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Е.А.Вашурина, А.С.Гринштейн

**Пособие по курсу «Теория перевода»
для студентов-бакалавров специальности
«Зарубежная филология»**

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Пособие предназначено для студентов 3 курса, которые обучаются по программе бакалавров по специальности «Зарубежная филология».

В рамках курса «Теория перевода» студенты приобретают профессиональные компетенции, предполагающие владение навыками перевода различных типов текстов (в основном научных и публицистических).

Программа курса «Теория перевода» знакомит студентов с основными стратегиями и приемами перевода, которые они осваивают на практических занятиях.

Настоящее пособие предполагает отработку основных приемов письменного перевода на материале тестов общественно-политической тематики и выработку навыков устного последовательного перевода на материале речей известных политических и общественных деятелей.

В пособии содержится специальный раздел с текстами и заданиями для самостоятельной работы, которые могут выполняться как в устной, так и в письменной форме (часть 3 Приложения).

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Источники материала и принятые сокращения:

1. Inspector Ken Wharfe with Robert Jobson. Diana. Closely Guarded Secret. Michael O'Mara Books Limited. 2002 - Diana
2. Bill Bryson. Notes from a Small Island. Black Swan. 2005 - Bill
3. Bill Bryson. Notes from a Big Country. Black Swan. 2005 - Bryson
4. Dan Brown. The Da Vinci Code. Gorgi Books. 2003 –D.Brown
5. John Grisham. The Innocent Man. A Dell Book. 2006 – Grisham
6. The New York Times, 2009 – 2012 - NYT
7. The Guardian, 2009 – 2012 - G

ЗАНЯТИЕ 1 . ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (МНОГОЗНАЧНЫЕ СЛОВА, СЛОЖНЫЕ СЛОВА, РАЗНОЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ)

Задание 1. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на выделенные слова

1. I expect your instinct is to regard such behaviour as *foolhardy*....(Bryson, 105)
2. By the time he is 18, the typical American child has sat goggle-eyed through no fewer than 350 000 television adverts (Bryson, 121)
3. I have before me a review from The New York Times of a book by the British journalist Stephen Fay, in which the reviewer complains, with really profound irritation, that the book is “littered with needlessly confusing *Britspeak*”(Bryson, 137)
4. Now I’m all for *discouraging* smoking, but increasingly this is getting carried to neurotic and even sinister extremes (Bryson, 152)
5. The people of Texas recently voted down a \$750 million bond proposal to build new schools, but *overwhelmingly* endorsed a \$1 billion bond for new prisons, mostly to house people convicted of drug offences (Bryson, 161)
6. Moreover, once he is out, the murderer or rapist is immediately *eligible for* welfare, food stamps and other federal assistance (Bryson, 161)
7. The great irony is that I was the only one in the car, and by a *considerable margin*, who wanted to see it (Bryson, 237)

Задание 2. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на словообразовательные средства

1. Although Professor Langdon might not be considered hunk-handsome like some of our younger awardees, this forty -something academic has more than his share of scholarly allure (D.Brown, 24)
2. The pain caused by the device also helped counteract the desires of the flesh (D.Brown, 290)
3. The High Street was busy with shunting Volvos and tweedy shoppers with raffia baskets sling over their arms (Bill, 165)

4. Of course none of the businesses would give change without a purchase, so I had to buy a copy of the New York Times, Boston Globe, and Washington Post – each purchased separately, with a different note, as no other approach appeared to be **allowable** – until I had accumulated \$1.05 in assorted silver coins (Bryson, 181)
5. So it seems likely that when old Walt finally hangs up his saw and hammer whoever takes his place won't sound like an old-time Vermonter even if he was born and reared there. I only hope he isn't such an early riser (Bryson, 213)
6. A government report in April noted that the agency (FAA – the Federal Aviation Administration) had been plagued for years by power failures, malfunctioning and antiquated equipment, overworked and overstressed staff, inadequate training programs, and mismanagement owing to a fragmented chain of command (Bryson, 215)

Задание 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на многозначные слова

1. At present, the Lords has extensive *powers* which go much further than its self-proclaimed role as a revising chamber.
2. Only when agreement is reached on the role and *powers* of the second chamber does it make sense to consider its composition.
3. He is having to exercise his persuasive *powers* fully, to prevent the negotiations from falling too far behind the time-table.
4. The *power* to gather and disseminate data electronically is growing so fast that it raises an even more unsettling question: in 20 years' time, will there be any privacy left to protect?
5. Last week, friendly talks between the two companies broke off, reportedly over an inability to agree on a *power-sharing arrangements* between the chief executives.
6. Once again logic must defer, in this *case*, to the vanity and power-hunger of national politicians.

7. That candidate's *record* shows what can be expected from him: a redbaiter, character assassin and a labour-hater.
8. The Minister played his well-worn *record* about being impossible to plan the economy and not plan wages.
9. Like a kaleidoscope, the *patterns* of world affairs shift with each spin of the globe.
10. Direct democracy enables the *public* to express their own views and interests without having to rely on self-serving politicians.
11. Washington has imagined no serious challenge to American *power* until the distant future.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на разное глагольное управление

1. "Do not reject these changes!" said a white South African businessman whom I genuinely like and respect and expect to have as a friend.
2. I remember talking with and being charmed by Che Guevara a few years ago.
3. After a quarter century in this city (Washington, D.C.) as editor, reporter and columnist, he knew, was respected by and had access to almost every major figure of our era.
4. Hated by some, envied by many, feared by his competitors, Dr. Rosenbach was nevertheless able to exert his charm on all, no matter what their status in society.
5. Light, colour and significance do not exist in isolation. They modify, or are manifested by objects.
6. "I'd thought you were a Christian, Charlie Cool. My idea of a Christian does not include laughing at and encouraging a poor mad woman."
7. Nothing in his /L Carroll's/ diaries or his letters suggests that his interest in the scores of little girls he told stories to, played with at the seaside, and loved to take very formally to the theatre, when mothers allowed this, was

other than innocent. (NYT)

8. There was a manly, vigour in his tone that convinced me he was wrestling with, and triumphing over, the great sorrow that had so nearly wrecked his life. (L. Carrol)
9. At present nearly 200,000 American engineers and scientists spend all their time making weapons, which is a comment on, and perhaps explanation for, the usual statement that more scientists are now alive than since Adam and Eve. (P. Goodman)
10. It is well to remember that Willy Brandt and Georges Pompidou did not like and trust each other (NYT).
11. "Oh," she said, "I am so frightened and so skeptical of big undertakings." (D.H. Lawrence)
12. You'd never had taken him for a little white-headed snipe that the girls used to order about and make fun of. (O. Henry)
13. He denied any suggestion that he was connected with, or was responsible for, the absence of the main witness at the trial.
14. He called for, and got, sympathy in the way most of us could never do.
15. An revoir, my dearest. I shall be thinking of and writing to you.
16. Of vital importance in communication — understating, speaking, reading, and writing — are a knowledge of, and a facility with, the pronunciation and intonation patterns of English.

Задание 5. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 1. (см. Приложение, часть 1)

**ЗАНЯТИЕ 2 . ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (ПЕРЕВОД ИМЕН
СОБСТВЕННЫХ И НАЗВАНИЙ, РЕАЛИЙ, ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СЛОВ,
НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ)**

Задание 1. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи реалий

1. 1. Within days of joining the Metropolitan Police Royalty Protection Department in 1986 I had become party to many of Diana's most intimate secrets, passed to me semi-officially (Diana, 34)
2. He knew, from Foreign Office feedback after overseas visits she had made, that the Princess was a real asset, and one that should be nurtured (Diana, 205)
3. I even know about two-thirds of the words to the Star-Spangled Banner, which is more than some people who have sung it publicly (Bryson, 16)
4. One of the most astounding stories I have encountered lately was a report in the Boston Globe last month that two college fraternity organizations – live-in clubs for university students – are banning intoxicating beverages of all kinds from their chapters (Bryson, 153)

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи имен собственных

1. Its Georgian houses have a confident, almost regal air, its pubs are numerous and snug, its shops interesting and varied and their frontages uniformly unspoiled (Bill, 164)
2. I ambled along the shops, pausing now and again to peer in windows, and past the proud Georgian houses before coming abruptly to the entrance to Blenheim Palace and the Park (Bill, 165)
3. On one side you are in a busy village, and on the other you are suddenly thrust into a rural Arcadia of the sort that seems incomplete without a couple of Gainsborough figures ambling by (Bill, 165)
4. Churchill and Clemmie shared a simple and seemingly forgotten plot, which I found both surprisingly touching and impressive (Bill, 166)
5. I followed a paved path to the front of the palace and over Vanbrugh's grand bridge to the mighty, absurdly egocentric column that the first Duke of Marlborough erected at the top of a hill overlooking the palace and lake (Bill, 167)

6. In Cambridge shire, I know of a particularly lovely hedge, called Judith's Hedge, that is older than Salisbury Cathedral, older than York Minster, older indeed than all but a handful of buildings in Britain (Bill, 170)
7. The local university, Dartmouth, is a private school and quite exclusive – it's one of the Ivy League colleges, like Harvard and Yale – but you would never guess it. None of its grounds are off limits to us. Indeed, much of it is open to the community (Bryson, 201)

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи интернациональных слов

1. As he had anticipated, a thundering iron gate fell nearby, barricading the entrance to the suite (D.Brown,17)
2. He crawled out from under the canvas and scanned the cavernous space somewhere to hide (D.Brown,17)
3. By the time you have reached the 50th channel you have forgotten what was on the first, so you start the cycle again in the pathetically optimistic hope that you might find something absorbing this time through (Bryson, 118)
4. His red eyes scanned the lobby as he entered the residence (Diana, 27)
5. One clearly indicated speed, but the other totally mystified me (Bryson, 164)
6. It seems a most eccentric arrangement to me (Bryson, 167)

Задание 4. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи неологизмов

1. Hewitt, a natural womanizer, appreciated her emotional and physical needs (Diana, 213)
2. Diana, who loved to think that she had hoodwinked the media, was like a bird released from its cage (Diana, 215)

3. She was putty in his hands. And we were all putty in the hands of the freelance photographer outside (Diana, 215)
4. Although both the Palace and the British High Commission in Harare had ruled that this was to be a low-key visit, it was in effect a major set-piece tour that followed the pattern of all previous official visits made by the Waleses together prior to the separation (Diana, 217)

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи суффиксальных новообразований

1. Homer Wells kept his notes in one of Dr. Larch's old medical school notebooks. Larch had been a cramped, sparse *note taker* — there was plenty of room.
2. Since 1944 there have been only 10 prosecutions under the act. If it is *unenforceable*, or at least *unenforced*, is there any point in replacing it with other legislation?
3. Yesterday's international plan to set up a science and technology center in Russia (unemployed and eminently *brain-drainable* former scientists for the use of) has already been anticipated by free market-minded men.
4. Neil Kinnock has made some good conference speeches but today he needs to make a really special one. Making Labour *electable*, which happened fairly regular prior to 1979, is his undeniable achievement. But party members and electors are entitled to ask a question: *electable* to what purpose?
5. Peregrine Worsthorn, the tower of Kiplingesque conservatism at the Sunday Telegraph, in London, has taken to zapping his American neo-conservative cousins on the subject of *hawkishness* in foreign policy.
6. Why are being asked to read some 1,600 pages from the diary of an unknown writer? Who cares about Arthur Crew Inman? During the 1920s he published several volumes of *forgettable* verse, if the expert she quotes in his dairy are any indication.
7. As a pagan, I see all life and nature as sacred, yet I live in a society which

views the Earth as a *plunderable* resource.

8. Is Douglas Fairbanks Jr. the most *clubable* man of the 20th century? If membership in the world's finest clubs was, by itself, the test of clubability, then Doug could claim preeminence. *Clubability*, however, presumes much more: the ability to tell spellbinding yarns, to wear suits well, to walk the fine line between being a character and an eccentric, and, above all else, to possess genuine good humour and bullet-proof equanimity.
9. Let us toast Mel Brook's "The Producers", the world's funniest about the World worst musical. In sheer *quotability* "The Producers" gives "Hamlet" sleepless nights.
10. D.Peploe was not a *joiner* of clubs or coteries but enjoyed conversations on every imaginable subject, preferably not art.
11. It is a joy to re-encounter David Levau's production of "No man's Land" by H.Pinter. Not even the *coughers* who haunt West End first nights can diminish Pinter's twilit masterpiece.
12. In an interview with Ray Connolly in "The Times" tomorrow, Blunkett explained that at school he became a *stirrer* for good causes and led a delegation about the quality of the meals.
13. One of the reasons I am so impressed with him is that we parish pumpkin politicians do a lot of talking and little doing, but David is a *doer* and on that account I rate him very high indeed.
14. Other Arab leaders know that a deal crowning the butcher of Baghdad with saviorhood would increase his momentum and whet his appetite.
15. He used to buy Arrow shirts, at that time the nec plus ultra (-super) of *shirtdom*.

