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**ТРУДНОСТИ
ПЕРЕВОДА
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО
ТЕКСТА
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО
ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ**

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ЧАСТЬ I

§ 1. ИНФИНИТИВ

I. Инфинитив в различных функциях

1. **Инфинитив в функции определения** переводится на русский язык, как правило, определительным придаточным предложением с модальным глагольным сказуемым, выражающим возможность или долженствование, или же глаголом-сказуемым в будущем времени.

This question will be discussed at the conference shortly *to open* in Moscow. Этот вопрос будет обсуждаться на конференции, *которая должна* вскоре *открыться* (вскоре открывается) в Москве.

1) После слова **the last** и порядковых числительных (если в данном предложении они выполняют функцию предикативного члена) инфинитив в функции определения переводится личной формой глагола в том же времени, что и глагол-сказуемое главного предложения.

The Secretary general was *the first to raise* this question. Генеральный секретарь *первым поставил* этот вопрос (...был первым, кто поставил...).

Если же эти слова выполняют какую-либо другую синтаксическую функцию, то инфинитив может также переводиться и причастием.

The *first person to raise* objections was the Minister himself. Первым, *выступившим с* возражениями, был сам министр.

2) Пассивная форма инфинитива в функции определения сохраняет после себя предлог, с которым употребляется данный глагол, и переводится обычно на русский язык неопределенно-личным предложением.

There was nothing *to be astonished at*. *Удивляться было* нечему.

This was not a matter *to be easily agreed upon*. Не такой это был вопрос, *чтобы по нему можно было легко договориться* (по этому/такому вопросу договориться было нелегко).

3) В отдельных случаях инфинитив в функции определения может переводиться причастием, прилагательным или существительным с предлогом.

The shape of things *to come* is shown by the data obtained by the experts. О характере *предстоящих* событий можно судить по данным, полученным специалистами (экспертами).

4) В зависимости от сочетаемости слов в русском языке предложение с инфинитивом в функции определения может быть переведено простым предложением; модальность при переводе передается лексически.

He had no objections to *make*. У него не было возражений. (Он не мог ничего возразить.)

The items *to be discussed* at the next session were already agreed upon. Вопросы, подлежащие обсуждению на следующей сессии, были уже согласованы.

5) Если определение указывает на назначение предмета, то оно сближается по значению с обстоятельством цели и переводится соответственно либо определением, либо обстоятельством цели, что зависит от контекста и от сочетаемости слов в русском языке.

Automation is one of the ways *to increase* production. Автоматизация — один из способов *повысить* производительность (повышения производительности).

2. Инфинитив в функции дополнения не вызывает затруднений при переводе на русский язык, он обычно переводится инфинитивом, иногда придаточным предложением.

They want *to submit* a new proposal. Они хотят *внести* новое предложение.

They claim *to be working* for peace. Они заявляют (утверждают), *что они (якобы) трудятся* во имя мира (служат делу мира).

3. Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства результата или следствия и сопутствующего обстоятельства.

1) Инфинитив результата или следствия, которому предшествуют слова **such... (as), enough, so... , too... , only**, часто имеет модальное значение и переводится на русский язык или инфинитивом, или самостоятельным предложением, вводимым союзами *и, но*.

This question is *too difficult to be settled* without further consultations. Этот вопрос *слишком сложен, чтобы его можно было разрешить* (чтобы его разрешить) без дальнейших консультаций.

He managed to obtain this concession from the management *only to find* that no one really needed it. Он добился этой уступки от администрации, но *обнаружил*, что она никому не нужна.

2) Если в предложении с инфинитивом в функции обстоятельства результата или следствия нет вышеупомянутых прилагательных и наречий,

то инфинитив переводится, в зависимости от сочетаемости слов в русском языке, часто самостоятельным предложением, вводимым союзом *и*.

Last year he resigned his post *never to return* to public life. В прошлом году он ушел в отставку и никогда уже *не возвращался* к общественной жизни (государственной деятельности).

Примечание. Инфинитив в этой функции представляет трудности при переводе главным образом потому, что он ошибочно может быть принят за обстоятельство цели. Только смысл всего предложения, а иногда и более широкий контекст позволяет определить, является ли инфинитив обстоятельством цели или результата.

4. Инфинитив в функции подлежащего, предикативного члена, именной части составного сказуемого и обстоятельства цели не представляет трудности при переводе на русский язык. В этих функциях он переводится инфинитивом (в функции подлежащего или обстоятельства цели) или существительным.

To postpone an election due in a month's time is not technically easy; postponement would require complex legal manoeuvres, which might take weeks. *Отложить* выборы, которые должны состояться через месяц, не просто с организационной точки зрения; отсрочка потребует сложных правовых маневров, на которые могут уйти недели.

Примечание. 1. В сочетании с глаголом *to fail* или существительным *failure* инфинитив передает неудавшуюся попытку совершить действие или просто отрицание и часто переводится на русский язык личной формой глагола в отрицательной форме.

The negotiators *failed to come* to agreement. Участники переговоров *не пришли к согласию* (не смогли договориться).

2. Сочетание *is (was) bound* с инфинитивом переводится *обязательно, неизбежно должно было*.

It *was bound to happen*. Это *неизбежно должно было* произойти (случиться).

5. Инфинитив может быть в предложении **вводным элементом: *to tell the truth...* по правде говоря... , *to be frank.*, если говорить откровенно... , *to put it mildly...* мягко выражаясь...**

Примечание. Инфинитив в начале предложения может выступать либо в функции подлежащего или обстоятельства цели, либо быть вводным

элементом. Синтаксический анализ предложения дает возможность совершенно точно определить его функцию.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Kurds are especially happy with a US pledge last September *to protect* them against Baghdad.

2. India and Pakistan are racing to put warheads on fast-flying missiles, set on a hair trigger, *to be launched* at first warning or *lost* to an incoming strike.

3. Efforts *to attract* investment by selling Ireland abroad also have a long history.

4. British Airways said, it would install heart monitors and cardial defibrillators devices on all its aircraft within a year, becoming the first international airline *to do so*.

5. Military rule and disdain for human rights have supposedly made Nigeria a country *not to be visited*.

6. Even from the point of view of Britain's homegrown capitalists, the current policies are failing. That is the only conclusion *to be drawn* from the Bank of England's quarterly review and the report of the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee.

7. Information comes in floods now, but we haven't installed a way *to use the brains* with the capacity *to filter and distill* it.

8. The decision *to ban* export of beef and cattle from Portugal was made after a sharp increase in the number of cases last year of «mad cow» disease in cattle grown in Portugal.

9. The candidate said this morning that he was fully aware of the obstacles *to be faced* and the charges that would be made.

10. The Euro-American democracies have, in the new NATO, a central organization *to co-ordinate* the military actions of those NATO members which decide they need to act.

11. The US government controls exports of strong encryption products *to preserve* its capability *to decode* messages from foreign governments and criminals.

12. There are lessons *to be learnt* from the cold war, but the inevitability of a peaceful outcome is not one of them.

13. Most Japanese educators concede that a reliance on rote learning and cramming does great damage to creativity, and many universities are moving *to include* interviews and essay writing in their entrance tests.

14. A personal campaign *to acquaint* the farmers with the facts about this year's agricultural price review will be launched by the Minister of Agriculture on Monday.

15. Peru plans *to raise* \$1 billion through bond sales and loans *to help* the country's struggling companies restructure debt.

16. Britain had the most extensive network of double taxation agreements in the world *to protect* companies trading in Britain and other countries from paying tax twice over.

17. The said tax increases *to reduce* government borrowing would do little to help recession hit industry or reduce unemployment.

18. The United States used the UN inspection team *to send* a US spy into Baghdad *to install* a highly sophisticated electronic eavesdropping system.

19. In his semiannual report to Congress, the US Federal Reserve chairman suggested that « storm clouds *massing* over the western Pacific and headed our way» might dampen demand for US goods and services just *enough to relieve* inflationary pressure — and render unnecessary a Fed hike in short-term rates.

20. Having shed *enough* of its history *to look* outward and prosper in Europe, Ireland has retained *enough*, up to now, *to ameliorate* the strains of rapid social change. This is a balance that will be *difficult to preserve*.

21. The general feeling in Egypt is that the government has won its war against the Islamist militants. What it is still not confident *enough to do* is to allow political Islam a public voice.

22. Japanese consumers have simply not been purchasing many of the high-ticket items—particularly automobiles and appliances — *in sufficient volume to keep* Japan's economy moving at the higher rate business would like to achieve.

23. Although Mr.Kim [South Korea"] was the *first* of the three *to embrace* the need for a rescue by the International Monetary Fund, he made worrying noises about wanting *to renegotiate* the deal once he entered office.

24. Mr.Cook is not the *first* British foreign secretary *to arrive* in office determined to change things, nor will he be *the last to run up* against the diplomats' natural scepticism about his ability to do.

25. The achievement [of Ireland] is *certainly not to be dismissed*, as some would have it, as a matter of statistical fudges, subsidies from Europe and tax dodges for multinationals. But lessons for would-be tigers are either *difficult to infer* or of little use.

26. Scientology tries *to turn* its followers' minds and part them from their money, of course it will try *to change* their lives forever. But so do lots of religions.

27. Any newly elected government can expect *to be given* the benefit of the doubt by the public.

28. The U.S. Federal law allows the satellite systems *to provide* network programming only to a viewer who cannot receive the local affiliate of a network using a conventional TV antenna.

29. The United Nations said that a UN delegation would visit China next month *to look at* what help the country needs *to implement* its commitments on human rights.

30. This attack on Serbia may be the start of a new trend *to restrain* thugs and despots, though it does not look terribly likely.

31. They say ways and means must be found whereby developing countries can expand their exports and increase foreign exchange earnings *to pay* for such internal programmes as power projects, transport services, exploitation of natural resources and industrialization generally.

32. The US President calls on America *to accept* a global role.

33. *To meet the need* for increasingly precise forecasts, meteorologists hope *to extend* their observational system until it covers every corner of the earth.

34. The chancellor in fact, was quick *to warn* us against raising false **hopes on** the basis of the new international support given for the pound.

35. The Prime Minister had told the party meeting that as a tough Prime Minister, he refused *to be dictated to* by any group.

36. [NATO] Already the Europeans cannot agree *to finance* the modernization programs that were considered essential even before enlargement came into the picture.

37. In London the British Government's special envoy said on returning yesterday from a two-week Far East «factfinding mission», that he was disappointed *not to have been invited* to take part in the talks on the region's problems.

38. Perhaps BNP [Banque Nationale de Paris] felt left out: it courted Societe General unsuccessfully for two years *only to see* the bank fall into the arms of Paribas.

39. The retired director of the Brain Institute at the University of California — Los Angeles, devoted his life to studying that complex organ, *only to be crippled* by a brain disease that leaves its victims unable to care for themselves.

40. Education standards *are bound to be hit* by the government's latest round of spending cuts, the Education Secretary admitted yesterday.

41. Japan's economic success carries inevitable political consequences, and they *are bound to be recognized* sooner or later.

42. The announcements of his latest trip *is bound to intensify* suspicions about the objectives of the Government's manoeuvres.

43. «The US economy already looks fairly bubble-like. Such an economy *is bound to slow* once stock prices fall, and so the base trend will be a stronger yen once Japan's economy strengthens,») said a top official in the Finance Ministry.

44. The Chancellor of Germany said he had serious concerns that *failure to reach agreement* on the EU reforms could lead to complications concerning the European single currency, the euro.

45. Even a public apology from the prime minister for *failing to explain* his policy *failed to turn* the tide of opinion in his favour.

46. European Union leaders last night *failed to make* any breakthroughs on the future financing of the community.

47. The two social workers stood bail of \$500 each. When the youth *failed to appear*, they were summoned to court and ordered to forfeit \$300 each...

48. Will Republicans squabble so acrimoniously *to define* the soul of their party that they condemn themselves to a protracted civil war that, Iwo years from now, will lead not just to *failure to recapture* the White House but to *failure to keep* control of Congress?

49. The old controversy about whether government borrowing imposes a burden on the future has lately been given a new airing. Consider, *to begin with*, the recipe for making a « primary real burden» of the national debt as laid down by Professor Brown of the University of Virginia.

50. *To begin with*, the cumulative effect of so many cocktail and other parties amounts to a serious physical drain on the U.N. delegates; considerable stamina is required to stand up to some seven hundred social functions a year.

51. It was freely stated, *to begin with*, that she was little more than a figurehead, used by the politicians of her party to get back into power on a strong wave of emotion which only she could inspire.

52. *To judge* living standards, it is better *to add* to GDP the income earned by foreign assets, and *to deduct* from it the income paid to foreign creditors.

53. The other leg of the Nissan plan *is to raise* operating margins from below zero up to 5% within two years.

54. The commercial broadcasting industry convinced Americans that it was «good citizenship *to consume* news at regular intervals»).

55. In many respects the father of both the supersonic Concorde and the wide-bodied Airbus airliners, Henri Ziegler *lived long enough to see* the recent major restructuring of the French aircraft industry.

56. Behind the closed doors of homes ranging from modest apartments to mansions in Virginia, many foreign servants live in silent despair, toiling long hours for low wages but *too fearful, isolated or insecure* about what will happen to them *to complain or break free*, human rights advocates and investigators say.

57. It is increasingly recognized that the current peacekeeping resources and powers of the UN are *too limited to enable it to intervene* effectively in many conflicts. One solution would be *to create* peace enforcement units, *to be made* available in clearly defined circumstances.

II. ИНФИНИТИВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

1. **Субъектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот (конструкция «именительный с инфинитивом»).**

1) Предложение с этим оборотом, как правило, переводится сложноподчиненным предложением, главное предложение которого представляет собой неопределенно-личное предложение типа: *говорят, сообщают, известно* и т. д., придаточное дополнительное вводится союзами *что* и *как*.

The delegation is *reported to have left* for London. *Сообщают, что* делегация *выехала* в Лондон.

2) Если эта конструкция употреблена в придаточном предложении (обычно в определительном придаточном) или в причастном обороте, то неопределенно-личное предложение в переводе обычно выступает в роли вводного предложения.

A move which he *is expected to make* is an attempt to come to a mutually-beneficial agreement. Шаги, которые, *как предполагают*, он

собирается предпринять, являются попыткой прийти к взаимовыгодному соглашению.

The Foreign Ministers of the European Union countries will take part in talks *expected to take place* early in April. Министры иностранных дел стран Европейского Союза примут участие в переговорах, которые, *как ожидается, будут иметь место* (состоятся) в начале апреля.

3) В отдельных случаях конструкция «именительный с инфинитивом» может переводиться простым предложением.

Much greater economic tasks *were seen to lie ahead*. Предстояли значительно более важные экономические задачи.

4) Если в английском предложении сказуемое главного предложения стоит в отрицательной форме, то при переводе на русский язык отрицание часто переносится в придаточное предложение.

The preliminary talks *are not expected to last* more than two weeks. *Ожидается*, что предварительные переговоры *продлятся не больше* двух недель.

Сказуемое может быть выражено сочетанием модального глагола с инфинитивом. При переводе оно передается неопределенно-личным предложением с модальным значением *можно ожидать, следует считать* и т. п.

The settlement *may be considered to be* of primary importance to the industries concerned. *Можно считать*, что это решение (урегулирование) имеет решающее значение для тех отраслей промышленности, которых оно касается.

6) Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов в конструкции «именительный с инфинитивом»:

(he) is reported to	передают/сообщают (сообщается), что (он)...; утверждают, что (якобы)
is believed to	полагают/считают, что (он)...
is considered to...	считают/считается, что...
is thought to...	считают/думают, что...
is understood to...	по имеющимся сведениям (он)...; считают/считается, что...; по существующей договоренности/согласно договоренности...
is expected to...	ожидается/предполагается, что (он)...
is alleged to...	говорят/считают, что (он) якобы...
is heard to...	имеются сведения, что (он)...

is seen to...	считается/рассматривается/рассматривают, что...
is felt to...	считают, что...
seems to...	кажется, что...
appears to...	по-видимому, (он)...
is likely to...	по-видимому/похоже на то, что...; по всей вероятности/вероятно...
is unlikely to...	маловероятно, чтобы...; едва ли/вряд ли...
happens (happened) to...	случайно (он)...; случилось так, что...
is sure (certain)	(он) обязательно/наверняка/определенно...

Примечание. 1. После слов **likely (unlikely), sure, certain** действие, выраженное инфинитивом, обычно относится к будущему времени.

The economic problems facing France *are certain to have* strong repercussions. Стоящие перед Францией экономические трудности *наверняка будут иметь* серьезные последствия.

2. Если после глаголов **to seem** и **to appear** глагол-связка **to be** перед существительным или прилагательным опускается, то глаголы **to seem** и **to appear** имеют значение *выглядеть, производить впечатление*.

He *seems* astonished. Он *выглядит* удивленным.

3. Глагол **to suppose** может также иметь значение *полагаться*. He *is supposed* to have it. Ему *полагается* иметь это.

2. Объектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот (конструкция «винительный с инфинитивом»).

1) Предложение с этим оборотом переводится сложноподчиненным предложением с придаточным дополнительным предложением, вводимым союзами *что, чтобы, как*.

If the Government expected *the tenants to take* the increase lying down, they were very much mistaken. Если правительство рассчитывало, что *квартиросъемщики* спокойно *отнесутся* к повышению квартирной платы, оно сильно ошибалось.

Примечание. **I.** После глаголов **to declare, to consider** и **to find** глагол-связка **to be** в объектном инфинитивном обороте иногда опускается.

2. Глаголы **to hear, to see** в сочетании с этим оборотом выражают физическое восприятие и имеют значения: *слышать, как; видеть, как* (а не переносное значение: *слышать, что = узнавать; (у)видеть, что = понимать. замечать*).

They *heard him deny* it. Они *слышали*, как он *отрицал* это.

3. После глаголов, выражающих физическое восприятие: **to watch, to notice, to see** и т. д., этот оборот обычно переводится придаточным предложением, вводимым союзом *как*, если это не противоречит нормам русского языка в отношении данных слов. Так, глагол *заметить* обычно требует после себя союза *что*, а не *как* (Он заметил, что...).

4. Глаголы, требующие после себя предложное дополнение: **to wait for, to rely on** и др., сохраняют этот предлог перед объектным инфинитивным оборотом. При переводе на русский язык придаточное предложение вводится словами *чтобы; то, что...*

The UN Security Council *is waiting for that country to make* a decision. Совет Безопасности ООН *ждет, чтобы эта страна приняла* решение (пока эта страна примет решение).

5. Глагол **to get** с объектным инфинитивным оборотом имеет значение заставлять.

This story was told *to get him go* to the police station. Эту историю рассказали, чтобы *заставить его отправиться в полицейский* участок.

3. Инфинитивный комплекс (for + имя* + инфинитив) может выполнять в предложении различные функции и переводится на русский язык, как правило, придаточным предложением, вводимым союзами *что, чтобы*.

Present plans are *for the Prime Minister to make* a statement in the first part of next week. В настоящий момент планы состоят в том, *чтобы премьер-министр выступил* с заявлением до следующей среды (не позже чем в следующую среду).

The first thing for us to do... Первое, что мы должны сделать...

Иногда инфинитивный комплекс может переводиться инфинитивом или существительным в дательном падеже с инфинитивом.

This is no place *for us to attempt* to throw a strong light on the darkest page of British history. Неуместно *пытаться* здесь (на этих страницах) пролить яркий, свет на одну из самых мрачных страниц истории Англии.

It is *not for us to decide*. Не нам это *решать*.

* «Имя» употреблено здесь в грамматическом значении, т.е. имя существительное, местоимение или субстантивированное прилагательное.

4. Независимая номинативная конструкция (существительное + инфинитив) стоит в конце предложения и отделяется запятой. Она передает сопутствующее обстоятельство с модальным значением долженствования. На русский язык переводится предложением, вводимым союзом *причем*. В газетном тексте встречается довольно редко.

The sellers offered the buyers 5,000 tons of oil, *delivery to be made* in October. Поставщики предложили покупателям 5.000 тонн нефти, *причем поставка должна быть произведена* в октябре (которые могут быть поставлены...).

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. The International Court of Justice *is expected to play* an increasingly important role in facilitating the peaceful settlement of international legal disputes.

2. German nuclear plant operators *will be expected to use* the time to work out deals to cancel contracts worth millions with reprocessing centers in France and Britain.

3. The discussion *is expected to focus* on four broad subjects: raw materials and world trade, food supplies and agriculture, prospection, production and consumption of energy, and international financial and monetary problems.

4. Apart from trade, the US President will focus on restructuring the US Social Security system. He *is likely to enunciate* principle to guide reforms, but *not offer* a specific plan. At the same time, *he is expected to propose* using part of the budget surplus to start small, individually controlled savings accounts to which both workers and government would make contributions.

5. The U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman noted that the pace of economic growth in the U.S. *is «widely expected to moderate»* this year, which the Fed would welcome.

6. While offering no proposal of its own on how to salvage the current arms-inspection system carried by the UN Special Commission in Iraq, the American delegation *is expected to oppose* monitoring methods that do not allow surprise inspections.

7. The Home Secretary *is expected to make* a statement next week on the validity of the practice of allowing outside observers, photographers, and television cameramen to be present at the counting of the votes at a parliamentary election.

8. Treasury sources yesterday confirmed that the next 10-year deal over the monarchy's government funding *was expected to be* significantly *lower* than the current annual increase, agreed under the last Conservative government.

9. Domestically, the debt-ridden and poorly managed state-sector of China *is expected to continue* to drag down the consumption.

10. «...no government has ever backed demands for greater efficiency with any sort of clear statement of what exactly the police service *is supposed to achieve»*, a police official stated yesterday.

11. Roads have been built, and by next year every village in Egypt (though not every hamlet) *is supposed to* have electricity laid on.

12. Foreign secretaries can be useful of course. They *are supposed to manage* public opinion. They have to keep the House of Commons on side.

13. The US trade representative *is said to have reported*, in detail, on the latest developments to the EU trade commissioner who plans to visit Beijing for talks on its WTO application next month.

14. True, the euro-group *is likely to grow* relatively strongly next year. But European financial markets have already been badly buffeted.

15. The US parliamentary revolt against the European Commission *was unlikely to get* the two-thirds vote needed to succeed.

16. The cutback in housing programmes has been so sharp that the national campaign for the homeless reports that in the next two years no families *are likely to be rehoused* from the waiting list at all.

17. The Turkish economy, which had been growing at an average rate above 6 percent for the past four years, slowed and *is likely to expand* by only 2 percent this year.

18. Combine ethnic tensions on the fringes of the Chinese empire with regional tensions along the coast and you have good reason to believe that China *is more likely to disintegrate* than is commonly believed.

19. The report says that it appears that the building industry *is unlikely to be reformed* from within and that some form of compulsion will be necessary if reasonable standards of construction and finish are to be secured and jerry-building discouraged.

20. No one will refuse to pay less tax, but if they think that by this means they will bribe the electors to vote for them in large numbers, they *are likely to be disappointed*.

21. The euro *is likely to join* the dollar as a reserve currency held by central banks around the world, perhaps leading some banks to sell dollars and thereby reduce the value of the American currency.

22. The present fine spell *is likely to be brief*, predicted the meteorological office last night in its long-range weather forecast.

23. Decontrol alone does not constitute an adequate oil policy. It *is not likely to protect* the economy against temporary shortages. Nor will it significantly reduce dependence on foreign oil imports in the long term.

24. Petty nations and their petty national demands *are thought to be pointless* at best; divisive and self-destructive at worst.

25. The epitome of Tory sleaze was Neil Hamilton, a backbench MP who *was alleged to have taken* a few thousand pounds to ask some questions in parliament.

26. Another intricate problem *likely to be reintroduced* with the help of a subtle change of name is the problem of medium range ballistic missiles.

27. The three parties *likely to take part* in a coalition are the Republican People's Party, the Justice Party, and the New Turkey Party.

28. The Minister of Economic Affairs referred today to the statement *reported to have been made* by the Foreign Secretary on Friday.

29. About 60 people *were yesterday reported to have been arrested* on subversion charges.

30. The remark, *reported to have been made* after the announcement of his appointment to London, was widely commented on in the press.

31. The strike, called by the region's main political parties and labor unions, *appeared to be* one of the largest yet in the troubled provinces.

32. While party leaders still say they support the goals of the program, and promise that it will receive expeditious consideration on Capitol Hill, Democratic anger at many of the proposals *appears to be mounting* daily.

33. Turnout at the nation's 50,000 polling stations *appeared to be heavy*.

34. The Bank of England *appeared to back off* from threats of even more interest rate increases as the slowdown in the economy intensifies.

35. An official investigating the bribery allegations said payments made by local Olympic officials to members of the IOC *appeared to have come* from the privately funded budget.

36. Just a few years ago, Aum's organization *appeared to be wiped out*. After the cult masterminded a nerve gas attack that killed 12 people in Tokyo's subway, the Japanese authorities arrested 428 of its members.

37. Win or lose, the EU Commission *appeared likely to emerge* weakened from its battle with the Parliament over charges of graft, cronyism and mismanagement of EU's 85 billion euro (\$ 739 billion) budget.

38. Politics is a rough old trade, as Michael Howard, the former home secretary is finding out. A leading contender for the Tory leadership until this week, his campaign now *appears to have been fatally damaged* by the claim of one of his junior ministers at the Home Office that he misled the Commons.

39. Hydrocarbons (oil) and political volatility *seem to go together*.

40. Disenchantment with the President *appears to be growing*. The political scene has been transformed in the past two months to the point where people are openly talking of the possibility: (1) that the President will not seek re-election; and (2) that he might be beaten if he runs.

41. Europe *seems to be slowing down* faster than most people expected.

42. The most laudable aim of the Maastricht treaty was to knock the Union's machinery into shape to cope with the club's expected new members from Eastern Europe. Yet on most counts the treaty *seems likely to prove* disappointing.

43. A group of experts *seemed to have solved* a dispute about putting workers on boards that has for 25 years blocked a proposed European company statute.

44. Spanish authorities have confiscated copies of last month's edition of «Working Youth». No reason for the action was given, but it *was be-lieved to have resulted* from an article discussing sackings in a Madrid motor factory.

45. France had what was *believed to be* its coldest Christmas for 83 years, and in the Jura Mountains the temperature dropped to minus 28 degrees Centigrade.

46. In Zurich there was a scramble to buy marks and the Federal Bank in Bonn *was believed to have bought up* to 500 million dollars to prevent the mark going through its official «dollar ceiling».

47. The meeting, which lasted just over half an hour, is *understood to have taken place* at the Prime Minister's request.

48. A Tory MP threatens to name a high-ranking diplomat mentioned as a «senior civil servant» in the trial which ended last week. He *is understood to have held top* posts in defence and at one time served in Berlin.

49. Japan's prime minister, *is said to have taken bribes* in return for favours to Nomura, Japan's biggest securities firm.

50. U.S. officials *were said to consider* that uncertainty was bound to continue unless some drastic measures were taken.

51. Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, *may be said to have been* the birthplace of the first properly organized attempt at a general system of academic instruction in Japan.

52. In matters of sleaze and waste, the EU parliament *is commonly said to possess* within its own ranks a concentration of practical expertise rivalling any on earth.

53. The Secretary of State *was said to have demanded* written ground rules laying out foreign policy authority in the administration.

54. The meeting which *was said to have lasted* several hours on Thursday night, was confirmed Saturday. However, little more than the fact that it had taken place was revealed in the apparently coordinated statements provided by foreign policy spokesmen in the three countries involved.

55. Turkey's rulers *were said to fear* that expulsion from the Council of Europe might make it more difficult to obtain necessary economic credits and aid.

56. The Titan 4A rocket *was said to be carrying* an eavesdropping satellite that would have listened in on military and government communications over the Middle East, India, Pakistan and China.

57. *There are said to be* indications that unless «new information») is obtained, the proof is *unlikely to uncover* sufficient evidence for legal action.

58. The police arrested a man who is *stated to have been trying* to sell the miniature and is *said to have confessed* to having stolen it. He is *slated to have kept* it for more than two years in the hope that the theft would be forgotten.

59. His detention without trial *is claimed to have been* a violation of the European Convention of Human Rights.

60. The experts *were felt to have* little hope of reducing the differences even if an attempt were made to bring the two parties together.

61. Mexico's worst mine disaster, which *is feared to have killed* 177 men, claimed another victim today when a distraught relative of a trapped miner ran into the gas-filled pit.

62. The warnings *are now shown to have been fully justified:* thousands of workers will get the sack.

63. When the Bill reaches Tory peers next week they will either reject it or amend it in a manner *certain to be unacceptable* to the Government.

64. The German Chancellor *is known to feel* that Germany has maintained a high level of security spending while many smaller European governments are cutting back their security contributions.

65. The shadow cabinet, most of it strongly opposed to the Brighton decisions, *is certain to be granted* full weight for its views, and backbenchers will be invited to serve on the sub-committees of the inquiry dealing with the various fields it is investigating.

66. Previously, scholars had believed that the forbidding interior of Chukotka was uninhabited in those ancient times. Chukotka, the area directly across the Bering Strait from Alaska, *was found to have* a number of sites in its interior which were excavated by the Russian archaeologists. They found a wealth of different types of stone tools and weapons at the sites, including arrowheads, knives and scrapers.

67. It was unbearable *to hear this man speak* of friendship with Britain as if nothing of importance had happened.

68. About 1 million farmers flooded the capital *to hear the prime minister caution* them against pressing for more government aid at the expense of the rest of the country.

69. Some Western officials *expected* the toughest negotiations on distribution of powers *to be left* until the very end of the talks.

70. The Premier said he *expected other delegations to support* the draft resolution before it was debated and voted upon in the General Assembly.

71. The analysts *expect the next government* in Turkey *to continue* policy reforms and drive down real interest rates.

72. The rapidity with which people are arming themselves with tear gas worries a number of law enforcement officials. Some officials say that they *expect the disabling spray to be used* increasingly by criminals bent on robbery, rape or assault.

73. At the opening, OPEC's public information director told the journalists: « We don't want to manipulate you, but we need you, the media, *to help us get* our message across to the man in the street.»

74. A private fund-raising group headed by close friends of the new President may disband following a published report that it used « strong-arm tactics» *to get corporations to contribute* \$50,000 each for a televised gala featuring the President.

75. The crisis is hitting Western Europe several months later than the United States. This will react on the U.S. economy. It will tend *to cause the crisis and depression to go deeper and last* longer than most economists expect.

76. The United Nations General Assembly, defeating all Western opposition, *declared the use of nuclear weapons to be* a direct violation of the U.N. Charter.

77. The Spanish prime minister *wants* Spain *to throw* off the sense of inferiority caused by its past century's history, and not least by the Franco period.

78. The President now says he *wants negotiations on trade to open markets* in once off-limits areas including services, manufacturing and farming.

79. The prime minister says that he *wants* Britain *to emerge* from the fringes and *play* a leading role in the European Union.

80. It seems that the Right Wing in the Labour and trade union movement is not prepared *to consider anyone who disagrees with them a human being*.

81. In a document released today a Harvard University Professor discloses that studies he made in one medium-sized U.S. city *showed mayors, police chiefs and other officials to have been on a gambling syndicate's payroll for many years.*

82. An association of lawyers says that many owners *prefer their own property rather than nearby land to be swallowed by a motorway.*

83. Polls repeatedly show that many Britons *believe the EU to be remote and democratically unaccountable.*

84. Time and again the Prime Minister has assured them that the Government doesn't want to hinder the making of profits. He has done his damndest *to get the trade unions to agree to wage restraint, which would put still more profits into the pockets of the employers.*

85. The Prime Minister has decided *to get the Cabinet to make an earlier than expected decision on the budget.*

86. Public opinion compelled the Government *to get the German leaders to arrive at a settlement.*

87. The issue is how *to make the institutions of democracy work properly, not whether they should exist.* Trade barriers are being pulled down, internal markets freed, state industries and services privatized.

88. The report *calls for the monarchy in the UK to become professional and accountable.*

89. Classification of political systems *allows for qualitative judgements to be made in relation to political structures and governmental forms.*

90. A National Security Council official said last week that «the NATO theologians are codifying fresh visions for their favorite organization, and the spin doctors *see colossal opportunities for the president to bestride TV screens.*»

91. «Whilst we read the report with interest, any issues of constitutional reform *would be a matter for Parliament to decide.*»

92. The United States and Britain on Friday *set a month-long deadline for Libya to surrender* two suspects wanted for the 1988 Lockerbie bombing.

93. *For the reform forces to pull off a majority on council, all their incumbents will have to hang onto their seats.*

94. Mr Tao says it would be «technically feasible» *for the Hong Kong government to declare overnight that all Hong Kong dollars held in banks and in circulation would be converted into US dollars.*

95. To say that the wages fight is not the only issue, or that higher pay will not on its own solve the crisis, only emphasizes the need *for unions like the engineers' to get stuck into the all-round fight for the alternative strategy now developed within the movement.*

96. The President was closeted in the White House today preparing his so called ((Economic Renewal» package, as pressure from unemployed millions across the nation continues to build *for federal action to provide jobs.*

97. Chips are harder *for hackers to modify* than software.

98. Elitists highlight the tendency *for political power to be concentrated in the hands of a privileged minority.*

99. In Japan, the ultimate way *for a student to repay* his teacher is to beat him at his own game. And having learned so well from the West, it is flattering to the Japanese to be told that the West may now have something to learn from them.

100. *For Europe to drive forward* it needs leadership.

101. *For Egypt to get anywhere* near its growth target, it will have to persuade Egyptians to save and foreigners to invest.

102. The rise of homeless emphasizes the desperate need *for the Government to fulfil* its pledge to meet the problem with a lower rate of interest for housing.

103. Although the Minister of Health yesterday did not accept the conditions described as typical, the revelations made it hard *for reassuring phrases like « best in the world» and «tremendous step forward»*) to avoid having a slightly hollow ring.

104. In these circumstances the party leaders had no plan *for the Prime Minister to make* a unity appeal when he attends today's party meeting.

105. An Atomic Energy Authority spokesman said it was not unusual *for one or two reactors to be shut down* at weekends under normal conditions. But in view of possible staff shortages it had been decided to close down three.

106. And having made this guess, he thought it completely in order *for an MP to announce* it, as if it were a hard fact provided by a government official.

107. There is too much slackness in many key industries. Too many employers complain of short order books and too many firms give notice of redundancy *for there to be any complacency* among trade unionists.

108. A first group of more than 50 immigrants was freed from detention centres in Sicily yesterday, *hundreds more to follow* in the next few days.

§ 2. ГЕРУНДИЙ

I. Герундий в различных функциях

1. Герундий в функции обстоятельства всегда употребляется в сочетании с предлогом. Он может выступать в функции следующих обстоятельств:

1) **времени**, после предлогов **on (upon), after, before, in**. После предлогов *before* и *in* герундий переводится обычно на русский язык придаточным предложением; после **on (upon)** и **after** — деепричастием прошедшего времени.

In trying to devise ways to improve the machinery of the United Nations the Foreign Secretary displayed real ingenuity. *Когда министр иностранных дел* пытался придумать новые способы улучшения аппарата ООН, он проявил подлинную изобретательность. (Пытаясь придумать...)

After making this statement the minister said he was not going to reconsider his decision. *Сделав* это заявление, министр сказал, что он не собирается пересматривать свое решение.

Но могут быть и другие варианты перевода герундия в функции обстоятельства времени в зависимости от сочетаемости слов в русском языке, например сочетанием предлога с существительным: **after (on) arriving** по прибытии, **after checking** после проверки.

2) **сопутствующего обстоятельства**, после предлогов **besides** кроме того что, **instead of** вместо того чтобы, **apart from** не говоря уже, кроме, **without** без, без того чтобы. В зависимости от предлога герундий переводится обычно на русский язык инфинитивом или придаточным предложением. С предлогом **without** герундий переводится отрицательной формой деепричастия, сочетанием предлога *без* с существительным или *без того, чтобы* с личной формой глагола.

Besides being extremely unpopular this policy may lead to a complete failure of all their efforts. *Не говоря уже о том, что эта политика не пользуется популярностью*, она может привести к тому, что все их усилия окажутся напрасными.

3) **обстоятельства образа действия**, с предлогами **in, by, without**. После предлогов **in** и **by** герундий переводится или деепричастием, или сочетанием предлогов *путем, при помощи* и т. п. с существительным, или самостоятельным предложением; с предлогом **without** — отрицательной формой деепричастия или существительным с предлогом *без*.

It can be done *by sending* deputations to MPs. Это можно сделать, *послав* депутации к членам парламента.

He admitted that he had made a mistake *in not supporting* this proposal earlier. Он признал, что допустил ошибку, *не поддержав* этого предложения раньше (тем, что не поддержал...).

4) **обстоятельства условия**, с составными предлогами **in case of, in the event of** в случае если, **subject to** при условии, **without**. С предлогом **without** герундий переводится отрицательной формой деепричастия, сочетанием предлога *без* с существительным или словосочетанием *без того чтобы* и отрицательной формой инфинитива. В остальных случаях — обычно личной формой глагола или существительным.

They promised not to undertake any actions *without consulting their partners*. Они обещали не предпринимать никаких действий, *не проконсультировавшись* (без консультации; без того чтобы не проконсультироваться) *со своими партнерами*.

5) **обстоятельства причины**, с составными предлогами **owing to** из-за, **следствие, for fear of** из опасения и др.; переводится личной формой глагола, существительным или деепричастием.

He did not dare to make public announcements about this plan *for fear of being criticized*. Он не осмелился открыто объявлять об этом плане *из*

опасения, что его подвергнут критике (опасаясь, как бы его не подвергли...).

Примечание. В сочетании с предлогом **without** герундий может выступать в функции обстоятельства условия, образа действия и сопутствующего обстоятельства. Функция его определяется контекстом предложения.

Their policy is based upon the conviction that they cannot possibly win *without smashing* by military force the resistance of the nationalistic movement. Их политика основывается на твердом убеждении, что они не смогут победить, *не сломив* (если они не сломят) военной силой сопротивления националистического движения (*обстоятельство условия*).

They can organize their work *without being interfered with and controlled* by big business. Они могут организовать свою работу *без вмешательства и контроля* со стороны крупного бизнеса (без того, чтобы крупный бизнес вмешивался в нее и осуществлял над ней контроль) (*обстоятельство образа действия*).

On the opening day a new president was elected *without anyone objecting*. В день открытия *без каких-либо возражений* (единогласно) был избран новый председатель (*сопутствующее обстоятельство*).

2. Герундий в функции определения обычно следует за предлогом **of** и переводится инфинитивом или существительным.

Since he became Britain's Foreign Secretary, he has been insisting on the importance of *negotiating* on limited practical questions. С тех пор как он стал министром иностранных дел Англии, он все время настаивает на необходимости *ведения переговоров* по ограниченному кругу практических вопросов.

Иногда герундий встречается в сочетании с предлогом **for**, часто с указанием на назначение предмета, что сближает его с обстоятельством цели.

At that time he intends to seek ways *for improving* cooperation with France. В это время он намеревается искать пути *для улучшения* (расширения, чтобы улучшить) сотрудничества с Францией.

3. В функции дополнения (предложного и беспредложного) к существительному, прилагательному и глаголу. В функции предложного дополнения герундий сочетается с очень большим количеством предлогов и, так же как и в функции беспредложного дополнения, в зависимости от его лексического значения и от сочетаемости слов в русском языке, переводится инфинитивом, существительным или придаточным предложением, вводимым словами *то, что...*

They succeeded *in removing* all the obstacles. Им удалось *устранить* все препятствия.

This curious episode merits *being inserted* in a survey of the activities of the Security Council during that period. Этот любопытный эпизод

заслуживает *того, чтобы его включили* в обзор деятельности Совета Безопасности за этот период.

4. В функции подлежащего, предикативного члена и части составного сказуемого. В этих функциях герундий, как правило, переводится существительным или инфинитивом.

Solving Britain's economic difficulties, said the Prime Minister, is a question not so much of political doctrine as of practical judgement. *Разрешение* экономических трудностей Англии, сказал премьер-министр, это вопрос не столько политической доктрины, сколько практической целесообразности.

If the Minister wants to avert a dock strike he had better stop *attacking* the dockers and start *twisting the arms* of the mean and stubborn employers. Если министр хочет избежать забастовки докеров, ему лучше прекратить *нападки* (наступление) на докеров и начать оказывать *серьезный нажим* на эгоистичных и упрямых предпринимателей.

Примечание. 1. Сочетание **there is no** с герундием в функции подлежащего переводится на русский язык неопределенно-личным предложением. There is no *denying* that danger may be averted by this move. Нельзя *отрицать*, что этим шагом можно избежать опасности.

2. После выражения **far from** герундий переводится следующим образом: не только не... (+ личная форма глагола), но...; вместо того чтобы (+ инфинитив)...; отнюдь не (+ деепричастие)...

Far from averting this threat, this surrender will only bring about still tougher action later. Отнюдь не *устраняя* самой угрозы, эта капитуляция приведет в будущем к еще более жестким мерам.

Far from being a triumph, it was the most ignominious surrender in modern diplomacy. Это не только не было триумфом, но было самой позорной капитуляцией за всю историю современной дипломатии.

3. Простые формы герундия в различных функциях могут переводиться на русский язык существительным с предлогом, инфинитивом, деепричастием или придаточным предложением. Способ перевода зависит не столько от той или иной функции герундия, сколько от его лексического значения и сочетаемости слов в русском языке.

Пассивная и перфектная формы герундия переводятся почти всегда придаточным предложением.

They made their decision *after being told* of the terms contained in a joint union-management statement. Они приняли решение после того, как им

сообщили об условиях, содержащихся в совместном заявлении, подписанном профсоюзом и администрацией.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. *Before embarking* on projects like DMU (a defence and military union), the European Union's big job is to bring in new members from the East. That will mean, among other things, more majority voting in the council.

2. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said the meeting «provided useful opportunity for consultations») *before departing* for trips abroad.

3. The Belgian Prime Minister offered his resignation to the King in Brussels yesterday *after failing* to reconcile a cabinet split over tough new economic measures.

The resignation followed a cabinet meeting at which the Premier again failed to gain agreement from his partners.

4. *After spending* most of the post-war era close to the nest, European women — and especially mothers — are taking jobs in record numbers.

5. *On arriving* at London Airport from the UN Security Council meeting, the Foreign Secretary said that he thought a practical and effective resolution would emerge as a result of his talks with African Commonwealth delegates.

6. The national governments will have to *stop behaving* like pigs at a trough, not just *in haggling* over cash but also *in forming and guiding* the EU Commission itself.

7. The President's « kitchen cabinet» of wealthy advisers, which gave him his start in politics and has played a crucial role *in shaping* his administration, has disbanded after a controversy over fund raising.

8. *In regulating* family relations and sexual morality, political democracies may adopt restrictive or permissive policies regarding divorce, abortion, and pornography.

9. He insisted that France was as interested as anyone *in bringing* the budget and agricultural spending in the EU under control.

10. Ms. Dunn, has long been seen as one of the Republicans' best hopes *for broadening* their appeal to women, and that is one of the arguments she makes *in campaigning* to be the majority leader.

11. The US President is able to increase support for his policy *by explaining it* energetically.

12. The constitution [of France] qualifies many of the president's powers *by stipulating* that the government should «determine and conduct national policy» and *by making* the prime minister «responsible for national defence».

13. By *failing to* agree upon any substantial reform of the Common agricultural policy (CAP), the heads of government have guaranteed that little progress will be made in any world trade talks. They have also made it unlikely that they will keep their own promise *of capping* spending at the current level in real terms.

14. *By putting off* the party elections, the Prime Minister will effectively prevent dissidents in the party *from mounting* an internal challenge to him before general elections.

15. Only *by bringing* tough measures to control spending, including the runaway cost of farm subsidies, can the EU hope to create the conditions to accept members from Eastern and Central Europe.

16. The IMF keeps itself in business *by winking* money out of rich nations such as the US and *handing* it out to poorer brethren, who usually are poor because of gross economic mismanagement.

17. The opposition Labor Party accused the ruling Israeli government *of abusing* the state broadcasting authority *by masking* party propaganda on television as an emergency government announcement.

18. *By not losing sight* of the long-term objectives they made themselves masters and not servants or victims of economic forces operating in the world.

19. The first lesson, surely, is that the successive Governments added greatly to the public anxiety *by declining* for so long to give reasonable information to Parliament and the people.

