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**Английский язык.  
Развитие навыков по прямому  
и обратному переводу**

*Практикум*

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Практикум содержит основные правила прямого и обратного перевода, упражнения по переводу, задания, рассчитанные на выполнение в группе, упражнения творческого характера. Даны грамматический алгоритм и контрольные задания на различные темы.

Предназначен для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям 010300.62 Фундаментальная информатика и информационные технологии и 010200.62 Математика. Прикладная математика (дисциплина «Английский язык», цикл ГСЭ, блок Б.1), очной формы обучения, аспирантов факультетов ИВТ и математики, а также студентов других специальностей.

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# Основные правила прямого (с английского на русский) и обратного перевода (с русского на английский язык)

Порядок слов в английском предложении:

Обст-во (времени)	Подлеж.	Обст-во (образа дейст- вия) как? каким образом? наречие	Сказуе- мое	Косвенное дополнение (если есть) (дат. падеж)	Прямое дополнение (вин. падеж) / доп. с предлогом (куда? о чем?)	Обст-во (времени / места)
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e. g. **In the morning he finally told me the truth.**

**I usually go to the office every day.**

Но:

**I like children very much.** Я очень люблю детей.

Наречия неопределенного времени:

В предложении наречия неопределенного времени (usually – обычно, sometimes – иногда, often – часто, seldom – иногда, always – всегда), как правило, стоят перед смысловым глаголом:

**They often read English books.**

**Do they often read English books?**

**They don't often read English books.**

**I don't always read in the evening.**

Однако в повествовательном предложении с глаголом **to be** эти наречия ставятся после глагола **to be**.

**His marks are always good.**

**He is usually at his office in the morning.**

Наречие **Sometimes** может ставиться в начале предложения:

**Sometimes we have dictations.**

В ситуации, когда сказуемое состоит из 2 частей, наречие ставится после первой части глагола:

**Jane has never been to New York**

**Jack can't cook. He can't even boil an egg.**

С будущим временем:

**I probably won't see you. I will probably not see you.**

Наречие **seldom** употребляется лишь при наличии наречия степени **very** или других определителей. Вместо **seldom** для выражения его значения может употребляться наречие

**often** в отрицательном положении.

**I very seldom meet him.**

**I don't often meet them now.**

Обстоятельства:

1. Куда? 2. Когда? 3. Как часто? 4. Как долго?

**Tom walks to work every morning.**

**She has been in Canada since April.**

**We arrived at the airport early.**

Прилагательные:

1. Размер. 2. Возраст. 3. Цвет. 4. Происхождение. 5. Качество, вид.

**a tall young man a large wooden table**

**big blue eyes an old Russian song**

**a small black plastic bag an old white cotton shirt**

**1. Перевод выражений, состоящих из нескольких существительных (Правило ряда):** при переводе ряда связь между словами определяется из их лексического значения, при этом можно вводить множественное число, использовать разные падежи и даже предлоги, но во всех случаях определяемым словом будет последнее.

Следует помнить, что в роли определения существительное с предлогом всегда стоит после определяемого слова:

Дискуссия такого типа.

Discussions of this type.

Книга, представляющая интерес.

The book of interest.

Трудности при переводе вызывает определение, выраженное существительным без предлога. В этом случае существительное-определение находится перед определяемым словом (но после артикля или другого определителя) и обычно имеет форму ед. числа. Перевод таких словосочетаний следует начинать с определяемого, т. е. с последнего слова, задав мысленно вопрос «Какой?»

Компания по производству Кока-Колы.	Coca-cola production company.
Меры по обеспечению безопасности переводов.	Transactions security procedures.
Теория выбора.	A choice theory.
Станция обслуживания.	A service station.

Может быть и такое, что варианту в русском языке во множественном числе соответствует эквивалент в единственном числе:

Теория игр.	A game theory.
Шкаф для книг.	A book case.

Если первым словом в ряду стоит прилагательное, то оно обычно (но не всегда) относится к последнему (определяемому) слову:

Элементарная теория игр.	Elementary game theory.
Важные параметры сети.	the important net parameters.

Не следует забывать, что прилагательное, стоящее первым в ряду, может определять следующее за ним существительное, а не последнее в ряду.

Проект(ирование) цифровых вычислительных машин.	Digital computer design.
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**2. Возможны следующие варианты перевода с изменением одного члена предложения – другим:**

а) обстоятельства времени – подлежащим:

Сразу после войны произошла определенная переоценка ценностей.

The early post-war years saw a reappraisal of values.

б) Вчера в Большом Театре с большим успехом прошла первая постановка нового балета Каменный Цветок.

Yesterday the Bolshoj scored a great success with its first performance of a new ballet «The Stone Flower».

### **3. Перевод неопределенно-личных предложений:**

Слишком часто на некоторых собраниях последнего времени ищут скорее козлов отпущения, нежели пути и средства решения общих проблем.

Some of the recent public meetings too often see attempts to find a scapegoat rather than ways and methods of solving our common problems.

Хвастаться нечем. There is nothing to boast of.

**4. Побудительные фразы**, типа «давайте», прямое и косвенное дополнение:

Давайте вспомним, какой высокой степенью нетерпимости отличались порой дискуссии в русской литературе XIX века.

Let us remember the degree of intolerance which characterized literary debates in Russia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **5. Предложное дополнение:**

Об этом шел разговор на недавно состоявшемся собрании.

This was the theme of the recent meeting.

От волнения голос сержанта изменился почти до неузнаваемости.

Excitement made the sergeant's voice almost unrecognizable.

В особом положении оказалось большинство северных регионов.

The hardest hit are a majority of northern territories.

### **6. Перевод глагольного сказуемого – подлежащим:**

Особенно страдают от сегодняшней безработицы молодые люди, впервые попадающие на рынок труда.

The hardest hit today are the first-time job-seekers.

### **7. Пассивный залог – активным:**

То обстоятельство, что большая часть этих денег проедается или тратится на оборудование, которое годами не вводится в строй, должно беспокоить нас куда больше, чем сам факт экспорта нефти.

We squander most of our hard-earned petrodollars or spend them on equipment that takes years to come in use. This is what we should worry about, not the fact that we export oil.

## 8. Глагольные существительные – инфинитивом/ герундием:

В мире уже сложились силы, которые побуждают к вступлению в мирный период.

There are already forces in the world that prompt us to enter the era of peace.

**9. Предложения, которые констатируют факт, указывают, что где-то что-то есть,** лежит, находится, существует переводится с помощью конструкции *there is/there are* в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

На столе лежит яблоко.                      There is an apple on the table.

Сравните: Яблоко на столе.              The apple is on the table.

Существуют сложные задачи, с которыми сталкивается сегодняшнее правительство.

There are many serious problems the government is faced with today.

С данным оборотом обычно употребляется неопределенный артикль с существительным в единственном числе. Во множественном числе существительное при наличии оборота употребляется без артикля. Для образования отрицательной формы употребляется отрицательное местоимение **«no»** или **«not any»** никакой, нисколько, которые помещаются между оборотом (*there is/there are*) и существительным. Артикль при этом, как правило, не употребляется:

Вчера не было семинаров.                      There were no (not any) seminars.

В плане не будет изменений.              There will be no (won't be any) changes in the plan.

**10. Перевод безличных конструкций, очень характерных для русского языка:** согласно твердому порядку слов в английском предложении обязательно должно быть подлежащее и сказуемое, поэтому в таких конструкциях в английском предложении используется формальное подлежащее **«it»**, за которым следует сказуемое, выраженное глаголом-связкой **«be»** в нужном времени и смысловой частью. Поскольку местоимение **«it»** является формальным подлежащим, оно не переводится:

Было темно.                      It was dark.

Будет трудно изменить план.              It will be difficult to change the plan.

Возможно, (что) он прав.              It is possible (that) he is right.

Местоимение «**it**» может использоваться в качестве формального подлежащего не только с глаголом-связкой «**to be**», но и с другими глаголами, типа **to happen (случаться), to remain (оставаться)**:

Часто случается, что машина	It often happens that the engine
останавливается.	(the car) stops.
Остается (только) использовать	It remains to use this method
этот метод.	(technique).

Так, местоимение «**it**» заменяет существительное в ед. числе и может переводиться местоимением он, она, оно в зависимости от рода существительного в русском языке:

Мы используем другой метод.	We use a different method.
It is more effective.	Он более эффективный.

