rest of the world we would be more than doubling that total. Obviously, George Bush never wanted a conversation on this subject. When he went to war, one of his senior advisers, Larry Lindsay, said it was going to cost US\$100 billion to US\$200 billion and he was fired. The Administration came back with the number around US\$50 billion, no more than US\$1 billion or US\$2 billion for reconstruction. The rest would be paid by Iraq itself.

GEORGE NEGUS: Professor, we live in a country where we still talk about billions. How can we picture that US\$3 trillion? What does it mean in real terms?

PROFESSOR JOSEPH STIGLITZ: Well, actually the war has introduced a new way of thinking about every aspect of government expenditures. A couple of years ago, the President went to the American people and said, «We have a major problem in social security. It's going to go bankrupt.» Well, for one-sixth of an Iraqi war you could have put on sound financial grounds the social security system, retirement program, for our aged for the next 50 to 75 years. The President vetoed a measure to provide healthcare insurance for our children. America, you know, is a country where we don't have public health insurance and children of poor families do not have health care. He vetoed it, saying that we couldn't afford it. But we were talking about actually just days, days of what this war is costing. The President says, effectively, we don't have money for all these social needs. The reason is we're spending so much on the Iraq war.

GEORGE NEGUS: Professor, what you seem to be saying is that this war has been executed, they have been literally shooting the economy in the air, if you like, in Iraq. This war's being executed at the expense of almost every other area of American public life. Is it that bad?

PROFESSOR JOSEPH STIGLITZ: Yes, it is. It is. There is another unusual thing about this war, very unusual, in fact. In every other war, when America went to war, there was a discussion, how much of the burden of that war should be shifted on to future generations? In this war, we didn't have that discussion. This is the

first time, probably in almost any country's history, where as you went to war you had a tax cut, a tax cut for the rich and that has meant that this war has been totally, totally financed by deficits. And that means in turn, we estimate that by 2017 the US national debt will be US\$2 trillion larger than it would otherwise have been, just because of the war. And there will still be bills due because of the huge costs of paying disability, healthcare benefits for our returning veterans, 40% of whom, or more, are likely to be disabled.

UNIT 2. VISITS, MEETINGS, RECEPTIONS

1. Memory training exercises.

Put down the dates dictated in English. Read your notes in Ukrainian/Russian:

06.06.1920	07.10.1917	08.07.1970	07.03.1978
06.06.1971	26.08.1953	29.06.1949	05.11.1997
10.06.1941	23.01.1988	28.12.1976	13.06.1939
14.12.1991	15.05.2003	21.03.2009	15.09.2010.

Listen to the numbers and reproduce them in your own language:

493, 383, 763, 445, 695, 878, 384, 891, 656, 3321, 2319, 4565, 6476, 5445, 4667, 8780, 3888, 1656, 8348, 2317, 3244, 5470, 4645, 5766, 6672, 7885, 5887, 9690, 6905, 5096, 2348, 4574, 5457, 4676, 6726, 8785, 8588, 6994, 9669.

Listen to the geographical names, give their equivalents in Ukrainian/Russian:

Afghanistan, Cyprus, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, The Maldives, Laos, Pakistan, Palestine, Mongolia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Turkey, Thailand, Vietnam.

Listen to some proper names, memorize them and reproduce in your own language. What countries and events do you associate them with?

Maya Plisetskaya, Albert Einstein, Vasco de Gama, Columbus, Paganini, Ronald Reagan, Prince Charles, John Constable, William Shakespeare, Thomas Jefferson, Christopher Wren, Graham Greene, John Major, Princess of Wales (Diana), Homer, Herodotus, William Hogarth, Shuman, Shubert, Mendel.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following tongue twisters and rhymes, memorize them, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian version.

Betty Botter had some butter,
“But”, she said, “this butter’s bitter.

If I bake this bitter butter,
it would make my batter bitter.
But a bit of better butter –
that would make my batter better”.

So she bought a bit of butter,
better than her bitter butter,
and she baked it in her batter,
and the batter was not bitter.
So ‘twas better Betty Botter
bought a bit of better butter.

Three little kittens they lost their mittens, and they began to cry,
“Oh mother dear, we sadly fear that we have lost our mittens”.
“What! Lost your mittens, you naughty kittens!
Then you shall have no pie”.
“Meeow, meeow, meeow, now you shall have no pie”.
The three little kittens they found their mittens,
And they began to cry,
“Oh mother dear, see here, see here
Our mittens we have found”.
“What! Found your mittens, you good little kittens,
Then you shall have some pie”
“Purr, purr, purr”.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Decipher the following abbreviations, give their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents:

EMT, ENEA, EPA, EPU, ESRO, ESSA, FAO, FIDE, FIFA, FRS, G.F.T.U., GNI, GNP, GDP, MCC, MIS, MNE, MNC, MOD.

Read the given masterpieces of the world culture, name the author (artist, poet, writer etc.) and give their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents:

Romeo and Juliet, Christ Crowned with Thorns, Guernica, The Thinker, Boyarina Morozova, War and Peace, The Forsyte Saga, Carmen, Traviata, Eugene Onegin, Peter Grimes, Midsummer Night’s Dream, The Master and Margarite, Lolita, Introduction into psychoanalysis, Don Giovanni, The Marriage of Figaro, Breakfast on the grass, The Magic Flute.

Match the literary works with the names of the authors, translate into your mother tongue:

A. The Canterbury Tales, Confessio Amantis, Piers Plowman, Le Morte d'Arthur (The Death of Arthur), Amoretti, Venus and Adonis, The Spanish Tragedy, Tamburlaine the Great, The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit, Arcadia, The Unfortunate Traveler, Paradise Lost, The Alchemist, Marriage a la Mode, The Conquest of Granada, The Pilgrim's Progress, Gulliver's Travels, Moral Essays, Moll Flanders, Pamela, Tom Jones, Shamela, The Expedition of Humphry Clinker, Tristan Shandy.

B. Laurence Sterne, Tobias Smollett, Henry Fielding, Samuel Richardson, Daniel Defoe, Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, John Bunyan, John Dryden, John Milton, Ben Jonson, Thomas Nash, Sir Philip Sydney, John Lyly, Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Kyd, William Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser, William Langland, Geoffrey Chaucer, Sir Thomas Mallory, John Gower.

Read and memorize the following Bible words and expressions, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

– The truth shall make you free. – Истина делает вас свободными (Евангелие от Иоанна, 8, 32).

– All is vanity and vexation of spirit. – Всё – суета и томление духа (Книга Экклезиаста, 1, 14).

– The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness. – Глас вопиющего в пустыне (Книга пророка Исайи).

– To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven! – Всему своё время, и время всякой вещи под солнцем (Книга Экклезиаста, 3, 1).

– Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. – Что посеет человек, то и пожнет (Послание к Галатам, 6, 7).

– What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? – Какая польза человеку, если он приобретет весь мир, а душе своей повредит? (Евангелие от Матфея, 16, 26).

– Physician, heal thyself. – Врач, исцели самого себя! (Евангелие от Луки, 4, 23).

– Charity shall cover the multitude of sins. – Любовь покрывает множество грехов (Послание Петра, 4, 8).

Read the following English proverbs and sayings and choose the appropriate translation version. Suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

That which one least anticipates
soonest comes to pass.
Every man is the architect of his
own fortune.
Art is long, life is short.
Bacchus has drowned more men
than Neptune.
A bargain is a bargain.
A bad compromise is better than
a good lawsuit.
Bad news has wings.

Бахус потопил більше народу,
чем Нептун.
Жизнь коротка, искусство
долговечно.
Чего ждешь, то не случается.
Каждый сам строитель своего
счастья.
У дурных вестей есть крылья.
Сделка есть сделка. (Уговор
дороже денег.)
Плохой компромисс лучше
хорошей тяжбы.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text. Interpret them.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Назва вина походить від провінції Шампань.
2. Назва вина походить від провінції Шампань, де виноград стали вирощувати ще в III столітті.
3. Назва найзнаменитішого благородного французького вина походить від провінції Шампань, де виноград стали вирощувати ще в III столітті.
4. Назва найзнаменитішого благородного французького вина походить від провінції Шампань, де виноград, як свідчать історичні джерела, стали вирощувати ще в III столітті.
5. Назва найзнаменитішого благородного французького вина походить від провінції Шампань, де виноград, як свідчать історичні джерела, стали вирощувати ще в III столітті, хоча культура виноробства почала розвиватися тут через тисячу років.
6. Назва найзнаменитішого благородного французького вина походить від провінції Шампань, де виноград, як свідчать історичні джерела, стали вирощувати ще в III столітті, хоча справжня культура виноробства почала розвиватися тут майже через тисячу років.

B. English sentences:

1. Mr. Blair still hopes to call a referendum.

2. Mr. Blair still hopes to call a referendum before the next election.

3. Mr. Blair still hopes to call a referendum before the next general election.

4. Mr. Blair, determined to take Britain into the Euro zone, still hopes to call a referendum before the next general election.

5. Mr. Blair, who is determined to take Britain into the Euro zone, still hopes to call a referendum before the next general election.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting.

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend its overall message. Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian. (Mediterranean diet keeps you happier).

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practise interpreting it sentence by sentence.

People who follow a Mediterranean diet are likely to be happier in life. This is the conclusion of a new report published in the journal 'Archives of General Psychiatry'. The study's authors say a diet that is rich in vegetables, fruits, nuts, whole grains and fish seems to make people less likely to develop depression. This may explain why people who live in Mediterranean countries are more laid back than other Europeans. There are fewer mental disorders in Mediterranean countries and scientists believe this could be because of the diet. The new research supports previous studies that suggested olive oil protects against depression. No Italian, Spanish or Greek meal is complete without olive oil.

Researchers from Spain's University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and the Clinic of the University of Navarra, Pamplona asked 10,000 people to keep track of what they ate. The scientists observed dietary habits and instances of depression for four years. They discovered there was a thirty per cent lower risk of developing depression in people who stuck to the Mediterranean diet. The research team says it is still unsure why this diet reduces the likelihood of depression. They said the diet could boost blood vessel performance and increase the body's efficiency to produce oxygen. Both these things make the brain and heart perform better. If our mind and body are healthier, it seems natural we will be happier.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of key words and word-combinations (up to 10). Using your notes summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

SLEEPING IS THE LIFE'S GREATEST PLEASURE

British people have voted a good night's sleep as life's "greatest little pleasure". The Batchelors Cup-A-Soup company conducted a survey into what gave Britons most pleasure. Bed activities filled four of the top ten spots. Cuddling a loved one in bed came third, having a lie-in was fifth and sleeping in freshly-washed sheets sixth. Finding £10 (\$16) in your pocket was life's second greatest pleasure for Brits. Also in the top ten were crying with laughter, making someone smile and catching up with an old friend. There were plenty of things in the list that most people around the world would agree with. These include realizing that your queue in the supermarket is the one moving fastest, and at number 50, popping bubble wrap.

Batchelors spokesman Rob Stacey gave his thoughts on the findings of the survey, which 3,000 Britons did. He said: "It's often the little things that brighten up life, like getting into bed after a long day. You can't beat that feeling." Mr. Stacey observed that almost all of the things in the top fifty didn't need money. He stated: "Often the little gestures such as a quick cuddle or a compliment can really help to cheer someone up if they are having a bad day, and can even be more welcome than splashing out on expensive presents." He added that it was "often the smaller things that can make a big difference". Stacey may be happy that curling up on the sofa with a good book and a hot drink (or soup) came thirteenth in the poll.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Visits. Meetings. Receptions. Визиты, приёмы, встречи. Визити, прийоми, зустрічі.

Listen to the following words and word combinations and translate them by ear:

A. Визит — официальный / неофициальный / рабочий / дружеский / кратковременный / частный визит вежливости / государственный визит.

Нанести визит, прибыть с визитом, нанести ответный визит, находиться с визитом, завершить визит, отложить визит.

Пребывание.

Сопровождающие лица.

Почетный караул, обходить строй почетного караула, встречать официальные лица.

Делегация – правительственная / делегация на высоком уровне / встречать делегацию;

Приём – торжественный / радушный / восторженный / сердечный / дружеский.

Оказать хороший приём.

Возглавлять приём, по приглашению.

Встреча – встреча на высшем уровне / встреча делегатов / участников / во время встречи / в дружественной обстановке / в ходе встречи.

B. Visit – official / non-official / working / duty-call / call / friendly / amicable.

Duty-visit (call).

State visit.

To pay a call (visit) on somebody.

To delay (postpone, put off) a visit.

Delegation – accompanying person, escort.

Meeting / appointment / encounter / date / summit.

Listen to the text ‘50 candidates for best job in the world’ and interpret it consecutively.

The world will soon know who will get the “best job in the world”. The position is for a caretaker to live on and look after a tropical island off the coast of Queensland, Australia. Duties include relaxing on the island, which is part of the Great Barrier Reef, and writing a blog to promote the area. Other responsibilities are to feed the fish, clean the pool and collect the mail. The job website, islandreefjob.com, tells applicants: “There are over 1,500 species of fish living in the Great Barrier Reef. Don’t worry. You won’t need to feed them all”. The successful applicant will get a salary of nearly US\$100,000 for the six months. Officials from Queensland’s tourism department announced on Tuesday that they were now looking at 50 candidates. Unsurprisingly, over 35,000 people applied for the job.

The next stage in the selection process is to get the list of candidates down to 11. The tourism board will select ten people. Visitors to the website will choose an eleventh person. The public can look at the video applications of all 50 hopeful caretakers. The eleven lucky finalists will then fly to Hamilton Island for a formal interview.

The winner will be announced on May 6, and the job starts on July 1. The current shortlist of 50 includes people from 22 countries. They include dancers, chefs, scientists and students and they all want a slice of paradise. Queensland Tourism Minister Desley Boyle said there was much discussion to narrow down the list to 50. He told reporters, “it boiled down to...the motivation and professionalism of the applicants and their ‘fit’ with the job and Tourism Queensland”.

7. Practise “at sight” translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it ‘at sight’.

CREATING PRODUCT BUZZ

PLUG “SHINKANSEN N700” INTO A SEARCH ENGINE AND BACK come scores of photos and comments about the smooth ride, dizzying speed and comfortable work areas of Japan’s newest bullet train. The attention is not a coincidence. It’s the result of a publicity campaign by Central Japan Railway Co. targeted at the blogosphere. This summer, the railway invited a dozen bloggers to a press preview, which included a first-class ride from Tokyo to Osaka.

Most of the bloggers returned the favor by talking up the train and giving the railway an increasingly important type of publicity. “Their blogs are so precise, even more so than our own site, and are very interesting”, says Hiroshi Shigeta, a railway spokesman. Ridership for the N700 model, which runs across the country, is up 12 percent over last year, compared with 5 percent overall, which Shigeta attributes in part to the attention of bloggers.

Japanese firms that make automobiles, high-tech gadgets, game software and beauty products have begun to reach out to bloggers in the hope that they’ll promote products and create online buzz. The recognition by commercial firms is just another sign that Japan is becoming a nation of bloggers. Japanese-language blogs account for 37 percent of the entire blogosphere, a tad higher than the total blogs in English, according to Technorati. “Personal blogs can be the most powerful media” since it can convey credibility, says Tetsuya Honda, a marketing consultant who runs BlueCurrent Japan. A recent study by Nikkei Research of Tokyo shows that nearly 40 percent of blog readers say they have bought at least one product after reading about it on a blog.

The pioneer in this practice is Nissan Motor. Last year it invited about 100 popular bloggers to its head office for the launch of its new

car, Skyline. (A Google search on the event turned up nearly 14,000 Web pages, in addition to the company's official blog.) One blogger posted a sound file of the "vroom!" of Nissan's latest engine, along with photos. "Let me show you how cool it is. Beautiful", he writes.

Nike Japan has skillfully been running its own popular blog along with its official social-networking Web site, where runners share their jogging experiences wearing Nike's shoes and using running-aide service Nike+. Spurred in part by the feedback it has received from readers of the Web sites, Nike has expanded its new line of running-shoe models from two to 20 over the past year.

Fortunately for businesses, Japanese blog entries tend to read like personal diaries or reviews of products, says Nobuhiro Seki, general manager of Six Apart, which introduced blog software to Japan. People talk in detail about what they ate, bought, read and watched on television, and often do so passionately. Nearly half a million blog entries on products (excluding those on politics and social issues) are written each day, according to Blog Watcher. Firms are taking notice now in part because of Web sites that rank bloggers, making it possible to identify the most influential. In addition, in recent months software tools that analyze blog postings for trends and changing preferences have become available for businesses. Blogs are "a frontier of product feedback", says Ichiro Kiyota, marketing director at Six Apart.

Many firms remain cautious about courting bloggers, for good reason: it can backfire. NTT DoCoMo, for example, was forced to close its own social-networking site last year after its failure to respond quickly to users' comments led to complaints. But the use of blogs by businesses to promote their products is spreading in Japan. Nearly 15 percent of companies of all sizes have already installed blogs on their Web sites; the number is expected to grow, says Seki. Encouraging bloggers can be a gamble, but when it works, it works well.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and translate it by ear.

WORK BURNOUT

H: Host (Helen)

P: Psychologist (Pam)

S: Sufferer (Steve)

H: I'd like to thank you both for coming along today. Pam, this is your new book "Taking the Blues out of Work - how to deal with work-related health problems".

P: Yes.

H: And Steve. You've just recovered from work burnout – one of the most serious – and common – work related problems – yes?

S: Yes, that's right. I'm in the book! (laughing). Pam used me as a case study.

P: Yes. Steve came along to my clinic for help. He had a serious case of burnout. He followed a course of therapy and...

S: ... and she helped me to get my health back again.

H: That's great. It's good to hear there's a happy ending.

Pam, could you tell us what work burnout actually is? Aren't we just talking about stress here? Is there a difference?

P: Yes! There is a difference. A very big difference. But that's a good question because most people make the mistake of thinking that burnout is just another word for stress – so I'll start with that.

Everyone understands stress. We live in a world where stress is part of our everyday lives. Burnout can be the result of too much stress but it isn't the same thing. I once heard somebody say that if stress is like drowning in an overload of work, burnout is more like being all dried up. With stress we lose our energy, with burnout we lose much more – our motivation, our hope... and one very important difference between stress and burnout is that we know when we are stressed but we don't usually realise we are suffering from burnout...

H: ...until it's too late.

P: Exactly.

H: Steve, how did you know that your problem was more serious than just being stressed?

S: Well, I didn't realise myself. Other people realised first. I changed my behaviour and started feeling really negative and cynical about everything. That wasn't me at all. I've always been a happy-go-lucky sort of bloke.

It got to the point where I felt so hopeless and depressed that I couldn't even face getting up in the morning. My wife made me an appointment with the doctor. He was helpful and referred me to Pam.

P: Steve was lucky to have the support of his family and friends. It's difficult to get better on your own. It's important to do normal things, exercise, socialise, go for a walk, meet a friend for a coffee...

H: And did Steve need medication?

S: No.

P: We decided to try with everything else first... medication can be effective, anti-depressants aren't the same these days as they used to be but Steve got better without any. In fact it was something he felt quite strongly about.

S: I don't even like taking an aspirin unless I really have to so I think I made a real effort to listen to Pam and do the things she suggested. I even started meditating!

H: Meditating?

P: Yes, it can really help. It calms the mind and helps to shut out the world's distractions.

H: And how are you now Steve?

S: I feel great. Better than I have for years (laughing).

H: I'm glad to hear it... now let's talk a bit... (fade out).

ИНТЕРВЬЮ С ПРЕЗИДЕНТОМ КОМПАНИИ «МАЙКРОСОФТ» Б. ГЕЙТСОМ

— *Поражение Гари Каспарова в матче с суперкомпьютером вызвало в свое время неоднозначную реакцию во всем мире. Что вы могли бы сказать по этому поводу?*

— I answered a similar question early in 1996, when Kasparov beat the chess-playing computer "Deep Blue". I said it was just a matter of time before a computer won a match against the world's best chess player, and that it wouldn't mean much when it happened. Now a computer called "Deep Thought" has won and, as I said, the victory has little significance. It just proves that a bunch of chess experts with a computer can output a lone genius.

— *В чем, на ваш взгляд, заключены различия между ЭВМ и человеческим интеллектом? Может ли компьютер обобщать, мыслить и принимать нестандартные и неожиданные решения?*

— Human intelligence involves generality. A human being can be put into a general situation, understand that situation, learn new things and apply that knowledge to other situations. Playing chess can help teach a person how to apply strategy in other games or situations and possibly even succeed in business, but playing chess can't teach a computer anything. The chess-playing computer doesn't have one iota of generality.

— It's impressive that a big, breathtakingly expensive computer can perform billions of calculations amazingly fast. It will be even more impressive when inexpensive personal computers run at similar speeds. You may carry one on your belt or wrist someday, and no one will be in awe of it any more that they are in awe of a wristwatch today. What is awesome now, and will remain so then, is the human brain.

— *Как можно подступиться к решению проблемы искусственного интеллекта? Каким путем пойдет наука — путем создания*

структуры, имитирующей мозг, или глубокого изучения тайн человеческого сознания?

— We will solve this puzzle, either by inventing similar architecture or decoding the architecture of the brain. We may not be able to replicate the brain's approach in practical ways, but within my lifetime we'll at least get a basic clue as to how the brain achieves the magnificent things it does.

Garry Kasparov's brain can play checkers, translate Russian into English, and rapidly cope with new circumstances. It can also beat Deep Thought in chess some of the time. That's awesome.

UNIT 3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. NEGOTIATIONS

1. Memory training exercises.

Listen to (read) and repeat the days of the week

1. Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Thursday, Monday, Friday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sunday, Thursday, Friday, Tuesday, Saturday.

2. Понеділок, середа, четвер, вівторок, субота, п'ятниця, неділя, середа, субота, понеділок, четвер, понеділок, вівторок, неділя, субота, п'ятниця, середа, понеділок, субота.

Listen to the names of the months of the year and write down the corresponding ordinal numbers. Then using these numbers give Ukrainian/Russian equivalents:

June, August, December, July, April, January, September, May, October, March, November, February, April, September, May, June, December, July, October, August, March, January, May, April, February, September, August, June.

Listen to (read) and interpret the names of the world's currencies:

Argentinean peso, Australian dollar, Austrian shilling, Belgian franc, Brazilian real, Bulgarian lev, Canadian dollar, Cuban peso, Danish krone, Egyptian pound, Finnish marka, French franc, German (deutsche) mark, Greek drachma, Indian rupee, Irish pound, Israel shekel, Italian lira, Japanese yen, Chinese yuan, Mongolian tugrik, Polish sloty, Portuguese escudo, Spanish peseta, Swedish krona, Swiss franc, British pound, Venezuela's bolivar, United States dollar, euro – a single European currency.

Listen to the US state names, give their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents. Name the capital of each state. Find their locations on the map.

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania,

Rhode Island, South California, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington D.C., West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following tongue twisters and rhymes, memorize them, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian version:

She sells sea shells by the seashore.
The shells she sells are surely seashells.
So if she sells shells on the seashore,
I'm sure she sells seashore shells.

Stones by the Sea
Smooth and flat, grey, brown and white,
Winter and summer, noon and night,
Tumbling together for a thousand ages,
We ought to be wiser than Eastern sages,
But no doubt we stones are foolish as most,
So we don't say much on our stretch of coast.
Quiet and peaceful we mainly sit,
And when storms come up we grumble a bit.

James Reeves

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases.

Fight till the last gasp – Сражаться до последнего вдоха.

Glory is like a circle in the water, Which never ceaseth to enlarge, Itself. Fill by broad spreading it disperse, To naught.	Земная слава – на воде круги, Что беспрестанно ширятся и растут, Пока в просторе водном не исчезнут.
--	--

Unbidden guests are often welcomest when they are gone –
Непрошенные гости приятнее всего, когда уходят.

But in these nice sharp quillers of the law Good faith, I am no wiser than I daw.	Но в этих хитрых тонкостях закона, Клянусь душой, я не умней вороны.
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Delays have dangerous ends – Бывают гибельны отсрочки.

We are sinners all – Все мы грешны.

Small things make base men proud – Гордятся пустяками проходимцы.

Sometimes hath the brightest day
a cloud;
And after summer evermore
succeeds
Barren winter, with his wrathful
nipping cold;
So cares and joys abound as
seasons fleet.

Так яркий день мрачит порою
туча,
И вслед за летом к нам всегда
приходит
Бесплодная зима с морозом
лютым,
Так радости и скорби друг за
другом
Несутся, словно месяцы в году.

For what is wedlock forced, but a
hell,
An age of discord and contumeal
strife?
Whereas the contrary bringeth bliss,
And is a pattern of celestial peace.

Что брак по принуждению, как
не ад,
Раздоры постоянные и ссоры?
Брак по любви блаженством
наделяет
И образ мира высшего являет.

Read the following English proverbs and sayings and choose the appropriate translation version and give the Ukrainian equivalent:

Absence makes the heart grow fonder	Не всяк наш друг, кто нас хвалит
The absent are always wrong	Не все святые, кто в церковь ходит
Accidents will happen in the best regulated families	Все девушки хороши, но откуда берутся плохие жены?
Actions speak louder than words	Разлука заставляет сердце сильнее биться
Adversity is great school master	После бури – затишье
After a storm comes a calm	Отсутствующие всегда виноваты
After dinner comes the reckoning	Дела говорят громче, чем слова
After rain comes fair weather	Неприятности случаются и в самых благополучных семьях
All are not friends that speak us fair	Несчастье – великий учитель
All are good lasses, but whence comes the bad wives?	После обеда приходит счет
All are not saints that go to church	После ненастья наступает хорошая погода

Read the following quotations, imagine who said it. Suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalent.