Задание 6. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 2. (см. Приложение, часть 1)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 3. ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (ПЕРЕВОД МНОГОКОМПОНЕНТНЫХ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЧЕТАЕМОСТИ)

Задание 1. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи свободных словосочетаний

1. It was, after all, too early in our relationship for her to launch into a full-scale assault on her husband (Diana, 31)
2. In my time with them I had already accompanied her on the London underground, and she had even taken them to visit down-and-outs living rough on the streets of the capital (Diana, 33).
3. Being both the wife of the Prince of Wales and a very high-profile figure in her own right, Diana was no exception (Diana, 34).
4. the young officer took a deep breath and began his account in best evidence-giving manner (Diana, 207)
5. His books on religious paintings and cult symbology had made him a reluctant celebrity in the art world (Diana, 22)
6. So finding myself suddenly in charge of an old New England home, with its mysterious pipes and thermostats, its temperamental garbage disposal and life-threatening automatic garage door, was both unnerving and rather exhilarating (Bryson, 16)
7. By the curious standard of the GDP, the nation's economic hero is a terminal cancer patient who is going through a costly divorce (Bryson, 73)
8. I believe I have just secured definitive proof that America is the ultimate shopping paradise (Bryson, 84)

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на сочетаемость компонентов в рамках свободных словосочетаний

1. After Nepal the Princess was determined to expand her schedule further, and in this respect the International Red Cross perfectly suited her interest and ambition (Diana, 205)

2. Aylard believed that this would redress the balance and portray the Princess in a good light, re-establishing her popularity with the media and public alike (Diana, 205)
3. The man stared at him, perfectly immobile except for the glint in his ghostly eyes (D.Brown,18)
4. You have in this country the most comely, the most parklike, the most flawlessly composed countryside the world has ever known, a product of centuries of tireless, instinctive improvement, and you are half a generation from destroying most of it for ever (Bill, 171)
5. I was as dazzled as any foreigner by the famous ease and convenience of daily life, the **giddy abundance** of absolutely everything, the wondrous unfillable vastness of an American basement, the delight of encountering waitresses who seemed to be enjoying themselves, the curiously astounding notion that ice is not a luxury item (Bryson, 17)
6. When he ran for president in 1928, he was elected in a record landslide (Bryson, 101)
7. A lot of people conclude from this that FBI and its agents are dangerously inept (Bryson, 177)
8. The popcorn and confections were **outrageously expensive** and the salespeople had been programmed to try to sell you things you didn't want and hadn't asked for. In short, every feature of this cinema seemed carefully designed to make a visit deeply regretted experience (Bryson, 188)

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи определения, образованного соположением

1. President Chirac prepared yesterday to fly to France's Mururoa nuclear test atoll in the Pacific.
2. I believe that TV is the least effective war reporting media because it presents images rather than a whole story.
3. Worried councilors in North Wales have called a public meeting to discuss the extent of radioactive pollution from Sellafield along the coast. The meeting was called by Gwynned county council's public protection

committee after councilors heard reports of the high risk of radioactivity in the Irish sea.

4. The Evening Star's aggressive salesmen gobbled up more than half of the burgeoning metropolitan area's lucrative newspaper advertising market.
5. Scepticism is growing in Europe over the feasibility of meeting the Soviet Union's huge food aid request, given disarray in the economy and the transfer of power to the republics. (G.)
6. His school draws about 600 day pupils from 13 villages. Many of his boarders are service children, sometimes two of the same family. Their costs are covered by the Ministry of Defense's boarding school allowances. (G.)
7. The British Pest Control Association warned in a report that pests carried "devastating range of diseases," but hospital pest control budgets were being squeezed. (NYT)
8. A crisis meeting is being held in London next Monday between secretaries of the printing trade unions and the proprietors of the Daily Sketch.
9. Glasgow faces evening paper closure crisis, their guessed, but unknown perils.
10. A Government bid to attract more fast-spending foreign tourists to Britain by improving hotels was revealed in the Commons yesterday in the second day of the four-day Budget debate. A new country-wide scheme of grants for hotel extensions and improvements was announced.

Задание 4. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 3 (см. Приложение, часть 1)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 4. ЛЕКСИКО-ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (ПЕРЕВОД ФЕ РАЗНЫХ ТИПОВ)

Задание 1. Переведите следующие предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи фразеологических единиц

1. Sitting on the sofa, she looked every inch a princess (Diana, 31)
2. After seven years in her royal job, the Princess had learned how to break the ice with easy grace (Diana, 31)
3. You see them nearly as much as me, Ken. – But I was not going to take the bait (Diana, 31)
4. nevertheless, I was convinced that my plea had fallen on deaf ears and that Diana would be faced with a gruesome scene when she came to the site the next day (Diana, 204)
5. So when her brother, Earl Spencer, telephoned out of the blue and offered her the use of the garden House at Althorp, her ancestral house, she was both pleased and excited (Diana, 207)
6. What was to happen next showed just how close she had come to the edge (207)
7. I tried to nip the problem in the bud and repeatedly confronted her about her new-found secretiveness (Diana, 213)
8. A few years earlier I would have wiped it out of my mind too, but I was growing concerned (Diana, 213)
9. Vittoria felt his spear hit home (D.Brown, A&D, 120)
10. Coming from a country as I do from a country where even the most obscure and worthless presidents get a huge memorial library when they pop their clogs – even Herbert Hoover has a place that looks like the headquarters of the World Trade Organization – it was remarkable to think that Britain's greatest twentieth-century statesman was commemorated with nothing more than a modest statue in Parliament Square and this simple grave (Brill, 166)
11. But he lacked the common touch and alienated electorate by insisting repeatedly that recovery was just around the corner (Bryson, 102)

12. This morning when I set off it was minus 19 A (minus 28C) out there – cold enough to reconfigure the anatomy of a brass monkey, as I believe the saying has it (Bryson, 105)
13. Call me heartless, but I hope the next movie he sees has scenes involving rattlesnakes, gambling, thematic elements and language, and that it disturbs the dickens out of him (Bryson, 153)

Задание 2. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на выделенные ФЕ (объясните выбор полного или частичного фразеологического эквивалента)

1. The brothers **came to blows** after a violent quarrel
2. He is **head and shoulders** above other students.
3. I can't go out **in broad daylight** wearing an evening gown.
4. Don't **bury your head in the sand**. You must reduce prices and increase the volume of sales.
5. The disaster came **like a bolt from the blue**.
6. A great ship asks **deep waters**.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи пословиц и поговорок (выберите фразеологические соответствия или аналоги)

1. A burnt child dreads the fire.
2. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
3. Nasty climbers have sudden falls.
4. One good turn deserves another.
5. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
6. Even reckoning makes long friends.
7. Death pays all debts.
8. He dances well to whom fortune pipes.
9. First catch your hare, then cook him.
10. Little strokes fall great oaks.

Задание 4. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 4, part 1 (см. Приложение, часть 1)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 5. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (КОММУНИКАТИВНОЕ ЧЛЕНЕНИЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ, ПАССИВ)

Задание 1. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на коммуникативное членение предложений в английском и русском языках

1. The Saudi government is cracking down on foreign infractions of the Saudi laws banning possession of alcoholic beverages and drugs. The U.S. ambassador has been warned that Americans arrested on alcoholic charges no longer can expect a suspended sentence. Instead, the punishment of forty lashes will be applied, and at least six Americans have tasted the rod during the past few weeks.
2. Very few people in Europe realized that a new epoch was beginning when the French Estates-General met at Versailles on May 5 1789. Unbalanced budgets and a bankrupt treasury, an army and navy incompetently led and irregularly paid, a peasantry permanently overtaxed and suffering from the famine caused by a series of ruinous harvests formed the background to and the reason for the calling of an assembly that had not met since 1614. (A.L. Morton)
3. It is working people, many of whom cannot afford burglar alarms and private transport, or who live in rundown estates that are, in the main, victims of crime.
4. Nearby, benign in white floppy hat, shorts and sandals, a man stands with a poster reading: "It's going to get worse." (G.)
5. Japan can claim a long interest in robots. Clockwork dolls were developed in the 18th century to ferry cups between guests during tea ceremonies.
6. It was autosight... that directed the fire of those mighty guns.
7. On the afternoon and early evening of December 23, three events occurred seemingly unconnected, and in distance three thousand miles apart.
8. It was Larry who broke away from the pack after years of running... He was marrying Ellen Fried, a twenty-nine-year-old teacher.
9. A 24-page booklet which attacks the new BBC television documentary series

"The British Empire" is being circulated among BBC staff.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на способы выражения причины в роли агента действия

1. A severed telephone cable crippled long-distance phone service Friday to and from the New- York area, halted trading at some financial markets and delayed hundreds of flights at East Coast airports.
2. With the end of the Cold War, budgets for military research began to fall, killing some programs, curtailing others and creating a general sense of foreboding in the military-industrial complex.
3. The Gulf war has increased sales for all quality newspapers. (G.)
4. Promoted in 1916, peace would have brought Russian troops home, saving a year of demoralizing war. (G.)
5. Surely any city which obliges McDonald's to close due to lack of patronage is an irreproachable candidate for canonization. (NYT)
6. He was a superb tutor, though he never cared for graduate students. But he could always fill the largest lecture hall at the most inconvenient hour. (NYT)
7. The desert is an ideal environment for the spy satellite to look down on. The low humidity and lack of clouds make for clear images.
8. By and large, the Kremlin's shortage of hard currency and eye-catching goods has deterred most governments from looking to Russia as a major trading partner. (NYT)
9. Overcrowding in our prisons is not caused by a shortage of space, but by an abundance of prisoners. Building more prisons will no more reduce the crime rate than building more hospitals will reduce the number of road accidents. (G.)
10. Now the nation's (US) huge oil-import bills and smoggy air have revived interest in electronic vehicles, which emit no pollutants and can run on the juice from power plants burning American coal or natural gas. (NYT)
11. A plan by the Church of Christian Scientists to publish and promote a

controversial book on its founder has split the 150,000-member sect.

12. His death at the height of his career robs medical statistics of one of the most talented exponents. (G.)
13. His house in Chiswick has a lovely atmosphere. There was a cat asleep on one of the chairs in the sitting room which made me feel instantly at home. (G.)
14. Unexpectedly mild weather has made November gardening a greater pleasure than usual (NYT)

Задание 3. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи обстоятельства в роли агента действия

1. The second half of the 15th century saw wars and conquests in Morocco and the colonization of Madeira and the Azores. These islands offer a pleasant climate and fertile land. (NYT)
2. Queen Victoria's reign saw rumbustious political rallies in Hyde Park and Albert's Great Exhibition with Crystal Palace. (G.)
3. The postwar years have seen decisive advances in the study of primates such as chimpanzees and in discovery of fossils of our ancestors. ("NYT)
4. Paradoxically, the ending of the Cold War has not seen a reduction in either personnel or budget of the secret Intelligence Service (NYT)
5. Brittany's much-forgotten language is getting a new lease of life, as 'the first ever Breton dictionary prepares to hit the shelves next year. Three years of research have produced 1,000 pages containing 10,000 words, a modest feat when compared to the Larousse French dictionary of 60,000 words. (G.)
6. Commonwealth leaders yesterday concluded their biennial summit with pledges covering topics from South Africa to Cyprus, from democracy to global trade, but with little clout behind the words. Five days of talking produced a 17-page communique (NYT)
7. The main block of the boarding school houses the boy's dormitories, dining rooms, common rooms and exercise room. (G.)
8. Built in 1933 as a memorial to Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who left a third of her

fortune to beautify the city, the tower houses 3,691 square feet of murals that portray the life of 1930s California. (NYT)

9. The Southeast of Turkey harbours a number of ancient and diverse languages brought in by the different people who, over thousands of years, settled in this area of mountains and wide open spaces. (G.)
10. Archeologists working in Israel's Nahal hemar cave, a Neolithic site south of Jerusalem, have found pieces of fabric that may be the earliest known example of linen. The cave also has yielded what may be the oldest known samples of woven baskets in the Middle East. (NYT)
11. Britain counts only four industries in which it can still be ranked as of world class: chemical, aerospace, steel and Pharmaceuticals. (G.)
12. His school draws about 600 pupils from 13 villages. The last teacher vacancy, for a head of physical education, attracted more than 50 applicants. But attracting queues of parents has proved difficult. (G)

