

## SEMINAR 7

### Translation of phraseological units. Translator's false friends.

#### *I. Translate the sentences paying attention to set expressions.*

1. White House hopeful Rudy Giuliani has become the first US presidential candidate *to take a tough stand* against illegal immigration.
2. She lives with her parents and doesn't have to worry about losing touch with existing friends or missing out on gossip from her home town.
3. In theory this is an attractive idea, but it seldom works in practice.
4. Five crews battled the flames for more than six hours before bringing them under control.
5. Police confirmed last night that they were still looking for four people, but not rule out the possibility that visitors to the hotel might have been trapped inside.
6. The Prime Minister believes it would be wrong to call a snap election because he feels it is important to prove to voters that he can deliver change.
7. Senior officers claim that criminals often level chargers against them in an attempt to throw doubt on their guilt.
8. To have politicians taking over the role of the judiciary would set a very dangerous precedent.

#### *II. Translate idiomatic expressions.*

(A) A dead letter, a dead fence, a dead end, a dead wire, dead loss; a good debt, hard currency, hard life, high tea, in high summer, a pretty penny, thin beer, a thin excuse, a blind date, a blind alley, a blind landing, small talk, a white lie, a white elephant, blue water, blue stories.

(B) A bed of roses, a baker's dozen, a bolt from the blue, the seed of time, a pillar of society, a shot in the wild, a soldier of fortune, the ups and downs of smth., odds and ends.

#### *III. Translate phraseological units. Comment on the peculiarities of translation in each group.*

(A) To play a second fiddle, to fish in troubled waters, to throw dust in smb's eyes, to tempt Providence, the lion's share, to bury one's head in the sand, Draconian laws, to fight with the windmills, to rest on laurels, to cut the Gordian knot, to take smb under one's wing;

(B) To throw sand in the wheels, to be hand in glove with smb, to escape by hair's breadth, to be born with the silver spoon in one's mouth, to wear one's heart on one's sleeve, to cry over spilt milk;

(C) To have a finger in every pie, to draw the line at smth, to throw in the towel, to have other fish fry, to pay through the nose, to talk shop, to smell a rat, to keep up with the Joneses.

#### *IV. Give Russian equivalents to set expressions taken from the Bible(A) and antique literature (B).*

- (A) A prodigal son, a doubting Thomas, the slaughter of the innocent, the Holy of Holies, Solomon's judgment, Buridan's ass, Noah's ark, ten commandments, the stumbling stone, Confusion of Babylon, Phoenix rising from the ashes, thirty pieces of silver, to separate the wheat from the chaffs, seven deadly sins.
- (B) The Augean stables, the sword of Domocles, the Procrustean bed, the thread of Ariadne, the apple of discord, the heel of Achilles, to sink into Lethe, the torments of Tantalus, a Sisyphean labour, the ties of Hymen, the labours of Hercules, the Trojan gift.

V. *Translate the following sentences paying attention to the translation of idiomatic expressions.*

1. For any party leader, persuading the voters otherwise is a tall order.
2. This war is a far cry from the usual charges against Ms. Reno.
3. Panics among international investors are as old as hills.
4. The city fathers have finally given the green light to the first new building project in the city.
5. "My treat," said George firmly, leading the way. Jonathan made a half-hearted protest, "Why don't we go Dutch?"
6. It's such a mixture of truth and falsehood. Our job is to sift the wheat from the chaff.
7. Sean Connery got a big hand from friends and fans at the Lincoln centre.
8. He looked more than ever like a youngster playing hookey from high school.
9. I don't mind telling you I'm like a cat on hot bricks until I've got her safe!
10. There were chestnuts to be picked out of the fire, and he was for it.
11. If you invest equities, you have to accept that market ups and downs are inevitable.
12. Biotech companies are sometimes accused of cutting corners to get drugs approved and to overstate their effectiveness.