- Laughter is an instant vacation.
- My home is not a place. It is people.
- A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
- Water is only drink for a wise man.
- You can't have everything. Where would you put it.
- Travelers never think that they are the foreigners.
- There are only two emotions in a plane: boredom and terror.
- Teachers are people who used to like children.

Match the masterpieces of British art in A with the names of the artists in B. Give the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

A. Portrait of Christopher Wren (1711), Marriage a la Mode (The Marriage Contract)(1743), Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse (1789), The Shrimp Girl (Portrait of Mrs. Sheridan)(1783), Portrait of Mrs. Siddons (1785), Emma Hamilton as Nature (1782), Watercolour for Dante's Divine Comedy (1824–1827), The Fighting Temeraire (1838).

B. William Blake, Thomas Gainsborough, George Romney, William Turner, Joshua Reynolds, Gedfrey Kneller, William Hogarth.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text. Interpret them.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Відмінність автомобіля – під капотом.
2. Відмінність гоночного автомобіля «Jaguar S-Type R» – під капотом.
3. Головна відмінність гоночного автомобіля «Jaguar S-Type R» – під капотом.
4. Головна відмінність гоночного автомобіля «Jaguar S-Type R» – під капотом: він оснащений двигуном V8.
5. Головна відмінність гоночного автомобіля «Jaguar S-Type R», що з'явився на ринку в лютому 2002 року, – під капотом: він оснащений двигуном V8.
6. Головна відмінність гоночного автомобіля «Jaguar S-Type R», що з'явився на ринку в лютому 2002 року – під капотом: він оснащений двигуном V8, потужність якого відповідає 400 кінським силам.

7. Головна відмінність гоночного автомобіля «Jaguar S-Type R», що з'явився на ринку в лютому 2002 року, – під капотом: він оснащений двигуном V8 на 4,2 літри, потужність якого відповідає 400 кінським силам.

B. English sentences:

1. The Queen must remain above the law.
2. Tony Blair declared that the Queen must remain above the law.
3. Tony Blair declared yesterday that the Queen must remain above the law.
4. Tony Blair declared yesterday that the Queen must remain above the law and insisted her role had been proper.
5. Tony Blair declared yesterday that the Queen must remain above the law and insisted her role in the prosecution of Paul Burrell had been proper.
6. Tony Blair declared yesterday that the Queen must remain above the law and insisted her role in the now discredited prosecution of the former Royal butler Paul Burrell had been proper.
7. Tony Blair declared yesterday that the Queen must remain above the law and insisted her role in the now discredited prosecution of the former Royal butler Paul Burrell had been entirely proper.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting.

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend its overall message. Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian.

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practise interpreting it sentence by sentence.

AFGHANISTAN SITTING ON \$1 TRILLION IN MINERAL RESOURCES

Afghanistan has at least \$1 trillion in mineral resources. This is welcome news for Afghans, whose current biggest money-earner is opium. Underground minerals could change the fortunes of the country. The Pentagon said Afghanistan could become one of the world's most important mining centres. There are huge quantities of the metal lithium, which is a key raw material of batteries. A Pentagon spokesperson said Afghanistan could become the “Saudi Arabia of lithium”. Jawad Omar, a spokesman for Afghan President Karzai, called the report “the best news we have had for many years”. He

added: “This will drastically improve the lives of the Afghan people, their economic status, and it will unite them”.

Mr Omar said bidding for rights to mine the minerals could begin in as little as six months. The process could present many problems for the government. Neighbouring countries and Afghan warlords might all want a stake in the wealth. Many of the reserves are in Taliban strongholds. This will make it difficult to build the roads and provide the security necessary for the mining to take place. Another problem will be the safe transportation of millions of tons of minerals. Afghanistan is a landlocked country and the nearest ports are thousands of miles away. Trucks or trains would have to cross dangerous border crossings. The Al Jazeera news agency also reports that corruption will be a key concern. It says Afghanistan’s ministry of mines has a reputation of being one of the country’s most corrupt institutions.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of key words and word-combinations (up to 10). Using your notes summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

THE CHICKEN CAME BEFORE THE EGG

Which came first, the chicken or the egg? This is one of life’s oldest questions and everyone has their own opinion. Now scientists believe they have cracked it and have unscrambled this mystery. Researchers from Sheffield and Warwick Universities in England discovered the answer by mistake. They used a super computer to zoom in on the shell-making process while a new shell was forming. They said it all boils down to one protein called OC17 that is essential for forming eggshell. This is only found inside a chicken’s ovaries, which is proof that the chicken came first. The team was originally looking at how animals and birds make eggshells but suddenly made their surprising discovery. The big question now is where chickens came from. The answer to that is from dinosaurs.

The research team said eggshells are one of nature’s most amazing creations. Professor John Harding from Sheffield University told reporters: “Understanding how chickens make eggshells is fascinating in itself but can also give clues towards designing new materials and processes.” Eggshells are very lightweight but incredibly strong. The most cutting-edge materials designed by the world’s top engineers cannot produce anything as brilliant as an eggshell. Professor Harding added that studying eggshells could help find new answers to bonehealing

processes and materials used by the construction industry: “Nature has found innovative solutions that work for all kinds of problems in materials science and technology – we can learn a lot from them”, he said.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

International relations. Negotiations. Международные отношения. Переговоры. Міжнародні відносини. Переговори.

Listen to the following words and word combinations and translate them by ear:

A. Провести переговоры на высшем уровне, завершить переговоры, прервать переговоры, начать переговоры, затянуть переговоры, возобновить переговоры, путем переговоров, уделить особое внимание переговорам, двусторонние переговоры, невмешательство во внутренние дела государства, расширять контакты между странами, выразить озабоченность, выступать за расширение сотрудничества, расширять контакты между странами, политика с позиции силы, угрозы применения силы, углублять интеграцию к кооперированию, иметь полномочия для ведения переговоров.

B. To conduct negotiations, to resume (to reopen) negotiations, to start (to begin, to initiate) negotiations, to be authorized to conduct negotiations, bilateral negotiations, business negotiations, commercial negotiations, constructive negotiations, contract negotiations, multi-lateral negotiations, preliminary negotiations, previous negotiations, price negotiations, private negotiations, protracted negotiations, sales negotiations, successful negotiations, tariff negotiations, technical negotiations, trade negotiations, to effect negotiations, to boycott negotiations, to break off negotiations, to cancel negotiations, to carry on negotiations, to postpone negotiations, to suspend negotiations.

C. Make up sentences using the given words and word combinations, then translate them into English/Ukrainian.

1. Состоялось, 7 февраля, 25-летию университета, торжественное собрание.

2. 17 декабря, Мадрид, состоялся, Совещание по безопасности и сотрудничеству, в Европе, первый этап встречи, представители государств-участников.

3. Состоялось, Договор о дружбе и сотрудничестве, подписание, Кремль, российско-белорусский.

4. Октябрь прошлого года, состоялись, Москва, главы правительств, двусторонние переговоры, Россия и Франция.

5. Вопросы, обмен мнениями, представляющие взаимный интерес, состоялся.

6. Подчеркнуто, совместное сообщение, значение, Австрия, проводить, политика нейтралитета.

D. Translate into English (make transformations if necessary):

Состоялось подписание протокола между правительствами двух стран по вопросам экономического сотрудничества. В ходе переговоров было с удовлетворением отмечено, что визит руководителей переговоров в ходе состоявшейся встречи и беседы явились новым вкладом в дело упрочения дружбы между странами. Участники переговоров были единодушны в оценке основных политических событий нашего времени. Обе страны будут и впредь прилагать усилия для достижения новых успехов в развитии всестороннего взаимного сотрудничества.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

BARACK OBAMA

Barack Obama is the 44th President of the United States of America. He is also the winner of the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize. He made history in 2008 when he won the U.S. presidential election. He is the first African American to be President. Obama's charisma, intelligence, and powerful speeches have made him extremely popular with many Americans. He has been very successful with his message for change. Obama was born in Hawaii in 1961 to a black Kenyan father and white American mother. His parents divorced and his mother married an Indonesian man. Barack's family moved to Indonesia in 1967. He attended schools in Jakarta until he was ten years old, when he returned to Hawaii. Obama majored in political science and international relations at Columbia University in New York. After four years in New York, Obama moved to Chicago. There, he worked as the director of a community project from 1985 to 1988. He entered Harvard Law School and became the first black president of the Harvard Law Review. Obama taught law at the University of Chicago Law School for twelve years. He became an Illinois Senator in 1996. In 2004, Obama was elected as a U.S. Senator. He supported legislation on conservation, energy, immigration and honest leadership. Obama is currently battling with serious issues such as the economy, the glob-

al credit crisis and wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. He won the Nobel Peace Prize for his “extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples”.

7. Practise ‘at sight’ translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it ‘at sight’.

IS WAL-MART TOO LIBERAL?

Once a paragon of Red State values, it’s being criticized for bowing to political correctness.

FOR INVESTORS, MOST ANNUAL meetings are anything but a hot ticket. They’re typically held in small auditoriums and feature an agenda that makes C-Span look like an action thriller. Then there’s Wal-Mart, the Arkansas-based retailer whose shareholder meetings are celebrity-packed, high-wattage showcases. Last year’s gathering featured the comedian Sinbad and musical numbers by Jennifer Lopez and the cast of “High School Musical”. But amid these surprise performances, the most unexpected moment came when shareholder activists were each given three minutes at the podium. Most offered run-of-the-mill liberal criticisms that hit every large company: a Roman Catholic nun urged Wal-Mart to support universal health insurance; several speakers suggested the company rein in executives’ huge paychecks. But from the other end of the spectrum came Peter Flaherty, lambasting Wal-Mart for being too nice to unions, too concerned about the environment and too accommodating to gays and lesbians. “People shop at Wal-Mart because of low prices, not because the company is politically correct”, Flaherty shouted at the crowd.

Come again? With its deep roots in Red State America and a reputation for upholding “family values”, Wal-Mart seems an unlikely target for conservative criticism. It’s the company that banned sales of CDs with offensive lyrics, refused to stock racy magazines like Maxim and declined (until 2006) to sell the Plan B emergency contraceptive pill. But in recent years, as it faced growing pressure from liberal activists, Wal-Mart has begun to make changes. It began offering more-robust health-insurance coverage to workers. Its CEO voiced support for raising the minimum wage. It has launched an ambitious environmental program. As a result, while Wal-Mart continues to face criticism from liberal groups, it’s now simultaneously being criticized by some conservatives, who say the company’s concessions to liberals are

hurting its business. «This is kind of a guerrilla fight», says Flaherty, who heads a tiny right-wing think tank called the National Legal and Policy Center (NLPC), which holds just a few thousand dollars in Wal-Mart stock.

Shareholder activism has been around since the 1940s, when the SEC first began letting investors file resolutions. At first, most shareholders focused on bottom-line issues, but in the late 1960s, Vietnam War protesters began filing resolutions against companies that provided materials (including napalm) for the war. By the 1980s, activists had become a fixture at annual meetings, speaking out on issues like companies' investments in South Africa or the use of sweatshop labor. While conservative pro-life groups have occasionally filed proxy resolutions, says researcher Beth Young of the Corporate Library, shareholder activism has been dominated by liberal interests.

Now that's changing. Flaherty, a former grass-roots organizer for Ronald Reagan, argues that conservatives have been slow to recognize that today it's corporations, not government, that drive many big social changes. That's been true recently on issues like gay rights, health-care costs and the environment. So since 2006, Flaherty and the five-person staff at NLPC have been filing proposals and attending annual meetings. So far this spring, they've spoken at the shareholder meetings of General Electric, Boeing and Anheuser-Busch; next week they're at United Airlines. And they're not alone: the right-leaning Free Enterprise Action Fund (FEAF), a tiny libertarian mutual fund, filed resolutions with 20 companies this spring, including Wal-Mart. Most of the FEAF resolutions argue that companies should be more skeptical and resistant as environmentalists push them to reduce their carbon footprint. Some investors apparently agree: at last week's ExxonMobil meeting, where a group of Rockefeller heirs unsuccessfully urged the company to broaden its focus on renewable energy, a speech by FEAF manager Steve Milloy received loud applause.

Environmental issues are at the heart of Flaherty's complaints about Wal-Mart, too. In a 46-page report the NLPC will release this month, staffer John Carlisle writes that Wal-Mart customers aren't buying many of the organic products it's begun stocking; that the energy-efficient compact fluorescent light bulbs it's been touting aren't really good for the environment (because they contain mercury), and that its support for legislation to cap carbon emissions will only hurt consumers and its bottom line. (Wal-Mart responds that its environmental initiatives «are not only good for the environment—they are good for our business, too».) The NLPC says Wal-Mart is naive to think incremental compromises will ever really placate liberal critics.

«The more Wal-Mart tries to appease the Left, the more the Left demands», the report concludes.

While most corporations look on them as gadflies, shareholder activists occasionally do bring about change. Many U.S. companies divested South African holdings under pressure in the 1980s, for instance. But most shareholder resolutions garner very few votes, and Flaherty's group is getting limited traction so far; its resolution against Wal-Mart didn't get enough votes last year, so it lost its spot on the agenda at Wal-Mart's 2008 meeting, which takes place this week. Some observers think political discussions don't belong at annual meetings in the first place. «The corporate ballot box is not the best place to have debates on broader social topics», says Charles Elson, a University of Delaware governance expert. But as long as businesses grapple with fast-rising health-care costs, the growing concern over the environment and other hot-button political issues, corporate meetings will likely see more strange bedfellows indeed.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and translate it by ear.

MEGACITIES

Presenter: Hello and welcome to 'Visions of the Future'. This week we're discussing the growth of cities in the twenty first century. In the studio we have the environmentalist Sue Shaw and Masako Ito an urban planner based in Tokyo. For the first time in human history more people now live in cities than in the countryside. Today Tokyo is the world's largest conurbation. The combined cities of the Tokyo Bay Area now have a population of 28 million. Masako, how has Tokyo solved the problem of transport?

Masako: Well, many Tokyo residents would say that the city's transport problems have not been solved..., Tokyo is different from most cities in developing countries because it has many, many suburban railway lines. These lines bring commuters to the Yamamote line, the circular line around the city centre, and to the city's 12 subway lines.

Presenter: Rail travel seems to be the answer...

Masako: Yes, it is really. In addition there are expensive tolls on the city's urban expressways, train travel is one and a half times faster than travel by car and city centre parking is very expensive.

Presenter: So Tokyoites don't use cars that much...

Masako: Well you know, before you can buy a car in Tokyo you must prove that you have a place to park it, parking spaces can cost as

much as apartments to rent... New roads are built in Tokyo but priority is given to new train lines...

Presenter: So the train is king in Tokyo, Sue, anything to add?

Sue: Tokyo is a good model for our future mega cities to aspire to, but, and this is a big but, Japan is a wealthy country and most of the rail system was present before Tokyo developed or was built as the city grew. Most of our new mega cities will be in Asia and Africa where the resources to develop a transport infrastructure similar to Tokyo's just aren't present.

Presenter: What can these cities do?

Sue: They must do all they can to stop the car from becoming the main means of transport. Cars bring pollution and the construction of new roads can destroy the fabric of a city as they divide communities and lead to the building of new types of housing – usually high apartment blocks.

Presenter: So?..

Sue: Integrated transport systems that take into consideration local factors are the answer. Take Calcutta for example. There hand pulled rickshaws are being included in the plans for the transport system, alongside buses and trams. Bangkok and Manila have built overhead rail systems. These are cheaper and quicker to build than expensive underground subway lines.

Presenter: So for the future mega cities the message is forget about cars.

Sue: Most definitely.

Masako: I'd agree with that too.

AN INTERVIEW WITH RAY BRADBURY, A FAMOUS SCI-FI WRITER

– *Я читал, что Вы напечатали роман «451° по Фаренгейту» за 9 дней на взятой напрокат пишущей машинке.*

– That's right. At UCLA library, down in a room underneath the library.

– *Вы по-прежнему печатаете на машинке?*

– Oh yes. I don't have a computer. A computer's a typewriter, so I don't need two. I just need one.

– *Я знаю, что у Вас двойственное отношение к технологии...*

– No I don't. All I ask is that you tell yourself why you need a thing, and then you use it. Why do you need a telephone? Well, we're using one right now. Why do you need a computer? Well, if you're in business, a computer is a very important part of your business, espe-

cially if you're selling things to people and you have 200–300 sales in a day. At the end of the day your computer adds it up for you – that saves a heck of a lot of time, doesn't it? So you look at each machine and say, «How do I use this?» If you use it for stupid or silly reasons... like the Internet is often used by men – it's a toy. You can play with a toy, but don't play with a toy all the time. That's all I'm saying.

– *Вы все так же получаете 300 писем в неделю?*

– Sometimes it's 300, sometimes just 100 or 200.

– *И на все отвечаете?*

– I try to pay attention to all those letters that are really sincere.

– *Вы как-то говорили, что работаете над новыми книгами.*

– Yes, four new novels. One is a mystery, one is a fantasy, one is a sequel to Dandelion Wine, and one is a romance. A little bit of everything.

– *Кстати, о продолжениях. В Интернете ходят слухи, что Вы пишете продолжение романа "451° по Фаренгейту".*

– Never! Never. Never never never. It answers its own questions.

– *Как Вы сейчас представляете себе будущее?*

– Fine! We always make do, don't we? There's a lot of things that have been terribly evil in the twentieth century but we've managed to overcome them. We're going back to the Moon and then we're going to head out to Mars sometime in the next 20 years. I wish I were going to be around to see it. Maybe I will be, by a miracle. You never know.

UNIT 4. EDUCATION

1. Memory training exercises.

Read the following dates in English as quickly as possible, your partner acting as an interpreter.

13.06.2004, 27.01.2005, 19.04.1999, 07.09.1998, 02.01.1983,
25.11.2007, 12.02.1988, 24.12.1972, 27.03.2010, 30.04.2000,
20.06.1990, 18.07.1970, 26.03.2002, 29.06.1949, 23.05.1978,
01.01.2003, 16.08.1985, 07.08.2008.

Put down the following information, dictated in English. Translate into Ukrainian/Russian, using your notes.

01 91 482 5550	Practical property Portfolios Ltd.
08 009 19356	The Window Works
09 708 408000	Barclaycard Travel Service
0171 632 8300	Box office, English National Opera
0171 928 2252	Box office, Royal National Theatre
0800 32 42 52	Legal and General Insurance
0500 804 804	Bank of Scotland banking direct
0800 38 08000	Commercial Union Motor and Home Insurance
0800 616 13	Tempur Matters and Pillow

Listen to the following information, repeat and interpret immediately.

7 palms – 23 bananas – 44 apples – 60 chairs
71 tables – 11 sofas – 47 loafs – 13 spoons – 26 dollars
42 kids – 83 mice – 64 wolves – 8 doors – 56 houses
346 students – 85 meters – 41 answers – 26 books
59 days – 10 months – 75 doctors – 19 hunters – 27 cats
97 schools – 54 lamps – 87 beds – 39 theatres – 61 articles
9 dailies – 18 nights – 51 dancers – 18 years – 65 tacks.

Read (listen to) the following academic degrees, suggest their Ukrainian/Russian translation equivalents.

B.A. (Bachelor of Arts), B.A.S. (Bachelor of Applied Science);
B.Eng. (Bachelor of Engineering);

B.Eng.Hons. (Bachelor of Engineering with Honours);
B.S. (Bachelor of Science);
B.S.Chem. (Bachelor of Science in Chemistry);
B.S.E. (Bachelor of Science in Engineering);
D.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic);
D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery);
Ed.D. (Doctor of Education);
Ed.S. (Education Specialist);
Litt.D. (Doctor of Letters);
LL.B. (Doctor of Law);
M.A. (Master of Arts);
M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration);
M.D. (Doctor of Medicine);
M.Ed. (Master of Education);
M.H.A. (Master of Health Administration);
M.P.A. (Master of Public Administration);
M.S. (Master of Science);
M.S.E. (Master of Science in Engineering);
Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy).

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following tongue twisters, memorize them:

A tree toad loved a she-toad
Who lived up in a tree.
He was a two-toed tree toad
But a three-toed toad was she.
The two-toed tree toad tried to win
The three-toed she-toad's heart,
For the two-toed tree toad loved the ground
That the three-toed tree toad trod.
But the two-toed tree toad tried in vain.
He couldn't please her whim.
From her tree toad bower
With her three-toed power
The she-toad vetoed him.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers?
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read and memorize the following Bible words and expressions, suggest their Ukrainian equivalent.

– If thine enemy hunger feed him, if he thirst give him drink: for in so doing then shalt heap coals of fire on his head. – Если враг твой голоден, накорми его; если жаждет, напои его; ибо, делая сие, ты соберешь ему на голову горящие уголья (Послание к Римлянам, 12, 20).

– All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets. – И так во всём, как хотите, чтобы с вами поступали люди, так поступайте и вы с ними. (Евангелие от Матфея, 7, 12).

– The nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance. – Вот народы – как капля из ведра, и считаются как пылинки на весах (Книга пророка Исаия, 40, 15).

– He that blesseth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse to him. – Кто громко хвалит друга своего с раннего утра, того сочтут за злословящего (Притчи Соломона, 27, 14).

– Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? – Может ли эфиопянин переменить кожу свою и барс – пятна свои? (Книга пророка Иеремии, 13, 23).

– Sufficient unto the day is the boil thereof. – Довольно для каждого дня своей заботы (Евангелие от Матфея, 6, 34).

– I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. – Я был глазами слепому и ногами хромоту (Книга Иова, 29, 15).

– We walk by faith, not by sight. – Мы ходим верою, а не видением (2-е послание к Коринфянам, 5, 7).

– The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. – Дух бодр, плоть же немощна (Евангелие от Матфея, 26, 41).

– It is more blessed to give than to receive. – Блаженнее давать, нежели принимать (Деяния апостолов, 20, 35).

– Give, and it shall be given unto you. – Давайте и дастся вам (Евангелие от Луки, 6, 38).

Match the literary works (in A) with the names of the authors (in B), translate into your mother tongue.

A. Decameron, Don Quixote, Tess of the D'Urbervilles, Madame Bovary, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, The old man and the sea, The Iliad, The Odyssey, Gargantua and Pantagruel, David Copperfield, Oedipus the king, The red and the black, The Aeneid,

Nineteen Eighty-four, Wuthering Heights, Jane Eyre, The Catcher in the Rye, Great Expectations, Gone with the wind, One hundred years of solitude.

B. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Charles Dickens, Margaret Mitchell, Stendhal, Jerome David Salinger, Virgil, George Orwell, Charlotte Bronte, Emily Bronte, Giovanni Boccaccio, Francois Rabelais, Homer, Gustave Flaubert, Ernest Hemingway, Thomas Hardy, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Sophocles.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases:

– Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. – Милосердие – признак благородства.

– The words are razors to my wounded heart. – Эта речь для раненого сердца.

– He lives in fame that died in virtue's cause. – Кто жил за дело чести, жив во славе.

– The profit grows where is no pleasure in brief, sir, study what you most affect. – В чем нет улады, в том и пользы нет, что вам по нраву, то и изучайте.

– There's small choice in rotten apples. – Между гнилыми яблоками выбирать не приходится.

– Such an injury would vex a very saint. – Святая не снесет такой обиды.

– Kindness in women, not their beauteous looks,

– Shall win my love. – Отныне в женщинах ценить начну не красоту, а преданное сердце.

Read and memorize the following words and word combinations pertaining to Education. Suggest their translation version:

Academic honesty (integrity), academic probation, academic progress, to regain satisfactory academic progress, progression, academic record, performance level, to get a degree, faculty, bachelor project, thesis, academic dishonesty (offense, misconduct), degree with honours (honours degree), student ID card, Student Union, field experience, internship, homecoming (class reunion), diploma supplement (DS), retake, Academic redemption policy, mode of study (attendance), custom (academic) regalia, withdrawal.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text. Interpret them.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала цукерки «Маргарита».

2. Кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва.

3. У ці святкові дні кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва.

4. У ці святкові дні кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва, яка подарує незабутні хвилини цінувальникам солодкого.

5. У ці святкові дні кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва, яка подарує незабутні хвилини насолоди справжнім цінувальникам солодкого.

6. У ці святкові дні кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва, яка подарує незабутні хвилини насолоди справжнім цінувальникам солодкого чарівною ніжністю молочного шоколаду.

7. У ці святкові дні кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва, яка подарує незабутні хвилини насолоди справжнім цінувальникам солодкого чарівною ніжністю молочного шоколаду в поєднанні з начинкою та лісовим горіхом.

8. У ці святкові дні кондитерська фабрика **Roshen** приготувала для нас цукерки «Маргарита» – коштовну перлину шоколадного мистецтва, яка подарує незабутні хвилини насолоди справжнім цінувальникам солодкого чарівною ніжністю молочного шоколаду в поєднанні з начинкою із темного праліне та цілим лісовим горіхом.

B. English sentences:

1. The Queen's recall had implications for her role.

2. The Queen's recall of evidence had implications for her role.

3. Mr. Blair denied that the Queen's recall of evidence had implications for her role.

4. But Mr. Blair denied that the Queen's recall of evidence had implications for her role as the prosecutor.

5. But Mr. Blair, a confirmed monarchist, denied that the Queen's recall of evidence had implications for her role as the prosecutor.

6. But Mr. Blair, a confirmed monarchist, denied that the Queen's sudden recall of evidence had implications for her role as the prosecutor.

7. But Mr. Blair, a confirmed monarchist, denied that the Queen's sudden recall of vital evidence had implications for her role as the prosecutor.

8. But Mr. Blair, a confirmed monarchist, denied that the Queen's sudden recall of vital evidence had any implications for her titular role as the prosecutor.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting.