Задание 4. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи пассивного залога

1. An idealist defending his system by the fact that when we sleep we often believe ourselves awake, was well answered by his plain neighbour, "Ay, but when awake do we ever believe ourselves asleep?"
2. Finally watches were consulted, tunics buttoned, hats donned. (E.E.Cununings)
3. He was accustomed to being showered with praise and affection by significant figures from his mother to his boss at the Navy Department. (T.Morgan)
4. During these days she suffered from mental starvation, until she was rescued by a family friend, Bernard Berenson, who arranged for her to be tutored in Greek and Latin by a classical scholar. To be taught so, in the country where earth is saturated with classical myth and poetry, gave her what she most needed.
5. On our arrival to Elevston, she readily adopted my suggestion that we should

walk together; so as soon as our luggage had been duly taken charge of— hers by the servant who met her at the station, and mine by one of the porters — we set out together along the familiar lanes. (L. Carroll)

6. In New York, Dorothy Donohue, the widow of a murdered policeman, finds it incredible that the killer may be spared the electric chair. (NYT)
7. And then Waldemar is coaxed and dragged out of bed, yelling and fighting. (Ch. Isherwood)
8. If nothing is done, the problem will acquire the momentum it has in the United States, where senior executives are paid so much more than workers that fundamental questions of equity and even decency are being widely discussed. (G.)
9. The care of dangerous mentally ill patients should be taken away from prison officers and given to nurses, an inquiry is expected to say today. (G.)
10. In fact, being with them here tonight was really an adventure, and somehow quite a wonderful adventure. But being an English adventure it was liable to be rained upon; and at this very moment down the rain came.
11. He was pitchforked into the post of Minister of Health.
12. "Ready?" said the old gentleman inquiringly, when his guests had been washed, mended, brushed and brandied.
13. "I think you had better be going back," he said. "It's rather late. They may be missing you." Maud laughed happily. "I don't mind now what they do. But I suppose dinners must be dressed for, whatever happens."
14. "The weather report promises heavy snow moving in from the west," y he said. It will be here by evening, so I'm going to New York today. By tomorrow we may be snowed in.
15. What's wrong with the way American students are taught foreign languages? Just about everything, says a report from the American Council of Education.
16. Ten years ago, government statisticians calculated that one in five children would be affected by the divorce of their parents by the age of 16. Yesterday

they changed that estimate to one child in four.

17. When she came into the room it was empty and the bed had not been slept in.
18. He was elegant, bowler-hatted and umbrellaed.
19. But I have been trained not to let a man die, if I can help it.
20. The low square stone house was set upon rocks well above the narrow beach that was outlined with bent pines.
21. By 5 p.m. the line of clouds extended from near Mineral Wells to Jemple, and was being watched by radar units at three offices of the National Weather Service.
22. But then Cambridge was interrupted by three years in a Royal Navy.
23. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia and parts of Europe were being developed largely by British capital, and British shareholders were thus being enriched by the world's movement towards industrialization.
24. No young people were of any importance. Young people's opinions were not consulted and weren't expected to be given either without being asked for.

Задание 5. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 4, part2 (см. Приложение, часть 1)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 6. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (ПЕРЕДАЧА ГЕРУНДИЯ, ИНФИНИТИВА, ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАМЕНЫ)

Задание 1. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на приемы передачи инфинитива и инфинитивных конструкций.

1. Efforts *to attract* investments by selling Ireland abroad also have a long history.
2. British Airways said, it would install heart monitors and cardiac defibrillators devices on all its aircraft within a year, becoming the first international airline *to do so*.

3. Military rule and disdain for human rights have supposedly made Nigeria a country *not to be visited*.
4. Information comes in floods now, but we haven't installed a way *to use the brains* with the capacity *to filter and distill* it.
5. The candidate said this morning that he was fully aware of the obstacles *to be faced* and the charges that would be made.
6. The US government controls exports of strong encryption products *to preserve* its capability *to decode* messages from foreign governments and criminals.
7. There are lessons to be learnt from the cold war, but the inevitability of a peaceful outcome is not one of them.
8. Britain has the most extensive network of double taxation agreements in the world *to protect* companies trading in Britain and other countries from paying tax twice over.
9. The said tax increases *to reduce* government borrowing would do little to help recession hit industry or reduce unemployment.
10. Mr. Crook is not the *first* British foreign secretary *to arrive* in office determined to change things, nor will he be *the last to run up* against the diplomats' natural skepticism about his ability to do.
11. The Prime Minister had told the party meeting that as a tough Prime Minister, he refused *to be dictated* by any group.
12. The announcements of his latest trip *is bound to intensify* suspicions about the objectives of the Government's manoeuvres.
13. Even a public apology from the prime minister for *failing to explain* his policy *failed to turn* the tide of opinion in his favour.
14. The commercial broadcasting industry convinced Americans that it was "good citizenship *to consume* news at regular intervals".
15. Domestically, the debt-ridden and poorly managed state-sector of China *is expected to continue* to drag down the consumption.

16. "... no government has ever backed demands for greater efficiency with any sort of clear statement of what exactly the police service *is supposed to achieve*", a police official stated yesterday.
17. Foreign secretaries can be useful of course. They *are supposed to manage* public opinion. They have to keep the House of Commons on side.
18. No one will refuse to pay less tax, but if they think that by this means they will bribe the electors to vote for them in large numbers, they *are likely to be disappointed*.
19. Another intricate problem *likely to be reintroduced* with the help of a subtle change of name is the problem of medium range ballistic missiles.
20. The remark, *reported to have been made* after the announcement of his appointment to London, was widely commented on in the press.
21. Europe *seems to be slowing down* faster than most people expected.
22. *There are said to be* indications that unless "new information" is obtained, the proof is *unlikely to uncover* sufficient evidence for legal action.
23. The warnings *are now shown to have been fully justified*: thousands of workers will get the sack.
24. The Prime Minister has decided *to get the Cabinet to make* an earlier than expected decision on the budget.
25. The report *calls for the monarchy* in the UK to become professionals and accountable.
26. Elitists highlight the tendency *for political power to be concentrated* in the hands of a privileged minority.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на перевод причастий и герундия

1. *After spending* most of the post-war era close to the nest, European women – and especially mothers – are taking jobs in record numbers.
2. The US President is able to increase support for his policy *by explaining* it energetically.
3. *By putting off* the party elections, the Prime Minister will effectively prevent dissidents in the party *from mounting* an internal challenge to him before general elections.
4. *By not losing sight* of the long-term objectives they made themselves masters and not servants or victims of economic forces operating in the world.
5. They expected that the Prime Minister will try to suppress criticism *by pleading* that matters are at a delicate stage.
6. Meanwhile the people and their representatives did what they were told *without even the privilege of being informed* of the decisions taken by their leaders.
7. The report stopped short *of identifying* individuals responsible for various massacres.
8. Television, meanwhile, has become a major means *of solidifying* power and *creating – or controlling –* national unity in the country.
9. European fund-management companies are obsessed *with growing* their asset bases *by entering* new markets.
10. *Avoiding* a death sentence depends a lot on having a good lawyer.
11. *Far from doing* anything to reduce the number of jobless, the Government is planning to throw more out of work with its rail and pit closures.
12. *Far from helping* the low-paid the Prime Minister has hit them hardest of all.
13. *Talking is* better than *trading* threats, something the two have done all too frequently in recent months.
14. In the large-scale political democracy of nation state, or city, citizens participate in the political process in many ways other than through *voting*, but *voting* is the central act in the *influencing* policy formation.

15. Nominal sovereignty is no longer the valuable commodity it once was, and independence may actually lead *to people having less control* over decisions that crucially affect them.
16. The continued success of voluntary mass vaccination depends on *governments providing accurate information* about the risk and benefits.
17. Jobs and living standards depend on *the industrial capacity of the nation being used* to the full.
18. They gathered to discuss the injustices of foreign trade as they affect the chances of *the poor countries ever becoming less poor*.
19. One hundred and thirty recruits have also joined the party since October *without any sort of recruiting campaign being needed*.
20. The whole system was nothing but an alarm system designed to go off in case of *raw materials being illegally removed or utilized*.

Задание 3. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 5 (см. Приложение, часть 1)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 7 . ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА (ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ)

Задание 1. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на способы передачи артикля и наречий

1. The coalition began *campaigning for a* tax to get at excessive oil profits early last fall.
2. It is time for *a* decision: without it, in the end, there will be no possible solution.
3. This is indeed a new world. But not one that needs *a* new Columbus to claim it or reshape it.
4. *Few* diseases have been as politicized as AIDS. And in few other cases is political correctness such a danger to the disease's victims.
5. *Few* industries can boast such rapid growth as this one.

6. *Few* other international problems have such a complex structure or such wide repercussions.
7. Certainly there was *little* evidence that he would be able to shift the State Secretary from his fundamental lack of enthusiasm for the project.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на передачу союзов

1. The government has put the court in an awkward position, *since* judges almost never clarify rulings unless it is in the context of a subsequent case.
2. The report fueled talk that US interest rates may be raised this year *while* expectations are for lower rates in Europe.
3. *While* pressing for every kind of financial help to the local authorities, it is evident that only nationalization of all urban land is an essential need.
4. We no longer prefer to comfort reality directly, *for* long ago we learned and accepted the fact that reality has *for* all practical purposes become unmanageable. Instead we have turned our energies to the proliferation and production of endless amounts of unreality to soothe our tired and fractured egos.
5. *For* most of American history, relations with Europe have been cool.
6. *For* these reasons the dreams of a solution along these lines are empty castles in the clouds.
7. It is considered that Atlantic relations *for* all their seeming normalcy face a profound crisis.
8. *As* other western democracies have condemned and abandoned the death penalty, America has defended it with increasing vigour.
9. *As far as* Presidential elections are concerned, they are not very democratic. It's really a monopoly of the two parties, and each year it has been getting more difficult for Independents to get on the ballot in many states.
10. In our epoch the peoples and states have *but* one choice: peaceful coexistence or nuclear war of extermination.

11. She casts herself as a representative of traditional Christian family values, yet her personal history has been *anything but* traditional.
12. In the federal elections they will probably not do quite *so well*, but nevertheless they are likely to gain seats.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на передачу эллиптических конструкций

1. In such circumstances her mood swings were perhaps forgivable, if not excusable (Diana, 36)
2. It must have been terribly embarrassing, if not humiliating, for her to have to hold up her head among her personal staff (Diana, 36)
3. I have a certain regard for Hoover (Herbert Hoover) ... He was the only person in American history for whom attaining the White House was a bad career move. Nowadays when people think of Hoover at all, it is as the man who gave the world the Great Depression (Bryson, 100)
4. Not only did he not get the job, but a week or so later he received by recorded delivery an affidavit threatening him with prosecution for failing to declare on his application that he had a felony conviction involving drugs (Bryson, 162)
5. At the time it seemed ridiculous and exasperating, but afterwards I realized that I was probably the only person ever even to have entertained the notion of negotiating that intersection on foot (Bryson, 167)
6. Despite my best efforts there abounds a terrible myth, which I should like to lay to rest once and for all, that America is an efficient place. It is anything but (Bryson, 216)
7. Now what has brought on all this sudden sensation is that a week or so ago we took our eldest son off to a small university in Ohio. He was the first of our four to fly the coop, and now he is gone – grown up, independent, far away- and I am suddenly realizing how quickly they go (Bryson, 230)

8. Still to come are the costs of flying him to and from Ohio at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter – holidays when every other college student in America is flying and so air fares are at their most stupefying extreme – plus all the other incidental expenses like spending money and long-distance phone bills (Bryson, 231)

Задание 6. Подготовьте письменный перевод текста 6 (см. Приложение, часть 1)

Приложение. Тексты для перевода

Часть 1. Тексты для письменного перевода

ТЕКСТ 1. GRADING KATE MIDDLETON'S FIRST YEAR AS A ROYAL

The Duchess of Cambridge celebrated her one-year anniversary with husband Prince William over the weekend, and critics are raving about her royal debut posted on April 30, 2012, at 12:51 PM

On Sunday, Prince William and his wife, Catherine Middleton, celebrated their first anniversary as a regal couple. In the year since their controversially lavish wedding, royal-watchers have been scrutinizing "commoner" Kate to see if she can pull off her high-profile gig more than 30 years after William's mother, the late Princess Diana, charmed the public with her own debut. Critics have been more than charitable. Here, a sampling of their enthusiastic impressions:

1. Kate is saving the monarchy

Recent decades have seen the popularity of Britain's monarchy plummet, says Autumn Brewington at The Washington Post. A spate of divorce scandals, the modernization of the government, and economic turmoil are all factors that have soured Britons' on the royal family — until Kate came along and defied the country's expectations. Presenting a "princess-perfect" image and making strategic public appearances, she has managed to make a legion of Brits fall back in love with the monarchy. "The House of Windsor is in good hands."