20. There is still time to let every new MP know what the British people want. It can be done *by sending* resolutions from trade unions and other organizations, and *by sending* deputations to MPs.

21. They expect that the Prime Minister will try to suppress criticism *by pleading* that matters are at a delicate stage.

22. «Time» journalism began *by being deeply interested* in people, as individuals who were making history. We tried to make our readers see and hear and even smell these people *as* part of a better understanding of their ideas — or lack of them.

23. *By agreeing* to an Italian proposal that this question be turned over to a committee of U.N. member states for study, the United States lured a number of wavering countries away from the Canadian position.

24. Meanwhile the people and their representatives did what they were told *without even the privilege of being informed* of the decisions taken by their leaders.

25. European fund-management companies are obsessed *with growing* their asset bases *by entering* new markets or *raising* their profiles in ones where they already do business.

26. The Fed chairman's carefully worded comments about the stock market drew few questions from committee members. They were preoccupied *with trying* to get him to take sides in the looming battle between the President and Congressional Republicans over Social Security, the federal budget surplus and tax cuts.

27. Out west, where a motorist may travel 100 miles *without seeing* another car, nine states will immediately jump to at least 70 mph.

28. A new anti-monopoly law could bring more competition to a few industries. Similar efforts would help curb the conglomerates *without creating* new government-sponsored outfits to replace them.

29. The United States, seeking to ease the plight of the Cuban people *without strengthening* its government, will allow a greatly expanded flow of cash donations to Cuba, authorize food sales and permit easier travel to the Caribbean island, the US President announced Tuesday.

30. «The three-point program, *instead of preventing* decentralization of Canada, *instead of being* a means of uniting the country was dividing it.»

31. *Instead of being changed* the traditional strategy was merely reasserted and put into operation at the end of the war under the famous and accurate phrase about «negotiation from strength»).

32. The US special envoy was scheduled to complete his fourth attempt *at mediating* the eight-month border conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia Monday and then return directly to the US.

33. The International Monetary Fund warned that improving economies might tempt Asian countries to put off reforms aimed *at strengthening* their banks and *trimming* corporate debt, leaving them open to more shocks.

34. Europe's spirit, Cardinal Martini fears, is in danger of *being un-dermined* by affluence and egoistical materialism.

35. There is no better time to perform the politically awkward feat *of raising taxes* than when oil prices are low and the money can be quickly handed back in lower taxes elsewhere.

36. The European Commission's life was cut short by an investigator's report *accusing* it of *tolerating* fraud, mismanagement or nepotism.

37. The report stopped short *of identifying* individuals responsible for various massacres.

38. The president (of the USA) called expanding the western alliance one way *of giving* other nations «incentive to deepen their democracy»).

39. Television, meanwhile, has become a major means *of solidifying* power and *creating* — *or controlling* — national unity in the country.

40. Greek and Turkish Cypriots appear fundamentally ambivalent *about finding* a formula for coexistence. They are accustomed to the tensions and conveniences *of living apart*.

41. The conference was supposed to end its work next month, but the United States made that impossible. The U.S. administration insists *on reviewing* all the decisions taken so far.

42. A Senate labor subcommittee is discussing a measure to permit firms with U. S. contracts *to avoid paying* overtime for 10-hour, four-day work weeks.

43. The American press did not cover «reports, speeches or resolutions on UNESCO's basic activities») such as *fighting* illiteracy, *developing* alternate energy sources and *sponsoring* research in food production, the study said.

44. Fisheries ministers failed to meet a year-end deadline *on formulating* the policy after a Franco-British dispute erupted over France's demands for access rights for its trawlers up to the British coast.

45. The new leaders in Washington «appear to be bent not *on rectifying* but *on multiplying* the errors of the previous administration, facilitating not a lessening of international tension but its growth» .

46. Even in specialized fields such as diplomacy and trade, Americans' ability to deal with foreigners in their own tongues lags enormously behind the mushrooming growth of countries that are insisting *on communicating* in their own language. The globe may be getting smaller in terms of the time it takes to get around it, but its babel keeps *expanding*.

47. *In keeping with* his anti-statist philosophy, Mr. Murdoch hands very little of his profits to governments.

48. The government finds it difficult to strike the right compromise. Old-style nationalists in parliament are vocal *in accusing it of selling* the family silver cheap to greedy foreigners. But others charge it *with merely trying* to make a quick buck *from selling* small chunks of its property, without any ideological commitment to privatisation as a good thing in itself. (Egypt)

49. Oil companies are barred by agreement with the government *from making* any public statements of their revenues or the amount of oil they are exporting.

50. The Home Secretary threatened yesterday to cut the budgets of police forces that failed to meet his targets *for recruiting* black and Asian officers.

51. The first prime minister of independent Zimbabwe received a rousing welcome from the UN General Assembly as he thanked the international body and the world *for assisting* the Zimbabwean people *in achieving* their political independence.

52. A National News Council study of U. S. newspaper coverage of a UNESCO conference in Belgrade criticized the press *for concentrating* on controversial proposals dealing with the media and *ignoring* stories on the agency's deliberations on social and humanitarian issues.

53. European fund-management companies are obsessed *with growing* their asset bases *by entering* new markets.

54. Although no decision has been made, informed sources said that a number of senior administration officials, including some in the White House and Pentagon, are in favour *of selling* the jets and that there is strong feeling among them that «it is important for the U.S. to maintain the friendship of Taiwan».

55. The Germans have grown sharply more critical of the EU and its inefficiency since they *started noticing* that their \$ 12 billion net contribution to the budget was paying many of the bills.

56. There are countries who would be ready to sign agreements with the developing nations *for training* some of their people over the next five, ten years.

57. It is nonsense for its supporters to claim that the present policy is a success. It has succeeded *in increasing* the number out of work, and *in reducing* production.

58. The report also wants to stop newspapers and broadcast *from publishing* a public opinion poll on the likely result of a parliamentary election during the 72 hours before the poll closes.

59. Containment has been successful so far in keeping Saddam Hussein *from posing* a military threat to neighboring countries. But of course the policy has been- successful only to an uncertain degree *in denying* him the means to build weapons of mass destruction, and it has not been successful at all *in accomplishing*

the one policy goal that counts the most: his departure from power and his replacement by a government that owes its authority to the Iraqi people.

60. Welfare benefits are now several times higher in generous states, such as Vermont, than they are in places like Wisconsin. Wisconsinians take pride in *shortening* their welfare rolls and *seeing* those who were previously dependent *doing* a proper job.

61. *Throwing* a rope around Brazil's huge budget deficit — now thought to be approaching 9% of national output — is the key to *containing* further currency erosion.

62. *Avoiding* a death sentence depends a lot on *having* a good lawyer.

63. The European Parliament is set *to begin debating* amendments to legislation that would impose a 20% withholding tax on income from savings and certain bonds.

64. *Far from doing* anything to reduce the number of jobless, the Government is planning to throw more out of work with its rail and pit closures.

65. *Far from helping* the low-paid the Prime Minister has hit them hardest of all.

66. By and large, Mr. Blair seems not merely to accept his economic inheritance, but to welcome it. Indeed, *far from wanting* to turn back the clock, Mr. Blair says that he wants to speed it up. (« Modernization») is his motto.

67. There are three main reasons why the markets are so bullish about state banks. First, *buying* bank shares is the easiest way to profit from the overall expansion of India's economy.

68. Yet the way men define their role has remained remarkably consistent. Surveys show that *being a good provider* is at the top of the list.

69. *Talking is* better than *trading* threats, something the two have done all too frequently in recent months.

70. How splendid if European commission appointments depended on merit and not on nationality. But *spoils-sharing* is so far the iron law of international organisations.

71. *Giving* Taiwan's unofficial offices more access to officials, and perhaps *allowing* Taiwanese visa-free travel to Asian countries, would be seen as friendly gestures.

72. In the large-scale political democracy of nation state, or city, citizens participate in the political process in many ways other than through *voting*, but *voting* is the central act in *influencing* policy formation.

73. *Concentrating* resources in specialist hospitals is essential if health care is to be rationalised and savings made, according to the King's Fund, an independent research organization.

74. The TV viewers may not have votes in the Republican conference, but *looking good on* television sends a post-election message to their colleagues that the time has come to pick leaders with a wider appeal to the public than Messrs Gingrich and Armev have ever had.

75. *Government borrowing* [in Ireland] was so badly out of control in the ten previous years that public debt soared from 65% of national income to nearly

120% (exceeded in Europe only by Belgium). Today *borrowing* has fallen to almost nothing.

76. *Privatising* social spending [in Texas] could enrich big business at the expense of widows and orphans. This argument would be more convincing if public sector employees were really so high-minded, and did not often care more about *keeping* their own jobs than *helping* the poor.

II. Герундиальный комплекс

Сочетание герундия с существительным в притяжательном или общем падеже, притяжательным местоимением, личным местоимением в косвенном падеже или группой слов, которые являются субъектом действия, выраженного герундием, составляет единое целое и может выступать в качестве члена предложения в тех же функциях, что и герундий. Герундиальный комплекс переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением, вводимым словами *то, что...*; *тот факт, что...*; *(с тем) чтобы...*; *после того как...*, *что...* и др.

We look forward to *much attention being given to* this question. Мы рассчитываем *на то, что этому вопросу будет* уделено большое внимание.

Трудность, связанная с переводом герундиального комплекса, заключается главным образом в том, что если его субъект выражен существительным, то его можно принять за сочетание существительного с причастием. Синтаксический анализ предложения, в частности определение функции формы на **-ing**, и контекст предложения позволяют точно установить, является ли данное слово герундием или причастием.

When the conference of Foreign Ministers' deputies was subsequently held, the new formula was used by the Americans to prevent *an agreed agenda being drawn up*. Когда впоследствии состоялась конференция заместителей министров иностранных дел, эта новая формула использовалась американцами, чтобы помешать *выработке согласованной повестки дня*.

Если считать, что **being drawn up** является причастием в функции определения, то следовало бы перевести это следующим образом: «...использовалась американцами, чтобы помешать *согласованной повестке, которая в тот момент вырабатывалась*», что явно лишено смысла.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Despite much angry and sometimes ignorant talk *about Japanese burying their guilty secrets*, there is a great deal of Japanese literature that deals honestly with the war.

2. The scandal has resulted in *the local station chief of America's CIA giving warning* that America might stop sharing intelligence with South Korea.

3. The U.S. State Department faulted the Muslim fundamentalist faction known as the Taliban *for publicly beating women for not being accompanied* by a close male relative.

4. Nominal sovereignty is no longer the valuable commodity it once was, and independence may actually lead *to people having less control* over decisions that crucially affect them.

5. Foreign exchange analysts, despite all the fanfare and pep talk *about the United States reasserting* its leading role as a bastion of free enterprise, remain extremely skeptical that the dollar's strength can be sustained without the support of high interest rates.

6. With consumer prices in the euro area only 1% higher than they were a year ago, there is little risk *of currency depreciation causing a dangerous surge in inflation*.

7. The next bad step will be to say that the WTO's* test is wrong: *instead of the importer having to prove* that a product is dangerous, let the exporter show that it is safe.

8. The continued success of voluntary mass vaccination depends on *governments providing accurate information* about the risks and benefits.

9. The Europeans suspect the Americans of *cheating on the deal by funneling* indirect subsidies to Boeing, in contravention of the agreement to limit subsidies to 30% of a project's cost.

10. The supremacy of EU law over national law is also implicit in the treaties. Nor could the court's powers be repatriated by Britain or anyone else, *without a country leaving* the Union altogether.

11. The unions sought discussions with the company on supervisory grade matters, about which no understanding agreement existed with the unions, and insisted on *shop-floor employees being present* during these discussions.

12. Those trade unionists who believed the propaganda *about the freeze benefiting the lower-paid workers* got a shock just before Christmas, when agreements affecting farm workers and shop assistants were referred to the Prices and Incomes Board.

13. France is the largest contributor to the offensive after the US and is fully committed to success. Yet at the same time politicians on both the left and right are profoundly wary of *France being so closely involved* in a military venture that is US dominated and orchestrated through NATO.

14. But if this experiment fails then it is obvious that, *far from there being an improvement* in the standards of life of the British people, there will be a steady diminution.

15. Jobs and living standards depend on *the industrial capacity of the nation being used* to the full.

* WTO — World Trade Organisation

16. The drift in the EU towards virtue should mean a better deal for taxpayers, and a more efficient commission, even if the spectacle of the *European parliament seizing the high moral ground* takes some *getting used to*.

17. America is still a place where most people react *to seeing a man in a Ferrari by redoubling* their own efforts to be able to afford one, rather than *by trying* to let down his tyres. Great wealth is generally seen as the by product of *cool ideas being put into practice*.

18. It is not the critics of the Minister of Economy who are cynical. That is a word which could be more accurately applied to a Minister who says he is for *prices being kept down*, and then supports a Budget which puts them up.

19. It is the considered opinion of the Government and people of India that to disturb the status quo must lead to *the forces of disorder being unleashed* in the entire sub-continent.

20. The Prime Minister said there might not be any question of *neona-zis or fascists getting* power in Britain, but they could not be underestimated. They should be attacked and isolated from the rest of the community.

21. It is tiresome for *outsiders to keep being called upon* to put a lid on Cyprus. In any event, Russia had no justification for what it did in intervening for gratuitous, pseudo-historical nationalist purposes, in playing with fire.

22. They gathered to discuss the injustices of foreign trade as they affect the chances of *the poor countries ever becoming* less poor.

23. Another important American statement shows that the military chiefs object to any idea of *each country having* its own independent forces and are opposed to the *idea being discussed* at an international forum.

24. A shadow minister is to challenge the government over reports that prescription charges may be increased next April. An opposition front bench spokesman in health said: «It is evidence *of people being denied* medicines on their doctors' advice by *the price being charged*, and is a tragic breach of the idea of the National Health Service.»

25. Harm comes not from *people taking measures* to control their lives and destinies, but from government and corporate policies which threaten all forms of life, and mock our potential for human creativity and noncoercive problem-solving.

26. One hundred and thirty recruits have also joined the party since October *without any sort of recruiting campaign being needed*.

27. What police described as «appalling» weather conditions prevented *the two helicopters borrowed from the Army taking part in the search*.

28. The whole system was nothing but an alarm system designed to go off in case of *raw materials being illegally removed or utilized*.

29. One contributor to a debate on the Internet calls *for Hong Kong to stop being treated as* «a diplomatic football or a fin-de-siecle floor-show».

30. The latest snapshot has *forecasters raising* their next year's growth estimates yet again and ordinary *Americans pondering* some of the likely consequences of that strength such as higher interest rates and a stronger dollar.

§ 3. ПРИЧАСТИЕ

I. Причастие в различных функциях

II.

Английское причастие выступает в предложении как в функции определения (за исключением перфектных форм), так и в функции обстоятельства (времени, причины, образа действия и сопутствующего обстоятельства). Контекст предложения обычно позволяет установить характер обстоятельственных отношений.

1. 1) **В функции определения причастие** чаще всего переводится причастием настоящего или прошедшего времени или придаточным определительным предложением.

No one minimized the scale of the *problems facing* the EU, which is seeking to reform its budget. Никто не преуменьшал масштабы проблем, стоящих перед Европейским Союзом, который стремится реформировать свой бюджет.

The data *obtained* are being carefully analyzed and studied. *Полученные* данные тщательно анализируются и изучаются (подвергаются тщательному анализу и изучению).

It is necessary to review some of the arguments *put forward* by those *opposing* the idea of such talks. Необходимо рассмотреть некоторые доводы, *выдвинутые* теми, *кто выступает* против идеи ведения таких переговоров.

2) Причастие II (страдательного залога) не всегда можно перевести на русский язык страдательным причастием. Тогда оно переводится определительным придаточным предложением или передается лексически.

Tomorrow morning the 'Right to Life' campaign *supported* by nine religious organizations will hold a silent procession. Завтра утром кампания «Право на жизнь», *которую поддерживают* девять (при поддержке девяти) религиозных организаций, проведет молчаливую процессию.

Примечание. В английском языке сочетаемость существительных с причастием гораздо шире, чем в русском. Например, такие сочетания, как **the letter (statement, resolution** и т. п.) **saying** (urging и т. п.), на русский язык обычно переводятся: *письмо* (заявление, резолюция и т. п.), *в котором говорится* (требуется и т.п.). Вариант перевода *Письмо, гласящее* стилистически не всегда приемлем.

2. 1) **В функции обстоятельства причастие** можно перевести деепричастным оборотом, придаточным или самостоятельным предложением (последнее, если причастие выступает в функции сопутствующего

обстоятельства) или иным способом, в зависимости от сочетаемости слов в русском языке.

Commenting last night on the plan he warned the Ministry of the critical situation which might develop. *Комментируя* вчера вечером этот план (выступая вчера вечером с комментариями), он предупредил министерство о том, что может создаться критическое положение.

Asked to comment on the U.N. resolution *tabled* by the Afro-Asian countries, the Prime Minister replied... Когда его *попросили* высказаться по поводу (На вопрос о том, каковы будут его комментарии по поводу.../На просьбу прокомментировать...) резолюции ООН, *внесенной* странами Азии и Африки, премьер-министр сказал...

2) Причастие II (иногда причастие I), в зависимости от союза, за которым оно следует, может передавать также и другие обстоятельственные значения. Так, например, в сочетании с союзом **if** или **unless** причастие передает значение обстоятельства условия; после союза **though** — значение обстоятельства уступки. Такие причастные обороты переводятся на русский язык придаточными предложениями.

If given the opportunity, this industry will rapidly develop. *Если этой отрасли промышленности предоставит* (будут предоставлены) *благоприятные возможности*, она будет быстро развиваться.

But the right-wing Labour leaders, *though forced to give way on some questions*, will stick to the policies which have brought about a falling standard of living for working people. Но, *хотя лидерам правого крыла лейбористской партии и пришлось пойти на уступки по некоторым вопросам*, они по-прежнему будут придерживаться той политики, которая привела к снижению жизненного уровня трудящихся.

3. Причастие может выступать также в качестве **вводного члена предложения**; в этом случае на русский язык оно часто переводится деепричастием или вводным предложением с союзом *если*.

Import from the U.S. declined about 14 per cent in value, as compared with the like period in the previous year. *Considering the increase in import prices* the volume decrease was considerably greater. Импорт из США уменьшился в денежном выражении примерно на 14% по сравнению с тем же периодом предыдущего года. *Если учесть* (учитывая) *увеличение импортных цен*, то можно сказать, что уменьшение его объема было значительно большим.

Примечание. Следует помнить, что отдельные причастия могут выступать в грамматической функции союза или предлога, как например, **assuming**, **concerning**, **provided**, **following** и др. (См. раздел III).

No statement was issued at the weekend *following* a seven-hour meeting of Cabinet Ministers. В конце недели, *после* семичасового совещания министров кабинета, не было опубликовано никакого заявления.

II. Причастные конструкции

1. **Объектный причастный оборот***, т. е. сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в косвенном падеже с причастием (имя + причастие), выступающее в функции сложного дополнения, обычно переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением, вводимым союзами *как, что* или *чтобы*.

They spent last Friday listening to *the Minister telling* the trade union leaders that it is right for workers to hold back on wage claims. В прошлую пятницу они весь день слушали, *как министр говорил* профсоюзным лидерам, что рабочие сделают правильно, если воздержатся от требований о повышении заработной платы.

We hope to see *this issue raised* in all trades councils, in every union conference. Мы надеемся, *что этот вопрос будет поднят* во всех советах профсоюзов, на всех профсоюзных конференциях. (Сравните с объектным **инфинитивным** оборотом)

2. **Каузативный, или побудительный, оборот.** После глаголов **to have** и **to get** объектный причастный оборот (**have/ get + имя + причастие**) образует так называемую каузативную, или побудительную, конструкцию, которая означает, что действие совершается не лицом, обозначенным подлежащим предложения, а кем-то другим за или для него. В русском языке нет аналогичной конструкции или специальных средств для выражения каузативности, поэтому перевод ее представляет значительную трудность, тем более, что конкретное значение этой конструкции зависит от контекста и может быть весьма разнообразным.

We must treat this as a national emergency issue and must *get this decision reversed*. Мы должны рассматривать это как вопрос чрезвычайного значения (важности) для страны и должны *добиваться, чтобы это решение было* (в корне) *изменено*.

Примечание. Следует помнить, что сочетание глагола **to have** с объектным причастным оборотом может и не иметь каузативного значения.

* Субъектный причастный оборот аналогичен субъектному инфинитивному обороту и переводится так же. (См. раздел «Инфинитивные конструкции»).

For the time being professional diplomats *had their attention riveted* on Washington. В тот момент *внимание* профессиональных дипломатов было *приковано* к Вашингтону.

(См. о глаголе **to have**)

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Legislators in the Philippines voted not to review a law *restoring* capital punishment, *dealing* a serious blow to efforts to halt a planned execution that would be the country's first in 23 years.

2. A lawsuit *charging* Merrill Lynch & Co with job discrimination on the basis of sex will include 900 women plaintiffs.

3. In practice, NATO's changes this year seemed to point toward a post-Cold War configuration *enabling* the alliance to cope with most foreseeable security contingencies, NATO officials said.

4. Not only will he introduce a new bottom rate of income tax of 10% this April, *fulfilling* a promise made before the general elections; but next year he will cut the basic rate from 23% to 22%.

5. Commission staff, *having finally recognised* that labour laws tend to increase rather than reduce unemployment, stress how mild these measures are compared with those once envisaged.

6. The National Foreign Trade Council, *representing* 550 of the nation's top multinational companies and banks, warned in a report yesterday that international provisions in the US tax code were seriously «out of step» with those of other big industrial countries.

7. Many immigrants give *mafiosi running* the refugee rackets their life savings to reach «Europe», (and the influx has been swollen by refugees from Kosovo).

8. Under the *proposed* tax, each of the European Union member countries would be required to impose a 20% withholding tax on all interest payments *made* to an individual who resides in another EU state...

9. Brazil's new central banker *hired* to do the dirty work, had **in** advisedly declared that the devaluation was consistent with the IMF deal last October.

10. The string of disasters *midwifed* by the global money managers is reflective not only of misjudgements but of a fatal flaw in the existing «architecture» of the IMF.

11. A false sense of security has been added to the dangers *faced* by Asia's new nuclear powers and their neighbours.

12. Appeals to reason fall on deaf ears, because thinking and reason tend to get in the way of those who have plans for the rest of us. Agenda politics works much better in an environment of belief *backed* by emotions.

13. Brazil finally gave in to the course *followed* by most of the world's major nations, allowing the currency it has long coddled to trade freely.

14. Roughly *speaking*, the Thatcherites argued that the story of Britain since 1900 has been one of economic decline, *followed by* imperial and international decline.

15. India's oceanic research vessel Gaveshani has discovered a huge carpet of manganese nodules on the sea-bed *located* within India's economic zone, the Press Trust of India said Wednesday.

16. Having refused to recognise the fact in time, Washington was forced to retreat, under the pressure of rather embarrassing circumstances, from the juridically sound but politically unrealistic position it had enjoined on the United States delegation to the UN.

17. *Barring* further sharp increases in the price of crude oil — a development which seems highly unlikely in the short run — there is room to believe that the Japanese economy will soon emerge from its current doldrums.

18. *Having long considered* a strong military unnecessary, Mexico suddenly decided to spend a portion of its oil earnings on armaments — and for the first time intended to buy supersonic jet fighters in the United States.

19. *Coming on top of the splits* within the Social Democratic Party, battles between the police and atomic energy protesters, and the worst monthly trade deficit in 31 years, the poll seemed to suggest that the momentum in German politics was moving with the opposition parties.

20. All three governments, *pleading* national budget austerity, have refused to permit any rise in over-all EU spending above a controversial financial ceiling.

21. *Tackled* over the government's promise to maintain and improve the quality of education the Education Secretary admitted the cuts would leave gaps in schools timetables but hoped schools would help each other.

22. Most Turkish-Cypriots, *seeing* their slice of the island become ever poorer in contrast to the Greek south, think that joining the EU could dramatically improve living standards.

23. He said that the strike movement may turn into a national strike *bringing about* the downfall of the dictatorship.

24. Unfortunately the point of view of this politician is becoming increasingly widespread in the Western press. This is why it seems expedient to review some of the arguments *put forward* by those *opposing* the idea of such talks.

25. *Opening* a new session of Parliament, he disclosed that the regime intends to introduce legislation *providing* for preventive detention even when there is no official State of Emergency.

26. *Assuming* that the second chamber of Britain continues to be excluded from debating financial measures, should it have a special role in other areas, for instance, on constitutional Bills or on issues affecting the developed legislature?

27. *Being* monopoly *dominated* the most powerful of all industrial countries, the United States pushed inevitably ahead for world mastery with every available means at its command.

28. *Considering* the complexity of the problem, the decision was reached at a rather early date.

29. *Not satisfied with* the plans for the creation of an independent anti-fraud office, which could take months or even years, the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls for the speedy appointment of an independent fraud-buster within the commission's existing antifraud squad.

30. The Belgrade Children's Hospital in South London now faces a threat to close all the beds, *meaning* that the only children's operating theatre in the district will shut down despite recent modernisation.

31. *Looked at* in the medium term, it is hard not to be more pessimistic about Hong Kong's prospects.

32. After announcing the new plan yesterday, he admitted that it was «the worst economic settlement we've ever made». Then, *holding out* the spectre of total job loss, the \$622 million in concessions *agreed to* by the top UAW (United Auto Workers' Union) officials will translate into a virtual wage freeze for auto workers until September, when the current union contract expires.

33. *Even counting* Britain's North Sea oil bonanza total industrial production dropped 9 per cent—*pulling* the British economy back to levels of 1960s. Unemployment had burgeoned to 10 per cent of the British labour force — another post-Depression record — and is rising rapidly.

34. The main reasons *given* were the large amount of work *commissioned* by the Government and the need to be satisfied that future changes in fees were consistent with P.I.B. (Prices and Incomes Board) policy.

35. The president of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce was speaking at the Chamber's annual general meeting after a luncheon *attended* by the Russian Minister of Foreign Trade.

36. Taiwan's jobless rate fell to 2.97 per cent in January as economic growth remained strong enough to avoid the skyrocketing unemployment *seen* in most of Taiwan's neighbours.

37. This would also determine the agenda of the meeting *referred to* in a general way by him.

38. *Taken* in the early stages, these drugs prevent infirmity. *Used* systematically, they slowly but surely lead, to cure.

39. Iraqi armed forces, *unprovoked* according to an American report, engaged in a rare firing of surface-to-air missiles at American and British planes conducting a routine patrol on Monday to deny Iraqi planes use of airspace over large swaths of northern and southern Iraq.

40. Decisions have been taken at Brussels, which, *if carried out*, would lead straight to further controversies.

41. These criminal steps would be a menace to the British security, they would be preparation for aggression, which, *if not halted*, could only bring disaster.

42. *When caught*, the liar and his apologists attack the one who exposed the lie and excuse the fabrication as being «in the interest of a « Higher good.»

43. In this «International Year of the Handicapped») the Manhattan Program for the Severely Handicapped is already losing some of its funding; *if slashed* by the threatened federal budget, especially by the block grants, the entire program could fold. Expansion has already been postponed.

44. President said in a message accompanying the document that it «will stop runaway inflation and revitalize the economy *if given a chance*». He asked Congress to join him in a quest to «move America back toward economic sanity».

45. German federal structure devolved political power, to the relief of other Europeans, tapping a tradition long *preceding* Hitler's Reich.

46. *Though dragging* their feet to the last, Britain and America could not avoid agreeing to setting up a control system, faced by Russia readiness to accept reasonable proposals.

47. Companies have flowed money *raised* from stock sales into computers and new technologies that have accelerated productivity — thus increasing corporate profitability while allowing companies to give real raises.

48. They wanted a *Government freely chosen* by the will of the people.

49. During the work-to-rule campaign many saw *their efforts wasted* because some were induced to work extra hours.

50. The peoples of all countries are vitally interested in *seeing further steps taken* at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in October.

51. All his criticisms were reserved for Labour backbenchers who want *the British Forces withdrawn* from that country.

52. Those who opposed the «showdown» in the State Department — a small and not very influential group at the time — saw *their viewpoint being taken* increasingly into account by the White House.

53. Over the famous «поп-*dissemination*» draft treaty, harmony is to be expected — and a powerful attempt *to get it signed* by many nations.

54. The need for pressure from the Labour movement *to get such decisions taken* is urgent.

55. We will not seek to frustrate that consensus, since it is not in the world interest *to have the work of the General Assembly immobilized* in those troubled days.

56. It is understood that the decision was taken against strongly expressed opposition to the T.U.C. plan, particularly in the light of the Government's intention *to have permanent legislation holding up* pay increases without retrospective payment.

57. Almost daily, The Washington Post and other newspapers *have their advertising revenues increased* by full-page ads in which one corporation or another is telling Congress to quit dallying and pass the program.

3. Абсолютная причастная конструкция (независимый причастный оборот) — сочетание причастия с существительным в общем падеже, которое, не будучи подлежащим главного предложения, является субъектом действия, выраженного причастием. Конструкция может выполнять в предложении функцию обстоятельства времени, причины, условия или сопутствующего обстоятельства.

1) Препозитивный независимый причастный оборот, т. е. причастный оборот, стоящий перед главным составом предложения, может иметь как

временное, так и причинное значение. Какое из них имеется в виду, определяется контекстом.

В функции обстоятельства условия этот оборот выступает обычно в тех случаях, когда предложение относится к будущему времени; на русский язык переводится соответствующим придаточным предложением.

Whole cities (being) razed to the ground during the war, the building of houses was priority number one. Так как во время войны целые города были стерты с лица земли (разрушены до основания), строительство домов стало первоочередной задачей.

2) Значение сопутствующего обстоятельства эта конструкция имеет в постпозиции, т. е. когда она стоит после главного состава предложения, отделяется от главного предложения запятой и переводится на русский язык самостоятельным простым предложением или простым предложением, входящим в состав сложносочиненного предложения и вводимым союзами *а*, *и* или *причем*.

The cargo was badly damaged by the fire, the owners suffering great losses. Груз был сильно поврежден пожаром, и владельцы понесли большие потери. Независимый причастный оборот часто вводится предлогом **with**, который на русский язык обычно не переводится.

With the prices going higher and higher and the wages frozen, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the British housewife to make both ends meet. Так как цены продолжают расти, а зарплата заморожена, английским хозяйкам становится все труднее сводить концы с концами.

Примечание. Причастие **being**, обычно в функции связки, может быть опущено. Такая «беспричастная» абсолютная конструкция также переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением.

With unemployment now a crisis issue in many areas, the Labour movement is stepping up its 'right to work' campaign. Теперь, когда вопрос о безработице стоит очень остро во многих районах страны, рабочие активизируют кампанию за «право на работу».

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. *With everyone asking «What sort of European Commission do we want?»*, it was hard not to ask simultaneously «What sort of Europe do we want?»

2. *With his impeachment trial over*, the US President has found himself more easily able to involve himself in foreign policy.

3. *With the economy booming and incomes finally beginning to climb for those on the middle and lower rungs of the ladder*, a «national culture of upscale spending») has emerged.

4. *With state pension systems being stretched by the ageing of Europe's population and with returns on traditional savings instruments shrinking*, investors are turning increasingly to mutual funds.

5. In 1980s *with their profits falling* as viewers turned increasingly to the choice offered by cable TV and VCRs, the networks (ABC, CBS and NBC) were taken over by Wall street deal makers, who thought they could be run more efficiently.

6. «*With many bonds trading above par*, any uncertainty about the implications of the European tax on savings will have an impact on the trading of these securities,» said Managing director and Head of European debt capital markets.

7. *With the Conservative Party as deeply divided as ever on Europe*, its young leader can stamp his little foot as much as he likes and still not end the debate.

8. *With the tricky enlargement negotiations ahead*, the last thing the EU needs is a prolonged bout of budget bickering.

9. *Its economy crumbling*, America struggled to escape the global Depression and find its place in a violently changing world.

10. *Their worst fears* about the national election *realized*, leaders of the trade union movement now expect an assault against many of organized labor's most cherished programs and interests.

11. *With sales* of automobiles on the domestic market *sagging*, and many *dealers in deficit*, the pressure to export autos last year was acute.

12. *With \$40 billion* of Brazilian dollar *reserves having evaporated* since Russia's debt default last summer, the move to a floating currency was increasingly favored by officials at the International Monetary Fund and the US Treasury.

13. *With 70 per cent* of Japan's land *area mountainous* and a *small percentage devoted* to farmland, two-thirds of Japan's urban population resides and works in less than 5 per cent of the total land area.

14. *With their profits siphoned off* by the central government bonds, some production units will undoubtedly have to curtail expansion plans, profit-sharing and other incentives to workers.

15. *With German industry pressing* for lower interest rates to stimulate investment, the Bundesbank's capacity to defend the mark by hiking rates is extremely limited.

16. *With old-age pensions starting at 60* for both men and women, French workers already down tools several years before their counterparts in other rich countries.

17. *With the Government doing its utmost to keep wages down*, and *with price increases due to the EU membership coming on top of price increases* arising from the Government policy, the standard of living in this country would be given an extremely serious setback.

18. The rebellion in Mexico is over four years old. Two years ago peace negotiators reached a series of agreements. But the deals broke down later that year, *with the rebels claiming* that the government did not really mean to act upon them.

19. *With an ever-widening band of economic and trade issues appearing in the spectrum of U.N. activities*, Western meetings began to follow a pattern of economic rather than political alliances.

20. The European Parliament is coming under sharp criticism *with allegations made* by members of inflated expenses — too much money spent on overseas trips, expensive quarters, and office cleaners.

21. Japanese diplomats said their government's approach is that the lead in opening up new markets should come from industry and commerce, *with banks following*.

22. A second round of wage talks for insurance and metal workers broke off Wednesday, *with employers and unions still far apart* on pay increases. ¹

23. The US's leading maker of tires for trucks and buses, has embraced globalization, *with factories and dealers stretching* from Brazil to Europe to Indonesia.

24. The Italian media have carried reports of tragedy as makeshift boats capsize, *with many would-be immigrants* from North Africa, Asia and Albania *drowning* before they can reach shore.

25. He is likely, though not yet certain, to continue as prime minister, *with Finland continuing* on its course of gradual liberalisation on the economic front and faster integration into the rest of Europe in foreign affairs.

26. The annual US report on human rights frequently provokes an angry reaction from targeted countries. They accuse the sole superpower of lecturing the world to adopt its own standards and of hypocrisy, *with critics pointing to the US* use of death penalty and reports of police brutality.

27. Poland's ruling coalition has run into trouble over health service reforms, *with parties* both inside and outside the coalition *calling* for the health minister to resign.

28. Absorbed by Africa, tried by immigration, *with the imperial feeling ebbing*, India and Pakistan no longer hold the place in the British imagination that they once had.

29. The rapidly expanding Israeli arms industry now ranks seventh among the world's exporters of weapons and defense-related equipment, *with sales* for the year ending April 1 *amounting to* about \$1.3 billion, a 40 per cent increase over those of the previous year, according to a British military publication.

30. He declared that at the next sitting of the peace conference the proposal should be made to conclude peace, all theoretical questions being excluded.

31. The magnificence of Mughal India was built on conquest and plunder, *with between one-third and one-half of India's entire GNP finding* its way into the hands of 8,000 imperial officers.

32. England emerged from the war only a formal 'victor', *its economy shaken and entering* a period of permanent stagnation and decline.

33. Rescue helicopters evacuated thousands of shocked tourists from an Austrian valley Friday as the death toll from a double avalanche rose to 37, *with only one victim still buried*.

34. Almost all councils are putting up their rents, *the reason being* the heavy burden of interest for housing.

35. The previous president of the European commission to come from the Grand Duchy (Luxembourg), was widely judged as a flop, *with the commission run*, in practice, by Belgium's Viscount Etienne Davignon and Italy's Lorenzo Natati.

36. As there is a natural limit to the capacity of consumption of necessities of life (food, etc.), particular attention must be paid to industrialization, *consumption prospects* in this sphere *being* particularly *unlimited for* a long time to come.

37. Government can be understood to include any mechanism through which ordered rule is maintained, *its central features being* the ability to make collective decisions and the capacity to enforce them.

38. Stupendous storms of terrifying proportions can rage in these unreported areas, *with no one knowing of them* until the effects of the atmospheric disturbances they cause are felt in local weather days later.

39. Yet never were the problems confronting the country so acute, *with the electorate in fact divided* on policy issues to a greater degree than for years past.

III. Причастия в функции союзов и предлогов

1. **Причастия в функции союзов** вводят условные, причинно-следственные и уступительные придаточные предложения. На русский язык они переводятся следующим образом: **provided/providing, granted/granting** *при условии, принимая во внимание*; **supposing, assuming**, *если, допустим, предположим, что*; **seeing** *поскольку, принимая во внимание, учитывая, ввиду того что*.

A wider association of this kind would be feasible, *provided* that the methods adopted are in line with those proposed at the conference. Более широкая организация (ассоциация) такого рода была бы возможна, *при условии*, что применяемые методы будут соответствовать методам, предложенным на конференции.

2. **Причастия в функции предлогов** стоят перед существительными и переводятся на русский язык следующим образом: **given** *при наличии, если учесть*; **failing** *при отсутствии*; **regarding, considering, respecting** *относительно*; **pending** *до, в ожидании*; **following** *вслед за*; **barring** *кроме, за исключением*.

Given, failing с относящимися к ним словами могут переводиться условным придаточным предложением, например: **failing (given) good will...** *при отсутствии (наличии) доброй воли.../если отсутствует (имеется) добрая воля...*

Given good will on the part of other states, this proposal of Russia could be carried into effect without any further delay. *При наличии* доброй воли со стороны других государств это предложение России можно было бы осуществить без дальнейшего промедления.

Анализ предложения дает возможность точно установить, в какой функции выступает причастие.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. A Zimbabwean judge sentenced the former president to a year in prison, *provided* he pay compensation and commit no more offences.
2. Foreign-owned companies that set up British subsidiaries to channel their profits pay no tax, *provided* their management and control remain outside.
3. Today most people in rich societies assume that, *provided* they obey the law, they have a right to enjoy privacy whenever it suits them.
4. What gives voting its democratic character is that, *provided* that the election is competitive, it empowers the public to «kick the rascals out,» and it thus makes politicians publicly accountable.
5. Objections to this plan, *supposing* there are any, should be reported to the committee at once.
6. *Granted* that storm clouds were gathering over the economic affairs of the nation, we were given hopes of a fresh breeze from the Exchequer to blow them away.
7. It cannot be denied that, *granting* the difficulty of the undertaking, she has done her work with great skill.
8. *Assuming* the hearty cooperation of all the members, it is reasonable to expect that the celebration will be successful.
9. The French government is committed, *assuming* all the existing «preconditions») are met, to suggest to the Assembly next Tuesday that it should fix a date for the debate.
10. Prospects are bright for a big expansion of trade between these two countries, *following* the signing of a new three-year trade agreement.
11. The Security Council on Friday voted unanimously to end the UN peacekeeping missions in Angola, *following* the collapse of peace accords.
12. Brazil will allow *the real* (its currency) to trade freely, *following* last week's failed attempt at a limited devaluation. The currency has lost nearly a third of its value since that move.
13. Nevertheless, the leaders did decide what they describe as a strong message to agricultural ministers to get back to the negotiating table in Brussels next week, *following* their failure to reach any agreement this week.
14. To-day's inflation report from the Bank of England shows that *following* the Government's tough action to get the economy back on track, growth is set to strengthen through next year with inflation falling to its 2.5 per cent target.

15. In Bremen, *following* a demonstration against atomic energy, the police seized 24 youths and charged them with smashing show windows of banks, department stores and other businesses.

16. The idea of waging a nuclear war appears inconceivable, and winning one, meaningless, *given* the scale of destruction on all sides.

17. Analysts said the downward revision of the forecast for Hong Kong's economy came as no surprise *given* the current economic climate.

18. *Given* the growing availability of pornographic material by mail order and through the Internet, it must be better to attempt to police this market in a more sophisticated way rather than taking refuge in old rules.

19. Is demand lagging too far behind supply just now? Does global monetary policy need to be eased? A strange question to ask in the United States, *given* that its economy is currently stretched as tight as a drum.

20. *Failing* agreement by the United States to steps of this kind, serious consideration should be given to the possibilities and scope for concerted action by the industrialized countries of Western Europe to maintain high levels of output and trade in the international economy outside the United States.

21. The only certainty is that on this last lap of the race every effort will be made by the larger parties to win over liberal voters or, *failing* that, to encourage by every means the liberal obstacle to their opponents' chances.

22. This was what the Tories want. They are against the Bill, but *failing* its complete defeat they are aiming to get it amended into uselessness.

23. *Pending* the reopening of negotiations and fearing the abrogation of some privileges the State Council adopted certain measures.

24. Founder and guru of Aum CM. was thrown in jail *pending* the outcome of a trial that could drag on for years.

25. The one decisive thing which Mr Dobson has done is to freeze the closure of any more London hospitals *pending* yet another wide-ranging review of the capital's health needs.

26. It is argued that the risk that Britain runs in exposing her hand, though not to be discounted, is well worth taking, *considering* the importance to British industry of the negotiations as a whole.

27. The decision this month, according to the sources, was to postpone any such changes *pending* a large policy review *regarding* relations with China and Taiwan.

28. The 31 were charged with criminal association and jailed *pending* interrogation.

29. At this point the lenders funds are in a non-interest bearing account, so time is of the essence *regarding* the closing of the loan.

IV. Форма на -ing

Форма, оканчивающаяся на **-ing**, может быть причастием, герундием, прилагательным или отглагольным существительным. И герундий, и причастие могут выступать в функции определения и обстоятельства, но

причастие выполняет эти функции без предлога (оно может сочетаться только с союзами **when и while**), а герундий (или герундиальный комплекс) в этих функциях всегда следует за предлогом. Для герундия характерно также сочетание с существительным, местоимением, иногда с личным местоимением в притяжательном или косвенном падеже (герундиальный комплекс). Причастие сочетается с существительным в общем падеже и гораздо реже с местоимением в именительном падеже.

Прилагательное, как правило, стоит перед существительным, которое оно определяет (в отличие от причастия, которое постпозитивно по отношению к определяемому). Существительное, в отличие от герундия, может определяться артиклем и прилагательным, а также иметь форму множественного числа.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. «You have a steel industry *hemorrhaging* with the *flooding* of our markets with foreign dumped steel, *causing* losses of thousands of jobs, and the administration is *applying* a small band-aid to that massive hemorrhage,») said Senator A.Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania.

2. Among the radical measures are proposals to give the public the right of veto over a new King or Queen, *the scraping* of the monarch's political powers and *the ending* of the role of the Sovereign as Supreme Governor of the Church of England.

3. They passed a resolution *calling* for a world trade conference.

4. With fiscal policy stretched to its limits, Japan's central bank has moved to the centre of a heated debate over whether it should adopt *an easing* of credit.

5. By *dropping* its annual sponsorship of a resolution *condemning* China at the UN Human Rights Commission, now *meeting* in Geneva, the US administration acknowledges what has long been obvious.

6. *Using* sharper language than it has in recent years, this year survey of human rights around the world said Beijing had abruptly ended *a loosening* of curbs on freedom of expression and association.

7. *Adding* its voice to optimism about the global market for notebook computers this year, Acer Inc. said it expects to boost production of the machine 75% amid *falling* prices and *rising* global demand.

8. Rather than come up with cash and watch expensive hardware depreciate, companies increasingly are *turning* to *leasing* and *outsourcing* as alternatives to *buying*.

9. Crowds gathered at two US Churches where the civil-rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. once preached, *marking* the US holiday *bearing* his name.

10. The Angola government has insisted on the withdrawal of the latest UN mission, *accusing* the UN troops *of failing* to disarm the rebels.

11. For high-tech multinationals like H.P., *financing* has become an important way to keep Asian sales *kicking*, as well as a lucrative business believed to total roughly \$20 billion a year. It is also *becoming* a new form of muscle in Asia's tougher market-place.

12. «Not that we in America do everything right or that we provide a precise model for *the working of* a somewhat similar economy, but some *long-standing* American economic interactions do resemble those *developing* on the old Continent,» said a US economics expert.

13. In the EU, a spirit of collective irresponsibility takes hold: rather than *reforming*, or even seriously *thinking* about the *underlying* policies, each country simply seeks to get as much as it can from the trough.