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend its overall message. Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian. (Europe's population now half a billion)

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents

Listen to the news story again and practise interpreting it sentence by sentence

Europe's population has passed the half-a-billion mark for the first time ever. Europe's statistics database agency Eurostat put the official figure at 501.1 million people across the 27-nation European Union. This was a rise of 1.4 million people between January 1 2009 and January 1 2010. The bulk of the increase was due to immigration, with 900,000 immigrants moving to EU countries. Eurostat said that the five countries with the biggest increases in population were Ireland, the United Kingdom, France, Cyprus and Sweden. Germany's population fell by 203,000. Over five million children were born in 2009 across the EU. The highest birth rates were in Ireland, Britain and France, and the lowest were in Germany and Austria. Europe is still far behind China, which has a population of 1.4 billion.

Increases in population are leading many European governments to worry about how to cope with the increasing numbers. More people put a great strain on a country's resources. It can also lead to environmental damage and competition for jobs, houses and public services. The United Nations Population Fund says population growth will also cause tension due to reduced living space and increased demand for food and water, fuel and transport. Many countries in Europe are

experiencing anger from people who are opposed to immigration. Sir Andrew Green of the UK's Migration Watch think tank said: "There are always arguments in favour of immigration... but the majority of people are clear that immigration needs to be brought down".

5. Resume making exercises / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of key words and word-combinations (up to 10). Using your notes summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

FACEBOOK CREATOR IS TIME PERSON OF THE YEAR

Time magazine has named Mark Zuckerberg, the founder of Facebook, as their Person of the Year 2010. Zuckerberg, 26, is the second-youngest winner of the accolade. He won the award for connecting 12 percent of the planet on his social networking site. This is an impressive statistic considering the site has yet to make any impression in China. Mr Zuckerberg said on Wednesday, naturally on his Facebook page: "Being named as Time Person of the Year is a real honor and recognition of how our little team is building something that hundreds of millions of people want to use to make the world more open and connected. I'm happy to be a part of that." The young entrepreneur owns a quarter of the shares of Facebook and is a multi-billionaire.

It was uncertain for a while who would win Time's annual honour. Readers voting in the online poll chose the Wikileaks founder Julian Assange as the winner. However, Time panelists chose Mark Zuckerberg. Time's editor Richard Stengel explained they chose Zuckerberg because he was a more positive figure than Assange and because he changed "how we all live our lives in ways that are innovative and even optimistic". He wrote on Time's website: "There is an erosion of trust in authority, a decentralizing of power and at the same time, perhaps, a greater faith in one another." Mr another." Mr another..." he said. Mr Stengel continued: "Zuckerberg sees the world as filled with potential friends." Perhaps only the Facebook creator himself knows how much more he can do.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Education. Образование. Освіта.

Listen to the following words and word combinations pertaining to Education and translate them by ear:

А. Начальное образование, среднее специальное образование, общеобразовательная школа, техникум, профессионально-техническое училище (ПТУ), учебный год, учебный процесс, высшее учебное заведение (ВУЗ), срок обучения, знания абитуриента, естественные науки, гуманитарные науки, дневная форма обучения, курсовая работа, дипломная работа, экзаменационная сессия, кафедра, заседание кафедры, общенаучные дисциплины, вступительные экзамены, поступать в университет, плата за обучение, факультативный предмет, научная степень, степень бакалавра, степень магистра, научный руководитель, записаться в библиотеку.

В. Primary education, specialized secondary education, to get a library card, academic year, academic degree, B.A., M.A., to apply to a university, to be admitted to a university, to be graduated from the university, tuition (fee), required course, elective course, term paper, senior thesis, vocational school, technical school, department, major, thesis adviser, natural sciences, humanities, higher educational institution, day-time department (full-time department), staff meeting.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

HILLARY CLINTON

Hillary Rodham Clinton is one of the most famous women in the world. She is an American politician and serves as Senator for New York. She was a candidate in 2008 for the Democratic nomination to run for the Presidency. Hillary is married to Bill Clinton and was the First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001. She has encouraged women worldwide to achieve their goals.

Hillary Rodham was born in Chicago in 1947. She was a highly popular and active girl at school. She loved sports and the Girl Scouts. At high school, she was involved in the student council and the school newspaper. After graduating with a degree in political science, she went onto Yale Law School. There she met and began dating Bill Clinton.

Hillary and Bill married in 1975. She joined a top law firm and slowly established herself as one of America's top lawyers. She focused on children's law. When Bill became Arkansas governor, Hillary went to work on reforming the state's education. She was Arkansas Woman of the Year in 1983 and Arkansas Mother of the Year in 1984.

Hillary Rodham Clinton entered the White House as First Lady in 1993. She spent eight extremely active years there, especially with

health care and women's issues. She became a US Senator in 2001. Clinton made history with her presidential campaign of 2008. Many believe she will one day become America's first female president.

7. Practise 'at sight' translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it 'at sight'.

**BATTLING FOR BRAINS: THE PARLOUS STATE
OF EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES**

NO EUROPEAN summit can conclude nowadays without talking up plans to make Europe the most competitive "knowledge-based" economy in the world. EU leaders' fondness for this notion, first expressed in Lisbon four years ago, is understandable. Asians pay themselves less than Europeans, and Americans work longer hours-what option is left for the old continent but to rely on its intellectual resources? There is one big snag, however. One of Europe's primary intellectual resources, its university system, is in terrible shape. Just how terrible was underlined in the recent annual survey by Shanghai's Jiao Tong University of the world's universities. This ranking gave eight of the top ten places to American institutions, with only Oxford and Cambridge breaking the American monopoly. You had to get down to 39th before an EU university outside Britain (the University of Utrecht) featured.

Many of Europe's best brains have been migrating to America to work on the world's best campuses. A survey conducted for the European Commission in 2003 estimated that 400,000 EU-born scientific researchers are working in the United States; and three out of four have no plans to return. Academics who emigrate to America find that they are in a system that seems awash with money, in comparison with Europe's. The United States spends 2.7% of GDP on its universities, according to the latest OECD figures; *in* France and Britain the figure is 1.1%, in Germany only 1%. A full professor at a top British university gets around £45,000 (\$80,000) a year; his equivalent at an American Ivy League college can expect twice as much, and a lot more if he is a big name. Research projects are also more lavishly funded in America. The consequences for Europe's "knowledge economy" are grim. The EU produces a quarter as many patents per million people as does the United States. The financial problems of European universities stem from their near-total reliance on the public purse. Of the 1% of GDP that Germany spends on higher education, only 0.1% comes from the private sector. Students do not pay fees in France and

Germany or in most other EU countries. State funding to universities is mean and under pressure. In Britain, where student fees have been brought in, they are hugely controversial, although they are nowhere near covering the real cost of a student's education. The result is not just that universities are starved of cash, but that students often dawdle pointlessly over their courses.

Michael Burda, an economics professor at Humboldt University in Berlin, says that, because his students are not paying personally, many "just use university as a way of filling *in time*". Lecture halls are crammed and the average student *in* his department takes 5,5 years to complete a first degree. Many European universities now look for alternative sources of funding—whether bequests from alumni or business sponsorship—but the process is far less developed than in the United States. State control has other pernicious effects. Colleges in France and Germany do not control their admissions policies; their students are largely allocated *to* them by the state. This makes it harder to develop elite institutions. Even in Britain, the top universities are under huge pressure from the government to make their admissions policies less "elitist".

Many governments across Europe have sworn to do something about the parlous state of their universities. The British have imposed tuition fees and the Italians have tried to reduce security of tenure for academics, to make them more accountable. The German government has promised to create ten elite universities. It wants to revive the scientific traditions of the first third of the 20th century, when German scientists carried off 25 Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics alone, and German sciencebased industries led the world. But Mr Burda dismisses the plan as "smoke and mirrors", complaining that it has been eviscerated by politicians and that the new money that has been promised is "peanuts".

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and translate it by ear.

GOING GLOBAL: A SOLUTION FOR EVERYONE?

Presenter: The much talkedabout 'global market' is seen by nearly everyone in the business community today as being the *only* market. We know that advances in technology mean you could be offering your products and services to people in Brighton, Beijing or Buenos Aires at the same time. But is it really that easy? And is it really the solution that everyone is looking for, or needs? We talk to three very different companies about their very different experiences of trying to go global.

Nicola Melizzano of Caffè Perfetto:

NM: I didn't think it was for us at all... We're a small family company, founded by my grandfather. We produce small amounts of highquality coffee, and supply mostly to bars – we don't do much in the way of direct retail at all.

P: Yet things changed very quickly for this small company after an unexpected offer.

NM: The local chamber of commerce had invited a group of Japanese investors to the area. They saw our factory, tasted our product – and wanted to buy as much of it as we could produce!

P: This was followed up by a trip to Japan.

NM: It was great, people loved our coffee – mostly (I think!) because of the retro 50s style packaging!.. The Japanese contacts just grew and grew, and now we export all over south east Asia, and we're moving into China too. Two years ago, we didn't even have a website!

P: Nicola admits he's been in the right place at the right time.

NM: There's been a worldwide growth in coffee sales over the last ten years, it's a really fashionable thing to drink, all these coffee chains. Plus, coffee is something that's drunk all over the world, in pretty much every culture. I think luck helped us as much as the changing global situation.

P: 'Going global' happened in a completely different way for AKZ Engineering, a mediumsized company based in the English midlands. Derek Chalmers, their MD explains.

DC: In the mid1990s things were looking bad for us. The global recession hit badly, many other firms round here were closing down or shipping out to China. We were forced to downsize, but then saw the changing situation as an opportunity, rather than a threat. We concentrated on our strengths – manufacturing smallsize metal objects, anything from paper clips to staples up to parts for computers and televisions. Using webtechnologies, we managed to expand our turnover by around 300%, and now we export to Europe principally, but also the Americas and south east Asia, even...

P: A success story, then. Our third guest, however, has a different story to tell...

HZ: I'm Heike Zweibel, and I design lighting systems – though I prefer to think of them as 'light sculptures'.

They're more like art objects. Each one is built to order, depending on exactly what the client wants. I only employ one or two assistants, depending on how busy I am, because I prefer to do all the work myself. I'm not really interested in 'going global' – I have enough work for myself, I make enough money... I could expand, but wouldn't want to compromise the quality of the work.

P: So you'd never go global?

HZ: Well, no, I wouldn't say that exactly... I have a great website, and that leads to orders from the United States, or – more recently – Russia, a lot. I design, perhaps, two or three systems every year for overseas clients... so I don't really know if that counts as 'global' or not!

P: The advice, then, is to find the market that suits your company – whether it's on your doorstep, or the other side of the planet!

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEORGY YUDIN,

an author and vice president of the Russian Board on Children's books

– Вы помните замечательные книги нашего детства: сказки и стихотворения Корнея Чуковского и Самуила Маршака? Читают ли их дети сегодня?

– Classics will remain classics, and especially in such a country like Russia. Works by such classic Soviet and Russian authors as Tchukovsky and Marchak – who used gentle, whimsical characters in their stories and poetry – are still being sold well.

– По мнению многих литературных экспертов, на русскую детскую литературу стали оказывать серьезное влияние западные авторы. Это проявляется, в частности, в том, что тональность книг для детей приобретает мрачные оттенки, а в самих книгах стал появляться так называемый «черный юмор». Правда ли это?

– Unfortunately, it is true. What is popular now in children's literature is the black humor of such authors as Grigory Oster and Eduard Uspensky. Books by Uspensky, whose tales often touch on current social problems like poverty and hunger, and Oster, who uses black humor to illustrate his lessons on manners and morality, are among the books featured on the book shelves. However, experts blamed the influx of Western television shows, cartoons, comic books and computer games for introducing a violent strain into Russian children's literature.

– Какой вред, по вашему мнению, могут нанести детям России западные мультсериалы, книжки с комиксами, компьютерные игры? И что плохого несут в себе книги Г. Остера и Э. Успенского с их «черным юмором» и социальными проблемами?

– A child's soul is fragile and gentle substance. If parents want their children to grow kind and mentally healthy, they should read them kind and clever books, but not the newspaper articles on different social problems. And there is more: if children read only books by G. Oster or E. Uspensky and the like, or watch only stupid western cartoons, or play only computer games, they will grow into cosmopolitan brainless types and lose their Russian character.

UNIT 5. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. Memory training exercises.

Read and memorize the following verse, try to remember the names of English kings and queens, indicate the period of their reign.

A Royal Mnemonic

By John Blyth

First William, the Norman, then Willie, his son,
Henry, Stephen, Henry, Richard and John,
Henry and Edward, one, two and three,
And again after Richard, three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards and Richard, if rightly I guess –
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess.
Then Jaimie the Scotsman, then Charles, whom they slew,
But receive after Cromwell another Charles (Two).
James Second the Stuart ascended the throne.
Then William and Mary, together, came on.
Queen Anne, Georges four, fourth William all passed.
Then came Victoria and long did she last.
Next Edward the seventh wore the crown, it is said.
(It was one size too small, and hurt his bald head!)
Then George number five reached the top of the ladder –
A worthy successor to Edward his dad!
Who next? Yes – Prince Edward, this time number eight.
He didn't last too long, I grieve to relate.
His brother, young George, was the next in the line.
I think that his number was SIX – (perhaps nine?)
These Edwards and Georges are making me dizzy.
(I welcome the change to an old-fashioned Lizzie!).

Listen and interpret.

15 zlotys, 30 dinars, 125 francs, 100 centavos, 25 crowns, 45 guilders, 315 tugriks, 350 marks, 1 lek, 50 afghani, 12 pence, 60 piasters, 7 rials, 6 yuans, 70 wons, 80 centavos, 230 oeras.

5 афгани, 18 пенсов, 45 вон, 32 сентаво, 34 эре, 1 лек, 15 злотых, 7 динаров, 5 франков, 12 тугриков, 100 крон, 210 гульденов, 310 марок, 7 риалов, 75 юаней, 60 пиастров.

Match the names of monetary units with the names of the countries that use (used) them:

A. Dinar (динары), lek (лек), piaster (пиастр), rials (риалы), won (вон), yuan (юань), guilders (гульденy), crowns (кроны), francs (франки), oegas (эре), centavo (сентаво), tugriks (тугрики), marks (марки).

B. Egypt, Syria, China, North/South Korea, Middle East, Iran, Iraq, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, Albania, France, Switzerland, Mongolia, Germany.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases.

VENUS AND ADONIS (1592) ВЕНЕРА И АДОНИС

— Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear. — Лишь попроси, я слух твой очарую.

— Love is a spirit all compact of fire, Not gross to sink, but light, and will aspire. — Любовь взлетает в воздух, словно пламя, Она стремится слиться с небесами.

— Love comforteth like sunshine after rain. — Любовь, как солнце после гроз, целит.

— The text is old, the orator too green. — Предмет уже стар, оратор же незрел.

KING RICHARD THE THIRD (1592–1593) РИЧАРД ТРЕТИЙ

— This weak piping time of peace. — Этот мирный и тщедушный век.

— No beast so fierce but knows some touch of pity. — Нет зверя лютого, чтоб жалости не ведал.

— Talkers are no good doers. — Плохой делега — говорун.

— Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours, Making the night morning, and the moon-tide night. — Печаль ломает бдение и сон, В ночь утро превращает, в полдень — ночь.

– I am not in the giving vein today. – Дарить сегодня я не расположен.

– O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! – О совесть робкая, как мучишь ты!

– A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse! – Коня! Коня! Престол мой за коня!

Read the following quotations, translate them into Ukrainian/Russian.

Beauty is something wonderful and strange that the artist fashions out of the chaos of the world in the torment of his soul. And when he has made it, it is not given to all to know it. To recognize it you must repeat the adventure of the artist. It is a melody that he sings to you, and to hear it again in your heart, you want knowledge and sensitiveness and imagination!

(from W.S. Maugham *The Moon and Six pence*)

One mark of a writer's greatness is that different minds can find in him different inspirations!

(from W.S. Maugham *of Human Bondage*)

Match the titles of the following films (in A) with their Russian equivalents (in B), suggest the Ukrainian version.

A. *Dancer in the dark; American Beauty; The Green Mile; Snatch; Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels; Apocalypse now; The Godfather; Lola Rennt; The Shawshank Redemption; A clock-work orange; American History-X; Fight Club; The Man Who Would Be King; Pulp Fiction; Platoon; One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest; Once Upon a Time in America; The Wizard of Oz; Citizen Kane; Pretty Woman; The City of Angels.*

В. *Красотка; Апокалипсис сегодня; Танцующая в темноте; Полет над гнездом кукушки; Зелёная миля; Беги, Лола, беги; Американская история-икс; Человек, который хотел стать королем; Побег из Шоушенка; Заводной апельсин; Волшебник Изумрудного города; Бойцовский клуб; Американская красотка (Красота по-американски); Карты, деньги, два ствола; Крестный отец; Криминальное чтиво; Большой куш; Однажды в Америке; Гражданин Кейн; Город ангелов.*

Read the following proverbs and sayings and choose the appropriate translation version. Give the Ukrainian equivalent.

All doors open to courtesy	Все дороги ведут в Рим
All is well that ends well	Не всякую правду следует произносить вслух
All promises are either broken or kept	Не всё то золото, что блестит
All roads lead to Rome	Перед вежливостью все двери открываются
All that glitters is not gold	Все обещания или нарушаются, или исполняются
All truths are not to be told	Всё хорошо, что хорошо кончается
Among the blind the one-eyed man is king	Наружность обманчива
Anger is a short madness	Аппетит приходит во время еды
Appearances are deceitful	Среди слепых и одноглазый – король
Appetite comes with eating	Гнев – это кратковременное безумие

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text. Interpret them.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. На пагорбі стоїть Мгарський монастир.
2. На величному пагорбі стоїть старовинний Мгарський монастир.
3. Біля села Мгар, на величному пагорбі стоїть старовинний Мгарський монастир.
4. Біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни, на величному пагорбі стоїть старовинний Мгарський монастир.
5. Біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни Полтавської області, на величному пагорбі стоїть старовинний Мгарський монастир.
6. Біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни Полтавської області, на величному пагорбі стоїть старовинний Мгарський монастир, в якому було створене антиуніатське братство.
7. На правому березі тихої річки Сули, біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни Полтавської області, на величному пагорбі

стоїть старовинний Мгарський монастир, в якому було створене антиуніатське братство.

8. На правому березі тихої річки Сули, біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни Полтавської області, на величому пагорбі стоїть старовинний, заснований ще на початку XVII століття, Мгарський монастир, в якому було створене антиуніатське братство.

9. На правому березі тихої річки Сули, біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни Полтавської області, на величому пагорбі стоїть старовинний, заснований ще на початку XVII століття, Мгарський монастир, в якому було створене антиуніатське братство, що протистояло окатоличенню українців.

10. На правому березі тихої річки Сули, біля села Мгар, неподалік міста Лубни Полтавської області, на величому пагорбі стоїть старовинний, заснований ще на початку XVII століття, Мгарський монастир, в якому було створене антиуніатське братство, що активно протистояло окатоличенню лівобережних українців.

B. English sentences:

1. Geoff Hoon announced the deployment of British troops.

2. Geoff Hoon announced the deployment of land force of British troops.

3. Geoff Hoon today announced the deployment of 26,000 strong land force of British troops.

4. Geoff Hoon today announced the deployment of a much larger than expected 26,000 strong land force of British troops.

5. Geoff Hoon today announced the deployment of a much larger than expected 26,000 strong land force of British troops for a military action.

6. Geoff Hoon today announced the deployment of a much larger than expected 26,000 strong land force of British troops for a potential military action.

7. Defence Secretary Geoff Hoon today announced the deployment of a much larger than expected 26,000 strong land force of British troops for a potential military action against Iraq.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting of news stories.

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend the overall message. Explain the 'gist' of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions; suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practise interpreting it sentence by sentence.

QUEEN ELIZABETH ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II addressed the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday for the first time in over five decades. She also visited Ground Zero, the site of the deadly World Trade Center attacks in 2001, to lay a floral wreath. The Queen commented on how the world had changed since she last spoke at the UN fifty years ago. She said she has "witnessed great change, much of it for the better" since her first speech as a young queen in 1957. A British diplomat, Sir Brian Urquhart, told reporters he thought the Queen's role had become less important in the interval between her two speeches. He told reporters how he met the Queen when she first addressed the UN, saying: "I suppose the British monarchy was a bigger deal in 1957 than now". The UN General-Secretary welcomed the Queen by calling her "an anchor for our age". He noted her reign spanned decades "from the Cold War to global warming", from "the Beatles to Beckham", and from "the television to Twitter". The Queen gave a seven-minute speech to the U.N. She spoke about how the organization had changed: "When I was first here, there were just three U.N. operations overseas. Now over 120,000 men and women are deployed in 26 missions across the world", she said. She praised the UN for its efforts to help millions around the world, saying: "You have helped to reduce conflict, you have offered humanitarian assistance to millions of people". She added that the United Nations has been "deeply committed to tackling the effects of poverty in many parts of the world".

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of keywords (up to 10). Using these keywords summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

MAN TRAPPED IN 23-YEAR COMA FEEL REBORN

A Belgian man who was wrongly believed to be in a coma for 23 years has said he feels reborn. Rom Houben, 46, was badly injured in a car accident in 1983. He was just 20 years old. The crash left him so paralyzed that doctors thought he was in a coma. For the next 23 years

he was trapped inside his own body. He could not tell doctors that he was able to communicate and he was awake. Mr. Houben could hear everything that went on around him. He was able to understand that everyone thought he was in a permanent coma. He said he felt “alone, lonely, frustrated”. A new type of brain scan found Mr Houben had a condition called “locked-in syndrome”. This is where people cannot speak or move but can think and understand the world around them. Rom Houben typed his thoughts about the horror of the past two-and-a half decades on a special keyboard. “It was especially frustrating when my family needed me. I could not share in their sorrow”, he wrote. He added: “Just imagine. You hear, see, feel and think but no one can see that... You cannot participate in life... I will never forget the day they finally discovered what was wrong. It was my second birth”. He described his pain at being unable to communicate: “I would scream, but no sound would come out”. Rom was in good humour in a press conference. He cracked a joke and explained he looked under the weather because of a cold: “You catch me at a bad moment, I have looked better”, he typed. Doctors now hope that they can find more people like Rom Houben.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Environmental Protection. Защита окружающей среды. Захист довкілля.

Listen to the following words and word combinations and translate them by ear:

А. Окружающая среда, охрана окружающей среды, загрязнение окружающей среды, оздоровить окружающую среду, Всемирный день охраны окружающей среды, межправительственная конференция по образованию в области окружающей среды, природа, рациональное использование природных ресурсов, эксплуатация природных ресурсов, использовать природные богатства в интересах человека, экологическая система, ухудшение экологической обстановки, нарушать экологическое равновесие, предотвращать загрязнение атмосферы, снизить загрязнение атмосферы выхлопными газами, установить санитарные нормы на допустимую концентрацию вредных веществ, очистные сооружения, сброс промышленных отходов, наносить непоправимый ущерб, заповедник, национальный парк, бороться с водной и ветровой эрозией, защитная лесополоса, лесовозобновление, лесонасаждение, охранять флору и фауну.

B. Environment, environmental protection, pollution (contamination) of the environment, endangered species, indiscriminate use of pesticides, effect of acid rain, recycling of waste paper, global warming, climate change, depletion of ozone layer, greenhouse effect, carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, to become extinct, renewable energy, destruction of rainforests, deforestation, toxic substance, Global Environment Facility (GEF), ecosystem.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Queen Elizabeth II is well known throughout the world. She is the Queen of sixteen countries but lives in the United Kingdom. Her ancestors have ruled over the UK for over a thousand years. She holds enormous power over her 129 million subjects, but rarely gets involved with politics. She is a hard-working Queen who has adapted to world changes over six decades.

Elizabeth has many other positions besides being a monarch. She is Head of the Commonwealth (the collection of 16 nations), Supreme Governor of the Church of England, Chief of Fiji and head of many parts of the UK armed forces. She married a Greek prince in 1947. Her husband is known as the Duke of Edinburgh.

Elizabeth was born in London in 1926. She was third in line to the throne and never expected to become queen. She was on safari in Kenya when she received news that her father had died and she was the new Queen. She was crowned in 1953 and soon after the ceremony she went on a six-month world tour to visit her people. Elizabeth has always taken her position as Queen extremely seriously. She has never given a press interview, and no one knows her political views. She has been the ultimate professional throughout her working life. Even her dress has stayed conservative. She is famous for her plain-coloured coats. She continues to attend many cultural events as part of her public role.

C. Make up sentences using the given words and word combinations, then translate them into English/Ukrainian.

- Наносить, загрязнение, рыбные запасы, большой ущерб, водоёмы.
- Служить, законодательство, богатства природы, сбережение.
- Последние годы, охрана и рациональное использование, крупные мероприятия, осуществлять, земля и её недра.

- Требовать, природа Земли, сохранение, тесное международное сотрудничество.
- Неотъемлемая часть, сжать, мероприятия, государственный план, охрана природы.

Translate into English (making transformations if necessary).

Никого в наши дни уже не нужно убеждать в том, что в окружающей нас среде происходят серьезные, нередко негативные изменения. Загрязнение воздуха и воды, эрозия почв, истощение природных ресурсов в результате непрерывного расширения масштабов производства вызывают растущую тревогу учёных, общественности, деловых кругов, всё большего числа жителей планеты.

7. Practise ‘at sight’ translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it ‘at sight’.

LEARNING TO LOVE CLIMATE ‘ADAPTATION’

It’s too late to stop global warming. Now we have to figure out how to survive it.