Местоимение «**it**» может переводиться также словом «это», если заменяет не одно слово, а целое понятие, высказывание, сообщение:

Это была моя точка зрения.	It was my point of view.
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Так, при переводе безличных и неопределенно-личных предложений можно использовать такие конструкции:

Нужно знать это.	One must know it.
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Говорят, что...	They say that...
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Сейчас в Ярославле можно	Today one can find(see) a lot of
увидеть много современных	newly-built modern houses.
красивых зданий.	

**11. Большое внимание уделяется использованию словосочетаний с многозначными глаголами to be, have, get, take, give, make, do, come, go:**

Сюзанна родила малыша.	Susan has had a baby.
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Я хочу полететь на Луну.	I want to go to the moon.
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В машине кончился бензин.	The car has run out of petrol.
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Вчера Джек отвез меня на	Yesterday Jack took me to the
станцию.	station.

Хочу, чтобы мне погладили	I want to have my linen ironed.
белье.	



Особенные сложности представляет перевод с использованием глаголов с устойчивыми послелогом (так называемые фразеологические глаголы)

Бен бросил курить 3 дня назад.	Ben gave up smoking 3 days ago
Успокойся!!! Переживать	Come down! There is nothing to
совсем не о чем!	worry about.

## **12. Компрессия.**

Встреча на высшем уровне в	The summit in Washington
Вашингтоне выявила существенные	threw light on changes in
перемены в общественном мнении.	public opinion.
Родители горячо желали увидеть в	Parents ardently wished to
жизни своих детей изменения дел к	see improvements in the
лучшему.	lives of their children.

## **13. Сохранение экспрессивного элемента:**

Не способному или не умеющему	It is convenient for an
организовать работу начальнику	incompetent or lazy manager to
удобно искать «козлов	claim the existence of
отпущения».	scapegoats.
Вдруг Джейн повернулась, и все	Suddenly Jane turned back and
увидели ее широкую улыбку.	everybody saw her toothy
	smile.

Так, не следует переводить дословно пословицы и идиоматические выражения, а стараться искать смысловые соответствия в иностранном языке:

Душа в пятки ушла.	I have butterflies in my stomach.
Что посеешь – то и пожнешь.	You will have to face the music.
Горбатого могила исправит.	The leopard cannot change his
	spots.
Была не была.	Sink or swim.

**14. Существует обратный процесс перевода – снижение экспрессивности, используется, когда речь идет о событии или явлении, известном только в данной стране:**

Ю. Бондарев сравнивает ново- Juri Bondarev likens the newly-  
явленные террористические born terrorist groups to the Nazi  
группировки с фашистскими troops, which attacked the Soviet  
ордами, напавшими на Совет- Union in 1941.  
ский Союз в 1941 году.

**15. Антонимический перевод.** В основе такого перевода  
лежит логическое правило, согласно которому отрицание какого-  
либо понятия может быть приравнено к утверждению  
противопоставленного ему противоположного понятия. Так,  
многие переводчики считают, что в речи следует ограничивать  
число отрицательных конструкций и говорят, что «читателю  
желательно сообщить не то, чего нет, а то, что есть».

Таким образом, можно заменять:

Невысокий –	на низкий (short)
Недалекий –	на близкий (near, near-standing, close)
Не желающий работать –	на ленивый (idle)

Особенно не стремясь к популярности, Станислав Шаталин,  
известный русский экономист, относился к тем, кто даже в самой  
сложной ситуации не позволял эмоциям захлестнуть рассудок.

A man, who steered clear of the limelight, Stanislav Shatalin, a  
well-known Russian economist, applied a businesslike approach to  
analysis of the most complex situations.

**16. Абстрактные, неконкретные существительные – кон-  
кретными:**

В наши дни критика стала особен- но часто высмеивать нетради- ционные течения в искусстве.	Today critics have become courageous to deride untraditional trends in art.
Снова все упирается в экономи- ческую модель.	Again we return to the economic model.
Российское правительство нако- нец-то взяло курс на ограничение всевластия экономической бюрократии.	Russian government set up to curb the powers of the economic bureaucracy.

От директора требовали увеличения заработной платы, сокращения рабочего дня, улучшения жилищных условий.	Workers demanded higher wages, shorter working hours and better(improved) housing.
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**17. Выражения, связанные с эпосом, традициями, культурой народа (так называемые реалии) следует переводить с пояснениями:**

Старый новый год.	Old New Year, a non-official holiday, is celebrated on the 14 <sup>th</sup> of January, according to the old calendar.
Некоторые историки идеализируют допетровское прошлое, совсем забывая об опричнине.	Some historians idealize life in Russia before Tsar Peter the Great, forgetting about «oprichnina», special administrative and punitive elite under Tsar Ivan the Terrible.
Фронтовик Великой Отечественной.	A front-line soldier of the World War the II-nd.

**18. Избегать двойных отрицаний в английском языке:**

Он ничего не сказал.	He didn't say anything/ He said nothing.
Никто не пострадал.	No one was hurt.
Это не вызвало никаких изменений в условиях.	It caused no changes in the conditions.
Мы никуда не ходили вчера.	We went nowhere yesterday.

Тем не менее иногда в пределах одного английского предложения можно встретить 2 отрицания: частица not + отрицательный префикс (ir-, im-, in-, un-).

При переводе можно либо сохранить оба отрицания, либо сделать предложение утвердительным («минус на минус дает плюс») и ввести усиливающие слова типа *только, вполне, действительно, достаточно*:

Такая ситуация вполне возможна.	Such a situation is not impossible.
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## 19. Слова – заместители:

В английском тексте часто встречаются служебные слова, которые используются вместо слов, уже упомянутых в данном или предыдущем предложении/предложениях. Существуют слова-заместители как для существительных, так и для глаголов-сказуемых.

Так, если в русском предложении слово повторяется, его можно заменить на слово-заместитель:

(*mine, ours, his, hers, theirs, yours* – абсолютная степень местоимений).

Наш метод более практичен, чем их метод.	( <i>That, those</i> – указательные местоимения).
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Наиболее обширным исследованием было исследование Лемана.	The most extensive investigation was that of Lehman.
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Из всех возможных методов они предпочли тот метод, который можно применять во всех случаях.	Of all possible methods they preferred that applicable in all cases.
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Из всех машин мне больше всех нравится вот эта, красная.	Of all the cars most of all I like this one.
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Я знаю английский, а он – нет.	I know English but he does not.
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Я заинтересована в этом деле, но, думаю, он не будет.	I am interested in this business, but it seems he won't.
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*Помните, что английскому языку присущи более экономные способы выражения мысли, чем это имеет место в русском языке! Старайтесь переводить не словарное значение слова, являющееся специфической принадлежностью языка, а передавать смысл, используя те комбинации, необходимые для адекватного отражения описываемой ситуации.*

### ***Translate the following sentences into English:***

1. Пакет программ, устройство памяти.
2. Он никогда не носит шляпу летом.
3. Я ищу тебя все утро... где ты был все это время?
4. Он очень любит детективы, как раз сейчас он читает очень интересный детектив.

5. Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?
6. Когда-то субботники были традиционным началом перехода на весеннее время.
7. Джек не говорил ни да, ни нет.
8. Разве вы не понимаете? Мне кажется, не о чем спорить.
9. Не закрывайте глаза (будьте начеку), и вы заметите перемены, происшедшие в ней.
10. Вчера дождь лил как из ведра.
11. Мистер Блейк – замечательный человек! Он прекрасно ладит со всеми!
12. 2 недели.
13. Совсем непонятно, пойдет он на вечеринку или нет.
14. В Ярославле все еще можно найти много старинных зданий и особняков.
15. Имейте в виду, в этой гостинице нет необходимости давать чаевые горничным и официантам, так как они уже включены в счет.
16. Я думаю, уже слишком поздно подавать заявление в университет.
17. В нашей галерее есть много полотен знаменитых художников.

***Read and translate the following text:***

## **Our University**

I am a first year student of Yaroslavl State University named after P.G. Demidov. Such famous people as poet Maikov and poet Konshin were among its rectors, professor Sreznevsky, Shmidt, the teacher of M. Lermontov – Zinovyev, young lawyer Ushinsky were among the lecturers of our University. Such outstanding publishers, writers and playwrights as A. Pisemsky, K. Balmont and M. Bogdanovich successfully graduated from the university. Since 1993 YSU has been Full Member of Euro-Asian Association of Universities, since 1995 – a Member of European Association of Universities. Our rector, professor Alexander Ilyich Rusakov, is an Honoured Higher Education Worker, Doctor of Chemistry.