2. She's outpacing Diana's debut

Following her marriage to Prince Charles in 1981, Princess Diana was "ill-prepared for the frenzy that awaited her," says Rachel Elbaum at MSNBC. She began making public appearances immediately, and quickly became pregnant with William, complicating her adjustment to the public eye. William and Kate, on the other hand, haven't rushed into starting a family, and Kate didn't make her poised, impressive podium debut until 11 months after the wedding. "Catherine exudes confidence and Diana, at the age of 20, didn't know what confidence was."

3. She's refreshingly accessible...

When Kate's fashion choices make headlines, it's not because her clothing costs absurd amounts; she actually shops at relatively affordable stores like Zara and Reiss, and she often wears outfits from previous seasons, says Max Foster at CNN. Bolstering her down-to-earth persona, she does her grocery shopping at superstore

Tesco and waits in line at Starbucks. When the media went into a frenzy over the naming of her new puppy, Kate casually revealed her new dog's moniker — Lupo — during a conversation with Oxford students, instead of turning the name reveal into a strained P.R. op. She has mastered the balance between a public and private life.

4. ...And perfectly restrained

Rather than praise Kate's accomplishments to date, says Victoria Mather at The Daily Beast, it may be more fitting to praise what she didn't do. She did not upstage her husband, the queen, or stepmother-in-law — even though the media may be more fascinated by her than by those three combined. She has developed a "cloak of invisibility" that has helped her lead a relatively normal life. "She's the girl next door, but she's our girl next door."

5. She's a full-fledged royal

A true measure of Kate's success in her first year is how warmly she has been embraced by the royal family, says Foster. She has developed a close relationship with her father-in-law, Prince Charles, with whom she often attends the opera and visits art galleries. She also gets on well with the queen. The two have been seen spending a lot of time together. She has already begun "shaping her own identity within the royal family.

ТЕКСТ 2

SAAB SAVED FROM BANKRUPTCY TO MAKE ELECTRIC CARS

guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 13 June 2012

Chinese-born entrepreneur says purchase heralds new era in car industry and sees China as biggest market Share

A visitor looks at the Saab 9-4X BioPower concept car on display at the Saab motor museum in Trollhattan, Sweden. Photograph: Bloomberg/Bloomberg via Getty Images

Saab is to be reborn as an electric car manufacturer focused on China under rescue plans drawn up by a Chinese-born entrepreneur.

One of Scandinavia's best known industrial brands is being bought out of bankruptcy by National Electric Vehicle Sweden. Kai Johan Jiang, the chief executive and main owner of NEVS, said the purchase of Saab heralded a "new era" in the car industry. He added: "Marketing and sales will be global but initially we will focus on China. It's there we see the biggest market for electric cars."

Saab has been making cars since 1947 but went bust at the end of 2011, less than two years after former owner General Motors sold it to Dutch group Spyker.

Despite its distinctive brand and loyal fanbase, Saab has struggled against bigger competitors and failed to capitalise on emerging market demand for premium cars in recent years.

Saab's administrators said NEVS had agreed to buy Saab for an undisclosed sum, beating competition from Chinese group Zhejiang Youngman Lotus Automobile. Jiang, born in China but now a Swedish citizen, said NEVS aims to build a new electric car based on the Saab 9-3 model, which will be launched at the end of next year. Saab also plans to launch a completely new model based on Japanese technology, reflecting the input of NEVS's Japanese co-owner, Sun Investment.

The mayor of Saab's home town, Trollhattan, Sweden, said the company "has risen again," but the initial plans for the business require only 200 staff, well below the 3,500 Saab used to employ.

NEVS has bought most of Saab's assets but spare parts business will remain in the ownership of the Swedish government after it repaid a loan on behalf of the old Saab. NEVS also bought the rights to the Saab 9-3 and a development platform for future Saabs, called Phoenix. But the rights for the Saab 9-5 and 9-4X were not included in the deal as these are still covered by licences owned by GM, which had been wary of selling Saab to a Chinese buyer.

ТЕКСТ 3. COAL'S RESURGENCE UNDERMINES FIGHT AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING

Increased use of coal and heavy use of other fossil fuels such as oil and gas led to a 3% increase in world carbon emissions from energy in 2011
guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 13 June 2012

Coal has carved itself a 30% share of the global energy market - its highest level in over 40 years - undermining attempts by governments to reduce their carbon emissions, new figures show.

China and India both increased their use of carbon-heavy coal by over 9% but Europe, where political consensus against global warming is strongest, also saw a 4% increase, according to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy.

Christof Ruhl, BP's chief economist presenting the figures in London on Wednesday said industrialisation of developing countries and cheap prices were driving coal demand which had "profound implications" for CO2 output.

The increased use of coal and a continued heavy use of other fossil fuels such as oil and gas led to a 3% increase in world carbon emissions from energy in 2011, a lower rate than in 2010, the statistics show.

Ruhl said concerns about climate change seemed to have been parked to one side as a "sense of frustration" had set in over the difficulties of finding a quick and easy solution to global warming.

He believed a fast move away from coal to gas would help reduce CO2 emissions fast but he questioned whether the current system of subsidising renewable power would lead to the kind of technology breakthroughs needed.

Global oil consumption grew by less than 1% to reach 88m barrels a day in 2011 despite the Brent crude price averaging \$111 a barrel, an increase of 40% on the previous 12 month period, the BP statistics show.

Annual production of oil increased by 1.1m b/d due to output reaching record levels in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar while demand was strongest in China - up 5.5%.

Oil remains the world's leading fuel, at 33% of global energy consumption, but it continued to lose market share to reach its lowest level since 1965, BP says.

The statistics show UK oil production falling 17% and gas output down 21% while global oil reserves are still large enough to serve current demand for 54 years, according to BP.

Global proven oil reserves totaled 1,653bn barrels at the end of 2011, up 8% on the previous year, due to new discoveries and high oil prices which have made tar sands and marginal fields more economical to exploit.

Addressing continual concern that the world is close to "peak oil" when demand cannot match supply, BP chief executive, Bob Dudley, said: "The world is not structurally short of hydrocarbon resources - as our data on proved reserves confirms year after year but long lead times and various forms of access constraints in some regions continue to create challenges for the ability of supply to meet demand growth at reasonable prices."

The BP figures also show nuclear power use dropping by 4% - its lowest on record - while renewable energy used in power generation grew by 18%.

Wind power increased by 26%, due to major increases in China and the US, while solar power rose by 86% but that figure was from a very low starting point.

TEKCT 4.

ONCE AN ASSET, DIAMOND'S AMERICAN FLAIR BECAME A LIABILITY FOR BARCLAYS

By LANDON THOMAS JR. and MARK SCOTT

Robert E. Diamond Jr., the charismatic American behind the international expansion of the British bank Barclays, was named chief executive in 2010.

Part 1.

LONDON — The rise and fall of Robert E. Diamond Jr., the chief executive of Barclays who resigned on Tuesday in the midst of a rate-manipulation scandal, closely tracks the City of London's own complicated history with Wall Street's risky ways.

There are of course different views on Mr. Diamond, considered to be one of Britain's best known and most controversial investment bankers.

On the one hand, he has been famously described as the unacceptable face of banking, with his brash, can-do American attitude that has become emblematic of the culture of banking. In a case that resulted in a \$450 million settlement with Barclays, authorities said they found "pervasive" wrongdoing in which the bank tried to influence interest rates to benefit its own bottom line.

Yet, Mr. Diamond is also the architect of one of Britain's largest and most successful financial institutions. Unlike many of its peers, Barclays never had to take a bailout from the government during the financial crisis, emerging as one of the relative winners.

"The old City of London was snobbish, racist and sexist, but at least you had the integrity of the marketplace," said Philip Augar, a former investment banker and the author of "The Death of Gentlemanly Capitalism."

In every way, Mr. Diamond, who became a British citizen, brought an American flair to the city's banking industry. He was a relentless promoter of the Barclays brand, attaching it to golf outings, soccer leagues and even to London's new public bicycle program.

But it was his embrace of the American-style bonus culture that became one of his main vulnerabilities.

Mr. Diamond paid his people, from whom he demanded and usually got unstinting loyalty, extremely well — and he was well rewarded himself. Mr. Diamond was awarded 17 million pounds in pay and perks for last year, and his top executives, Jerry del Missier and Rich Ricci, received 10.8 million and 9.7 million pounds, respectively. They and Chris Lucas, the chief financial officer, have said that they will give up their awards for 2011.

There were many shareholders in Britain who were offended by this executive compensation, as well as Mr. Diamond's habit of deploying significant financial resources to the riskier areas of the bank.

"There were some investors who believed that compensation levels were too high," said Ian Gordon, an analyst at Investec. "But they were a minority."

Part 2.

And Mr. Diamond also drew frequent rebukes from regulators and politicians for Barclays' numerous schemes to reduce its tax liabilities and those of its clients. Despite his reputation as a hard-charging trader type, Mr. Diamond always saw himself as a builder of businesses. Indeed, his stint as an actual bond trader at Morgan Stanley was relatively short and it was his relentless hunger to design, build and administer investment banking operations — and instill a binding culture in them — that drove his career trajectory.

Mr. Diamond believed deeply in the idea that a common culture underpinned a bank's success, and he spoke frequently of his "no jerks" policy, in terms of weeding out the bad apples in his bank.

"In the long run, a culture has to be embedded in an organization," he said in a past interview.

But, as the gloating e-mails from his traders who were engaging in the interest rate deceptions revealed, a different type of culture prevailed among some bankers. The son of teachers, Mr. Diamond was reared in a small town in Massachusetts, and like many of the most successful bankers, he climbed the career ladder by dint of hard work and opportunism. His first job in banking in the 1970s was in the information technology department of Morgan Stanley, where he soon rose to become a senior bond executive.

In 1996, he came to London as just another anonymous investment banker. Forced out of a senior job at Credit Suisse, he was tapped by Barclays to run its small bond division.

At the time, old-line commercial banks like Barclays were eager to build more profitable banking operations that would trade derivatives, bonds and foreign exchange, much of which used London as its trading hub.

Soon, Mr. Diamond was presiding over most of the bank's profits and his reputation as an opportunistic banker was solidified when in 2008 when he picked up the remains of Lehman Brothers for a song.

With the acquisition, Barclays could compete head on with the likes of JPMorgan Chase and Goldman Sachs, putting Mr. Diamond in line for the top spot. When it came time for John Varley to retire in early 2011, Mr. Diamond was able to grab the prize: the opportunity to run his own bank

The problem, however, was that running a commercial bank in Britain in 2011 had become a largely political affair, as regulators, politicians and not least the governor of the Bank of England, Mervyn King, all took aim at British banks that were too reliant on risky, trading profits — the very business that Mr. Diamond had created.

In addition to battling away criticism that his bank was not lending enough to small business, Mr. Diamond now had to confront the charge that Barclays remained a threat to the British economy because of its size.

It is worth noting that the bulk of the profits minted by Mr. Diamond and his investment bank came under a Labour Party government that championed a light-touch regulation model that is being dismantled by the current conservative

government. And it was under the Labour Party that most of the interest-rate transgressions occurred.

Now, it is Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain and his traditionally pro-banker conservative party that is leading the charge against Barclays, setting up a Parliament inquiry and making it fairly obvious from their public statements that the best way forward was for Mr. Diamond to step down.

Once embraced by a British political order that was happy to put to good use the robust tax revenues that Barclays and other banks generated during the boom, Mr. Diamond had suddenly become anathema in a country fast running out of patience with its bankers.

TEKST 5.

WORLD LEADERS MAKE LITTLE HEADWAY IN SOLVING DEBT CRISIS By HELENE COOPER

SAN JOSÉ DEL CABO, Mexico — President Obama and other world leaders pronounced themselves united in the effort to increase growth and employment in the global economy on Tuesday, but appeared to make only modest headway in persuading Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany to drop her opposition to more government spending to alleviate

Meeting in the desert scrub of Mexico's Baja region in an effort to lift the sputtering world economy, the leaders of the so-called Group of 20 eschewed specific commitments, instead limiting themselves to more generalized promises to invest in public works, overhaul labor markets and use innovation, education and infrastructure investment to fuel economic growth. A more detailed plan to address Europe's crisis is expected to emerge next week after a European summit meeting in Brussels.