14. Amendments by the European Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee to a draft copyright protection directive would bar all private *copying* and «make illegal such harmless practices as the home *taping* on video of free TV programmes for later *viewing*.»

15. *Building* encryption directly into PC hardware raises different product possibilities and policy issues.

16. *Competing* car and truck makers will think twice before *buying* a company (Scania AB) in which rival «Volvo» holds such a large stake.

17. *Hoping to* discourage currency speculators, Brazil's central bank said that it will reserve the right to use hard-currency reserves to support *the real* «occasionally and in limited form, with the goal of *containing* brusque movements in exchange rates.»

18. In radical democracy, people are seen as *having* a basic right to participate in *the making of* any decisions that affect their lives, with democracy simply *being* the collective process through which this is done.

19. There is already an extraordinarily high level of international co-operation in *reporting* the basic meteorological data. By *knowing* as much as possible about what is *happening* everywhere, weathermen are better able to forecast for local areas anywhere.

20. Three days after the embassy *bombing*, Clinton approved the export of satellite fuel and explosive bolts to China so it can launch American - made communications satellites.

21. The *democratising* of China will be a slow business, and whoever *is running* Beijing should be able to keep a solid grip on foreign policy for some time yet.

22. The 21st century would inevitably be marked by *declining* standards of *living* as human population exceeded the «*carrying capacity*» of the Earth, *leading* to mass famine and energy shortages.

§ 4. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в страдательном залоге (пассивной форме) представляют иногда по ряду причин значительные трудности при переводе на русский язык.

Во-первых, в английском языке форма страдательного залога образуется не только от переходных глаголов, но и от глаголов, требующих косвенного или предложного дополнения, например, от глаголов **to arrive at** *приходить к, достигать* (в переносном значении), **to call upon** *призывать*

кого-л., **to deal with** иметь дело с, обращаться с, **to enter into** вступать (в соглашение и т. п.), **to refer to** ссылаться на, **to report on** сообщать о, доносить на, **to dictate to** диктовать, приказывать, **to tell (smth.), to give (smth.) to** и др.

Во-вторых, английскому переходному глаголу в русском языке может соответствовать непереходный глагол, требующий предложного или косвенного дополнения, например, **to affect** воздействовать на, **to attend** присутствовать на, **to follow** следовать за, **to influence** влиять на, **to join** присоединяться к, **to need** нуждаться в, **to treat** обращаться с, **to refuse** отказывать, отказываться от, **to resist** сопротивляться чему-л. и др.

В-третьих, в английском языке в страдательном залоге могут употребляться фразеологические сочетания, например, **to make use of, to pay attention to, to take notice of** и др. Эти сочетания невозможно перевести на русский язык соответствующими глаголами, не заменив страдательный залог действительным.

Очень часто при переводе на русский язык приходится вместо страдательного залога употреблять действительный; личные предложения переводить неопределенно-личными; заменять один глагол другим, а иногда вместо личной формы глагола употреблять в русском тексте форму неличную или вообще передавать эту пассивную форму лексически.

Thousands of London print workers *have been urged* by their branches to support Tuesday's lobby of Parliament against the wage-freeze. Местные лондонские организации типографских рабочих *призвали* тысячи своих членов принять участие в назначенном на вторник походе к депутатам парламента (в парламент к депутатам) с протестом против замораживания заработной платы.

Если в английском предложении отсутствует субъект действия глагола (дополнение с предлогом *by*), оно обычно переводится на русский язык неопределенно-личным предложением.

Although subsidiarity is already part of European treaties, the concept *is widely ignored*. Хотя концепция субсидиарности уже заложена в европейские договоры, ее повсеместно игнорируют.

This *statement*, he said, *should be looked at* in the light of *what was said* at the previous meeting. Он сказал, что это *заявление следует рассматривать* в свете того, *что было сказано* (в свете сказанного) на предыдущем заседании.

В русском языке страдательный залог не так широко распространен, как в английском, и даже в тех случаях, когда английскому глаголу в страдательном залоге соответствует русский переходный глагол, страдательный залог часто заменяется действительным по стилистическим

соображениям или для того, чтобы передать смысловое или логическое ударение английского предложения на русском языке.

These fears *were reiterated* by the representative of the Weavers' Association, who said the closure would cause much hardship. Эти же опасения *высказал* также и представитель Ассоциации ткачей, который сказал, что закрытие (фабрики) вызовет большие трудности.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Much of the European Commission's activity *is carried out* at a technical level in Committees, and the Commission *is* with some justification *accused* of excessive secrecy.

2. The EU Commission, which is responsible for proposing and enforcing European legislation, *is disliked* by many in Europe as a federalizing agency and *is* often *misunderstood* because of the complex and bureaucratic nature of its work.

3. The trip to Brussels by the Norwegian Prime Minister and Finance Minister is largely for appearances sake, and *is being made* at the request of pro-European Union factions in Parliament.

4. The fact that China's crisis *is derived* from stalled reforms of state-owned industries and the financial sector *is well understood*.

5. The whole EU budget *is being argued about*. Both Britain and Germany want to cut farm spending, while France wants a big increase in prices for its farmers.

6. «The truth *has been proven* for many times that the human rights issue *will not be resolved* through confrontation,» — China's foreign minister said in a statement.

7. Those killed at the weekend were trying to collect leaking fuel when they *were caught* in the blast, apparently caused by a spark of a cigarette.

8. The changes *were denounced* by opposition politicians and labour leaders as likely to further deflate the already limp British economy and push unemployment even higher.

9. The development of markets to trade oil and oil futures means that price signals *are relayed* faster and more efficiently.

10. Comments made by the U.S. ambassador about Mexican-Cuban relations *have been attacked* as gross interference in the international affairs of Mexico and a violation of the universally-accepted diplomatic norms.

In expressing discontent with Mexico's friendly relations with Cuba, the U.S. ambassador publicly stated that the U.S. could not understand the close friendship.

11. Only when agreement *is reached* on the role and powers of the second chamber does it make sense to consider its composition [Britain].

12. One day the world will learn of the intrigues and provocations *that were resorted to* in pushing the country into this suicidal policy.

13. The new program *has just been launched*. There has been an increase in the number of minority applicants. But it is not enough. The program is also *required*, under the terms of the grant, to provide the necessary student support

services for ethnic minority students and to expand and sharpen the current program's responsiveness to the special needs of client populations from ethnic minority groups.

14. The preeminence given to military industry and technology over the last three decades, has had a delayed but serious impact upon the civilian industrial economy. In stark contrast to the enormous sums allotted over the years to military technology, civilian technology *has been starved* for capital and thus for talent.

15. Investing in oil *is done* mainly through futures contracts. These involve obligations to buy or sell a fixed amount of oil at a fixed date.

16. *He is survived* by two sons.

17. «Nations against the State» is not a great book or even a very good one. It *is dully written, eccentrically organised, sloppily edited* and *has apparently not been proofread* at all, and the reader *is irked* by Mr. Keating's continual refusal to answer the main questions.

18. «The report has nothing to do with the Government and doesn't reflect its views. *No one* in the Government *was involved* in drawing it up.»

19. «Mara, cars don't behave. *They are behaved upon,*» — the son in «Driving Miss Daisy» tells his mother when she tries to blame her Packard for an accident.

20. Most Americans do not need news but *were made to think* that watching it on television is «a kind of social hygiene, like regular tooth-brushing», says a journalist for the public broadcasting network.

21. In this age in which income transfers *are deeply imbedded* in politics, the IMF doesn't lack clients.

22. Indonesia's riots *have been linked* to economic hardships, ethnic and religious tensions and political turmoil.

23. Aid can keep bad governments in business; and promises to improve policy, made when the aid *is first offered, are often forgotten* once it *has been delivered*.

24. Police and soldiers *have been ordered* to shoot rioters and troublemakers on sight, and a rapid-response force *is being raised* to deal with outbreaks of unrest.

25. If a second ballot *is required, the low vote getter will be eliminated* as the top two face off.

26. The company's tax returns and payments *are reviewed* on a regular basis by relevant tax authorities.

27. Just how the body's natural defence mechanism against bacteria and viruses works *is being* more closely *examined* at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, London.

28. Thousands of domestic servants *are being brought* into the United States from impoverished countries and then severely *exploited* by foreign employers, many of whom work for embassies and international organizations in the Washington area, according to human rights groups, immigration attorneys and former domestics.

29. Yet failing banks *can be dealt with*. Asia's current difficulties *have already been faced* and mostly *overcome* in Latin America. And the pathology of bank-driven distress is familiar in many rich western countries too — not least in Britain. The lessons are there *to be learned*.

30. Indonesia *has been racked* by waves of unrest over the past year as ethnic, religious and social tensions boiled over, fueled by spiraling poverty amid the country's worst economic and political crisis in decades.

31. With the complicity of a sympathetic media, belief *is presented* as fact, and data *are simply made up*.

32. Scrap car law *may be recycled*. Laws that will make it illegal to scrap a car in many ways except through recycling yards *are being considered* by the Government.

33. The Treasury Chief Secretary issued a warning that further action would have *to be taken* to stop big pay rises in the private sector to meet inflation targets.

34. The Government must ensure that the unions *were not called upon* to accept impossible tasks and then *be blamed* because they failed.

35. Another speaker thought that some of the older mental hospitals *can only be adequately dealt with* by pulling them down and rebuilding them.

36. Relations between the Chinese and the Malays, who make up 15% of Singapore's population, *have* sometimes been *strained*. Malay remains the national language, but it *is not spoken* by most Chinese and *is largely seen* as a relic of Singapore's past union with Malaysia.

37. All that the schools *can be asked* to promise is that everyone *will be educated* to the limit of his capacities.

38. China is far from being in recession, unlike many of its neighbors. Certainly, China's exports *will be badly hit* this year, and previous high levels of foreign investments will fall. Yet, the export sector remains relatively small. It is China's domestic economy that counts, and this *is shielded from* external shocks by a largely non-convertible currency.

39. Unless another attempt *is made* at a serious reform of the CAP (common agricultural policy), the heads of government have made it unlikely that any large Central European country *can be admitted* to the Union at an acceptable cost.

40. People on the left *have* as often *been disappointed* by Labour governments as those on the right *have been alarmed* by them.

§ 5. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

В ряде случаев перевод сослагательного наклонения на русский язык представляет известную трудность. А именно:

1. Форма **would** + *инфинитив*, если она употреблена в простом предложении с подразумевающимся условием, переводится на русский язык глаголом в сослагательном наклонении.

Any interruption to oil supplies *would be* hugely damaging to the world economy. Любые перебои в поставках нефти *нанесли бы* огромный ущерб мировой экономике.

Однако, в тех случаях, когда описывается содержание какого-нибудь внесенного, но еще не принятого проекта, плана или предложения, в русском языке принято употребление будущего времени изъявительного наклонения.

It was recommended that a special report should be submitted. This report *would give* a detailed account of the activities of the committee and their views on the situation. Рекомендуется представить специальный доклад. В этом докладе *будет сделан* подробный отчет о деятельности этой комиссии и представлена ее точка зрения по данному вопросу.

2. Трудность при переводе представляет также бессоюзное подчинение условных предложений с частичной или полной инверсией.

Had this policy *been adopted*, the subsequent history of the treaty might well have been quite different. *Если бы* такая политика *была принята*, последующая судьба этого договора вполне могла бы быть совершенно другой.

Примечание. 1. Часто не учитывается стилистическая окраска, литературный стиль инвертированного предложения, и предложение переводится также с бессоюзным подчинением, что в русском языке характерно как раз для разговорного стиля.

Had it been as easy as that, no special negotiations would have been necessary. Если бы это было так просто, не понадобилось бы никаких специальных переговоров (литературный стиль). (Будь это так просто... — разговорный стиль.)

2. Условие может быть выражено не только полным придаточным предложением, но и другими способами, например: **if** + *причастие* (см. «Причастие», с. 40), или сочетание предлогов **given, provided** и др. с существительным (см. «Причастия в функции союзов и предлогов», с. 54), или составной предлог **but for** + *существительное*.

But for their willingness to assist, this decision would never have been arrived at. Если бы. не их желание помочь, это решение так и не было бы принято.

3. Форма **were** + *инфинитив* употребляется в придаточных условиях для обозначения маловероятного условия, относящегося к будущему времени (еще менее вероятного, чем форма, омонимичная Past Indefinite); переводится глаголом в сослагательном наклонении. В русском языке нет грамматических форм для передачи различных градаций маловероятноеTM, и поэтому они передаются, где это нужно, лексически (словами *если... вдруг/почему-*

нибудь/паче чаяния, обстоятельными сочетаниями с предложением *при* и др.).

Such a system is bound to be unpopular among most Europeans, and if the Federal party *were to support it*, they would undoubtedly weaken their chances in the forthcoming federal elections. Такая система наверняка не будет пользоваться популярностью среди большинства европейцев, и *если* Федеральная партия *вдруг* (почему-либо) *стала бы ее поддерживать*, она, несомненно, уменьшила бы свои шансы на победу на предстоящих выборах.

4. Придаточные предложения условия с формой **should** (для всех лиц) + *инфинитив* при переводе на русский язык обычно начинаются словами *в случае если бы...*. В английском языке такие предложения часто бывают инвертированными, с опущенным союзом.

The resolution, passed unanimously by the Council members on March 2nd, promises the « severest consequences») *should Iraq* again hinder the UN's arm inspectors (= if Iraq should hinder). Резолюция, единогласно принятая всеми членами Совета безопасности ООН, предупреждает о «самых серьезных последствиях» *в случае, если Ирак вновь стал бы чинить препятствия работе инспекторов ООН по разоружению.*

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. The Saudis are well aware that their oil revenues *would increase* if they *boosted* production, because any fall in price *would be* more than *offset* by an increase in volume.

2. It *would be* dangerous folly to write off as insignificant the revival of nazi-type extremism in Europe.

3. In preparation for their meeting tomorrow it *would be* a very good idea if Trades Union Congress leaders *would make* a point of meeting the rank-and-file workers who are lobbying Parliament today.

4. *If* the Saudi royal family, in particular, *were overthrown*, it *would send* oil markets into turmoil.

5. This veto provision reflects the conviction of those who drafted the Charter that the United Nations *would be unable to* take an important initiative for the maintenance of peace and security unless there was unanimity among the big powers, and that to attempt so *would be* a futile gesture endangering the organization.

6. The blacks believe that *if white children had been involved* in the tragedy it *would have received* huge public and press attention.

7. Iraq wants a date for sanctions to end. They *could have ended* long since if Iraq *had not been trying* to rearm and Unscop (UNSCOM — United Nations Security Council observers mission) had therefore been ready to declare the country free of forbidden weapons.

8. *Had there been no international safety net supplied by an act of the U.S. Congress, the Brazilian President might have seen fit to work harder.*

9. The former Yugoslavia's people have lived together for centuries with greater and lesser degrees of conflict but not constant «cleansing») of peoples from their land. *Had they experienced nothing but that, their nations would be homogeneous today, not endlessly diverse.*

10. David Hare's play «Plenty» opened to poor notices and *would have lasted a fortnight had he not been in a position to «nurse» it.* Eventually it reached Broadway and became a film.

11. Turkey's prime minister, who has been a hawk on foreign policy issues, argued that *were it not for external interference, Turkey's so-called Kurdish problem could «easily» be solved by planned economic and educational improvements.*

12. After tending to flower arrangements and throwing lavish parties, she takes up the task of hard-bitten negotiator — one who barks at top executives *as if they were naughty children.*

13. Accounting for about 40 per cent of OPEC production, Saudi Arabia currently enjoys enormous leverage over the market and its oil-producing colleagues. *If it were to cut back sharply, however, sagging oil prices would almost certainly jump up once again.*

14. The major U.S. auto companies lost an astonishing \$4.2 billion last year. Of the three, only General Motors is likely to show a profit this year. *If the two weaker companies were to collapse, hundreds of thousands of jobs would be lost in the auto industry alone, and perhaps a million jobs, taking into account the industries that produce materials for cars such as steel and glass.*

15. One of their fears is that the auto industry, if given relief, *would increase prices rather than production.* Another argument that they have used is that even if production *were to increase, General Motors would pick up roughly 60 per cent of the lost Japanese sales and that would not provide enough help for Chrysler and Ford.*

16. Such extraordinary growth of the political correctness industry *would quickly slacken if the driving force behind it — the language of political correctness — were to go out of fashion.*

17. Any proposal to go ahead with this disgusting weapon should be vigorously combatted. It may be immensely profitable to the chemical industry, but if ever it *were used, it would bring an agonising death to thousands.*

18. How *would the West respond* if one day China, say, *were to carry out air strikes against an Indian government fighting to prevent its Muslim-majority province of Jammu & Kashmir from seceding?*

19. The Iraqis see themselves trapped. But the Security Council is no less trapped: *were it to bend in the face of Iraqi belligerence, it would destroy its remaining credibility.*

20. To permit the programs of the new administration to be imposed upon the people is to embolden the ultra-right. *Should this program be carried out, we shall*

then face a serious change in the situation that could open the road to a fascist America.

21. If Bonn *should decide* to buy less gas, it *would* certainly *soften* U.S. opposition. But if the Germans conclude they need all the gas they are slated to get, there could be trouble.

22. *Should* the Tories *succeed* in finding another candidate, we may yet see the spectacle of the three brands of Tories fighting each other for the votes.

23. Today's talks will certainly lay down guide-lines for a Tory Manifesto *should* an early election *materialize*.

24. *Should* any appeal *be needed*, the Prime Minister will have opportunities for personal chats with backsliders at a party for MPs of previous Parliaments which he will give at 10 Downing Street tonight.

25. Economies depend less on oil than they did. The development of markets to trade oil and oil futures means that price signals are relayed faster and more efficiently. Oil-producing capacity outside OPEC could be brought back on stream *should* oil prices ever *flip up* again.

26. They had a special reason for preferring short-time — the low normal wastage at its works — but, again, fear of a strike *if redundancies were declared* also influenced the company.

27. Euro-MPs have been emboldened to go after the Commission members as they *would never have dared* to do in the days of Jacques Delors.

28. If the agreement in Berlin last week was a «success», then the world could be forgiven for wondering quite what a failure *would have looked like*.

29. U.S. Embassy sources stressed that the visas *would never have been issued* to the five officers, who were presented as diplomats going for routine consultations with their own embassy, *if their military function had been known*.

30. There *would not have been* a review *if the estimate's conclusions had totally supported* the administration's charges.

31. *Had the election campaign been still in progress*, the wage squeeze *might have become* an issue.

32. *But for* import restrictions, quotas and American-imposed embargoes, Anglo-Russian trade *would be larger* than it is today.

33. But Solana's charm — the perpetual smile on his bearded, bespectacled face, and his tactile Mediterranean manners — *wouldn't work if it was* entirely insincere.

34. If the IMF *were not refinanced*, it *could not bail* out Brazil and Brazil *would go* the way of the Asian tigers, with serious repercussions for the US and world economy.

35. It is not possible to devise experiments to test whether, say, US government *would be less susceptible* to institutional government gridlock *if it abandoned* the separation of powers, or whether communism *could have survived* in the USSR *had reforms been instigated* a generation earlier.

36. *Were it not* for circular highway that defines the limits of the capital, it *would be* impossible to know where Paris ends and Boulogne-Billancourt begins.

§ 6. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ И ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

I. Should

При переводе предложений с глаголом **should** трудность возникает из-за многообразия его значений в различных функциях.

1. В функции вспомогательного глагола **should** употребляется для образования будущего времени в прошедшем (обычно в придаточных предложениях с 1-м лицом) и для образования форм сослагательного наклонения (**should** в сослагательном наклонении (см. §5)).

2. В функции модального глагола **should** выражает долженствование в плане совета или пожелания и обычно переводится: *следует, следовало бы, нужно, не мешало бы, должен (бы) и т.п.*

For the time being, until a greater European consciousness takes root, the preponderance of power in the EU *should remain* with the Council of Ministers. В течение какого-то времени, пока не укрепится общеевропейское самосознание, основные властные полномочия в ЕС *должны* оставаться у Совета министров.

3. В функции конъюнктива **should** + инфинитив употребляется: 1) для выражения оценки или эмоций (удивление, сожаление, подозрение, неодобрение). Употребляется в придаточных предложениях в функции подлежащего после сочетаний типа: *It is strange that...; it is natural that...; it is vital that...; it is essential that...; it is important that...; it is surprising that...; it is advisable that...; it is high time that...* и др.

Употребляется также в вопросительных предложениях с *why, how* и др.

В этом случае на русский язык сочетание **should** с последующим инфинитивом переводится личной формой глагола в изъявительном наклонении настоящего или прошедшего времени (прошедшего в том случае, если за **should** следует перфектная форма инфинитива).

Так как в русском языке нет соответствующих грамматических форм, эта функция передается, где это вообще возможно, лексически.

It is a bit odd that the holder of NATO's top civilian post should have spent much of his early life as a semiclandestine socialist, campaigning to shut American military bases in his homeland and stop it joining NATO. Несколько странно, что высший гражданский руководитель НАТО большую часть своей молодости был социалистом, находившимся на полулегальном положении, и участвовал в кампаниях за закрытие американских военных баз в своей стране и против ее вступления в НАТО.

Примечание. **Should** может также выражать предположение. В этом случае переводится на русский язык словами *должно быть, вероятно*. В газетном тексте в этом значении встречается довольно редко.

There should have been plenty of evidence around that a monetary policy alone cannot compensate for government indiscipline. Должно быть (вероятно), есть масса свидетельств тому, что монетарная политика сама по себе не может компенсировать отсутствие дисциплины в системе управления.

2) в придаточном подлежащем с глаголом-сказуемым типа: *(it) is recommended (suggested, proposed, demanded, requested, determined, arranged, advised, etc.) that...*

3) в придаточном дополнительном после глаголов *recommend, suggest, demand* и т.п.

4) в придаточном предикативном, если подлежащим главного предложения является существительное того же корня (т.е. *recommendation, suggestion, demand* и т.п.)

В случаях 2, 3, 4, предложения с **should** переводятся на русский язык сослагательным наклонением (частица *бы* + глагол в прошедшем времени).

The report also *suggests* that Brussels *should adopt* more general European standards of practice in housing architecture rather than impose strict directives. В докладе также содержится предложение, *чтобы* Брюссель не навязывал строгие директивы, а *принял бы* более общие европейские стандарты в практике жилищного строительства.

Примечание. Как стилистический или американский вариант формы **should** + инфинитив употребляется форма, омонимичная инфинитиву без частицы **to**.

The UN Secretary General recommended that UN military observers leave Angola, saying the resumption of civil war made their presence useless. Генеральный секретарь ООН рекомендовал, чтобы военные наблюдатели ООН покинули Анголу, отметив, что возобновление гражданской войны делает их присутствие бессмысленным.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Private providers of social services *should be* on formal contracts with the government, and accountable to it.

2. To outsiders of all stripes, it has long been evident that Cypriots *should* put aside their feud and create a federation that would amount to double self-rule and single formal sovereignty.

3. But at least both sets of Cypriots, if they are not going to work seriously to resolve differences, *should keep* them below the threshold of disturbance to others.

4. The main parties accept that the Commons *should* continue to be the superior House, but how far *should* the second Chamber be formally recognized as a check and balance?

5. The poll found 60 per cent of people thought the monarchy *should* be modernised, while 49 per cent believed the Queen *should* relinquish her political role, including the right to dissolve parliament.

6. The Act of Supremacy of 1559, which makes the monarch the head of the Church of England, *should be* repealed, the report *suggests*. A referendum *should decide* whether or not the heir *should* succeed to the throne.

7. The other problem is constitutional. *Should* minority nations be content with some special status within the host country, or *should* they seek separation?

8. «We in America need to think harder about the urgencies and pitfalls of intervening in a civil war over the government's protests and on the rebels' side. If it sets a precedent, it *should not* set a rule,» — a US official said.

9. As for the European parliament, its role as scrutineer and bringer to book *should grow*.

10. Trade unionists *should not be taken in* by the blood-curdling shrieks from the boardrooms.

11. The deal, once ratified by both sides, *should take effect* at the end of the year.

12. The Council president added that the call *should be backed* by the official bodies of the labour and trade union movement supported by broad democratic and community organizations.

13. He said that this was not a temporary problem. Lasting arrangements *should be made*.

14. It is *important* that the real situation *should be examined* because anything which promotes irrational differences between earnings in an industry is bound to cause trouble.

15. This news sums up the impact of inflation and economic crisis, aggravated by policies pursued by successive governments, particularly the present one.

It is *odd*, therefore, that the Chancellor *should have chosen* yesterday to tell an audience of French government business figures that Britain was « always a politically stable country.»

16. *It was not without significance*, he said, that people who were connected at that level with the situation *should be expressing* grave disquiet.

17. The Premier admitted yesterday that *it was natural* that people *should be disturbed* at food being thrown away when millions of people were undernourished.

18. *It can hardly be fortuitous* that the Minister *should have taken the opportunity* of the last meeting in Delhi to publicly summarize his plans for the future of the three fighting services.

19. The voters are beginning, at last, to wonder whether *it is right that farming should absorb* almost half the EU's budget.

20. They *insisted* that the exact demands *should be outlined* so that the European Union could be in no doubt about them.

21. It appears doubtful whether the formula will meet the Government's *insistence* that the UN sanctions *should not lead* to economic confrontation with that country.

22. Three days later the Administration had served formal notice that it *would insist* that the General Assembly, on its opening day November 10, squarely *face* the decision of whether or not to invoke Article 19.

23. William Hague *insisted* that Tory peers *reject* the closed-list provisions of the European elections Bill.

24. The paper also *recommended* that the eligibility age for retirement benefits be raised gradually from 65 to 68 by the year 2012.

25. There should be considerable support for the *demand* that the Minister of Justice *act* to invalidate the outrageous court decision ordering two dedicated social workers to forfeit 300 bail sureties following the failure of a youth to appear in court on charge.

26. The report *suggests that* the monarch's role [in Britain] *should be that* of head of state, but with «minimal connection with the executive, the legislature or the judiciary.»

27. A report published by one of the largest housing associations *suggests* that architects and planners *should cater* more considerately for the ethnic tenants who rent roughly 14 per cent of their homes.

28. Models of democracy that have been constructed on the basis of liberal individualism have usually *proposed* that democracy *be restricted* to political life, with politics being narrowly defined.

29. Because of Russian and French opposition, the UN Security Council could not agree to *a proposal* from America and Britain that Iraq *be warned* of «serious consequences» *should* it persist in thumbing its nose.

30. «The moment *requires* that we *be aware* of our responsibility and *be austere* in balancing our accounts,» President of Brazil said during inauguration of a Volkswagen AG plant in southern Brazil.

31. The majority of people, *be* they politicians, trade unionists or employers, are now all in favour of East-West trade. The problem today is how to break down the remaining barriers.

32. Mr. Gingrich, nobly taking responsibility for the Republicans' election disappointment, has resigned as speaker of the House of Representatives *lest* his presence *be* « an excuse for divisiveness and factionalism.»

II. Can, may, must

1. Глагол **CAN**. Кроме своего основного значения, передающего умение, способность или объективную возможность совершить действие, глагол **can** (в утвердительной форме) выражает предположение и переводится словами *может быть, возможно, мог* и т. п. или сомнение (в вопросительной и отрицательной форме) и переводится словами *неужели, не*

может быть, чтобы и т. п. Форма **could** передает меньшую уверенность предположения или сомнения. Перфектная форма инфинитива после **can** и **could** относит действие к прошедшему времени или она означает, что действие могло состояться, но не состоялось.

It could be true but it is advisable to find out first what has really happened there. *Может быть, это и правда* (что сомнительно), но лучше сначала выяснить, что же в действительности там произошло.

2. Глагол **MAY**. В языке газетных статей глагол **may** чаще всего выступает в значении предположения и переводится словами *может быть, возможно*. Форма **might** указывает на меньшую уверенность предположения, на сомнение. Перфектная форма инфинитива после **may** относит действие к прошедшему времени.

The Chancellor's measures *might help* towards an agreement on an incomes policy. But this still has to be proved. Мероприятия, предложенные министром финансов, *может быть, и помогут* достичь соглашения по политике доходов. Но это еще нужно доказать.

Two factors *may temporarily have increased* their caution. *Возможно, два фактора временно усилили* их осторожность.

Примечание. 1. Глагол **may** может выступать также в качестве вспомогательного глагола, образуя форму сослагательного наклонения, главным образом в придаточных предложениях цели после **that, so that, lest** и в придаточных уступительных после **whatever, however** и т. п. В таких случаях **may** не переводится.

They are determined to achieve this aim, however difficult it may seem. Они полны решимости добиться этой цели, какой бы трудной она ни казалась.

2. После глаголов **can** и **may** слово **well** означает *вполне, с успехом*. *The EU Commission's fate could well be decided by the tenor of the committee's report.* *Вполне возможно, что судьба Комиссии Европейского Союза будет определена тональностью ее доклада.*

3. Глагол **MUST**. Основное значение глагола **must** — долженствование. Кроме того, глагол **must** (в утвердительной форме) часто употребляется в значении предположения со значительной долей уверенности и переводится словами *должно быть, вероятно, по всей вероятности* и т. п. Перфектная форма инфинитива после **must** означает, что предположение относится к прошедшему времени.

They must have known about it for a certain time. Они, *должно быть, уже в течение некоторого времени* знали об этом.

Примечание. Предположение со значительной долей уверенности, относящееся к прошлому, может также передаваться глаголом **will** с перфектным инфинитивом.

Some kind of decision *will have been taken* by now. К настоящему времени какое-то решение уже по всей вероятности *принято*, (...вероятно, они уже приняли какое-то решение.)

They *will have finished* that discussion **by** now. К этому моменту (сейчас) они, наверняка, закончили это обсуждение.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. «Sooner or later the country [China] will have to come to understand that society and the world we are living in simply *cannot* purchase stability at the expense of freedom.»

2. By spurring inflation, some economists say, consumers and companies *could be persuaded* to spend more now.

3. To the U.S. nearly \$100 million in equipment offered by Congress to Iraqi opposition groups *may* seem like a gift horse for the Iraqi Kurds. But the Iraqi Kurds themselves fear it *may* in fact be a Trojan horse that *could* bring them fresh disasters.

4. To cope with regulations of different governments, Intel is considering building chips that *can be* electronically *reprogrammed* with different encryption strengths after they are built.

5. A reformed second chamber *could* have powers to block constitutional changes until after further general elections or a referendum. Such a chamber *might* perform the «checking» role that the judges *might* otherwise assume [Britain].

6. Even in a panic-market, someone *must buy* the «damped» shares, but stocks were dropping from 2 to 10 points... before a buyer *could be found* for them. Stock prices at shrunk prices — and nobody to buy them. It looked as if US Industries' little partners *were* in a fair way to bankrupt the firm.

7. A single nuclear bomb exploding in the atmosphere over the United States *could lead* to a nationwide power blackout because U.S. power stations are too vulnerable, according to an official study.

8. Months of wrangling over fishing rights have led to tension between EU governments, and there are fears that this *could spill over* to embitter discussion of a series of other problems at the two-day meeting starting on Monday.

9. The foreign banks are launching a counterattack into markets for domestic loans and services that until now have been dominated by the Japanese banks. They are also exploring some new fields that the Japanese banks *could* not, or *would not touch*.

10. The report noted that companies *could claim back* the entire cost of investments in plant and machinery in tax relief— one of the most favorable tax benefits of any industrialized nation.

11. Berlin left open the possibility that its assistance program *could be paid for* through outright grants and that government-to-government largess might be arranged for other development projects.

12. Britain both *could have* and *should have stayed* out of the Second World War, leaving Russia to crush Hitler's Germany.

13. People in Russia say that the former president *could have been* a better president if he had been able to be elevated one degree above the political combat he faced.

14. Now OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) will begin to force employers to give workers their medical records and also the records of air pollution inspections conducted by the company which *could have caused* poor health to the worker, declared the head of the OSHA Administration.

15. If Japan's population had been half its present level, or—more reasonably — one-third, the country *could have enjoyed* a relatively high level of industrialization while continuing to produce enough foodstuffs to prevent disaster in the event of cutoffs in international trade,

16. Secret «briefings» were used to discredit the probe which is trying to root out corruption in the London police. Ex-chief constable of Dorset was bitterly assailed by Metropolitan Police Commissioner and City of London police chief. Secret briefings followed yesterday in a shameless attempt to discredit him. His view is that as many as 25 police officers *could be brought* to trial.

17. Outlining circumstances in which Washington *might* use nuclear weapons *may* seem a surreal exercise.

18. Situations in which America *may have to choose* between rival policies advocated by her European partners are bound to arise.

19. Such is the speed of history today that, when this is published, so many new and perhaps more shocking developments *may have taken place* that the events herein detailed *may seem* even more remote.

20. In reality the Pope *may not have been anxious* to see his suggestion, advanced from the marble rostrum of the General Assembly on October 4, enacted a bare six weeks later.

21. EU sources said France will favor protectionist measures in critical sectors, but because of German resistance this *may not be agreed to* at the EU level.

22. Some economic analysts predict that the tax-cutting and the splurge in consumerism *may backfire* on the Likud [one of the Israeli parties].

23. The relationship between Japan and the United States has been evolving rapidly since Pearl Harbor. First, the two countries were bitter enemies, then occupier and occupied, then big brother and eager emulator and now it *may have reached* the point of role reversal.

24. In the big cities, the contest *may have generated* too much enthusiasm, creating a fog of names, that voters *may find* hard to penetrate.

25. Cheap oil *might* merely *aggravate* the twin evils of corruption and bad management in oil-producing countries.

26. Some excuse for the behaviour of Tory chieftains *might be provided if it could be shown* that the leadership battle revolved round central issues of public importance. But throughout, the dispute has been concerned with personalities and patronage — gang warfare in all its sterility.

27. When the delegates are taken to see the outstanding work of the Road Research Laboratory, and the examples of brilliant design and construction of British technicians and workers, they will be able to compare in their minds' eye what *might be*, with what is.

28. Finally, a new political balance in Europe, based on effective unity, *might turn out* to be the precondition of disengagement.

29. The Prime Minister mentioned that a more radical stand on some issues *might have enabled* the party to have avoided defeat.

30. There were signs that this tour *might have marked* a turning point. 31. Discussions could explore the economic problems that *might follow* disarmament and the question of security.

32. Such problems, as a rule, *may begin* well before the trial and continue after the appeal.

33. Thus the Government appears to be sending conflicting signals to the United States at a time when government officials and industrialists in this country are expressing deep concern over the policies the American administration *might take* both in the south Asia region and with regard to aid to developing Third World nations.

34. A senior research scientist said their requests for information were met by delays of years and they had received no classified information since November.

They state «one *might as well ask* whether the present Administration is as honest as the previous one.»

35. As a result, the government *might try* to close the gap by increasing taxes. But in its turn that would also cut purchasing power.

36. The sinking of the Nissho Maru will be recorded as an accident that *might have been avoided*.

37. If cash-strapped producers cut expenditure faster than consumers spend their windfall, the effect of lower oil prices *might even be* to slow world economic growth.

38. He *might have fallen* into the trap but he understood the danger in time.

39. The victory of the Liberal Party with an overall majority over the Progressive Conservatives and the New Democratic Party reduces the bargaining position of the New Democratic Party. NDP, with growing trade union support, *might have been expected* to do better.

40. Just as oil's scarcity seemed a fact of life in the 1970s, its abundant flow *might be* too easily *taken* for granted to-day.

41. In a covering letter, the majority leader of Congress *suggested* that members *might use* his analysis in preparing public comments about the administration package.

42. Piracy in the harbor here, for years a petty annoyance, has reached such an outrageous level that shipping agents representing lines from the United States, Europe and the Far East are concerned that their maritime unions *might boycott* the port.

43. He said he expected that a committee concerned with energy issues would be set up. Although this Committee would not be empowered to discuss the question of oil prices, which remains the prerogative of OPEC, it seems that security of supplies, as well as energy sharing, and the search for alternative energy sources, *might be* valid subjects for discussion.

44. The prospect that exports *might be boosted* means that the measures announced Friday will be scrutinized closely in Europe and the United States.

45. At the Mexico meeting, optimists at the Vienna talks declared it *might be possible* to lay foundations for a deal about global energy supplies. If the energy outlook *can be stabilized* it *might be possible* to strike a new deal about aid that would open both OPEC and Western purses and markets.

46. The impression that the Government and the G.P.O. [General Post Office] are prepared to turn a blind eye on the operations of the radio pirate stations has been encouraged by the delay in introducing legislation to outlaw them. The legislation is more complex than *might have been imagined*. The penalty clauses *may well require* requisition of the company's assets on land as well as the stations.

47. It was the sort of message for which the smaller members of the alliance *may well have been waiting*.

48. In the opinion of some political connoisseurs, that measure *may well improve* the prospects of the Conservative party with the nation as a whole.

49. The British Premier and the French President *might well talk* also about the Middle East—a region which least of all has claims to being called static.

50. The Norwegian Foreign Minister has said that the Security Council *might well be given* greater powers over the financing of peacekeeping.

51. What *can* the West do to increase the chances of success, however defined? For a start, it *can* and *should* do its utmost to tell the Serb people at large that the outside world bears no animus against them.

52. The Home Secretary told chief constables that they *must* recruit thousands more officers from ethnic communities and should aim to make their manpower mirror the communities they cover.

53. The U.S. government spends millions every year policing the economy against agreements among competitors to restrict supply and thereby raise prices. Such conspirators ordinarily *must meet* in darkest secrecy, and *can go* to jail if they get caught. Yet here is the administration pressuring Japanese automakers to do precisely what it ordinarily forbids.

54. We *must not* assume that the free play of public opinion *must register* itself in parliamentary forms.

55. The US President outlined a foreign policy of active involvement overseas, saying Americans «*must embrace the inexorable logic of globalization*»).

56. In the long run, if Brazil is to avoid foreign-exchange problems and boost its growth rate, it *must do* more than just tinker with the current policy mix.

57. In massive demonstrations in colleges all over the country yesterday, students showed exactly what they thought of the Government's plan to treble the fees of overseas students. If the Education Minister didn't get the message three weeks ago, when more than 4,000 students lobbied their MPs, then it surely *must have been rammed home* on him yesterday.

58. It *must have been hard* for them to agree to this resolution, but at that time there was no alternative course open to them.

59. Meanwhile it *will not have escaped* notice that some members (of EU) seem to be contemplating just that sort of un-European behaviour.

60. The visit *will have been* a pleasant and useful excursion for the State Secretary.

III. To be

Глагол **to be** в сочетании с инфинитивом имеет модальное значение и может выражать:

1. **долженствование**, обусловленное договоренностью или планом; переводится обычно при помощи *должен* или глаголом в будущем времени.

The Prime Minister *is to go* to Paris next week. На следующей неделе премьер-министр *должен поехать* (поедет) в Париж.

Примечание. Сочетание формы **was/were** с перфектной формой инфинитива означает, что действие не было совершено.

2. **возможность** (в этом случае за глаголом **to be** обычно следует пассивная форма инфинитива).

Responsibilities and obligations possessed by the Russian trade unions *are to be envied*. Можно *позавидовать* той ответственности и тем обязанностям, которые имеют профсоюзы в России.

3. **намерение, цель, желание** — в придаточных предложениях, вводимых союзом *if*; переводится инфинитивом с союзом *чтобы* (для того, чтобы), реже — *если мы хотим, чтобы*.

If the United Nations *is to deal* adequately with the new situation, it itself will first require reform. *Чтобы* ООН адекватно *реагировала* на новую ситуацию (если мы хотим, чтобы ООН...), ей самой, прежде всего, необходимо реформирование.

Примечание. Следует помнить, однако, что сочетание **to be** с инфинитивом может представлять собой составное сказуемое, где **to be** выступает в качестве глагола-связки, а инфинитив — в качестве предикатива.

The task of the committee *is to find* ways for a workable agreement. Задачей этой комиссии *является изыскать* (изыскание) пути для практически приемлемого соглашения.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Voting, which began at 8 a.m. and *was to last* eight hours, was extended by one or two hours in a number of cities, including Tehran.
2. A «federation fund» of A\$1 billion *is to be spent* on projects of «national significance» leading up to the centenary of Australia's federation.
3. The talks aimed at ending the civil war in Colombia *are to establish* an agenda and location for full-scale negotiations later this year.
4. Labour *is to move* quickly to introduce legislation to ban advertisements for cigarette smoking, the Commons heard yesterday.
5. The External Affairs Minister who *was to have addressed* the General Assembly on the Canadian position yesterday, suddenly postponed his statement.
6. Another topic was the importance of fully integrating nations such as Russia and China into the world economic scheme if the United States and Europe *are to have* stable relations with them.
7. The report from the left-leaning think-tank Demos stops short of recommending abolition of the monarchy, but argues «democratic» reform is needed *if the institution is to match* public expectation.
8. If either or anything *is to survive*, they *must* find a way to create an indissoluble partnership.
9. Any EU nation needs to have an inner self-confidence *if it is to step* out of what is otherwise an EU consensus position on foreign and defence policy.
10. Italy needs to get a firmer hold on this corner of the market *if its dominance of the fashion industry is not to be threatened*.
11. Mr Largent believes that the Republicans' mistake at the recent election *was to forget their message*.
12. He realised early that France had to collaborate with other European countries *if it was to compete* with the American aviation giants.
13. Yet strong African leadership is essential if the punitive African peacekeeping force *is not to look* like an extension of American or European power in Africa.
14. *If* capitalism with Chinese characteristics *is not to become* as dirty a phrase in China as crony capitalism has in Russia, Eastern Europe and parts of East Asia, checks are urgently needed to stop local bosses enriching themselves at others' expense.
15. Their hesitations have already encouraged Serbia's president in his refusal to make concessions at the negotiating table; they could yet curtail a military campaign that should go on for weeks *if it is to have* any chance of achieving its aims.
16. If one administration after another proved unable to deal with its own household finances, its incessantly proclaimed top priority, *was* its competence *to*

be trusted in the less visible and comprehensible matters of defence, strategic arms, diplomacy or finance?

17. *If* the mistakes of the neighbours *are to be avoided*, people need to be free to debate government policy and to hold accountable those who do wrong.

18. But this success must be made the starting point of a new effort if the impetus is *to be maintained* and still bigger successes *won*.

19. Changes seem inevitable, but no one can say what. But changes there must be if confidence in the board is *to be restored* and it is *to function* properly.

20. These are only a few of the questions which arise out of the vast subject «Planning and Economic Growth». A choice must be made, in view of the breadth and diversity of these questions, *if* certain aspects of the problem *are to be examined* at all deeply within the limits of this brief article.

21. But it is savings and investment, as well as goods and chattels, that Egypt needs if *it is to reach* the magic growth figure.

22. Osama al-Baz, a wise Egyptian who advises the president, says: «We will not allow moneyed people to dominate the government. They *can* have loud voices on economic reform but... it is still a question of social justice.» And so, if this economic revolution *is to succeed*, it *should* be.

23. Now, after three months of closer scrutiny, at the point at which the bills *were to have been presented* to Parliament, they have suddenly been withdrawn for redrafting.

24. *It was to have been the biggest merger* in corporate history, creating a colossus with a market capitalization of \$ 205 billion, second only to that of General Electric.

25. But the official went on to emphasize that the new administration's aim *is to reduce* and *manage* disagreements through the consultation process that has now begun.

26. Their initial goal *is to end* three years of budget deficits and inflation by the end of this year.

IV. To have

1. Глагол *to have* с последующим инфинитивом означает долженствование, вызванное силой обстоятельств, необходимостью. На русский язык, как правило, переводится: *пришлось, придется, приходится; предстоит*.

The negotiations might fail. In that event the Government would *have to decide* what to do. Переговоры могут окончиться и неудачей. В таком случае правительству *пришлось бы решать*, что делать (предпринять).

The Government has promised to abolish the death penalty, although it *has yet to win* ratification of this pledge from the Parliament. Правительство обещало отменить смертную казнь, хотя ему еще *предстоит добиться* ратификации этого обещания в Парламенте.

2. Глагол **to have** с последующим сложным дополнением (имя сущ/местоим. + неличная форма глагола или наречие) передает:

1) каузативность (побуждение или содействие осуществлению действия). На русский язык передается при помощи таких слов, как *заставить, устроить, сделать так, чтобы, добиться того, чтобы*, и другими лексическими средствами.