The university was established in 1918 and first existed for only six years. It was then transformed into a teaching college. It was restored to a university status in 1970.

Since that time the university has won recognition as an important educational and research centre. Today it has about 4000 day students and 1000 part-time students. The university is housed in seven buildings, the 4 of them being situated in the historical centre of Yaroslavl. There are nine faculties in our university, among them are the Faculty of Physics, Mathematics, Information Science and Computer Engineering, Psychology, Biology and Ecology, Economics, History, Socio-Political Sciences, Law Faculty. There are 43 departments, among them is a Department of International Relations (is in charge of foreign affairs of the YSU), The Centre of New Information Technologies (its projects are devoted to studying and preserving historical and cultural heritage of the Yaroslavl Region), Internet Centre (the first Internet Centre among the other Universities of Russia, was created in 1993, developed by the university experts and financed by grants of Soros Foundation and Russian Foundation for Basic Research.)

Though our university is still young, it has an extra-mural department. Applicants who want to get a better preparation for the entrance exams may attend preliminary courses at the Centre of Preliminary and Additional Education.

Students attend classes 5-6 days a week and the attendance is mandatory.

The university is staffed by highly-qualified lecturers, among them are 25 professors, 72 Doctors of science, more than 100 Candidates of Science. Most of the studies at the university have practical application. The staff teach subjects that are relevant to the industrial, commercial, social and economic needs of our society.

The University has a well-stocked library with books on a wide range of subjects. The university provides excellent facilities for research work. All the departments have well-equipped laboratories where students make various experiments. The students have their own Students science Society. A lot of students carry out research work under professors and their assistants and take an active part in scientific conferences.

The students have every opportunity to develop their abilities, gifts and talents. The university has a wide variety of amateur groups which arrange concerts. The students can also go in for sports they like.

The students can also get some additional training and get skills of some professions, like secretary, interpreter, guide, tutor, PC user, etc. But the above mentioned service is not free of charge.

Our YSU has a structural subdivision, too, that is a University College. There are 5 departments there and the students can get a specialized secondary education. There are 8 specialities: Automated Systems of Information Processing(in industry), Record-Keeping and Archives, Tourism, Administrative Work in Hotels and Tourist Facilities, Social Work, Commerce(Trade), Expert Examination of Consumer Goods, Protection of Environment and Rational Usage of Nature Resources.

Most of the students get grants. Many of them live in hostels, but some still rent accommodation and share it with their group-mates.

At the end of the study the students are awarded a diploma in his or her chosen field of study.

## ***Exercises***

**I. Find the following word-combinations with the help of the text:**

Студенты дневного отделения, быть ответственным за..., вступительные экзамены, подготовительные курсы, туристические комплексы, заочное отделение, хорошо оборудованные лаборатории, посещение, высоко квалифицированные преподаватели, абитуриенты, посещать занятия, педагогический колледж, бесплатно, культурное наследие, любительские группы, студенты вечернего отделения, под руководством, обработка информации, заниматься спортом, преподавательский состав, дополнительная подготовка, почетный работник высшего образования России, снимать жилье, отличные условия.

## II. Match the words to form word-combinations:

To develop	work	outstanding	abilities
amateur	centre	research	groups
preliminary	accommodation	cultural	courses
social	subdivision	structural	publishers
foreign	heritage	to rent	affairs

## III. How do you understand the following words and word-combinations:

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Extra-mural department | 6. Tourist Facilities |
| 2. Cultural heritage      | 7. Consumer Goods     |
| 3. Amateur groups         | 8. Gifts              |
| 4. An interpreter         | 9. A grant            |
| 5. To graduate from       | 10. Recognition       |

## IV. Cross the odd-man out of the following words and word-combinations:

1. Group-mate, sports, student, university, hostel.
2. Well-stocked, well-equipped, developed, historical, mentioned, awarded, chosen.
3. Structural, additional, secondary, cultural, industrial, social, practical.
4. Needs, society, students, young, poet, opportunity, range.
5. Information Processing, studying and preserving, Record-Keeping, outstanding, training (use the contents of the text!!!)

## V. In the following questions correct the mistakes if there are any and explain:

1. The students can also go in for sports they like, don't they?
2. Does the students have their own opportunity to develop their gifts and talents?
3. There are 43 departments, aren't them?
4. Do a university have a structural subdivision?
5. Who does attend classes 5–6 days a week?
6. The staff teach subjects that are relevant to the industrial, commercial, social and economic needs of our society.
7. I am a first-year student of Yaroslavl State University naming after P. G. Demidov, amn't I?



*Read and translate the following text:*

## **To my students and friends at Yaroslavl State University, with love**

In September 1994 I arrived at the Yaroslavl Train Station with 4 boxes of books and 4 large and 2 small suitcases, ready to start a five month personal and teaching adventure. Two previous visits to Moscow and St. Petersburg, advice from 2 friends, Blair Ruble and George Gallant, who had taught at the university, a brief visit with Professor Igor Kiselev, while he was visiting the States, and minimal language skills were all the personal preparation I had for this journey. Upon my arrival, as I remember, Mama Sasha (She will always be Mama Sasha to me) greeted me with Olga, Natasha, and Zoya, who worked in the office, and directed the unloading of my belongings. She had arranged for me to stay in an apartment, which was similar in size and accommodation to my apartment in Washington, D.C. On my second day, Professor Kiselev took me on a tour of the old city and showed me how to shop.

As I look back on the experience and think what was most challenging adjustment, it was the simple every day activities. I had to learn to plan tasks like shopping and laundry. How, where and when to shop were more complex than running into my Washington D.C. supermarket and picking up a few items on the way home from work. I thought a map of Yaroslavl stores indicating which one sold what would be helpful. After a few weeks, most of exchange students and faculty shopped in the «shop in the park», as well as the local markets. We also bought bread from the hole in the wall, I still remember the grey bread. I came to enjoy shopping as a social experience, not just a task.

My university experience reflected the best of what I have experienced in university teaching. My students were wonderful – bright, interested, enthusiastic, and willing to experiment with the American professor. Lilia Karnizova and Alex Sitnikov interpreted, as my Russian skills were minimal. (I have continued language studies, but I am a poor student). I keep the 2 waxed pigs, which my students gave to me at a 1995 New Year's party, where I can see them and remember the good times. My students taught me much – to be flexible, willing to experiment, and to appreciate differences in

teaching styles. I learned to appreciate group learning. I believe that my students became comfortable asking me questions, which, at times, led me to changing what and how I taught.

Much to my amusement, when I think about the university administrative challenges I observed or confronted, I realize that these changes are similar in all academic bureaucracies. At Yaroslavl, my particular challenge might have been finding a computer or Xerox machine, but a faculty member at any university usually has to negotiate for something. Also, faculties usually have divisions, differences of opinion regarding how things should be done. In Yaroslavl, I learned to look for the familiar in what seemed to be difference in order to be better able to handle the challenge.

My overwhelming Yaroslavl memory is the love of my students and friends. I have seen Alex and Lilia during the last year. I met Professor Mizulin in the U.S. and Moscow. The others are faces in my mind, in my heart. Whatever happens, whether or not have I the opportunity to return to Yaroslavl, the memories and images will remain with me forever. Love to all at Yaroslavl State University.

Barbara Stolz, Professor

## **Tasks**

**I. Give English-English synonyms for the American-English variants, used in the text:**

- |          |              |              |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Store | 2. Apartment | 3. Challenge |
|----------|--------------|--------------|

**II. Find synonyms for the following words. Use the text:**

- |               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Difficult (2) | To acknowledge                    |
| Incapable     | To notice                         |
| To notice     | Management                        |
| To cope       | To be fond of                     |
| Recollections | To keep on, to carry on, to go on |
| Lodgings      | Clever, smart                     |
| Eager         | To feel free to do smth.          |
| Routine       | To prepare                        |

**III. How can you explain the meaning of the phrases:**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. To be flexible          | 5. A social experience |
| 2. To handle the challenge | 6. A poor student      |

- |                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 3. To appreciate something | 7. To interpret |
| 4. An overwhelming memory  | 8. To confront  |

*Look through the following extracts, insert the words and word-combinations given below, translate them.*

## British and American English

**Trudi (USA):**

I got up at seven-thirty a.m.. I put on my ....., went into the bathroom and turned on the ..... After my bath I ate breakfast with my parents on the ..... We had .....and milk for breakfast. Our..... is on the fifteenth floor, so the view's terrific. At eight o'clock my mom and I took ..... to the ..... underneath our ..... First we stopped for ....., then she drove me to school. The ..... was really busy – ..... everywhere. When I got to school it was raining (No wonder, ..... has come). There were no.....and luckily I'd brought my ..... and an umbrella, so I didn't get wet.