The meeting did, however, appear to foreshadow a move toward deeper banking integration in Europe, including possible action to put together a banking union that would guarantee deposits. But such a pact is still a ways off, and leaders, worried that the lack of more aggressive action would roil already unsteady world markets, waited until the close of the trading day on Wall Street before releasing their official statements.

Ms. Merkel, who has been under increasing pressure from Mr. Obama and some of her European counterparts to ease up on Germany's austerity-first prescription for the rest of Europe, appeared to take heart from the victory on Sunday of pro-Europe forces in Greece, thereby confirming the fears of some economists and European and American officials who fret that the Greek results might remove the impetus for quick action.

“Elections cannot call into question the commitments Greece made,” Ms. Merkel told reporters. “We cannot compromise on the reform steps we agreed on.”

With his own re-election chances directly tied to the European economic crisis as it drags down growth in the United States, Mr. Obama desperately wants Ms. Merkel to loosen the reins on spending and the austerity programs that have been imposed on Greece and the other struggling euro zone economies.

Toward that end, the president spent two days in Mexico shuttling between Ms. Merkel and other European leaders in an effort to get them to sign onto a specific pro-growth agenda. But for all his influence as the leader of the biggest economy in the world, Mr. Obama sometimes seemed a bystander, there to exhort and cajole the other European leaders (especially the German chancellor) but little else.

Mr. Obama acknowledged at a news conference at the close of the summit meeting that none of the steps announced here included “a silver bullet.” But he added that he believed “the sense of urgency among the leaders is clear.”

At times, the meeting of the world’s biggest economies, occurring in almost a split-screen fashion as a fragile, new Greek government was trying to form in Athens, had a surreal atmosphere. The meeting’s host — Mexico — serenaded reporters assembled for the closing news conference with Puccini’s operatic *Nessun Dorma*, in what seemed like a plea to Europe’s leaders to try to avoid further catastrophe.

The countries represented — 19 nations and the European Union — agreed to take the “necessary actions” to strengthen global growth and restore confidence, and promised that the euro zone countries would work to safeguard the euro’s stability. The agreement reached by the leaders did open the door to more lending and spending if the European economy worsens. “Should economic conditions deteriorate significantly further, those countries with sufficient fiscal space stand ready to coordinate and implement discretionary fiscal actions to support domestic demand,” the statement said.

The leaders seemed to hint that they had brought Germany closer to the notion of a more integrated European banking system — like the American F.D.I.C. — that would pay to insure deposits in the event of failing institutions. “We support the intention to consider concrete steps toward a more integrated financial architecture, encompassing banking supervision, resolution and recapitalization, and deposit insurance,” the statement said.

Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner said he was “encouraged,” and pointed to next week’s meeting in Brussels as a chance to see the Europeans put more flesh on the bones of their banking union plans.

Ms. Merkel said during a news conference: “From the side of the European Union, we argued unanimously and collectively that we are determined to solve the crisis, and to do it in a mix of fiscal consolidation, growth initiatives, and deepening of European cooperation. That reached very attentive ears here.”

But she added pointedly that a significant stimulus program, like the coordinated actions in the wake of the financial crisis, “cannot simply be repeated,” and even

said that Mr. Obama agreed. “The American president said, and we on the European side said, that doesn’t work, the debts are too high for that.”

That may be an oversimplification of the American position, since Obama administration officials have spent the last year trying to point to the example of the steps that they took, including the stimulus, to jump-start the economy in 2008 and 2009.

American officials at the summit meeting hoped that for all of Ms. Merkel’s tough talk, her hard line was starting to soften. One hope is that she and other European leaders will allow the European Central Bank to create low-interest Eurobonds by either pumping in cash or pooling German debt with that of the weaker euro zone members. “We’re seeing a shift in the European discussion regarding the critical importance of supporting demand and job growth,” said Lael Brainard, the under secretary for international affairs at the Treasury Department.

A senior administration official said that the “tone” coming from the Europeans was, at long last, different from two years ago, and that the European leaders were starting to listen to Mr. Obama’s lead-by-example message. “There was a long period many times over two and a half years when we came saying the basic lesson of the fiscal crisis was to keep focused on making growth stronger,” the administration official said. “But a lot of people said they wanted to focus on the long term.”

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there was “a very welcome recognition of a significant change in tone by everyone now.”

The meeting has been taking place just as the fragile global economy is stalling again, with the United States the sole bright spot, but even that is relative, given that American employment growth has weakened again. Britain and European countries seem to be either in recession or on the edge of recession, and emerging markets like China and Brazil are not picking up the slack.

Eswar Prasad, a professor of trade policy and economics at Cornell University, argues that political paralysis both in Europe and the United States have so hurt confidence that it has “stunted the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies.”

ТЕКСТ 6. THE TALENT SOCIETY

BY DAVID BROOKS
FEBRUARY 20, 2012

We’re living in the middle of an amazing era of individualism. A few generations ago, it was considered shameful for people to have children unless they were married. But as Jason DeParle and Sabrina Tavernise reported in *The Times* on Saturday, these days, more than half of the births to women under 30 occur outside of marriage.

In 1957, 57 percent of those surveyed said that they believed that adults who preferred to be single were “immoral” or “neurotic.” But today, as Eric Klinenberg reminds us in his book, “Going Solo,” more than 50 percent of adults are single. Twenty-eight percent of households nationwide consist of just one person. There are more single-person households than there are married-with-children households. In cities like Denver, Washington and Atlanta, more than 40 percent of the households are one-person dwellings. In Manhattan, roughly half the households are solos.

A few generations ago, most people affiliated with one of the major parties. But now more people consider themselves independent than either Republican or Democrat. A few generations ago, many people worked for large corporations and were members of a labor union. But now lifetime employment is down and union membership has plummeted.

A few generations ago, teenagers went steady. But over the past decades, the dating relationship has been replaced by a more amorphous hook-up culture. A few generations ago, most people belonged to a major religious denomination. Today, the fastest-growing religious category is “unaffiliated.”

The trend is pretty clear. Fifty years ago, America was groupy. People were more likely to be enmeshed in stable, dense and obligatory relationships. They were more defined by permanent social roles: mother, father, deacon. Today, individuals have more freedom. They move between more diverse, loosely structured and flexible networks of relationships.

People are less likely to be trapped in bad marriages and bad situations. They move from network to network, depending on their individual needs at the moment. At the same time, bonds are probably shallower and more tenuous.

We can all think of reasons for this transformation. Affluence: people have more money to live apart if they want to. Feminism: women have more power to define their own lives. The aging society: more widows and widowers live alone. The information revolution: the Internet and smartphones make it easier to construct far-flung, flexible networks. Skepticism: more people believe that marriage is not for them.

But if there is one theme that weaves through all the different causes, it is this: The maximization of talent. People want more space to develop their own individual talents. They want more flexibility to explore their own interests and develop their own identities, lifestyles and capacities. They are more impatient with situations that they find stifling.

Many people have argued that these changes have led to a culture of atomization, loneliness and self-absorption. That's overdrawn. In "Going Solo," Klinenberg nicely shows that people who live alone are more likely to visit friends and join social groups. They are more likely to congregate in and create active, dynamic cities.

It's more accurate to say that we have gone from a society that protected people from their frailties to a society that allows people to maximize their talents.

The old settled social structures were stifling to many creative and dynamic people (and in those days discrimination stifled people even more). But people who were depressed, disorganized and disadvantaged were able to lead lives enmeshed in supportive relationships.

Today, the fast flexible and diverse networks allow the ambitious and the gifted to surf through amazing possibilities. They are able to construct richer, more varied lives. They are able to enjoy interesting information-age workplaces and then go home and find serenity in a one-bedroom apartment.

On the other hand, people who lack social capital are more likely to fall through the cracks. It takes effort, organization and a certain set of skills to surf these new, protean social networks. People who are unable to make the effort or lack social capital are more likely to be alone. As Klinenberg and others have shown, this is especially likely to happen to solitary middle-aged men, who are more likely to lack the drive and the social facilities to go out and make their own friendship circles.

Over all, we've made life richer for the people who have the social capital to create their own worlds. We've also made it harder for the people who don't — especially poorer children.

These trends are not going to reverse themselves. So maybe it's time to acknowledge a core reality: People with skills can really thrive in this tenuous, networked society. People without those advantages would probably be better off if we could build new versions of the settled, stable and thick arrangements we've

TEKCT 7.

CLINT EASTWOOD SOUNDS OUT TOM CRUISE FOR A STAR IS BORN

guardian.co.uk, Monday 12 March 2012

Musical mission? ... Tom Cruise is reportedly in talks with Clint Eastwood about starring in a remake of A Star Is Born. Photograph: Dan Macmedan/WireImage

Clint Eastwood is hoping to persuade Hollywood renaissance man Tom Cruise to take the lead in his forthcoming remake of *A Star Is Born* opposite Beyoncé, Deadline reports.

Cruise is just the latest Hollywood A-lister to be attached to the role in what will be the fourth version of the story, which sees a fading star fall in love with a youthful ingenue who begins to eclipse him. He recently completed filming on musical *Rock of Ages*, in which he plays ageing frontman Stacee Jaxx, so ought not to balk at Eastwood's plans for a musical take on the project. The veteran film-maker proposes to mimick the direction of the 1976 *A Star Is Born*, which cast Barbra Streisand alongside Kris Kristofferson and moved the story from the film industry to the music business.

Leonardo DiCaprio, Will Smith, Russell Crowe, Hugh Jackman, Robert Downey Jr, Eminem, Christian Bale and *Mad Men*'s Jon Hamm have all been under consideration for the male lead role during *A Star Is Born*'s long gestation. Beyoncé walked away from the role at one point due to the delays, but agreed to sign on the dotted line after Eastwood took the director's chair.

The original 1937 version of the film starred Fredric March and Janet Gaynor as an ageing Hollywood actor and the bright young thing he takes under his wing. The film was remade in 1954 with James Mason and Judy Garland. While Hollywood has procrastinated about returning *A Star Is Born* to the big screen, the French film *The Artist*, which adopts a similar storyline, recently became the first silent movie in more than 80 years to win an Oscar.

Eastwood will be taking on a musical for the first time as director, but the veteran actor and film-maker has maintained an intense interest in music throughout his career. The last film in which he appeared in front of the cameras, *Gran Torino*, featured Eastwood crooning over the end credits, and he composed scores for his films *Mystic River*, *Million Dollar Baby* and *Changeling*.

Cruise, who is currently shooting the science-fiction film *Oblivion* for Tron Legacy director Joseph Kosinski, is currently on a career upturn after *Mission: Impossible – Ghost Protocol* became the most successful film in the four-movie spy series at the box office earlier this year, as well as attracting strong reviews.

TEKCT 8.

EUROZONE CRISIS FOCUSES ON ANDALUCÍA, HOME TO SUN, SAND AND SOARING DEFICITS

guardian.co.uk, Friday 13 April 2012

It sells itself to British tourists as a holiday heaven of golden beaches, flamenco dresses and well-stocked sherry bars, but southern Andalucía – home to the Costa del Sol – has now become the focus of worries about the euro.

As inspectors from Brussels demanded answers this week from the Spanish government about how it plans to bring profligate regional governments under control, senior officials admitted they were clueless as to the real size of the debt in the biggest region – party-loving Andalucía.

Antonio Beteta, the junior minister responsible for the regions, claimed that Andalucía was cooking its books and hiding unpaid bills to cover up that debt. "Andalucía is not being transparent," he said. "There is a problem of both transparency and credibility."

Officials in Andalucía reacted angrily to the claims that they were hiding debt. "I demand that the EU inspectors come to Andalucía and look at our accounts, because they are not opaque and there is no hidden deficit," the region's finance boss Carmen Martínez told El País newspaper.

Beteta's words will not trouble British tourists practising their golf swing or soaking up the sun on Andalucía's Mediterranean beaches, but they must have produced shudders in Brussels – and on the international bond markets that now view Spain as the biggest threat to the euro.

Their worries are centred on the 17 regional governments, which together spend almost four out of every 10 euros of Spain's public money – as much as bailed-out Greece and Portugal spend together.

Last year, despite Spanish pledges of austerity, the regions failed to cut their joint deficit by a single euro – sending Spain's total deficit wildly off target and leaving its reputation for budget control in tatters.