TWO WORDS: AIRPORT RUNWAYS. AS SCIENTISTS and policy types figure out what changes will be necessary to cope with global warming, it’s obvious that massive sea walls will be required to hold back rising oceans, that enormous new reservoirs will be needed to cope with the alternating droughts and deluges that many regions will suffer and that a crash program to develop heat- and drought-resistant crops would be a good idea if people are to keep eating. But it’s the less-obvious yet no-less-necessary adaptations to climate change that are likely to wreak havoc. So, runways: hotter air, which we’ll have more of in a greenhouse world, is less-dense air (hence, hot air rises). In less-dense air, says Bernoulli’s principle, for planes to gain lift and stay aloft they need to take off faster. Ergo, airport runways will need to be longer to give planes the requisite ground speed before they’re wheels up. Will someone please tell O’Hare?

It’s such a polite, unthreatening word: “adapt”. The kind of thing you do as you roll with the punches or keep a stiff upper lip, modifying your behavior to a new situation. But as it will be used in 2008, adaptation is a euphemism for widespread, expensive changes that will be needed to cope with climate change. Although some adaptations

will be modest and low tech, such as cities' establishing cooling centers to shelter residents during heat waves, others will require such herculean efforts and be so costly that we'll look back on the era beginning in 1988, when credible warnings of climate change reached critical mass, and wonder why we were so stupid as to blow the chance to keep global warming to nothing more extreme than a few more mild days in March.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (which just picked up its Nobel Peace Prize), we are in for a minimum of 90 more years of warming no matter how many Hummers are junked in favor of Priuses. The reason is both atmospheric (greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide remain aloft for about a century) and political (the world can't seem to summon the will to reduce greenhouse emissions). We are now at 385 parts per million of carbon dioxide, and there is no way, short of an asteroid impact that sends the world economy back to the Stone Age, to avoid reaching 450ppm by midcentury, says Jay Gulledge of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Unfortunately, the effects of even 385ppm are worse than forecast. More Arctic sea ice is melting, for instance, and global sea levels are rising faster. "Climate change is with us now, and the rates and impacts are greater than predicted", says Pew's Vicki Arroyo. "We have no choice but to talk about adaptation".

The required adaptations will be much more profound than turning up the air conditioning a notch come summertime. Melting glaciers will trigger "glacier lake outburst floods", warns the IPCC; if you have a child wondering which field to enter, dam-engineering and -building look like excellent bets. Permafrost is melting, so villages and roads in the (once) frozen north that are built on it will have to be relocated. Sea-level rise is inundating the wetlands and mangrove swamps that once absorbed storm surges; sea-wall design and construction will also be a growth industry, at least in areas that can afford it. For the tens of millions of Bangladeshis and other impoverished people living in coastal regions that will be underwater, inland areas can "adapt" by making room for unprecedented waves of environmental refugees. In a warmer world, the atmosphere holds more moisture. When moist air collides with Arctic air, freezing rain will fall, as it did in the nation's midsection in December, leaving tens of thousands of people without power for more than a week. Let's hope some smart utility engineers are figuring out how to build power lines that don't snap when they've got hundreds of pounds of ice on them.

Already some cities (New York, Seattle) and states (California, Alaska, Maryland, Oregon, Washington) have adaptation plans. Alaska is figuring out how to protect or relocate villages at risk from wave surges or flooding. California is beefing up its firefighting capacity

because, in a greenhouse world, more forest fires will rage; it has also proposed desalinization plants for when sea-water must substitute for rain that never fell and snowpack that never accumulated. Other locales are requiring new bridges to be built above anticipated storm surges (as for existing bridges, good luck) and developing heat-wave early-warning systems so they can ramp up cooling centers and get the word out to at-risk populations such as the elderly. They are vulnerable for both biological reasons (old bodies have trouble keeping cool) and social ones (they resist leaving their homes).

A trickle of money is beginning to fund such efforts. In August the Rockefeller Foundation announced a \$70 million program on “climate-change resilience” to help the developing world in particular cope with what’s coming. A climate bill in Congress would take some of the money raised from auctioning off permits to emit carbon dioxide and use it to fund adaptation research and programs (though other proposals would give the permits to industry gratis). Of course, if we do as competent a job adapting to climate change as we’ve done preventing it, too-short runways will be the least of our problems.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and interpret it.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

Presenter: Welcome to Liverpool in the northwest of England and this week’s ‘Youth in Europe’ discussion coming from John Moors University in the heart of the city. Liverpool grew wealthy thanks to imperial commerce, with the end of the British Empire in the post war years the city entered a long period of economic decline. Recently the city has started to grow again economically. Last year Liverpool was chosen to be the European Capital of Culture in 2008. I’m Liz Hope and I’ll be finding out what young people in Liverpool think of the European Union and the European Constitution. Pete, do you think the EU has helped Liverpool?

Pete: I think so. A lot of the developments in the city have been paid for from EU urban regeneration funds. Albert Dock, the original port area, has been re-developed, there’s the National Maritime Museum, the Tate Art Gallery and the Beatles Museum, that’s my favourite, anyway they’re all there and a lot of Liverpudlians and visitors from outside the city go there, it’s great before there was just nothing there ...

Presenter: Ok, so you think the EU has been good to Liverpool ..

Pete: Yeah, I'd say so

Presenter: What about the European Constitution?

Pete: Well, to be honest I don't know much about it, I know last year they voted against it in France and Belgium – was it Belgium ...?

Presenter: The Netherlands ...

Pete: Yes, that's it, the Netherlands. Well, what does it change anyway, the Constitution? I mean we're in the EU now aren't we, I can't see it making much difference to things ...

Presenter: OK, thanks Pete. Jacqui what does the EU mean to you?

Jacqui: Well not a lot really .. Like Pete says I like going to the Albert Dock and the Year of Culture should be good for the city and fun too, I hope ..

Presenter: And the Constitution?

Jacqui: To be honest it means nothing to me at all. I know absolutely nothing about it. How are you supposed to find out about it? How can it affect my life here? I just want to get a job when I finish my course next year.

Presenter: So you're not interested in what Europe's going to be like in the future?

Jacqui: A bit, I suppose. If it's successful I guess that might make it easier to get a job – what do we need a constitution for? I mean the whole EU is working now without one isn't it?

AN INTERVIEW WITH MAXIM SHOSTAKOVICH, *the son of the world famous composer Dmitri Shostakovich*

(Mr. Shostakovich who now lives in the West, came back to Russia once in 1996 to mark the 25th anniversary of his father's death.)

– Did you decide to leave on the spur of the moment or had you been preparing for it?

– *Это решение формировалось и созревало внутри меня всю жизнь. Тоталитарный режим пытался подавить и уничтожить любую личность. Моего отца постоянно преследовали, но не только этот факт послужил тому, что я решил покинуть пределы Советского Союза. Я не мог выносить того, как тогдашние власти относились к своему народу.*

– Are you still in charge of the New Orleans Symphony orchestra?

– *К сожалению, симфоническим оркестром в Новом Орлеане я больше не руковожу. Теперь я являюсь свободным художником.*

В этом есть свои преимущества. У меня теперь больше времени дирижировать теми оркестрами, которые исполняют музыку моего отца. Сейчас я осознаю, как мудро поступал мой отец, когда делал заметки и записи прямо на партитуре (score sheets) перед выступлением.

— As the grandson of a professional revolutionary exiled to Siberia did Dmitri Shostakovich join the Communist Party by conviction, by mistake or for some other reason? I think I know what you are going to say, actually.

— *Что бы вы ни думали, но причина была вот в чем. Отцу пришлось вступить в партию, потому что его постоянно шантажировали. Власти опасались его музыки, так как она имела большее воздействие на людей, чем господствующая идеология. За всю свою сознательную жизнь я только дважды видел, как плакал мой отец: первый раз, когда умерла моя мама, а второй — при вступлении в партию.*

— If your father had been alive, how do you think he would have taken your decision to live abroad? Do you think he would emigrate himself?

— *Если бы мой отец был бы жив, я никогда бы не уехал из страны. У него самого никогда и мысли не было об эмиграции. Он был патриотом своей страны в прямом смысле этого слова. Только оставаясь в России, считал мой отец, можно действительно слушать своему народу.*

UNIT 6. MASS MEDIA

1. Memory training exercises.

Listen to the following geographical names. Every time you hear the name of the country, give 5 toponyms which are associated with it.

Andorra, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brunei, Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ceylon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti.

Read and memorize the following collocations, give the Ukrainian translation version:

Беглый взгляд – a passing glance.

Бессмысленный взгляд – a vacant stare.

Неподвижный взгляд – a fixed gaze.

Смелый взгляд – bold view.

Торжествующий взгляд – triumphant air.

Укоризненный взгляд – reproachful look.

Взгляд на жизнь – outlook on life.

Обмениваться взглядами – to exchange glances.

Отречься от своих взглядов – to renounce one's opinions.

Match the following proverbs and sayings to their translation equivalents, give their Ukrainian version and memorize them.

- | | |
|--|--|
| – Nothing flies into the mouth of a sleeping fox. | 1. Не буди лихо, пока лихо спит. |
| – A rolling stone gathers no moth. | 2. Не делайте из мухи слона. |
| – A great ship asks big waters. | 3. Легче потерять доброе имя, чем приобрести. |
| – He who never climbed never fell. | 4. Катящийся камень мхом не обрастает/ Кому на месте не сидится, тот добра не наживет. |
| – A little bird told me. | 5. Сам заварил кашу, сам и расхлебывай. |
| – We know not what is good until we have lost it. | 6. Большому кораблю – большое плаванье. |
| – A bad wound is cured, not a bad name. | 7. Под лежащий камень вода не течет. |
| – Don't make a mountain out of a molehill. | 8. Не ошибается тот, кто ничего не делает. |
| – Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. | 9. Что имеем – не храним, потерявши – плачем. |
| – Drink as you have brewed. | 10. Слухом земля полнится (Сорока на хвосте принесла). |

Listen to some frequently used business abbreviations, decipher them and give the translation equivalents:

AA (Advertising Association);
AC (1. Average costs; 2. Current account; 3. Assistant cashier);
ACE (active corps of executives);
AD (aggregate demand);
ad (1. advertisement; 2. administration; 3. advice);
ADP (automatic data processing);
AGM (annual general meeting);
AMA (American Management Association);
AMEX (American Stock Exchange);
AOB (any other business);
AR (1. average revenue; 2. annual returns)
ARR (accounting rate of return);
AS (aggregate supply);
a/s (after sight);
A/W (actual weight);
asap (as soon as possible).

Check yourself against the suggested pattern and give the Ukrainian version:

Рекламная ассоциация, средние издержки, текущий банковский счет (в Англии), помощник кассира, корпус действующих должностных лиц, совокупный спрос, рекламное объявление, администрация, извещение (авизо), ежегодное общее собрание акционеров, Американская ассоциация по совершенствованию методов управления, Американская фондовая биржа, «Разное» в повестке дня, средний доход, отчетные данные, расчетная норма прибыли, совокупное предложение, после предъявления, как можно скорее (срочно), фактическая масса.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following rhymes, memorize them, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian version:

“There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
She had so many children, she didn't know what to do.
She gave them some broth, Without any bread,
Whipped them all soundly, and sent them to bed”.

“Goosey goosey gander where shall I wander,
Upstairs, downstairs and in my lady’s chamber
There I met an old man who wouldn’t say his prayers,
I took him by the left leg and threw him down the stairs”.

Or “Solomon Grundy”:
Solomon Grundy,
Born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday,
Took ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday:
This is the end
Of Solomon Grundy.

Listen to the names of literary works, repeat them in the same order and give their authors and translation version:

1. Bleak House, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Wuthering Heights, Jane Eyre, The Mayor of Casterbridge, Jude the Obscure, Lady Windermere’s Fan, The Importance of Being Earnest, Arms and the Man, Candida.

2. The Old Wives’ Tale, The War of the Worlds, The Doctor’s Dilemma, The Forsyte Saga, Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, Women in Love, The Power and the Glory, Vile Bodies, A Handful of Dust, Crome Yellow, Brave New World.

3. Look Back in Anger, Room at the Top, Strangers and Brothers, A Dance to the Music of Time, The Golden Notebook, The Spy Who Came in From the Cold, The Lord of the Rings, The Caretaker, The Homecoming.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Listen to the names of London’s places of interest, give their translation equivalents:

Covent Garden, Greenwich, Heathrow, Gatwick, Tower Bridge, Westminster Bridge, St. Paul’s Cathedral, Barbican, Mayfair, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, Piccadilly Circus, Buckingham Palace, Marble Arch, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Soho, Bloomsbury,

Chinatown, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, British Museum, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery.

Read and memorize the following Bible words and expressions, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents:

– To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven. – Всему свое время, и время всякой вещи под солнцем (Книга Экклезиаста, 3, 1).

– The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil. – Язык укротить никто из людей не может: это неуправляемое зло (Послание Иакова, 3, 8).

– The waters wear the stones. – Вода стирает камни (Книга Иова, 14, 19).

– Be not weary in well-doing. – Не унывайте, делая добро (2-е послание к Фессалоникийцам, 3, 13).

– The price of wisdom is above rubies. – Приобретение премудрости выше рубинов (Книга Иова, 28, 18).

– A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. – Добродетельная жена – венец мужа своего (Притчи Соломона, 12, 4).

– If any would not work, neither should he eat. – Если кто не хочет трудиться, тот и не ешь (2-е послание к Фессалоникийцам, 3, 10).

Read and memorize the given Latin words which are commonly used, give their Russian equivalents:

Cui bono? Cui prodest? – Кому вигідно? Хто виграє?

De facto – фактично.

De jure – юридично.

Divide et impera. – Поділяй та володарюй.

Erare humanum est. – Людині властиво помилятися.

Ex officio – за посадою.

Grosso modo – у загальних рисах.

Per aspera ad astra. – Крізь терен до зірок.

Ignorantia non est argumentum. – Незнання – не доказ.

De mortis aut bene, aut nihil. – Про мертвих (слід говорити) або добре, або нічого.

Aut cum scuto, aut in scuto. – Зі щитом або на щиті.

Inter arma silent Musae. – Коли говорять гармати, музи мовчать.

Citius, altius, fortius. – Швидше, вище, сильніше (девиз Олімпійських ігор).

Intra bonus, exi melior. – Увійди добрий, вийди кращий (про храм).

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases:

The Two Gentlemen of Verona (1594)

Два веронца

– Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits. – Не развит ум у юных домоседов.

– They do not love that do not show their love. – Не любит тот, кто слов любви страшится.

– Much is the force of heaven-bred poesy. – Могущественна сила Поэзии, наперсницы богов.

– How use doth breed a habit in a man! – Как быстро в нас рождается привычка!

Love's Labour's Lost (1594–95) – Бесплодные усилия любви

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun, That will not be deep – searched with saucy looks; Small have continual plodders even won, Save base authority from others' books.	Наука – словно солнце. Дерзкий взор Теряется в ее небесных тайнах. В ней книгоед находит лишь набор Заемных истин и цитат случайных.
These earthly godfathers of Heaven's lights That give a name to every fixed star, Have no more profit of their shining nights Than those that walk and wot not what they are.	Хоть астрономы, крестные светил, Открыв звезду, ей имя нарекают, Но звезды и для тех, кто их крестил, Не ярче, чем для неучей сверкают.

Match the following quotations with their translation versions, suggest Ukrainian equivalents. Interpret them.

A	B
Language is the dress of thought. (Samuel Johnson)	Не суди о человеке по тому, каких взглядов он придерживается, а суди по тому, чего он с их помощью добился.
Tears are the silent language. (Voltaire)	Лучшее в мире образование дается в борьбе за выживание.

A

The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them. (Goldsmith)

A thing well said will be wit in all languages. (Dryden)

As for me, all I know is that I know nothing. (Socrates)

It is only the ignorant who despise education. (Syrus)

The best education in the world is that by struggling to get a living. (Phillips)

Don't judge a man by his opinions, but by what his opinions have made him. (Zichtenberg)

B

Только невежественные люди презирают образование.

Слезы – это немая речь.

Язык – одежда мыслей.

Истинное назначение языка – не столько выражать наши желания, сколько прятать их.

Что касается меня, то я знаю только то, что я ничего не знаю.

Хорошо выраженная мысль звучит умно на всех языках.

Match the given literary works with the names of the authors, translate them into your mother tongue:

A. Invisible Man, The Grapes of Wrath, Nineteen Eighty-Four, The Sound and the Fury, Beloved, One Hundred Years of Solitude, In Cold Blood, Brave New World, the Catcher in the Rye, To the Lighthouse, To Kill a Mockingbird, Sons and Lovers, A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, The Stranger, All the King's Men.

B. Robert Penn Warren, Albert Camus, James Joyce, Thomas Mann, D.H. Lawrence, Harper Lee, Virginia Woolf, J.D. Salinger, Aldous Huxley, Truman Capote, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Toni Morrison, William Faulkner, George Orwell, John Steinbeck, Ralph Ellison.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України.

2. Міжнародна організація FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України.

3. Міжнародна організація FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України через те, що «Україна не змогла прийняти закони».

4. Міжнародна організація з протидії відмиванню брудних грошей FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України через те, що «Україна не змогла прийняти закони».

5. Міжнародна організація з протидії відмиванню брудних грошей FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України через те, що «Україна не змогла прийняти закони, які б відповідали міжнародним стандартам».

6. Міжнародна організація з протидії відмиванню брудних грошей FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України через те, що «Україна не змогла прийняти закони, що протидіють відмиванню брудних грошей, які б відповідали міжнародним стандартам».

7. У п'ятницю, 20 грудня 2002 року, Міжнародна організація з протидії відмиванню брудних грошей FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України через те, що «Україна не змогла прийняти закони, що протидіють відмиванню брудних грошей, які б відповідали міжнародним стандартам».

8. У п'ятницю, 20 грудня 2002 року, Міжнародна організація з протидії відмиванню брудних грошей FATF оголосила про запровадження «контрзаходів» щодо України через те, що (як зазначено в прес-релізі організації) «Україна не змогла прийняти закони, що протидіють відмиванню брудних грошей, які б відповідали міжнародним стандартам».

B. English sentences:

1. Tony Blair has ruled out calling a euro referendum.

2. Tony Blair has ruled out calling a euro referendum this year.

3. Tony Blair has ruled out calling a euro referendum this year even if the Government's tests are passed.

4. Tony Blair has ruled out calling a euro referendum this year even if the Government's five tests are passed.

5. Tony Blair has ruled out calling a euro referendum this year even if the Government's five economic tests are passed.

6. Tony Blair has ruled out calling a euro referendum this year even if the Government's five economic tests for joining are passed.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting (news items).

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend its overall message. Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian.

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions; suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practise interpreting it sentence by sentence.

POLAND'S PRESIDENT DIED IN A PLANE CRASH IN RUSSIA

Poland's President Lech Kaczynski died this morning in a plane crash in Russia. He was on his way to the town of Smolensk to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Katyn massacre. This was the killing of 22,000 Polish officers by Soviet security forces near Smolensk during WWII. Dozens of other high-profile Polish officials also died in the air disaster, which no one survived. Among the 96 who lost their lives were Poland's army chief, the governor of Poland's central bank, politicians, bishops and leading historians. Details are emerging of the cause of the crash. Safety officials believe it might have been due to human error. The plane hit trees in thick fog as it approached the airport's runway. The crash has caused great anguish in Poland. One comment on Twitter by a Polish woman said it was the biggest disaster for Poland in the past 50 years. Another tweeter said Poland is now facing its worst political crisis since it escaped from communism in 1989. Two dozen of the country's top politicians were on board the plane. The BBC's Adam Easton, reporting from Warsaw, said the crash was a catastrophe for the Polish people. He reported that Poland's Prime Minister Donald Tusk was in tears at the news of the tragedy. British leader Gordon Brown said the whole world was "saddened". The country must now announce a presidential election in the next two weeks. The poll will take place within two months of the announcement.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of keywords (up to 10). Using these keywords summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

LOSS OF NATURE WILL DAMAGE ECONOMIES

We are causing so much damage to our planet that it will soon affect the global economy. This bleak warning is according to a

new United Nations report called the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO). The paper says there are many important ecosystems on our planet that are in danger. These “tipping points” in our natural world are where man’s negative impact on nature will start costing national economies. Examples of these are the deaths of coral reefs, the destruction of huge areas of forest, or major pollution of rivers. UN spokesman Ahmed Djoglaf said: “The news is not good. We continue to lose biodiversity at a rate never before seen in history – extinction rates may be up to 1,000 times higher than the historical... rate”.

Scientists are worried that governments will not do enough to try to reduce the damage to the tipping points. World leaders will soon meet in Nairobi to discuss measures to tackle global biodiversity loss. They hope they can then create an international framework that will be adopted at a convention on biological diversity in October in Japan. The GBO report outlines how serious the threat is. It says huge numbers of species are facing extinction if we continue to pollute the environment. Over a quarter of corals may soon disappear. This will have a huge impact on marine life and many fish species will also disappear. Countries will be fighting over much smaller stocks of fish. This problem will be made worse with the increasing pollution of the world’s rivers.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Mass Media. СМИ. ЗМИ

Listen to the following words and word combinations and translate them by ear:

А. Средства массовой информации (СМИ), эфир, эфирное время, пиковое время (время массового просмотра), передача, передавать (транслировать), прямая передача, освещение, оперативная сводка, телемост, канал, реклама, викторина, ролик, передача по спутниковой связи, монтаж, озвучивание, диктор, ведущий, звукооператор (аудиотехник), журналистика.

В. Mass media, air (waves), air time, prime time, broadcast, to broadcast, live broadcast, coverage (i.e. news), situation report, space-bridge, channel, commercials, quiz-show, roll in, satellite broadcast, editing voiceover, sound technician, announcer, host (anchor), journalism, freedom of the press, gutter press, editorial, news agency, news reader, press release, announcer, commentator, presenter, televised debate, cable TV.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

U.K. SAYS GOODBYE TO 500-EURO NOTE

The British government has decided to take the 500-euro Euro banknote out of circulation. Not many ordinary British people or visitors to Britain will notice this change, unless they are criminals. The bill is worth about \$630 dollars, so it is very attractive to criminal gangs. They use it to launder money or to transport large sums of money. This will have a big impact on organized crime in Britain. It used to be easy for them to take huge sums of cash into Britain. A million dollars in \$500 notes weighs just 2.2kg. That's very easy to carry on board a plane. The same amount in £50 notes weighs 22kg, which is the weight limit for a suitcase in economy class. A spokesman said "the \$500 note is a comfortable choice" for criminals, but now the ban means their "comfort zone" has gone.

Britain's Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) said 90 per cent of the \$500 notes in the U.K. was being used for criminal purposes. A spokesman said there was no "legitimate use for the \$500 note in the UK" and that "easy access to them in the UK is a key enabler of criminal activity". He added the notes allowed criminals "to move large volumes of cash effectively". The \$500 note is currently the second largest value banknote in the world. The most valuable bill is the 1,000 Swiss Franc note, which is worth around US\$900. None of these bills can compare to the note former U.S. President Woodrow Wilson introduced in the 1930s.

His \$100,000 bills were for certificates for people who owned gold. In today's money, one of these notes would be worth \$1.6 million.

7. Practise 'at sight' translation.

First, look through the text 'Hell on Earth' to grasp the main idea, then translate it 'at sight'.

HELL ON EARTH

The West still turns a blind eye to the world's most brutal and systematic abuse of human rights

A SPRAWLING encampment of think-tankers, academics, hacks and policymakers earns a living outside North Korea's walls. They pick over its nuclear intentions and the prospects for the diplomatic dance known as the six-party process, which is meant to persuade North Korea to give up its nukes for cash and security guarantees. The

encampment needs something to live on. Since North Korea declared the six-party talks dead in the spring, scraps have been meagre. So the North's recent signals of a readiness to return to the forum, after talking to America first, come as a relief. This week a senior North Korean nuclear negotiator was on his way to America. The dance is starting up again, and the encampment is not short of views about what's in store.

Yet the focus on nukes comes at the cost of other things worth noting about North Korea. Human rights, for instance. In recent years the outlines of daily life, and the state's miserable part in it, have become plain. First came the horror stories told by refugees in China escaping the famine from 1995-98 that killed 600,000 mln people. A more detailed picture has since emerged from refugees now settled in South Korea, from aid-workers, diplomats and from satellite pictures which, among other things, map another form of encampment—the North's gulag.

So long out of sight, out of mind. Yet the emerging picture is horrendous, especially for ordinary people in the lesser cities and hardscrabble northern provinces. Take a slice of daily life from the bulletin of a South Korean aid outfit, Good Friends. It is plausibly consistent if unverifiable. Around Wonsan city, more than 70% of residents survive on a corn porridge mixed with grass. In mountainous Kangwon province residents fear the biggest food shortage next spring since the “Arduous March” (i.e., the famine). Much of the trouble lies with a campaign, called the “150-day battle”, just ended, to boost socialist production and turn North Korea into a “powerful nation” by 2012. It took farmers away from their plots. “We are being led to our deaths”, says one.

In South Pyongan province farmers organise patrols to prevent grain theft. One confronted three soldiers attempting to steal corn. When a police officer was called in, the soldiers attacked him. In South Hamgyong province the government has run out of fuel for heavy machinery so residents have to move heavy rocks by hand. In South Pyongan province housewives complain about being forced to make gloves for dam-workers, send meat to the army and collect scrap metal. In Chungjin city the construction office has been unable to feed its 550 employees for 16 months. The rate of absenteeism has reached a third. In a “labour-exertion drive” ten policemen enforce attendance.

Experts do not predict another famine. But swathes of the population are struggling. The chief coping mechanisms are the informal markets and trading networks that sprang up to cope with the famine and the breakdown of the state food-distribution system.

Private markets provide perhaps half of the calories North Koreans consume, and four-fifths of household income.