School was OK, except that we had a **math**.....before ..... I think I ..... it. Anyway, after school I took ..... to meet my sister, Susan. She wanted to become a .....but she became a ..... school teacher after she left ..... last year. We..... at a Chinese restaurant. Personally I don't like rice, so I ordered ..... instead. Susan disapproved. After ..... and coffee we paid the..... and left. It had stopped raining, but the ..... were still wet. Susan gave me..... home, then I did a history ..... for the next day, watched ..... on TV and went to bed around 11.30 p.m. I .....

**Words for your choice:** assignment, a deck, an elevator, a test, downtown, French-fries, to flunk, a parking lot, a robe, an apartment, to be pooped, a grade, a bath-tub faucet, an apartment block, a movie, subway, gas, an attorney, a recess, fall, a college, a cab, cookies, galoshes(rubbers), a freeway, a sidewalk, a dessert, an automobile, a check, a ride, to eat out.

**Eileen (Great Britain):**

I got up at half past seven. I put on my ....., went into the bathroom and turned on the ..... After my bath I ate breakfast with my parents on the ..... We had .....and milk for breakfast. Our .....is on the fourteenth floor, so the view's terrific. At eight o'clock my mom and I took..... to the ..... under our ..... First we stopped for ....., then she drove me to school. The..... was really busy -..... everywhere. When I got to school it was raining. (No wonder,.....has come). There were no.....and luckily I'd brought my ..... and an umbrella, so I didn't get wet.

School was OK, except that we had a **maths**..... before ..... I think I .....it. Anyway, after school I took..... to the..... to meet my sister, Susan. She wanted to become a .....but she became a .....school teacher after she left ..... last year. We ..... to a Chinese restaurant. Personally I don't like rice, so I ordered ..... instead. Susan disapproved. After ..... and coffee we paid the..... and left. It had stopped raining, but the ..... were still wet. Susan gave me..... home, then I did some history..... for the next day, watched a..... on the TV and went to bed at about 23.30 I.....!

**Words for your choice:** a motorway, primary, a lift, a dressing gown, a break, sweet, a terrace, to get out for dinner, wellington boots, autumn, biscuits, to be really tired, taxi, a pavement, chips, tube, a lift, city centre, bath tabs, to fail, an exam, homework, petrol, a car park, a bill, a flat, a film, a university, a car, a block of flats, a solicitor(barrister).

*Read and translate the questionnaire. What American-English words or word-combinations can you find? Give the English-English equivalents for them.*

*Give your own answers for this questionnaire.*

*Proust questionnaire:*

## Donald Trump

There is no avoiding Donald Trump this fall – he's got a new book (Think Like a Billionaire), and the second season of his hit NBC series, The Apprentice. Here, the ubiquitous mogul and walking brand pauses to reflect on Robert Moses, fiancée Melania Knaus, and the one thing about himself he'd like to change (hint: it's on his head).

1. What is your idea of perfect happiness?

Good health and being with a great person.

2. Which historical figure do you most identify with?

Considering his work and love for New York City, I would say Robert Moses.

3. Which living person do you most admire?

I don't admire living people, I respect them.

4. What is your greatest extravagance?

Having to only ride an elevator to get to work.

5. What is your favorite journey?

From Trump Tower to Mar-a-Lago in Palm Beach.

6. What do you dislike about your appearance?

That I look different than I did when I was 33.

7. Which living person do you most despise?

I despise many living people.

8. Which words or phrases do you most overuse?

None of them. When I say something is great or the best, to me that's not overuse, it's the truth. But perhaps «You are fired!»

9. What is your greatest regret?

The loss of my brother Fred.

10. What or who is the greatest love of your life?

My family, which now includes Melania.

11. Which talent would you most like to have?

To be able to play golf like Tiger Woods, Phil Mickelson or Ernie Els.

12. If you could change one thing about yourself, what would it be?

My hair!

13. If you could change one thing about your family, what would it be?

It'd be nice if my parents were still around to see what has happened with me.

14. If you were to die and come back as a person or thing, what do you think it would be?

A great building in New York City.

15. What is the quality you most like in a man?

Integrity and loyalty – although they are almost the same thing, at least to me.

16. What is the quality you most like in a woman?

Great beauty, both inside and out.

17. Who are your favorite writers?

There are so many great ones, I can't mention them all. But one of the best is one of the biggest sellers – myself.

18. Who is your favorite hero of fiction?

James Bond.

19. Who are your heroes in real life?

Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill, Ronald Reagan.

20. What are your favorite names?

Melania, Don, Ivanka, Eric and Tiffany.

21. How would you like to die?

Happily in bed.

22. What is your motto?

«Think big – and get the job done!»

*Read and translate the text.*

## **You Are Hired!**

Yes, he made those other two words famous. But the truth is, The Donald prefers not to pass out pink slips. Really. Here, his 10 rules for staying employed.

1. **Be plugged in.** When it comes to your job, timing is everything. Let me give you an example. I was having a grand-slam rotten day. No one could possibly have mistaken it for anything else. Late in the afternoon, I heard a polite knock at the door. I yelled out “What”?! In my most exasperated tone. A terrific young lawyer who works for me nonchalantly entered my office, completely ignoring my angry welcome, and proceeded to ask me for a raise.

I was ready to kill him. Was he joking? He wasn't. I couldn't believe it.

He didn't get a raise that day, but he almost got fired for stupidity – I told him to get out before I really lost my temper. I also told him that he might be brilliant, but his timing needed work – and he ought to start paying attention to others around him.

**2. Be professional.** There was one former employee I liked a lot, but he reminded me of a jumping bean. He could not keep still for more than three seconds. Even riding in a car with him became an ordeal for me – being in an enclosed space warmed him up even more, and he'd really get going. I finally learned to avoid him as much as possible, and that's too bad, because he was a great guy. But enough was enough. Overbearing enthusiasm will cause people to tune you out – or wish you'd move to another state.

**3. Give nothing less than 100 percent of your energy every day.** Let me sum up with one of my favorite quotes from golf legend Gary Player: «The harder I work, the luckier I get».

**4. Be well-informed.** Keep up with events – locally, nationally, and internationally. Fortunately, I don't pride myself on being a know-it-all, so each day becomes a new challenge. People ask me what keeps me going, and this is probably the closest answer to the truth. You can't wear a blindfold in business. Part of your day should be devoted to expanding your horizons.

**5. Be prepared for the worst at all times.** In the late 1980s, the real-state market crashed. I owed billions upon billions of dollars – 9.2 billion dollars, to be exact. One day, I passed a beggar on the street and realized he was worth 9.2 billion dollars more than I was.

The point is, when it comes to careers, there will always be ups and downs. Learning to anticipate problems has saved me from wasted energy, and will save you from unexpected surprises. Call it positive thinking with a lot of reality checks.

**6. Pretend you are working for yourself.** What kind of job would you do?

**7. Keep your cutting edge.** I once asked an executive in my organization to give me a synopsis of a new development we were considering. He began to describe the merits of the site, the pitfalls, the good things, the bad things, the pros, the cons – and on and on, in

great detail. He was on both sides of the fence and didn't want to take a stand. Finally, I asked him what he thought in 10 words or less. «It stinks», he said.

If you equivocate, it's an indication that you're unsure of yourself and what you're doing. It's also what politicians do all the time, and I find it inappropriate, insulting, and condescending.

**8. Keep focused on your job.** In the 1980s, I was riding high. I'd fly off to Europe to attend fashion shows, and I wasn't looking at the clothing. My lack of attention was killing my business.

I'll never forget the worst moment. It was 3 a.m., and the Citibank phoned me at home in Trump Tower. They wanted me to come over immediately to negotiate new terms with some foreign banks – three of the 99 banks to whom I owed billions.

It's tough to tell a banker you can't pay interest. But that's exactly what I had to do, at 3 on a cold January morning, in the freezing rain. There were no cabs, so I walked 15 blocks. By the time I got there, I was drenched. That was my low point. But I learned my lesson. I work as hard today as I did when I was a young developer in the 70s.