That left the country having to borrow some €17bn (£14bn) more than expected, with wary markets demanding ever higher interest rates as what was once one of Europe's lowest sovereign debts swelled.

A new conservative government led by Mariano Rajoy of the People's party has so far failed to convince investors it can tame the regions and has seen bond yields soar over the past fortnight.

On Friday 10-year bond yields – the interest rate investors demand to lend money to Spain – were pushed up to breach 6%.

Andalucía was one of eight regions that ignored government demands last year to embrace intense austerity, and which produced even higher deficits than in 2010.

Beteta has warned civil servants in the regions, where payrolls swelled by 42% between 2006 and 2010 as local politicians expanded their power bases, that they must change their culture of "coffee breaks and reading the newspaper".

Regional politicians are behind some of Spain's biggest and most costly white elephants. From Valencia's huge, spaceship-like City of the Arts and Sciences to Santiago de Compostela's vast, half-empty City of Culture, loss-making monuments to their vanity abound.

A race to construct flashy public buildings by cutting-edge architects, combined with a taste for under-used infrastructure projects, has helped push up debt and deficit. So, too, have regional broadcasters whose vast workforces can dwarf their puny audience shares.

On Friday the huge airport in Ciudad Real, 115 miles south of Madrid, shut after attempts to turn it into the capital's second airport failed. Its runways are now closed to the handful of private jets that brought wealthy hunting parties, some including British royals, to kill deer in the region's overstocked private estates.

Ciudad Real is in the central Castilla-La Mancha region, the worst regional offender last year with a deficit that grew to 7.3% of regional share of GDP. The local savings bank, partly controlled by politicians, had to be rescued by taxpayers after it lent too much to property developers and bankrupt projects – such as the airport.

In Madrid on Friday Brussels inspectors were seeking answers to how Spain thinks it can manage to meet its national deficit target of 5.3% of GDP this year. Many economists consider the task impossible, though Rajoy insists his government will make it.

The inspectors were expected to demand proof that Rajoy's government can avoid the pitfalls of last year.

The prime minister has this month presented a budget with €27bn of tax rises and spending cuts in the central government budget, but the key to meeting targets lies in the regions. Last year they failed to cut any of the €17bn they were asked to find. This year they have been set a savings target of €15bn.

The socialist government of José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, which lost elections in November, had claimed until the end that the regions were under control. The finance minister Elena Salgado even claimed the regions had produced a budget surplus during the third quarter.

But Spain was off track. It had promised its national deficit would drop from 9.5% of GDP to 6%, but turned in an 8.5% deficit that made it the laughing stock of austerity Europe – and left Rajoy's new government having to clean up the mess, which also includes 24% unemployment and a recession that will shrink the economy by 1.7%.

The regions provide the key amenities of the welfare state, such as health and education, so regional austerity means cuts to basic services. Protests have been loudest and, on occasions violent, in regions that managed some deficit reduction last year, such as Catalonia and Murcia.

Spooked by market pressure, Rajoy last week announced a further €10bn in health and education "savings", which will be implemented by the regions. On Thursday, the government passed a law that allows it to take control of the finances of regions that fail to stick to the austerity plans .

Rajoy, however, may find it politically inopportune to take control of three of the four regions that account for most of the deficit headache.

They include Valencia and Castilla-La Mancha, which – like most of the regions – are run by his party, and Catalonia, where any central government intervention would inflame nationalist sentiment.

He may, however, enjoy taking control of the finances of Andalucía, which is run by the opposition socialists. Rajoy's party failed to win elections for the region's parliament in March.

Часть 2. Тексты для устного последовательного перевода

Занятие 1. Steve Jobs' Stanford Commencement Address, 2005 Part 1

Время звучания: 00:05:48

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Steve Jobs' Stanford Commencement Address. Part 1” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

I am honored to be with you today for your commencement from one of the finest universities in the world. Truth be told, I never graduated from college. And this is the closest I've ever gotten to a college graduation. Today I want to tell you three stories from my life. That's it. No big deal. Just three stories.

The first story is about connecting the dots.

I dropped out of Reed College after the first 6 months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out?

It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, unwed graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife. Except that when I popped out they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking: "We have an unexpected baby boy; do you want him?" They said: "Of course." My biological mother found out later that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. She only relented a few months later when my parents promised that I would go to college. This was the start in my life.

And 17 years later I did go to college. But I naively chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked far more interesting.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the 5¢ deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example:

Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every poster, every label on every drawer, was beautifully hand calligraphed. Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and san serif typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating.

None of this had even a hope of any practical application in my life. But ten years later, when we were designing the first Macintosh computer, it all came back to me. And we designed it all into the Mac. It was the first computer with beautiful typography. If I had never dropped in on that single course in college, the Mac would have never had multiple typefaces or proportionally spaced fonts. And since Windows just copied the Mac, it's likely that no personal computer would have them. If I had never dropped out, I would have never dropped in on this calligraphy class, and personal computers might not have the wonderful typography that they do. Of course it was impossible to connect the dots looking forward when I was in college. But it was very, very clear looking backwards ten years later.

Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something — your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. Believing that the dots will connect down the road will give you the confidence to follow your heart even if it leads you off the well-known path. And this will make all the difference.

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

ЗАНЯТИЕ 2. STEVE JOBS' STANFORD COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, 2005 PART 2

Время звучания: 00:03:36

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Steve Jobs' Stanford Commencement Address. Part 2” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

My second story is about love and loss.

I was lucky — I found what I loved to do early in life. Woz and I started Apple in my parents garage when I was 20. We worked hard, and in 10 years Apple had grown from just the two of us in a garage into a \$2 billion company with over 4000 employees. We had just released our finest creation — the Macintosh — a year earlier, and I had just turned 30. And then I got fired. How can you get fired from a company you started? Well, as Apple grew we hired someone who I thought was very talented to run the company with me, and for the first year or so things went well. But then our visions of the future began to diverge and eventually we had a falling out. When we did, our Board of Directors sided with him. So at 30 I was out. And very publicly out. What had been the focus of my entire adult life was gone, and it was devastating.

I really didn't know what to do for a few months. I felt that I had let the previous generation of entrepreneurs down — that I had dropped the baton as it was being passed to me. I met with David Packard and Bob Noyce and tried to apologize for screwing up so badly. I was a very public failure, and I even thought about running away from the valley. But something slowly began to dawn on me — I still loved what I did. The turn of events at Apple had not changed that one bit. I had been rejected, but I was still in love. And so I decided to start over.

I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me. The heaviness of being successful was replaced by the lightness of being a beginner again, less sure about everything. It freed me to enter one of the most creative periods of my life.

During the next five years, I started a company named NeXT, another company named Pixar, and fell in love with an amazing woman who would become my wife. Pixar went on to create the world's first computer animated feature film, Toy Story, and is now the most successful animation studio in the world. In a remarkable turn of events, Apple bought NeXT, I returned to Apple, and the technology we developed at NeXT is at the heart of Apple's current renaissance. And Laurene and I have a wonderful family together.

I'm pretty sure none of this would have happened if I hadn't been fired from Apple. It was awful tasting medicine, but I guess the patient needed it. Sometimes life is going to hit you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith. I'm convinced that the only thing that kept me going was that I loved what I did. You've got to find what you love. And that is as true for your work as it is for your lovers. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it. And, like any great relationship, it just gets better and better as the years roll on. So keep looking. Don't settle.

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

Задание для самостоятельной работы. Текст 1 из Приложения «Тексты для самостоятельной работы над устным последовательным переводом».

ЗАНЯТИЕ 3. APPLE'S PARTNERSHIP WITH MICROSOFT AT MACWORLD BOSTON, 1997 PART 1

Время звучания: 00:05:12

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Apple's Partnership with Microsoft at Macworld Boston. Part 1” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

Now I'd like to talk about meaningful partners. Apple lives in an ecosystem, and it needs help from other partners. It needs to help other partners. And relationships that are destructive don't help anybody in this industry as it is today. So during the last several weeks, we have looked at some of the relationships, and one has stood out as a relationship that hasn't been going so well but had the potential, I think, to be great for both companies. And I'd like to announce one of our first partnerships today, a very, very meaningful one. And that is one with Microsoft. [Mix of applause and boos.]

I'd like to take you through this. The discussions actually began because there were some patent disputes. And, rather than ... [Laughter.]

I know. Rather than repeating history, I'm extremely proud of both companies that they have resolved these differences in a very, very professional way. And this has led, I think, to an overall relationship that we're announcing today that has got several parts to it, and we're extremely excited about.

First part of it is a patent settlement and cross-license. The two companies have received a full cross-license for all patents that exist and for patents that are filed within the next five years. It has been a very serious patent settlement. The second part of this is, Microsoft is committing to release Microsoft Office on Macintosh for the next five years. They are going to release the same number of major releases as they release on Windows during that time. Their first release, they're going to target to have it out near the end of the year, it might slip a few months into next year, but they're working real hard on it, and it looks very, very good.

Next, we have taken a look at browsers out there and Apple has decided to make Internet Explorer its default browser on the Macintosh. [Audience boos.] Since we believe in choice, we're going to be shipping other Internet browsers, as well, on

the Macintosh, and the user can, of course, change their default should they choose to. [Applause]

But we believe that Internet Explorer is a really good browser, and we think it's going to make a fine default browser. Java. We are going to be collaborating with Microsoft on Java to ensure that we can get the best from each other and ensure that there's compatibility between our virtual machines. We think that will serve everybody's interests. And lastly, Microsoft is making an investment in Apple. Microsoft is buying \$150 million worth of Apple stock at market price. It is non-voting shares. [Cheers]

And they've agreed not to sell them for at least three years. So what this means is that Microsoft is going to be part of the game with us as we restore this company back to health, have a vested interest in that stock price going up. We're going to be working together on Microsoft Office, on Internet Explorer, on Java. And I think that it's going to lead to a very healthy relationship. So it's a package announcement today. We're very, very happy about it. We're very, very excited about it. And I happen to have a special guest with me today via satellite downlink. And if we could get him up on the stage right now ...

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

ЗАНЯТИЕ 4. APPLE'S PARTNERSHIP WITH MICROSOFT AT MACWORLD BOSTON, 1997 PART 2

Время звучания: 00:02:26

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи "Apple's Partnership with Microsoft at Macworld Boston. Part 2" (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

[Gates appears on screen. Mix of applause and boos.]

Bill Gates:

Some of the most exciting work that I've done in my career has been the work that I've done with Steve on the Macintosh. Whether it's the first introduction or doing products like Mac Excel, these have been major milestones, and it's very exciting to renew our commitment to the Macintosh. We have over 8 million customers using Microsoft software on the Macintosh. We make it very easy for people who use Macintosh to take their, their documents and work with all kinds of machines. We're very excited about the new release we're building. This is called Mac Office 98. We do expect to get it out by the end of this year. And we've got some, some real exciting features. It's a product that's going to require no setup. It's going to

be an easy transition from people in the past. And I think it's going to really set a new benchmark for doing a good job with performance, and exploiting unique Mac features. In many ways it's more advanced than what we've done on the Windows platform. [Applause.]

We're also excited about Internet Explorer. And we've got a very dedicated team that's down in California that works on that product. And the code is really specially developed for the Macintosh. It's not just a port of what we've done in the Windows environment. [Applause.] And so we're pleased to be supporting Apple. We think Apple makes a huge contribution to the computer industry. We think it's going to be a lot of fun helping out, and we look forward to the feedback from all of you as we move forward doing more Macintosh software. Thanks. [Applause]

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

Задание для самостоятельной работы. Текст 2 из Приложения «Тексты для самостоятельной работы над устным последовательным переводом».

ЗАНЯТИЕ 5. HERE I STAND, COXSACKIE-ATHENS HIGH SCHOOL 2010, PART 1

Время звучания: 00:03:59

Comment: The following speech was delivered by top of the class student **Erica Goldson** during the graduation ceremony at **Coxsackie-Athens High School on June 25, 2010**

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Here I stand. Part 1” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

There is a story of a young, but earnest Zen student who approached his teacher, and asked the Master, “If I work very hard and diligently, how long will it take for me to find Zen? The Master thought about this, then replied, “Ten years ...” ? The student then said, “But what if I work very, very hard and really apply myself to learn fast — How long then?” Replied the Master, “Well, twenty years.” “But, if I really, really work at it, how long then?” asked the student. “Thirty years,” replied the Master. “But, I do not understand,” said the disappointed student. “At each time that I say I will work harder, you say it will take me longer. Why do you say that?” Replied the Master: “When you have one eye on the goal, you only have one eye on the path.”