The black markets are a response to state failure. Yet since 2005 the regime has cracked down on them. A groundbreaking report* this month for the East-West Centre in Hawaii, by Stephan Haggard and Marcus Noland, emphasizes the central role the penal system has played in this. There are now many more labour camps for lower-level offences, including black-market activity, petty theft and even wandering the country in search of food. The new camps, with sentences typically under two years, have been grafted on to a system of longer-term penitentiaries. The most notorious of these are the concentration camps for “political” criminals. It is known that the state ranks the population by its loyalty to the dictator, Kim Jong II, and about half are “wavering”. Some 150,000-200,000 political criminals (including whole families branded as counter-revolutionaries) are reckoned to be incarcerated in five huge camps. Many do not come out alive.

Strikingly, former inmates of the lowest-level camps report witnessing as much brutality and deprivation as do those in the long-term camps, and sometimes more. Every one of those surveyed had witnessed forced starvation; three-quarters had seen executions; and half had seen death from torture or beatings. Arrest and sentencing are arbitrary. That helps maintain the regime, and, guess Mr. Haggard and Mr. Noland, gives those who run the penal system a tool for extortion. Market traders will pay bribes to be left alone. From nuclear top to black-market bottom, the state is one giant protection racket.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison Interpreting.

Listen to the interview and interpret it.

MARKET RESEARCH

Interviewer: How long have you been a Market Research Consultant?

Consultant: Well, I started straight after finishing university in 1997.

Interviewer: Did you study market research?

Consultant: Yeah, and it really helped me to get into the industry but I have to say that it’s more important to get experience in different types of market research to find out exactly what you’re interested in.

Interviewer: So what *are* you interested in?

Consultant: Well, at the moment I specialise in quantitative advertising research which means that I do two types of projects. Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer

satisfaction over a long period of time. I then have to analyse the shifts in trends. The only problem with trackers is that it is very admin intensive and so takes up a lot of your time, but erm you do build up a good relationship with the client. I also do a couple of adhoc jobs which are much shorter projects.

Interviewer: What exactly do you mean by adhoc jobs?

Consultant: It's basically when companies need quick answers to their questions about their consumers' habits. They just ask for one questionnaire to be sent out for example so the time you spend on an adhoc project tends to be fairly short.

Interviewer: Which do you prefer, trackers or adhoc?

Consultant: I like doing both and in fact I need to do both at the same time to keep me sane. I need the variety.

Interviewer: So on a daily basis how much contact do you have with your clients?

Consultant: A lot, although it does depend on how live a project is?

Interviewer: What do you mean by 'live'?

Consultant: Some clients want a lot of data and so could be on the phone every other day wanting updates and new questionnaires.

Interviewer: Ok, so how exactly do you get the data they need?

Consultant: Well I'm in charge of designing the questionnaires, whether they be for the field department, which organises people to speak to people in the street, or the phones..., or we now do a lot of online questionnaires.

Anyway, I then liase with the operations department who book and brief interviewers about what they have to do.

Interviewer: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

Consultant: Right, well erm together we decide on the methodology and the objectives of the research. I then design a questionnaire. Once the interviewers have been briefed, I send the client a schedule and then they get back to me with deadlines. I then speak to the data processing department about what the end tables should look like. Often the client will contact me for a 'Topline', which is a sample of the results after say three days of research. Once the final tables are ready I have to check them and organise a presentation. I have to go back to the original proposal and analyse the results to see what corresponds with their objectives and erm to see if I can find anything they may not have thought of.

Interviewer: Finally, what do you like and dislike about your job?

Consultant: As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the table checking!

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOANNA ROWLING, THE AUTHOR OF BOOKS ABOUT HARRY POTTER

— *Вас не беспокоит, что с кем-то в разговоре Вы скажете одно, в интервью — другое, и люди сложат все вместе и догадаются, о чем будет следующая книга?*

— Mostly, people have put together something I've said, something they'd like to think I'd said, and something that someone else has said which was completely false, and drawn completely the wrong conclusions. That just happens. No one yet has guessed what's going to happen, or come anywhere close.

— *Вам не надоело, что Вас постоянно спрашивают, откуда появился Гарри?*

— Yes. I get frustrated with myself because you'd think by now I'd have an intelligent or amusing answer to that question, but no I haven't found one yet! The truth is, I do not know where he came from — he walked into my head, fully formed, a scrawny little boy, and I knew he was a wizard and I knew he didn't know he was a wizard and I worked backwards from there. I felt this incredible upsurge of excitement about writing the story.

— *Говорят, что Ваша первая книга просто пришла к Вам в готовом виде.*

— No, Harry came to me. Hogwarts came to me, not in its entirety but many of the characters did come in a kind of...rush.

— *Это было похоже на озарение?*

— Yes, it really was. So, I had this four-hour train journey. It shouldn't have been four hours; it was delayed. And Harry was there. People like Nearly Headless Nick and Peaves, the inhabitants of the castle, were there. Harry's scar was there and I kind of knew how that had happened. It's a very strange thing, but I know I'm not alone in this among writers. It was as though I was given a piece of information and I just had to find out the rest of the information. It wasn't really as though I were inventing it. I was working backwards and working forwards to see what must have happened.

— *Вы как будто отдернули занавес, а за ним...*

— But no, it didn't all come to me at once. It's quite a lot of work, to work out plots. I mean, they're fairly complex plots at times, and that took a couple of years, to work out the whole thing properly.

— *Вы собираете идеи? Писатели постоянно что-то записывают и бормочут: прекрасная идея. Это и Ваш метод?*

— Yeah. I actually had an idea this morning on the train. As I got out of bed this morning, I suddenly thought 'Oh, that's how we could

do it in Book Five.’ So, yeah, it’s wonderful when that happens, when it just comes to you.

– *Некоторые говорят, что хорошие герои скучны, а злые всегда интереснее. Как в “Потерянном рае” Мильтона: Бог – зануда, а Дьявол – увлекательный персонаж.*

– Well, you see, Harry is good. And I personally do not find Harry boring at all. I mean, he has his faults. Ron and Hermione are both very good characters but they’re... My voice sounds incredibly loud when we stop this train. (Laughs)

UNIT 7. SPACE EXPLORATION

1. Memory training exercises.

Read the following names of chemical elements in English; translate them into Ukrainian/Russian:

Ac, Ag, Al, Am, Ar, As, At, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Bk, Br, C, Ca, Cd, Ce, Cf, Cl, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Es, Eu, F, Fe, Fm, Ga, Gd, Ge, H, Hc, Hg, He, I, In, Ir, K, Kr, Ku, La, Li, Lu, Md, Mg, Mn, Mo, N, Na, Nb, Nd, Ne, Ni, No, Nq, O, Os, P, Pb, Pd, Pm, Po, Pr, Pt, Pu, Ra, Rb, Re, Rn, Ru, S, Sb, Sc, Si, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Tc, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Xe, Zn, Zr.

Check yourself against the list of chemical elements.

Actinium; Cesium; Gold; Mendeleevium; Promethium; Tantalum;
Aluminum; Chlorine; Hafnium; Mercury; Protactinium; Technetium;
Americium; Chromium; Hassium; Molybdenum; Radium Tellurium;
Antimony; Cobalt; Helium; Neodymium; Radon; Terbium; Argon;
Copernicium; Holmium; Neon; Rhenium; Thallium; Arsenic; Copper;
Hydrogen; Neptunium; Rhodium; Thorium; Astatine; Curium; Indium;
Nickel; Roentgenium; Thulium; Barium; Darmstadtium; Iodine;
Niobium; Rubidium; Tin; Berkelium; Dubnium; Iridium; Nitrogen;
Ruthenium; Titanium; Beryllium; Dysprosium; Iron; Nobelium;
Rutherfordium; Tungsten; Bismuth; Einsteinium; Krypton; Osmium;
Samarium; Uranium; Bohrium; Erbium; Lanthanum; Oxygen;
Scandium; Vanadium; Boron; Europium; Lawrencium; Palladium;
Seaborgium; Xenon; Bromine; Fermium; Lead; Phosphorus; Selenium;
Ytterbium; Cadmium; Fluorine; Lithium; Platinum; Silicon; Yttrium;
Calcium; Francium; Lutetium; Plutonium; Silver; Zinc; Californium;
Gadolinium; Magnesium; Polonium; Sodium; Zirconium; Carbon;
Gallium; Manganese; Potassium; Strontium; Cerium; Germanium;
Meitnerium; Praseodymium; Sulfur.

Listen to the names of search engines of the Internet, try to repeat them in the same order and translate them by ear:

HotBot, Yahoo!, Altavista, MetaCrawler, Google, Yandex,
Rambler, Eureka, WebCorp;
Fast, Open Directory Project, MonsterCrawler, Veronica,
DejaNews, Excite!, Infoseek, Lycos.

Listen to the names of literary works, try to reproduce them in the same order, name the author and translate into Ukrainian/Russian:

1. Gone with the wind, Crime and Punishment, Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Old Man and the Sea, Ivanhoe.

2. The Cherry Orchard, The Martian Chronicles, The Grapes of Wrath, The Bronze Horseman, The Ugly Duckling.

3. The Heart of a Dog, Wuthering Heights, The Cat's Cradle, The Divine Comedy, The Inspector General.

4. Lord of the Flies, The Moon and Sixpence, Animal Farm, Treasure Island, Lord of the Rings.

1. М. Митчелл «Унесенные ветром», Ф. Достоевский «Преступление и наказание», Х. Бичер Стоу «Хижина дяди Тома», Э. Хемингуэй «Старик и море», В. Скотт «Айвенго».

2. А. Чехов «Вишневый сад», Р. Брэдбери «Марсианские хроники», Дж. Стейнбек «Гроздь гнева», А. Пушкин «Медный всадник», Г. Андерсен «Гадкий утенок».

3. М. Булгаков «Собачье сердце», М. Бронте «Грозовой перевал», К. Воннегут «Колыбель для кошки», Данте «Божественная комедия», Н. Гоголь «Ревизор».

4. У. Голдинг «Повелитель мух», С. Моэм «Луна и грош», Дж. Оруэлл «Скотный двор», Р. Стивенсон «Остров сокровищ», Дж. Толкиен «Властелин колец».

Listen to the following words pertaining to religion and philosophy, decide which is an odd one, reproduce and translate all the words:

1. Christianity, Judaism, Confucianism, zealot, Zen Buddhism.

2. Mohammed, covenant, Jesus, Buddha, Krishna.

3. Talmud, Koran, Bible, priest, Bhagavad-Gita.

4. Easter, Christmas (Xmas), shrine, Ramadan, Yom Kippur (a Jewish annual feast, also called Day of Atonement).

5. Mosque, Chapel, Temple, Muslim, meeting house.

Listen to the names of celestial bodies, geographical names and spacecrafts and give their translation equivalents:

Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Moon, Earth, Baikanur, Kazakhstan, Uranus, Mercury, Apollo, Salut, Soyuz, Voskhod, Challenger. Cape Canaveral (to launch into orbit from Falcon 9, a private space rocket

Cape Canaveral), Boeing's Delta IV, rocket of the heavy-lifting class, Lift-off, NASA, America's space agency, Private space companies, Pegasus rocket, Unmanned satellites, Space-shuttle fleet, Shuttle flight.

Training your speech fluency.

Listen and repeat after the speaker (in a 'snow-ball' manner):

Have you ever seen?

One old ox opening oysters.

Two toads totally tired trotting to Tewkesbury.

Three tawny tigers taking tea.

Four fat friars fishing for flounders.

Five fussy fairies finding frogs.

Six solid soldiers shooting snipe.

Seven silver salmon solemnly sailing.

Eight eager engineers eating excellent eggs.

Nine neat noblemen nibbling nuts.

Ten tall tinkers taking turnips.

Eleven elegant Englishmen eating early endive.

Twelve tall tale-tellers talking till twilight.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases:

Love's Labour's Lost (1594–1595) – Бесплодные усилия любви

At Christmas I no more desire a
rose

Than wish a snow in May's new-
fangled mink;

But like of each thing that in
season grows.

Beauty is bought by judgement of
the eye,

Not utter'd by base sale of
chapmen's tongues.

By heaven, I do love, and it hath
Taught me to rime, and to be
melancholy.

For where is any author in the
world

Я розу не прошу в сочельник
цвeсть,

А вьюгу в майский день сугроб
наместь.

Для каждой вещи срок и время
есть.

Оценку красоте дают глаза
Того, кто пожелал купить ее,
А не язык хвастливый зазывалы.

Видит небо, я влюблен. Любовь
обучила меня стиховторству и
меланхолии.

Какой философ лучше женских
глаз

Teaches such beauty as a woman's eye?

Learning is but an adjunct to
ourselves.

When love speaks, the voice of all
the gods

Makes heaven drowsy with the
harmony.

From women's eyes this doctrine I
derive:

They sparkle still the right
Promethean fire;

They are the books, the arts, the
academes,

That show, contain and nourish all
the world.

Сумеет красоту нам передать?
Наука — добавление к человеку.

Любовь заговорит — и небеса
Баюкает согласный хор богов.

Из женских глаз доктрину
вывожу я:

Лишь в них сверкает пламя
Прометеея,

Лишь в них — науки, книги и
искусства,

Которыми питается весь мир.

Match the following quotations with their translation equivalents:

A

The foolish and the dead alone
never change their opinions.
(Lowell)

New opinions are always suspected,
and usually opposed, without any
other reason but because they are
not already common. (Locke)

People do not seem to realize that
their opinion of the world is also a
confession of character. (Emerson)

When two men in business always
agree, one of them is unnecessary.
(Anonymous)

Business is a combination of war
and sport. (Maurois)

A friendship founded on business is
better than a business founded on
friendship. (Rockefeller)

B

Дружба, основанная на бизнесе,
лучше, чем бизнес, основанный на
дружбе. (Рокфеллер)

Бизнес — это комбинация войны и
спорта. (Моруа)

Если в бизнесе два человека всегда
во всем согласны, в одном из них
нет необходимости. (Неизвестный
автор)

Только глупец и мертвец никогда
не изменяют своих взглядов.
(Лоуэлл)

К новым взглядам всегда
относятся с подозрительностью,
и все с ними борются по той
простой причине, что они
еще не стали общепринятыми.
(Локк)

Люди, кажется, не отдают себе
отчета в том, что их взгляды на
мир в то же время раскрывают их
характеры. (Эмерсон)

Read and memorize the given Bible words and phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents:

Is Saul also among the prophets? – Неужели и Саул во пророках? (1 книга Царств, 10, 11). Так говорят о человеке, который вдруг взялся отстаивать то, что совсем недавно было для него предметом критики и нападок.

Sheep that have no Shepherd – Овцы, не имеющие пастыря (Евангелие от Марка, 6, 34). То есть толпа без духовного руководства.

Let not the sun go down upon your wrath – Солнце да не зайдет во гневе вашем. (Послание к Эфесеянам, 4, 26). Не стоит долго держать на сердце обиду.

A flaming sword – Пламенный меч. (Бытие, 3, 24). Символ надежной охраны или надежного стража.

Like a thief in the night – Как тать ночью (1-е послание к Фессалоникийцам, 5, 2). Незаметно, украдкой.

Listen to the Ten Commandments (taken from the Bible) and practise their interpreting:

1. I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have no other Gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain.
4. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God.
5. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.

Compare your interpretation with the translation version:

1. Я Господь Бог твой, да не будет у тебя других богов перед лицом Моим.

2. Не делай себе кумира (в современном русском языке чаще встречается церковно-славянский вариант: Не сотвори себе кумира).

3. Не произноси имени Господа, Бога твоего, напрасно (всуе).

4. Помни день субботный, чтобы святить его. Шесть дней работай, и делай всякие дела твои. А день седьмой – суббота Господу Богу твоему.

5. Почитай отца твоего и мать твою, чтобы продлились дни твои на земле (церковно-славянский вариант, иногда слегка контаминированный, более распространен: Чти отца твоего и мать твою).

6. Не убивай (Не убий).

7. Не прелюбодействуй.

8. Не кради (Не укради).

9. Не произноси ложного свидетельства на ближнего твоего.

10. Не желай дома ближнего твоего; не желай жены ближнего твоего.

Read and memorize the following Latin phrases, suggest their English equivalents:

1. *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.* – Справжній друг пізнається в біді.

2. *Nullum periculum sine periculo vincitur.* – Жодна небезпека не долається без ризику.

3. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutanur in illis.* – Часи змінюються, і ми змінюємося разом з ними.

4. *Si vis amari – ama.* – Коли хочеш, щоб тебе любили – люби.

5. *Nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto.* – Ніхто не має бути покараним двічі за ту саму провину.

6. *Conscientia – mille testes.* – Совість – тисяча свідків.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text; translate them by ear:

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Еліта усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи.

2. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи.

3. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов.

4. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов і починає робити кроки.

5. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов і **вже зараз починає робити кроки, щоб захистити свою ідентичність.**

6. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов і **вже зараз на тлі світових катаклізмів, починає робити кроки, щоб захистити свою ідентичність.**

7. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов і **вже зараз на тлі світових катаклізмів, як наприклад, Швеція, починає робити кроки, щоб захистити свою ідентичність.**

8. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов і **вже зараз, на тлі світових катаклізмів, як наприклад, Швеція, яка нещодавно прийняла закон, починає робити кроки, щоб захистити свою ідентичність.**

9. Еліта західноєвропейських суспільств абсолютно усвідомлює небезпечні перспективи щодо незахищеності національних мов і **вже зараз на тлі світових катаклізмів, як наприклад, Швеція, яка нещодавно прийняла закон про офіційність шведської мови, починає робити кроки, щоб захистити свою ідентичність.**

B. English sentences:

1. The concert did not manage to attract the audience.

2. The memorial concert, staged to commemorate the deaths, did not manage to attract the audience.

3. The memorial concert, staged to commemorate the deaths of Charlene Ellis and Leticia Shakespeare, did not manage to attract the audience.

4. The memorial concert in Birmingham on Sunday, staged to commemorate the deaths of Charlene Ellis and Leticia Shakespeare, did not manage to attract the audience.

5. The memorial concert in Birmingham on Sunday, staged to commemorate the deaths of Charlene Ellis and Leticia Shakespeare, did not manage to attract the audience of 10,000.

6. The memorial concert in Birmingham on Sunday, staged to commemorate the deaths of Charlene Ellis and Leticia Shakespeare,

did not manage to attract the audience of 10,000 its organizers were hoping for.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting (news items).

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend its overall message. Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian.

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions, suggest their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practise its interpreting sentence by sentence.

CALLS FOR AMERICANS TO USE LESS SALT

Food experts in the USA are asking the government to make new salt laws. America's Institute of Medicine (IOM) wants the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to limit the amount of salt put in food. This would affect how food manufacturers and restaurants prepare their food. The institute believes America's love affair with salt must end. It says Americans consume far too much salt, which is leading to too many health problems. The IOM says salt intake is the same as it was decades ago, despite many health drives to get people to use less. Its report says: "If you look at salt intake over a number of decades, it has not gone down despite a number of efforts and it is still at a very high level."

Its main recommendation is to set standards for safe levels of salt in food. Not everyone is happy with the IOM's request. Lori Roman, head of America's Salt Institute, said the IOM's recommendations were "not scientifically sound". Roman, added: "They're talking about some very drastic reductions. They could be harming people." Gary Howard, a spokesman for the Campaign for Liberty group also agreed the IOM was going too far, saying: "It's another attack on people's personal freedom." Supporters of the bill say America's health must come first.

Lowering salt could reduce high blood pressure and improve the wellbeing of hundreds of thousands of people. High blood pressure affects a third of U.S. adults, or around 75 million people. It also increases the risks of having heart attacks, strokes and kidney failure.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of key words and word combinations (up to 10).

Using your notes summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

LEAVING YOUR CHILDREN WITH THEIR GRANDPARENTS

Leaving your children with their grandparents may be bad for the little ones' health. This is according to new research in the 'International Journal of Obesity'. The British study showed that children who are looked after by their grandparents tend to be more overweight.

Researchers looked at over 12,000 toddlers between the ages of nine months and three years. Their data showed that grandparents increased the risk of obesity in the children by as much as 34 per cent. Kids who are looked after by their parents or who go to nurseries had no similar risk of weight problems. The research also showed that children of richer parents were more at risk, especially if the mother had a management position and/or a university education.

This research could help reduce the rate of obesity in Britain. Almost a quarter of pre-schoolers are overweight or obese. These new statistics should send an important message to grandparents – stop filling your grandchildren with snacks and sugary treats. We all know how our grandparents like to spoil us. It is the same all over the world. The research did not look into why young children are more at risk of obesity with their grandparents. However, there are several possible reasons.

One is that older people might be less aware of proper nutrition and so give their grandchildren unhealthy food. Another possible cause is that older people are less active and might not play with the children. It might also be that British people in general are becoming less active.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Space exploration. Освоение космоса. Дослідження космосу.

Listen to the following words and word combinations and interpret them by ear:

А. Космос, космические исследования, запускать спутник, условия космического полета, выход в открытый космос, стыковка пилотируемых кораблей, выводить на орбиту, космический корабль, центр управления полетом, орбитальный комплекс, грузовой корабль, период вращения вокруг Земли, наклонение орбиты, спускаемый аппарат, длительное пребывание в космосе, искусственный спутник, экипаж корабля, система запуска, система управления, дальность и продолжительность полета, мирное изучение космоса, использование космоса в мирных целях, верхние слои атмосферы, солнечная активность, солнечное и космическое излучение, магнитные поля, солнечная ко-

рона, лунная поверхность, космические зонды, стартовая площадка, космодром, взлет, силы притяжения, траектория спуска, приземление.

B. Give Russian/Ukrainian equivalents to the following:

Outer space, space research, to launch a satellite, space centre, launching pad, mission control, gravitational forces, docking of manned spaceships, takeoff, landing, descent trajectory, exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes, solar activity, space probes.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

STEVE JOBS

Steve Jobs is the co-founder and CEO of Apple Inc. and former CEO of Pixar Animation Studios. He is the largest individual shareholder in Walt Disney. Jobs' name is associated with innovative products like the iPod, iPhone and iTunes. He is a much-respected corporate leader whose management style is studied worldwide. His attention to design, function and style has won him millions of fans.

Jobs was born in San Francisco in 1955. He became interested in computers when he was a teenager and attended lectures after school at Hewlett Packard. In 1974, Jobs got a job as a technician at the video game maker Atari. He saved enough money to backpack around India and then returned to Atari, where he met Apple co-founder Steve.

WOZNIAK

Jobs and Wozniak founded Apple in 1976. Jobs persuaded Wozniak to make a computer and sell it. Together, they developed the Mac. It was the first small computer with a user-friendly interface to be commercially successful. Jobs also built the computer on which the World Wide Web was created. He developed a passion for style and functional perfection, which became Apple trademarks.

Jobs guided Apple to be a major player in the digital revolution. The introduction of the iMac and other cutting-edge products made Apple a powerful brand with a loyal following. Jobs also enjoyed considerable success at Pixar. He created Oscar-winning movies such as 'Toy Story' and 'Finding Nemo'. Jobs' advice for success is: "You've got to find what you love."

7. Practise ‘at sight’ translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it ‘at sight’.

BREWED BY LAMBORGHINI

THE OTHER DAY I WAS SENT A PRESS RELEASE ABOUT A NEW KITCHEN.

It was unremarkable except for the name associated with it: Lamborghini. I found it difficult to suppress a giggle; I would have thought Lamborghini owners were too busy affecting noisy gear changes in tangerine-colored sports cars to be interested in brewing coffee. Sadly, when I looked into it a bit further I found that the coffemaker had nothing to do with the carmaker, or at least not in the way you might think. Tonino Lamborghini is the son of the eponymous tractor-maker turned car builder, and it is he who sells such non-automotive products as coffee and umbrellas. It is the Audi-owned Automobili Lamborghini—which is no longer affiliated with the family that founded it—that makes the snarling supercars, the vehicle of choice for those who find a Ferrari, well, just a bit too discreet. Nevertheless, it prompted me to think about how much brand extension a name can stand before it loses its elasticity.

I have driven various Lamborghinis over the years and they are thrilling cars. I love the idea of Tonino’s father, the truculent tractor-maker Ferruccio, complaining to Enzo Ferrari that his gearboxes could be improved. “You stick to the tractors and let me worry about the sports cars”, was the gist of Ferrari’s reply. So Lamborghini came out with his own automotive marque. A few years later he designed the Miura, a revolutionary vehicle that looks as exciting, audacious and desirable today as it did in the late 1960s. Although he might not have realized it, with that product Lamborghini had created a brand.

There is a misconception that once one develops a brand, it is enough to make—or stick the brand’s name on—any old object. Not so. It helps to have a product that also conforms to the 25-meter rule: the idea that consumers can tell what it is long before they get close enough to read the name. Rolex is a great example of this rule; the world is full of watches, but only Rolex makes the Oyster, a product so strongly recognizable that it has enabled the brand to flourish for a century.

However, my favorite 25-meter product is one that’s not only seen, but heard. The Dupont lighter makes a distinctive “ping” sound when opened. Indeed, I was lucky enough to be in Davidoff

of London once when I saw a man who was purchasing a Dupont on behalf of his employer get his boss on the phone and open a range of lighters near the handset so that a proper decision could be reached.

In the old days, it used to be that entrepreneurial artisans were happy to make things that might eventually become signature products. Take Louis Cartier's tank watch. Though it is about 90 years old, it is instantly identifiable and exemplifies another rule of the brand-defining product: it looks as good now as it did when it was first made, and is even more desirable. I hate the term "brand DNA," but I can tolerate it when applied to products like this, which really do seem to have a genetic code that renders them extinction proof.

However, like it or not, ours is a world in which brands are leveraged and extended. Indeed, we live in the age of the branding bonanza. Ferrari has made arrangements allowing its prancing horse to be slapped on such products as computers and cameras. But brand extension is not always a bad thing; I have a pair of 1970s-era Ferrari-signed sunglasses, which I know I shouldn't like—but I do. As I see it, Ferrari is strong enough to support almost any amount of brand extension, provided it continues to make fast, desirable and expensive cars.