We had them beaten this time. На этот раз мы их *одолели* (содействовали их поражению /устроили так, чтобы они проиграли и т. п.). (В зависимости от контекста)

I would *have you to know*... Я хотел бы *поставить вас в известность*...

They *will have him back*. Они *заставят* его *вернуться*.

2) действие, совершенное по инициативе, побуждению лица, выраженного подлежащим.

The town council *has had three houses built*. Городской муниципалитет *построил три дома*.

3) действие, совершенное помимо (независимо от) воли или желания лица, выраженного подлежащим, и направленное на него.

We had a note handed to us. Нам *вручили записку*.

Перевод глагола **to have** представляет значительную трудность, так как в русском языке нет аналогичных грамматических средств для передачи этих значений. Кроме того, точное значение вытекает иногда из более широкого контекста. При переводе приходится пользоваться различными лексическими средствами, которые наиболее точно передают значение английского предложения.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. If budgetary reforms are ever to be achieved, the EU leaders will *have to bind* themselves to use qualified majority voting, not consensus, for such matters.

2. In the year ahead the Danish premier *will have to tread* a careful line, both in terms of domestic policy and in airing the campaign to join the euro.

3. The probability that many more innocent people would also be executed would *have to be* weighed against the benefits of deterrence.

4. Among his many roles, the Spanish politician *has to play* the American to Europeans, and the European to Americans.

5. The free trade purists contend that various industries *have to sink* or *swim* on their own and that providing relief through Japanese export restraints would provide an umbrella for higher American automobile prices, which would hurt consumers and harm the battle against inflation.

6. Motorists *will have to* prove they have scrapped their car in an environmentally friendly way to get an authorised Certificate of Destruction.

7. Most EU countries *have yet to* pass the domestic laws needed to implement the directive, so it is difficult to say how it will work in practice.

8. «We see NATO as a bicycle that *has to* keep moving or else the rider falls off, so there's a feeling that we need to be very forward-leaning,» an American official said.

9. Schooling (in Egypt) was never entirely free at the best of times: a parent *had to pay* a tiny entry fee, buy a school uniform, provide a bite of food. What is disastrous now is the need for private tutoring.

10. Unless the Bill passes through all its stages in the Commons and the Lords before the session ends it *will have to be started* all over again in the new session in November.

11. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told Labour MPs on Tuesday night that public spending *will have to be cut* to avoid a «tough Budget» next year.

12. Most of the imported mobile phone sets operate on a wave-band used by a number of authorized radio services in Britain and can cause serious interference. When they cause interference they *have to be traced* and their owners are prosecuted.

13. United Nations economists warn that something drastic *has to be done*, or developing countries will be forced to reduce their rate of social and economic expansion.

14. In larger communities — nations, states, provinces and cities — there *has to be a* division of labour. Some persons *have to make* the important political decisions for the whole society, and specially trained administrators and civil servants *have to perform* the tasks of management and administration for society as a whole.

15. Diplomats said Canada and other nations *eager to have the deadlock broken* had been outmanoeuvred by the United States.

16. The big problem is the difference between the fastest and slowest vehicles on a stretch of highway. The safest thing safety researchers suggest, is to *have everyone driving* at roughly the same speed.

17. The committee gave overwhelming approval to a separate resolution that *would have the Assembly urge* all states to take such separate and collective action as is open to them in conformity with the Charter.

18. Any other activities of the world organization will be financed by the whole membership only by their unanimous and active support. And even in those rare cases it will be by *having the Secretary-General solicit* voluntary contributions.

19. Using language heard frequently in the past from Iraq and Russia, the French proposal said that this commission would *have «its independence ensured and its professionalism strengthened.»*

20. If the speculative excesses of the last few years are finally wrung out of the market — and they always are, sooner or later — it will take time for investors to regain the kind of confidence that *has everyone dreaming* of instant riches.

21. Few things are likelier to give free trade a bad name than to *have it associated* with the foisting on consumers of potentially unsafe food.

22. In Piedmont, the regional government has been fighting an unsuccessful battle against the central government in Rome in an attempt to *have the Piedmonese dialect taught* in schools.

23. A university student who wrote his graduation paper in Sardinian *had it turned down*.

V. To do

Глагол *to do* представляет некоторую трудность при переводе, когда он выполняет следующие грамматические функции:

1. **функцию эмоционально-усилительную:** 1) глагол *to do* подчеркивает факт совершения действия или усиливает значение действия, выраженного глаголом-сказуемым в утвердительной форме Past или Present Indefinite. На русский язык передается словами *действительно, все-таки, же, ведь* и т. п.; 2) подчеркивает побуждение к действию или просьбу (в повелительном наклонении).

In fact his words *did show* that he was reluctant to get involved. На самом же деле его слова *действительно показали*, что он не хочет участвовать в этом (иметь с этим дело).

Примечание. В инвертированных предложениях (обычно после отрицательных наречий и союзов **nowhere, not, no sooner, nor, not only ... but** и др.) глагол **to do** не переводится. Эмфаза инвертированного предложения на русском языке передается лексическим способом.

2. функцию **слова-заместителя**, во избежание повторения ранее упомянутого глагола или целого предложения. В зависимости от сочетаемости слов в русском языке переводится соответствующим глаголом, предложением или не переводится вообще. В сочетании со словом *so* чаще всего переводится *сделать это (так)*.

Did the Foreign Secretary know that such an arrangement existed? His replies in Parliament yesterday clearly implied that he *did*. Знал ли министр иностранных дел, что существует такая договоренность? Из его ответов в парламенте вчера можно было ясно понять, что он *знач*.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. President Roosevelt might not have *done* all the things he promised *to do* and all the things he *did do* might not be for the country's good in the long run — but what he *did do* seemed so much better than the deeds of any other single citizen in the land...

2. Those immigrants who *do* arrive are kept in detention centres, called «welcome centres» in official jargon.

3. The Turkish Constitution, written seven decades ago by the founder of the modern nation, Kemal Ataturk, *does* indeed decree that the country must be governed along strictly secular lines.

4. In the past Arkansas *did* endure a reputation for being backward, and its residents were the butt of jokes portraying them as dim-witted hillbillies.

5. The trip *did demonstrate* that the secretary of state, whatever his political standing in Washington, seems to be highly respected by foreign leaders.

6. These developments (parliamentary elections in Scotland and Wales) do not signal the rebirth of Scotland and Wales as independent countries. But they *do* signal a historic — and welcome — shift in the way Britain is governed.

7. What the report prepared by a body of the most conservative character *does show* is that newspaper economics, and particularly the enormous and growing reliance on advertising revenue, puts the whole industry into crisis.

8. The defenders of the present United Nations system point out that the agencies *do* in fact *work* together successfully on a number of projects.

9. What *does represent* a growing danger for the effectiveness of this organization is the reluctance of some of its members to render assistance in case of financial difficulties.

10. The Foreign Secretary did not show any willingness to discuss this question, but he *did refer* to the responsibility of both governments as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference.

11. What our politicians do not talk about — the abuses of the Federal Reserve Board, the practices of the lobbyists, the strange actions of many in the Executive Branch — frequently can be more significant to knowing persons than things the Representatives *do say*.

12. Yet for large and small nations their record in the General Assembly *does provide* a yardstick with which to measure the application of their publicly announced foreign policy principles.

13. All the same the state of the economy and the general trend of national politics *do have* some influence on the voters.

14. *Nowhere* in America or Europe *not even* among the great liberated thinkers of the Enlightenment *did* democratic ideas *appear* respectable to the cultivated classes.

15. Both sides are already moving back toward common ground. *Not only did* Beijing finally *shut* down the anti-American protests, but the Chinese President after an initial snub, finally talked by phone with the US President and discussed ways to rebuild their relationship.

16. *Not only does* shipping *bring* the Greek economy more than \$1.5 billion in receipts each year *but* its growth over the last 15 years (with the fleet almost tripling in size) has been almost unparalleled.

17. The supply of fund managers keeps growing, but *so does* demand from investors.

18. Economies to-day depend less on oil than they *did*.

19. In real terms, oil now costs roughly what it *did* before 1973.

20. Non-Asian minorities tend to score lower on standardized tests used for college admissions than *do* Asian-Americans and whites.

21. Next year will be another depressing year on the farm. The federal government will try to help out with emergency aid and by opening trade barriers, as it *did* recently with a new export agreement with China.

22. Not until the 19th century *did* democratic government *make* its way in any considerable part of the world — in the great states of continental Europe, in South America, in Canada and Australia, in South Africa and Japan.

§ 7. АРТИКЛЬ

Поскольку в русском языке нет грамматической категории артикля, переводчику приходится передавать различные функции артиклей лексическими или синтаксическими средствами русского языка.

В тех случаях, когда артикли кроме своей грамматической функции (маркера существительного) несут и смысловую нагрузку, выступая в качестве определения, они переводятся обычно прилагательными, относительными местоимениями и другими частями речи.

I. Определенный артикль

1. Определенный артикль переводится прилагательными (выступает в функции определения): *текущий, нынешний, настоящий, (ныне) существующий, действующий* и т. п., а также относительными местоимениями: *тот, тот самый, этот, всё, все* и другими словами в зависимости от контекста.

The allies took big political risks at home by agreeing to base **the** new missiles in their countries, and some critics at **the** time had suggested they should be based at sea. Согласившись на размещение этих новых ракет на территории своих стран, *европейские* союзники пошли на серьезный политический риск. В *свое* время некоторые критики проекта предлагали базировать ракеты на море.

2. Часто определенный артикль приходится передавать лексической разверткой (т. е. дополнительными и (или) уточняющими значение словами). Так, например, существительное *war* с определенным артиклем в зависимости от контекста может означать и *вторая мировая война*, и *война во Вьетнаме* и др.; **the** *Depression* *Великий кризис 30-х годов*. Контекст предложения, абзаца или всего текста подсказывает правильный перевод.

Despite **the** performance and growing opposition within the Conservative party, the Prime Minister shows every sign of staying on course. Несмотря на *неутешительные* результаты и растущую оппозицию внутри

консервативной партии, премьер-министр полон решимости продолжать свою политику.

II. Неопределенный артикль

1. Часто переводится такими словами, как: один из, один, некий, какой-либо, новый, такой, известный, определенный, любой и др.

Too often the stories about amazing Russian weapons come from people in reporters' services or defense contractors with **an** interest in exaggeration. Очень часто источником рассказней о необыкновенном российском оружии оказываются (либо) репортеры (либо) или агенты по военным заказам, которые имеют определенный интерес (определенно заинтересованы) в преувеличении.

2. Необходимость соблюдения при переводе норм сочетаемости слов в русском языке требует лексической развертки в тех случаях, когда существительному с неопределенным артиклем предшествуют такие глаголы, как **to call for, to announce, to seek, to favour, to propose, to drive, to plan, to wage** и т. п., или существительные с тем же значением: **proposal, appeal** и т. п.

The US President plans *to call* for a new round of global trade negotiations. Президент Соединенных Штатов намеревается призвать к *проведению* нового раунда переговоров по мировой торговле.

Примечание. В тех случаях, когда неопределенный артикль употребляется для обобщения (с классифицирующим значением), определяемое существительное часто переводится существительным во множественном числе.

In a foreign policy address, the choice of theme is in itself *a* policy decision; the choice of topics sets priorities; the choice of words is studied closely in foreign capitals. В посланиях по внешней политике выбор (главной) темы — является *своего рода* политическим решением; выбор (включенных) проблем выстраивает приоритеты; выбор формулировок тщательно изучается в столицах других государств.

3. Когда неопределенный артикль выполняет функцию маркера центра высказывания (информации), в русском языке это значение часто приходится передавать синтаксическим способом, т. е. изменением порядка слов, так как в русской письменной речи центр высказывания обычно находится в конце предложения. Сравните:

The plan of action was worked out thoroughly and in great detail. План действий был разработан тщательно и во всех деталях (подчеркивается, **как** был разработан план).

A plan of action was worked out, thoroughly and in great detail. Весьма тщательно и подробно был разработан план действий (подчеркивается, **что** было разработано).

In view of many Latin American officials **an** effort to impose a tighter ideological alliance with Washington would be strongly resisted by the regional leading powers. Многие политические деятели Латинской Америки считают, что ведущие государства этого региона решительно выступают против (любой) попытки навязать более тесный идеологический союз с Вашингтоном.

Примечание. В некоторых случаях употребление или отсутствие неопределенного артикля изменяет значение слова, так например, a power держава, power власть, могущество, электроэнергия; a government правительство, government управление; a few, a little некоторое количество (положительное значение); few, little мало (иногда просто отрицание).

He has *a few* objections, but they are unimportant. У него есть *несколько* возражений, но они несущественны.

He has *few* ideas on that matter. По этому поводу идей у него *мало* (нет).

They said they have *little* faith in the premier's promises. Они сказали, что *мало* верят обещаниям премьера.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. **The** report does not include a section on rights observance in the United States itself.

2. **The** issues confronting Europe go to the heart of its great construction.

3. It would be progress to get away with **the** notion that oil is scarce — an assumption that led to two decades of energy policy mistakes, such as subsidising coal and nuclear power.

4. Even as prices fall, governments of oil consuming countries should be guarded against **the** dangers of oil dependence.

5. Unless Europe and Asia are able to keep the US committed to open multilateralism, **the** Asian crisis may yet produce nasty results.

6. **The** debate over the House of Lords reform has so far missed the main point. [Britain]

7. **The** decision set off a furor in the publishing industry on both sides of the Atlantic.

8. «Nestle» confirmed its earlier warnings that the coming year sales-volume growth fell below the company's 4% growth target. The Swiss company blamed **the** results on economic turmoil in emerging markets.

9. **The** poll echoes **a** warning from the Trade and Industry Secretary, that Britain may be vulnerable to charges by fellow EU countries that it is turning its back on Monetary Union and therefore Europe.

10. Initially I thought she was copying pictures out **of** books. Then the penny dropped: it was not **a** copy, but **the** original.

11. Official figures showed yesterday that **the** economy, despite slowing under **the** weight of higher rates, **the** strong pound and **the** economic crisis in Asia, is still creating jobs.

12. As the country's deepest postwar recession continues, with industrial production plummeting and unemployment soaring at rates last seen during **the** Depression, fears are growing that Prime Minister's medicine may be permanently disabling rather than curing.

13. Doomsayers predict a decade **of** lost growth in East Asia, like **the one** that Latin America went through after its debt crisis in the early 1980s.

14. «Which candidate are you against?» ... «All the candidates have given me **a** reason to vote against them.»

15. Democratic economists believe that at **a** time when business is operating with considerable slack, *the* nation could stand even larger deficits without much risk of accelerating inflation.

16. After **a** treaty intended to establish **a** permanent International Criminal Court was negotiated in 1998 in Rome, the British Foreign Office said «**the** institution would help to tackle **the** grotesque paradox whereby **the** killer **of** one person is more likely to be brought to justice than **the** killer **of** thousands.»

17. His aides made clear that the ideas, disclosed in an interview, were not fixed in stone and were simply the start of **a** «free-thinking» exercise on possible EU reforms.

18. Legal advice will be available from booths in Community centres, doctors' surgeries and public libraries under plans outlined by the Lord Chancellor yesterday.

19. Diplomats fear **an** influx into Western Europe this summer of illegal immigrants being released from Italian detention centres under loopholes in new immigration laws.

20. The Government, besieged by criticism of its handling of the economy, yesterday gratefully pounced on news of **a** *fall* in unemployment to its lowest level for 18 years, combined with **an** easing in wage pressure which had been responsible for interest rate rises.

21. The new doctrine, approved by President Clinton last month, marks an important step forward **a** world in which the United States relies on fewer nuclear weapons for its defense.

22. **A** president who spends most **of** his working hours figuring out how to buy votes with public money is not likely to be very critical **of** **a** multilateral agency (the IMF) that does pretty much the same thing.

23. The new administration has decided to *propose* **a** relaxation of air pollution regulations to make it easier for oil refiners, steel producers and other basic industries to expand and modernize their plants, Vice President announced.

24. UN officials report that seven Arab oil-producing countries in **the** Gulf are about to announce a \$250-million annual fund for UN aid agencies.

25. The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions *plans* a national rally on May 1st, a traditional day for workers' agitation.

26. The European Union's industry ministers Friday *called* for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity. But they were unable to agree on a deadline for phasing out subsidies.

27. The Labour Party leader called the figures «tragic and terrible» and *called* for a debate in Parliament.

28. EU finance ministers agreed Monday *to seek* a common policy on the stabilizing of interest rates before the economic summit conference scheduled for July in Ottawa.

29. Some Planning Ministry officials *favor an* income tax not because the government needs **the** money, but because they believe Kuwaitis should understand the relationship between effort and reward.

30. Under mounting political pressure to do something to stimulate Germany's economy, the Berlin government Wednesday *announced* a series of incentives to boost business investment, particularly in energy and new technology fields.

31. The Federal government can borrow from the Federal Reserve to finance immense deficits, has done so, and surely will again when economic downturn *calls for* fiscal stimulus.

32. Government cutbacks in state spending have badly hit local authorities, and most have *started* _ big cutbacks, including layoffs that have worsened unemployment, currently at 2.06 million, or 8.5 per cent of the work force.

33. The Bundesbank said Thursday that it does not see any room for a retreat from its tight credits policies despite **an** economic downturn, which has spurred repeated *calls for* _lower interest rates to stimulate the economy and fight unemployment.

34. There are legitimate questions about the stability of Monetary Union and the *drive* for a federal Europe that will not be resolved by the instinct to embrace **the** «modern» option.

35. A research officer at the department of economics at Birkbeek College, looked forward to forging links with groups in Eastern Europe in *preparation for* a European convention to be held possibly a year from now.

36. The ambitious plan of the Bolivian government *calls* not only *for an* end to new planting of coca plants, but for unprecedented eradication of existing crops. Compensation to individual farmers who voluntarily eradicate their plants is to stop by the end of this year. **An** alternative «community» scheme will be phased out by 2011.

37. All this boiled down to a *demand*, not yet explicitly stated, *for a* program of aid and reconstruction on the scale being planned for Europe at that time by the incipient Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).

38. The coalition began *campaigning for* a tax to get at excessive oil profits early last fall.

39. It is time for **a** decision: without it, in the end, there will be no possible solution.

40. Twenty-four American political figures, most of them of Irish ancestry, Tuesday *urged an* end to «the fear and the terrorism and the bigotry» in Northern Ireland and proposed that the administration find **a** way to promote **a** peaceful settlement of the conflict.

41. The conference produced what's been described as the most probing discussions on plant closings that have yet been conducted in the USA. There was 100% support for **a** new federal agency to handle the shutdowns epidemic, and the conference adopted a plan outlining the *need for a* new Job Preservation Act in Congress to set up such an agency.

42. This is indeed a new world. But not one that needs **a** new Columbus to claim it or reshape it.

43. The disclosure that **a** Pulitzer Prize-winning account had been fabricated has focused attention on the steps **a** newspaper or **a** broadcast station takes to verify **a** story when **a** reporter says the main participants cannot be identified.

44. Justice Department officials are developing **a** package of legislative proposals to increase the federal government's ability to fight violent crime.

45. **A** German Jewish leader stepped into the nationality dispute, warning in an interview Friday that it had given a dangerous boost to far-right groups, Agency France-Press reported from Bonn.

46. **A** bacterial outbreak linked to a Michigan meat processing plant has claimed eight lives, federal officials reported.

47. Taiwan's central bank has been considering lending to the central banks of Indonesia and Thailand. **A** negotiating team from Indonesia is expected in Taipei soon.

48. While the break-up of old fixed-wire monopolies preoccupied most consumers and investors, **a** quiet revolution was happening in wireless service.

49. The immediate cause [of the violent riots in Harare] was **a** steep rise in the price of Zimbabwe's staple food, maize meal. **A** committee has now been appointed to review all recent price rises.

50. **An** array of cheap government loans and services was made available to encourage investment in industry.

51. **An** IMF team will visit Brazil «promptly» to set new economic targets in light of the new currency regime and will soon open a permanent office in Brazilia.

52. Although **few** expect a quick upturn for the Chinese economy, the long-term optimists about China continue to rely on rosy economic forecasts.

53. The merger trend is roaring full steam ahead in the world auto industry, on a scale not seen since the 1920s. Back in 1921, there were 88 auto manufacturers in the U.S. By 1928, only 32 remained. Today there are only 25 auto manufacturers in the world! And by all indications, only **a few** of these will survive the next few years.

54. **Few** diseases have been as politicised as AIDS. And in **few** other cases is political correctness such a danger to the disease's victims.

55. To the average housewife, who can see for herself that the prices in the supermarket are edging up, the Labor Department's bulletin last week was hardly a surprise.

But *few* housewives or their husbands either, were aware of another, «invisible») form of inflation — namely, reductions in the size of packages that are not accompanied by reduction in price.

56. *Few* industries can boast such rapid growth as this one.

57. *Few* other international problems have such a complex structure or such wide repercussions.

58. That in turn has left him with *little* immediate choice but to become more repressive still: to re-establish his authority by force of loyal soldiery.

59. The Labour leaders never faced up to what was involved in breaking the grip of the giant monopolies on the British economy. They showed *little* understanding of the nature of the state, or of the kind of battle needed to transform it.

60. Yesterday's proceedings were an antiquated farce, enjoyed by no one, and serving *little* purpose. The sensible way to wrap up a parliamentary session would surely be to vote a closure on the last day of the summer term.

61. Certainly there was *little* evidence that he would be able to shift the State Secretary from his fundamental lack of enthusiasm for the project.

62. In his address on the House floor Mr. Levigston said Thursday: «To my friends on the left: ...*Government* left unwatched can lead to injustice. To my friends on the right: ...*Government* is not inherently evil».

63. After the sense of drift during John Major's years in power, it is a *refreshing* change for Britain to have a *government* which inspires widespread public confidence.

64. **The** government has begun a program in which people aged 18 to 24 who have been unemployed for at least six months face losing their dole money unless they get a job or enter a training program, although the jobless rate among the group is 13.5 percent.

65. *The* rise of East Asia in the late twentieth century may ultimately prove to be a more important world-historical event than *the* collapse of communism.

§ 8. ЧЕТЫРЕХЧЛЕННАЯ КАУЗАТИВНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ

Перевод конструкции *глагол (герундий) + имя + into (out of) + герундий! существительное* приобретает каузативное, побудительное значение и представляет известную трудность, так как в русском языке нет грамматических средств для передачи каузативности. В этой конструкции *первый член*, выраженный глаголом (например: force, frighten, pressure, coerce, bully, talk, draw), передает действие, при помощи которого удается добиться цели; цель передается *четвертым членом* конструкции, который выражается герундием или существительным. *Второй член* конструкции — имя (существительное/местоимение или субстантивированное прилагательное) показывает объект, на который направлено действие; *третий член* — предлог показывает направление действия.

Каузативность при переводе на русский язык в каждом отдельном случае передается лексическими средствами.

The President is almost certainly going to talk Congress into giving him the trade-negotiating authority. Президент почти наверняка будет уговаривать Конгресс предоставить ему полномочия для ведения торговых переговоров.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. He retracted the allegations, saying police had *forced him into making false declarations* through the use of threats and physical abuse.

2. The hope is that local barons will no longer be able to *bully* local central-bank officials *into providing* ill-judged credits.

3. The best early step for the new president [of Cyprus] would be to postpone these missiles indefinitely. Another would be *to cajole Turkish Cypriots into working* within the island's Greek-led team seeking EU entry, without granting the Turkish-Cypriot leader his wish that his bit of the island be acknowledged as sovereign.

4. Over a score of federal institutions, including the Cartel Office (Berlin) and the Auditing Court (Frankfurt), have been *prodded into abandoning their current* homes for the Rhine, (i.e. Bonn).

5. The result of soaring imports and flagging exports has been to push the balance of payments into large deficits, straining the foreign reserves, pushing up interest rates and *forcing the government into restrictive fiscal and monetary policies*.

6. Their trade-union bosses, with their policy of compromise *lulled the workers into inactivity*.

7. The intent [of the US Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights] seems to be to *bully schools into dropping tests or at least de-emphasizing them*.

8. The US President had to forgo whatever else he does besides raising funds to spend long hours at trying *to cajole Israel and PLO into coming up with an agreement*.

9. The sudden need to find a replacement for the outgoing president of the Commission *provoked* the EU's national *leaders into* almost unbelievably swift and unanimous *action*.

10. It is a lot easier *to talk one man into giving a thousand dollars than it is to talk a thousand men into giving one dollar*. As a result, the legislator takes the line of least resistance.

11. The average Congressman sees only a relatively few of the bills, so do not let him *fool you into thinking* that he considers them all, as some imply in order to make you think they are overworked.

12. The elections have generated enormous excitement in Iran, *enticing thousands of candidates into the ring* and raising hopes of a more open and pluralistic society.

13. The British Government *has conditioned the public into believing* that it has changed its collective mind.

14. They are aiming *to get the Bill amended into uselessness*.

15. This puts the other members in a stronger position: they *cannot be bluffed and bullied into making* serious concessions.

16. « Turkey has reached a turning point,» said the President of Turkey to reporters. « We must bring our children down from the mountains, because they are our children, *misled into terrorism and committing murders*. »

17. The Prime Minister *refused to be drawn yesterday into saying* what he would do if his attempt to renegotiate this agreement were to fail.

18. The candidate has been forced to engage in state primary fights to garner delegations and he *may be pressured into taking* clear positions on civil rights and labour laws.

19. Outnumbered, outfoxed and outraged, Senate Democrats *were manoeuvred into accepting* a \$200-million cut in foreign aid.

20. The report could add to resentment among some within or close to the palace, who believe that the New Labour establishment is trying *to bounce the royal family into hasty reform*.

21. He accused the Christian Democrats of joining in a campaign by employers *to frighten people into voting conservative* by warning them that a Social Democratic victory would lead to cancelled orders and a loss of jobs.

22. U.S. companies are trapped by their own drive for quick and highly publicized profits, *forcing them into a bonus system* that has made management itself too expensive.

23. Europe seemed to demonstrate a new readiness to use force and pull down barriers to *consolidating its national defence companies into Europe-wide industries*.

24. Representatives of the Iraqi Kurds say they want no part *in provoking the Iraqi President* into another *assault* on their mountain homeland, which, under the protection of the Western no-fly zone, is only now putting itself back together from decades in which the Iraqi leader razed more than 4,000 of the villages and killed more than 180,000 of their people.

§ 9. РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ФУНКЦИИ СЛОВ IT, ONE, THAT

I. It

1. В качестве самостоятельного члена предложения *it* выступает:

1) в функции формального подлежащего безличного предложения типа **it is winter, it rains, it is cold**. Использование безличных предложений такого типа ограничено, они относятся только к обозначению явлений природы, времени и расстояния. В этих случаях **it** на русский язык не переводится.

2) в функции знаменательного подлежащего: как личное местоимение со значением *он, она, оно* и как указательное местоимение со значением *это*.

2. В качестве **вводного или предвещающего слова** (anticipatory *it*) **it** выступает:

1) в функции формального подлежащего в предложениях с логическим подлежащим, выраженным инфинитивом, герундием, инфинитивным или герундиальным комплексом и придаточным предложением со сказуемым типа **it is necessary/possible/wrong** и т. п.; **it is supposed/believed/expected** и т. п.; **it is likely, it seems**. В этих случаях *it* на русский язык не переводится.

He said *it was possible* for an agreement to be reached. Он сказал, *что* достичь соглашения *возможно*.

2) в функции формального дополнения в тех случаях, когда за глаголом типа **to make, to think, to consider, to find, to feel** *считать*, **to believe** *полагать* и т. п. стоит сложное дополнение, состоящее из имени и инфинитива (инфинитивного комплекса или придаточного предложения). Слово **it** следует непосредственно за глаголом. На русский язык не переводится.

He felt *it* his duty to help the Government. Он считал своей обязанностью помочь правительству.

Britain finds *it* difficult to make European commitments in an election year. Англия считает трудным брать на себя новые обязательства по Европейскому Союзу в год выборов.

3) в обороте **it is (was)... who (that, when** и т. п.), выполняющем эмоционально-усилительную функцию и употребляющемся для выделения любого члена предложения (кроме сказуемого). Член предложения, который необходимо выделить, ставят после **it is (was)**. После него идет соответствующее относительное местоимение (**who, whom, whose, that** и т. п.) или союз (**when, where**). При помощи оборота **it is (was)... who (that... и т. п.)** может быть выделено и целое придаточное предложение.

При переводе на русский язык для выделения соответствующего члена предложения следует использовать те средства русского языка, которые наилучшим образом передадут эту эмфазу. Она может быть передана

лексически (словами *именно, это* или другими словами) или путем вынесения выделяемых слов в начало или в конец предложения. **It is (was)** и относительное местоимение или союз не переводятся на русский язык.

It is for that reason that the present book is both timely and appropriate. *Именно* по этой причине данная книга является актуальной и своевременной (выделено обстоятельство).

For *it is* Britain's role in the European Union *which* is at the heart of the discussion. Ибо главным моментом обсуждения *как раз* и является роль Англии в Европейском Союзе (выделено подлежащее).

Примечание. Not **till (until)** перед выделяемым обстоятельством на русский язык переводится обычно: *только после, только когда*.

It is *not until* November *that* the pensioners will receive the increase provided for in the Budget. Прибавку к пенсии, предусмотренную в бюджете, пенсионеры получают *только* в ноябре.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. When the Fed. (Federal Reserve) began its round of interest-rate cuts in the autumn, the market had slumped. *It made it* much more likely that the long-predicted slow-down in economic growth would actually occur.

2. One of the most dangerous products of unjust wars is intolerance, violence and repression in the country waging the war. *It suits* reaction to stir up hysteria and, in the name of «patriotism»), set the jingo riff-raff against those who are campaigning for peace.

3. Although *it is* far ahead of many Middle Eastern countries in terms of political pluralism, Iran is still some distance from democracy as practiced in the West.

4. Courts *find it* almost impossible to pin down a precise enough legal definition of privacy.

5. He is ready to support a measure of political unity in the EU but *made it* as clear as ever that such a union will be firmly grounded in national direction.

6. The plus side for poor Bolivians is that every large town has a well-established black market. Contraband *makes it* possible for many workers to buy electronic and other consumer goods that would otherwise be out of reach.

7. The Labour MP *made it* clear that he believed that a peaceful settlement in Europe could never be achieved without Russia.

8. Under Hong Kong's currency system when speculators attack the Hong Kong dollar, that automatically pushes up local interest rates. Those higher rates *make it* more attractive for investors to hold Hong Kong dollar.

9. There is little evidence that mergers are *making it* easier to gouge consumers; on the contrary, the ability to shop electronically, by telephone or on the Internet leaves customers with more choices than ever before.

10. *It is* the role of galvaniser and mentor to nervous new democracies *that suits* the secretary-general of NATO now.

11. *It was* in an attempt to alter the ratio between the increase of rice-eaters and of rice *that* the International Rice Research Institute was conceived in 1959, and started operations at Los Banos in the Philippines in 1962.

12. *It was* at this time, *that* major money center banks from New York to Hong Kong accepted, perhaps unwittingly, the responsibility of recycling the world's excess liquidity.

13. Although *it was* Germany *which* had led a financial rescue operation earlier in the year, *it was*, ironically, the relationship with Germany *which* had probably done more to undermine Turkey's economic stability than any other single factor.

14. But because of government controls on the domestic price, *it is* in the export field *that* the coal divisions of the leading mining houses harvest the profits that have made them star performers in recent years.

15. As foreign minister of Spain, his sweetest moment was convening, in 1995, the only conference ever attended by the European Union, Israel and most of its Arab adversaries. *It is* the sort of circle-squaring *that* he thrives on.

16. *It is* the strength of the peoples *that* can ensure a world without war, without arms, a world of our dreams.

17. Like many older people around the world, Singaporeans feel the young *have had it* easy, and take their present good fortune for granted.

18. What's *it* like being rich, unemployed and hungry for a new job?

19. Their mission was to help researchers answer one of life's most vexing questions: why *is it that* some people can eat as much as they want and stay thin, while others get fatter with every cookie they swallow?

20. If *it's* a success, *it* will never be forgotten. If *it's* a failure, we'll never be forgiven.

21. *It was* the failure either to coordinate these Ministries successfully, or to present an intelligent picture of their activities to the electorate, *which* was the chief weakness of the previous Cabinet.

22. The share of imports in Britain's consumption of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods increased greatly over the past ten years. *It was* this growth *which* alarmed the Government and business last year when the expansion of imports had a severe effect on the balance of payments.

23. *It was not until* the emergence of the women's suffrage movement in the 1840s-50s *that* feminist ideas reached a wider audience, in the form of so-called «first-wave feminism.»

24. *It won't be until* the end of the congressional session, 10 months from now, *that* the United States will know what actually can be cut from the budget — and at whose expense. But then it will be up to the president and Congress to set taxes to meet public responsibilities, and not the other way around.

25. The corporation has said earlier that *it* will not negotiate *until* normal working is resumed.

26. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) wants India to deploy nuclear weapons. *It* hopes that, as long as *it* does not conduct a fresh nuclear test, *it* will not be subject to international sanctions.

II. One

Слово **one** выступает в качестве числительного и в качестве местоимения.

В качестве местоимения оно может выполнять функцию подлежащего неопределенно-личного предложения.

One can easily understand peoples' aspirations for world peace. Легко понять стремление народов к миру во всем мире.

Слово **one** выступает также в качестве слова-заместителя, которое употребляется вместо существительного, упомянутого ранее (**one** для единственного числа и **ones** для множественного числа). На русский язык **one** переводится тем существительным, которое оно заменяет, либо совсем не переводится, если смысл предложения ясен и без него.

The economic crisis is now being compounded by a political **one**. Сейчас экономический кризис осложняется и политическим (кризисом).

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. But if *one* has any sense of U.S. history, *one* has to believe that both the corporations and the president whose program they are so enthusiastically promoting are on somewhat shaky ground.

2. President of the Association of American Colleges said: « We might begin to define the educated person as *one* who can overcome the deficiencies in our educational system».

3. The winner will be the *one* whom the voters don't want less than they don't want his opponent.

4. In old age there is a deep and different sense about human beings and situations, *one* that just isn't possible when *one* is younger.

5. Dealers in coca or cocaine have their own reasons for palm-greasing, and also finance cross-border trade in other goods as *one* way of laundering their profits.

6. When *one* hears such thoughtless declarations, *one* must realize that *one* has to face here a fundamental misconception.

7. Discretion is another necessary quality *one* finds highly developed in interpreters. They often participate in the most confidential and far-reaching discussions, and delegates must feel that they can speak freely.

8. Economic dependence upon a foreign country is also a major obstacle to growth although *one* that is not always obvious and easily definable.

9. Ministers and Tory Spokesmen have been vague, either referring to maintaining existing powers or ensuring that any replacement House is at least as independent as the existing *one*.

10. Brazilians see their land, usually rightly, as a gentle *one*, untroubled by war or ethnic strife.

11. Although Europe produces more films than America, Europeans want to watch American *ones*.

12. Democratic Presidents are as reluctant as Republican *ones* to formalize a consultative process on Capitol Hill that the White House might not be able to control.

13. Of all candidates, the *one* who comes most closely to the people's interests is the *one* with the least apparent chance of winning the nomination.

14. For those who see East Asia's crisis primarily as *one* of panic, these market-reinforcing reforms mostly miss the point. Far more urgent is the need to control the capital flows themselves.

15. The notion that there is a distinctively East Asian political form is a less familiar *one*.

16. None of the new men in Brazil's cabinet in fact looks any worse than the *one* he has replaced. The new industry minister is as protectionist as his predecessor but far more polished.

17. As the Cuban missile crisis tapes from the Kennedy White House show, presidents have understood that the use of nuclear weapons must be the option of the last resort, and even then, *one* that is all but unthinkable.

18. His name has been mentioned as a possible future president of the European Commission. This would be welcomed by America, which spent the cold war keeping a watchful eye on Europe's socialists and knows which *ones* it likes.

19. The agency has required companies that want to build a major new installation or modify an existing *one* to install the best available pollution control devices.

20. If the endless devolution of power has a drawback, it is *one* of accountability.

III. That

Слово **that** может выступать в качестве:

1. указательного местоимения. В этом случае оно всегда стоит перед существительным и на русский язык переводится соответствующими указательными местоимениями: *тот, та, этот* и т. д.

A joint fiscal decision-making mechanism for the EU will not be called a confederation but it will be a major step in *that* direction. Общий механизм принятия решений в области налогообложения для Европейского Союза не будет называться конфедерацией, но он будет серьезным шагом в *этом* направлении.

2. союза, вводящего придаточные предложения, дополнительные и предикативные. На русский язык переводится соответствующими союзами: *что, чтобы,...*

Voters in the EU are starting to notice *that* their national governments have less and less to do. Избиратели в ЕС начинают замечать, *что* у их национальных правительств остается все меньше и меньше функций.

3. союзного слова, вводящего придаточное определительное предложение. На русский язык переводится соответствующими союзными словами: *который, которая* и т. д.

Some voters, notably in Germany, are growing unhappy with a EU's budget *that* leaves them paying in much more than they get out. Некоторые избиратели, особенно в Германии, все больше и больше недовольны бюджетом ЕС, *в который* они должны отдавать больше, чем получать (из него).

4. слова-заместителя, которое употребляется вместо существительного или группы слов, упомянутых раньше (**that** для единственного числа, **those** для множественного числа). На русский язык переводится заменяемым существительным или соответствующим личным или относительным местоимением.

Increasingly, New York's style of policing is being contrasted unfavourably with *that* of other cities, particularly Boston. Стиль работы полиции в Нью-Йорке все больше сравнивается, и не в пользу Нью-Йорка, со *стилем* работы полиции в других городах, в частности в Бостоне.

Примечание. Сочетание с наречием **now that** означает *теперь, когда*; сочетание **not that** переводится *не то, чтобы*.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. It is clear *that* continental voters are no longer content to be run by *those* who tolerate fraud, incompetence and nepotism.

2. There is now a recognition [in Singapore] *that* history is best not paved over: *that* it is part of a sense of patriotism and national identity — qualities the government certainly does want to inculcate.

3. Reforms are hard to do at national level, but one virtue of the euro is *that* it imposes obligations at a European level which countries can use as a pressure to force domestic changes.

4. The unprecedented destructive power of modern means of warfare demands *that* the main actions should be directed towards preventing war.

5. One trouble with EU as a whole is *that* what served a club of six or nine well enough no longer looks adequate for a club of 15. Let alone one of 20 or 25, especially one with so many responsibilities.

6. Tuition fees were introduced by the Blair government. The argument is *that* money is needed to finance the expansion of the higher education system and *that* students should contribute to the cost of an education *that* will benefit them financially in later life.

7. Industry executives said an «Intel» endorsement could have a big impact on a market *that* has taken off slowly, because the company helps define PC specifications and sells about 85 million chips a year.

8. The American Medical Association's decision to fire the editor of its leading scientific journal exploded into a collision between medicine and US politics *that* reflects the 152-year-old organization's struggle to find its role in the rapidly changing health-care system.

9. The big surprise isn't *that* the companies (in China) are doing badly but *that* they are admitting it.

10. The European Commission has asked Japan to relax some restrictions on banking activities *that* it feels are hindering the growth of foreign banks' business in Japan, Commission sources said Monday.

11. The report estimated that there were more than 4,000 foreign companies, which do not trade in Britain, *that* enjoy virtual taxfree status.

12. As Prof. T. sees it, there are two related problems *that* the international financial community must soon address.

13. Last week, the Greek government announced a series of air traffic control measures *that* are expected to facilitate Turkish flights over the Aegean.

14. The proposed amendment is a fake. When the political will exists to balance the budget, it will be balanced. When *that* will does not exist, there are innumerable ways to make an unbalanced budget appear balanced.

15. Childhood is the only time and place *that* grows larger as it is left behind.

16. East Asia's current woes are in large part the price of its previous success — and *that* success itself has been much misunderstood. This survey will debunk many old myths about it, including the belief *that* all these economies are highly flexible and well-governed, and *that* high investment is always a sign of strength. But the biggest myth of all is *that* of a single Asian economic model.

17. The saddest thing about the budget fudge is *that* it brought to an end a fortnight in which Europe suddenly seemed to be making progress, ridding itself of a tired commission and agreeing smartly on a heavyweight reformer, Italy's ex-premier to run the new one.

18. «The weakness of the European [film] industry was *that* it was based on a core fantasy, which is *that* there was a group of artists *that* could put together a rather expensive product and hope *that* somewhere out there it might find an audience.» (David Puttnam).

19. These political shenanigans have postponed for another few weeks voting on a crucial one of those reforms: *that* of pensions.

20. Stressing *that* the salaries were not as high as *those* paid «in certain sections of industry»), Deputy Leader of the House said *that* the Power Minister had referred to the possibility of a review of salaries in other nationalized industries.

21. For the few *that* have ruled modern Japan the political struggle *that* really counted was *that* carried on among themselves for wealth and power.

22. The depressing economic news out of China has been building for months, so *that* when China recently announced a 7.8 per cent annual GDP growth rate, even its Prime Minister admitted *that* the figure lacked credibility because of bogus reporting at the local level.

23. Britain has been enviably stable. But *that* is because it has been governed pragmatically, by politicians prepared to adapt the system in response to popular pressure — for example in the series of reform acts, which widened the franchise and ushered in mass democracy.

24. Japan's central bank has the power to buy up the country's entire national debt, if necessary, and pay for it with new currency and bank reserves. *That* would be wildly inflationary of course. But it makes the point *that* low interest rates do not make a central bank helpless.

25. *That* devolution will allow different political cultures to flourish was evident even at the formal oath-taking by members of the Scottish Parliament.

26. Iran offered itself as a «safe bridge» between the Caspian and the Gulf, but oil companies rejected *that*, preferring to create routes through Russia and Georgia to the Black Sea.

27. Though he gets more credit for radical reform than he deserves *that* is very much the sort of work *that* governments want to have done now at the European Commission.

28. The complaint that the French judiciary is under the thumb of whatever government may be in power is scarcely new. According to legal historians, it is a complaint that goes back for centuries — at least to the time of Louis XIV, whose ministers centralized the legal system, subordinating local and church law to *that* emanating from the royal court.

29. The European Union, *now that* it has launched its common currency, is due next to forge a common foreign and security policy.

30. *Now that* Mr Gingrich has announced *that* he will leave the speakership and Congress, Ms Dunn has decided to gamble her own leadership post.

31. He resigned as Secretary of State last May. It was *not that* he disagreed with the President, although *that* might have been enough. It was *that* his judgement on a critical policy matter was rejected.

§ 10. МНОГОЗНАЧНЫЕ И ТРУДНЫЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА СЛОВА

1. Существительные и прилагательные

Известную трудность при переводе представляют многозначные слова. Полисемантизм вообще характерен для английского языка, и нужно все время иметь в виду, что любое казалось бы хорошо знакомое слово в зависимости от контекста может иметь совсем иное значение. Так например:

1. **power** имеет следующие значения: 1) *держава, государство*; 2) *сила, мощь*; 3) *власть, могущество*; 4) (мн. ч.) *полномочия*; 5) *энергия*. В сочетании с предлогом **in** приобретает адвербиальное значение: 1) *у власти*; 2) *в состоянии*.

According to the UN Charter the important task of maintaining peace lies mainly with the great *powers*. В соответствии с Уставом ООН важная задача поддержания мира лежит на великих *державах*.

They have mastered sufficient sea, air and land *power* to win back that territory. Они собрали достаточные морские, воздушные и сухопутные *силы*, чтобы отвоевать эту территорию.

Who sits in a second chamber is secondary to its functions and *powers*. Вопрос о том, кто входит во вторую палату [Британского парламента] вторичен по отношению к ее функциям и *полномочиям*.

2. **case** имеет следующие значения: 1) *случай, обстоятельство, положение, дело*; 2) *факты, доказательства, доводы* (в пользу кого-л. или чего-л.); 3) *судебное дело*; 4) (мед.) *случай, пациент, раненый* и ряд других значений. В зависимости от контекста слово **case** может переводиться также следующими словами: *вопрос, момент, прецедент* и др. (**in case** в случае; **it is not the case** это не так; **as was the case** как это было).

The executive of the National Union of Steel Metal Workers has passed the *case* back to the local officials to resolve. Исполком национального союза металлургов вернул *дело* (вопрос) на рассмотрение местной администрации.