VI. *State what method you would choose to translate the following idioms.*

1. The fish begins to stink at the head.
2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
3. to have money to burn.
4. to give smb. the cold shoulder.
5. to set the Thames on fire.
6. to give away the show.
7. to ask for the moon.
8. to be at the end of one's rope.
9. to bet on the wrong horse.
10. A new broom sweeps clean.
11. a fly in the ointment.
12. good riddance to bad rubbish.
13. with fire and sword.
14. You can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

VII. *Look through the list of the words, that have the same pronunciation and spelling in Russian and English but different in meaning.*

Accurate	точный	Intelligence	ум, интеллект
Actual	действительный	List	список

Advocate	сторонник, активист	Magazine	журнал
Apartment	квартира	Mayor	мэр города
Artist	художник	Motorist	автомобилист
Aspirant	претендент, кандидат	Multiplication	умножение, размножение
Biscuit	галета, сухарик	Pamphlet	брошюра
Cabinet	шкаф, чулан	Paragraph	абзац, заметка
Camera	фотоаппарат	Pasta	макаронные изделия
Caucasian	человек белой расы	Physician	врач-терапевт
Cereal	каша, крупа	Principal	директор школы
Clay	глина	Prospect	перспектива
Corpse	труп	Repetition	повторение
Data	данные	Receipt	квитанция, чек
Decade	десятилетие	Replica	точная копия
Deputy	заместитель	Satin	атлас
Direction	направление	Saucer	блюдец
Director	режиссер	Stool	табуретка
Dutch	голландский	Sympathy	сочувствие
Fabric	ткань	Trace	след
Familiar	известный, знакомый	Trap	капкан, ловушка
Fashion	образ действия, мода	Troops	войска
Fiction	худож. литература	Valet	камердинер
Genial	доброжелательный	Wagon	фургон, конная повозка

*VIII. Translate into English the following words.*

Аккуратный, адвокат, академик, анекдот, апартаменты, артист, бисквит (пирог), гениальный, кабинет, камера (тюремная), сериал, клей, корпус (учебный), корпус (тело), дата, декада, датский, фабрика, фамильярный, фасон, лист, майор, монитор, моторист (рабочий, обслуживающий моторы), мультипликация, физик, принципиальный (вопрос), принципиальный (человек), проспект, репетиция, рецепт, реплика, сатин, стул, трасса, трап, труп, валет (карта), вагон.

*IX. Translate the following expressions and state their meanings that are different with the meanings of their Russian analogues.*

Authority, academic, adequate, agony, alternative, angina, ambitious, argument, argue, attack, catholic, compromise, control, critical, delicate, demonstrate, documented, dynamic, elements, extensive, extremely, extravagant, fraction, inadequate, initiate, intelligence, interest, intimately, intriguing, liberal, minister, officer, originally, pathetic, pioneer, policy, provocative, perspective, regular, resident, residence, revolution,

revolutionary, routine, scandal, sensation, standard, student, technique, trivial, virtually.

X. *Translate the following expressions from English into Russian.*

Advocacy groups, actual time of arrival, aggressive advertising, aggressive dogs, an aggressive businessman, aggressive marketing techniques, aggressive growth of tumour, anecdotal evidence, crisis management, deputy chairman, dramatic achievements, dramatic colours, dramatic changes, dramatic event, effective date, effective rate, extensive plans, extravagant prices, liberal education, a routine check, hospital routine, daily routine, dynamic programme, identification of priorities, national administration, progress report, community property.