Brand extension is also permissible if it comes from the right emotional and artistic place, which is why I applaud Cavalli wine and vodka. Roberto Cavalli brings a sense of fun to all things, and the Italian fashion wizard understands his brand: he is a good-time guy who makes good-time products. To be sure, a certain amount of licensing helps protect a brand and increase awareness; but it is a delicate balancing act, weighing respect for your core customer against the advantages of diversification. And, in this, it helps to display a certain amount of wit.

Automobili Lamborghini may not make the kitchen I was so excited to learn about, but it does have a hefty catalog of fashion items and accessories. Some of them (T shirts, key chains, wallets) seem harmless, while others (like the beach towel) are a bit much. However, the company is saved from the risk of crass brand overextension by the self-deprecating wit of the way in which the company presents its products. When I checked out the section of branded goods on the Web site, the first thing I saw was a Lamborghini sick-bag. Here it is: a paper bag that at once punctures pretension (intellectualizing is the last thing on your mind if you are using this product) and is also right "on brand." The subliminal message I came away with was that if you went any faster, you would be airborne.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison Interpreting.

Listen to the interview 'Gauging the new normal' and interpret it.

GAUGING THE NEW NORMAL

Where is the global economy headed in 2010, and is the financial crisis really behind us? Two banking heavyweights, Barclays president Robert E. Diamond and Standard Chartered CEO Peter Sands, give their take to NEWSWEEK's Stefan Theil. Excerpts:

A year and a half on, what are the lessons you've learned from the financial crisis?

SANDS: The first is that if things seem too good to be true, then they *are* too good to be true. Second, the downside of getting bank regulation and risk management wrong is very significant. Third, when things go wrong in the financial system, they can go wrong in a self-reinforcing and violent way. In the summer of 2007 we saw something was going wrong and took all sorts of preventive measures, but we underestimated how badly wrong it would go.

DIAMOND: Banks have clearly learned from the crisis and changed their behavior. Banks are and will be operating with more and better capital, less leverage, and higher liquidity in a more intrusive regulatory environment.

Where are we now and how the crisis is playing out? What problems are still lurking in the financial system?

DIAMOND: We've worked through a lot of the excesses in the system. The financial markets are on a sounder footing. In most sectors the worst is behind us, with some concerns remaining in commercial real estate and around those banks that haven't been clear yet about all their writedowns. For the larger financial institutions, we think that probably applies more to Europe than the U.S. and U.K.

SANDS: We're clearly in a better place, but there are unresolved areas and problems. The weakness of the recovery creates challenges for companies and consumers, and in turn for banks in terms of credit quality.

There is a fair amount of deleveraging still to happen, especially in the West, and that process is always painful when and where it happens. Second, banking systems are still very dependent on central-bank monetary support. The question is whether economies and banking systems can stand on their own two feet when governments run out of money for fiscal stimuli and central banks pull back on monetary support. The final unresolved issue is the huge agenda to be worked on in regulation.

Governments have gotten deeply involved in the financial sector, through state ownership, massive assistance, and political pressures to keep lending. How is that affecting the way banks operate and compete?

DIAMOND: Two things. One, the way politicians dealt with some of the issues around bonuses and bank levies doesn't distinguish between those who succeeded and have been strong in the crisis and those who failed. Second, having certain banks subsidized and others not creates a conflict in competition. If in a couple of years we continue to compete with banks that are largely owned by the government, that will have unintended consequences. The sooner we get out of this, the better.

SANDS: Bringing banking into the political limelight is not a bad thing, because it makes both bankers and nonbankers aware of the crucial role banks play in an economy – they're vital to prosperity and growth, but if things go wrong they also cause huge problems. Both bankers and nonbankers lost sight of how critical that role is. It's important that those of us who are bankers understand that and are accountable for that, and that other parts of society also understand that. We've had an inflection point where banking is going to be intrinsically more in the political domain than before the crisis.

Bonus taxes, bank levies, capital requirements – are regulators focusing on the right things?

DIAMOND: The proposed bank levy in the U.S. and the British bonus tax have been driven by politicians, not regulators. If you look at what the regulators are doing, they're working on the right issues. We all agree that relative to 2007, banks need more capital, higher quality capital, less leverage, and more liquidity. Are there differences in degree? Absolutely. But the dialogue is getting more constructive. What we want to be careful about is the aggregate impact of all these measures, how far they will drive up the cost of credit and the impact of that on the economy and jobs.

SANDS: What I would like to see is pri-oritization. Trying to change all the rules of the game all at once carries quite a lot of risk with it and makes it more difficult for banks to play their role in the recovery. Capital and liquidity regulation would be on the top of my list.

A TALK WITH ISABELLA ROSSELLINI

The offspring of Ingrid Bergman and Roberto Rossellini's star-crossed marriage, actress Isabella Rossellini has long lived – and survived – in the limelight. Now the spot shines brightly on her as she publishes an autobiography, *Some of Me*, and reflects here on her legendary mother, her own family, and life, and death.

- *Каково ваше представление о полном счастье?*
- «Good health, short memory» – it was my mother’s recipe for happiness.
- *Если бы вы могли что-либо изменить в себе, то что?*
- To remember everything I hear, read, and see. I have a short memory, though, which may make me happy but...
- *Ваше любимое занятие?*
- Being part of an audience and being a performer – in that order.
- *О чем вы больше всего жалеете?*
- Not having started modeling at 16 instead of 28, as I did.
- *Что вы больше всего не любите в себе?*
- Feeling fearful too often.
- *Что вы больше всего не любите в других?*
- Aggressiveness.
- *Когда вам приходится говорить неправду?*
- Trying to tell the truth about my life.
- *Если бы вы могли что-нибудь изменить в вашей семье, то что?*
- To have my parents still alive.
- *Что вы считаете вашим самым большим успехом в жизни?*
- Having built with my two children a warm, loving family of my own.
- *Что из домашних вещей самое дорогое для вас?*
- My photo collection, my grandfather’s paintings, the old circus banner which hangs over my bed.
- *Что вас более всего раздражает?*
- Attempting to answer the unanswerable questions I am always asked, like “What is beauty?”
- *Ваш любимый персонаж?*
- Charlie Chaplin as the Tramp.
- *Как бы вы хотели уйти из жизни?*
- In my own bed and without pain.
- *Но если можно было бы вернуться, то в каком облике?*
- I would like to come back as myself but invisible.

UNIT 8. RELIGION

1. Memory training exercises.

Listen to the names of counties and county towns, repeat them after the speaker, give their translations versions:

1. Avon – Bristol; Bedfordshire – Bedford; Buckinghamshire – Reading.
2. Cambridgeshire – Cambridge; Cheshire – Chester; Cleveland – Middlesbrough.
3. Cornwall – Truro; Cumbria – Carlisle; Derbyshire – Matlock.
4. Devon – Exeter; Dorset – Dorchester; Durham – Durham.
5. East Sussex – Lewes; Essex – Chelmsford; Gloucestershire – Gloucester.
6. Hampshire – Winchester; Humberside – Hull; Isle of Wight – Hull.
7. Kent – Maidstone; Lancashire – Preston; Leicestershire – Leicester.
8. Lincolnshire – Lincoln; Merseyside – Liverpool; Norfolk – Norwich.
9. Northumberland – Newcastle-upon-Tyne; North Yorkshire – Northallerton; Nottinghamshire – Nottingham.
10. Oxfordshire – Oxford; Somerset – Taunton; Suffolk – Ipswich.
11. South Yorkshire – Barnley; Staffordshire – Stafford; West Midlands – Birmingham.
12. West Sussex – Chichester; West Yorkshire – Wakefield; Wiltshire – Trowbridge.

Listen to the position-nominative information and translate it by ear:

1. Mr. Greg Sullivan, lead product manager of Windows XP, Microsoft new operating system, said...
2. Mr. David Farber, University of Pennsylvania Professor and former chief technologist at the US Federal Communication Commission added...
3. Leonardo de Angelis, Business Director, in charge of IGL-MC Contractor Moscow Office.
4. Mr. Guiseppe Gatto, chief executive officer (CEO), Impreglio S.p.A.
5. Mr. Vittorio Ferrari, General Manager, Impreglio S.p.A.

6. Mr. Anders Brolin, Head of BOT – project unit, MC AB.

Listen to the information pertaining to mathematics and translate by ear:

Cardinal number, ordinal number, prime numbers, Roman numerals, Arabic numerals, units, tens, hundreds, raising to the power, extracting a root, radical sign, calculus, vulgar fraction, decimal fraction, terms (factors), addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the sum, the difference (the remainder), the product, the quotient.

Read the following mathematical equations in English first, then in Ukrainian/Russian:

$$a(b + c) = \sqrt{x};$$
$$[a - b] c^2;$$
$$a^3 = b^n;$$
$$a/(b \pm c)$$

Compare your version with the given pattern:

- a, open parenthesis, b plus c, close parenthesis, equals square root of x;
- bracket open, a minus b, bracket close, times (or multiplied by) c square (or squared);
- a cube (cubed) equals b to the power of n;
- a over (divided by) b plus or minus c.

Read the following fractures:

1/6, 5/8, 3/27, 1/68, 6/9, 4/9, 3/5, 3/25, 4/21, 13/78, 2/3, 5/7, 9/10, 4/17, 1/68, 6/19.

Read the following decimals:

1.250	2.03	1.25	0.78	24.006
3.008	4.007	3.009	95.009	3.045
0.08	6.108	4.786	8.07	13.125
34.798	6.063	4.081	9.078	15.035

Listen to some frequently used business abbreviations, decipher them and give the translation equivalents:

BIS (Bank of International Settlements);
BOP (balance of payments);
BOT (balance of trade);
CA (1. chartered accountant; 2. Consumer's Association; 3. chief accountant);
c.a., C/A (current account);
CAD (cash against documents);
CAM (computer-aided manufacturing);
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States);
CMV (current market value);
c/o (care of);
COMEX (Commodity Exchange);
CPI (consumer price index);
CPP (current purchasing power);
CS (capital stock);
D/A (1. document against acceptance; 2. deposit account; 3. documents attached).

Check yourself against the suggested pattern and give the Ukrainian version:

Банк международных расчетов, платежный баланс, торговый баланс, текущий счет, дипломированный бухгалтер, ревизор, ассоциация потребителей, главный бухгалтер, наличные против документов, автоматизированное проектирование, автоматизированное производство, Содружество Независимых государств, текущая рыночная стоимость, лицу, которое живет там временно (на адресе письма), Нью-Йоркская товарная биржа, индекс потребительских цен.

Listen to short news items, repeat them after the speaker first and interpret:

The European Central Bank forecast that banks in the euro zone could confront another €195 billion in write-downs from loans in 2010 and 2011.

A consortium led by Thales, a French defense company, won a contract to build 81 communications satellites for Iridium's NEXT

project, which at a cost of \$2,9 billion is the world's biggest commercial space enterprise.

Spain's Telefonica raised substantially its offer to buy Portugal Telecom's stake in Vivo, the pair's mobile-phone joint venture in Brazil.

Hillary Clinton, America's Secretary of State, visited both Beijing and Seoul.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the well-known lyrical formula of romantic poetry from 'Auguries of Innocence' by William Blake. Give the main idea in your mother tongue.

To see a world in a grain of sand,
And a heaven in a wild flower,
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
And eternity in an hour.

Read the following rhymes, memorize them and suggest their translation versions:

Little Robin Redbreast sat upon a tree,
Up went pussy cat, and down went he!
Down came pussy, and away Robin ran;
Says little Robin Redbreast, "Catch me if you can!"

Little Robin Redbreast flew upon a wall,
Pussy cat jumped after him, and almost got a fall!
Little Robin chirped and sang, and what did pussy say?
Pussy cat said, "Mew", and Robin flew away.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases:

KING RICHARD THE SECOND (1595)

РИЧАРД II

Mine honour is my life; both grow
in one:

Take honour from me, and my life
is done.

Нужнее жизни добрая мне слава:
Ее отдав на жизнь утрачу право.

The apprehension of the good Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.	Если вспоминаешь о хорошем, Еще острее чувствуешь плохое.
Each substance of a grief hath twenty shadows.	У каждой существующей печали – сто отражений.
I count myself in nothing else so happy As in a soul remembering my good friends.	Лишь думая об искренних друзьях, Я высшее испытываю счастье.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (1595–96) СОН В ЛЕТНЮЮ НОЧЬ

So quick bright things come to confusion.	Все яркое так быстро исчезает.
Lord, what fools these mortals be!	Как безумен род людской!
I have had a dream, past the wit of man to say what dream it was.	Такой сон мне приснился, что не хватает ума человеческого объяснить его.
The eye of man hath not heard, the ear of man hath no seen?	Глаз человеческий не слышал, ухо человеческое не видало?
The lunatic, the lover, and the poet Are of imagination all compact.	Безумные, любовники, поэты – Все из фантазий созданы одних.

*Match the given literary works with the names of their authors,
translate them into your mother tongue.*

A. The Age of Innocence, A Farewell to Arms, Catch-22, The Sun Also Rises, Leaves of Grass, Light in August, The Colour Purple, Moby Dick, Absalom, Absalom!, Dubliners, The Song of Solomon, The Plague, Women in Love, Tropic of Cancer, Brideshead Revisited, Homage to Catalonia.

B. George Orwell, Evelyn Waugh, Henry Miller, D.H. Lawrence, Albert Camus, Toni Morrison, James Joyce, William Faulkner (2), Herman Melville, Alice Walker, Ernest Hemingway (2), Walt Whitman, Edith Wharton, Joseph Heller.

Read and memorize the following Bible words and phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

Not a jot. – Ни на йоту (Евангелие от Матфея, 5, 18); обычно так говорят о вещах, не отличающихся друг от друга, или о деле, которое ни на шаг не продвинулось.

A Judas kiss. – Поцелуй Иуды (Евангелие от Матфея, 16, 48-49); предательский, лицемерный поцелуй.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord. – Я есть Альфа и Омега, начало и конец, говорит Господь (Откровение Иоанна Богослова, 1, 15).

Their words do follow them. – Дела их идут вслед за ними (Откровение Иоанна Богослова, 14, 19).

Balaam's ass. – Валаамова ослица (Числа, 22, 28–30); то есть кто-то покорный и молчаливый, но вдруг воспротивившийся.

Balm on Gilead. – Бальзам в Галааде (Книга пророка Иеремии, 8, 22); так называют панацею, лекарство от всех болезней.

The olive branch. – Ветвь оливы (Бытие, 8, 11); символ благой вести, а также символ примирения.

The mark of Cain. – Каинова печать (Бытие, 4, 15).

Eat the bread of affliction. – Есть горький хлеб бедствия (Второзаконие, 16, 9).

Make bricks without straw. – Изготавливать кирпичи без соломы (Исход, 5, 6–19); то есть делать нечто трудное, едва возможное.

The burden and heat of the day. – Тягость дня и зной (Евангелие от Матфея, 20, 12); имеется в виду время ежедневных забот.

Read and memorize the following Latin phrases which are commonly used:

1. Poetae nascuntur, oratores fiunt. – Поетами народжуются, ораторами стають.

2. Do, ut des, facio ut facias. – Даю, щоб ти дав, роблю, щоб ти зробив (формула ділової угоди).

3. Non vivimus, ut edamus, sed edimus, ut vivamus. – Ми живемо не для того, щоб їсти, але їмо для того, щоб жити.

4. Prima lex historae – ne quid falsi dicat (Cic.). – Перший закон історії – не говори неправди.

5. De gustibus non est disputandum. – Про смаки не слід сперечатися.

6. De duobus malis minus est eligendum. – Із двох лих треба обирати менше.

7. Una hirundo non facit ver. – Одна ластівка – ще не весна.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text. Interpret them.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Журнал репрезентує нашу країну.
2. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном.
3. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її економічні можливості, проекти, культуру.
4. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її можливості, проекти, культуру, представляє провідні фірми, авіакомпанії та готелі.
5. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її економічні можливості, інвестиційні проекти, культуру, представляє провідні фірми, авіакомпанії та готелі.
6. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її економічні можливості, інвестиційні проекти, культуру, представляє провідні фірми, авіакомпанії та готелі, пропонує багатий вибір туристичних маршрутів.
7. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її економічні можливості, інвестиційні проекти, культуру, минуле та сьогодення, представляє провідні фірми, авіакомпанії та готелі, пропонує багатий вибір туристичних маршрутів.
8. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її економічні можливості, інвестиційні проекти, культуру, минуле та сьогодення, представляє провідні фірми, авіакомпанії та готелі, пропонує багатий вибір туристичних маршрутів – дає інформацію іноземним бізнесменам і всім, хто бажає дізнатися про Україну.
9. Журнал «Welcome to Ukraine» репрезентує нашу країну за кордоном, розповідає про її економічні можливості, інвестиційні проекти, культуру, минуле та сьогодення, представляє провідні фірми, авіакомпанії та готелі, пропонує багатий вибір туристичних маршрутів – дає унікальну інформацію іноземним бізнесменам і всім, хто бажає якнайбільше дізнатися про Україну.

B. English sentences:

1. The world had measured its warmest year.
2. The world had measured its second warmest year.

3. The world had measured its second warmest year since records began.
4. The world had measured its second warmest year since records began more than 140 years ago.
5. The meteorologists revealed that the world had measured its second warmest year since records began more than 140 years ago.
6. The meteorologists revealed yesterday that the world had measured its second warmest year since records began more than 140 years ago.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting (news items).

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend its overall message.

Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian.

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions, suggest their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practise its interpreting sentence by sentence.

SINGING HELPS STROKE VICTIMS TALK

Scientists in the USA have found that singing helps stroke victims with their speech difficulties. Doctors at two different medical schools said they had great success with getting patients to sing words instead of speak them. The treatment is called Music Intonation Therapy (MIT). One of the researchers, Gottfried Schlaug, gave an example of a success story. He showed a video of someone who had a stroke who could not speak the words of a birthday song. The person could only repeat the letters N and O. When Dr Schlaug asked him to sing the song, the words “happy birthday to you” came out. Schlaug said: “This patient has meaningless utterances when we ask him to say the words but as soon as we asked him to sing, he was able to speak the words”.

The research team is still unclear why MIT works. Dr Schlaug has one theory. He points out that the brain processes music in a different part from that which deals with speech but that there are areas of overlap. “Music-making is a multisensory experience that simultaneously activates several systems in the brain and links and loops them together. It engages many regions of the brain”, he said. MIT treatment is a very long process. It can last for up to 16 years and requires hourly sessions five days a week. The good news is the benefits of the therapy are usually permanent. Two thirds of patients who tried

MIT with Dr Schlaug reported they could say more words. MIT could potentially help up to 70,000 stroke victims in the USA alone.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of key words and word combinations (up to 10).

Using your notes summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

ANNE FRANK

Anne Frank was a young Jewish German girl who gained international fame after her death following the publication of her diary. She wrote about her life, thoughts and experiences of hiding from the Nazis in World War II. Her account of her two years spent in an attic in Amsterdam became an international bestseller. She died aged 15 in a German concentration camp. Anne Frank was born in 1929 in Germany. Her father was a German officer from World War I. Anne was a very studious and diligent student who had a passion for books. She moved to Amsterdam with her family after Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933. She attended a Montessori school and was a very energetic and outgoing girl.

In June 1942, Anne received a notebook for her thirteenth birthday. She decided to use it as a diary and wrote about her dreams to become an actress. In July, she and her family were ordered to go to a work camp. Instead, they hid in the attic of her father's workplace. They shared the small space with another family for two years.

In August 1944, German security police discovered the hideout and arrested its occupants. Anne was sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp. Anne died in March 1945 and was buried in a mass grave, the whereabouts of which is still unknown. Her diary was found and given to her father. It is one of the most widely read books in the world today.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Religion. Религия. Релігія.

Listen to the following words and word combinations and interpret them by ear:

А. Христианство, православие, католичество, протестанство, буддизм, индуизм, ислам, старообрядцы, пятидесятники, мусульманин, церковь, храм, собор, синагога, мечеть, благо-

дарение, благоговение, благочестие, благодать, благословение, Богоматерь, непорочное зачатие, Страшный суд, Чистилище, первородный грех, распятие, Неопалимая Купина, Ноев ковчег, Земля обетованная, богословие, вечная память, воздаяние, воплощение, духовенство, Всемирный совет церквей (ВСЦ), священник, ряса, раввин, муфтий, епископ, духовный отец, настоятель храма, патриарх, митрополит, папа римский, его святейшество, паломник, обет, служба, пост, Великий Пост, откровение, искупление, искушение, исповедь, крещение, проповедь, причастие, креститься, перекреститься, милосердие, Евангелие, Ветхий Завет, Новый Завет, Десять заповедей, Священное Писание, сан.

B. Christianity, Orthodox Christianity, Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Muslim, church, temple, cathedral, mosque, synagogue, Thanksgiving, devotion (reverence), piety, grace, blessing, Mother of God, Immaculate Conception, Last Judgment, Purgatory, crucifixion, original sin, burning bush, Noah's ark, Promised Land, theology, eternal memory, reward, incarnation, clergy, World Council of Churches, clerical office (orders), priest, cassock, rabbi, mufti, spiritual advisor (confessor), bishop, prior (rector, Father, Superior, Abbot), Patriarch, Metropolitan, The Pope, His Holiness, calling (vocation), pilgrim, vow, religious service, fast, Lent, The Gospels, Old Testament, New Testament, Ten Commandments, revelation, atonement (redemption), temptation, confession, baptism, to be baptized, to make the sign of the cross, mercy (compassion), sermon, communion.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

THE POPE BENEDICT XVI

Pope Benedict XVI is the 265th Pope, also known as the Bishop of Rome and Sovereign of the Vatican. He is the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church. He was elected Pope in 2005 and succeeded John Paul II. Benedict is a prolific author and has written dozens of books on religion. He believes consumerism is the biggest threat to our world.

Benedict was born as Joseph Ratzinger in Bavaria, Germany, in 1927. He was very interested in the Church from a young age. When he was five, he wanted to be a cardinal. World War II saw him drafted into the army, but an illness meant he didn't fight. When the war finished, he went into training to become a priest.

Ratzinger became a professor of theology at the University of Bonn in 1959. He was a highly respected scholar on Vatican matters. He wrote in his 1968 book 'Introduction to Christianity' that Rome had too much control of the Church. In 1977, he was appointed a cardinal, fulfilling his boyhood wish. He was very influential in the Vatican and was close to John Paul II.

Ratzinger had hoped not to be elected as Pope, preferring instead to quietly retire. He joked that God hadn't listened to his prayers. In his time as Pope, he has stuck to the traditional values of Biblical teaching and has modernized the Church. He has reached out to other faiths and apologized for child sex abuse cases committed by priests.

7. Practise 'at sight' translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it 'at sight'.

Philip Gordon and Justin Vaisse
UNE ANNEE HORRIBLE

JUST OVER A YEAR AGO, NICOLAS SARKOZY'S INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF FRANCE generated enormous excitement at home and abroad. Here was an energetic, young, new brand of politician who'd campaigned on promises of radical reform and defeated a candidate pledged to protect France's famous – but unaffordable – welfare system. Sarkozy's talk of a "clean break" with the past, and his solid support among French citizens, led even the most cynical observers to believe real change might be possible this time.

Perhaps we should have known better. Sarkozy's first year turned into a bitter disappointment. After a decent start in which he helped negotiate a simplified EU treaty, helped free the Bulgarian nurses held captive in Libya and faced down striking railway workers, the new president lost his way. Reform ground to a halt. In less than 12 months, Sarkozy went from one of France's most popular first-term presidents ever to its least popular. Fifty-eight percent of French citizens now view him unfavorably, up from 33 percent in September 2007.

To be fair, circumstances haven't helped. Reforming a country so historically resistant to change isn't easy at the best of times, let alone today. Since Sarkozy took office, the price of oil has more than doubled; the euro's value against the dollar has shot off the charts (undermining French exports); rising food prices have further exacerbated the "purchasing power" problem Sarkozy pledged to

solve, and a global financial crisis has curbed the economic growth he counted on to grease the wheels of reform.

Still, Sarkozy's greatest adversary has been an unexpected one: himself. Anyone who watched his hyperactive early career knew self-destruction was always a risk. But many also assumed he would mature once installed in the Elysee Palace. Instead, the French public has been subjected to an extraordinary soap opera. The president's highly publicized divorce in itself elicited nothing more than a Gallic shrug; that was a private matter. What was anything but private, however, was the way Sarkozy then made his lifestyle — a relentless succession of yacht trips, Ray-Bans, Rolexes and vacations with his girlfriend turned wife, the singer-model Carla Bruni — the focus of his presidency. It turns out that having public fun with the rich and beautiful while voters are struggling with jobs and rising prices is not an endearing move for a politician in France. It's no wonder his controversial reforms have stalled.

It would be easy at this point to give up on Sarkozy as a lost cause and revert to the traditional view: that France simply cannot be reformed. After all, his predecessor, Jacques Chirac, also took office as a supposedly pro-American reformer, but then quickly backed down in the face of crippling strikes.

Still, drawing such a conclusion now would be a mistake. There are still several reasons to believe Sarkozy can recover-to the long-term benefit of France. First, while the president's popularity may have tanked, his key ministers in charge of reform — Prime Minister Francois Fillon, Economy Minister Christine Lagarde and Justice Minister Rachida Dati — have maintained solid public support. This suggests that public discontent with Sarkozy is personal, not policy-related. And the president's recent decision not to appear at the Cannes Film Festival but to focus on education reform instead suggests he may be starting to get it.