The *case* will be tried in the law court next week. Дело будет рассматриваться в суде на следующей неделе.

An epidemic of the grippe broke out in England. The first *cases* were immediately sent to hospital. В Англии вспыхнула эпидемия гриппа. Первых *заболевших* сразу же отправили в больницу.

3. **record** имеет следующие значения: 1) *запись, летопись, история*; 2) *протокол (заседания), официальный документ, запись, отчет*; 3) *характеристика, репутация; послужной список*; 4) *факты, данные; достижения*; 5) *рекорд, рекордный уровень*; 6) *грампластинка*; 7) *позиция*.

The General Assembly should transmit to the States concerned the *record* of the discussion of the item at that session. Генеральной Ассамблее следует передать заинтересованным государствам *протокол* обсуждения этого пункта на той сессии.

The delegation wished *to go on record* that they viewed with great concern this act of overt aggression. Делегация высказала пожелание *официально зафиксировать свою позицию* о том, что она с глубокой озабоченностью рассматривает этот акт открытой агрессии.

According to New Orleans police *records*, they were detained at the request of the FBI Согласно *данным* (материалам, досье) полиции Нового Орлеана, они были задержаны по требованию ФБР.

4. pattern может переводиться на русский язык следующими словами: 1) *образец, пример*; 2) *система*; 3) *путь*; 4) *характерное явление, характер*; 5) *форма, схема, шаблон, модель*; 6) *формула*.

Antitrust experts say that the government is trying to show *a pattern* of illegal behavior by Microsoft over years. Эксперты по антимонопольной политике говорят, что правительство пытается на примере «Микрософта» показать *схему* незаконной деятельности компании на протяжении ряда лет.

Turkey's *pattern* of development since 1948 cannot be explained only as a drive for self-sufficiency. *Путь* (характер) развития Турции с 1948 года нельзя объяснить одним лишь стремлением к экономической самостоятельности.

5. office может переводиться на русский язык следующими словами: 1) *служба, должность*; 2) *обязанность, долг, функция*; 3) *власть*; 4) *аппарат, контора*; 5) *ведомство, министерство*; 6) *пост*; 7) **in office** *у власти* и др.

It is true that much of the political debate in Parliament is a sham fight. It is also true that the real distinction of point of view often seems to be between those *in office* and those *out of office*. Действительно, большая часть политических дебатов в Парламенте представляет собой показную борьбу. Но правда и то, что реальный раздел точек зрения, кажется, проходит между теми, кто *у власти*, и теми, кто *вне ее*.

Since he moved to the White House, the President's *Office* has been radically reorganized. С тех пор как он вступил на пост президента, вся система *аппарата Белого дома* была коренным образом реорганизована.

The leader of the victorious party is offered the *office* of Prime Minister. Главе победившей партии предлагают (занять) *пост* премьер-министра.

6. facilities. Есть целый ряд английских слов, которые не имеют эквивалента в русском языке и поэтому иногда их приходится переводить по-разному, в зависимости от контекста, иногда описательным путем. Одним из

таких слов является слово **facilities**, которое обозначает предмет или обстоятельство, совокупность предметов или обстоятельств, помогающих совершить действие. Так например:

facilities for transport средства передвижения; facilities for studies

необходимые помещения, и оборудование, и даже наличие соответствующего времени, необходимого для занятий. Словарь дает следующие значения: 1) *благоприятные условия, льготы;* 2) *оборудование, приспособление, аппаратура;* 3) *средства обслуживания, удобства.* В зависимости от контекста может переводиться и другими словами: *возможность, помещение* и т. д.

MPs already complain of lack of *facilities* to do their work while Press and other staff also find they work in overcrowded and unsuitable conditions. Члены парламента уже жалуются на отсутствие *благоприятных условий* для (выполнения) работы; работники печати и другие служащие считают, что они также работают в переполненных помещениях и в плохих условиях.

A more recent project has been the modernization of port *facilities* and the improvement of natural ports. Более поздний проект предусматривает модернизацию *оборудования (служб)* порта и улучшение естественных портов.

7. **community** имеет следующие значения: 1) *община;* 2) *общество;* 3) *население, группа населения;* 4) *круги;* 5) *сообщество, объединение;* 6) *сотрудничество;* 7) *общность.* Перевод слова зависит от того, в каком словосочетании оно встречается. Например: **the interests of the community** *интересы общества.* **Black (white) community** *чернокожее (белое) население,* **financial (business) community** *финансовые (деловые) круги,* **community of goods** *общность владения имуществом,* **community of interests** *общность интересов.*

8. **public** n. 1) *народ;* 2) *публика;* 3) *общественность;* adj. 1) *общественный;* 2) *общенародный;* 3) *публичный, общедоступный;* 4) *открытый, гласный;* 5) *государственный, официальный* и др. **public figure** *общественный/государственный деятель;* **public image** *репутация, мнение общественности (о каком-л. деятеле);* **public library** *публичная (общедоступная) библиотека;* **public facilities** *службы общественного пользования;* **public officer** *государственный служащий, чиновник, должностное лицо;* **public servant** *должностное лицо; лицо, находящееся на государственной службе;* **public career** *политическая карьера;* **public relations** 1) *связь (лица, организации) с общественностью, прессой;* 2) *служба/отдел информации; отдел связи с печатью, пресс-бюро;* **public services** *социальные службы (здравоохранение, образование) и т. д.*

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. As American presidents have understood since Harry Truman declined to use nuclear bombs in Korea, legitimising the use of these weapons in battle would weaken the taboo that restrains other nuclear *powers* from using theirs, doing far more to imperil America's global security than to advance it.

2. At present, the Lords has extensive *powers* which go much further than its self-proclaimed role as a revising chamber.

3. The main reasons for the uncertainty are clear enough. The separation of *powers* means that President and Congress are elected separately. The federal structure of the huge country means that between presidential elections the local party organizations more or less go their own way.

4. Only when agreement is reached on the role and *powers* of the second chamber does it make sense to consider its composition.

5. Apart from *power* in Parliament the other great source of *power* over people is from those who control the largescale combines and the national Press.

6. With a spirited competition among liberals and conservatives, reformers and traditionalists the elections in Iran are important because part of *the power* of the government is going to transfer to the people.

7. China's repeated failure to sustain economic reform and its persistent unwillingness to become *a status quo power* accepting the constraints of interdependence are all failures sustained by a mistaken belief in the correctness of the 1949 revolution (Gerald Segal).

8. He is having to exercise his persuasive *powers* fully, to prevent the negotiations from falling too far behind the time-table.

9. The balance of *power* in Europe, maintained for many years, had been shattered in six weeks.

10. The *power* to gather and disseminate data electronically is growing so fast that it raises an even more unsettling question: in 20 years' time, will there be any privacy left to protect?

11. Last week, friendly talks between the two companies broke off, reportedly over an inability to agree on *a power-sharing arrangements* between the chief executives.

12. As the last government witness nears the end of his testimony, it is increasingly clear that the government's antitrust case against Microsoft Corporation is an indictment not only of the business practices of the world's dominant software maker but also of its corporate character.

13. The urgency with which the Americans are pressing the *case* for seaborne deterrent is explicable in terms of the coming Presidential election campaign.

14. The minister doubtless has in mind demands from the employers that, in the *case* of wages, strong action should be taken if the board denounces any particular claim.

15. Brazil had been a test *case* for a new global «financial architecture» that the US President proclaimed to the world last fall.

16. In *any case*, what the interpreter is after is the reasoning, the sequence of arguments, starting with the premises and leading up to the conclusions.

17. The Foreign Secretary and the Government will, as *was the case* with the previous Government, stir up a hornet's nest if they attempt to interfere with these cost-of-living agreements.

18. The British Government declares that it is going to resist the implementation of these plans. However, *this is not the case*. The deeds of Britain's ruling circles *in any case* up to the latest time attest to the contrary.

19. Once again logic must defer, in this *case*, to the vanity and power-hunger of national politicians.

20. But in concentrating their efforts on the most egregious *cases* involving the suspected illegal confinement of servants, federal agencies have skipped over others that fall short of that standard, even when they include apparent violations of federal labor, immigration and tax laws.

21. The Labour government was accused of publishing the names of informants who tipped off British police about those responsible for a racist murder.

The *case* has caused a massive round of national soul-searching over the treatment of minorities.

22. The government's *case* seems persuasive. Yet as the trial has plodded since October through cross examinations of witnesses, with both sides presenting mountains of documents, there is certainly room for doubt.

23. On March 19th Mr Clinton invited a few key senators over to the White House to press his *case* for intervention [in Yugoslavia].

24. Far from getting rid of a headache by giving the Scots a parliament, Labour ministers in London have found that the first stages of devolution have given them a kingsize migraine. The row over tuition fees for university students is a perfect *case in point*.

25. Private debt, for both house holds and corporations, has been growing at an impressively rapid rate, and while the trade deficit shrank at the end of last year, it nonetheless *set a record* for the year as a whole.

26. Sheffield has a proud *record* of progressive politics. There is no doubt that this is the reason behind the progressive rehousing ideas.

27. The Labour Party is *on record* as saying that if any industry is failing the nation or its workers, then the Labour Government will take steps to bring it under public control.

28. Ms Dunn has a solidly conservative voting *record*. But while she is a fiscal conservative, her mixed voting *record* on abortion has angered some conservatives.

29. Many senators were already *on the record* opposing intervention, on the ground that America should on principle avoid getting embroiled in civil wars, or that the president has exceeded his prerogative by planning for war without consulting Congress first.

30. That candidate's *record* shows what can be expected from him: a redbaiter, character assassin and a labour-hater.

31. Many member states are now on *record* as favouring this approach, which was first formally presented at the general debate of the 19th session of the General Assembly.

32. The US President spoke as the State Department released in Washington its annual human right report to Congress. The timing put him in the awkward position of defending China — and his policy of engagement with the communist giant — at the same time that his Administration reported a sharp deterioration in that country's human rights *record*.

33. Trade, Taiwan and security have all caused protests between the two countries and the US Secretary of State faces an even tougher task after the US Senate resolution, which urged that the UN condemn China's rights *record*.

34. When I got to Detroit and tried to board the Traverse City flight, the gate agent told me my «ticket» was not a ticket. She then looked in her computer and told me, quote: « Well, there's no *record* that you are here.» « But I am here,» I pointed out.

35. Bridgestone Corporation, the world's largest tire-maker by revenue, said yesterday its net profit last year tripled to *a record* on strong demand in the United States and Europe, lower prices for raw materials and a weaker yen.

36. Important official *records* in the UN are issued in the five official languages: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

37. The Minister played his well-worn *record* about it being impossible to plan the economy and not plan wages.

38. The *pattern* has been that African territories have been compelled by colonial rule and by their economic power to serve as raw materials appendages for western industry and western food consumption.

39. New *patterns* of economic development have brought material affluence to, notably, the oil-rich states of the Middle East and the newly industrialised states of East Asia, South East Asia, and, to some extent, Latin America.

40. Like a kaleidoscope, the *patterns* of world affairs shift with each spin of the globe.

41. «What we in America regard as most important is that Japan pursues policies that will deliver strong domestic demand-led growth and contribute to a more balanced *pattern* of growth in the world economy,» said an expert in economy.

42. Political fact Number One to most candidates is that it takes money to run for *office* — great gobs of it. To get this money, the legislator must go to people who have some extra cash.

43. The Tory leaders have evidently forgotten that their chief duty lies not towards their party or their personal ambitions, but to the *offices* they hold and the public they claim to serve.

44. Like armies that quit power in Chile, Pakistan, Argentina and elsewhere, Nigeria's military is seeking protection against retribution for its acts *in office* or a loss in status.

45. The EU's new Nordic members are far less inclined than the Mediterraneans are — or were — to see high political *office* as a chance to dole out the patronage and delegate the detailed stuff.

46. The major reason why the people of Africa have taken over the running of their countries is the ambition to lift their homeland out of the category of «economically underdeveloped») regions, to raise their material standards of living and provide adequate social and cultural *facilities*.

47. Education is seen by the council as having a key role to play in increasing the economic effectiveness of the West Midlands and it urges the fullest use of the region's *facilities*.

48. In the field of industry special emphasis has been placed on the heavy industries, such as coal, steel and cement, but consumer goods *facilities* such as sugar refineries and textile plants have also received attention.

49. «*Facilities* for retraining need to be developed to enable regional industry and the people employed in industry to cope with the technological and economic changes that are certain to be encountered,)) the report says.

50. The Swiss business *community* is sophisticated and highly experienced in international trade.

51. The first reaction from the financial *community* abroad to the measures taken by the British Government was cautiously favourable.

52. The National Security Agency officials were worried, said one source monitoring the *intelligence community*, «that people would take toys (Furbies) home and they'd start talking classified.»

53. The double boom of the explosion could be heard for miles, setting off car and burglar alarms and rattling windows throughout the nearby *community*.

54. He knows how to handle real power. Most germane of all, he did an impressive job of knocking Italy's indisciplined *public* finances into more rigorous shape.

55. Capitol Hill is the place people think they know more about than any other place on earth, because everything on Capitol Hill seems to be *public*. Everyone refers to it as a *public* place, and it is true that, at times, you can see all the *public* men whose salaries are paid by the *public*.

56. Direct democracy enables the *public* to express their own views and interests without having to rely on self-serving politicians.

57. The majority of the American people must buy power from privately owned utilities and they pay rates two, three, four or more times higher than those paid to a *publicly-owned* utility.

Publicly-owned power systems aren't perfect in the United States. But there is no question that they are better than privately owned systems. They are run by local, state or federal government, special regional governing bodies, or as cooperatives.

58. The Scottish Films Television Archive has been awarded £377.000 towards cataloguing and restoring thousands of films that have been stored in its Glasgow premises since it began an appeal in 1976 *for the public* to donate material lying in attics and basements.

59. The Party leader played down reports that the opposition was split over plans to organize a *public* petition against the proposal to give citizenship to millions of foreigners in Germany.

60. With no satisfactory agreement even close on the budget, perhaps the European Union could ill afford a *public* falling out among its members.

61. The EU's greatest achievements have been through laws and treaties and eliminating trade barriers; none has arisen through *public* spending at the supranational level.

62. Although civil society can be distinguished from the state, it nevertheless contains a range of institutions that are thought of as «*public*» in the wider sense that they are open institutions, operating in *public*, to which the *public* has access.

63. Bringing jobs to *communities* rather than compelling workers to tear up their roots and move hundreds of miles maintains social cohesion.

64. The United States has already destroyed one *facility* in Sudan in its attempt to target chemical weapons.

65. Washington has imagined no serious challenge to American *power* until the distant future.

II. Служебные слова

1. **Since** — грамматический омоним. Выступая в предложении в качестве союза, **since** переводится на русский язык: 1) *поскольку, так как*; 2) *с тех пор как, после этого (того)*. Выступая в качестве предлога, **since** переводится *с, со времени* и т. д.:

Up to the present, international agreements on the prices of certain major products have scarcely modified the situation *since* prices are always dictated by the big industrial powers. Вплоть до настоящего времени международные соглашения о ценах на некоторые основные продукты вряд ли изменили положение дел, *поскольку* цены всегда определяются (диктуются) крупными промышленными державами.

The arrival of a common European currency is the most important event for European integration *since* the Treaties of Rome in 1957. Введение единой европейской валюты — самое важное событие в европейской интеграции *со времени* подписания Римских договоров в 1957 году.

Примечание: Словосочетание **since then** переводится: *с тех пор, с того времени, после этого*; **ever since** 1) *с тех (самих) пор (как)*; 2) *со времени*; **long since** *давно уже*.

2. **While** — многозначный союз. Переводится на русский язык: 1) *в то время как, пока*; 2) *хотя, тогда как, несмотря на то, что*; 3) *и, а, но*

The EU economies enjoy a trade surplus, *while* the United States has a \$200 billion annual trade deficit. Экономика Европейского Союза имеет

положительное сальдо торгового баланса, а *(в то время, как)* США имеют дефицит торгового баланса в размере 200 млрд. долларов ежегодно.

While the scope of the bloodshed had been generally known, the report is the first to lay out the extent of the violence and pin it on the government. *Хотя* масштабы кровопролития были в общих чертах известны и раньше, в этом докладе впервые приводятся данные о насилии и возлагается вина за это на правительство.

Примечание. **While** в сочетании с причастием обычно не переводится.

The Iraqi Kurds, *while* not wanting to give offence to the US and happy about any offers of weaponry, are determined to avoid significant action against their President. Иракские курды, не желая обижать США и приветствуя любые предложения о поставках оружия, стремятся избегать серьезных акций против своего президента.

3. **For** — грамматический омоним. Выступая в предложении в качестве союза, **for** переводится на русский язык: *ибо, так как, потому что*. Television is the prime culprit *for* it has become the model for everything in our society. Телевидение — главный виновник, *т.к.* оно стало моделью всего в нашем обществе.

Выступая в качестве предлога, **for** переводится: 1) *за, ради*; 2) *за, по*; 3) *для*; 4) *в течение, на какой-либо срок*; 5) *из-за, по причине, вследствие*; 6) *на, к*; 7) *от, против (болезни)*; 8) *за, вместо*; 9) **for all...** *несмотря на, при (всем)...* **вопреки, чтобы... не...**; **...for one** *со своей стороны*; **for one thing** *во-первых, прежде всего*; **for that matter** *несмотря на всё; и всё же; в сущности, фактически; собственно/по правде говоря; если на то пошло; что касается этого, в этом отношении*; **but for** *если бы не*.

For many Americans, capital punishment seems more a symbol of society's indignation at the evil in its midst than a fair or useful weapon against crime. *Для* многих американцев смертная казнь представляется скорее символом возмущения общества злом в его среде, нежели справедливым или полезным средством борьбы с преступностью.

4. **As** — грамматический омоним. Выступая в предложении в качестве союза, переводится: 1) *когда, в то время как, по мере того как*; 2) *так как*; 3) *как*. После прилагательного (в функции предикативного члена) в инвертированном предложении имеет уступительное значение и переводится: *хотя, как ни*.

The gloom in East Asia is likely to deepen in the months ahead *as* more firms and banks go bust and unemployment and inflation rise. В Восточной Азии в предстоящие месяцы наблюдаемые ныне настроения

подавленности, вероятно, будут нарастать *по мере того*, как все больше фирм и банков (будут) разорятся, а безработица и инфляция будут расти.

Difficult as the task was, they set a time-limit for its fulfilment. *Как ни трудна была задача (хотя эта задача была очень трудной), они установили срок для ее выполнения.*

Выступая в качестве наречия, **as** переводится: *как, как например*. В сочетании с прилагательным и наречием — *так же ... как, такой же ... как*. Другие сочетания: **as to (for)** *что касается*; **as if** *как если бы, как будто*; **so as (с тем)** *чтобы*; **так (настолько)** *чтобы*; **as it is** (в начале предложения) *как бы то ни было, в действительности, можно сказать*; (в конце предложения) *уже и так, без того*; **as it were** *как бы то ни было*; **as it happens** *между прочим, оказывается*; **as a matter of fact** *фактически, в действительности*; **as a whole** *в целом*.

Roughly 3 1/2 m people live in today's Ireland, making it about **as** big, in terms of man-power, **as** many a good-sized American city — Boston, say. В сегодняшней Ирландии живет приблизительно 3,5 млн. человек, делая ее по численности населения такой же, как любой крупный американский город, например, Бостон.

5. **But** — грамматический омоним. В качестве предлога **but** переводится на русский язык: *кроме, за исключением*; **anything but** *далеко не, все что угодно, только не*. В качестве союза переводится: 1) *но, а, однако, тем не менее*; 2) *если не, как не, чтобы не*; **but for** *если бы не*. В качестве наречия переводится: *только, лишь*.

The Bank of England issued orders to banks to limit advances to all *but* exporters. Банк Англии разослал указания банкам ограничить выдачу ссуд всем, *кроме* экспортеров.

Примечание. **But** после **cannot** означает двойное отрицание; переводится **не может не...**

The single currency *cannot but* pose a financial and economic challenge to Washington. Единая валюта (в Европе) *не может не* представлять серьезной финансовой и экономической проблемы для Вашингтона.

6. **Once** — грамматический омоним. Выступая в предложении в качестве наречия, переводится: *один раз, однажды, когда-то, некогда*; выступая в качестве союза, переводится: *как только, коль скоро*.

Referendums, *once a rarity*, have now become a regular feature of our constitutional practice. Референдумы, *когда-то* бывшие редким явлением, сейчас стали привычной чертой нашей конституционной практики.

The rules that Europe has adopted say that no country can withdraw from the Union *once* it enters. Правила, принятые Европейским Союзом, гласят, что ни одна страна не может выйти из Союза, *коль скоро* она в него вступит (вступила).

7. Слово **well** в сочетании с различными частями речи, сохраняя в основном свое значение, переводится по-разному:

1. **well** + *глагол* (**well** стоит после глагола) и **well** + *причастие II* (**well** стоит перед причастием): *хорошо, вполне*.

The plan, if *well* designed, will make it possible to save our resources. План, если он *хорошо* составлен, даст возможность сохранить наши ресурсы.

2. **well** + *модальный глагол* (**well** стоит между модальным и основным глаголом): *вполне, с успехом*.

This question may *well* be discussed at the next sitting. Этот вопрос *с успехом* может быть обсужден на следующем заседании.

3. **well** + *наречие (союз)*: *значительно, очень, довольно*; **well after** *значительно позже*; **well before** *задолго до*; **as well** *также*; **as well as** *так же как, как... , так и... , кроме того, не только, но...*

Private consumption was *well* down in the first part of the year. Потребление в частном секторе было *очень* низким в первой половине года.

Cheap oil could cause instability *as well as* poverty. Дешевая нефть может вызвать *не только* бедность, *но* и нестабильность. (Дешевая нефть, помимо бедности, может также вызвать нестабильность).

Обратите внимание на инверсионный порядок слов в переводе.

Если сочетание с **as well as** выделено запятыми, то в переводе это будет выражено в прямом порядке слов.

Today nearly all Western democracies, *as well as* dozens of other countries, have abandoned capital punishment. Сейчас почти все западные демократические государства, *а также* десятки других стран, отказались от смертной казни.

Примечание. Наречия **very** *очень* и **then** *тогда* в функции прилагательного приобретают другое значение: **very** (*тот*) *сам, сама, самый*; **then** *тогдашний*.

Some dismiss political correctness (PC) as a danger to the *very* fabric of American life. Некоторые не принимают «политическую корректность», усматривая в ней угрозу *самой* основе американского образа жизни.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. The government has put the court in an awkward position, *since* judges almost never clarify rulings unless it is in the context of a subsequent case.

2. *Since* Leftwing MPs (Members of Parliament) have thus far failed to agree to the law imposing fines and imprisonment on trade unionists who continue to defend and improve their working conditions, a party meeting is being held on Wednesday.

3. *Since then* Poland's political make-up has changed fundamentally.

4. *Since* 1989 the United States has been, in economic and military terms, the most powerful state in the world.

5. The popularity of the German coalition government has dropped sharply *since* its victory in last October's general elections, an opinion poll indicated Sunday.

6. *Since* his own landslide victory, Mr. Khatami has struggled against conservative rivals who have jailed his political allies.

7. *Since* drug legalization — which might work, and which this paper has supported — is unacceptable to either side, the two countries [the USA and Mexico] will need to lower their defences in a different way: by being honest with each other.

8. The State Department told Congress on Friday that China went into reverse on human rights last autumn, backtracking on political reform *while continuing* «to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses» that defied international norms.

9. The report fueled talk that US interest rates may be raised this year *while* expectations are for lower rates in Europe.

10. In the Protestant Netherlands, bourgeois buyers became important patrons of art, and genre paintings found a solid market, *while* in Catholic Italy, where church and aristocratic patrons called the tune, attitudes were ambivalent toward pictures outside the mainstream of religious and history painting.

11. Sources in the Administration *while* saying that no decisions have been made, suggest that the current consensus of senior advisers favor a lower-temperature policy designed to improve the bargaining position of the United States.

12. A high-ranking Transport Ministry official recently stated that *while* Japan is sympathetic to the plight of European shipbuilders, it is unlikely that the Japanese shipbuilding industry will be able to make further concessions on the matter.

13. Some Americans fear an arms race in space, *while* others see the military use of the shuttle as a natural consequence of the superiority of U.S. space technology although such superiority may prove temporary.

14. *While* discussion of a possible link between the krone and Europe's new single currency is at the top of the agenda, analysts expect little more than vaguely worded communiqués pledging cooperation between Norway and the EU.

15. But the figures also illustrated that *while* the company's order backlog remains healthy, fewer customers are purchasing its (Boeing's) most expensive and profitable airplanes.

16. He is reported to have emphasized to the Cabinet that Canada was concerned at the possibility of military action, *while* Asian members of the Commonwealth were all opposed to the use of force.

17. *While* pressing for every kind of financial help to the local authorities, it is evident that only nationalization of all urban land is an essential need.

18. The Foreign Secretary will propose a package of measures designed to increase the democratic legitimacy of the European Union *while* curbing the powers of the European Commission.

19. *While* the US unemployment rate fell back to a 28-year low of 4.3 per cent, the German jobless rate jumped to 10.9 per cent from 10.2 per cent.

20. «...do not allow France alone to be represented by two «heads of government,)) President and his prime minister at the EU summits, *for* they simply compete to be seen back home as the farmer's best friends,)) said a EU official.

21. ...the riot surpassed those that had preceded it. *For* here was the most sensational expression of an ugly mood of nihilism and anarchy that has ever gripped a small but significant segment of America's Black minority.

22. As nuclear stations are expensive to build but cheaper to fuel and therefore more suitable *for* base-load supply, the public utilities association proposes, on grounds of cost if *for no* other reason, to meet about 70 per cent of the additional capacity requirement (22,000 megawatts) by commissioning 20 new nuclear power stations over the next 10 years.

23. When is an economic slump not a slump? The answer: When the economy in question is Japan's. *For* what Japanese economic and business leaders are all too ready to define as a «slump» or «slowdown» would be considered a rosy picture in virtually any other industrial country of the West.

24. The Battle of the Budget will be fought on two levels: in the Congress and between private organizations in the nation that support or oppose President's economic program.

The second level is particularly interesting, *for* its object is to influence public opinion, and whoever wins this campaign could be decisive in the final votes on Capitol Hill.

25. We no longer prefer to confront reality directly, *for* long ago we learned and accepted the fact that reality has *for* all practical purposes become unmanageable. Instead we have turned our energies to the proliferation and production of endless amounts of unreality to soothe our tired and fractured egos.

26. Former Attorney General R.C. and U.S. representative G.G. opened a conference on Cuba here last weekend with strong demands *for* an end to the U. S. economic and political blockade of that island nation .

«We call *for* an end to the economic blockade of Cuba not only because we believe it is just, not only because we believe it is humane, but also because it is strategically, economically and politically in the interests of the United States.»

27. *For* most of American history, relations with Europe have been cool.

28. All this proves that all this talk about the so-called greater democracy of secret ballot is so much eye-wash. It is open to abuse and is no substitute *for* our trade union procedure of full discussion at a meeting and a show of hands, said Mr. M.

29. After lengthy negotiations they substituted a treaty *for* an unofficial agreement.

30. The mill workers in Scotsville had been out *for a* year and a half already and they were becoming desperate *for* food and clothing.

31. *For* these reasons the dreams of a solution along these lines are empty castles in the clouds.

32. The right of the states to decide voting qualifications is preserved, so long as it is not used *for* systematic discrimination.

33. As always, growth is bound to be uneven. Mexico is being kept aloft by the strong US economy. South Korea is growing again, Japan is showing some signs of life, but Asia is apt to remain shaky *for a while* to come.

34. *For* the first time in their history teachers are threatening a real showdown on their objection to the supervision of school meals, the daily duty that means many of them have to work during their lunch hour.

35. It is considered that Atlantic relations *for all* their seeming normalcy face a profound crisis.

36. Already, Israeli officials in Europe, in background meetings with correspondents, have bitterly criticized the plan *as* an attempt to impose conditions on Israel and *as* European appeasement of Arab oil states.

37. At the same time, the reported compromise reaffirms the desire of leading administration policy-makers to re-direct foreign aid along more conservative lines that would give bilateral aid priority over multilateral aid *as* a political tool to reward friends of the U.S. wherever possible.

38. «China is bracing for a slower economic growth rate *as* troubles at home and abroad take their toll on gross domestic product,») officials said yesterday.

39. *As* other western democracies have condemned and abandoned the death penalty, America has defended it with increasing vigour.

40. It was a grueling process of editorial refinement that either improved and sharpened the story at each successive stage, or distorted it *as* it passed from hand to hand and mind to mind.

41. Trading on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange was suspended for a second Monday *as* brokers and administrators waited for clarifications from the finance ministry of controversial new tax laws.

42. Religious groups in China, including Protestants and Catholics, again experienced interference and repression *even as* the number of adherents in many churches continued to grow at a rapid pace.

43. *As recently as* early March of this year, the Prime Minister rebuffed one of his top subordinates who strongly urged him to point out to American officials that a lot of their balance-of-payment troubles were of their own making.

44. The incident occurred *as* MPs were voting in a second round confidence vote for the formation of a new centrist government.

45. «But *as* media conglomerates evolve into media monoliths, conflict of interest can only become more frequent.»

46. Crude [oil] is gushing from the ground at the rate of 66 m. barrels a day, half *as* copiously again *as* in OPEC's prime.

47. There is a flip side to Elizabeth Dole's big-heartedness. Her steely temper and icy glares are almost *as* legendary in Washington *as* her acts of charity.

48. Coming *as* they do in the wake of the fascist outrages at Bologna station and the Paris synagogue, the disclosures are bound to raise the question of how much longer the authorities will turn a blind eye to these open preparations for fascist terrorism in Britain.

49. The Commerce Department is mulling sanctions on offending foreigners, and the vice-president wants to sound concerned. *Much as* he wishes to be the apostle of orthodox economics and free trade, he cannot afford to seem insensitive to the losers in this system.

50. The latest operation is not quite like those others. First, it is NATO's first unambiguous attack on a sovereignstate that stands accused of being vile not to its neighbours but only to its own people. Such behaviour, offensive *as it is*, has long been considered the prerogative of properly constituted governments.

51. *As far as* Presidential elections are concerned, they are not very democratic. It's really a monopoly of the two parties, and each year it has been getting more difficult for Independents to get on the ballot in many states.

52. *As far as* the mind is concerned racism cannot be done away with by legislation. But acts of racism can. That's where we can pinpoint the question. When racist acts become illegal, that becomes a much firmer basis to remove racism from the minds of people. That's an educational process but we can lay the legal basis for it.

53. Ms. Daly, while widely respected for her scholarship, is considered a perpetual thorn in the side of the college administration, *as much* for her feminist theories *as* for her views on Catholicism.

54. In 1973, when most people feared that nothing could stop greedy OPEC members from raising oil prices *as much as* they chose, the producers affected to accept western cash for their black bullion out of charity.

55. In unexpectedly strong language, the report describes the Guatemalan policy at the height of the war *as* a policy of genocide.

56. Sociologists are fond of characterising Italy *as* a place, strong on families but feeble on «civic society».

57. The full effect on trade of rising costs caused by high wage settlements and a rising exchange rate has yet to be felt in Britain, the bank said. Company profitability in the first six months was the worst recorded and real unemployment is growing twice *as* fast *as* official jobless statistics show.

58. Several distinguished economists testifying on Capitol Hill have cast doubts on the administration's predictions. L.K., the Nobel Prize winner, says, «The outlook is not *as* rosy *as* far *as* growth is concerned, *as* far *as* inflation is concerned and *as* far *as* the balanced budget is concerned.»

59. However, any concession *as* valuable *as* this was to the British could not be allowed to evaporate.

60. Both astronauts emphasized that they did not expect any major problems during the maiden flight. *As* for the technical problems that had delayed the shuttle's launch by almost three years, they remarked that «engineering problems are the name of the game.»

61. In East Asian countries death penalty is applied to drug smugglers and rapists *as well as* to murderers.

62. The deregulation of the 1990s has created competition between the states in attracting investment from within India *as well as* from foreign investment.

63. The idea of «the man of feeling» describes America's perception of its role in today's world *as well as* in the world of 1776.

64. Space station «Freedom», *as* it was then called, was to be completed at a cost of \$8 bin. *As well as* asserting America's might *as* a space-faring superpower, it let researchers monitor the effects of very long-term weightlessness on astronauts.

65. The World Bank has prepared a draft set of «principles of good practice social policy,» which draws on its own experience of social development *as well as* action plans and declarations drawn up by other bodies.

66. Though George Gallup is most famous *as* a political pollster, he built a fortune telling manufacturers and film makers, *as well as* politicians, what people thought.

67. If Cardinal Martini did become pope, he might shake things up quite a bit. For sure, no one else in the Catholic hierarchy has the same grasp of issues, worldly *as well as* spiritual. He knows the ins and outs of global immigration. He is a diplomat who has deftly handled such tortuous matters *as* relations between Christians and Jews. He is well-travelled and sophisticated, *as* popular in the Anglo-Saxon world *as* in Southern Europe.

68. But if the blunt instrument of bombing succeeds in this, it will owe *as much* to luck *as* to precision.

69. On the constitution, the Blair government can justly claim to be radical. Decentralisation of government was overdue. Just *as* important will be the fulfilment of promises for a Freedom of Information Act, and for greater protection of human rights. But the impetus for reform came *as much* from political expediency, in particular a desire to fend off Scottish nationalism, *as* from a coherent vision of a modern constitution.

70. The gut anti-Americanism of the European left, often *as much cultural as ideological*, was diluted in Mr Solana's case by his time spent in the USA *as* a Fulbright scholar in the 1960s.

71. In recent weeks, several heads of government have begun to muse, after the years of belt-tightening needed to qualify for euro, about reducing their high unemployment by increased public spending. Yet, though it would be *as wrong* to pursue too restrictive a fiscal policy *as too tight* a monetary policy, should economies slow sharply, more public spending is the last thing Europe needs.

72. Perhaps the European Commission should resign more often. Its decision to do so last week has so far been *nothing but* a tonic.

73. While Elizabeth Dole was considered warm and friendly by the rank and file at the Labor Department, those who worked more closely with her in the executive suite often saw a woman who could be cool and inaccessible to *all but* a few trusted aides.

74. For a generation, Italy — to its credit — has educated women on a par with men, forever broadening their horizons beyond the kitchen and crib... *But* the government has *all but* ignored the flip side of sending women off to work: the children and household responsibilities they leave behind.

75. The Government has declared war on the unions. They have no alternative *but* to fight back with every weapon at their disposal.

76. We *cannot but* recall in this connection the statement made by Mr. Eden in the League of Nations Assembly in 1936.

77. « Everything from the strength of our economy, to the safety of our cities, to the health of our people depends on events *not only* within our border *but* half a world away,» the President said.

78. What response the Japanese people will make to that defeat can now be *but* dimly foreseen.

79. Despite a «difficult year» last year, the bank increased its net profits by 24 per cent and shareholders would have been given a bigger increase than that recently announced *but for* the Government's restraint rules.

80. In our epoch the peoples and states have *but* one choice: peaceful coexistence or nuclear war of extermination.

81. In view of profound political upheavals of the late twentieth century, it could be foolish to suggest that any system of classification of political regimes can be *anything but* provisional.

82. She casts herself as a representative of traditional Christian family values, yet her personal history has been *anything but* traditional.

83. *Once* it could be presumed that all American consumers wanted basically the same thing, American producers suddenly had a large stake in knowing what that was.

84. He *once* had a dozen chiefs and vice presidents reporting directly to him and oversaw a 500-person company. Now his only employee is a personal assistant who left the company with him.

85. *Once* the negotiators initial* the package in Geneva, the participating governments will go over the fine print** to iron out possible minor differences, then sign a revised « final act.»

86. *Once* thinking and reason have been expunged, it's merely a matter of which belief system one prefers and how that belief system defines the «Higher good.»

* initial — парафировать

** the fine print = the details

87. If the Saudi royal family, in particular, were overthrown, it would send oil markets into turmoil. *Once* low prices move more production back to the Middle East, even a toppled emirate or two might be enough to cause disarray.

88. *For once*, « Britain, France and other European governments feel that they are moving seriously on defence, so they want Washington to let the alliance stand on its laurels and not roil allied relations,)) a pro-American ambassador at NATO headquarters said.

89. Informal discussions have begun on a third treaty that could bring both sides down to 2.000 warheads or lower. *Once* the United States and Russia reach that level, arms reduction talks will have to include the other nuclear powers as well.

90. The morning's debate had produced more passion than reason, more noise than skill. The Secretary of State moved the successful motion on defence costs with a speech *well* below his best form.

91. In the federal elections they will probably not do quite *so well*, but nevertheless they are likely to gain seats.

92. For the French, the biggest beneficiaries of agricultural subsidies, the question concerns not only money but *the very character* of the EU.

93. This was the *very* week in which big business started to fire its pro-Euro artillery, with the official launch of the «Britain in Europe» campaign headed by the Chairman of British Airways.

§ 11. СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Некоторые сложноподчиненные предложения представляют значительную трудность при переводе. Для того, чтобы правильно перевести такое предложение, надо уметь правильно его анализировать. Синтаксический анализ сложноподчиненного предложения рекомендуется проводить в следующем порядке:

1. При разборе предложения прежде всего надо найти главные члены предложения: сказуемое и подлежащее. Сказуемое определяется по наличию глагола (смыслового или глагола-связки) в личной форме. Подлежащее находится слева от него. Анализ сложноподчиненного предложения надо начинать с конца предложения. Количество грамматических подлежащих и согласованных с ними сказуемых помогает установить количество предложений.
2. Надо найти подчинительные союзы и союзные слова, так как они помогут выделить придаточные предложения и установить характер подчинительной связи предложения (придаточное определительное, дополнительное, условное, временное и т.д.). Следует помнить, что в английском языке предложения могут присоединяться бессоюзно*.
3. Далее надо выяснить, какие второстепенные члены имеются в главном и придаточном предложениях. После этого можно переходить к переводу сложноподчиненного предложения.

Примерный анализ сложноподчиненного предложения

In order to get around the problem that the United Nations already had of getting its members to pay their subscriptions, on which its peace-keeping efforts depend, it has been proposed that there should be a new tax on arms sales, which would help to pay for current and future UN activities.

Начинаем анализ с конца предложения:

1) находим первое сказуемое — **would help** и стоящее слева от него союзное слово **which**, выполняющее роль подлежащего. Следовательно, это придаточное определительное неклассифицирующее (о последнем, в частности, свидетельствует запятая перед **which**);

2) находим второе сказуемое — **should be** и его грамматическое подлежащее **there**. Это предложение вводится союзом **that**, который может вводить и придаточное дополнительное, и придаточное определительное. Так как перед этим предложением стоит глагол — **has been proposed**, то, следовательно, это дополнительное придаточное;

3) находим третье сказуемое — **has been proposed**, к нему относится подлежащее **it**;

*Перед придаточными дополнительными и классифицирующими определительными, так же как и перед придаточными при бессоюзном присоединении, запятая не ставится.

4) находим четвертое сказуемое — **depend** и подлежащее — **its peace-keeping efforts**; это предложение тоже вводится союзом **which** с предлогом **on**, перед которым стоит запятая; следовательно, это придаточное определительное неклассифицирующее;

5) находим пятое сказуемое — **has**, за которым следует предлог **of** и герундий **getting**, вводящий каузативный оборот — **get its members to pay...** и подлежащее — **the United Nations**; перед данным предложением стоит союз **that**; существительное (**problem**), стоящее перед предложением, говорит о том, что в данном случае **that** вводит придаточное определительное классифицирующее (перед ним нет запятой);

6) в начале предложения находим инфинитивный оборот — **in order to get around the problem** в функции обстоятельства цели.

Итак, мы имеем одно главное предложение и четыре придаточных. Проанализировав грамматическую структуру предложения, а также лексику, приступаем к переводу:

Для того, чтобы разрешить проблему, которая уже стоит перед ООН — заставить членов организации платить взносы, от которых зависят ее усилия по поддержанию мира,— было внесено предложение, чтобы на продажу вооружений был введен новый налог (или: ввести новый налог...), что помогло бы (который помог бы) оплачивать текущие и будущие операции ООН.

Наиболее трудными для анализа являются предложения, в которых:

1. **Подлежащее выражено придаточным предложением (придаточное подлежащее).** Придаточное подлежащее выполняет функцию подлежащего к сказуемому предложения и вводится союзами **that, if, whether**, союзными словами **who, what, which, how, where, when, why**.

Whether the tax increase is the right solution is something some observers have recently begun to doubt. Некоторые обозреватели в последнее время начали сомневаться, *является ли увеличение налогов правильным решением вопроса.*

Если союзное слово **what** в придаточном предложении выполняет функцию подлежащего или дополнения, то при переводе таких сложноподчиненных предложений требуется перестройка всего предложения. Эмфаза, создаваемая в английских предложениях их построением, передается в русском языке синтаксическим или лексическим путем.

What has changed unexpectedly since last fall is not the US trade deficit, but the willingness of foreign investors and central banks to finance it. С осени прошлого года неожиданно изменился не сам дефицит торгового баланса США, а изменилась готовность иностранных инвесторов и центральных банков его финансировать.

Примечание. Если в придаточном подлежащем *what* выступает в качестве подлежащего, то предложение на русский язык, как правило, переводится неопределенно-личным предложением, начинающимся со слов *нужно, необходимо, требуется* и т. п.

What is required is an end to double standards in human rights policy. *Необходимо* положить конец (отказаться от) двойным стандартам в политике прав человека.

2. Предикативный член выражен придаточным предложением (придаточное предикативное). Придаточное предикативное стоит после глагола-связки (чаще всего после связочных глаголов *to be, to seem, to appear*) и вводится союзами **that, whether, as if, because** или союзными словами **what, which, where, who, why, when, how**. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся придаточными предложениями с соответствующими союзами и союзными словами. При переводе часто используется коррелятивная частица *то* в соответствующем падеже, которая ставится перед союзом.

The only basis on which the deal could be described as a success is *if the true objective was simply the avoidance of a fight between the EU members*. Единственным объяснением, на основании которого достигнутое соглашение можно было бы охарактеризовать как успех, является *то, что подлинной задачей, по-видимому, было не допустить столкновений между членами ЕС*. Если придаточное предикативное предложение вводится союзом *whether*, то на русский язык такое придаточное предложение передается бессоюзным придаточным предложением, начинающимся с глагола с частицей *ли*.

The question is *whether* the NATO members, especially America, are prepared to accept such state of affairs. Вопрос заключается в том, готовы *ли* члены НАТО, и в особенности Америка, согласиться с таким (с существующим) положением дел.

3. Бессоюзное присоединение придаточного предложения. В английском языке бессоюзное соединение придаточных предложений наблюдается в дополнительных, определительных и, реже, условных предложениях.

При бессоюзном соединении подлежащее придаточного дополнительного предложения стоит непосредственно после сказуемого главного предложения. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся придаточными дополнительными предложениями, вводимыми союзом *что*, а придаточные определительные — союзными местоимениями *который, которая*.

Critics say that sending troops to a zone of conflict (such as Somalia) can mean the real difficulties of a country are neglected. Критики заявляют, что отправка войск в любую зону конфликта, (как, например, в Сомали), может означать, что подлинные трудности страны не принимаются во внимание (игнорируются).

The report the workers' delegation made on returning home was listened to with great interest by members of our trade union. Члены нашего профсоюза с большим интересом слушали доклад, который был сделан делегацией рабочих по возвращении на родину.

Бессоюзные условные придаточные предложения встречаются в предложениях с глаголами в сослагательном наклонении. (См. «Сослагательное наклонение», § 5.)

4. Главное предложение в сложноподчиненном предложении разделено придаточным. При правильном анализе предложения перевод его на русский язык не представляет трудности.

The Administration, which has been on its best behaviour throughout the summer in not pressing Britain to reach an early decision, is now making it plain that it would welcome an immediate answer. Правительство (США), которое проявляло поразительную выдержку в течение лета и не оказывало давления на Англию в отношении немедленного принятия решения, теперь дает понять, что оно желало бы получить немедленный ответ.

5. Последовательное подчинение. В этом случае какой-либо член придаточного предложения определяется другим придаточным предложением (вторая, третья и т. д. степень подчинения).