XI. *Translate the sentences paying attention to the italicized words that can be translator's false friends.*

1. The table was littered with account books and *pamphlets*.
2. *Motorists* are offered a guide to the 10 most popular routes likely to be taken by *caravan* enthusiasts this summer.
3. For more than a decade, Tony Blair dominated the *nation's* political landscape as prime minister.
4. Whenever challenged with these lies we will *aggressively* push back with the truth.
5. It's critical to remove the *dramatic* effect the Depression had on this generation.
6. Because France does not collect official information by religion, it is hard to say whether the assumption is *accurate*.
7. Financial markets can value a stock or bond more *accurately* than any individual expert.
8. The Internet has exceeded our collective expectations as a revolutionary spring of information, news and ideas.
9. The revolutionary Mozart is the Mozart of his last eight years.
10. Hamas cannot expect *sympathy* if it continues to rain rockets against civilians in Israel.
11. The *delicate* balance between modesty and conceit is popularity.
12. Civilization as it is known today could not have evolved, nor can it survive, without an *adequate* food supply.
13. *Argument* is meant to reveal the truth, not to create it.
14. I am not a member of the CIA or any other intelligence agency.
15. Men create real miracles when they use their God-given courage and intelligence.
16. *Practical* politics consists in ignoring facts.
17. Two armed robbers led an *extravagant* lifestyle with \$78 000 they stole from banks across England.
18. *Students* of politics have been interested in many aspects of ethics in *public* service.
19. In every school, more boys wanted to be remembered as a star *athlete* than as a brilliant *student*.

XII. *Translate the texts.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Gerald Durrell**

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

“He was a vivid writer; at his best, quirky, exuberant and with a gift for the sparky phrase – a black-and-yellow striped snake “like an animated school tie”, the Great barrier Reef as “an enormous biological firework display”. There is something reassuring about a person who discovers his bent at an early age and never deviates. The breeding of endangered species was Durrell’s ambition from a very early age. The Jersey Zoo that he founded in 1959 lurched from one financial crisis to another

in the initial years. It emerged flourishing and secure in the Eighties, alongside the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, thanks to generous patronage and, above all, to Durrell's own efforts. Although he was initially cold-shouldered by the zoo establishment, his ideas and beliefs became orthodoxy and himself a leading figure in the zoo and conversation worlds.

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

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

XIII. *Translate the following words. Pay attention to the translation of translator's false friends.*

- а) 1. Абстрактность // абстракция
2. Академический // академичный
3. Бедный // бедственный
4. Благодарный // благодарственный
5. Наследие // наследство
6. Поверка // проверка
7. Потребительный // потребительский
8. Технический // техничный
9. Учредительский // учредительный
10. Проблемный // проблематичный

б) 1. Увеличение *продукции* - не главный показатель экономического роста.

2. Услуги *адвоката* были очень дорогими, но они были необходимы.
3. *Бланки* заявлений находятся на столе секретаря.
4. Вчера отрылась *декада* французского кино.
5. Кабельное телевидение дает возможность смотреть много *каналов*.
6. Район улицы Немига в Минске - *историческое* место, где много веков тому назад был основан город.
7. Министерство *экономики* разрабатывает *экономическую* политику страны.

8. *Республиканский* съезд профсоюзов должен решить важные вопросы социальной защиты трудящихся.

XIV. *Find the following English equivalents to Russian proverbs.*

1. Много будешь знать – скоро состаришься.
2. Сам живи и другим не мешай.
3. Мягко стелет, а жестко спать.
4. Ложка дёгтя в бочке меда.
5. У семи нянек дитя без глаза.
6. Не сразу Москва строилась.
7. Делу время - потехе час.
8. Новая метла по-новому метет.
9. На ловца, и зверь бежит.
10. От добра добра не ищут.
11. Из огня да в полымя.
12. Не по словам судят, а по делам.
13. После дождичка в четверг.
14. Своя рубашка ближе к телу.
15. Лучшая защита - нападение.
16. Ни пуха, ни пера.

**A.** New lords - new laws. **B.** Break a leg. **C.** Self comes first. **D.** Leave well alone. **E.** Best defence is offence. **F.** When pigs fly. **G.** Actions speak louder than words. **H.** Too much knowledge makes the head bald. **I.** Out of the frying-pan into the fire. **J.** A fly in the ointment. **K.** Seek and you shall find. **L.** Business before pleasure. **M.** Rome was not built in a day. **N.** Cats hide their claws. **O.** Everybody's business is nobody's business. **P.** Live and let live.