Second, for all his mistakes, Sarkozy seems to favor a viable approach to reform, one that falls somewhere between a flat-out Thatcherite assault on all opposition and Chirac's timidity in the face of the street. Compared with the revolution Sarkozy originally promised, this pragmatic approach—which involves paying off some subjects of reform, for example by financially compensating workers obliged to forfeit early retirement—may seem timid. But it's also the only strategy that could possibly work in France. Sarkozy's moves so far — he has liberalized the university system, streamlined the judiciary, modernized the unemployment agency and extended working hours—have all been modest. But if he can maintain this deliberate pace for the rest of his five-year term, and direct his energies toward trade

unions, the labor market, health care and defense, he just might wind up with a respectable record in the end.

Finally, he stands to profit from a bit of calendar luck. From July to December of this year, France will hold the EU's rotating presidency, and in January 2009 Sarkozy will get to welcome a U.S. president and inaugurate a new era in transatlantic relations. Sarkozy is well positioned to capitalize on the change in Washington; the only two senators he met on a September 2006 trip to the United States were Barack Obama and John McCain.

All that said, Sarkozy's efforts to change France could still end in tears. But given his political talents, his relentless energy and the stakes involved, it would be a big mistake to write him off.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison Interpreting.

Listen to the interview and interpret it.

INVESTING IN YOUTH

'Our Planet' radio show from Kampala, Uganda

Presenter: Welcome to this week's edition of 'Our Planet'. This week the programme comes from Kampala in Uganda. With me in the studio is Lillian Masuga development expert. Welcome Lillian...

Lillian: Thank you so much

Presenter: Lillian, you're closely involved with young people in Uganda – can you tell us something about your work?

Lillian: Of course. I work for a nongovernmental agency – an NGO – our aim is to help as many girls as possible to complete their secondary education in Uganda.

Presenter: Why is it so important for girls to stay in school?

Lillian: For so many reasons... When a girl completes secondary school she has better chance of getting a job. She'll probably marry later and have fewer children than normal. A better job and fewer children means that her family will be looked after better.

Presenter: I see...

Lillian: You know, if a girl marries before completing secondary school statistics show that she'll have a poorly paid job, and will have more children. Those children will have fewer opportunities because their family background will be poorer – this is why I'm really passionate about girls staying on to complete their secondary educations...

Presenter: And your other areas of work?

Lillian: School's a good place to inform young people about HIV – about how the virus is transmitted and how they can protect

themselves. We're having some success now in Uganda, infection rates are going down, but it's been hard work...

Presenter: What's been the hardest thing?

Lillian: Well you know the virus causes terrible human suffering. So many children have lost both their parents. When this happens often the grandparents look after the children, they can't send the children to school, so children stop their schooling. Later these children can't find good jobs, they live in poverty.

Presenter: Awareness and prevention is the key...

Lillian: That's right, we take the message to the schools, young people need to know how to protect themselves from the virus.

Presenter: Lillian, are you optimistic for the future?

Lillian: We have made progress in Uganda, there's still a lot to do, but yes, I am optimistic...

AN INTERVIEW WITH NELSON MANDELA, *President of South Africa*

— *Ваше посещение Организации Объединенных Наций совпало с новым проявлением антагонизма между развивающимися и развитыми странами. Почему?*

— The United Nations should be restructured so as to reflect the main forms of civilization in the world/ and there should be no monopoly by the Western powers on the permanent seats at the Security Council. The developing countries are also saying that we must examine the distribution of resources; it is hunger, poverty and disease that make people rebel. At the same time, we must not dismiss the Western powers' concerns — they carry the financial burden of the UN.

— *Кто-то считает, что в США расовые проблемы значительно серьезнее, чем в ЮАР. Правда ли это?*

— Totally untrue. What made apartheid a crime against humanity is that the racism was entrenched in the Constitution and the laws of our country. That was never the case in the United States. At least the Constitution prohibited, outlawed racism. It is a vast difference. You do find racism, but there is a vast difference, no doubt.

— *Что бы вы ответили своим оппонентам, которые говорят, что правительство черного большинства не выполнило предвыборных обещаний?*

— In many meetings before the last elections I made it clear that I want to better the lives of our people by creating jobs and building houses and schools and hospitals, introducing electricity and clean water, constructing roads. But we warned that to carry out this program would take some years. In the last years we have done far more

than the Nationalist Party did in 45 years of its rule. But the people have forgotten that. They want houses. They want jobs. We go to them and remind them of our achievements.

I have gone to the private sector and they are helping now. But it requires a great deal of work on the ground, and patience and time. So we are working on it.

UNIT 9. ARTS. CINEMA. THEATRE. MUSIC

1. Memory training exercises.

Listen to the ingredients of the recipe, repeat them in English first and then in your mother tongue (Russian/Ukrainian):

STRAWBERRY BRANDY CHEESE CAKE

Crust:

3 cups crushed graham, crackers

½ cup sugar

½ cup melted butter or margarine

Filling:

1 cup sugar

½ teaspoon salt

4 eggs, beaten

3 (8 oz.) packages cream cheese

1 teaspoon vanilla

4 tablespoons plain flour

5 tablespoons French brandy

1 teaspoon vanilla flavouring

½ cup sour cream

½ cup milk

Glaze:

1 cup powdered sugar

1 teaspoon strawberry flavouring

3 teaspoons French brandy

Listen to some proper names, memorize them and reproduce them in your own language. What countries and events do you associate them with?

Herbert George Wells, Oliver Cromwell, Thomas Lipton, Freddie Mercury, Alan Milne, Paul McCartney, John Lennon, Diana Spencer, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, Frederick Forsyth, Camilla Rosemary Mountbatten-Windsor, Prince William of Wales, Prince Henry (Harry) of Wales.

Listen to some abbreviations, decipher them and give their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents:

UAR, UAE, UFO, UK, UN, UNA, UNCOPUOS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEDA, UNESCO, UNEUROPE, UNGA, UNIC, UNICEF, UNISIST, UNSC, US.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following tongue twisters and rhymes, memorize them, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian version:

What are little girls made of?
What are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice
And all that's nice,
That's what little girls are made of.

What are little boys made of?
What are little boys made of?
Frogs and snails
And puppy-dogs' tails,
That's what little boys are made of.

Molly, my sister, and I fell out,
And what do you think it was all about?
She loved coffee and I loved tea,
And that was the reason we couldn't agree.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read the following quotations, memorize them and find their translation versions:

A

A speculator is a man who observes the future, and acts before it occurs. (Baruch)

A bank is a place where they lend you an umbrella in fair weather and ask for it back when it begins to rain. (Frost)

I am always ready to learn, but I do not always like being taught. (Churchill)

Sometimes we may learn more from a man's errors, than from his virtues. (Longfellow)

B

Советы получают многие, но только мудрые извлекают из них пользу.

Я всегда готов учиться, но мне не всегда нравится, когда меня учат.

Уча других, люди учатся сами.

Иногда мы можем лучше узнать человека по его недостаткам, чем по его добродетелям.

Men learn while they teach. (Seneca)	Банк — это место, где Вам одалживают зонтик в ясную погоду, а потом просят вернуть, когда начинается дождь.
Many receive advice, only the wise profit by it. (Syrus)	Спекулянт — человек, который изучает будущее и действует до того, как оно наступает.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases:

Romeo and Juliet (prologue 1, 6 1595–96)
Ромео и Джульетта (пролог 1, 6)

True, I talk of dreams, Which are the children of an idle brain, Begot of nothing but vain fantasy.	Да, о снах. Они ведь дети праздного ума, Фантазии бесцельной порожденье.
For you and I are past our dancing days.	Для нас с тобой дни танцев уж прошли.
It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear: Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear!	Сияет красота ее в ночи, Как в ухе мавра жемчуг несравненный, Редчайший дар, для мира слишком ценный!
What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet.	Что в имени? То, что зовем мы розой — И под другим названьем сохраняло б Свой сладкий запах.
Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied; And vice sometimes by action dignified.	И добродетель стать пороком может, Когда ее неправильно приложат.

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.	Будь мудр: тем, кто спешит, грозит падение.
Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy.	В несчастьях философия – целебный бальзам.
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day Stands tiptoe on the misty mountaintops.	Ночь тушит свечи: радостное утро На цыпочки встает на горных кручах.

Match the names of the literary works with the names of their authors, suggest their translation equivalents.

A. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow; Prairie; Last of the Mohicans, or the story of the year 1754; Scarlet Letter; The Song of Hiawatha; Mystery of Marie Roget; Uncle Tom's Cabin; Walden; Moby Dick; A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court; Ivanhoe; Sense and Sensibility; Don Giovanni; Prometheus Unbound; Great Expectations; Moonstone.

B. Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, Percy Bysshe Shelley, George Gordon Byron, Jane Austen, Walter Scott, Mark Twain, Herman Melville, Henry David Thoreau, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Fenimore Cooper, Henry Longfellow, Washington Irving.

Read (listen to) the names of the parts and books of the Bible and give their translation equivalents in Russian/Ukrainian:

The Old Testament, The New Testament, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, the Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Psalms, The Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, The Song of Solomon, The Lamentations of Jeremiah, The Gospel, Acts, Epistle of James, The Revelation of St. John the Divine.

Listen to some Biblical words and interpret them into Russian/Ukrainian:

The Lamb of God, sanctuary, apostle blessing(s), Lent, The Last Supper (The Lord's Supper), Ascension, holy (royal) doors,

voice (crying) in the wilderness, confession, canon, Epiphany, labdanum, liturgy (mass), prayer grace, relics, martyr, communion, Hades, Babylon, Jerusalem, John the Baptist, manna from heaven, the Promised Land, Messiah, vow of silence, Good Friday, gate of heaven, garden of Eden, finger of God, doubting Thomas, Day of Judgment, daily bread.

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Організація обіцяє сплатити 13,5 доларів за кілограм.
2. Організація альпіністів обіцяє сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів».
3. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів».
4. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму».
5. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму», що обтяжують «божественну вись».
6. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам, які супроводжують підкорювачів Евереста, сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму», що обтяжують «божественну вись».
7. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам, які супроводжують у походах підкорювачів Евереста, сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму», що обтяжують «божественну вись».
8. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам, які супроводжують у походах підкорювачів Евереста, сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму», що обтяжують «божественну вись» — насамперед, це «кігті» і пластикові упаковки.
9. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам, які супроводжують у походах підкорювачів Евереста, сплатити 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму», що обтяжують «божественну вись» приблизно на 4 тонни сміття — насамперед, це «кігті» і пластикове пакування.

10. Непальська організація альпіністів обіцяє шерпам-провідникам, які супроводжують у походах підкорювачів Евереста, сплачувати 13,5 доларів за кожний кілограм «відходів альпінізму», що обтяжують «божественну вись» приблизно на 4 тонни сміття – насамперед, це порожні кисневі балони, старі драбини, «кігті» і пластикове пакування.

B. English sentences:

1. A referendum would not take place.
2. A referendum would not take place this autumn.
3. A referendum would not take place this autumn, as previously thought.
4. A referendum would not take place this autumn, as previously thought, but would be delayed.
5. A referendum would not take place this autumn, as previously thought, but would be delayed until next year.
6. If the Treasury produces a “yes” verdict, a referendum would not take place this autumn, as previously thought, but would be delayed until next year.
7. If the Treasury produces a “yes” verdict this year, a referendum would not take place this autumn, as previously thought, but would be delayed until next year.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting (news items).

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend the overall message. Explain the ‘gist’ of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions; suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practice interpreting it sentence by sentence.

EUROPEANS MUST NOW PAY TO VISIT USA

Plans by the United States to charge travellers a \$14 fee for an electronic visa to enter the country have angered European countries. American authorities have decided to start charging for the Electronic System for Travel Authorisation (ESTA), which had been free. Under current rules, American citizens can enter European Union (EU) countries without charge, although some nations may review this. An EU official, Cecilia Malmstrom, said the new requirement is “inconsistent with the commitment of the US to facilitate transatlantic mobility” and will harm America’s tourism industry. Many people

feel a \$14 charge is peanuts compared with the thousands spent on a vacation.

The ESTA system requires tourists and business people to complete an online application form. There are a series of detailed questions about the potential visitor's private life and personal history. These include whether the applicant has a communicable disease, a physical or mental disorder or abuses drugs. People also have to answer questions about whether they have criminal records, or have been involved in spying, terrorism or genocide. The charge becomes effective from September 8th. Travel agencies suggest travellers apply for a free ESTA now because it lasts 2 years. Martin Lewis from the MoneySavingExpert.com website advised: "Anyone [thinking of] going to the USA should urgently go and fill in their ESTA right away".

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of keywords (up to 10). Using these keywords summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

ANNA NETREBKO

Anna Netrebko is one of opera's leading stars. She is a stunning soprano who sweeps audiences off their feet with her beauty and incredible voice. The magazine 'Musical America' said she is "a genuine superstar for the 21st century" and was named 'Musician of the Year' for 2008. Netrebko also won the prestigious People's Artist of Russia prize in 2008.

Netrebko was born in Russia in 1971. She studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, while working there as a floor cleaner and doing odd jobs. She auditioned for the Kirov Opera and impressed conductor Valery Gergiev. He became her vocal mentor and guided her to her operatic stage debut in 1994. In 1993, she won the Glinka Vocal Competition in Moscow.

In 1995, Netrebko graduated from St. Petersburg Conservatory and made her sensational US debut at the San Francisco Opera. She built up a reputation for her creative and dynamic performances in Russian operatic roles. In 2002 Netrebko made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York and signed a recording contract with Deutsche Grammophon. She had become an opera superstar.

Netrebko has sung at the great opera houses all around the world and has expanded her repertoire to include most of the opera classics.

She has picked up dozens of awards, including the Classical BRIT Award as Singer of the Year in 2004. Netrebko is also frequently seen on the cover of fashion magazines like 'Vogue'. In 2006, she became an Austrian citizen.

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Arts. Theatre. Cinema. Music. Искусство. Театр. Кино. Музыка. Мистецтво. Театр. Кино. Музыка.

Listen to the words and word combinations pertaining to Arts and translate by ear.

А. Искусство, выставка, экспонат, живопись, прикладное искусство, изобразительное искусство, художник, скульптор, рисунок, акварель, гравюра, офорт, роспись, пейзаж, натюрморт, холст (полотно).

Театр, представление, постановка, спектакль, состав, артисты, трактовка, режиссер, постановщик, декорации, суфлер, дублер, художник-декоратор, статист, занавес, реквизиты (бутафория), грим, репетиция, гримерная, гастроли, антракт, вызвать на бис, театральная касса, зрители (публика), сдать пальто в гардероб, билетер.

Кино, художественный фильм, мультфильм, кинохроника (киножурнал), научно-популярный фильм, кадр, просмотр, сеанс, сценарий, сценарист, оператор, директор картины, режиссер, постановщик, съемки, сниматься в фильме, фильм снят по роману, экскурс в прошлое (ход назад), кинотеатр повторного фильма.

Музыка, дирижер, оркестр под управлением дирижера, эстрадная музыка, эстрадный концерт, танцевальная музыка, партия, партитура, исполнять партию, подпевать, напевать, напев, припев, хор, сопрано, альт, тенор, бас, романс, ансамбль, настраивать (инструмент), камерный оркестр, концерт, смычковые (струнные), духовые, медные, ударные инструменты, скрипка, виолончель, виола (альт), контрабас, флейта, труба, кларнет, гобой, фагот, валторна, барабан, литавры.

В. Art, exhibition, exhibit (item on display), painting, applied art, fine arts (decorative arts), painter (artist), sculptor, drawing, watercolour, oil painting, engraving (print), etching, mural (wall) painting, landscape, still life, canvas.

Theatre, performance, production, show, to put on (produce a play), producer, director, cast, actors, to play a role, interpretation, set designer, sets, prompter, understudy, extra, curtain, props, make-

up, rehearsal, dress rehearsal, actors' dressing rooms, tour (of a theatre company), encores (curtain calls), box office, audience, to check one's coat, usher.

Cinema, feature film, full-length film, short film, cartoon (animated cartoon), documentary (scientific documentary), news film, script, script writer, cameraman, associate producer, director, producer, shooting (filming), to be in a movie (to shoot a film), screening, shot (scene, still), show, flashback, movie revival house, screen version of a novel (film based on a novel by), sequel.

Music, conductor, the orchestra is conducted by, popular music, variety show, dance music, score, part, to sing a (musical) role, to hum (croon), to tune (melody), refrain, chorus (choir), soprano, alto, tenor, bass, (musical) romance/classical song, to tune an instrument, chamber orchestra, performing group (ensemble, company), string/wind/brass/percussion instrument, violin, cello, viola, double bass, flute, trombone, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, trumpet, French horn, drum, kettledrum, concerto (concert).

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

WORLD MUSIC

Good evening and thank you for coming. This evening I'm going to give a short introduction to music from the African continent. I would first like to point out that there is no such thing as African music. By this I mean that there is a great diversity of styles of music originating from Africa, but no one style that can be called African music. I'd like to illustrate this by introducing you to several types of music from different African countries. This first extract is an example of Highlife. Highlife first appeared in Sierra Leone and Ghana during the 1920s, but soon spread throughout West Africa. It's actually a fusion of traditional West African rhythms and melodies with European and North American sounds. Highlife was extremely popular during the 1950s and 60s, but went into decline in the 1970s. The instruments used in Highlife include drums, guitars, harmonicas and accordions. Now I'd like to play a short extract of Soukous. Soukous originated in Zaire and Congo, and is traditionally played on the likembe, or thumb piano, guitar and bottle. It can be traced back to the beginning of the 20th century, and in the 1970s it became popular in France and the UK. One of its most successful international performers, Papa Wemba, is now based in Paris. The next example I'd like you to hear is Juju, which comes from Nigeria. Juju is based on a traditional form

of Nigerian music, but instead of being played only on drums, guitars, keyboards and pedal steel guitars are also used. Juju started out in the 1950s, and is still popular today, thanks to internationally renowned performers such as King Sunny Ad.

7. Practise ‘at sight’ translation.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it ‘at sight’.

WHEN YOU WISH UPON A MOVIE STAR

Amy Adams plays a princess in the movies, but in real life she’s no Sleeping Beauty. In fact, she’s not sleeping much at all. “I’m having insomnia”, Adams says. “It’s not the falling asleep. It’s the waking up, and then you’re up”. Fame can be unsettling, and Adams is just getting her first big taste. Her movie “Enchanted”, Disney’s delightfully fractured fairy tale about living happily ever after in the real world, opened in November to boffo reviews and box office. Suddenly there’s talk about Oscars and sequels – and doubt. Make that “Doubt”, one of two upcoming movies in which she’s set to star opposite the mighty Meryl Streep. Is it any wonder that Adams can’t sleep? “I drew a picture of myself in the third grade of what I would be when I grew up”, Adams says. “I had red hair and, oddly enough, I was in a very nice gown. Oh, no! I’ve got red hair and wear nice gowns. I’ve fulfilled all my childhood dreams. Now what?”

Adams, 33, first landed on Hollywood’s radar after playing a pregnant Southern belle in 2005’s independent film “June-bug”, which earned her an Oscar nomination. Since then, she’s been compared to just about every talented redhead in history, especially Lucille Ball and Julia Roberts. They’re fair comparisons, actually. In most of her roles, she’s perky and upbeat with a touch of screwball–Julie Andrews meets the Little Mermaid. When you spend some time with her, she does give off a little-princess vibe, like when she talks about her bouncing ponytail in “Charlie Wilson’s War.” “I called my mom after we shot it, and I said, ‘Has my ponytail always bounced from side to side when I walk?’ Adams says. “I think there are elements of my personality that are very cartoonish”.

She must mean a Pixar cartoon, because the real Adams also has plenty of shading and depth. She grew up in Colorado as one of seven children in a Mormon family (though she’s no longer a member of the church). She trained to be a dancer, which is how she fell in love with theater and acting – but not with celebrity. She’s refreshingly

self-effacing, so much so that she seems genuinely uncomfortable talking about herself. “It’s a tough thing losing your anonymity”, says Philip Seymour Hoffman, Adams’s costar in “Doubt” and “Charlie Wilson’s War”. “You can’t be private in public. But it takes a person with a good head on their shoulders to deal with it, and she’s in the right place to deal with all that”. For instance, Adams suggests, semi-jokingly, that it would be easier to be interviewed if she could talk about herself in the third person. “Have you seen ‘Beaches’? When CC [Bette Midler] does the interview she says, ‘CC feels things deeply.’ I always flash to that.” Then she imitates Midler’s thunderous voice: “*Amy has insomnia?*”

At one point, playing with the zipper on her boots, she stops talking altogether. She’s describing the upcoming “Sunshine Cleaning”, a dark comedy in which the happy actress plays her first depressed character, a desperate single mom. “Sorry, I went into my own head”, she says. “I was thinking about one of the days where the cameras stopped rolling and I just could not stop crying. It was a point at which the character was being honest about herself and what she was and wasn’t. It really struck a chord. Am I doing it right? I don’t think all success and failure is judged by a career. I’m not married. I don’t have children. Sometimes I wish I read more books than scripts. Did I choose the right road?”

It will be hard to make a U-turn now. For all her ambivalence about stardom, Adams is committed to the work of acting. “She’s meticulous like a conservatory actor, but at the same time she doesn’t have a lot of pomp and circumstance to her”, says her “Junebug” director, Phil Morrison. For “Doubt”, a story about two nuns who wrestle with accusations about sexual abuse in their parish, she’s still in what she calls “fact checking” mode. That means she’s hanging out in church pews and glued to archival footage of the Sisters of Charity as if it’s “Dancing With the Stars”. She’ll need all the divine intervention she can get when it comes to sharing the screen with Streep – twice. After “Doubt”, the two will pair up again for “Julie & Julia,” in which Adams plays a fledgling cook who becomes fixated on Julia Child (Streep). Adams says she gets nervous just thinking about keeping up with Streep, but Hoffman doesn’t think she has anything to worry about. “She’s going to be around for a very long time”, he says. “You can see that through the films she’s picked in the last two years”.

Adams’s roles aren’t a calculated decision – no one in his right mind would have predicted that playing a princess who sings to rats would lead to talk of an Oscar nomination. She says she just gets bored easily: “I love doing stuff that you haven’t seen before. I’m bound

to fail. But as painful as it would be in the moment, I'm looking forward to it. It'll be a relief to get it over with." And to think, most princesses – and actresses – only want to live happily ever after.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and interpret it.

FASHION

Trisha Well. Glyn you've been called the first male supermodel. Would you agree with that?

Glyn Not really Trisha, to be honest, I think having a famous designer as a wife helps up my profile, and there are one or two other male models who are household names.

Trisha Was that how you got into the fashion world? I mean through your wife's contacts.

Glyn Yes and no. I was working as a catwalk model when I met Regina here in Milan – she was showing her latest collection – and I had already done bits and bobs of catalogue stuff, but it wasn't until we got it together that I started appearing in fashion magazines like Vogue and Vanity Fair.

Trisha So it has helped then?

Glyn Definitely. There are so many guys out there, which makes it pretty competitive. Before Regina, I really had to work at it – I was constantly sending out portfolios to agencies and doing auditions.

Trisha And now?

Glyn It's a lot different. I can pick and choose more or less.

Trisha So, if you don't like the look of a new collection then you pass.

Glyn No, it's not like that. I think a professional can model anything – whatever the colour, pattern or cut. It's the type of work that decides it for me.

Trisha What do you mean?

Glyn I don't do show seasons anymore. I've been sticking almost exclusively to print work.

Trisha And I hear you are planning a career change?

Glyn Yes, yes it's true. Regina and I are setting up our own agency so if you fancy a job as a scout, Trisha, just let me know.

Trisha It's a competitive business.

Glyn Yes, we know. But we're going to be a bit different in terms of what type of model we're looking for.

Trisha In what way?

Glyn We're trying to get away from the stereotypical physical characteristics – you know the men have to be between six foot and six two, jacket size 40-42, the women over five-ten and very slim or even skinny – that type of stuff.

Trisha Sounds great, but can shorter models really make it in... (fade out).

BRITAIN AFTER BOWLER HATS

Prime Minister Blair on his country's future, the royal family, Northern Ireland and movies

– On one late afternoon 10 Downing Street can feel like the world's most exclusive home office. British government aides walk purposefully through the foyer, folders under their arms. Then Tony Blair's children knock on the front door and are let in by an unarmed doorman. Down the hall, their dad meets our correspondent in a sitting room furnished with just a couch, a coffee table and easy chairs. Excerpts:

– *Комедия «В чем мать родила...» (The Full Monty) – забавный фильм о безработных, пытающихся заработать мужским стриптизом, – стала самым популярным фильмом за много лет. Отражает ли эта картина ситуацию в так называемой «новой Британии»?*

– We were going to see it a couple of weeks ago but then for some reasons or other we couldn't. Yes, think it does (say something about new Britain). Not merely in the sense that it's a highly successful film, and that says something about the state of the British film industry now. There's great sense of confidence and adventure and a greater sense of comfort with ourselves in Britain now...I think the country is discovering a view of its own future that is actually very exiting-which is to do with Britain saying, «Look, and outward-looking». It's not about saying, «What Britain's about is living in the world of a hundred years ago, when guys wore bowler hats and umbrellas all marching down Whitehall».

– *Вы часто говорили о необходимости реформировать монархию. Каково ваше мнение об этом сейчас?*

– When I see the pageantry we're able to put on for a state visit, I am perfectly comfortable with that; I find no problems with that at all. But I don't find that I need to have that define me and my generation and where we are...I think (the monarchy) will adapt and change, as it has been doing, and I think the royal family itself is very well aware

of that but people don't want to destroy the royal family. On the contrary, they've got great respect for it. I find these two things live quite easily together, the tradition and the modernity.