**9. Do your job thoroughly and responsibly.** If you don't know every aspect of what you are doing, down to the paper clips, then you are setting yourself up for unwelcome surprises.

I once read about an esteemed brain surgeon in San Francisco who was fanatical about detail and organization. He'd go over the components of an upcoming surgery in his head as he jogged every morning, visualizing every detail, difficulty, and potential complication. He wasn't known for his bedside manner, but he was the best. If I had to have brain surgery, he's the kind of surgeon I'd choose.

**10. Review yourself every day.** Ask yourself: «Is there anyone else who can do this job better than I can?» and «What am I pretending not to see?» In other words, know yourself, know your competition, and look at the hard facts. And yes, there is always room for improvement.

Excerpted from Trump: How to Get Rich by Donald Trump. Random House. 2004



## **Exercises**

**I. Work in teams. Match the words to form word-combinations (use all the words altogether):**

Cutting	high	a room	for out
To anticipate	temper	to wear	lawyer
Potential	edge	to be riding	a raise
To lose one's	surgeon	to take	day
To tune smb.	Horizons	to expand	complication
A grand-slam rotten	problems	a terrific	out
An esteemed	a blindfold	a real estate	surprises
Unwelcome	a stand	to get	improvement

**II. Work in teams. Find synonyms for these words and word-combinations. Use the text.**

Irritated, to lose control, bright, a trial, to go bankrupt, a challenge/a weakpoint, bad/decayed/foul, to be aware, great/superb, honoured, to tease, advantages, to give the essence, advance /development

**III. Work in teams. How do you understand the following word-combination? Give Russian equivalents:**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. To be riding high      | 8. A jumping bean    |
| 2. The pros, the cons     | 9. Pink slips        |
| 3. To be a know-it-all    | 10. Cutting edge     |
| 4. To take a stand        | 11. To be plugged in |
| 5. To wear a blindfold    | 12. To get going     |
| 6. Tough                  | 13. Ups and downs    |
| 7. A room for improvement | 14. To pay interest  |

**IV. Work in teams. Find synonyms/words/word-combinations with a similar meaning:**

A low point, a new challenge, potential complications, to expand one's horizons, to tune smb. out, to keep up with the events, overbearing enthusiasm, to negotiate new terms, timing, thoroughly

**V. Agree or disagree. Give your own examples:**

1. When it comes to your work timing is everything. Why?
2. You may easily ignore others around you. Why?
3. It's necessary to be a professional in your field. Why?
4. You have to be firm and always stand your ground, even when talking to a boss, even when you disagree with him. Why?

5. You must always do your job thoroughly and responsibly. Why?

6. Work in teams. Think over and add some other rules that you would advise applicants for staying employed.

*Translate the text using translation rules from Russian into English:*

## **Как вести себя при поступлении на работу**

В наше время работодатели очень привередливы, даже в тех случаях, когда оплата не соответствует условиям труда. Многие боссы любят устраивать претендентам на место тестирование, поэтому, перед тем, как устраиваться на работу, вам следует подготовиться.

Не бойтесь собеседования, помните, что это наилучший способ продемонстрировать свои способности. Ваша задача заключается в том, чтобы показать, что вы и есть тот самый человек, который сможет в лучшем виде справиться с данной работой.

Работодатель, принимающий вас на работу, рискует в большей степени, чем вы. Он не знает заранее, чего можно ждать от нового сотрудника, и оправдаются ли связанные с ним расходы. Чтобы уменьшить этот риск, работодатель ищет человека с высокой мотивацией труда.

В первую очередь вы должны продемонстрировать хорошие манеры.

Оденьтесь соответствующим образом. Не стоит приходить устраиваться на работу в шортах, майке, пляжных тапочках и так далее. Мужчинам целесообразно надеть костюм, а женщинам – деловое платье или жакет с юбкой.

Общаясь с работодателем, не жуйте резинку и не курите.

Если вас спросят, что вы умеете, говорите только о том, что относится непосредственно к предлагаемой работе.

Если будут спрашивать о ваших слабостях, отвечая, не забудьте упомянуть о ваших сильных сторонах, связанных с работой.

Во время собеседования вы должны не только отвечать на вопросы, но и сами задавать их. Вы можете спросить обо всем, что

касается вашей будущей работы: о продолжительности рабочего дня, непосредственном начальнике, характере и сложности работы, предстоит ли вам специально чему-либо учиться, перспективах служебного роста, планах фирмы и, конечно, зарплате.

В конце собеседования не забудьте подтвердить свою заинтересованность (если, конечно, так оно и есть) в получении данной работы.

Устроившись на работу, вы, конечно, понимаете, что будете проводить на ней самое меньшее, 5 дней в неделю из 7. Поэтому очень важно, какая атмосфера сложится в коллективе, от этого не в последнюю очередь зависит продолжительность труда.

Пребывание в одном помещении с другими людьми требует от вас терпимости и такта по отношению к их склонностям и особенностям. Никогда не следует забывать, что каждый человек индивидуален, и к любому надо относиться с уважением.

Нередко на работе собираются люди не просто с разными интересами, но и с разными привычками.

Так, одному всегда жарко, и он открывает окно, другому – вечно холодно, и он его закрывает. Кто-то неразговорчив, кого-то не оторвешь от телефона и так далее.

Не стоит обращать большого внимания на эти вещи, следует научиться относиться к подобного рода действиям спокойно, философски. Будьте вежливы со всеми, даже с теми сотрудниками, которые явно вызывают у вас антипатию. Ваша предупредительность и обходительность помогут вам избежать возможных конфликтов.

*Read and translate the text.*

## **Bank robbers go electronic!!!**

Most acts against a corporation are committed with the help from the inside, including employees, vendors, and contractors. That's according to the American Society for Security's (Arlington, VA) 1995 Intellectual Property Loss Survey

## Who Steals Secrets?

1. 58% – employees or ex-employees.
2. 12% – vendors, suppliers.
3. 30% – other.

Bank robbers are trading in their firearms for a new weapon: computers. And although companies are usually reluctant to admit embarrassing rips in security, Citybank (New York, NY), the banking division of Citicorp, has upgraded all security procedures following a breach of the bank's cash management system. In a series of break-ins, the bank's payment system was compromised (perhaps with inside help) for no less than the hack of the century: more than \$10 mln. The bank says it eventually recovered most of that sum.

Citybank is not the only bank to suffer from electronic burglary: Security expert Arnauld de Borchgrave estimates that in just 2 months this year, about \$300 mln has disappeared, electronically, from US banks.

In July 1994, Vladimir Levin, a mathematician in St. Petersburg, Russia, befriended a former St. Petersburg bus driver who had turned entrepreneur in San Francisco, according to recently unsealed court documents. Levin allegedly told his new friend he had found out how to wire-transfer money out of Citybank's computer system. Twice already, he allegedly bragged, he had squirreled substantial amounts into his own account in Finland. Court documents say Levin's colleague became a partner in what would become a multinational hacker ring.

Just a few weeks later, transfers were made to BankAmerica accounts held by Primorye (roughly translated as «Shoreland» in Russian) Corp. and Shore Corp., both of San Francisco. The companies were owned by Levin's friend Jevgenij Korolkov.

By this time, CitiCorp officials had begun to suspect foul play and started questioning Korolkov. Korolkov left the country but apparently was not deterred. Instead, the two pressed on and recruited new partners around the globe, authorities say. By October 1994, 40 more transfers were made to California, Israel, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland.

Levin, who was system administrator at AO Saturn, a St. Petersburg software house, has been advised by his attorney not to speak to the press. But court documents allege he accomplished the illegal transfers by dialing into Citibank's cash management system. The system allows Citibank customers to initiate their own fund transfers to other banks; daily turnover is about \$ 500 billion. Authorities say that to avoid causing suspicion, Levin dialed late at night. Conducting transactions during New York business hours would less likely raise alarms.

Levin apparently used valid user IDs and passwords of other banks, among them Banco del Sud in Argentina and Bank Artha Graha in Indonesia. How he got those passwords, given Citibank's extensive security, is unclear. Inside help seems likely, but Citibank claims that no employees were involved. Citibank officials declined to discuss their security procedures with BYTE, but a spokeswoman said that the bank continuously evaluates and improves its security measures.

According to Citibank, its security system flagged two August 1994 transfers, \$26,000 and \$ 304,000, as «strange». Bank officials called the FBI, who observed the electronic interlopers as they made their illegal transfers. U.S. officials were also assisted by telecommunications employees in Russia who helped track the illegal fund transfers to St. Petersburg, according to published reports.