*XV. Translate into English the following phraseological unities.*

1. Крутиться как белка в колесе. 2. Бьюсь об заклад. 3. Выйти сухим из воды. 4. За словом в карман не полезет. 5. Мастер на все руки. 6. Метать бисер перед свиньями. 7. Не в своей тарелке. 8. Одного поля ягоды. 9. Звезд с неба не хватает. 10. Родиться в сорочке (в рубашке). 11. Рубить сук, на котором сидишь. 12. Буря в стакане воды. 13. За двумя зайцами гнаться. 14. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. 15. По привычке (в силу привычки). 16. Не мытьем, так катаньем.

*XVI. Find the appropriate English phrasal verbs.*

1. обойтись 2. перепутать 3. предложить 4. Устранить 5. еще раз просмотреть (текст) 6. сделать выговор 7. внимательно изучить 8. снять (стресс) 9. ознакомиться 10. отвергнуть 11. приуменьшить 12. перейти к

**A.** put forward **B.** play down **C.** get by **D.** turn down **E.** move on to **F.** work off **G.** fill (smb.) in on (smth.) **H.** tell off **I.** take in from head to foot **J.** do away with **K.** mix up **L.** go back over

## **Seminar № 8**

### **I. Read the texts and analyse them according to the plan below.** (SCIENTIFIC)

(1) Water has the extraordinary ability to dissolve a greater variety of substances than any other liquid. (2) Falling through the air it collects atmospheric gases, salts, nitrogen, oxygen and other compounds, nutrients and pollutants alike. (3) The carbon dioxide it gathers reacts with the water to form carbonic acid. (4) This, in turn, gives it greater power to break down rocks and soil particles that are subsequently put into solution as nutrients and utilized by growing plants and trees. (5) Without this dissolving ability, our lakes and streams would be biological deserts, for pure water cannot sustain aquatic life. (6) Water dissolves, cleanses, serves plants and animals as a carrier of food and minerals; it is the only substance that occurs in all three states — solid, liquid and gas — and yet always retains its own identity and emerges again as water.

II

(NEWSPAPER)

(7) I am often asked what I think of the latest opinion poll, especially when it has published what appears to be some dramatic swing in "public opinion". (8) It is as if the public seeing itself reflected in a mirror, seeks reassurance that the warts on the face of its opinion are not quite ugly as all that! (9) I react to these inquiries from the ludicrous posture of a man who, being both a politician and a statistician cannot avoid wearing two hats. (10) I am increasingly aware of the intangibility of the phenomenon described as "public opinion". (11) It is the malevolent ghost in the haunted house of politics. (12) But the definition of public opinion given by the majority of opinion polls is about the last source from which those responsible for deciding the great issues of the day should seek guidance.

**Text Analysis**

## I

1. What type of text is it? What makes you think that it is informative? What type of words are predominant in the text? What branch of science do most of the terms belong to?
2. What is the difference between substance and matter? Why should water fall through the air? How can water "collect" various substances?
3. What is the difference between a stream and a river? What is pure water? What is aquatic life? Why can pure water not sustain aquatic life?
5. Why can water be called a carrier of food? What do we call water in solid state?

## II

6. What type of text is this? Are there any literary devices in it? Is its subject literary or informative? Is it narrated in the first or in the third person? Is its author a man of letters or a scientist?
7. What is an opinion poll? What are people usually polled about? Are the results of an opinion poll published in newspapers? Why are the words "public opinion" written in inverted commas? What swing in public opinion may be described as dramatic?
8. What is a wart? What warts are referred to in the text? Why should the public seek any reassurance?
9. What does the author mean by saying that he has to wear two hats? In what way can a phenomenon be intangible? What is a haunted house? Is a "ghost" something real, easily defined or understood?
10. Does a "definition" mean in this context an explanation or the result? What is the meaning of the phrase "He is the last man to help you"? Does the author think the results of an opinion poll to be a reliable source of information?