The question for the other members of NATO now is (1) whether they are prepared to accept (2) that France can share in the benefits of membership (3) while it is refusing the commitments and opposing part of the aims.

Придаточное предикативное — whether they are prepared to accept (1-я степень подчинения); придаточное дополнительное — that France can share in the benefits of membership (2-я степень подчинения); придаточное времени (уступки) входит в состав придаточного дополнительного — while it is refusing the commitments and opposing part of the aims (3-я степень подчинения).

Придаточное 2-й степени подчинения может стоять сразу же после союза, вводящего придаточное 1-й степени подчинения. В таком случае два союза будут идти подряд.

Everything shows (1) that (2) what the country needs is a budget (3) which drastically cuts military spending and export of capital.

В данном сложноподчиненном предложении главное предложение — *everything shows*; придаточное предложение начинается с союза **that**, за которым следует союзное слово **what**, вводящее придаточное подлежащее —

what the country needs, которое входит в дополнительное придаточное предложение — *what the country needs is a budget*; к предикативному члену которого (*budget*) относится придаточное определительное, вводимое союзным словом **which** – *which drastically cuts military spending and export of capital*.

Перевод на русский язык предложений с последовательным подчинением не представляет особой трудности, если придерживаться основных правил анализа, изложенных в начале главы.

Примечание. В некоторых случаях не только сложноподчиненные, но и сложносочиненные и простые распространенные предложения могут представлять известную трудность при переводе. В этих случаях тоже необходимо проанализировать предложение, выделить его главный состав и определить остальные члены предложения.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. *What is thought of as tax policy in the United States* cannot exist in the European Union because the EU levies no taxes of its own.
2. However ingeniously information-processing technology is used, *what seems certain* is that threats to traditional notions of privacy will proliferate.
3. *What is more striking about Ireland's new economy* is how tightly it is linked to Europe and the world.
4. *Exercising control over who knows what about you* has also come to be seen as an essential feature of a civilised society.
5. *What began some years ago as a band of fledgling mobile-phone companies* has today become a powerful force that is reshaping Europe's industrial landscape and, in many cases, overshadowing telephone titans that had enjoyed a solid monopoly for more than a century.
6. *What does motivate Scottish nationalism, and has also been the driving force behind demands for devolution of power from London over the past century,* is the strong Scottish attachment to the country's civic institutions.
7. *The decision of Turkey's constitutional court, on the urging of meddling generals, to ban the party which won the most recent general election and which, until last summer, led a government coalition* is foolish. It will do nothing to give stability to a politically unstable country.
8. *In what may be the crowning irony of scandal-steeped culture in the nation's capital, Kenneth Starr, the grand inquisitor so vilified by President Clinton and his allies,* may now become the quarry of an outside prosecutor himself.
9. *The Conservative constitutional affairs spokesman claimed details of plans (by Labour) to cut back the royal family's annual funding increase by two thirds to a figure in line with the Government's inflation target* was further evidence of Labour support for the «back door Republicanism which Demos organization presents.
10. *What India says* gets listened to respectfully in that triangle south of the Himalayas; farther afield, its voice fades.

11. *The Federal Reserve's ability to maintain its integrity while paying due deference to the democratically elected authorities with which it works provides a model more appropriate to a complex economy of the EU than does the haughty independence of Bundesbank.*
12. *The very criterion that limits political democracy most seriously — the fact that it is a set of methods and procedures governing how policies are to be arrived at rather than what policies are to be effected — is also the source of its greatest strength.*
13. *Whether the Prime Minister will be successful in his plea for an early improvement in world payment arrangements is rather doubtful.*
14. *Whether Japan is a party to this collision is not evident.*
15. It means that Britain is going to have a further period of balance of payments deficit, lasting for quite some time to get through. *Whether Britain can do it without renewed pressure on the pound is the problem which faces the Government.*
16. While few would argue with the notion of engagement with China, *what is most depressing is how the optimists continue to see the virtues of treating Beijing with kid gloves.*
17. The effort to encourage policy reform — *if that is what today's pattern of aid describes* — had been made at an enormous cost in terms of unrelieved poverty.
18. What is important is *whether a country's resources are fully and effectively utilized and developed by and for its people.*
19. But this does not mean Britain is overpopulated. What it means is *that there is something basically wrong with the system.*
20. The overseas trade position has therefore remained much better than last year. What is not certain is *whether the improvement is continuing sufficiently fast.*
21. The most startling thing about the rapid rise of Vodafone, perhaps, *is that it wasn't the only mobile-phone upstart on the march.*
22. When you have only two candidates running and one of them will be elected, the electorate has *what we could call* a choice of two national disasters.
23. What is most depressing *is that some American China watchers conclude that we need to be nicer to China, not tougher — apparently for fear that Beijing will get even nastier with the West.*
24. The idea the party wants to convey is *that the dogmatism was just a phase the Tory once went through.*
25. Colombian officials said _ they were disappointed that the head of the largest rebel group in the country had not attended peace talks aimed at ending a 34-year-old civil war, but they signaled that the negotiations would continue.
26. The computer maker estimates _ its profit fell almost a third last year.
27. Kuwait, *which has most reason to support the use of force against Iraq* (but has in fact been a bit equivocal), is one of the few to say _ it will attend the

- conference - but showed its feeling by saying _ it would send only an under-secretary from the finance ministry.
28. The financing deal, *which is unusually large for a computer company*, highlights how economic crisis has altered the way Asian companies approach high-tech investments and how that, in turn, is demanding sophisticated and riskier solutions from US exporters.
 29. Renault SA, *which is seen as overly reliant on the European market and historically slow to expand overseas*, is in the midst of the takeover that could render it more attractive to potential marriage partners, industry analysts believe.
 30. The minority three-party coalition government, *which controls 25% of the seats in the country's legislature, the Storting* (Norway), lacks the political muscle to withstand pressure from the opposition.
 31. The paper, *on which that calculation is based* shows that if the present aid budget were switched entirely to an efficient poverty-reducing allocation, 80 m people a year would be lifted out of poverty at a cost of \$450 per person, compared with the present 30 m a year at a cost of \$1,200 per person.
 32. Encryption, *which scrambles data for protection from eavesdroppers*, is becoming key to electronic communications and commerce.
 33. Traditionalists *who see a Scottish parliament as a dangerous change to a system which has delivered Britain centuries of peace and stability* are missing the point.
 34. The riots in Karawang, 60 kilometers east of Jakarta, broke out Friday after rumors spread *that* the police had mistreated motorcycle drivers *who* ferry passengers for a living.
 35. The original university *which* emerged in Italy and France in the 12th and 13th centuries, was *what* we would now call a professional school, designed to train theologians, doctors, lawyers, and philosophers *who* were usually teachers.
 36. The latest turn in the Starr inquiry is bound to be part of the debate *that* begins in earnest this week over *whether* Congress should renew the federal law *that* creates independent counsels.
 37. The New York Times, correctly, objected: «The notion *that* nuclear war can be kept limited and, in some sense, 'won' is not only dubious; to adopt it may actually increase the risk of nuclear suicide.»
 38. Meanwhile, a quarrel over *whether* the European Parliament has the right to push through extra budget spending after the budget ministers failed to agree on its proposals, could end up in court if France refuses to pay the extra funds.
 39. The lawsuit alleges *that* the airline failed to rescue the trapped passengers or allow them to leave the aircraft after several hours *of what* they said amounted to forced detention.
 40. Nineteen companies involved in everything from property development to bicycle manufacturing announced *that* they would post losses in their earnings reports for last year, *which* are due by the end of April.

41. The European Commission has made a convenient target for the Parliament, *which* is flexing its muscles in advance of elections in June and fighting off the popular perception *that* it is a gravy train *in which* many of its members habitually fiddle their expenses.
42. Having a single standard was a boon to manufacturers, *which* could produce equipment for a single European wireless market, and for operators, *which* could form so-called roaming agreements *that* let customers from one country cross borders and use networks in another.
43. As the European Union threw its cell-phone market open to competition, other unknown operators began making deep inroads into *what* quickly became the fastest-growing segment of the EU \$171.8 billion telecom market.
44. The IMF subsidizes two very influential constituencies, international bankers and the profligate politicians *who* preside over such places as Russia, Indonesia and Brazil.
45. Justice according to the whims of the nearest mob is not justice at all, but arbitrariness. And that is not good *for what* little legitimacy international law has.
46. The fear of ethnic tension between the majority Chinese population and the Malay, Indian and other minorities [in Singapore] has led to an emphasis *on what* the races have in common rather than *what* makes them distinct.
47. Singaporeans are used to their government taking a paternal interest *in what* they do and think, and to its perennial campaigns telling them *how* to behave.
48. America can now lay claim to *what* conservative critic D.Frum has aptly called « history's first mass upper class.»
49. The UN Security Council stands firm on the principle *that it* itself must determine *whom* it sends to decide *whether* Iraq has dismantled its weapons of mass destruction.
50. *In what* may be a model for future operations, France has taken its soldiers out of the Central African Republic, replacing them with an 800-strong African force from six African countries.
51. When Hong Kong's carefully picked «provisional» legislature was sworn in last July, replacing the elected one *that* China deemed unacceptable, the easy prediction was *that* it would be the poodle of the new chief executive and even of Beijing.

§ 12. ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКИЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ

1. Эллиптические конструкции типа **if any, if anything** имеют экспрессивно-усилительное значение и передаются на русский язык придаточными условными предложениями, а также словами *почти, пожалуй, вовсе, вообще* и др.

Objections to this plan, *if any*, should be reported to the committee at once. Если и имеются возражения против этого плана, то они должны быть немедленно представлены комитету. (Возражения, если они имеются...)

Very little, *if anything*, could be advanced in the defence of his policy. Почти ничего нельзя было сказать в поддержку его политики.

Примечание. If anything может переводиться также словосочетанием *во всяком случае, не что иное как...*

If anything, it will be in their interests to follow this course. Во всяком случае, в их интересах следовать этому курсу.

2. К эллиптическим конструкциям относятся также уступительные придаточные предложения, вводимые союзами **whatever, however**, в которых отсутствует сказуемое (иногда подлежащее). На русский язык такие уступительные придаточные предложения переводятся полными уступительными придаточными предложениями с союзами *какой бы ни, каким бы ни* (восстанавливается сказуемое и подлежащее полного предложения).

The British people have to submit to new taxation, *however high*. Английскому народу приходится примириться с новыми налогами, *какими бы высокими они ни были*.

3. К эллиптическим конструкциям относится и сочетание **if + причастие II** (или *прилагательное*). На русский язык это сочетание переводится придаточным уступительным предложением.

If considered from this point of view, the problem takes on a new aspect. Если рассматривать проблему с этой точки зрения, то она приобретает (принимает) другой характер.

But the decision, *if logical*, requires a measure of courage. Но это решение, *хотя оно и логично*, требует известного мужества.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. Investors go back to looking at domestic conditions. And what they find in the United States is an economy that shows few *if any* signs of the slowing growth that the Fed. (Federal Reserve) Chairman predicts is on the way.
2. You would have thought that, after the economy crashed in August, the arts in Russia would have grounded to a half. *If anything*, the opposite is the case.
3. What, *if anything* did the President bring back from Beijing? Above all, the event itself, the fact that it took place.

4. National governments like the European Commission weak, and even the voters do not want hyperactivity in Brussels. Nor should they: *if anything*, it should have less money to spend in future, not more.
5. Scott Reed, who ran the 1996 campaign for Bob Dole is quoted to say on the buildup by Governor George Bush of Texas toward an announcement on his plans for a presidential campaign: «*If anything*, the Bush team has learned that you need to put the filler out there or the void will be filled by somebody else.»
6. New patterns of economic development have brought material affluence to the oil-rich countries of the Middle East. In contrast, poverty has, *if anything*, become more deeply entrenched in parts of sub-Saharan Africa.
7. Such policies contributed to the crisis, and *if left* in place would harm long-term growth.
8. It may be long time, *if ever*, before South Korea is strong enough to face unification unaided.
9. However venal politicians may be, there is a general, *if grudging*, acceptance that they are always with us.
10. In Hungary, Poland and Russia communist parties, now embracing *if with differing degrees of conviction*, the principles of social democracy, have made an electoral comeback.
11. His greatest skill lies in enticing and reassuring those who are not enemies and who might, *if handled correctly*, become friends.
12. In the United States, critics have seized on a series of damaging espionage cases and China's apparent attempts to influence U.S. elections as proof of a continuing *if amorphous*, threat from the world's most populous nation.
13. *Whatever the tigers' shortcomings*, however, the markets almost certainly overreacted.
14. *Whatever the outcome of the leadership contests* on November 18 (the Republican Conference is due to elect a new Speaker), the wounds may be deep and hard to heal.
15. Perhaps the party's wobbles are, indeed, exaggerated: after all, the Republicans still control both House and Senate, and *whatever the party's setbacks* in close contests, the country as a whole voted for the status quo (of 401 House members seeking re-election, 395 won).
16. Under him, and with a strong political will to show Europe as united *whatever the cost*, Airbus Industry operated in a unique manner, with parts being flown in from Britain, Germany and Spain to be assembled in Toulouse.
17. *Whatever his reasons* he has now brought the other members of NATO face to face with some very big and difficult questions about the military and political structure of Europe and its relations with the United States.
18. But *whatever his long term aims*, the President's immediate intentions and motives were made relentlessly clear at his last Press conference less than three weeks ago.

19. Though this thesis sounds admirably democratic in principle, most people believe that it would make it extremely difficult, *if not impossible*, for them to attain unity and real democracy.
20. Of course, interpreting, *if more spectacular*, is not the only aspect of linguistic activity in the international sphere. *Whatever the length of the discourse*, a good interpreter never asks the orator to stop in order to enable him to render it bit by bit. Some orators have been known to speak for over an hour non-stop. Interpretations, of course, are usually somewhat shorter than original speeches, but even then, this represents tremendous effort.
21. By virtue of longevity, *if nothing else*, Egypt has seen more changes than most.
22. *If anything*, Ireland has become less fiscally attractive to foreigners over the past few years: many of the grant and tax dodges once used to seduce them have gone.
23. Latin America, like Canada, will long remain dependent on the United States for export markets. Its migrants will still go north, legally or not. So will its drugs. Willy - nilly, it will still have to recognise the primacy of its giant neighbour. But, *however imperfectly*, and *however unevenly* — it is far from homogeneous — Latin America is today part of the same free-market, democratic society.

§ 13. ПРЕПОЗИТИВНЫЕ АТРИБУТИВНЫЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ

Препозитивные атрибутивные словосочетания, образованные при помощи соположения ряда существительных, очень распространены в английском языке. Они представляют трудность для перевода из-за многообразия семантических связей между членами словосочетания, а в ряде случаев из-за многозначности словосочетания, а также из-за различия структур английского и русского языков.

Для правильного перевода словосочетания необходимо проанализировать внутренние смысловые связи между его членами.

I. Двучленные словосочетания

Первый член двучленного атрибутивного словосочетания может переводиться на русский язык:

1. **прилагательным:** emergency meeting *внеочередное/экстренное заседание*; power station *электрическая станция*; factory committees *фабричные комитеты*.
2. **существительным в родительном падеже:** incomes policy *политика доходов*; wage rise *повышение зарплаты*; budget increase *увеличение бюджета*.
3. **существительным с предлогом:** strike warning *предупреждение о забастовке*; disarmament conference *конференция по разоружению*

(предложное дополнение); Coalbrook disaster *несчастный случай в Колбруке* (обстоятельство места).

Примечание. 1. В отдельных случаях первый член атрибутивного словосочетания может переводиться придаточным предложением или причастным оборотом: wage deadlock *тупик, в который зашли, переговоры о повышении заработной платы* (в вопросе о заработной плате).

2. В ряде случаев двучленные словосочетания могут быть многозначными. Например: university books *университетские книги; книги об университете*.

Для правильного перевода необходим либо широкий контекст, либо осведомленность о данной ситуации.

II. Многочленные словосочетания

1. При переводе многочленных словосочетаний надо придерживаться следующего правила:

1) перевести определяемое существительное (последнее слово словосочетания); 2) проанализировать смысловые связи между членами словосочетания и разбить их на смысловые группы (анализ проводится слева направо); 3) перевести словосочетание, начиная с определяемого слова, и затем переводить каждую смысловую группу справа налево.

В зависимости от смысловых связей многочленные словосочетания могут переводиться по принципу двучленных словосочетаний. Например, надо перевести словосочетание Bank Credit Regulation Committee. Переводим последнее слово словосочетания: *комитет*. Далее разбиваем все словосочетание на смысловые группы: 1. Bank Credit, 2. Regulation Committee. Переводим все словосочетание: *Комитет по регулированию банковских кредитов*.

2. В некоторых словосочетаниях одно из существительных, выступающих в функции определения, может переводиться на русский язык причастием: raw material production countries *страны, производящие сырье*.

3. Атрибутивные словосочетания могут начинаться прилагательным или причастием. В этом случае надо выяснить, к какому слову относится первый член словосочетания. Например: sudden policy change *внезапное изменение политики*; combined operation headquarters *штаб совместных действий*; National Liberation Front successes *успехи Национально-освободительного фронта*.

4. В том случае, когда в начале атрибутивного словосочетания стоит имя собственное, обозначающее географическое название, оно переводится на русский язык прилагательным, существительным в родительном падеже или существительным с предлогом (обстоятельство места) : London district committee *районный комитет Лондона*; Paris peace talks *мирные переговоры в Париже* (происходящие в Париже).

5. В том случае, когда в середине атрибутивного словосочетания стоит прилагательное, оно переводится на русский язык прилагательным

(определением к тому слову, перед которым оно стоит): NATO pact military chiefs *военные начальники пакта НАТО*.

6. Атрибутивная группа может состоять не только из существительных, в ее состав могут входить и другие части речи: числительные, причастия, глаголы и т. д. Некоторые элементы этих словосочетаний соединяются между собой дефисом или заключаются в кавычки. Такие атрибутивные группы обычно переводятся причастными оборотами или придаточными предложениями: the Labour-controlled city council *городской совет, в котором большинство принадлежит лейбористам*; a six-point control plan *контрольный план, состоящий (который состоит) из 6 пунктов*; take-it-or-leave-it draft resolution *проект резолюции, носящий (который носит) ультимативный характер*; «Back to work before talks begin» declaration *требование, чтобы рабочие вернулись к работе до того, как начнутся переговоры*.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. China yesterday attacked *a US Senate resolution condemning Chinese human rights violations*, adding to tensions between the two giants.
2. The US President is scheduled to make a *four-day, four-nation swing* through Central America.
3. The *conservative parties' petition* against the plan (to give citizenship to millions of foreigners in Germany) was counterproductive, he said, and would encourage xenophobia and bolster extreme-right groups.
4. *Order books* and *industrial confidence* have weakened significantly since last spring, while *industrial-production growth* also has slowed during the past year.
5. She is one of *her party's most active and successful fund-raisers* and has used her *political action committee* to funnel *campaign contributions* to other House Representatives.
6. ...the public-safety commissioner of Birmingham, Ala., was ready to use *water canons* and *attack dogs* on a group of *civil rights demonstrators*.
7. However, *domestic-based American export industry* will lose *the dominant-currency advantage* it has enjoyed for 50 years.
8. Among the other provisions of the *administration's new crime package* are *background checks* for buyers at *gun shows*, a *lifetime ban* on *gun possession* by juveniles convicted of certain violent crimes, and *child safety locks* on all guns.
9. Major donor nations promised Cambodia \$470 million in aid, but they linked it to implementation of political and social reforms in the *poverty stricken nation*.
10. *The prewar corporate world* was more loosely structured, allowing smart, ambitious women to break out of the secretarial ranks.
11. The Santo Clara company, *the world's biggest chipmaker*, was expected to discuss encryption and *other information-security issues* at an *industry conference* that began Monday in San Jose, California.

12. The euro zone is facing *a short-lived growth slump* because of problems in Brazil and other regions across the globe, the president of the European Central Bank said.
13. Apart from *pay and pension fund cuts*, the *earlier cost-cutting moves* included lower utility, transport and rental costs.
14. *Home Office spokesman* said yesterday that their policy was not to disclose any information about a taxpayer or his affairs without his prior consent.
15. The announcement of assistance to Cambodia by 17 *donor countries* and six *international finance organizations* was made at the close of the *two-day Consultative Group Meeting* for Cambodia.
16. The Treasurer introduced a Bill to implement the Government's plan to give *preferential taxation treatment to life insurance companies*.
17. Bangladeshis went to work and schools Friday, to recoup losses suffered from a *three-day anti-government strike* that paralyzed the country's main cities and claimed seven lives.
18. In Suburbia live one-third of the nation, who represent every patch of *democracy's hand-stitched quilt*, every economic layer, every laboring and professional pursuit in the country.
19. Suburbia is the *nation's broadening young middle class*, staking out its claim across the landscape, prospecting on a *trial-and-error balance* for the good way of life for itself and for the children that it produces with such rapidity.
20. The *United Nations' Drugs Control Programme (UNDCP)* could become the centerpiece of a special session of the UN General Assembly in June, leading to a new global *drug-control convention* to replace the cat's-cradle of existing accords.
21. This [the elections to the new Scottish parliament] has been perhaps the first revolution (how else do you describe the re-establishment of a nation's government?) that has been conducted by *pen-pushing committees* of lawyers, clergymen and accountants rather than cells of bearded radicals.
22. Unfortunately, his choices on Europe are likely to be more complicated than a clash between *a forward-looking embrace* of Europe, and *a backward-looking scepticism*.
23. If Mr. Blair is not careful enough [with the modernisation of the welfare state] he could end up with a mess, like Mr. *Clinton's ill-fated health-care reforms*.
24. Britain's classrooms face collapse. This stark warning comes from *the government's own official schools inspectors* who issued their latest annual report yesterday.

And their devastating indictment of the impact of the cuts wrung the admission from *Education Secretary* that every third school did not have enough books and every fifth school did not have enough teachers.
25. Canada's defence industry is up in arms over changes to *US export control regulations* that have eliminated *Canada's long-standing exemption* from certain *US export licensing requirements*.

26. Backing Thursday's mass lobby was the first decision taken by delegates from 30 union organisations called together by *steel workers action groups* at the weekend to set up a *grass-roots Fight Back for jobs movement*.
27. The Japanese government, and some economists elsewhere, have proposed that Europe, the United States and Japan set *exchange rate «target zones»* so as to re-establish *the stable international currency relationships* that existed under the Bretton Woods system and ended when the United States «floated» the dollar in 1971.
28. The war in Guatemala, which began in 1960, pitted a *rightist military-controlled government* against a *classic Latin American leftist insurgency*.
29. *Credit Lyonnais's privatisation arrangements* will be published after discussions with the European Commission, officials at the French Finance Ministry said.
30. The broad network of *community, trade union, professional, senior citizen, and public interest groups* that organized the *state's Citizen Labor Energy Coalition* is the decisive force in the current struggle.
31. *The economic assistance package* was discussed briefly during a private briefing of the *Senate Appropriations Committee* by senior officials from the Departments of State and Defence, and the CIA.
32. Coupled with *the spending and tax proposals* were changes in the federal regulatory process and monetary policy.
33. When recession suggests a continentwide need for stimulus, the pressure will be on the member states (of the EU) to create some sort of *joint fiscal decision-making mechanism*.
34. When mothers return to their jobs, *reliable, affordable child care* is provided by a vast network of *government-backed neighborhood daycare centers*.
35. John Kasich, *the 46-year-old House budget chairman*, is a populist fighting «*corporate welfare*» *tax cuts* for big business. And he's a maverick who helped Democrats try to kill spending for the B-2 bomber and pass a ban on assault weapons.
36. In the past few years coordination agencies have been created by the Government to include a *Foreign Exchange Committee* and an *Internal Finance Committee*; and the Central Bank and the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and *State Enterprises* exert some influence in this sphere.
37. A week of *county council election* opened in England and Wales yesterday when Monmouthshire and Norfolk went to the polls.
38. Public support for *the railway strike decision* is growing. This is shown in an *opinion poll* published in yesterday's Mail.
39. The protest is against *National Coal Board redundancy notices* to 140 miners, mainly young men of under 21, which take effect today.
40. An official from *Taiwan's China Development Corporation*, the island's biggest *investment group*, has described the current condition as a «*once-in-a-lifetime opportunity*.»

41. Reflecting on *last week's disastrous local election results* most Labour MPs have at last realized that their *Prime Minister's home and foreign policies* are *vote-losers*.
42. *The get-rich-quick mania* also plays into people's natural competitiveness and, often, *deep-seated feelings* of inadequacy.
43. Only one-quarter of *the world's synoptic surface weather observation posts* are below the Equator.
44. *The three month United Nations World Trade and Development Conference*, which was attended by representatives of 122 Governments, was called the Little General Assembly.
45. Now *the Civil Rights Commission*, in two days of open hearings, has turned the spotlight on *the near-ghetto conditions* in which Blacks live in the only major city in the country where they are in a majority.
46. *The three-man UN mission* leaves London today after four days of talks with the British Government. The mission yesterday described the *London talks* as « useful».
47. The president has ordered up a war. A humanitarian crisis has erupted. And the Republicans? Save for the predictable isolationism of Pat Buchanan and the direct *we're-in-it-let's-win-it response* of John McCain, they're flummoxed — and it's gone from bad to worse.
48. Several magistrates are staying away from the civic luncheon being given by *the Labour-controlled city magistrates*.
49. Paradoxically, *the poll returns* mean that he will be able to go ahead with his plan to introduce *a pay-as-you-earn income tax scheme*, which had been the main issue of the elections.
50. The contest, also held on May 6th but on traditional *first-past-the-post rules*, produced some grossly skewed results.
51. Most of British men who came to adulthood in the first half of the century had *stay-at-home wives* and manual jobs.
52. The country has become *an anything-goes, chaotically libertarian society*.
53. Members of Parliament of all shades last night in the Commons fought *a genuine, no-holds-barred scrap* over the fate of Britain's unemployment.
54. *The Prime Minister back-to-hearth-and-kitchen reproach* to women — many of whom will themselves feel very angry at her attempt to make them feel guilty for going out to work — comes at the end of a year of attacks on provision for children.
55. There was never a promise to aid an uprising lest it result in the fragmenting of the Iraqi state with *who-knows-what consequences* for the region's balance of power.
56. Far more questionable are the restrictions proposed for *the state-financed unemployment benefit programs for the short-term unemployed*.
57. *Civil Service unions*, who staged *a one-day nationwide protest walkout* Monday against *government pay curbs*, threatened widespread chaos at airports at midnight Thursday, aimed at U.S. airliners.

58. The report listed a whole range of *tax-deductible items* available to companies, including *company houses*, yachts for entertaining *overseas clients* and even *company racehorses*.
59. The author criticized the American reporters for relying too much on interviews and too little on documented evidence, for chasing too many *spot stories* and spending too little time examining *long-term trends*.
60. It was disquieting to learn the other day that a *CIA-led task force* has proposed removing many current restraints on collecting information on Americans — on Americans, moreover, neither accused nor suspected of committing any crime.
61. *Gun control* has been a hotly debated national issue for the last two decades. But with every assassination and attempted assassination, public outcries for effective national controls have been followed either by congressional inaction or passage of such weak legislation that *gun-control proponents* have branded it of little use.
62. The sources said the US President was reluctant to take part in a *North-South summit meeting* after a *eight-nation economic summit meeting*.
63. « These *supply-oriented policies* are directed at the medium-term,» the panel said. «If they are successful, it will raise the international competitiveness of German products.»
64. Militant regional leaders of Britain's miners defied a *return-to-work order* from their national union Thursday, declaring mistrust of the Conservative government despite its abrupt turnaround over threatened pit closures.
65. The cool, pragmatic premier lately had come under a barrage of criticism from the right-wing and others in *his faction-ridden Union* of the Democratic Center, which was supposed to have begun its second congress Thursday on the island of Majorca.
66. The left, they [centre-right politicians] concede has done better at presenting itself as a source of reassurance, a comforting pair of hands to protect ordinary people against the wicked forces of unfettered market economics. The New Left stands for a *kind of anti-post-cold-war-capitalist triumphalism*, which plays mercilessly on the caricature of an unfeeling Right.
67. Sanyo Electric expects to show *record profit and sales figures* for the year ending next Nov. 30, company president said Tuesday. He said *after-tax profit* for the period will rise.
68. The tricky job of *unemployment-benefit policy-makers* is thus to provide adequate compensation to allow *worker adjustment* to necessary economic change without, at the same time, interfering with *labor markets* by promoting *worker turnover*, increasing *payroll costs* and prolonging unemployment.
69. Mere mention of the Senate Democrats these days calls to mind a row of *chin-on-fist Rodin figures*, all of course called The Rethinkers. But we suspect those ostensibly «rethinking» Democrats we have been hearing so much about are going to have to give some early and careful thought to their

opposition role. It is one with which they are unfamiliar and, some would say, for which they are temperamentally breathtakingly unsuited. The tension on their side of the aisle (and, in a way, within the Democratic majority in the House as well) is likely to» be between *the hothead, fight-everything, obstruct-whenever-you-can folks* and those (soon to be called «sell-outs») who will be arguing the old line about restraint and being seen to be helping the administration govern.

70.«However, *the of-necessity somewhat hypocritical nature* of a number of our findings and their dependence on certain political, biological and technical assumptions is a feature they share with many contemporary planning schemes,» he said.

71.Such divisions [in the president's party] exist on trade, for example. Mr. Clinton's economic team, is by and large supportive of trade liberalisation, whereas the labour-union base of the Democratic Party is hostile. This explains why Mr. Clinton never made a convincing case for *fast-track trade-negotiating authority*, which Congress consequently blocked.

72.In one breath senior Republicans are calling for a national dialogue on tax reform to simplify the country's distorted tax code. In another, they are clamouring for an end to the «*marriage tax penalty*» — the fact that many couples pay more taxes if they marry than if they remain single. Ending this «penalty» implies an *expensive, loophole-creating tax cut* within the existing system.

§ 14. НЕОЛОГИЗМЫ

I. Неологизмы — это новые слова, еще не зарегистрированные в англо-русских словарях, или не зафиксированные словарями новые значения слов, уже существующих в языке.

Для уяснения значения неологизма рекомендуется: 1) выяснить значение слова из контекста, 2) обратиться к последнему изданию одного из англо-русских или англо-английских словарей и попытаться отыскать данное слово в разделе «Новые слова», 3) постараться выяснить значение нового слова, исходя из его структуры.

II. При переводе неологизмов используются следующие переводческие приемы: 1) транскрипция, 2) транслитерация, 3) калькирование, 4) описательный перевод.

- 1) Примеры транскрибирования неологизмов: *beatniks битники, beatles битлзы, briefing брифинг, p.r.(public relations) — пиар.*
- 2) Транслитерация в настоящее время практически не употребляется: *inauguration инаугурация, Venelux Бенелюкс.*
- 3) Примеры калькирования неологизмов (т. е. воспроизведения средствами русского языка значения и морфологической структуры нового английского слова или словосочетания): *air bridge воздушный мост, shadow cabinet теневой кабинет, nuclear umbrella ядерный зонтик, brain trust мозговой трест.*

- 4) Примеры описательного перевода: to lobby *посылать делегатов для оказания давления на членов парламента — депутатов их округа*; deterrent *средство устрашения; сдерживающее средство, оружие*; redundancy *увольнение по сокращению штатов*; landslide *полная (блестящая) победа на выборах*; gimmick *трюк, штучка, хитроумное приспособление; какое-либо новшество, направленное на то, чтобы привлечь всеобщее внимание*; brain drain *эмиграция квалифицированных кадров («утечка умов»)*; brain washing *идеологическая обработка («промывание мозгов»)*; hawks and doves *сторонники расширения войны и сторонники мира («ястребы и голуби»)*; brain power *квалифицированные кадры*; brain tank *мозговой трест*; brain bank *банк информации*; think tank *исследовательская группа, мозговой трест, резервуар научных кадров, научный центр*; fact sheet *перечень (документ о ...) фактических данных*; skinheaded *бритоголовые (часто о фашиствующей молодежи)*; low profile *скромный, малозаметный*; high profile *яркий, очень заметный, выдающийся*, gunaways *предприятия, переведенные на другую территорию или за границу*.

III. Образование неологизмов.

1) **Расширение значения.** Слово, употребленное в различных контекстах, приобретает новые оттенки значения, а в ряде случаев и новые значения. Так, слово confrontation -первоначально означало *очная ставка, сличение, сопоставление*. С течением времени это слово стало употребляться в словосочетании confrontation of armed forces и приобрело значение *соприкосновение вооруженных сил*. В настоящее время слово confrontation приобрело значение *(открытое) столкновение, противостояние, противоборство*. Такие слова, как deterrent, redundancy, landslide и другие, также изменяли свое значение в связи с возникновением новой ситуации, возникшей потребности.

Так, например, прилагательное «green» расширило свое первоначальное значение и в различных сочетаниях в разное время означало: а green revolution — «зеленая» революция (революция в сельском хозяйстве ряда развивающихся стран, связанная с введением продуктов, полученных с использованием генной инженерии); the «greens» — доллары; green power — власть денег; the Green Party — партия «зеленых» (например, в Германии), выступающая в защиту окружающей среды; to do smth. in a «green» way — делать что-либо экологически чистым путем.

2) **Префиксальное и суффиксальное образование новых слов.** Префикс re- означает повторность действия: rethinking *переосмысление*, renazification *ренацификация*, retraining *переподготовка, переквалификация*, reimposition *введение чего-л. снова*.

Префикс de- придает значение обратного действия demilitarize *демилитаризовать*, denazify *денацифицировать*, denazification *денацификация*, denuclearise *лишать ядерного оружия*, deescalation *деэскалация*, inflation *инфляция*, reflation *рефляция*, deflation *дефляция*.

Суффикс *-ee* образует существительные, которые очень часто передают значение объекта действия: *detainee задержанный* (арестованный), *parolee взятый на поруки*; *retiree ушедший на пенсию*.

3) **Образование неологизмов путем конверсии:** *the needy нуждающиеся*; *to front-page помещать на первой странице*; *to snowball быстро распространяться, увеличиваться* (расти, как снежный ком), *the go-ahead предоставление «зеленой улицы»*.

4) Появилось много слов типа *teach-in*. Эти слова употребляются для обозначения различных форм протеста или разъяснительной кампании. Глагольный корень указывает на место или форму протеста или кампании: *teach-in диспут протеста* (протест в форме проведения диспута); *pray-in протест в церкви*; *sit-in демонстрация сидящих в знак протеста людей*; *sitters-in участники сидячей демонстрации*.

Иногда такие слова указывают, на что направлено требование протестующих: *buy-in требование равных возможностей при покупке (дома)*; *apply-in требование равных возможностей при найме на работу*.

5) **Образование неологизмов путем объединения двух слов:** *information + entertainment = infortainment*; *documentary + drama = docudrama*; *election + engineering = electioneering*.

При переводе восстанавливаются полные значения обоих слов (например, *информационно-развлекательный*).

В результате нашумевшего во время президентства Р. Никсона политического скандала — использование в ходе его предвыборной кампании шпионажа для получения информации о планах соперничающей Демократической партии, национальный комитет которой находился в отеле Watergate,— слово *gate* в сочетании с именами собственными, иногда нарицательными, приобрело значение грубого политического скандала и привело к образованию ряда новых слов: *Watergate Уотергейт*; *Lockheed-gate Локхидгейт* — скандал, связанный с дачей компанией «Локхид» взятку японскому правительству для получения выгодных заказов; *Reagangate, debategate, briefinggate брифингейт*—скандал, связанный с кражей людьми Рейгана во время президентских выборов конфиденциальных документов Дж. Картера.

В последнее время в образовании неологизмов стали участвовать имена известных компаний Кока-Колы, Макдональдс и др. Так, *to become the «Coca-Cola» of global wireless communication* — *стать всемирно известной (как Кока-Кола) компанией сотовой связи*.

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. «The major *deterrent* is in a man's mind. The major *deterrent* in the future is going to be not only what we have, but what we do, what we are willing to do, what they think we will do. Stamina, guts, standing up for the things that we say — those are *deterrents*,» — wrote Admiral A.Burke in 1960.

2. Local officials who obstruct or refuse voters registration can also be severely punished (though jury trials are a somewhat flimsy *deterrent* in the south of the U.S.A.).
3. There was a dramatic *confrontation* between one of the dismissed lecturers and the Director.
4. The Advisory Committee on Juvenile Delinquency— set up by the former Home Secretary and widely regarded as a *gimmick* — has been disbanded, the Commons was told yesterday. Its work will be taken over by specialist bodies.
5. Stamp trading—the latest «something for nothing» *gimmick* aimed at shoppers — is coming under heavy fire this weekend from cooperative and retail trade chiefs.
6. The Cambodian authorities have supplied the *returnees* with food, clothing and other essentials.
7. When House and Senate *conferees* meet to reconcile conflicting versions of a bill, staff assistants get into the act. They formulate possible compromises and translate the agreements reached into legislative language.
8. Top British economists today fired a deadly broadside at government monetarist policies and called for a «*reflation*» U-turn.
9. Pressure is certainly building up before next month's budget for the trimming of the government's sails and a modest dose of *reflation* to soak up some of the unemployed.

However, there is no indication that the Premier is seriously listening to these appeals, nor that the Cabinet «wets» are yet strong enough to force him to change course.

10. America's smaller governments are flexing their muscles; and *devolution*, which used to mean the shifting of power to the states, now increasingly means the shifting of power to cities and townships too.
11. However, the president's drive toward «*deregulation*» goes in exactly the opposite direction, proposing to ease restrictions on coal dust and air pollution in general.
12. Natural gas *decontrol* will have an explosive effect on inflation, while, at the same time, it will rob the economy of billions of dollars of productive capital needed to create jobs.
13. He also repeated Britain's desire to see this question settled by the General Assembly as soon as possible, but there is still no indication whether Britain is actively *lobbying* for this behind the scenes.
14. The car workers' *lobby* last week was an important step in the right direction. The issue should be pressed throughout the trade union movement and taken up by the workers in all industries.
15. The movement «to kill the Bill» may *snowball* to irresistible proportions by the time when the Trades Union Congress recall conference on June 5.
16. The US administration has given Israel the *go-ahead* to sell certain US-supplied military equipment to third countries, according to Israeli television.

17. Bank workers' leaders yesterday gave the *go-ahead* for a series of selective one-day strikes at Barclays and Lloyds computer centres starting next week.
18. With an officially estimated 50,000 jobs lost to plant closures and *runaways* between January and September, organized labor here (in California) has been pressing for protection.
19. When the EU Parliament refused last month to approve the budget because of graft and mismanagement charges, the Socialists introduced a censure vote as a substitute for a confidence motion. But in doing this, they touched off an unprecedented movement of revolt among deputies ranging from *Greens* to the far right.
20. The proposal is being backed by the moto industry, which fears that *reuse* and *recycling* targets may prove impossible unless vehicles are channeled into «*green*» dismantling and scrap yards.
21. The editorial of the New York Times proceeds on the assumption that the main problem confronting the United States is «the debilitated state of American industry and the need for changes in Government policy to revive it».

This is, in essence, the repeatedly tried and bankrupt «*trickle down*» policy. The corporate establishment seated in Washington decrees measures to «save» maximum profit appropriation, with the possibility that something will *trickle down* to the mass of people.

22. *Reaganites* have their pet project — a formula which strongly favors big business by faster depreciation writeoffs. This measure is particularly opposed by organized labor as a big business *ripoff*.

Next week the candidate will announce a supposedly «new» economic policy, which will also include big tax cuts for big business, on the «*trickle down*» theory. That theory argues that big business should get a lot so a little can trickle down to the people.

23. Honest *Clintonites* admit that the leak probably came from their own side.
24. *Supply-side economic theory* argues the economic growth is a result of promoting production rather than increasing consumption. If the rewards of production are stifled through high taxes and burdensome government requirements, potential producers will not engage in productive enterprises and the economy will not grow, according to the *supply siders*.
25. Editorial-page article, sings a *supply-side* true *believer's* praises of the sales tax relief granted by the internet Tax Freedom Act. Unfortunately, it only provided tax relief from sales tax on Internet access charges — such as the \$ 21.95 or so that users pay for monthly access.
26. Thanks mainly to their *workaholic* new chairman, Germany's Christian Democrats have bounced back surprisingly well from their thumping defeat in the general election seven months ago.
27. «*Scandilux*» is a newly coined phrase, current in Washington, to describe a trend in some smaller NATO countries toward becoming absorbed in domestic political questions and neglecting broader issues of Western security.

28. American *think tanks* offer prolific proposals for Transatlantic redesign.
29. Graham Leicester, director of the Scottish Council Foundation, a *think-tank*, says that Scotland has one of the highest rates of child poverty in Europe.
30. Downing Street yesterday moved swiftly to deny support for proposals from the Government's favoured *think-tank* for root-and-branch reform of the monarchy.
31. According to a recent study of the *brain-drain* problem, the outflow of highly trained personnel from many developing countries to a few major developed countries is increasing at a rapid rate. The study reveals that the United States and Canada are the main beneficiaries of the *brain drain*.
32. The term «*brain-washing*» was first used by an American journalist and originally the word used to describe indoctrination techniques. But it has since spread to refer to any form of influence that one disagrees with. At first conjured up as some «mysterious oriental device», it is now understood as an organized form of influencing individuals, groups or masses.
33. *Skinhead* groups (of Central Europe) are well run. They distribute propaganda printed by American neo-Nazis in various languages and send out «*skinzines*» illegally through the post.
34. Armed *skinheads*, chanting «Sieg Heil», mounted «a revenge raid» on black people in a London suburb, an Old Bailey jury was told yesterday.

Between 30 and 100 white youths, some with their heads shorn almost bald attacked about 100 to 150 black people in cinema queue in Woolwich.
35. Not content with slogans inciting to violence, some of the demonstrators acted in the tradition of the American lynchers. Spotting a longhaired youth, they jumped off their lorry shouting: «Get him, kill him, he is a *beatnik*, he burnt our flag.»
36. The Minister of Economy need not conclude that the British worker is too cussed to fit into an economic plan, or that he will inevitably frustrate labour mobility. But grandiose general statement in Whitehall about «shaking out labour» and *redeployment* are only convincing if they are accompanied by practical measures to make the intention a reality.
37. In July a team of U.N. communications specialists moved into the country almost at the very moment the first contingents of «blue helmets» were *deplaning* at the Leopoldville airport.
38. The biggest *teach-in* for London Telephone Region engineers is to be launched early next year.
39. Workers on strike in several enterprises have occupied their plants and are staying day and night. The first to start the *sit-in* and *sleep-in* strike were the workers of the nationally owned Sud-Aviation plant at Nantes.
40. He indicated in his statement that *lowering* the U.S. *profile* appears to be a reasonable approach to the problem.
41. He himself is doubtless aware the *low-profile concept* still leaves a number of questions unanswered. Some of the most pertinent.

42. The President indicated in his statement that *lowering the U.S. profile* appears to involve a process of drawing up a list spelling out when the United States will—and when it will not interfere in Asia ...
43. All of this adds up to what in diplomatic jargon has come to be known as the Administration's «*low-profile*» Asian policy. Boiled down to its essentials, *low profile* means that the U.S. will seek maximum influence at minimum risk.
44. President of the Czech Republic yesterday had dinner with the Queen at the start of a *high-profile trip* intended to honour his role in leading his country to democracy.
45. Buy Malaysia! Well, that is what some *high-profile brokerages* are suddenly telling clients. An expected easing of the capital controls is the chief reason behind the change of heart.
46. *High-profile* miscarriages of justice persuaded many judges, lawyers and politicians that courts, no matter how careful, could never avoid executing some innocent people.
47. The Russian National Orchestra has *the highest profile*, if only because its independence gives it freedom of maneuver.
48. The administration should put people to work by spending on *livingly*, not weaponry.
49. The picture of a European economy in perpetual decline is a caricature. For example, American *punditry* has ignored the one-time effect of German unification in slowing European growth.
50. In the journalistic labeling game, any political scandal touching the presidency is now a *Something-Gate*.
51. Israel's rancorous election campaign was rocked Wednesday by a break-in at the Washington offices of a US political pollster advising Ehud Barak. The incident, which the Israeli media likened to *Watergate*, threatened to overshadow the opening of a Labor Party convention.
52. The top spot on Mr. Blackwell's list of the worst-dressed women has gone to Linda Tripp. She has a look that makes her the « Starr » of her very own «*Stylegate*,» the former fashion director said.
53. Labour accused Mr. King of blatant *electioneering* as he placed the crucial order for short range air-to-air missiles. Labour defence spokesman said: «It will come as a relief to the work force of those companies. Whether it will come as a relief to the Conservative candidates in those seats, it will remain to the election day to find out.»
54. Another example of *infortainment* is *docudrama*, where real events are dramatised and reenacted by actors.
55. The authors of the housing association report stress that their guidelines are not about *ghettoisation* or segregation, but are intended to promote intergration of minority cultures into mainstream Britain.
56. Mr. Bauer's think-tank was created by James Dobson, a plutocratic *televangelist*; not surprisingly he maintains that Republican policies should rest on religious conservatism.