Citibank claims it recovered most of the approximately 10 mln \$ in illegal transfers but says perpetrators were able to withdraw «less than \$ 400,000» before other banks were notified and were able to stop transactions. Officials also say that at no time were any client funds at risk.

In March, Levin was arrested in transit at London's Heathrow airport. At presstime, he was fighting extradition to the U.S. from England. U.S. authorities want to try Levin on charges of theft, forgery, and computer fraud. Levin's attorney, Colin Reynolds, told BYTE that Levin wanted to return to Russia. Five alleged accomplices in other countries, including Israel, the Netherlands, and the U.S., have been arrested.

## **Exercises**

### **I. Find in the text 2 words with the same meaning:**

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Взлом                    | 6. Официальные лица           |
| 2. Переводить (деньги)      | 7. Бывший                     |
| 3. Помогать, способствовать | 8. Улучшать, совершенствовать |
| 4. Меры, процедуры          | 9. Клиенты                    |
| 5. Отслеживать              | 10. Коллега, партнер          |

### **II. Work in teams. Match the words to form word-combinations(use all the words altogether):**

Embarrassing	fraud	fund	money
Substantial	play	security	transfers
Electronic	new partners	to wire-transfer	security
Foul	IDs	to recruit	interlopers
Extensive	amounts	court	rips
User	documents	computer	fraud

### **III. Translate into Russian and explain the following word-combinations:**

Go electronic, American Society for Security's Intellectual Property Loss Survey, unsealed court documents, foul play, multinational hacker ring, inside help, business hours, bank's payment system, daily turnover, electronic interlopers, computer fraud, security procedures.

### **IV. Find in the text the words/ word-combinations with the same meaning:**

To learn, to signal (indicate, mark), finally, to let, to store, big, to employ, collaborator, to change, to check (to control), seller

### **V. Find in the text the following word-combinations:**

Вызывать подозрение, подсоединяться, восстановить (восполнить), подлог(подделка), снимать (денежные средства), незаконный перевод (денежных средств), кража со взломом, обменивать, якобы, стать предпринимателем, помощь сотрудников, действительный (имеющий силу)

### **VI. Find in the text the following word-combinations, guess the grammar meaning of the words, translate into Russian:**

Are trading in, embarrassing, started questioning, by dialing, to avoid causing suspicion, conducting transactions, was fighting extradition, including Israel.

*Translate the text using translation rules from Russian into English. You may also use the text Bank Robbers Go Electronic.*

## **Российских хакеров американские суды признавали виновными**

За последние десять лет американское правосудие добралось до 3 российских хакеров: жителя Санкт-Петербурга Владимира Левина и 2 жителей Челябинска – Василия Горшкова и Алексея Иванова. Питерского хакера, микробиолога по образованию, обвинили в том, что он взломал компьютерную сеть американского «Сити-Банка» в Нью-Йорке. В период с 30 июня по 3 октября 1994 года Левин перевел крупные суммы на различные частные счета в Хельсинки, Дюссельдорф и Тель-Авив. По подсчетам «Сити-Банка», россиянин успел похитить 400 тысяч долларов. Однако сотрудники ФБР утверждали, что сумма украденного составила более 12 миллионов долларов. Следствие насчитало около ста не-санкционированных проникновений в закрома «Сити-Банка», половина из которых была прямой командой на перечисление денег. Засекли Левина по его же неосторожности – он не уничтожил следы своего пребывания в компьютерной системе банка.

Британская служба безопасности МИ-5 нашла людей в Англии, опять же русских, причастных к незаконному переводу денег, и заставила их пригласить Левина в гости. Там он и был задержан, а потом передан правоохрательным органам США. 24 февраля 1998 года суд южного округа Нью-Йорка приговорил Левина к 36 месяцам тюрьмы, хотя до суда ему обещали максимальное наказание в 60 лет. Его партнеры, которые снимали переведенные им деньги с зарубежных счетов, отделались символическими сроками и сейчас живут в Соединенных Штатах. Левин тоже уже вышел из тюрьмы и, по некоторым данным, сейчас живет в Праге. Он включен в список самых выдающихся хакеров мира, который возглавляет также отсидевший свой срок американец Кевин Митник.

Двух программистов из Челябинска – Василия Горшкова и Алексея Иванова – в 2001 году правоохрательные органы США обвинили во взломе компьютерных сетей американских компаний. Чтобы выманить их из России, спецслужбы Соеди-

ненных Штатов даже создали подставную компанию «Инвита». Она и пригласила наших программистов в Америку, чтобы те улучшили систему компьютерной безопасности этой компании. Горшков и Иванов приехали в Сиэтл, где показали «представителям» «Инвиты» свое искусство хакеров. После этого их тут же арестовали агенты ФБР. На суде главным доказательством их вины послужили сведения, добытые ФБР несанкционированно – агенты просто «вскрыли» компьютер Горшкова. Поэтому сотрудники ФСБ обвинили американских коллег в неправомерном доступе к информации и даже собирались возбудить в России уголовное дело. Однако столь серьезного развития событий удалось избежать. Василия Горшкова приговорили к трем годам тюремного заключения и штрафу в 690 тысяч долларов. Горшков вернулся на родину в прошлом году. Иванову дали 4 года. Он должен выйти из заключения этим летом.

***Work in teams. Read and translate the poem. Learn it by heart.***

1. Give a rough variant for this poem
2. Give a good poetic variant

## **Valentine's Day**

Valentine's Day is a special day,  
So, give them a heart, is what I say  
People give cards, candy and hearts,  
Others give flowers from their yards.

Kids have parties to celebrate,  
February the 14<sup>th</sup> is the date,  
Games and food are part of the fun  
With Valentine for everyone.

On Valentine's Day it's fun to show  
You care for a person who doesn't know,  
It's the right time to say, «I love you»  
Remember to tell your family, too!

*Emily Bakes*



Work in teams. Read and translate the poem. Learn it by heart.

1. Give a rough variant for this poem

2. Give a good poetic variant

## **Don't Quit**

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,  
When the road you are trudging seems all up hill,  
When the funds are low and the debts are high,  
And you want to smile but you have to sigh,  
When care is pressing you down a bit,  
Rest, if you must, but don't you quit!!!

Life is queer with its twists and turns,  
As everyone of us sometimes learns,  
And many a failure turns about,  
When he might have won –had he stuck it out!  
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow,  
You may succeed with another blow,  
Success is a failure turned inside out,  
The silver tint of the cloud of doubt,  
And you never can tell, how close you are,  
It may be near, when it seems so far!

So, stick to the fight, when you are hardest hit,  
It's when things seem worst, that you mustn't quit!!!;-)

**Study the following table.**

## **4 типа глаголов**

1. Модальные глаголы (can, may, must):

- при построении вопросов меняют свое место в предложении, не требуя вспомогательных глаголов,
- при построении отрицаний после себя имеют еще и частицу «not».

She can swim. Can she swim? She cannot (can't) swim.

2. Вспомогательные глаголы (do, does, did, have/has, shall, will):

- участвуют в построении вопросов и отрицаний со смысловыми глаголами.

He worked in Spain last year. Did he work in Spain last year? No, he didn't work in Spain last year.

e.g. What do you do? What does he do?

3. Смысловые глаголы (to swim, to read, to cook, to like, do/does, have/has, etc):

- при построении вопросов требуют вспомогательных глаголов,

- при построении отрицаний требуют вспомогательного гл.(в соответствии с временем, числом и лицом) и частицу «not».

John attends a sport-club every Sunday. Does John attend a sport club every Sunday?

No, John doesn't attend a sport club every Sunday.

4. Глагол – to be (I – am, you, we, they – are, he, she, it – is – **present**; I, he, she, it – was, you, we, they – were – **past**; will be (разгов. речь), I, we – shall be – **future**):

- при построении вопросов меняют свое место в предложении, не требуя вспомогательных глаголов,

- при построении отрицаний после себя имеют еще и частицу «not».

She is a student. Is she a student? No, she isn't a student.

The children are watching TV at the moment. Are the children watching TV at the moment? No, the children aren't watching TV at the moment.

## 4 типа вопросов (5 – исключение)

1. Общий General (требует ответа «да/нет»).

Can she swim? Does she like to listen to jazz music? Are you Mr. Black?

2. Альтернативный Alternative «or» (требует выбора «или» и начинается так же, как и общий).