UNIT 10. MEDICINE. HEALTHCARE

1. Memory training exercises.

Listen to the statements of famous people, first repeat them in English, then in your mother tongue (Russian/Ukrainian):

Success doesn't come to you... you go to it. (Marva Collins)

Formal education will make you a living. Self-education will make you a fortune. (Jim Rohn)

Those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything. (Bernard Shaw)

Two things are infinite: the universe and human stupidity; and I'm not sure about the universe. (Albert Einstein)

Being entirely honest with oneself is a good exercise. (Sigmund Freud)

The possession of unlimited power will make a despot of almost any man. There is a possible Nero in the gentlest human creature that walks. (Thomas Bailey)

Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much. (Oscar Wilde)

Every portrait that is painted with feeling is a portrait of the artist, not of the sitter. (Oscar Wilde)

Listen to the company names, repeat them in the same order and give their Ukrainian/Russian equivalents:

The Renault – Nissan alliance was forged (in 1999).

Daimler, a German maker of trucks and luxury cars.

PDVAZ, a subsidiary of Petroleos de Venezuela, the state oil giant, was created in 2008.

State-run food chain Mercal.

SAB Miller, the world's second-largest brewer.

Aspen Pharmacare, the largest generic drugmaker in the southern hemisphere.

SAP, the German software heavyweight.

Wikileaks, an international publishing service for whistle-blowers.

Listen to some frequently used business abbreviations, decipher them and give the translation equivalents:

DI (disposal income);

D.M. (decision-maker);
DM (D-mark);
DMUC (decision-making under certainty);
DMUR (decision-making under risk);
DOC (direct operating costs);
DP (data processing);
D/P (1. documents against presentation; 2. documents against payment);
DPI (disposable personal income);
DPS (data processing system);
DS (directing staff);
EDD (estimated delivery date);
EDP (electronic data processing);
EEO (equal employment opportunity);
EMS (European monetary system).

Check yourself against the suggested pattern and give the Ukrainian version:

Наличный/располагаемый доход, лицо, принимающее решение, принятие решений в условиях определенности, принятие решений в условиях риска, прямые эксплуатационные расходы, обработка данных, документы против предъявления/ документы против оплаты, располагаемый личный доход, система обработки данных, руководящий персонал, предполагаемая дата поставки, электронная обработка данных, равенство возможностей в области занятости, Европейская валютная система.

Listen to the position nominative information and translate it by ear:

1. Ellias Jana, the vice-president of PDVAZ.
2. Naoto Kan, Japan's new prime minister.
3. Bob Foelick, the president of the World Bank.
4. Alfire Sauvy, a French demographer.
5. Mr. Manning, an intelligence analyst.
6. Julian Assange, an Australian former hacker.
7. Paul Zwillenberg, a partner at Boston Consultants Group.
8. Claude Perdriel, owner of a weekly paper, *Le Nouvel Observateur*.
9. Sir Terry Leahy's tenure of Tesco.

Listen to short news items, repeat them after the speaker first and interpret.

The European Commission published an analysis of the effects of moving towards a 30% cut (on 1990) levels in carbon emissions by 2020, up from the 20% cut agreed earlier.

With illegal immigration firmly back on the political agenda, the Obama administration requested that 1,200 National Guard troops be sent to the border with Mexico, where they will work in a support capacity on intelligence and efforts to halt drug-trafficking.

David Laws, the chief secretary to the Treasury in Britain's new coalition government, resigned.

Royal Dutch Shell agreed to pay \$ 4,7 billion for East Resources, which has assets in the Marcellus shale area stretching from West Virginia to New York.

The Bank of Canada raised its main interest rate for the first time since July 2007, by a quarter of a percentage point to 0,5%. It is the first central bank among 17 countries to push up rates since the start of the global recession.

Training your speech fluency.

Read the following tongue twisters and rhymes, memorize them, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian version:

I saw a peacock with a fiery tail.
I saw a blazing comet drop down hail.
I saw a cloud wrapped with ivy round.
I saw an oak creep upon the ground.
I saw a pismire swallow up a whale.
I saw the sea brimful of ale.
I saw a Venice glass full fifteen feet deep.
I saw a well full of men's tears that weep.
I saw red eyes all of a flaming fire.
I saw a house bigger than the moon and higher.
I saw the sun at twelve o'clock at night.
I saw the man that saw this wondrous sight.
Mary had a little lamb its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go.
It followed her to school one day, which was against the rule;

It made the children laugh and play, to see a lamb at school.

And so the teacher turned it out, but still it lingered near,
And waited patiently about till Mary did appear.

“Why does the lamb love Mary so?” the eager children cry;

“Why, Mary loves the lamb, you know” the teacher did reply.

2. Enriching background knowledge.

Read and memorize the given Latin words and word combinations, give their Ukrainian equivalents:

Ad hoc – специальный, специализированный, особый, для данного случая.

Ad hoc committee – специальный комитет.

A fortiori – тем более.

Alma mater – университет.

Alumnus – воспитаник, выпускник (мужской род), alumna – женский род.

Bona fide – добросовестный, добросовестно.

Bona fides – надежность.

Caveat – предостережения (caveat emptor).

Cum laude – с отличием.

При окончании университета есть три степени отличия: cum laude, magna cum laude, summa cum laude. Третье – самое высокое отличие.

e.g. She graduated summa cum laude from Oxford.

Curriculum vitae (CV) – краткие биографические данные, сведения о прежних местах работы; примерно то же самое, что и resume.

Ibid, ibidem – там же (в сносках, ссылках, которые даются в научных трудах, статьях).

Inter alia – помимо прочего, в том числе.

E pluribus unum – из множества – одно, единство в многообразии; национальный лозунг США. На долларовых купюрах другой – In God we trust.

Per se – как таковой.

Sui generis – сам/само по себе.

Read and memorize the following Shakespeare's words and phrases:

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (1596–1597)

ВЕНЕЦИАНСКИЙ КУПЕЦ

I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano, A stage where every man must play a part. The devil can site Scripture for his purpose.	Я мир считаю, чем он есть, Грациано: Мир – сцена, где у всякого есть роль. В нужде и черт священный текст приводит.
O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!	О, как на вид красива ложь бывает!
I like not fair terms and a villain's mind.	Боюсь я сладких слов от злых людей.
But love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit.	Любовь слепа, и тот, кто любит, Не видит сам своих безумств прелестных.
Let none presume To wear an undeserved dignity.	Пусть никто не смеет Величье незаслуженно носить.
To hold opinion with Pythagoras, That souls of animals infuse themselves Into the trunk of men.	И я почти поверить с Пифагором Готов в переселенье душ животных В тела людей.
The quality of mercy is not strain'd, It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd; It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.	Не действует по принуждению милость. Как теплый дождь, она спадает с неба На землю и вдвойне благословенна: Тем, кто дает и кто берет ее.
The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And is affections dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted.	Тот, у кого нет музыки в душе, Кого не тронут сладкие созвучья, Способен на грабеж, измену, хитрость; Темны, как ночь, души его движенья, И чувства все угрюмы, как Эреб: Не верь такому.

Read and memorize the following Bible words and phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents:

The crackling of thorns under a pot. – Треск **тернового хвороста** под котлом (Книга Экклезиаста, 7, 6); так Соломон определял дурацкий смех.

A crown of thorns. – **Венец из терна / терновый венец** (Евангелие от Матфея, 27, 29); символ мученичества.

Let this cup pass from me. – **Да минует меня чаша сия** (Евангелие от Матфея, 26, 39); Вслед за спасителем это повторяет каждый, кто желает избежать несчастья.

A tinkling cymbal. – **Кимвал звучащий** (1 послание к Коринфянам, 13, 1); так называют велеречивого, но неодоухотворенного человека.

Worship the golden calf. – **Поклоняться золотому тельцу** (Исход, 32, 2–8);

Sift the grain from the chaff. – Отделить плевелы от пшеницы (Евангелие от Матфея, 3, 12); отбросить маловажное, оставить суть.

Evil communications corrupt good manners. – Худые сообщества развращают добрые нравы (1 послание к Коринфянам, 15, 33).

A labour of love. – **Труд любви** (1 послание к Фессалоникийцам, 1, 3); так апостол Павел называл бескорыстный труд.

The inner man. – **Внутренний человек** (Послание к Ефессянам, 3, 16); душа человеческая вкупе с умом.

Strong meat. – Твердая пища (Послание к Евреям, 5, 12); что-то трудное для понимания.

Thirty pieces of silver. – Тридцать сребренников (Евангелие от Матфея, 26, 25); цена предательства: деньги, полученные Иудой Искариотом от первосвященников иудейских.

A good Samaritan. – **Добрый самаритянин** (Евангелие от Луки, 10, 30–37); так называют человека вполне состоятельного, но при этом отзывчивого и добросердечного.

Match the following proverbs and sayings with their translation equivalents, give their Ukrainian version and memorize them.

By doing nothing we learn to do ill. Счет дружбе не помеха.

Calamity is man's true touchstone. Поступай так, как хочешь, чтобы поступали с тобой.

Catch the bear before you sell his skin.	У каждой пули свое назначение.
Doing is better than saying.	Иметь достаточно – все равно что пировать.
Do as you would be done by.	Не дели шкуру неубитого медведя.
Dog does not eat dog.	Праздность (безделье) – мать всех пороков.
Enough is as good as a feast.	Всякая птица свое гнездо любит.
Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.	Собака собаку не ест.
Even reckoning makes long friends.	Зависть целится в других, а ранит себя.
Every bean has its black.	Человек познается в беде.
Every bird likes its own nest.	Не спеши языком, торопись делом.
Every bullet has its billet.	И на солнце есть пятна (Нет людей без недостатков).

3. Snow-ball repetition and interpreting.

Train your memory and repeat sentences after your partner (teacher) without looking into the text.

A. Ukrainian sentences:

1. Іконостас церкви називають сходами на небо.
2. Іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви називають сходами на небо.
3. Семіярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви не дарма називають сходами на небо.
4. Семіярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви не дарма називають сходами на небо – його різьблення підкреслюється тонами.
5. Семіярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви не дарма називають сходами на небо – монументальність і легкість його різьблення підкреслюється тонами.

6. Семиярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви недарма називають сходами на небо – монументальність і легкість його золотого ажурного різьблення підкреслюється напрочуд насиченими тонами.

7. Семиярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви недарма називають сходами на небо – монументальність і легкість його золотого ажурного різьблення підкреслюється напрочуд насиченими тонами: червоними, синіми, зеленими.

8. Семиярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви недарма називають сходами на небо – монументальність і водночас дивовижна легкість його золотого ажурного різьблення підкреслюється напрочуд насиченими тонами: червоними, синіми, зеленими.

9. Семиярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви недарма називають сходами на небо – монументальність і водночас дивовижна легкість його золотого ажурного різьблення підкреслюється напрочуд насиченими тонами: червоними, синіми, зеленими, вохряними, брунатними.

10. Семиярусний іконостас Спасо-Преображенської церкви, що у Великих Сорочинцях, недарма називають сходами на небо – монументальність і водночас дивовижна легкість його золотого ажурного різьблення підкреслюється напрочуд насиченими тонами: червоними, синіми, зеленими, вохряними, брунатними.

B. English sentences:

1. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels.

2. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels due to the thermal expansion of the oceans.

3. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels due to the thermal expansion of the oceans, melting glaciers.

4. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels due to the thermal expansion of the oceans, melting glaciers and a disturbance of weather patterns.

5. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels due to the thermal expansion of the oceans, melting glaciers and a disturbance of weather patterns leading to drier summers.

6. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels due to the thermal expansion of the oceans, melting glaciers and a disturbance of weather patterns leading to drier summers and wetter winters.

7. Global warming is expected to cause a rise in sea levels due to the thermal expansion of the oceans, melting glaciers and a disturbance of weather patterns leading in Britain to drier summers and wetter winters.

4. Listening comprehension and interpreting (news items).

Listen to the news story trying to comprehend the overall message. Explain the gist of the news story in Ukrainian/Russian.

Familiarize yourself with vocabulary and definitions, suggest the Ukrainian/Russian equivalents.

Listen to the news story again and practice interpreting it sentence by sentence.

WORLD POPULATION AGING AT RECORD RATE

The world is getting older and older. Not the planet, but the people who live on it. A new report reveals the global population of older people is growing at its fastest rate ever. The United States Census Bureau calculated there were just over half a billion over-65s in 2008. Officials predict this number will more than double to 1.3 billion by 2040. Around 14 per cent of the world's population will be retirement age. Researchers say the number of elderly will soon outnumber the young for the first time in human history. This will have a big impact on our societies, economy, and the way we live. An older population will push up pension and healthcare costs. The workforce will have to pay much higher taxes to look after more old people.

America's National Institute of Aging reports: "Aging is affecting every country in every part of the world.... Global aging is changing the social and economic nature of the planet and presenting difficult challenges".

Japan is already dealing with these problems and they are expected to get worse. By 2040, experts predict one per cent of the Japanese population will be over 100 years old. There is a booming industry in Japan to cater for the aged. Engineers are developing robots to feed and clean up after the elderly. There are now robot companions on sale to keep old people company. One positive effect of our aging population is that we need to think again when middle age and old age is. We now often view a 60-year-old as being young.

5. Resume making exercise / Summary translation.

Listen to (read) the given article, making notes of keywords (up to 10). Using these keywords summarize the essential information of the article. Retell the article in your mother tongue.

MOTHER TERESA

Mother Teresa was born in Albania in 1910, and died in 1997. Her real name is Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. She became famous the world over for starting the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta, India. She began this work in 1950 and for over forty years, she looked after the poor, sick, orphaned, and dying. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her humanitarian work.

Agnes developed an interest in helping the less fortunate at a very young age. She was fascinated by stories of people who dedicated their life to help others. She decided to become a nun when she was 12. She joined the Sisters of Loreto as a missionary when she was 18. She initially went to Ireland, to learn English.

She arrived in India in 1929 and became a nun two years later. The poverty and suffering she saw around her in Calcutta deeply disturbed her. A famine in 1943 killed thousands and worsened the situation. In 1946 she received a call from God. "I was to leave the convent and help the poor while living among them. It was an order", she said.

She was an international symbol of charity, visiting many countries to help poor children. At the time of her death, her organization was operating in 123 countries. After she died, the Pope started the process that might one day make her a saint. An international survey ranked her as the "most admired person of the 20th Century."

6. Practise consecutive interpreting.

Medicine. Healthcare. Медицина. Система здравоохранения. Медицина. Охрана здоров'я.

Listen to the following words and word combinations pertaining to Health and Medicine and translate them by ear:

A. Vaccination, to be (get) vaccinated/ to receive the vaccine, disease (illness, malady, ailment), susceptible (to), health care, to have a doctor's appointment, office hours, to diagnose, to write a prescription, to be cured, to recover, to prescribe a medicine, first aid (emergency service); accident (trauma care) centre, hospital, clinic (health centre), maternity hospital, to be admitted to the hospital, to be discharged from the hospital, local (district) doctor, nurse, surgeon, preventive measures, shot, disposable syringe, to take an X-ray, blood pressure, high fever (delirium), head cold, cold, inflammation, cardiovascular disease, heart attack.

В. Заболевание, восприимчивый, система здравоохранения, поставить диагноз, выписать рецепт, выздороавливать, первая помощь, выписывать из больницы, участковый врач, хирург, профилактические меры, сделать рентген, кровяное давление, сердечно-сосудистое заболевание, головная боль, простуда, воспаление, жар, воспаление легких, сердечный приступ, роддом, лечиться, делать прививки, травмпункт, лечь в больницу, медсестра, приемные часы, укол, одноразовый шприц.

Listen to the text and interpret it consecutively.

HAWAII HIT BY GREAT OCEAN GARBAGE PATCH

A recent discovery shows the world now has two ocean garbage patches. These are huge areas of the ocean which have a huge floating island of trash and litter. The first garbage patch was discovered in the Pacific by ocean researcher Charles Moore in 1997. The new one was found in the Atlantic by a husband and wife team Anna Cummins and Marcus Eriksen. "We found the Great Atlantic Garbage Patch," said Ms Cummins. "Our job now is to let people know that plastic ocean pollution is a global problem. Unfortunately, it is not confined to a single patch," she added. Ms Cummins described her sadness at what humans are doing to the ocean: "It's shocking to see it firsthand... We've managed to leave our footprint really everywhere". The BBC has just reported on the damage the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is doing. Tons of plastic is washing up on the beaches of Hawaii. This island chain is world famous for having some of the world's most beautiful beaches. The very name „Hawaii” conjures up images of paradise islands. No longer. The BBC's presenter Simon Reeve says Kamilo Beach on the island of Hawaii has been described as "the world's dirtiest beach". He went on a tour of the remote beach with a local conservationist. They analysed what was on the beach and found more plastic particles than grains of sand. A Wikipedia search confirms the beach's new status. The website says, "it is known for its accumulation of plastic marine debris from the Great Pacific Garbage Patch".

7. Practise 'at sight' translation'.

First, look through the text to grasp the main idea, then translate it 'at sight'.

WHEN DNA IS NOT DESTINY

“PERSONALITY MUST BE ACCEPTED FOR WHAT IT IS”, OSCAR WILDE COUNSELED. “You mustn’t mind that a poet is a drunk”. We’ll defer to Wilde on the debt that literature owes to booze, but he was definitely on shakier ground in implying that a man’s personality is what it is and will remain what it is until he is cold in the ground. Although that belief has found support in both casual observation (people seem to retain the same basic personality from childhood) and science (neuroticism, risk-taking, resilience, ruthlessness, social awkwardness and more have been linked to genes, which, as we all know, don’t change), it suffers from a basic fallacy. Really, people, can we start recognizing that just because something does not change doesn’t mean that it cannot change?

Consider this thought experiment. You measure the blood pressure, heart rate, weight and other aspects of cardiovascular health of thousands of coach potatoes year after year. The numbers hardly change, so you conclude that they’re unchangeable. Unfortunately, you neglected to test whether a little thing called aerobic exercise might change them. So it is with personality. Just because it seems stable over the years doesn’t mean it’s immutable. Instead, maybe we just haven’t identified what changes it. And that goes for genes, too: with the growing recognition that experiences can silence genes or activate them, it is clear that even traits under genetic influence are in play.

One hint of the mutability of personality comes from the arrival, finally, of long-term studies that follow people for decades. As people age from 20 to 40, a 2006 study reported, they tend to become more conscientious and emotionally stable. After age 40, they tend to become less open to new experiences and ideas, and less outgoing. All of these traits have been linked to genes. But curiously – and here’s hope for anyone who resents his genetic baggage – the influence of genes wanes with age: in middle and later adulthood, environment plays a larger role than genetics in shaping personality, a hint of the power of accumulated experiences.

Such as Yale students who got a brief course in fitting in became, over their college career, more resilient and motivated, more likely to reach out to professors and to participate in university life than students who did not have this experience, a recent study found. “Something that seems like a small intervention can have cascading effects on things we think of as stable or fixed”, says psychology researcher Carol Dweck of Stanford University, “including extroversion, openness to new experience and resilience”– all of

which are thought to be partly genetic. “More and more research is suggesting that, far from being simply encoded in the genes, much of personality is a flexible and dynamic thing that changes over the life span and is shaped by experience”, she argues in the December issue of the journal *Current Directions in Psychological Science*. In particular, traits such as how you cope, how you perceive yourself and others, and how you act in everyday situations are malleable. Even a broad category such as introversion is like Silly Putty once life gets hold of it: a “genetically shy” child whose parents gently encourage her to get herself into the sandbox and mix it up with other kids is more likely to outgrow her shyness by age 12 than a shy child whose parents take her trait as a given.

We can't open up that child's head to see how personality genes in her brain might be affected by this or other experiences. But scientists can do that in other animals, and when they do they are finding that “social information alters gene expression in the brain to change the way an animal behaves”, says neuroscientist David Clayton of the University of Illinois. In zebra finches, for instance, hearing the song of a strange male increases the expression of a gene in the auditory forebrain, triggering a cascade of changes that culminate in a neural circuit that guides new behavior – namely, defending his territory from the interloper. In a rat, being licked and groomed by its mother turns off brain genes linked to fear of the unknown and neuroticism. DNA is not an inert set of blueprints; it responds to life experiences.

Ironically, the belief that personality cannot change may be self-fulfilling. “Whether you believe that your core traits, such as intelligence, are fixed, or are things you can develop, matters a great deal”, says Dweck. In a recent study, she and colleagues taught a group of students that intelligence is malleable, that the brain forges new connections throughout life and that it grows in response to intellectual challenge. These kids became significantly more conscientious and diligent compared with kids who didn't receive this lesson. “Beliefs about yourself play a causal role in how likely you are to seek out challenges and in how resilient you are”, says Dweck. “If you change beliefs, you can change broad traits that many people think of as stable, including openness to experience, conscientiousness and sociability. Beliefs can be changed, and when they are, so is personality”. No one claims that genes play no role in shaping personality. But it's time to junk the old idea that only the part of a trait under environmental, not genetic, control is malleable: the life we lead and the experiences we have reach deep into our double helix.

8. Interpreting interviews / Liaison interpreting.

Listen to the interview and interpret it.

ENGLISH FOR MEDICINE – A DOCTOR’S VIEW

Interviewer: Today I’m talking to Rajan Mehta, a retired doctor. Good afternoon, Rajan.

Rajan: Good afternoon.

Interviewer: Now you’re originally from Mumbai and you came to work as a doctor in the UK. When was this?

Rajan: In the early sixties, 1962 to be exact.

Interviewer: And why did you come to the UK?

Rajan: Well, it was quite common in those days. Experience of working in the British National Health Service was highly valued in India. I had just finished my medical degree, and I thought this would be a good way to get experience. I only intended to stay for five years, while I completed my postgraduate studies.

Interviewer: So why did you stay longer?

Rajan: Two reasons, really. The first is that I thoroughly enjoyed working for the NHS. The clinical training I received was fantastic, and I worked alongside some excellent consultants, and learnt a lot. And the second reason is that I met my wife, who was working as a paediatric nurse.

Interviewer: And so you continued working in the NHS until you retired.

Rajan: That’s correct. First as a paediatrician, and then later I retrained as a GP.

Interviewer: You must have seen a lot of changes in the National Health Service. What was it like when you first came here?

Rajan: It was excellent. I think that there was a lot more respect for the medical profession than there is now, and patients had a lot of faith in their doctors. There weren’t so many problems with long waiting lists, and new advances in areas such as organ transplants made it an exciting profession to be in.

Interviewer: Yes, it must have been. Did you have any problems when you first started working in Britain?

Rajan: Well, yes. My first placement was in a hospital in the north east of England. And I had real problems understanding what people were saying to me. Which came as quite a shock, as I thought I had rather good English. Eventually I confessed to a colleague that I sometimes couldn’t understand what my patients were saying. And she admitted that she had the same problem, as she came from a different part of the country.

Interviewer: Yes, some regional accents can be quite difficult to understand. One last question – do you ever regret not returning to India?

Rajan: No, not really. Of course I missed my family, but my brother also came to England to live, and I returned quite regularly to visit my parents while they were alive. And I married an English woman and had children here, so England soon became home.

Interviewer: Rajan, thank you very much for coming in and talking to me.

Rajan: It's been a pleasure.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM HORSLEY

He is based in Germany as a BBC correspondent and has closely followed the country's move to unification for the past several years

– *Германия испытала больше перемен за последние семь лет, чем ее соседи. Сумели ли немцы оправиться от столь резких изменений или они по-прежнему испытывают ностальгию по ГДР?*

– I think there has been nostalgia on both sides of the divide and a strong resistance to adapting to new realities. But at the same time, there is a group of people who are very forward-looking and adventurous. In Eastern Germany there are successes and transformation has happened, you will find a modern society which is very go-ahead (dynamic). But other areas are back in the Honecker era.

– *Почему же в некоторых районах ГДР ситуация лучше, чем в других?*

– It all goes back to ancient history. In the age of Charles the Great (Карл Великий) his empire stretched to just short of Berlin. You can see the patterns (островки) of social development which intrude into the industrialized areas like Dresden and Leipzig in the East but which completely exclude the towns on the northern Baltic coast, and those social lines are still seen today.

– *А какова сейчас обстановка в Берлине?*

– Berlin is still in a bit of a wasteland (пустырь). In the heart of the city you have the biggest building site in Europe, but it is very exciting, it's very high-tech. yet not far away, you have the roads to the Polish and Czech borders and quite a lot of down-at-heel (запущенные) areas.

– *Видны ли контуры новой Германии, завершающей процесс объединения?*

– In institutional terms it is emerging, but there is still a 'Berlin Wall' within each of the political parties and that is going to take a

long time to go. For the first three or four years until '94, it was all turbulence: conflict between rich and poor, East and West and Left and Right. A roller-coaster on all fronts. A certain plateau (стабильность) was reached at the end of '94 and what you have seen since is a real progress towards a new identity. Some of it is contentious (controversial) but some of it is coming to terms with itself. This is healthy.

– *Считают ли себя немцы немцами или все же европейцами?*

– I think they have every right to feel first and foremost European given that they have borders with nine European countries! So in every literal sense they are first Europeans, but when it comes to leadership that is certainly not the case. What you lack are the visionaries.

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NOTES

Навчальне видання
Семеренко Любов Іванівна
УДОСКОНАЛЮЄМО УСНИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД
Навчальний посібник

3-тє видання, доопрацьоване
(англійською, українською та російською мовами)

Редактор М.С. Кузнецова
Комп'ютерна верстка Г.М. Хомич

Підписано до друку 10.02.2018. Формат 60×84/16.
Ум. друк. арк. 9,53. Тираж 150 пр. Зам. № .

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Свідоцтво ДК № 5309 від 20.03.2017 р.

Віддруковано у ТОВ «Роял Принт».
49052, м. Дніпро, вул. В. Ларіонова, 145.
Тел. (056) 794-61-05, 04
Свідоцтво ДК № 4765 від 04.09.2014 р.