57. Mr. Gate's presence threw Hong Kong *into a technotizzy* as the government announced a lot of Singapore rivalling projects, from a \$1.6 billion «cyberport» to efforts to make Hong Kong the region's e-commerce hub.
58. The drift towards virtue, along with a new code of conduct for *Eurocrats* published this week, is welcome.
59. «*Eurospeak* is a separate in-house language, full of jargon, acronyms, abstractions — and a lot of it is gobbledygook», — said a British translator. He and others have begun a drive called «Fight the Fog» to prod officials into producing clear sentences.»
60. American *Euroseptics* accuse the European allies of being free riders on American-provided security.
61. Just as European anti-Americanism damaged Western solidarity during the Cold War, so American *Eurobashing* threatens to unravel Transatlantic cooperation in the post-Cold War era.
62. The President will do almost anything to get the press cameras lined up in the White House for pictures of him bringing two bitter adversaries together [Israel and PLO]. He needs a foreign policy success or, more to the point, something that looks like a success. We have come to call this «*photo-op diplomacy*.»
63. *Photo-op* diplomacy lacks an important ingredient — credibility.
64. Clinton's defenders have transformed the Washington version of truth — telling into a subtle new form and demonstrated, for any who might have forgotten, how easy it is to manipulate the press — and, ultimately, the public.

The latest peek at the tricks of the trade comes from Lanny Davis, a former White House lawyer and one of Clinton's chief *spin doctors* during the 1997 congressional inquiries into alleged campaign fund-raising abuses.
65. Another device for ensuring that bad news got a good *spin* was what Davis calls «deep-background private placement»: telling tales to a hand-picked reporter or news organization.
66. Davis admits that all *the spin* had limited effect. «There is no way *to spin* the public away from the presumption of guilt when a public official is accused of scandal,» Davis tells US News.
67. Sometimes the world *of spin* is more than an inside-the-beltway game.
68. Through his refusal to follow the diktats of the *spin-doctors* and public relations consultants who dominate White Hall and Westminster when Parliament is in session, the Deputy Prime Minister has transformed his own image for the better.
69. All the *spin-doctoring* in the world will not preserve the Government's present popularity.
70. Something odd is happening to *political correctness* (speech code). On the one hand it is thriving. On the other hand its opponents are thriving too.
71. Some dismiss (the language of) *political correctness* (PC) as an irrelevance hyped up by the right; others see it as a leftist danger to the very fabric of

- American life; still others argue that it is plain passe. Is America in the throes of new-PC, anti-PC or post PC? It is hard to tell.
72. Few diseases have been as politicised as AIDS. And in few other cases is *political correctness* such a danger to the disease's victims.
 73. *Single-issue* activists, incensed by human wrongs in Burma or religious persecution in Tibet, increasingly drive American foreign policy.
 74. Both *single-issue* activism and the casual treatment of allies can hurt America. The *single-issue* crowd fails to consider the cost to America of taking sanctions against each injustice that it cares about.
 75. Less welcome is the harsh political fact that pragmatists have trouble building constituencies, especially in this era of *single-issue politics*.
 76. Cellular phones are perhaps one of the most *user-friendly devices* modern technology has devised. However, can you imagine the potential stored within?
 77. In general, the regional parties [in India] are *investor-friendly*.
 78. While it is only realistic to acknowledge that *devolution* could «go wrong,» the reality is that the new parliaments in Scotland and Wales are more likely to invigorate Britain than enfeeble it. In different ways, the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the British as a whole stand to benefit from *devolution*.
 79. «Renault» and «Nissan» = *Renissant*? Pushing together «Renault» and «Nissan» does not quite spell renaissance. Yet, that is what both car firms now seek.
 80. The new (mobile-phone) company, to be called Vodafone Air Touch PLC... aims to become the «Coca-Cola» of *global wireless communication* — the main brand recognized by consumers world-wide.
 81. One of Britain's leading directors yesterday expressed despair at being told unofficially by the Art Council that «there is sufficient serious theatre in London. He said that the council's attitude was symptomatic of the Government's populist and narrow-minded approach — a «McDonald's culture.»
 82. «*Escapisms*» is a word that tends to pop up frequently in discussions with students and faculty members.

§ 15. ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ И ПСЕВДОИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА. «ЛОЖНЫЕ ДРУЗЬЯ ПЕРЕВОДЧИКА»

В современных словарях английского и русского языков есть чрезвычайно большое число сходных по форме и звучанию слов, а в последние десятилетия объем такой лексики увеличился. Можно назвать десятки английских слов, вошедших в русский язык: atlas, football, progress leader, diplomacy process, tendency и т.д. Однако даже среди безусловно интернациональных слов можно отметить разницу в их употреблении в английском и русском языках (что не относится к терминам). Так, **progress** — не только *прогресс*, но и *успехи, достижения, развитие*; **leader** — не только *лидер*, но и *руководитель, глава* (делегации) и т.п. При переводе

выбор нужного эквивалента определяется жанром переводимого текста, сочетаемостью слов в русском языке и другими факторами.

Для переводчиков хорошо известна «легкость» перевода интернациональной лексики.

1. Прежде всего, это так называемые «ложные друзья» переводчика, т.е. слова, схожие с русскими словами по фонетической или/и графической форме, но имеющие совершенно иное значение. Например:

prospect	перспектива (а не проспект)
magazine	журнал (а не магазин)
actual	действительный (а не актуальный)
decade	десятилетие (а не декада)
momentous	важный (а не моментальный)
accurate	точный (а не аккуратный)
technique	способ, метод (а не техника)
advocate	сторонник (а не адвокат)
aspirant	претендент, кандидат (а не аспирант)
complexion	цвет лица (а не комплекция)

Список «ложных друзей» приводится в учебниках по переводу, а также в некоторых словарях, например: Cambridge International Dictionary of English.

2. Большую трудность чем собственно «ложные друзья» переводчика представляют многозначные английские слова, одно из значений которых вошло в русский язык, причем, нередко не самое частотное (см. §10 Многозначные слова). Например:

nation	нация, народ, государство
partisan	сторонник, приверженец, фанатик, партизан (редк.); партийный, необъективный, предвзятый
control v.	руководить, управлять, распоряжаться, владеть, контролировать, иметь большинство (в палате парламента)
meeting	собрание, заседание, митинг; встреча; дуэль
dramatic	драматичный; драматический; яркий, неожиданный, впечатляющий, важный realize выполнять, реализовать; представлять себе, осознавать
record	запись, летопись; учет, регистрация, данные, характеристика, протокол, рекорд, позиция
argument	довод, аргумент; спор.

Примечание. Эти слова могут иметь и другие оттенки значения и в зависимости от контекста переводиться иначе.

3. Причиной ошибок при переводе может быть грамматическое несовпадение схожих английских и русских слов. Так, ряд существительных

в английском языке употребляется в единственном и множественном числе, а в русском - только в единственном. (Например, **economy, policy, industry**). Во множественном числе **industries** может означать *отрасли промышленности* или *промышленность* (ряда стран); **policies** *политика, политический курс* (ряда стран или в разных областях), например: *foreign and domestic policies of the new government* — внешняя и внутренняя политика нового правительства.

nuclear weapons

ядерное оружие

democracies

демократические государства

Некоторые существительные в английском языке во множественном числе приобретают новые значения. Например:

difference

разница, различие

differences

1) различия; 2) разногласия

development

1) развитие; 2) участок, подлежащий освоению; 3) микрорайон; 4) тенденция.

developments

события

Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. The heaviest blow that the atom bomb fanatics got, however, came with the *dramatic* announcement that the Russians also have got the bomb.
2. As they participate in the fight for *dramatic* reforms large sections of the population come to realize the necessity of unity of action and to become more active, politically.
3. The Administration, of course, is loath to contemplate such a fundamental change in its foreign policy. The stakes are too high and American bonds with Europe too numerous to permit such a *dramatic* situation.
4. The Prime Minister's *dramatic* European move was timed to divert public attention from the more dismal news of the freeze.
5. There is a *popular* tendency, among most newsmen and radio and TV commentators, to portray Congressmen as men who are working themselves to death, sweating and suffering heart attacks to serve the people.
6. He seems to have excluded himself from the vice-presidential candidacy at a time when the public opinion polls report that he is more *popular* than both the President and the Vice-president.
7. The victory of the *popular* revolution in Cuba has become a splendid example for the peoples of Latin America.
8. The President of Brazil made himself very *popular* when he killed hyperinflation and gave his country a solid currency. But he didn't follow through by reforming government itself.
9. This year the election falls on November 3. The outcome is generally known the next morning, though *formally* the balloting takes place in the Electoral College in early December.

10. The Prime Minister will reply to the speeches on Monday, after *informal* talks last night, this evening and tomorrow with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, who have been invited in three groups.
11. Some right of privacy, however qualified, has been a major *difference* between *democracies* and *dictatorships*.
12. We must fortify the international system by helping transitional or otherwise troubled states become full participants. This is essential to maintain the *momentum of democracy's* recent advances.
13. In foreign *policy political democracies* may be *isolationist, internationalist, or imperialist*.
14. A country whose people are willing to march out into the world, and if necessary to die there, is a likelier candidate for great-power rank than one whose people do not feel that way; and the *difference* matters even more between two *democracies* than it does between two *dictatorships*, because in a *democracy* people's wishes count for more.
15. This policy will ensure that successive currency crises do not affect the level of economic activity and overall welfare of the *nation*.
16. The *meeting* expressed the hope that the remaining points of *differences* would be settled when the conference is resumed in Geneva.
17. The main item on the agenda, and one over which most *differences* exist, was the proposed agreement.
18. A conspiracy is being brewed in Wall Street and Washington to deny the people any choice in the Presidential elections. The tactic is to suppress the issues and blur any *differences* between the Republican and Democratic candidates.
19. A general strike is one which affects an entire *industry*, an entire locality or a whole country.
20. Disarmament will release for civilian employment millions of people now serving in the armed forces and war *industries*.
21. This fact is recognition of the weight and power of public opinion, of its growing influence on international *developments*.
22. The State Secretary was reported to be dispirited by the outcome of the day's *developments* and waiting to see what would be done to shore up his authority.
23. Such *development* would emphasize the region's economic importance and growth potential which would be reflected in its population growth, housing and overspill problems.
24. The Prime Minister said that the Government was prepared to set up publicly owned enterprises in the *development* areas.
25. In a strategic sense, the Norwegian approach if pressed further, appears to be a *development* that could lead toward dividing Europe from the United States.
26. Already very many sections of the Labour, trade union and cooperative movements support *policies* on these lines. Their members number millions.

27. To get the kind of Budget the country needs means a fight for a different *policy* within the Labour movement.
28. American *politics* is passing through a highly unusual phase. In a country where local issues usually dominate voting patterns, foreign *policy* has surprisingly emerged as the defining issue of the current *political* debate.
29. Mrs. Robinson admits she is not a natural *politician* in the Irish sense: she lacks the glad-handing skills so valued in the small world of Irish *politics*.
30. Aides billed the president's speech to California business and *policy leaders* as a major address laying out his goals for the remainder of his term.
31. In the fluid world of Middle Eastern *politics*, the Iraqi Kurds, despite massacres and betrayals, still maintain lines of communication with the President.
32. But even if conservatives triumph, those involved in the contest say the energy of street-level *politics*, and the sense among Iranians that the election is providing them with a genuine voice in local *government*, can only speed the process of liberalization.
33. Nothing would do more to protect American security in the *decades* ahead than ensuring that Russia's immense stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials is diminished and adequately controlled.
34. The next *decade* or two may bring *specific* threats from *specific* Muslim countries, such as a nuclear-armed Iran or Algeria; but there is no sign yet of a shoulder-to-shoulder Islam.
35. It can certainly be said that lax management, waste and worse have been part and parcel of Brussels programmes for *decades*.
36. No particular fan of an American model, Mr. Pfister describes the investigation of the US President by an independent counsel as *partisan*, inspired by the right wing of the Republican Party, and using inquisition — like methods.
37. It is surely chauvinistic to identify the West with America and Britain alone, and *partisan* to attribute its slow triumph to one favoured thread of an ever complicated *politics*.
38. No mean *partisan* Representative, Tom Campell, Republican of California, has joined with Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, to gather some 40 congressmen to demand on constitutional grounds that the president obtain authority from Congress before taking military action against a country [Yugoslavia].
39. A full warning [of nuclear blackmail] came from the report of the commission on missile threats. This was a *bipartisan* commission, with members who have often disagreed on weapons issues.
40. Under a compromise already reached by the Environment Minister, a *Greens* lawmaker, and the Economics Minister, a *non-partisan* energy expert, the ban (of sending spent fuel out of Germany for reprocessing) will not take effect until a year after passage.
41. Years of *partisan* wrangling over the US deficit, taxation, foreign aid and contributions to international organizations have created a consensus that

- Americans cannot pay more and resentment that the European allies appear to be paying less.
42. The Iraqi Kurds may be running their affairs autonomously for now, but all know how devastating the disciplined Iraqi armored units can be against their lightly armed *guerrillas*.
 43. The report said the Mayan population in Guatemala paid the highest price, when the military identified them as natural allies of the *guerrillas*.
 44. Whether a second chamber should be elected or nominated, with regions *or special interests* represented, is getting decision the wrong way round.
 45. The death of about 500 people in an explosion in South-Eastern Nigeria is being blamed on *the sabotage* of a fuel pipeline: *saboteurs* breached it last week.
 46. Tired of corruption and crime in the state (Maharashtra, India), voters, with some help from a few honest *bureaucrats*, are starting to disown bad government.
 47. Few among her admirers would call her a natural *bureaucrat*, or a natural diplomat, or a good «details» person — all of which a European commissioner needs to be.
 48. In recent years in particular, an emboldened class of investigating magistrates has made unprecedented *progress* in investigating *public officials* suspected of abusing their position.
 49. In the Balkans and elsewhere, we are supporting the *advocates* of moderation and tolerance against the ruthless exploiters of ethnic hatred.
 50. Americans must exert themselves not only to listen more carefully to European concerns but also to convey them *accurately* to political opinion makers in the USA.
 51. Domestic law enforcement has many *techniques* for gathering data, including lawful wiretaps and grand jury investigations.
 52. Many of the most *internationalist* of administration officials feed rather than combat congressional resentment [over the European allies].
 53. The war in Kosovo is a reminder of the split between *interventionists*, such as Mr. McCain, and *isolationists*, such as Pat Buchanan, a fire-breathing presidential *aspirant* who says that the United States should never have got involved in the Balkans in the first place.
 54. The offenders were told, that the Police Department would use all its *legal* powers against them unless the killings stopped.
 55. The new model was brought to Barclay, which is a public school. It means lots of homework, a gruelling workload of spelling tests, rigorous *instruction* in math and science, and steady infusion of world history, literature and art to ensure that the children become (*culturally literate*.)»
 56. Calvert is an exclusive private school in Baltimore, with an overwhelmingly white, middle-class student body and an outstanding *academic* reputation.
 57. The traditional curriculum, such as it was, virtually disintegrated during the campus upheavals of the 1960s, when millions of students demanded and won the right to get *academic credit* for studying whatever they pleased.

58. Direct democracy obliterates the distinction between government and the governed, it is a system of *popular* self-government.
59. With American unemployment at record post-war low and the economy steaming ahead, *industries* such as steel and memory chips have resorted to anti-dumping suits to protect themselves against imports.
60. Mr. Howard is relying on the *minutes* of a *meeting* held on January 10th at the Home office to support his claim that he did not mislead MPs.
61. If the Prime minister is to win the referendum he plans to call soon after the next election, he needs the European project to continue to convey an impression of remorseless forward *momentum*... What, though, if the *momentum* stalls, or seems to?

Часть II

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА НА СМЕШАННЫЕ ТРУДНОСТИ

1. Сделайте синтаксический и грамматический анализ следующих предложений и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод различных функций инфинитива, герундия и причастия.

1. But just when they need time to work through their promising changes and help from the United States in completing them the European allies risk running into political static in Washington because of U.S. wishes to recast NATO in a role approximating a global policeman — a futuristic vision of the alliance that European policymakers see as premature now, and perhaps forever.

2. The European Commission argues that «unfair tax competition») among EU countries distorts the single market — by allowing low-tax countries, or heavens, to attract capital from high-tax jurisdictions — and indirectly contributes to Europe's high unemployment rates by shifting taxation from capital to labour.

3. Europe seemed to find its footing in NATO's post Cold-war posture, finally making a promising start on European military cooperation demonstrating a new readiness to use force and pulling down barriers to consolidating its national defence companies into Europe - wide industries.

4. «Truths!» Charles de Gaulle is supposed to have shouted. «Did you think I could have created a [Free French] government against the English and the Americans with truths? You make History with ambition, not with truths».

5. Taken with the smooth closure this year of alliance enlargement to include new members from Central Europe, there seems to be much to celebrate next year when Washington hosts ceremonies marking the anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

6. If the Parliament insists on pushing through a policy forged in the heat of an election campaign rather than out of the calm consideration and consultation that the Parliament's committee structure is supposed to encourage, ministers in London will have to accept the anomaly or follow suit.

7. Attempts to strengthen common foreign and security policy, the EU's «second pillar», by importing majority voting or incorporating the Western European Union, Europe's defence club, into the EU, look like failing. The biggest changes are likely to come in the «third pillar»: justice and home affairs.

8. Considered on the fringes of legality because of its liberal views, the Freedom Movement (of Iran) has been allowed to field four candidates for the 15 municipal council seats in Tehran.

9. Built-in encryption also could make it easier to add access controls to PC's and routinely scramble all stored data, making it harder to steal computer resources or files.

10. The deal struck by European Union governments at their Berlin summit leaves both their budget and their enlargement plans in a worse state than before.

11. «The Brazilian government move highlights the difficulty of implementing a deep belt-tightening in a country in which more than 40 percent of the population live in poverty», — said an analyst in New York.

12. In remarks focusing heavily on his so-called new Labour government policy — which seeks to marry social justice and workers' rights with a pro-business market-oriented economic policy — Mr. Blair heaped praise on South Africa.

13. Thousands of people rampaged Friday through the town, hurling stones at police stations and looting shops. Police fired plastic bullets at the mobs, killing at least one person and wounding nine.

14. «Boston college has wronged me and my students by caving into right-wing pressure and depriving me of my right to teach freely and depriving them of the opportunity to study with me,» said Mary Daly, 70, an associate professor of the college in a telephone interview.

15. No sooner had the European Commission resigned than the Prime Minister popped up in the House of Commons to tell MPs that this was no setback but a golden opportunity to push through «root and branch» reform of a Commission whose failings had been tolerated for far too long. Stretching a point, he boasted that it was his lot that had brought the Commission down.

16. The vice-president began by allaying fears that he would burden business with a green and heavy hand: government has its place as long as government knows its place, he said, adding that slump in the developing world makes growth a top priority for governments.

17. Until then [1918] the infant Labour party had been the junior of the Liberals, helping them to win their landslide victory of 1906 and to enact a sweeping programme of social, and constitutional reform in great part inspired and led by Lloyd George.

18. These universities (Oxford and Cambridge) were rural rather than urban, and therefore residential, they took a collegiate form. Their function was not only to train the young for the professions, but to preserve the heritage of the past and transmit it to succeeding generations and to prepare them morally as well as intellectually for the larger duties of government and society.

19. Boeing executives suspect commission officials of passing on inside information about airline contracts to airbus officials in Toulouse. For that reason the Seattle company has been rather vague in some of its answers to the commission's requests for information, while formally cooperating with its inquiry. The commission is making a habit of interfering with firms from outside the EU when it thinks that competition is likely to be lessened.

20. Germany has complained strongly to Washington about restrictions facing foreign companies seeking to enter the US telecommunications market. Germany's finance minister expressed concern at the discretionary powers of the Federal Communications Commission to restrict access which, he said, could result in foreign companies being denied access to the US market «for general foreign policy or trade policy reasons.»

21. A college education is often a collection of courses without any connecting fiber. Yet decision-making is a function of being able to integrate what seems like unrelated variables, and understanding the balance between analytical and intuitive skills. Without knowing these variables, it is impossible to determine what information is needed, know how and where to get the information and select the information that is pertinent.

22. In facing up to the dangers, and living up to the importance of his task, President Kim [of South Korea] has made a good start. But to understand that start, and to get the measure of what is required of him in future, it is vital to ditch the idea that he is a «left-winger» who is becoming, or has to become, a convert to free-market ideas once anathema to him. That is so partly because such labels are everywhere much less helpful than they were, but partly, also because in South Korea's circumstances (and Mr. Kim's) they are especially misleading.

2. Сделайте синтаксический и грамматический анализ следующих предложений и переведите их, обращая внимание на страдательный залог, сослагательное наклонение и модальные глаголы.

1. The place that scores highest in the coming superpower test is, beyond much doubt, China. China's economy may not keep up its dizzy growth of the past 15 years, but even something more modest — an entirely possible 5-6% a year, say — would be enough to create a serious amount of power-projection over the next quarter of a century. That means a Chinese navy which can reach out into the Pacific; an army and air force capable of quickly putting an expeditionary force on to a foreign battlefield; and an expansion of China's existing long-range nuclear armoury. China may or may not be able within this period to match the electronics of America's military command-and-control system but, even without that it will be a formidable power.

2. Most cases that come to the European Court of Justice are about enforcing single-market rules. A famous example was the 1979 ruling which said that a product approved for sale in one country must be accepted by others. This paved the way for mutual recognition of standards to become a cornerstone of the single market.

3. The future of EMU* is shrouded in political uncertainty. The right kind of EMU would leave governments maximum sway in other aspects of policy. There is no reason in logic why a single currency should oblige governments to «harmonise» their tax or labour-market policies, for instance, and one good reason of political economy why any such thing should be opposed — namely, that harmonization enlarges the power of the state at the expense of individual freedom, whereas competition among governments (the alternative to harmonization) does the opposite. Yet many of Europe's politicians seek harmonization as an end in itself, others would accept more of it as the price for more effective action to reduce unemployment, promote competitiveness or what you have.

* EMU — European Monetary Union

4. Reviewing earlier research and drawing on new work for this book, Messrs Dollar and Pritchett establish, first, that the raw correlation between aid and growth is near zero: more aid does not mean more growth. Perhaps other factors mask an underlying link, they concede; perhaps aid is deliberately given to countries growing very slowly (creating a misleading negative correlation between aid and growth, and biasing the numbers).

5. More of the new rich may discover philanthropy and good manners, just as the Astors did before them. But there is one difference. Much of the new pain, like much of the new wealth, is being created not by the rich but by globalisation. Already several politicians seem to be taking aim at the «winner-takes-all society»). It is not hard to imagine talk of supertaxes or higher trade barriers to stop the injustice. But that might turn out to be like trying to ram an iceberg.

6. The back-to basics advocates will be surprised to learn that Japanese teachers are nothing like as authoritarian as they have assumed, and there is more learning-by-experiment and less by rote than is often claimed.

7. Sweden, even this Mecca of equality can't reconcile the female dilemma of balancing family and career.

A whole new employment crisis could be closing in on the European Union. The population is shrinking, in some countries drastically, and that means fewer taxpayers to keep the social safety net hanging together.

8. The Americans are irritated by what they consider to be tax havens, some just off their coast (the Caribbean territories), perfectly placed to launder the earnings of Latin American drug barons. (Drugs are thought to be the primary source of dirty money).

9. The British, and other big countries trying to crack down on money laundering, fear that it may prove impossible. After all, as the report noted last month, no sooner has one loophole been closed than another opens. Illicit cash can be laundered through a whole variety of frauds using property, construction, insurance, stockbroking, foreign exchange, gold or jewellery.

10. Mr. McCarthy, the Cayman's finance secretary, recently accused G7 countries of «trying to impose their political will on the less strong». Such noble concerns for human rights and for the weak might resonate more widely were it not that some offshore centres still enforce repressive social legislation, while thriving, in part, on the proceeds of crime.

11. The banks cannot blame all their woes on outside events. There are 25 new commercial banks that eagerly sought licences when the rules were liberalised. Many lent inadvisedly, often to their business affiliates. Much of the money went into property. Other loans went straight into the stockmarket. As it slumped so more loans went into default.

12. Spare a thought for Indonesia's bank doctors. Most of their patients became fatally ill last year, but in the interest of dignity they have to announce the deaths in instalments.

The announcement was greeted warmly by the World Bank and the IMF, which had scolded the government for delaying it.

13. Joseph Warren was a hero of the magnitude of Washington, Jefferson, or Lincoln. A medical doctor, he was a leader of the Sons of Liberty, a friend of Sam and John Adams, and he organized against tyranny and oppression. He conjured a sense of what a virtuous American people could do to rescue humanity from degradation at the hands of brutes and bullies.

14. China's improved infrastructure, increased know-how and better direct trade connections to the world mean that Hong Kong's ability to command the situation has been diminished.

15. Mr. Blair needs no reminding that the throw-the-rascals-out mood that gave the government its landslide had much to do with Mr. Major's broken promises of lower taxes. If Mr. Blair breaks his, he cannot expect to be forgiven.

16. More and more Swedish women work part-time and the majority are clustered in the public sector, in lower-paying occupations like teaching and nursing.

17. Just as the Scots throughout the 1980s lamented being governed by English politicians they had not elected, so the English — in time — may resent the Scottish say over their affairs.

18. The US President plans to call for a new round of global trade negotiations during his State of the Union address today. The talks would target industrial tariffs, agriculture, services, intellectual property, labour rights and environmental protection.

19. The president was to be wined, dined and entertained, but he was also expected to be confronted with demonstrations and protests. A demonstration was planned by environmental groups to protest the alleged renegeing by the United States on promises to limit fallout of acid rain on Canada.

20. The House of Representatives will begin deliberations Tuesday on a bill to increase transportation aid to cities.

The nation's handicapped are demanding the bill include regulations requiring cities with mass transit systems to improve facilities for handicapped and disabled people.

A bill on mass transit passed the Senate in June, and supporters are pushing for passage in the lame duck House session. They anticipate a tougher battle should the bill have to face next year's more conservative Congress.

21. What the Prime Minister has to do is to convince a basically conservative government and business establishment at home that changes must be made for Japan to continue as either an economic or political power. At the same time he must move away from the old, tired promises of his predecessors and convince the international community that his nation has at last recognized the need and has the will to take a more meaningful role in the international arena (with all that it implies). Given the pressure both at home and abroad the going is bound to be rough but present premier just could be the one to pull it off. His seemingly passive form of government may well in the end be recognized as the most active of the postwar era.

22. For the teachers the inspectors have only praise. Their attitude «is of professional commitment and resourcefulness».

But, the report adds: «There is evidence that teachers' morale has been adversely affected in many schools.

«Its weakening, if it became widespread, would- pose a major problem in the effort to maintain present standards, let alone improve them.»

The National Union of Teachers backed up this judgment, the report showed that those who had accused the NUT of alarmism were wrong, the union said.

23. Behind this action lies an admission of, and a determination to solve, the real problem of every weatherman — that meteorologists actually know frighteningly little about the weather. «If a scientist in any other field made predictions based on so little basic information,» the head of the United States Weather Bureau's international unit remarked recently, «he'd be flatly out of his mind.» And if chemistry were now at the same stage as meteorology, a colleague added, the world would just be beginning to worry about the horrifying effect of gunpowder in warfare.

24. Both countries have an interest in avoiding such an extension of the area of conflict because of the threatening consequences, were the localization to fail.

25. A heavy expenditure on atomic development for peaceful purposes, if controlled by the people, would ultimately pay handsome dividends.

26. The chairman of a firm of timber importers, gently chided his fellow-industrialists. He reminded them that some of the presidents of the larger Russian trade corporations had told him that orders which might have been placed in Britain had not been because whether British exporters were unable to quote or were uncompetitive.

27. The Prime Minister's famous victory last week against the rebels within his own party was surely cheaply won. His own performance may have been — indeed, must have been — more effective to listen to than to read later, for despite the fact that it was a speech for all seasons, it left unanswered or inadequately answered, so many questions about Britain's future role in the world and how it is to be fulfilled, that the great debate is very far from conclusion. For all his political skill, the Prime Minister has only written another chapter, he has not closed the book.

28. Some excuse for the behaviour of Tory chieftains might be provided if it could be shown that the leadership battle revolved round central issues of public importance. But throughout the dispute it has been concerned with personalities and patronage-gang warfare in all its sterility.

29. Many past air crashes, as subsequent investigation has shown, could have been avoided. There are many points which need an answer. Perhaps the answers to these questions will be satisfactory. In this case every possible step may have been taken that could have been taken, and it may be shown that only a human error that could not have been foreseen caused the crash.

30. The Administration, which has been on its best behaviour throughout the summer in not pressing Britain to reach an early decision, is now making it plain that it would welcome an immediate answer. Serious discussions are to begin next month with Germany, Italy and others, and if Britain is not to miss the boat she must be ready to take part.

31. A threat to developing countries that they must pursue policies pleasing to the U.S. if they want financial aid was made in Washington yesterday by the U.S. Undersecretary of State. «If a country is to be able to achieve self-sustaining growth within a reasonable future,» he told the annual meeting of the World Bank, «it will have to pursue realistic policies to acquire the capital it needs.»

32. An urgent public inquiry is now needed into the whole running of the Metropolitan police.

Last night's World in Action exposed what has long been suspected and hinted at; the Countryman inquiry into corruption at Scotland Yard was frustrated by the very people under question — senior police officers at the Yard.

Yet again we have a stark example of the police adamantly refusing to accept that the public have a right to question the activities of the men and women who are employed to police Britain.

One reason the police put forward is that such inquiries damage public confidence in the police. But on the contrary, the exact opposite is true.

3. Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод атрибутивных словосочетаний и других лексических трудностей.

1. In November 1955, at the Messina conference that laid the foundation for today's European Union, Britain's representative, a pipe-smoking Oxford-don turned-civil-servant called Russel Bretherton, made a brief comment: The future treaty which you are discussing has no chance of being agreed; if it was agreed, it would have no chance of being applied. And if it was applied, it would be totally unacceptable to Britain.

2. As a look at European households by the Family Policy Studies centre found, «the pace of change can only be described as leisurely». Similar research from America produces the identical conclusion. Even in Sweden, where it has been national policy for decades to make both the public and private spheres strictly gender neutral, the reality is that this is far from the case. Very few men take paternity leave and the jobs women go to are overwhelmingly «female» ones like day-care and nursing.

3. In Mr. Aznar's book the socialists who ruled post Franco Spain for 13 years, over-reacted by idolising all things foreign and despising the home-grown. That, says Mr. Aznar, meant being too obsequious to — among others — the European Union.

But it is proving hard to legislate Spaniards into being prouder of their history.

4. Tired of corruption and crime in the state [Maharashtra, India], voters, with some help from a few honest bureaucrats, are starting to disown bad government. Some citizens are challenging the abrupt transfer of their municipal commissioner, who had upset the rich and influential by ordering the demolition of some of their illegal buildings.

5. Elaborate international networks have developed among organized criminals, drug traffickers, arms dealers, and money launderers, creating an infrastructure for catastrophic terrorism around the world.

6. Aspects of the welfare reform program have infuriated legislators on Labour's left wing and interest groups representing the sick and disabled, who say that the proposed cuts will take benefits away from some of the neediest people.

7. During the Thatcher years, when whole industries collapsed, many people who lost their jobs found that their doctors were willing to declare them incapable of working. This enabled them to sign up for incapacity benefits, which pay more than unemployment benefits, and allowed the government to claim that fewer people were actually unemployed.

8. What to make of her [Albright's] humiliation? Some say it shows that charm and sound-bites are no substitute for geopolitical grasp or for attention to detail.

9. A law of 20th century communication has become evident: The length of a sound bite is inversely proportional to the complexity of the world and the overload of information to which we are exposed. Columnist G.W. summarized it best when he noted that if Lincoln were alive today «he would be forced to say, «Read my lips: No more slavery!»

10. The Liberal Party has pushed for a reinterpretation of Japan's pacifist constitution to allow greater freedom for the military overseas, but the Liberal Democrats opposed that. The two sides finally agreed to allow Japan's Self-Defense Forces to «actively participate and co-operate in UN peacekeeping missions if asked to do so by the organization.»

11. So, it's back to the drawing board for the U.S. Treasury and the IMF. Will they really come up with some new «architecture») this time, something like going out of the global management business? Don't count on it.

12. Assuming that Vodafone completes its takeover of Air Touch, the resulting mobile-phone behemoth will become the world's largest cellular group.

13. A fashion designer sued the government of Kuala Lumpur for assault and battery Friday, saying he had been coerced into making a false confession. He and two others confessed but then retracted the allegations, saying police had forced them into making false declarations through the use of threats and physical abuse in order to build a case against the ex-finance minister.

14. «Regional Independent» offer (for takeover of Mirro Group PLC) is subject to financing, which some observers said could be tricky given the company's already leveraged condition.

15. Both Chancellor of Germany and President of France played down reports of a monumental row between their countries over how to bring the EU budget and agricultural programs under control.

16. Elections for the European Parliament are due in June, and almost all publicity is good publicity, from the parliament's viewpoint.

17. In determining the choice of candidates, was it a case of the more telegenic they were, the more chance they had of success?

18. The show [exhibition on Arab Spain in Grenada] was an eloquent statement about the need for an introverted country [Spain] to acknowledge its Moorish past and build bridges — to Maghreb as well as the New World and Europe.

19. Instead of tackling the problems of racism, jobs, inflation, social services and the like, which would make life more fruitful for the masses of people, the «revitalization» plan is organized to fill the formula demanded by big business.

In brief, «revitalization» is a raid on the Treasury for the benefit of big business. But it is also more; it includes the factor of an increase in monopolization of the economy, as The New York Times' editorial indicated.

More, it tightens the grip of monopoly on government; it is a step in the direction of something like a «corporate state». It means less popular influence on government. It will only increase the problems and troubles confronting the people.

20. The transport union executive yesterday announced a stepping up of the campaign to defend fair fares — after London Transport confirmed redundancy proposals and the Transport Minister held out no hope for their cause.

The union decided to allocate £10,000 for a campaign to defend subsidised transport in London and places such as South Yorkshire.

It also announced that its members would not obstruct members of the public who refused to pay the increased fares, due in two weeks' time.

21. While a few MPs are believed to favour this revolutionary proposal certain party leaders and older MPs are opposed to it.

22. Another early confrontation could occur in Nottinghamshire over the proposed closure of New Hucknall colliery near Mansfield.

The Board announced yesterday that «redundancies are inevitable» in Kent, as it plans to shut Snowdown Pit within three months, putting 960 jobs in jeopardy.

23. Senior staff at Granada TV's London offices staged a one-day strike yesterday in protest at the company withdrawing creche facilities for staff children.

All 50 members of the TV technicians' union, at Granada's Soho offices stopped work for the day, both men and women. Most of them were producers, directors and researchers.

The strike was called because of the company's decision to end the creche facility for staff children at a local nursery centre.

24. Leaders of the Federation of Labour met representation of the Government and employers on Nov. 17 to discuss how to further implement the suggestions regarding a longer term wages policy which had already been discussed.

The major element in the discussion was the implementation of a Court ruling to hear the case for wages rates «catching up» in relation to past inflation.

25. At present, even the existence of the office is officially classified. In the intelligence community, it is known as a «black» operation, meaning that nothing about its work or the identity of its officials is subject to public scrutiny.

26. The vision one gets of a so-called constitutional reform is one of cheap nagging and bargaining, all at the expense of the Canadian people, who have been completely excluded from the debate.

As for the New Democratic Party, «Rather than coming forward with a truly democratic alternative to the constitutional crisis, the NDP too has become part of this 'wheeling and dealing' at the expense of the national rights of the French Canadian people, the rights of the native peoples, the economic and social rights of the Canadian people,» the statement charges. From being among the advocates of Canadianization of resources, the NDP has now become the champion of provincial ownership of resources, even though these resources are in fact in the hands of the multinational corporations.

27. In the case of the Union of Post Office workers a member could be excluded from membership for up to twelve months since there was no provision for any stay pending appeal to annual conference.

28. The company is reluctant to consider the workers' demand for wage increase. What seems to be the case is that it wants to prevent any drastic steps being taken to interfere with their profit making activity.

29. The fact is that local industrialists were invited to become members of the board when it was set up, and it must have been obvious that they would not only be concerned with local development, but in some cases be personally involved.

30. Complicated legal issues which have arisen are being studied by the Attorney General's department which believes there is a case for damages against the tanker's owners.

31. Yet for large and small nations, their record in the General Assembly does provide a yardstick with which to measure the application of their publicly announced foreign policy.

32. Mr H. is the only serious rival at present, and if politics was a science, he would be a formidable rival. He has a splendid record as a reform mayor and a courageous Senator.

33. Mr N. had been under fire from many sections of the student community for allegedly being out of touch with the problems of ordinary students, and his speech tonight was being regarded as a make-or-break bid to win back popular support for executive policy.

34. The biggest problem, however, is likely to be on the wage front. How cooperative will the unions be this summer as their demands culminate? A strong point is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer can now have as fullscale and thorough a Budget as he thinks necessary.

35. The tourist potential is as yet largely untapped. But every effort is being made to develop the industry into a major foreign exchange earner. Apart from the existing facilities, the National Development Corporation is embarking upon a major programme for tourist accommodation facilities.

36. There has been a vast deterioration of public facilities throughout the nation over recent decades, according to the study just made public by the Council of State Planning Agencies.

The council's 97-page study declares that the nation's streets, roads, including the Interstate Highway System, publicly operated solid waste and toxic waste sites, treatment plants, port facilities and dams have been permitted to

deteriorate drastically. Hundreds of billions of dollars are necessary to halt the ongoing deterioration and to restore the facilities to their former level, let alone expand them to fill growing needs.

The most important factors in the deterioration are not included in the study: the diversion of hundreds of billions of dollars from maintenance of the nation's public works into the pockets of the rich, through tax giveaways and the huge war budget. The cancer is bipartisan.

37. Americans are accustomed to a confrontational, adversarial relationship between the government and business. Japan's regulatory style is based on intensive dialogue and extensive interaction that leads to compromise.

38. Americans may have been disturbed by Lockheed's conduct but few of them had any sense of wounded national pride or much concern over loss of face in the international community.

39. The problem now is how to de-escalate this international crisis.

40. America should weigh the president's program on its merits and ignore the pretence that all the changes he has proposed are either necessary or sufficient to conquer stagflation.

41. Coming mainly from academia and think tanks, where they had been on the outside for years, they (Russian emigrants) found that being on the inside was both exhilarating and excruciating.

42. Big business relies on its massive public relations rumor mill to twist truth into lies. There is no question that this campaign has been a success.

4. Сделайте синтаксический и грамматический анализ предложений и переведите их, обращая внимание на передачу значений артикля.

1. The role of the Japanese military is a touchy subject, one that rattles China and other neighbors as well as Japanese citizens, all parties that still have bitter feelings about Japan's role in World War II.

2. With economic confidence across Europe already fragile and economists cutting back growth forecasts, rising jobless totals in Europe's biggest economy threaten to further sour the mood, economists said.

3. «It is not an easy problem. But if we don't stop the conflict now, it clearly will spread. And then, we will not be able to stop it except at far greater cost and risk».

4. The wealth of Britain's architectural heritage rests upon strata of changing taste.

5. There were no reports of violence during the protest. But scattered Christian-Muslim skirmishes on the island injured a handful of people Friday, witnesses said.

6. Many economists are predicting the labor market will weaken somewhat this year, although it will remain healthy by historical standards.

7. The state's troubles sent the Brazilian stock market plummeting as investors speculated the political battle over the debt would weaken the central government resolve to slash a budget deficit and ease interest rates.

8. The claim that congressional approval strengthens a president's policy is not one that presidents leap to test.

9. Whereas everybody wants a new president of the European Commission in place as soon as possible, Parliament — always keen on adding to its power — wants the procedure to go ahead under the new Amsterdam terms.

10. Iran and the Soviet Union once had the Caspian Sea to themselves, amicably dividing its precious caviar. The two knew the sea contained mineral wealth but neither did much about it.

11. «The larger a company gets, the more difficult it can be for the left hand to know what the right is doing».

12. Hurt by the economic slump in Asia and a litany of production and delivery problems, Boeing sought to put the best face on its annual production and delivery data.

13. Reflecting Japan's spectacular economic growth, Tokyo's rapid development and, above all, Maki's [architect] evolving architectural philosophy, the changes helped create a dynamic complex that today anchors one of Tokyo's most popular neighborhoods.

14. Many critics of the government's program argue that it reflects what they say is Mr Blair's Achilles' heel: the desire to be all things to all people, to appeal to the conservative-leaning middle class that helped propel him into office in 1997 while not abandoning the poor and working classes, labour's traditional base. The tough talk, they say, is one thing; the reality may fall short of the promise.

15. Human rights are a basic American interest, and the administration should not flinch from promoting them.

16. The civil service is a black abyss of underpaid, underemployed, unsackable people. There are calls for cutting the numbers radically, but if you do, you end up with an indigent army of unemployable people.

17. The once empty, and beautiful, Mediterranean shoreline has become a solid block of wall-to-wall holiday homes with their private beaches and marinas for middle-class Egyptians.

18. Genre painting existed in the ancient world but was generally deemed an inferior pursuit suitable for less talented artists, an assumption that was inherited by the Renaissance establishment.

19. The native Melanesian Ambonese are mainly Christians but many Asian Muslims from elsewhere in the vast Indonesian archipelago have come to the island for business and as civil servants.

20. The democratic peoples [of NATO members] admittedly do not relish sending their soldiers into foreign fields, but the evidence of the 20th century — two world wars, the cold war and, in the 1990s, the Gulf and Bosnia — suggests that they will generally act when they conclude that a principle or a major interest is under attack.

21. The public outrage gave Beijing «a chance to redirect some of the political energy in a population that might otherwise be antigovernment,» says a China scholar of Wellesley College.

22. French, long dominant at the commission of EU, has been rapidly losing ground to English, which, the French note acidly, is not even a language of continental Europe.

23. Some economists warn that a further slowdown in Europe's economy could encourage opponents of the common currency, the euro, to blame Monetary Union for the hard times.

24. ...the description of a solution to a problem as a «political» solution implies peaceful debate and arbitration as opposed to what is often called a «military» solution.

25. The record number of mergers of large companies into even larger ones last year has raised fears at many arts organizations and other nonprofit groups that a decline in corporate donations may be an unfortunate byproduct.

5. Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. The euro is expected to accelerate European crossborder deals. By creating the foundations of pan-European market for capital, it exposes markets to stiffer competition.

So it seems few taboos are left in Europe's once sleepy banking business: banks are merging with each other, with insurers, fund managers and others as never before.

But are Europe's banks really set for a merger wave to rival that seen in America? In theory, Europe already has a single banking system. The reality is rather different. For some years to come, further consolidation will be stymied by resistance from politicians, workers and even bank bosses and by the way that banking system has been structured.

2. EU presidency is enough to test any country's skills to the limit. It means arranging dozens of ministerial meetings and managing the paperwork for hundreds of specialist committees. Rare is the government that does not come to the end of its six months both relieved and exhausted.

The Finns have a big reputation to live up to. Since joining the EU, and despite coming from its most distant edge, they have displayed an almost uncanny mastery of its workings. Many point to them as the very model how a «small country should operate within the EU's institutions: merely modest and purposeful matching a sense of principle with a sense of proportion.

3. Once the state has rooted out absolute poverty, how much wealth, if any, should it confiscate to reduce inequality for its own sake? How much should it curtail individual freedoms — to purchase extra education, to pass on an inheritance — so that people have an equal chance in life? Is there some level beyond which inequality cannot be stretched without snapping the bonds that hold people together? Whatever the answer, these are questions a government should frame clearly, not bury in the obfuscation of «fairness». Still less should a budget be so subtle that nobody can divine, whether, why or how much a government believes in redistribution.