Can she swim or run fast? Does she like to listen to jazz or pop?  
Are you Mr. Black or Mr. Brown?

3. Специальный (косвенный). Special (wh/h – what? Why? Where? How? With whom?).

How can she swim? Why does she like to listen to jazz music?  
Where is Mr. Black?

4. Разделительный (начинается так же, как повествовательное предложение):

a) She can swim, can't she? (it – животные+неодушевл предметы, they – все лица).

b) She cannot swim, can she? (в конце – только местоимение!!!).

a) She likes to listen to jazz music, doesn't she?

b) She doesn't like to listen to jazz music, does she? (в конце – только местоимение!!!)

a) You are Mr. Black, aren't you?

b) You aren't Mr. Black, are you? (в конце – только местоимение!!!)

**5. Вопрос к подлежащему Who/What? – не требует вспомогательного глагола (согласуется с 3 лицом ед. числом!!!! там, где это возможно, см. по глаголу в утвердительной форме.**

Who can swim? Who likes to listen to jazz music? Who is Mr. Black?

## Grammar Part

**I. Tenses: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense-form and translate. Use the table 4 типа глаголов:**

1. They (to go) to the theatre last week. 2. They (to be) to the theatre twice this week. 3. He (to come home), (to have) a short rest, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) to prepare his lessons. 4. When (to return) your friend from the South? – She (to return ) yesterday. – You (to go) to the station to meet her? – No, I (not to go). I (to be) too busy. 5. I (to try) to learn English for years, but I (not to make) good progress yet. 6. She usually (to come) home late. 7. When Jane (arrive), they (to have) dinner. 8. How long you (to know) him? – I (to know) him since 1965. 9. When it (to happen)?

10. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I normally (to wake up) early on my day off, but sometimes I (not to get up) at once. I (to get up) at eight o'clock yesterday. 11. She (not to be) at home now. She (to play) tennis. 12. Where (to be) your son? – He (not to come) home from school yet. I think he still (to play) football. 13. You (to read) any English newspapers lately? 14. I (to know) her all my life and we always (to be) good friends. 15. You (to see) that girl in the corner? You (to think) she (to wait) for someone? 16. I (to think) of buying a new PC. My old one (not to work) at all. 17. You (to be) ever to the Crimea? When (to be) you there? – I (to stay) there for 2 months in 2004. I (remember) I (to like) everything there, and most of all I (to enjoy) the sea. 18. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. 19. Where (to be) Tom? I (not to know). I (not to see) him today. 20. I can't help being angry with you. You (to sit) here all the time doing nothing. 21. The game (to begin) at 7 o'clock and (to last) for 3 hours. We all (to enjoy) it. 22. Look at these pictures. How you (to like) our city? 23. Who you (to discuss) this question with last night? I (to discuss) it with my friends. 24. I (to live) near my office and it (not to take) me long to get to work. 25. Some of our students (to join) the English club to get a better command of the language. Most of them already (to make) good progress.

## **II. Tenses: Translate from Russian into English:**

1. Петр еще спит? – Нет, он уже проснулся.
2. Как Лена добирается до университета? – Она обычно ездит на трамвае.
3. Привет, что ты сейчас делаешь? – Я проверяю мой компьютер на вирусы.
4. Когда молодой человек вошел в комнату, она посмотрела на него с удивлением. «Что ты хочешь мне сказать? Зачем ты пришел?»
5. Почему ты включил свет? Сейчас еще вполне светло.
6. Гордиться еще рано. Ты еще не получил результаты экзаменов.
7. Эта книга лежит здесь уже 2 недели. Кто ее принес?
8. Когда ты видел Бена последний раз?
9. Вчера игра началась вовремя?

10. Я видела Сашу сегодня. Мы вместе ехали из университета.

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:**

1. I.....(go) for a walk in the countryside last Sunday.
2. While .....(walk) across a field, I .....(meet) a man called Stan.
3. He.....(to be) a bank manager a year ago but he .....(to leave) his job and felt very depressed.
4. Then he said to me: «I .....(sleep) beside a river last night.
5. But if it .....(to rain) tonight, I .....(stay) at a hotel».
6. An important file.....(to disappear)from my office.
7. It .....(snow) since this morning.
8. I can't go any further. I.....(sit) on that bench for a while.
9. The new play .....(to open) at the New Theatre next week.
10. The door in front of us .....(to open) automatically in a few moments.
11. Tonight.....(to check) the timetable for the football matches.
12. I am sure he.....(to get) the job, he is such an experienced person.

**2. Complete the sentences with appropriate verbs. Use the same verb for each sentence in the pair. Use either the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.**

1. A lot of people .....about the painting, and I always say it's not for sale. (ask)
2. The police .....me several questions about my car before they let me go. (ask)
3. Until she retired last month, she .....in the customer complaints department. (work)
4. Sullivan.....hard to change the rules and says that campaign will go on. (work)
5. I .....skiing ever since I lived in Switzerland. (enjoy)
6. She once .....the support of the majority of the Democratic Party. (enjoy)
7. His father.....so many complaints about the noise that he told Chris to sell his drums. (receive)
8. We .....over 50 letters of support in the recent 10 days. (receive)

9. The Bible.....more copies than any other book.(sell)  
 10. When it became clear that he would be moving to Austria,  
 we.....the house to my brother. (sell)

**3. Complete the dialogue:**

- Hello, Tim!  
 – Hello, Ben! That’s my house there!!!  
 .....?  
 – My house is the one with the man outside.  
 .....?  
 – The man outside the house is my granddad.  
 .....?  
 – We bought the house 2 years ago.  
 .....?  
 – Those men over there are my cousins.  
 .....?  
 – No, they don’t live with us.  
 .....?  
 – No, my granddad doesn’t live with us either.

**4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. Never/he/his wife’s/birthday/forgets
2. Usually/she/wake up/doesn’t/early
3. Always/he/has/to travel/abroad/wanted
4. Rarely/he/at night/goes out
5. To do/anything/they /want/do/?

**Passive. Grammar exercises**

**I. Make changes whatever necessary according to the time signals:**

1. Morning papers are sold every day (now, an hour ago, in five minutes, time).
2. A new story has been written by Valentin Rasputin (a month ago, now, recently).
3. Miss Wilson is sent there on business (next month, last year).
4. The guests were shown many interesting things yesterday. (lately, when they come to Kiev).
5. Richard is listened to very attentively (if he keeps to the subject, when he spoke about his trip, now).

**II. Change the following sentences into their passive equivalents:**

a) using by-object.

1. Sometimes passengers leave things behind in the plane.
2. The audience recognized the popular melody.
3. Mr. Russel will make the opening speech.
4. The receptionist is greeting the colonel pleasantly.
5. A good tailor can fix these clothes easily.
6. Mr. Humfries has run Bertram's hotel for years.

b) without using by-object.

1. He introduced Eliza to Mrs. Higgins.
2. They have invited many people to the party.
3. Somebody wants you on the phone.
4. The Customs officer asked me what I had to declare.
5. They speak French, German, Italian in Switzerland.
6. The hostess placed a steaming dish on the table.
7. People always laugh at funny stories.
8. Everyone is talking much about the new movie.

**III. Open the brackets using the Passive Voice:**

1. We (to wake up)..... by the noise in the street in the morning.
2. These days tickets to the Bolshoi Theatre can..... (to book) with difficulty.
3. My friend .....(to send) to Bulgaria to lecture on economics next month.
4. Currency .....usually .....(to declare) at the Customs.
5. Don't worry. Her children.....(to look after) by the babysitter at the moment.
6. A lot of good programmes ..... (to install) into my old PC by my friend yesterday.
7. A few minutes later his things ..... (to pack) in a suit-case.
8. Ok, don't worry, the telegram ..... (to send) immediately.
9. No, your watch is not ready, it ..... (to fix) now.
10. Much data can ..... (to store) on a flash-disk.
11. Unfortunalety a lot of files..... (to delete) from my PC by my little sister recently.
12. Disks must..... (to treat) with care if you do not want to damage them.

13. Damage .....usually..... (to cause) by physical strain, dust, fingerprints, sunlight, heat and magnetism, depending on the type of media used.