This is the dilemma I've faced within the American education system. We are so focused on a goal, whether it be passing a test, or graduating as first in the class. However, in this way, we do not really learn. We do whatever it takes to achieve our original objective.

Some of you may be thinking, "Well, if you pass a test, or become valedictorian, didn't you learn something? Well, yes, you learned something, but not all that you could have. Perhaps, you only learned how to memorize names, places, and dates to later on forget in order to clear your mind for the next test. School is not all that it can be. Right now, it is a place for most people to determine that their goal is to get out as soon as possible.

I am now accomplishing that goal. I am graduating. I should look at this as a positive experience, especially being at the top of my class. However, in retrospect, I cannot say that I am any more intelligent than my peers. I can attest that I am only the best at doing what I am told and working the system. Yet, here I stand, and I am supposed to be proud that I have completed this period of indoctrination. I will leave in the fall to go on to the next phase expected of me, in order to receive a paper document that certifies that I am capable of work. But I contest that I am a human being, a thinker, an adventurer – not a worker. A worker is someone who is trapped within repetition – a slave of the system set up before him. But now, I have successfully shown that I was the best slave. I did what I was told to the extreme. While others sat in class and doodled to later become great artists, I sat in class to take notes and become a great test-taker. While others would come to class without their homework done because they were reading about an interest of theirs, I never missed an assignment. While others were creating music and writing lyrics, I decided to do extra credit, even though I never needed it. So, I wonder, why did I even want this position? Sure, I earned it, but what will come of it? When I leave educational institutionalism, will I be successful or forever lost? I have no clue about what I want to do with my life; I have no interests because I saw every subject of study as work, and I excelled at every subject just for the purpose of excelling, not learning. And quite frankly, now I'm very scared.

John Taylor Gatto, a retired school teacher and activist critical of compulsory schooling, asserts, "We could encourage the best qualities of youthfulness – curiosity, adventure, resilience, the capacity for surprising insight simply by being more flexible about time, texts, and tests, by introducing kids into truly competent adults, and by giving each student what autonomy he or she needs in order to take a risk every now and then. But we don't do that." Between these cinderblock walls, we are all expected to be the same. We are trained to ace every standardized test, and those who deviate and see light through a different lens are worthless to the scheme of public education, and therefore viewed with contempt.

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

ЗАНЯТИЕ 6. HERE I STAND, COXSACKIE-ATHENS HIGH SCHOOL 2010, PART 2

Время звучания: 00:02:25

Comment: The following speech was delivered by top of the class student **Erica Goldson** during the graduation ceremony at **Coxsackie-Athens High School on June 25, 2010**

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Here I stand. Part 2” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

H. L. Mencken wrote in *The American Mercury* for April 1924 that the aim of public education is not “to fill the young of the species with knowledge and awaken their intelligence. ... Nothing could be further from the truth. The aim ... is simply to reduce as many individuals as possible to the same safe level, to breed and train a standardized citizenry, to put down dissent and originality. That is its aim in the United States.”

To illustrate this idea, doesn't it perturb you to learn about the idea of “critical thinking.” Is there really such a thing as “uncritically thinking?” To think is to process information in order to form an opinion. But if we are not critical when processing this information, are we really thinking? Or are we mindlessly accepting other opinions as truth?

This was happening to me, and if it wasn't for the rare occurrence of an avant-garde tenth grade English teacher, Donna Bryan, who allowed me to open my mind and ask questions before accepting textbook doctrine, I would have been doomed. I am now enlightened, but my mind still feels disabled. I must retrain myself and constantly remember how insane this ostensibly sane place really is.

And now here I am in a world guided by fear, a world suppressing the uniqueness that lies inside each of us, a world where we can either acquiesce to the inhuman nonsense of corporatism and materialism or insist on change. We are not enlivened by an educational system that clandestinely sets us up for jobs that could be automated, for work that need not be done, for enslavement without fervency for meaningful achievement. We have no choices in life when money is our motivational force. Our motivational force ought to be passion, but this is lost from the moment we step into a system that trains us, rather than inspires us.

We are more than robotic bookshelves, conditioned to blurt out facts we were taught in school. We are all very special, every human on this planet is so special, so aren't we all deserving of something better, of using our minds for innovation, rather than memorization, for creativity, rather than futile activity, for rumination rather than stagnation? We are not here to get a degree, to then get a job, so we can consume industry-approved placation after placation. There is more, and more still.

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

Задание для самостоятельной работы. Текст 3 из Приложения «Тексты для самостоятельной работы над устным последовательным переводом».

**ЗАНЯТИЕ 7. ROBERT F. KENNEDY. REMARKS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING
4 APRIL 1968**

Время звучания: 00:05:55

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Remarks on the Assassination of Martin Luther King” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'm only going to talk to you just for a minute or so this evening, because I have some very sad news for all of you. Could you lower those signs, please? I have some very sad news for all of you, and, I think, sad news for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world; and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and was killed tonight in Memphis, Tennessee. Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice between fellow human beings. He died in the cause of that effort. In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it's perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black considering the evidence evidently is that there were white people who were responsible you can be filled with bitterness, and with hatred, and a desire for revenge. We can move in that direction as a country, in greater polarization black people amongst blacks, and white amongst whites, filled with hatred toward one another. Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand, and to comprehend, and replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand, compassion, and love. For those of you who are black and are tempted to fill with hatred and mistrust of the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I would only say that I can also feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States. We have to make an effort to understand, to get beyond, or go beyond these rather difficult times. My favorite poet was Aeschylus. And he once wrote:
Even in our sleep, pain which cannot forget

*falls drop by drop upon the heart,
until, in our own despair,
against our will,
comes wisdom
through the awful grace of God.*

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence and lawlessness, but is love, and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or whether they be black.

So I ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King -- yeah, it's true -- but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love -- a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past, but we -- and we will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; and it's not the end of disorder. But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings that abide in our land.

And let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world. Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people.

Thank you very much.

Задание 3. С какими грамматическими, лексическими и стилистическими трудностями Вы столкнулись при переводе речи?

Приложение. Часть 3

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ НАД УСТНЫМ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫМ ПЕРЕВОДОМ

Текст 1. Steve Jobs' Stanford Commencement Address, 2005 Part 3

Время звучания: 00:05:53

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Steve Jobs' Stanford Commencement Address. Part 3” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

My third story is about death.

When I was 17, I read a quote that went something like: "If you live each day as if it was your last, someday you'll most certainly be right." It made an impression on me, and since then, for the past 33 years, I have looked in the mirror every morning and asked myself: "If today were the last day of my life, would I want to do what I am about to do today?" And whenever the answer has been "No" for too many days in a row, I know I need to change something.

Remembering that I'll be dead soon is the most important tool I've ever encountered to help me make the big choices in life. Because almost everything — all external expectations, all pride, all fear of embarrassment or failure — these things just fall away in the face of death, leaving only what is truly important. Remembering that you are going to die is the best way I know to avoid the trap of thinking you have something to lose. You are already naked. There is no reason not to follow your heart.

About a year ago I was diagnosed with cancer. I had a scan at 7:30 in the morning, and it clearly showed a tumor on my pancreas. I didn't even know what a pancreas was. The doctors told me this was almost certainly a type of cancer that is incurable, and that I should expect to live no longer than three to six months. My doctor advised me to go home and get my affairs in order, which is doctor's code for prepare to die. It means to try to tell your kids everything you thought you'd have the next 10 years to tell them in just a few months. It means to make sure everything is buttoned up so that it will be as easy as possible for your family. It means to say your goodbyes.

I lived with that diagnosis all day. Later that evening I had a biopsy, where they stuck an endoscope down my throat, through my stomach and into my intestines, put a needle into my pancreas and got a few cells from the tumor. I was sedated, but my wife, who was there, told me that when they viewed the cells under a microscope the doctors started crying because it turned out to be a very rare form

of pancreatic cancer that is curable with surgery. I had the surgery and thankfully I'm fine now.

This was the closest I've been to facing death, and I hope it's the closest I get for a few more decades. Having lived through it, I can now say this to you with a bit more certainty than when death was a useful but purely intellectual concept: No one wants to die. Even people who want to go to heaven don't want to die to get there. And yet death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. And that is as it should be, because Death is very likely the single best invention of Life. It is Life's change agent. It clears out the old to make way for the new. Right now the new is you, but someday not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away. Sorry to be so dramatic, but it is quite true. Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma — which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

When I was young, there was an amazing publication called The Whole Earth Catalog, which was one of the bibles of my generation. It was created by a fellow named Stewart Brand not far from here in Menlo Park, and he brought it to life with his poetic touch. This was in the late 1960's, before personal computers and desktop publishing, so it was all made with typewriters, scissors, and polaroid cameras. It was sort of like Google in paperback form, 35 years before Google came along: it was idealistic, and overflowing with neat tools and great notions. Stewart and his team put out several issues of The Whole Earth Catalog, and then when it had run its course, they put out a final issue. It was the mid-1970s, and I was your age. On the back cover of their final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, the kind you might find yourself hitchhiking on if you were so adventurous. Beneath it were the words: "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." It was their farewell message as they signed off. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish. And I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you.

Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

Thank you all very much.

ТЕКСТ 2. APPLE'S PARTNERSHIP WITH MICROSOFT AT MACWORLD BOSTON, 1997. PART 3

Время звучания: 00:04:44

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Apple's Partnership with Microsoft at Macworld Boston. Part 3” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

Steve Jobs:

Thank you, Bill. You know, where we are right now, is we're shepherding some of the greatest assets in the computer industry. And if we want to move forward, and see Apple healthy and prospering again, we have to let go of a few things here. We have to let go of this notion that for Apple to win Microsoft has to lose.

[Applause.] We have to embrace a notion that for Apple to win, Apple has to do a really good job. And if others are going to help us, that's great, because we need all the help we can get. And if we screw up and we don't do a good job, it's not somebody else's fault. It's our fault. So I think that's a very important perspective. I think if we want Microsoft Office on the Mac, we better treat the company that puts it out with a little bit of gratitude. We'd like their software. So the era of setting this up as a competition between Apple and Microsoft is over as far as I'm concerned. This is about getting Apple healthy, and this is about Apple being able to make incredibly great contributions to the industry, to get healthy and prosper again. The last perspective I'd like to leave with you on this is, you know, sometimes points of view can really make you look at things differently. Like for me, when I was looking at the statistics and it hit me that Apple is the largest education company in the world, that was like a bolt of lightning. That's huge.

What an incredible base to build off of. Another bolt of lightning is that Apple plus Microsoft equals 100 percent of the desktop computer market. And so, whatever Apple and Microsoft agree to do, it's a standard. And I think that you'll see us work with Microsoft more because they're the only other player in the desktop industry and I think that you'll want to see Microsoft work with Apple more because Apple is the only other player in the desktop industry. So I hope we have even more cooperation in the future because the industry wants it.

Lastly, I want to just talk a little about Apple and the brand and what it means, I think, to a lot of us. You know, I think you always had to be a little different to buy an Apple computer. When we shipped the Apple II, you had to think different about computers. Computers were these things you saw in movies, they occupied giant rooms. They weren't these things you had on your desktop. You had to think differently because there wasn't any software at the beginning. You had to think differently when a first computer arrived at a school where there had never been one before and it was an Apple II. I think you had to think really differently when you bought a Mac. It was a totally different computer, worked in a totally different way, used a totally different part of your brain. And it opened up a computer world for a lot of people who thought differently. You were buying a computer with an installed base of one. You had to think differently to do that. And I think you still

have to think differently to buy an Apple computer. And I think the people that do buy them do think differently and they are the creative spirits in this world. They are the people that are not just out to get a job done, they are out to change the world. And they're out to change the world using whatever great tools they can get. And we make tools for those kinds of people. So hopefully what you've seen here today are some beginning steps that give you some confidence that we, too, are going to think differently, and serve the people that have been buying our products since the beginning. Because a lot of times people think that they're crazy. But in that craziness, we see genius, and those are the people we're making tools for. Thank you very much.

ТЕКСТ 3. HERE I STAND, COXSACKIE-ATHENS HIGH SCHOOL 2010, PART 3

Время звучания: 00:03:13

Comment: The following speech was delivered by top of the class student **Erica Goldson** during the graduation ceremony at **Coxsackie-Athens High School on June 25, 2010**

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи “Here I stand. Part 3” (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

The saddest part is that the majority of students don't have the opportunity to reflect as I did. The majority of students are put through the same brainwashing techniques in order to create a complacent labor force working in the interests of large corporations and secretive government, and worst of all, they are completely unaware of it. I will never be able to turn back these 18 years. I can't run away to another country with an education system meant to enlighten rather than condition. This part of my life is over, and I want to make sure that no other child will have his or her potential suppressed by powers meant to exploit and control. We are human beings. We are thinkers, dreamers, explorers, artists, writers, engineers. We are anything we want to be – but only if we have an educational system that supports us rather than holds us down. A tree can grow, but only if its roots are given a healthy foundation.