### A. Text Type Features

- I. Identify the names of chemical elements in the text and give their Russian equivalents.
- II. Find 10 words (other than the names of elements) which have permanent equivalents in Russian.
- III. Name two Russian terms for "carbon dioxide" in sentence (3).
- IV. How should the structure "this gives it greater power" in sentence (4) be changed in translation to fit the Russian technical usage?
- V. Suggest a scientific turn of phrase in Russian to translate the phrase "water... serves plants and animals" in sentence (6).
- VI. Should the Russian for "three states" in sentence (6) be just три состояния or should the full form агрегатные состояния be preferred?
- VII. Discuss the pros and cons of the possible Russian structures to begin sentence (8) such as: можно подумать, как будто бы, дело обстоит так, как будто, etc.
- VIII. Would you retain the figure of speech in sentence (8) in your Russian translation (бородавки на лице общественного мнения) or would you prefer a less extravagant variant, e.g. изъяны?
- IX. Which Russian equivalent is more preferable as the substitute for the "public" in sentence (8): публика, общественность? Why?
- X. Suggest two Russian idiomatic expressions equivalent to the English idiom "to wear two hats" (sentence 9).
- XII. Which of the following Russian equivalents to the English phrase "to seek guidance" (sentence 12) would you prefer: искать совета, спрашивать совета, обращаться за руководством, руководствоваться? Or would you suggest something else?

### B. Other Translation Problems

- I. Make your choice among the Russian words чрезвычайный, экстраординарный, удивительный, особый as the substitute for "extraordinary" in sentence (1). Give your reasons.
- II. What technical terms can you suggest as appropriate equivalents in such a text to the word "collects" in sentence (2)?
- III. What name will you give in Russian to the process which is described in sentence (4) as "breaking down"?
- IV. Suggest Russian equivalents to the phrase "are ... put into solution" in sentence (4).



- V. Choose between the Russian растворяющая способность, способность растворять другие вещества as the substitute for "dissolving ability" in sentence (5).
- VI. Does "emerges" in sentence (6) mean оказывается, выходит or остается?
- VII. Suggest Russian equivalents to the English adjective "dramatic" in sentence (7) other than драматический or драматичный.
- VIII. What does "as all that\*" in sentence (8) mean? Would you render it into Russian or just leave it out?
- IX. Is 'ludicrous' in sentence (9) смехотворный, смешной or rather нелепый? And would you choose for "posture" the Russian положение, поза or позиция?
- X. What would you prefer as the substitute for the adjective "malevolent" in sentence (11): злобный, злой or зловредный? And is "ghost" — привидение, призрак or rather дух?
- XI. Translate sentence (11) using the Russian cliché заколдованный замок. Discuss the advantages of this equivalent.
- XII. Would you render the phrase "the definition of public opinion" in sentence (12) as определение общественного мнения or would you opt for данные об общественном мнении or something else?
- XIII. Does the phrase 'the last source' in sentence (12) mean самый последний источник or самый ненадежный источник? What is its implied sense?

**II. State what meanings of polysemantic words are actualized in the following sentences. Can the equivalents provided by your dictionary be used in the translation? If not, suggest an equivalent of your own.**

1. Alan Rees, a businessman, was accused of handling the negotiations for ransom. 2. After the play the notices were unanimously favorable and there was praise for all concerned. 3. The actor had an awkward grace that could not be copied by anyone in the business. 4. Listen, we all have funny moods. We wouldn't be human if we didn't. 5. Josephine Carling was a heiress to an automobile fortune. 6. She prided herself on her chic. 7. The odorous part of human sweat, some scientists believe, appears to include volatile fatty acids produced by bacteria living on and in the skin. 8. The sister married a classmate of mine that's doing very well in Pittsburgh Plate Glass. One of their coming men. 9. She had always, all her life, been so religious about her cold cream and her facials. 10. He passed a lighted door from which issued music, and stopped with the sense of familiarity.