14. The storage capacity of every disk ..... (to limit) to a certain amount of Kb.

15. Digital camera is a device that..... (to use) to take digital images of an object.

16. The picture ..... (to store) electronically and ..... (to edit) using a PC.

17. Most machines in the past..... (to design) only one type of job.

18. The electronic memory inside a computer ..... (to limit)and can hold data when the PC ..... (to switch on).

19. My PC ..... (to check) for viruses yesterday from 3 till 5 p.m.

20. Unfortunately the backup copy of this file..... (to do).

## **The Passive Voice**

### **Change the following sentences in the passive:**

1. They asked me my name and address.
2. Someone told us a very funny story yesterday,
3. The people gave him a hearty welcome
4. They have offered my brother a very good job.
5. The house agents were showing us the new apartments form 3 to 4 p.m. yesterday
6. The secretary didn't tell me the exact time of my appointment
7. The judge will give him a fair trial
8. They have never taught that rude person good manners.
9. The teacher hasn't asked Peter any questions in this lesson.
10. People wished the newly married couple a long and happy life.
11. They never tell me the family news.
12. The examiners didn't give us enough time to answer all the questions.
13. A guide will show the tourists most of the sights of London.
14. Mr. Brat didn't tell me the whole truth.



15. The interviewers asked her about her age.
16. The people listened to him in complete silence.
17. Jack has never broken a promise in his life
18. Experts adapt program written in C++ for use on many different types of PC systems.

**Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. «Аэропорт» был написан Артуром Хейли.
2. Дом будет окружен садом.
3. Нева покрывается льдом зимой.
4. Мистеру Блэку предложили хорошую работу вчера.
5. Какая статья печатается в данный момент?
6. Ее пошлют за границу в командировку в следующем месяце.
7. Ваш компьютер проверяется на вирусы или нет?
8. К сожалению, ваше приложение не прикрепилося, я его не получил.
9. Много важных файлов было повреждено вирусом на моем РС вчера.
10. Если вы не нажмете иконку «сохранить», ваши данные не будут сохранены.
11. Сегодня компьютеры используются повсеместно и для многих целей.

***Grammar exercises The Passive Voice***

**I. Put the following into the Passive Voice.**

1. No one has seen him anywhere this week.
2. Somebody has invited her to the party.
3. Ben installed 2 new programmes yesterday.
4. They are constructing some new Metro lines now.
5. I am sure they will offer you a very interesting job.
6. Wait a little. The committee is examining the last student there.
7. The employees were discussing their problems during the break yesterday.
8. We usually do all the exercises in written form.
9. We use login names and passwords to enter the system.

10. Many users stored vast amount of data only on the certain disks in the past.

11. We are sure in 20-years time we will be using hardware and software completely different from what is in use today.

12. It is impossible to predict the future.

13. We cannot create programmes using HTML.

14. Specialists designed Java for programming small electronic devices such as mobile phones.

15. Everybody lost sight of the boat in the fog.

16. Why are they always laughing at her.

17. Nobody has ever spoken to me in such a way.

18. They sent for the doctor immediately.

## **II. Translate into English using the Passive Voice**

1. Работа только что закончена.

2. Доклад слушали очень внимательно целых 3 часа.

3. Его вчера нигде не видели.

4. Телеграмма будет получена только завтра.

5. Вас просят к телефону.

6. После лекции нам покажут фильм о Лондоне.

7. В детстве ее учили музыке.

8. Эта книга не переведена на русский язык.

9. Письмо еще не отправили.

10. Они рассматривали мою кандидатуру целую вечность!!!

### ***Make sentences of the following words:***

1. Showed/ to /the way /a passer-by / Trafalgar Square/ us

2. Was/ a new toy /the boy/ promised/ by his mother/

3. Hasn't been/ since then/ this accident/ referred to/

4. After children/ they/look/ well/will/

5. Is/ much/ about /this film/ spoken

6. A lecture/ by/ yesterday /given/ was/ mr. Brown

7. Is/ letter / which/ being /now/ typed?

8. Going/ to /at /do/you/are/what?

9. You /him /see/ last /did /tuesday?

10. Completed / be/ in an hour/ a programme /will

11. Flight/ time /does /leave /what/the?

12. This/ breakfast/ restaurant/ in/ being/ from 7 to 12/ served/ is

13. Speaking / are/ you / to / who?

***Change the following sentences from Passive into Active***

1. I am often invited to their parties.
2. This book will be translated next year.
3. The front door was locked by somebody.
4. The work has just been finished by the worker.
5. This question is being discussed now by the managers.

## **Gerund / Gerundial Construction**

***Complete the sentences, translate them.***

### ***Вариант 1***

1. Пойдемте на рыбалку сегодня.
2. Его ждать не имеет смысла.
3. Как насчет покупки нового телевизора?
4. Джон ушел, не попрощавшись с нами.
5. Кейт улыбнулась и продолжила читать книгу.
6. Мы знаем, что Лобачевский разработал новую теорию, отличную от теории Ньютона.
7. At weekends I enjoy.....
8. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk..... by a car.
9. Would you mind.....the radio please.
10. I congratulated Ann on.....the exam.
11. We insisted on their coming to the party in time.
12. I am getting hungry. I am looking forward to having dinner.
13. Today I don't feel like going out.
14. She apologized for John being so rude with me.
15. After a long time she told me of having broken my favourite vase.

## **Вариант 2**

1. Девочка очень боялась, что ее укусит собака.
2. Я с нетерпением жду встречи с вами.
3. Вы заинтересованы в работе с нами?
4. Лиза предупредила нас о том, что мисс Смит уже купила книги.
5. Вечером мы хотим покататься на лыжах.
6. Книга не стоит чтения.
7. I bought a new bicycle instead of.....
8. I am not very good at.....
9. It's a waste of time.....
10. I am the boss. I am not used to.....
11. He is used to living alone.
12. Ron was tired of the car breaking every other minute.
13. She does not approve of the children going to the cinema alone.
14. The cold water didn't stop her from having a swim.
15. I would never dream of being a film star.

## **The Participle / the Absolute Participle Construction**

**I. Open the brackets using the correct form of the participle, translate the sentences.**

1. A crowd of (excite) people were watching the firemen trying to save the (burn) building.
2. «During my vacation I came across several extremely (interest) books», said he. «Which ones?», she asked in an (interest) voice.
3. Why do you look so (worry)? – I've had a number of (worry) telephone calls lately.
4. Nothing can save the (sink) ship now, all we can do is to try and save the passengers.
5. I don't know what was in the (burn) letter, I didn't read it.
6. It was an (excite) incident. No wonder she spoke about it in an (excite) voice

7. After hearing the (frighten) tale, the (frighten) children wouldn't go to sleep.

8. The doctor did his best to convince her that there was nothing seriously wrong with the boy, but the (worry) mother wouldn't come down.

**II. Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using different types of the Participle:**

1. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking
2. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
3. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
4. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn't do it alone.

6. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realized that my clothes were hopelessly out of date.

7. The kids found the treasure. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.

8. John fed the dog. Then he sat down to his own dinner.

9. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.

**III. Translate the following constructions, indicating the Absolute Participle Construction (if there is such):**

1. With the temperature changing constantly, we could not make precise measurements.

2. The password being wrong, we could not make our computer work.

3. All the necessary changes having been made, the experiment showed different results.

4. The origin of mathematics is rooted in the ancient world.

5. Wishing to know the average speed of the automobile we have to divide the distance covered by the total time.

6. We could solve the problem, the result being quite good.

7. После того как информация была получена, ученые смогли разработать новый проект.

8. В конце концов они нашли хороший отель, причем цена была вполне хорошая.

## **Conditional Sentences / The Subjunctive Mood**

### **I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. He (not pass) the examination next summer if he (not work) much harder.
2. If I (know) that you were in hospital I (visit) you.
3. If you (have) a proper lunch last night, you (not feel) so hungry now.
4. If I (see) you in the street yesterday, I (say) «Good Morning!»
5. If I (be) you I (not wear) black, it is not becoming to you.
6. If I (know) his address I (give) you.
7. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking!!!
8. I wouldn't have believed you if I (not see) with my own eyes.
9. If you (send) the parcel by air, it (arrive) sooner than it did.
10. Peter has borrowed my dictionary. He (give) it back when he (see) me tomorrow.
11. I (not go) there if I (be) you.
12. His father (not give) him any more money until he (learn) not to waste it.
13. He (mind) if I (bring) my dog?
14. I (tell) her the story as soon as she (come).

### **II. Change the sentences using «wish» construction:**

1. My brother doesn't have a very long holiday.
2. I can't play the piano.
3. My tooth is aching.
4. The shoes I bought last month are too small for me ( to have a bigger pair).

## Литература

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