For those of you out there that must continue to sit in desks and yield to the authoritarian ideologies of instructors, do not be disheartened. You still have the opportunity to stand up, ask questions, be critical, and create your own perspective. Demand a setting that will provide you with intellectual capabilities that allow you to expand your mind instead of directing it. Demand that you be interested in class. Demand that the excuse, “You have to learn this for the test” is not good enough

for you. Education is an excellent tool, if used properly, but focus more on learning rather than getting good grades.

For those of you that work within the system that I am condemning, I do not mean to insult; I intend to motivate. You have the power to change the incompetencies of this system. I know that you did not become a teacher or administrator to see your students bored. You cannot accept the authority of the governing bodies that tell you what to teach, how to teach it, and that you will be punished if you do not comply. Our potential is at stake.

For those of you that are now leaving this establishment, I say, do not forget what went on in these classrooms. Do not abandon those that come after you. We are the new future and we are not going to let tradition stand. We will break down the walls of corruption to let a garden of knowledge grow throughout America. Once educated properly, we will have the power to do anything, and best of all, we will only use that power for good, for we will be cultivated and wise. We will not accept anything at face value. We will ask questions, and we will demand truth.

So, here I stand. I am not standing here as valedictorian by myself. I was molded by my environment, by all of my peers who are sitting here watching me. I couldn't have accomplished this without all of you. It was all of you who truly made me the person I am today. It was all of you who were my competition, yet my backbone. In that way, we are all valedictorians.

I am now supposed to say farewell to this institution, those who maintain it, and those who stand with me and behind me, but I hope this farewell is more of a "see you later" when we are all working together to rear a pedagogic movement. But first, let's go get those pieces of paper that tell us that we're smart enough to do so!

ТЕКСТ 4. ОБАМА RACE SPEECH

Время звучания 00:06:50

Задание 1. Подготовьте устный последовательный перевод речи "Obama Race Speech" (без опоры на текст), обращая внимание на лексические, грамматические трудности и осуществляя синтаксические преобразования.

Задание 2. Обратитесь к письменному варианту речи (script) для анализа переводческих приемов, использованных при передаче данного текста на русский язык.

"We the people, in order to form a more perfect union."

Two hundred and twenty one years ago, in a hall that still stands across the street, a group of men gathered and, with these simple words, launched America's improbable experiment in democracy. Farmers and scholars; statesmen and patriots who had traveled across an ocean to escape tyranny and persecution finally made

real their declaration of independence at a Philadelphia convention that lasted through the spring of 1787.

The document they produced was eventually signed but ultimately unfinished. It was stained by this nation's original sin of slavery, a question that divided the colonies and brought the convention to a stalemate until the founders chose to allow the slave trade to continue for at least twenty more years, and to leave any final resolution to future generations.

Of course, the answer to the slavery question was already embedded within our Constitution - a Constitution that had at its very core the ideal of equal citizenship under the law; a Constitution that promised its people liberty, and justice, and a union that could be and should be perfected over time.

And yet words on a parchment would not be enough to deliver slaves from bondage, or provide men and women of every color and creed their full rights and obligations as citizens of the United States. What would be needed were Americans in successive generations who were willing to do their part - through protests and struggle, on the streets and in the courts, through a civil war and civil disobedience and always at great risk - to narrow that gap between the promise of our ideals and the reality of their time.

This was one of the tasks we set forth at the beginning of this campaign - to continue the long march of those who came before us, a march for a more just, more equal, more free, more caring and more prosperous America. I chose to run for the presidency at this moment in history because I believe deeply that we cannot solve the challenges of our time unless we solve them together - unless we perfect our union by understanding that we may have different stories, but we hold common hopes; that we may not look the same and we may not have come from the same place, but we all want to move in the same direction - towards a better future for of children and our grandchildren.

This belief comes from my unyielding faith in the decency and generosity of the American people. But it also comes from my own American story.

I am the son of a black man from Kenya and a white woman from Kansas. I was raised with the help of a white grandfather who survived a Depression to serve in Patton's Army during World War II and a white grandmother who worked on a bomber assembly line at Fort Leavenworth while he was overseas. I've gone to some of the best schools in America and lived in one of the world's poorest nations. I am married to a black American who carries within her the blood of slaves and slaveowners - an inheritance we pass on to our two precious daughters. I have brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, uncles and cousins, of every race and every

hue, scattered across three continents, and for as long as I live, I will never forget that in no other country on Earth is my story even possible.

It's a story that hasn't made me the most conventional candidate. But it is a story that has seared into my genetic makeup the idea that this nation is more than the sum of its parts - that out of many, we are truly one.

Throughout the first year of this campaign, against all predictions to the contrary, we saw how hungry the American people were for this message of unity. Despite the temptation to view my candidacy through a purely racial lens, we won commanding victories in states with some of the whitest populations in the country. In South Carolina, where the Confederate Flag still flies, we built a powerful coalition of African Americans and white Americans.

This is not to say that race has not been an issue in the campaign. At various stages in the campaign, some commentators have deemed me either "too black" or "not black enough." We saw racial tensions bubble to the surface during the week before the South Carolina primary. The press has scoured every exit poll for the latest evidence of racial polarization, not just in terms of white and black, but black and brown as well.

Understanding this reality requires a reminder of how we arrived at this point. As William Faulkner once wrote, "The past isn't dead and buried. In fact, it isn't even past." We do not need to recite here the history of racial injustice in this country. But we do need to remind ourselves that so many of the disparities that exist in the African-American community today can be directly traced to inequalities passed on from an earlier generation that suffered under the brutal legacy of slavery and Jim Crow.

Segregated schools were, and are, inferior schools; we still haven't fixed them, fifty years after *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the inferior education they provided, then and now, helps explain the pervasive achievement gap between today's black and white students.

Legalized discrimination - where blacks were prevented, often through violence, from owning property, or loans were not granted to African-American business owners, or black homeowners could not access FHA mortgages, or blacks were excluded from unions, or the police force, or fire departments - meant that black families could not amass any meaningful wealth to bequeath to future generations. That history helps explain the wealth and income gap between black and white, and the concentrated pockets of poverty that persists in so many of today's urban and rural communities.

A lack of economic opportunity among black men, and the shame and frustration that came from not being able to provide for one's family, contributed to the erosion of black families - a problem that welfare policies for many years may have worsened. And the lack of basic services in so many urban black neighborhoods - parks for kids to play in, police walking the beat, regular garbage pick-up and building code enforcement - all helped create a cycle of violence, blight and neglect that continue to haunt us.

This is the reality in which Reverend Wright and other African-Americans of his generation grew up. They came of age in the late fifties and early sixties, a time when segregation was still the law of the land and opportunity was systematically constricted. What's remarkable is not how many failed in the face of discrimination, but rather how many men and women overcame the odds; how many were able to make a way out of no way for those like me who would come after them.

But for all those who scratched and clawed their way to get a piece of the American Dream, there were many who didn't make it - those who were ultimately defeated, in one way or another, by discrimination. That legacy of defeat was passed on to future generations - those young men and increasingly young women who we see standing on street corners or languishing in our prisons, without hope or prospects for the future. Even for those blacks who did make it, questions of race, and racism, continue to define their worldview in fundamental ways. For the men and women of Reverend Wright's generation, the memories of humiliation and doubt and fear have not gone away; nor has the anger and the bitterness of those years. That anger may not get expressed in public, in front of white co-workers or white friends. But it does find voice in the barbershop or around the kitchen table. At times, that anger is exploited by politicians, to gin up votes along racial lines, or to make up for a politician's own failings.

In fact, a similar anger exists within segments of the white community. Most working- and middle-class white Americans don't feel that they have been particularly privileged by their race. Their experience is the immigrant experience - as far as they're concerned, no one's handed them anything, they've built it from scratch. They've worked hard all their lives, many times only to see their jobs shipped overseas or their pension dumped after a lifetime of labor. They are anxious about their futures, and feel their dreams slipping away; in an era of stagnant wages and global competition, opportunity comes to be seen as a zero sum game, in which your dreams come at my expense. So when they are told to bus their children to a school across town; when they hear that an African American is getting an advantage in landing a good job or a spot in a good college because of an injustice that they themselves never committed; when they're told that their fears about crime in urban neighborhoods are somehow prejudiced, resentment builds over time.

Like the anger within the black community, these resentments aren't always expressed in polite company. But they have helped shape the political landscape for at least a generation. Anger over welfare and affirmative action helped forge the Reagan Coalition. Politicians routinely exploited fears of crime for their own electoral ends. Talk show hosts and conservative commentators built entire careers unmasking bogus claims of racism while dismissing legitimate discussions of racial injustice and inequality as mere political correctness or reverse racism.

Just as black anger often proved counterproductive, so have these white resentments distracted attention from the real culprits of the middle class squeeze - a corporate culture rife with inside dealing, questionable accounting practices, and short-term greed; a Washington dominated by lobbyists and special interests; economic policies that favor the few over the many. And yet, to wish away the resentments of white Americans, to label them as misguided or even racist, without recognizing they are grounded in legitimate concerns - this too widens the racial divide, and blocks the path to understanding.

This is where we are right now. It's a racial stalemate we've been stuck in for years. Contrary to the claims of some of my critics, black and white, I have never been so naïve as to believe that we can get beyond our racial divisions in a single election cycle, or with a single candidacy - particularly a candidacy as imperfect as my own.

But I have asserted a firm conviction - a conviction rooted in my faith in God and my faith in the American people - that working together we can move beyond some of our old racial wounds, and that in fact we have no choice is we are to continue on the path of a more perfect union.

For the African-American community, that path means embracing the burdens of our past without becoming victims of our past. It means continuing to insist on a full measure of justice in every aspect of American life. But it also means binding our particular grievances - for better health care, and better schools, and better jobs - to the larger aspirations of all Americans -- the white woman struggling to break the glass ceiling, the white man whose been laid off, the immigrant trying to feed his family. And it means taking full responsibility for own lives - by demanding more from our fathers, and spending more time with our children, and reading to them, and teaching them that while they may face challenges and discrimination in their own lives, they must never succumb to despair or cynicism; they must always believe that they can write their own destiny.

In the end, then, what is called for is nothing more, and nothing less, than what all the world's great religions demand - that we do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Let us be our brother's keeper, Scripture tells us. Let us be our sister's

keeper. Let us find that common stake we all have in one another, and let our politics reflect that spirit as well.

For we have a choice in this country. We can accept a politics that breeds division, and conflict, and cynicism. We can tackle race only as spectacle - as we did in the OJ trial - or in the wake of tragedy, as we did in the aftermath of Katrina - or as fodder for the nightly news. We can play Reverend Wright's sermons on every channel, every day and talk about them from now until the election, and make the only question in this campaign whether or not the American people think that I somehow believe or sympathize with his most offensive words. We can pounce on some gaffe by a Hillary supporter as evidence that she's playing the race card, or we can speculate on whether white men will all flock to John McCain in the general election regardless of his policies.

We can do that.

This time we want to talk about how the lines in the Emergency Room are filled with whites and blacks and Hispanics who do not have health care; who don't have the power on their own to overcome the special interests in Washington, but who can take them on if we do it together.

This time we want to talk about the shuttered mills that once provided a decent life for men and women of every race, and the homes for sale that once belonged to Americans from every religion, every region, every walk of life. This time we want to talk about the fact that the real problem is not that someone who doesn't look like you might take your job; it's that the corporation you work for will ship it overseas for nothing more than a profit.

This time we want to talk about the men and women of every color and creed who serve together, and fight together, and bleed together under the same proud flag. We want to talk about how to bring them home from a war that never should've been authorized and never should've been waged, and we want to talk about how we'll show our patriotism by caring for them, and their families, and giving them the benefits they have earned.

I would not be running for President if I didn't believe with all my heart that this is what the vast majority of Americans want for this country. This union may never be perfect, but generation after generation has shown that it can always be perfected. And today, whenever I find myself feeling doubtful or cynical about this possibility, what gives me the most hope is the next generation - the young people whose attitudes and beliefs and openness to change have already made history in this election.

Екатерина Андреевна Вашурина
Алла Семеновна Гринштейн

GUIDELINES TO READING FICTION

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