**III. Find appropriate Russian equivalents to the word "record" in the following sentences.**

1. The new candidate was known to have an excellent war record. 2. His father has a record of service with the company of 20 years. 3. It was clear that the general had carefully studied his aid's service' record. 4. Washington D.C., the US capital, is the city with the highest crime record. 5. By resorting to mass terror and armed violence against the black population of South Africa its rulers reached a new shameful record in their racial oppression. 6. The AF of L is absolute boss of the strike-breaking International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Its imperialist record fits it for this task. 7. The data published by the Office of Statistics show that food prices in the country are the highest on record. 8. "Your Honor," Arnold announced, "I move that the testimony of the witness be stricken out from the record." 9. The State Secretary finds that the US government has an unbroken record of friendship for China dating back to 1844. However shamelessly the American politicians claim to be friends of Chinese people, the historic record which distinguishes friend from foe cannot be altered. 10. Had the Republican candidates discussed the record of the Congress they would have exposed the Republican Party as a big business party which led the attack on the vital rights and liberties of the people.

**IV. Explain the contextual meanings of the words in bold type in the following sentences and suggest their Russian equivalents.**

1. The Union executive committee passed a resolution **advising** the workers to "sit-out" elections where neither party offers a candidate whom labour could support. 2. The grievance has still remained unsettled. It shows how long it takes to "**process**" a grievance and why a strike is often

the only way to force a show-down. 3. People who think gangsters are only to be found in gambling dens and houses of prostitution are **old-timers**. 4. After the strike many participants of the meeting were beaten up by the Ford plant **vigilants**. 5. The president of the Auto Workers Union was not at the rally; instead he **redbaited** the meeting and charged that it was a plot against him. 6. One of the planks in the Tory programme was to reduce personal consumption: this was to be done partly by **rationing** the purse. 7. The amendment received 3,622,000 votes, while the Executive resolution received 4,090,000. This **close** vote at the Trades Union Congress faced the right-wing leaders with a tremendous problem in relation to the future Labour Party Conference. 8. The Coal Board aimed to have **safety-level** stocks by the beginning of November but now they say they will be at least a million tons short. 9. Chicago. - A proposal that the problem of out-of-this world meat prices be put on the conference table for a **working-over by packers**, farmers, organized workers and consumers was made here by the President of the United Packinghouse Workers (AFL-CIO). 10. The bill was also opposed by such non-trust lobbies as the AFL lobby, the **anti-saloon** lobby and many others.

**V. Find the way of rendering into Russian the connotational meanings of the words in bold type in the following sentences. Explain your choice of equivalents.**

1. During the postwar period in the midst of the economic boom the workers' conditions, although gradually deteriorating, were not so bad as to provoke desperate struggles. 2. Prior to the Civil War many slave-owners in the South nursed ambitious plans of extending their rule to the whole of the United States. 3. The imperialist appetites of the Tories drove them on to their East-of-Suez policies. 4. His appetite for travel was whetted and Chopin began to nurse the ambition of visiting the musical capital of Europe, Vienna. 5. The Good Neighbour policy was simply a reformulation of the old imperialism in order for it to countermove more effectively the growing nationalism and democratic spirit of the Latin American people. 6. The Communists are tireless advocates of peace, and at the same time were aggressive supporters of the anti-Hitler war. 7. The right-wing leaders aggressively sabotaged all efforts from the left to organize the workers of other industries. 8. The Union demanded that the existing grievance machinery be entirely scrapped and a modern, streamlined, effective scheme put into its place. 9. Much of his popularity is manufactured, much of his glamour has been streamlined by nimble-wilted press agents.

**VI. Translate the following sentences paying particular attention to adequate rendering into Russian of equivalent-lacking words.**

1. Throughout the world fluid fuels are replacing solid fuels because of their technical advantages in transport, handling, storage and use. 2. The law required the use of the French language in addition to English ... It aroused a sensational, though temporary, backlash of English-speaking opinion. 3. Many politicians owe their success to charisma and demagoguery rather than to high intelligence and honesty. 4. The girl tried to earn her living as baby-sitter in the neighbourhood. 5. Every morning he joined a group of young commuters living in the same condominium. 6. He was a born tinkerer and would never have a repairman in his house. 7. Last week the Biological Engineering Society celebrated the tenth anniversary of this broad interface between medicine and technology with a conference in Oxford. 8. What does being ahead mean when possessing more or less overkill cannot be translated into anything that is militarily or humanly meaningful? 9. There will of course be carping critics of the project among do-gooders, conservationists, starry-eyed liberals and wild-lifers. 10. Four potholers were found suffering from exposure yesterday after being missed for more than 12 hours.

**VII. Translate the following sentences employing the semantic transformations suggested in the parenthesis.**

1. Already the reactionary offensive of Yankee imperialism was beginning to get the inevitable answer from the Latin America peoples (specification). 2. At seven o'clock a dull meal was served in the oakpanelled dining-room (specification). 3. I apologize for stepping on your toe (generalization). 4. Now, more than two hours later, the big jet was still stuck, its fuselage and tail blocking runway three zero (generalization). 5. He would cheer up somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his slate, before his eyes were dry (modulation). 6. Unfortunately, the

ground to the right which was normally grass covered, had a drainage problem, due to be worked on when winter ended (modulation). 7. He had an old mother whom he never disobeyed (antonymous translation). 8. No person may be reinstated to a position in the post service without passing an appropriate examination (antonymous translation). 9. When she reached the house she gave another proof of her identity (explication). 10. In one of his whistle-stop speeches the Presidential nominee briefly outlined his attitude towards civil rights program (explication).

**VIII. Note the use of the conjunctions in the following sentences. Suggest the appropriate Russian translations.**

1. The Prime Minister will arrive on Friday when he will address the House of Commons. 2. Two workers were injured when a fork-lift fell over. 3. Problems have arisen when individuals have decided to make changes in the layout of the offices. 4. Every day the US press contains some malignant attack directed against the common people of Britain, who are accused of loafing and malingering at work, while demanding high wages and expensive social services. 5. If there was anything that he hated, it was a woman with pointed finger nails. 6. Her knowledge of things and people seemed precise and decided, if not profound. 7. He has been to Warwick fifty times, if he has been there once. 8. The postmaster should deposit at the bank daily returns one half hour before closing of either the post office or the bank, whichever is earlier. 9. Change oil every 6 months or at 12,000 km. intervals, whichever is earlier.

**IX. Translate the text.**

**MY Mr. JONES**

I was one time Mr. Jones' lodger but I had to leave him because I could not see eye to eye with my landlord in his desire to dine in dress trousers, a flannel shirt, and a shooting coat. I had known him ever since I was a kid, and from boyhood up this old boy had put the fear of death into me. Time, the great healer, could never remove from my memory the occasion when he found me - then a stripling of fifteen - smoking one of his special cigars in the stables. Since then I have trodden on his toes in many ways. I always felt that unless I was jolly careful and nipped his arrogance in the bud, he would be always bossing me. He had the aspect of a distinctly resolute blighter. You have to keep these fellows in their place. You have to work the good old iron-hand-in-the-velvet-glove wheeze. If you give them a what's -its-name, they take a thingummy.

But now he was a rather stiff, precise sort of old boy, who liked a quiet life. He was just finishing a history of the family or something, which he had been working on for the last year, and didn't stir much from the library. He was rather a good instance of what they say about its being a good scheme for a fellow to sow his wild oats. I'd been told that in his youth he had been a bit of a bounder. You would never have thought it to look at him now