4. Devolution is a healthy and abiding tendency. To de-emphasize the federal government is to resurrect one of the original principles of American

politics. The nation was conceived as a union of 13 pre-existing states. The concept of national citizenship, as distinct from state citizenship, did not even exist until 1787, 11 years after independence. In the early days, the states showed their distinctive personalities by what they did about slavery or the enfranchisement of non-citizens, rather than welfare policy or the length of prison terms. But whatever the issues the taste for autonomy has endured and now seems, once again, to be growing.

5. So long as the democracies remember what experience has taught them, they are probably unbeatable. Take Europe and America apart, and that comforting prospect vanishes. The Americans by themselves will still have the means to act, as well as their keener sense of ideological commitment; but they will have fewer material interests in the outside world to feel concerned about, and the shock of the break with Europe could push them back to their old dream of hemispheric self-sufficiency.

6. The goal of the EU constitutional conference will be to streamline the European Commission and to fine-tune the voting powers of national governments in the Council of Ministers, so that both institutions can accommodate an influx of new members, mainly from Central and Eastern Europe, in the decade ahead.

7. In contrast to Plato's claim for the social value of education, a quite different idea of intellectual purposes was propounded by the Renaissance humanists. Intoxicated with their rediscovery of the classical learning that was thought to have disappeared during the Dark Ages, they argued that the imparting of knowledge needs no justification — religious, social, economic or political. Its purpose, to the extent that it has one, is to pass on from generation to generation the corpus of knowledge that constitutes civilization.

8. The study [of two University of Chicago researchers] is not good news for minorities. First, Latinos are significantly more likely to live near a hazardous-waste site than blacks or whites with comparable incomes. Second, the authors suggest that blacks are less likely than whites to live near Chicago waste sites in part because they have been excluded from areas near high-paying industrial jobs by decades of residential segregation. The Chicago study will stimulate the debate. Some earlier studies in other cities have found a significant correlation between race and hazardous waste; others have no. But even in cases where hazardous-waste sites appear to be disproportionately located in minority neighborhoods, they may not have been put there deliberately.

9. It is currently fashionable to argue that nobody can hope to foresee what is going to happen to big-power politics in the next 30 or 40 years. Some of those who say this then add, contradicting themselves, that there is unlikely to be any great challenge to the security of Europe and America in the next generation or so: the world is for the time being, safe for democracy. Neither of these things is necessarily true. It is possible to make a reasonable guess at how power will redistribute itself round the world in the opening decades of the new century and how this redistribution of power will show itself in what countries do to each other. This reasonable guess holds little comfort for the democracies of the West.

10. Though they seldom admit it, many Hungarians continue to harbour prejudice against gypsies, which is one reason that campaigners prefer to use the term «Roma», arguing that from the lips of most Hungarians, «cigany» is itself derogatory and that the word's most usual (and value-free) English variant, gypsy, should also therefore be dropped.

What is less arguable is that it has been almost taboo, in Hungarian politics, to acknowledge that gypsies do have a real grievance. So for the foreign minister even to be discussing the subject is progress of a sort.

11. An inexperienced crew is working late shift, packing apples at the Northwestern fruit produce plant here. The new hires barely keep pace with roaring conveyor belts. But things are hard here. Last month, half the packing plant's 180 employees were laid off. In what turned out to be one of the biggest employment sweeps ever by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, agents sifted through the records of 5,000 workers in 13 local packing plants here — and forced the companies to sack 562 determined to be illegal immigrants.

12. In a move that clears the way for a wave of high-tech interactive gadgets in cars and trucks, five of the world's biggest auto makers said they are pursuing a common wiring standard for new vehicles. The standard should enable automotive suppliers to design their products to plug into millions of cars and trucks, regardless of the vehicles' maker. It could reduce the cost of such devices by allowing suppliers to standardize manufacturing processes.

13. Germany wants a European Employment Pact to be adopted at a June summit of EU leaders in Cologne, Germany but some EU diplomats question whether this will be possible. At a meeting Monday, France and Italy meet opposition with their call for specific growth targets. Meanwhile, proposals by Spain and Britain for a more decentralized approach also find little favor.

14. The Scottish National Party (SNP), which had campaigned quite ineffectively since it was founded in 1928, became a significant political force when it latched on to the discovery of North Sea oil in the 1960s to argue that an independent Scotland could escape from the economic decline caused by the collapse of traditional heavy industry.

15. Given the contempt with which I hold television, why would I want to appear on it to promote a new book that deals with its perverse effects? I have no easy answer. I struggle daily to find one. The best that I have been able to come up with is that I believe strongly that there is a deep, unsatisfied hunger on the part of the American people for something better, for something that speaks directly to our constant search for meaning on the basic issues of life itself.

16. Egypt was committed, under its agreements with the IMF, to denationalise one of the four state banks that together control 60% of retail banking. When the agreements expired, with no bank privatised yet, the IMF decided to give the government more time. Although Egypt's banks have a sounder reputation than some in the region, their closets still rattle with the skeletons of dodgy loans, handed out to inefficient state enterprises on government instructions.

17. One reason why foreign investors still tend to hold back is that they are seldom invited to buy a controlling share of a company. The law has been changed

so that there are no longer restrictions about the specific level of foreign shareholding; moreover, the new laws on repatriating capital and profits are very liberal. But multinationals tend still to think that the government's policy is not quite convincing: the legal groundwork for offering them a controlling share is there but it doesn't often happen in practice. Bad public relations, say Egyptians, plus prejudiced foreigners.

18. Mr. Clinton's domestic critics are dismayed. They understand his words are another sort of code: permission for the appeasement-minded on the Security Council — including Russia, China and France among the five permanent members — to plead mitigation for Iraq and so make a military response from the 35,000 American servicemen currently mastered in the Gulf anything but automatic.

19. Hungarians like to think that ethnic hatred is something that takes place only in the Balkan badlands to the south. The government also realises that it needs to be seen to be doing something — not least if its own lecturing of its neighbours on the fights of ethnic Hungarian minorities is not to sound hollow. But what? — The government acknowledges that the country's current policy is inadequate, that all is not well with its showpiece policy, a system of ethnic self-government. These autonomous, democratically elected bodies are quite good at doing such things as organising dance troupes for ethnic Germans, but are ill-equipped to deal with the many problems facing gypsies.

20. Donors can still help by spreading knowledge of a technological or institutional sort. This is *one* rationale for (small-scale) project aid. But what donors should not be spreading in these cases are large quantities of cash. That policy not only wastes money; it also undermines political support for every kind of aid, including those that work. While it remains true — as this study makes crystal-clear — that the key to development is good economic policy, and that this is something, which only the governments concerned can put into effect, aid can play a useful role. It is up to donor governments to see that it does.

21. From the recruiting sergeants who haunt the high schools and malls and Mc Donald's across America to the generals who count bunk and beans, there is a growing concern that generational and demographic changes have overtaken the ideals of military service.

22. Sweden, of all places, has one of the most segregated work forces in the West. And while it didn't much matter economically when Sweden was a prosperous, welfare state, the country faces increasing pressure to tighten its belt. Sweden can no longer afford the disparity, needing women to contribute their full share into government tax coffers and pension funds. In fact, economists and policy makers warn that this is a challenge that much of Europe will face.

23. Economic and social transformations of the past 20 years of reforms are likely to have been less destabilising than if modernisation had not taken place. This does not mean that social instability poses no risk at all. A serious economic downturn would make it harder for the government to buy off the disaffected.

What of the party? Here lies the problem. For, much as China's economy and society have been transformed, its political structure has not. Its political institutions were designed to change society, but are now incapable to adapt to it.

24. The high divorce rate and liberated lifestyles of the boomer generation may now be producing more cautious, conservative attitudes among the young. «Generation X-ers basically believe the baby boomers went too far with their lifestyle, taking it to the brink», says Ann Clurman of Jankelovich Partners. «Children of divorce are 50 per cent of gen X-ers. They think they are victims of divorce and want to pull back from the precipice. Down the road we will definitely see less divorce».

25. Like the Council of Ministers, the EU Parliament has been accruing power at the Commission's expense. Yet, it too suffers from weak leadership. It needs to attend to its own faults if it is to exercise better control over the executive, bringing to an end, in particular, its expensive dual life in Brussels and Strasbourg. Best stick to Brussels, even though this would require a treaty change.

26. Germany's chancellor faces two general difficulties and one particular one. First, he has to show that he really has some sense of what he wants to achieve: he has, in other words, to dismiss the impression that he has no central values and no clear idea of how Germany, or indeed Europe, should be run. Second, he has still to reform his party, which has been subjected to none of the colonic irrigation of that other new Middler, the British Labour Party. And then, unrelated to these general concerns, and perhaps even harder to achieve, he has to cajole the other members of the EU into accepting a budgetary arrangement that makes it possible for newcomers to join.

27. America has the best technology, so it is inevitably the best, and right target for espionage, by China and a host of others. Given that China does indeed have spies, and that it is an actual rival and potential threat, America should be spying on China in return. Have no fear: it is.

China rightly senses that trade can be used as a lever to soften, or blur, foreign policy issues. American businesses lobby for a softer line and for rule-changes at home to allow them to sell more in China, particularly for high-tech goods previously controlled on security grounds. They reinforce that pressure with political donations.

28. The challenges of running a country may also stimulate Scottish intellectual life. Many Scots fondly dream of a new «Scottish Enlightenment», like the one the country enjoyed in the 18th century when Scottish thinkers like David Hume and Adam Smith were at the center of the philosophical revolution which swept through Europe. The French philosopher Voltaire remarked, only slightly sarcastically, that if one wanted to learn anything from gardening to philosophy, one had to go to Edinburgh.

The Enlightenment was partly stimulated, some think, because political union with England ended the Scottish preoccupation with battling against its more powerful southern neighbour and opened northern eyes and minds to the possibilities, both intellectual and commercial, arising in a fast-changing world in which Britain was then playing a decisive imperial role.

29. Between principle and practice, of course, can lie an ocean of difference, and seas of ink have indeed been drained in arguing about the consequences of accepting that gender as social. If it is, mustn't society be overturned to better women's lot? Is it inequality with men or male stereotyping that women suffer from? Isn't talk of suffering itself a new form of victimhood?

Naomi Wolf, in her book «Fire with Fire» (1993) blamed older feminists for exaggerating women's powerlessness and for the supposed excesses of political correctness.

30. Mr. Menem's [of Argentina] past services are undeniable. Elected in 1989, he inherited hyperinflation. That alone might have led back to strongman rule. Instead, his government by creating a currency board, has killed inflation stone-dead.

He has brought to heel the armed forces, still snarling when first he came to office. Today, these once masters of the land serve its elected government.

Abroad, Mr. Menem has mended fences with the United States, taken Argentina into the Mercosur trade group, and solved its border disputes with Chile. This is a solid record.

31. There are clear arguments to be made in favour of equality (relief of poverty, the encouragement of social cohesion); but there are also clear arguments to be made against imposing it (this is unnatural, unattainable, suppresses initiative, attempts self-defeatingly to create a sense of brotherhood by coercion). «Fairness», by contrast, is a label a government can slap on pretty much any policy it chooses. Equality is measurable, fairness — in the eye of the beholder. The left thought equality was fair; the right thought inequality was fair.

32. When overseas aid was under Foreign Office control, it was clearly a tool of foreign policy as well as a way of helping poor countries.

And it sometimes subsidised British business by being tied to British goods and services. But that approach clearly had drawbacks. Aid priorities were distorted by the pursuit of commercial advantage. Britain, for example, was discovered to be funding a dubious dam project in Malaysia in the hope of winning arms sales. When New Labour came into office, it announced that aid should be purely for helping the poor.

33. Modern youth becomes the dreaded avenging angel of his parents, since he holds the power to prove his parents' success or failure as parents and this counts so much more now, since his parents' economic success is no longer so important in a society of abundance. Youth itself, feeling insecure because of its marginal position in a society that no longer depends on it for economic security, is tempted to use the one power this reversal between the generations has conferred on it: to be accuser, and judge of the parents' success or failure as parents.

34. With monetary policy in the hands of the European Central Bank, fiscal policy — budget deficits and surpluses à la Keynes — is the remaining tool with which the member states of European Economic and Monetary Union, or EMU, can affect their own growth and employment.

35. The sense of energy and optimism generated by Mr. Blair's attempt to create a brave new Britain could easily give way to disillusionment — as it did in

the 1970s — if his government cannot turn visionary rhetoric into something rather more substantial.

36. It is less than a month since the prime minister decided to break cover, stand up in the House of Commons, launch his «national changeover plan», and make it plain to anyone who had ever doubted it that he really did intend to lead Britain into the promised land of the euro.

This was the very week in which big business started to fire its pro-euro artillery, with the official launch of the «Britain in Europe» campaign headed by chairman of British Airways.

37. The US elections have often been compared to a circus. It is a shame that the comparison has some truth in it. It is a time when a clear and precise estimate of the national situation should be made, a balance drawn and a course agreed on for the next period, but it is actually a time when the leading political contestants exert themselves most to deceive the public, falsify the record and lie about the future.

It is national aberration-time when politicians roam the land, trying to put matters more out of focus than usual. It is the time of statistics-twisting, juggling with facts, gymnastics in the position-taking, and hocus-pocus.

Such a situation is contrary to the interests of the people and to the national interest. More and more voters are disgusted with it. It is, therefore, more urgent than ever not only to bring the real issues to the fore and to mobilize the broadest possible coalition around «people before profits» solutions, but also to take steps to restore — or to impart — to elections their real function, to correct what is wrong and to steer a better course for the future.

38. There are powerful big business lobbies in the capital, and an element in the Democratic Party here favors pampering multinational corporations.

This group insists that any legislation favorable to working people in the state must also include financial incentives to big business.

Labor observers here see a similarity between recent contract negotiations and the approach of big business to legislation. «Make it worth our while,» they say, «or we'll pack up and leave.»

Corporations shut plants and move operations in order to maximize profits.

Some move to get out from union contracts. Some move to states offering financial incentives. Some move to the South where wages are low. Some move totally out of the US.

The legislative proposals, which are not yet fully formulated, lean heavily in the direction of the corporations. They offer increased incentives to keep corporations from moving out of the state — more profit — and place the burden of picking up the pieces after a plant has moved on the shoulders of the tax payers of the state.

39. Officialdom in Huyton, Liverpool, does not know the meaning of democracy, which we are supposed to have in Britain.

They charge what rent and rates they like and think they are doing us a favour if they do any maintenance or repairs to the council housing, which they

assume they own, as apparently the councillors do not regard themselves as the elected representatives of the people.

40. The Prime Minister has come down heavily in favour of waiting for a consensus to build, based on the belief that «a strong leader is not needed for the Japanese people because they themselves are full of vitality». But his self-cast role as orchestra conductor to the numerous ministries and agencies in Tokyo while the body politic calls the tune is said by many to neglect the fact that participatory democracy is still only surface deep in Japan. Also, that role is directly at odds with the high-profile, active stances taken by former premiers.

Contrary to popular belief, the Prime Minister has not totally forsaken day-to-day political matters. He is well aware of the pressing problems: the Foreign Minister is being given a somewhat larger role to play in policy planning and is to lend a hand in calming the still rough Japan-US economic waters.

41. The Prime Minister's insistence on the «politics of waiting» and his homespun advice to proceed «slow and steady» have opened the door to critics of his approach to the running of the government and matters of state — but perhaps they have moved the discussion into an area that fits well within the premier's game plan.

There is little argument from any camp that the new government is facing problems — for instance, slow economic growth at home, the continuing problems between Tokyo and the United States, the difficulties involved in the emergence of a new political role for Japan and the on-again, off-again courtship of ASEAN. How quickly and in what manner these are approached does lead to disagreement.

42. Children demonstrating outside the Belgrave Children's Hospital in South London at the weekend marched to Downing Street to hand in a petition as part of a widely supported campaign which was launched in South London to keep the children's hospital open and persuade the local area health authority to improve facilities there.

The hospital's once thriving out-patients department is already being reduced, and staffing problems are getting worse. At weekends, one student is often left in charge of a ward.

But the hospital now faces a threat to close all the beds meaning that the only children's operating theatre in the district will shut down despite recent modernisation.

43. The worsening economic problems of the country derive ultimately from causes which no party or government can readily cure, even if it knew what to do. A century and more of industrial underinvestment, export of capital, low growth, failure to exploit innovation richly but vainly provided by British science (U.S. industry has done well out of British inventions neglected at home), — these are at the root of Britain's contemporary troubles. Labor did not cure them, but neither have the Tories.

44. His distinctly high-profile leadership conflicted with the ideas of other chiefs as to how an operation of this kind should be carried out.

45. The Chancellor of the Exchequer impressed on the House that all that was needed was that everyone should behave sensibly and realize that if the

country threw away this opportunity it might be long before it got another anything like so favourable. Stable prices could be assured only by price reductions in the field where progress was fastest and if the benefits of progress for which the whole community was responsible were shared by the whole community.

46. That view will gain ground because a new shock awaits the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Labour movement. The Prime Minister appears to have won the case, and carefully calculated leaks are coming from Cabinet Ministers to prepare us all for yet one more reversal of policy.

47. It is not the critics of the Minister of Economy who are cynical. That is a word which could be more accurately applied to a Minister who says he is for prices being kept down, and then supports a Budget which puts them up.

48. If the staff at Labour Party headquarters get the 12 1/2 per cent pay rise which it is reported they are to be offered, or the bigger increase they may ask for, they will no doubt congratulate themselves not only on their own efforts, but on having employers prepared to stand up to the Government and defy the pay freeze.

49. The argument about whether the motor companies should release workers to the rest of the labour market rather than put them on short time reveals once again the great divide between economic ideas in the abstract and the way the British economy works at present.

50. The big question in industry today is security of employment. As redundancy and short-time working spread throughout the car industry and the many industries wholly or largely dependent upon it, as the same process operates in the other sections producing consumer durable goods of all kinds, like furniture and refrigerators, and as the programme of pit closures gets under way, workers everywhere must be worried about their own jobs even if they are not in one of the immediately hard-hit industries.

51. It is a thorough disgrace that a Labour council should be acting in this way. A Labour council should set an example as a model landlord, not as peacemaker for the avaricious, grasping private landlords. The reason for the increase in rents is the usual one — the council is in the red on its housing account. But that is not the fault of the tenants. It is the fault of the Government, which has failed to keep its election manifesto promise to «introduce a policy of lower interest rates for housing». It is also the fault of the council for not insisting that the Government honour its pledge. Instead of an increase in rents, the council should insist that interest on housing loans should be cut. This is something the Government could do.

52. It was he who with the Prime Minister turned the scales against having a snap election in November without making even the pretence of coping with the dollar crisis. It was he who threw his weight in favour of February as the best moment to send the Labour machine into action; and it is he who will profit most among the party's leaders if Labour wins.

53. In his speech to newspaper editors yesterday the Paymaster General named monopoly and big commercial advertisers as a threat to Press freedom and democracy. But having revealed many of the things that were wrong, unfortunately he did not assist us by making proposals which would help to put things right. The

Government itself has helped the «process of concentration and monopoly» which, the Paymaster General said yesterday, he regarded as a danger not only to Press freedom, but to democracy itself. By giving the Press tycoons all this advertising, and depriving the independent press of a fair share, the Government is helping to increase the danger to democracy.

54. It is time it was understood that history does not develop according to the formulae of those who would like to conserve it, those who would like to arrest the movement of the people along the road of progress.

55. The Prime Minister has done the right thing in ending speculation about a summer election. He had pretty well forced an announcement on himself. Irritating the Labour party with his cat-and-mouse tactics did not matter; the fact that he was teasing the public as well did. The announcement is also timed. To have made it earlier might have taken any zest there was out of the local government elections; to have made it later would have invited the charge that the Prime Minister had been influenced by their results. The new Cabinet shows significant changes, both personal and constructional, from the old one. Naturally it will be looked at most searchingly in the Ministries which touch the home front, and particularly its economics. It was the failure either to coordinate these Ministries successfully or to present an intelligible picture of their activities to the electorate, which was the chief weakness of the previous Cabinet. The Prime Minister's own record is here at its most untried. He will have to show that his capacity for government is not overestimated to make him as successful on the home front as he has been on the overseas.

56. The real need is for the Western powers not only to maintain their basic objectives, but to be more supple in applying them in the search for unity, and the beginning should be in a recognition that unity is more likely to come in a relaxation of general European tension. Complete rigidity is in danger of defeating the ends it has in view.

57. The Black revolt has many causes, but its basic power is that of the force of economic wretchedness. It is this wretchedness that technological change is threatening to exacerbate beyond endurance by automating out of existence many of the unskilled and skilled jobs Blacks hold. That the Black community is in the throes of profound economic-crisis is evident from the unemployment figures.

58. Although military aviation can be said to have started in 1870 when balloons were used during the siege of Paris, it was not until the First World War that it became of substantial importance.

59. It may be unprecedented, but it is not illogical for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have used his Budget speech for announcing the Government's intention of hustling through Parliament an Act designed to shackle the trades unions. The Budget, like the preceding ones of this Government, has as its main objective to devalue our wage packets. The decision to rush through the anti-TU legislation is aimed at disarming the working people, and hampering them in their struggle to retain the real value of their hard-earned wage packets. It is a policy aimed at ensuring that any increase in either productivity or output should lead not to more wages, but to more profit... There can be no other explanation for the

Chancellor's moan that increased production and productivity rose only four times as much as wages.

60. The Congressman was deprived of his seat last month by vote of the House pending investigations by the special committee on the grounds that he had put taxpayers' money to his own use, flouted the law by refusing to pay libel damages, and evaded jail sentences imposed for contempt of court.

61. One cannot expect to see as yet, any decisive change in the pattern of the economy in these countries. The change from developing country to a developed one is a huge task.

62. If the capital needs of developing countries are particularly heavy, one must recognize that their absorptive capacity, on the other hand, remains more limited than was the case of Europe in the nineteenth century.

Часть III

1. ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ УСТНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

Проанализируйте тексты, определите задачу автора (информация, обзор, критическое выступление и т.д.). Сделайте устный перевод, а затем дайте краткую аннотацию текста.

1. Hong Kong Won't Dollarize As Way to End Speculation

Hong Kong — National pride appears to be preventing authorities here from using what may be their most potent weapon against speculators attacking the Hong Kong dollar.

That weapon is the threat to replace Hong Kong's currency with the US dollar, thereby removing any target for speculators to aim at. Already, Argentina has raised the possibility of dropping its own currency in favor of the dollar. The suggestion, put forward recently by Argentine President, came in the wake of rising concerns that Brazil's decision to abandon support of the *real* would lead to other currency collapses in Latin America.

In theory, Hong Kong — which has a US dollar-linked currency system almost identical to Argentina's — could make the same switch. And some currency watchers believe no move would be more effective at ending the speculative pressure against the Hong Kong dollar than taking steps to «dollarize» the economy.

Yet Hong Kong's government has instead declared publicly that it doesn't believe dollarization is a viable option. The reason, some analysts say, is chiefly political: Hong Kong is Chinese territory, and China wouldn't want to relinquish sovereignty over any aspect of Hong Kong's governance, including its currency.

Yeung Wai Hong, publisher of Hong Kong's most widely read weekly magazine, calls it «nationalistic pride.» A frequent commentator on monetary issues, Mr. Yeung says dollarization would be «a perfect solution» to Hong Kong's recurring run-ins with speculators.

«From a tactical point of view, dollarization makes sense,» adds Dong Tao, senior economist at Credit Suisse First Boston (Hong Kong) Ltd., who has prepared a detailed report on the issue.

Not that Hong Kong hasn't looked at the issue. In April last year a government report examined the possibility of Hong Kong dollarizing, but concluded that it would be «draconian» and «may contravene» the Basic Law, the Hong Kong mini-constitution that governs its relationship with Beijing. The Basic Law says that «the Hong Kong dollar, as the legal tender (in Hong Kong), shall continue to circulate.» The report also highlighted that «huge legal problems» could arise as some contracts signed in Hong Kong would automatically become invalid. Mr. Tao and other analysts say that and other

technical problems could be circumvented by a gradual phasing out of the Hong Kong dollar, giving time for laws and contracts to be rewritten.

A government spokeswoman on financial issues states: «We have examined the issue (of dollarization) and we find that it is not to be pursued in Hong Kong.»

2. The Olympic Sham

Is it cynical of me to ask if anyone was surprised at the scandal regarding the state of Utah bribing Olympic officials in order to win the venue of the 2002 Winter Games?

The Olympic Games have become a sham. They are not only professional now but also no longer independent of politics or chicanery or graft. Television income has ruled almost every aspect of the event, both Winter and Summer games.

«I do not believe in professional Olympics,» Lord Killanin pronounced when he took over in 1972. Yet under his aegis a set of new rules were passed for all athletes, allowing them money for food and lodging, for transport and all sorts of equipment and clothing, for physical therapy and coaches and insurance, and even pocket money. No limit is placed anymore on the length of time that any of that money may be spent in training. The attempt to mix amateurism and economics, which are surely incompatible, has now turned the Games from a noble experiment in global unity to a battle-ground of crass nationalism and shameless graft.

The eligibility code of the Olympic Games Charter, which was created by the Congress of Paris in 1894, expressly stated: «A competitor must not have received any financial rewards or material benefits in connection with his or her sports participation.» It went on to declare that «competitors who have been registered as professional athletes or professional coaches in any sport; signed a contract as a professional athlete; carried advertisement material on their person or clothing» may not participate in the Olympics.

None of that applies anymore. The Dream Team, a group of the greatest basketball players in the world, the cream of the National Basketball Association, each giant player a multimillionaire, was drafted to play in the 1992 and 1996 Summer Games in order that the US, drubbing such weighty teams as Albania and Peru, could win the gold medal.

Tennis players, skiers, track-and-field runners? They are all professionals. Paid professionals. Paid and smug professionals. Just like the officials of the IOC International Sports Federation. Everyone has been greased.

But it doesn't matter anymore. The ceremony of innocence is drowned. The spirit is gone, as well.

«Swifter, higher, stronger,» long the noble and altruistic slogan of the Olympic Games, should be changed to «Richer, fatter, happier.» The pursuit of excellence? Not anymore.

3. The Problem of Generations

Most serious writers on the problem of youth have recognized that youth's present difficulties in Western society are closely related to changed social and economic conditions and to the ensuing difficulty for youth in finding self-realization in work. As Goodman observes: «It's hard to grow up when there isn't enough man's work,» and he continues, «To produce necessary food and shelter is man's work. During most of economic history most men have done this drudging work, secure that it was justified and worthy of a man to do it, though often feeling that the social conditions under which they did it were not worthy of a man, thinking, «It's better to die than to live so hard» — but they worked on... Security is always first; but in normal conditions, a large part of security comes from knowing your contribution is useful, and the rest from knowing it's uniquely yours: they need you.»

Just as in this country an earlier generation needed youth because the economic security of the family depended on its contribution, so in Russia today youth is needed because only it can carry on the task of creating the new and better society; and in Africa because only it can move society from tribal confusion toward modern democracy. If the generations thus need each other, they can live together successfully, and the problem of their succession, though not negligible, can be mastered successfully. Under such conditions youth and age need each other not only for their economic but even more for their moral survival. This makes youth secure — if not in its position, at least in its self-respect. But how does the parent in modern society need the next generation? Certainly not for economic reasons any more, and what little expectation a parent may have had that his children would support him in old age becomes superfluous with greater social security. More crucially, the status-quo mood of the older generation suggests no need for youth to create a much different or radically better world.

In many respects youth has suddenly turned from being the older generation's greatest economic asset into its greatest economic liability. Witness the expense of rearing and educating youth for some twenty or more years, with no economic return to be expected. Youth still poses emotional problems. To the preceding generation, as of old. But in past generations these emotional problems were, so to speak, incidental or subservient to economic necessity. What at best was once the frosting on the cake must now serve as both solid food and trimmings — and this will never work.

Thus the economic roles, obligations, and rewards are no longer clearly defined between the generations, if not turned upside down. Therefore, another aspect of the relation between the generations looms even larger; in a balance sheet of interaction that is no longer economic but largely emotional. Modern man, insecure because he no longer feels needed for his work contribution or for self-preservation (the automatic machines do things so much better and faster), is also insecure as a parent. He wonders how well he has discharged that other great function of man, the continuation of the species.

At this point modern youth becomes the dreaded avenging angel of his parents, since he holds the power to prove his parents' success or failure as

success is no longer so important in society of abundance. Youth itself, feeling insecure because of its marginal position in a society that no longer depends on it for economic security, is tempted to use the one power this reversal between the generations has conferred on it: to be accuser and judge of the parents' success or failure as parents.

4. The Second Stage

The first stage of the women's movement, says Friedan, was fought against the « old structure of the unequal polarized male and female sex roles » In their struggle for equality, however, some militant feminists went too far and also rejected the family itself. In the second stage, Friedan believes that women should fight for a restructuring of our institutions so those women can be truly free to choose their roles — including the important choice of having children.

The women's movement is being blamed, above all, for the destruction of the family. Churchmen and sociologists proclaim that the American family, as it has always been defined, is becoming and «endangered species,» with the rising divorce rate and the enormous increase in single-parent families and people — especially women — living alone. Women's abdication of their age-old responsibility for the family is also being blamed for the apathy and moral delinquency of the «me generation.»

Can we keep on shrugging all this off as enemy propaganda — «their problem, not ours?» I think we must at least admit and begin openly to discuss feminist denial of the importance of family, of women's own needs to give and get love and nurture, tender loving care.

What worries me today are the agonizing conflicts young and not-so-young women are facing — or denying — as they come up against the biological clock, at thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-nine, forty, and cannot «choose» to have a child. I fought for the right to choose, and will continue to defend that right, against reactionary forces who have already taken it away for poor women now denied Medicaid for abortion, and would take it away for all women with a constitutional amendment. But I think we must begin to discuss, in new terms, the choice to have children.

What worries me today is «choices» women have supposedly won, which are not real. How can a woman freely «choose» to have a child when her paycheck is needed for the rent or mortgage, when her job isn't geared to taking care of a child, when there is no national policy for parental leave, and no assurance that her job will be waiting for her if she takes off to have a child?

What worries me today is that despite the fact that more than 45 per cent of the mothers of children under six are now working because of economic necessity due to inflation, compared with only 10 per cent in 1960; no major national effort is being made for child-care services by government, business, labor, Democratic or Republican parties — or by the women's movement itself.

5. Fight to Veto 'Dirty Dozen' Pesticides

An international campaign has been launched yesterday to ban the use and sale of the «dirty dozen», a list of pesticide chemicals that have been linked with cancer, birth defects and poisonings.

Friends of the Earth have joined forces with other environmental groups in Britain and abroad to have the 12 pesticide active ingredients banned worldwide.

«Many of the chemicals are already banned in several countries but the British government continues to give official clearance to them for use in agriculture, the home and garden,» a spokesman said.

The campaign is being supported by groups in 25 countries taking simultaneous action.

«Manufacture, import and export trade is allowed in all 12 of the 'dirty dozen' pesticides, even though there is worldwide evidence of their bad effects.

« Some of the chemicals have been linked with cancer and birth defects, while Parathion is a nerve-poison pesticide so acutely toxic that a teaspoonful splashed on the skin is fatal.

«Paraquat is also so poisonous that it has been responsible for many deaths in both humans and animals.

«These pesticides should be immediately suspended by the British government, pending a full and public review procedure, in which the evidence against them can be heard,' said FE pesticides campaigner. « They must be assumed guilty until proven innocent. Thousands of people have suffered and environments have been ruined. The case against the 'dirty dozen' is overwhelming, and the government must explain why it insists on letting this irresponsible trade go on.»

6. Jobless Youth

Liverpool — Until several years ago, the West European labor movement, as well as governments and business communities, did not even recognize youth unemployment as a major problem, or one that should be dealt with separately from adult joblessness.

But there are now over 10 million residents of the European Union without jobs, and people under 25, most of them with little or no employment experience, account for more than 40 per cent of their ranks.

In France, Britain, and the Netherlands, youths are three times as likely to be without jobs as adults are. In Italy, youth unemployment rates are a startling seven times those for adults. Among the EU countries only Germany, perhaps because of a combination of strong apprenticeship programs and low wages for teen-agers, has brought youth unemployment down to adult levels of joblessness.

As the problem of jobless youth has moved to center stage—through international conferences, demonstrations, or riots like those that recently exploded in Liverpool and other British cities — the trade union movement has been under almost as much scrutiny and criticism as government officials and employers.

Labor leaders have been forced to concede that the economic crisis is often pitting the interests of older workers, struggling to hold on to their jobs, against those of younger people seeking employment for the first time. Businessmen and government officials, who once whispered their reservations, are now loudly proclaiming that past trade union successes in raising wage levels, social benefits and job security have priced young people out of the labor market.

Only belatedly have labor leaders recognized that their impressively organized unions are not particularly endowed to help people leaving school and applying for their first jobs.

A sign of growing labor concern in Britain, where youth unemployment is among the worst in Europe, was the decision of the Trades Union Congress to launch a campaign with the country's main youth organizations to mobilize public concern over the young jobless.

Labeling youth unemployment «the most serious crisis since World War II», the TUC general secretary warned that more violence would erupt in British cities unless action is taken on jobs.

In Liverpool, whose total unemployment rate is at twice the national level and has reached 40 per cent among young people, trade unions have only recently considered establishing centers to advise school leavers where to seek job training and how to claim unemployment benefits.

«It doesn't sound like much, and we're not at all certain we can take on such costs,» a division officer for the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said a few weeks before the upheavals in Liverpool. «A lot of us still feel we are talking about something that should be government's job. But the situation is appalling. Just a few days ago, there were 69 applicants for one secretary job in these offices — all of them 18- to 20-year-olds who never worked in their lives.» That ratio is not much worse than elsewhere in the city:

The Liverpool Employment Offices recently listed 51,000 job seekers for 1,000 vacancies.

In a now-famous speech, the Prime Minister suggested some time ago that people should be prepared to move away from their communities in search of jobs.

But with few jobs available anywhere in the country, moving offers no solution to Liverpool's unemployed youth.

7. «The Right Product at Right Time»

Tokyo — Less than a generation ago, the Japanese automobile was little known, and less respected, around the world. Even Japanese consumers were convinced that, could they afford it, the longer, plusher, gas-guzzling models of the United States, or the more bizairely sporty autos of Europe, were preferable to their own modest products.

But times have changed. Last year, Japanese industry exported 5,966,961 vehicles (including trucks), or fully 54 per cent of its entire production. Most of those were directed to markets in the United States and Europe where, for a variety of reasons, Japanese cars have become the rage.

Japanese manufacturers claim they were as surprised as anyone by the surging demand for their product. « We just happened to have the right product at the right time,» says one automobile executive.

As they tell it, the rising popularity of Japanese automobiles in the American market was due much more to the sudden increase in the price of oil than to any «blitz» or economic offensive on their part. When prices at the local pump doubled in less than a year, and American auto manufacturers were unable to supply a sufficient number of fuel-efficient cars, Japanese auto dealers moved in to fill the gap. In Detroit it is widely presumed that the ills of the American auto industry are largely caused by the Japanese « assault». Had the Japanese restrained themselves, and not taken advantage of the situation, the 30 per cent unemployment figure for U.S. auto workers would not have arisen, claim the U.S. auto makers.

The Japanese are convinced that their success in the United States is not the primary factor behind the financial and marketing failure of the U.S. companies. They argue that it was American auto mismanagement rather than Japanese « offensives» that resulted in the deficits.

But fuel efficiency must be only part of the problem, especially if the success of Japanese makers in the European countries is considered. There, the high quality of Japanese goods, their comparatively low price, and the excellent after-sales network are sales points, as in Europe the Japanese are competing against local producers well-stocked in fuel-efficient cars.

Despite their success, Japanese auto makers and observers of the auto scene are increasingly uneasy about the future. On the one hand, they face the prospect of a tide of protection in the United States as well as in Europe.

On the other hand, the Japanese auto makers are caught on the horns of a domestic dilemma. With the Japanese auto market also stagnating — sales and registration at home are slack, and many dealerships are in deficit— they are under increasing pressure to export.

One highly touted, long-range solution to Japan's embarrassment of auto riches is the internationalization of Japan's auto industry. Already, there are clear signs that Japanese auto makers are moving to produce a large number of their vehicles overseas, no matter what the consequences for Japanese employment.

Given the fate of other auto makers, the Japanese should consider themselves quite fortunate. With most of the world's big car producers in deficit, the worst the big Japanese makers have to report is a slight decline in profits.

8. Nasty, ubiquitous and unloved

Skinheads have been frightening a lot of people in post-communists Central Europe, but several governments are trying to control them

Among the countless plaques and memorials in the ancient bit of Hungary's capital overlooking the Danube is one that mourns German and Hungarian soldiers who died trying to break out of Buda Castle at the end of the second world war.

This was where, on February 13th, 500-odd neo-Nazi skinheads from around Europe gathered to lament the passing on the « SS heroes», after which they headed off to a nightclub called the Viking. When police appeared at the club and started asking for passports, the skinheads rioted. Several policemen ended up in hospital, 30 foreign skinheads were arrested, six of whom were quickly tried and found guilty of assault. So it goes for skinheads: thuggery at home pilgrimages to Nazi memorials and scrapes with the law abroad.

Do not expect an eloquent exchange of opinions with Central Europe's shaven heads. When interviewed, they say little, standing arms crossed, fists clenched, eyes burning. Nor are their dogs, often pit bulls with sharpened incisors, much more friendly. The skinheads' preferred method of communication is a boot swiftly and repeatedly administered in the face of a prone victim, though in one recent attack Slovak skinheads did use baseball bats to beat a gypsy boy almost to death. Their favourite targets are indeed gypsies, followed by African students, sundry other ethnic minorities, drug addicts and the homeless.

There are differences between an average West European skinhead and his counterpart farther east. Not all western ones are neo-Nazis; not all are violent; some even call themselves «anti-racists», and enjoy Jamaican reggae music. There are anarchist skinheads in the West, even glad-to-be-gay skinheads. But in Central Europe to be a skinhead is, on the whole, to be violent. Post-communist skinheads tend to swallow a mix of white supremacy, neo-Nazi dogma, and nationalism tailored to the country in question.

Their numbers vary from country to country, but have been going up. Government and police tend to deflate figures; human-rights groups and the skinheads themselves usually bump them up. One serious study, by the Anti-Defamation League in New York, reckons that, of some 70,000 hardcore neo-Nazi skinheads worldwide, Central Europe now accounts for a good quarter.

Last month, working together with the Czech secret service, police arrested 12 leading skinheads said to belong to the Czech chapter of a British-based «Blood and Honour» gang. They also confiscated neo-Nazi propaganda due to be sold at a skinhead concert, and declared that neo-Nazis across the country had suffered a crippling blow.

Human-rights watchers are less sure. Skinhead groups are well run. They distribute propaganda printed by American neo-Nazis in various languages and send out «skinzines» illegally through the post. The Czechs alone have 15 of them. They are nasty, but it may be hard to pin charges of inciting hatred on the arrested skinheads.

Still, many Central Europeans are trying to stem the skinhead tide. A few days after the riot in the Viking club, several thousand Hungarians gathered to protest against racism. Judges are being sent on courses to make them more aware of racially motivated crimes. The police are hiring gypsy advisers. It is only a start. But the alarm bells have rung: more and more decent Central Europeans reckon that something must be done.

9. Living without it

At the University of Texas Law School, the halls are whiter than they once were. Three years after a federal court ruled in Hopwood v Texas that public universities in the state could no longer use race as a factor when considering applicants, there are a mere eight black students in a first-year class of 455 at the law school, a smaller percentage than in 1950.

Although Texas is ground zero in the fight over racial preferences in American universities, it is far from the only battlefield. Last November, voters in Washington state passed a referendum similar to California's Proposition 209, banning racial preferences in college admissions. In both Washington and Michigan, lawsuits similar to the Texas case have been filed against the public universities.

For 30 years, American universities sought to increase racial diversity by recruiting and admitting minority candidates, sometimes at the expense of white candidates with better qualifications. This practice went unchallenged until 1978, when the Supreme Court ruled that, although rigid racial quotas were unconstitutional, universities could take race into account since there was a «compelling interest» in promoting diversity in America's colleges.

Proponents of affirmative action, including most university administrators, feel they need only point to the decline of minority enrolment in the best public universities in California and Texas in the two years since the ban on racial preferences went into effect.

Conservative opponents of preferences admit that minority numbers have decreased at the most selective public universities in Texas and California. Yet they point to the fact that enrolment of blacks and Latinos throughout the state system has remained stable since 1996. The way to guarantee more minority students at the top universities in the future, conservatives argue, is to address the twin pillars of social disintegration: broken schools and broken families.

Opponents of racial preferences also accuse the other side of double standards: on the one hand lamenting the decline of black and Latino enrolment since 1996, yet at the same time ignoring the dramatic increase in the number of Asians admitted during that period. Long boasting the highest scores on standardised tests among minority groups, Asians have never needed preferential treatment from universities, and are now benefiting from the new system.

Both sides arm themselves with government studies and self-serving statistics; yet most people concede that very little can be done at the political level. The future of racial preferences rests with the courts. What the legal system cannot do, however, is address the root of the problem: the fact that black and Latino students still lag woefully behind their white counterparts. So long as this grim reality persists, the system will remain broken, and no amount of judicial tinkering will fix it.

II. ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

Проанализируйте текст, выделите переводческие трудности и сделайте письменный перевод.

1. What the EU Needs Is a Copy of «The Federalist» Papers

Los Angeles — It may be indelicate for an American to point out, but now that the start-up of Economic and Monetary Union has accelerated the European Union's pace toward full economic integration, the US experience may provide some useful lessons. Not that we do everything right or that we provide a precise model for the working of a somewhat similar economy, but some long-standing American economic interactions do resemble those developing on the old Continent.

In at least three areas of economics — monetary policy, taxes, and fiscal policy — we've been there, done that. Together, the three may also provide some hints about political confederation.

- In the realm of monetary policy the European Central Bank can learn from the Federal Reserve, if it is willing to. The Fed's ability to maintain its integrity while paying due deference to the democratically elected authorities with which it works provides a model more appropriate to a complex economy than does the haughty independence of the

Bundesbank. The single-minded Bundesbank ideology — price stability-*uber-alles* — cannot work in a Europe where recession threatens to increase already high unemployment; the Fed's pragmatic willingness to bring growth and employment into the balance can.

- The lessons for tax policy are less direct. What is thought of, as tax policy in the United States cannot exist in the European Union because the EU levies no taxes of its own? It is financed by contributions from the member states, which use their tax revenues to support the EU budget as well as their much larger national needs. Although political infighting over relative contributions is inevitable, EU members have also been squabbling over «harmonization» of national taxes — setting EU-wide rules for rates and regulations.

The American experience suggests that this is quite unnecessary. The US Constitution provides few constraints on the ways in which the states may raise revenues: they can legally levy income taxes, corporate taxes, sales taxes and property taxes on their individual and corporate residents at any rates they want, and they do. State taxes vary, but the variations stay within limits because the citizens and the companies in the states compete with one another.

The limits are imposed by economics, not legislation; they work and cause few quarrels. Similar natural limits are in fact becoming visible in Europe; the squabbles are unnecessary.

With monetary policy in the hands of the European Central Bank, fiscal policy — budget deficits and surpluses a la Keynes — is the remaining tool with which the member states of European Economic and Monetary Union, or EMU, can affect their own growth and employment. But such national autonomy is illusory however; the rules of monetary union limit deficits, and

economic reality reinforces the rules. Before EMU a state could finance a deficit by borrowing from its own central bank. No longer.

The US model is again illuminating. The American states cannot run persistent deficits because they cannot borrow to finance those deficits, except at prohibitive interest rates. The federal government, however, can borrow from the Federal Reserve to finance immense deficits, has done so, and surely will again when economic downturn calls for fiscal stimulus. Except for one crucial difference, the government of EMU could similarly borrow from the central bank when dictated by Europe's needs — the difference, of course, being that there is no government of EMU.

This leads to the possible lesson for political confederation. When recession suggests a continentwide need for stimulus, the pressure will be on the member states to create some sort of joint fiscal decision-making mechanism. Such a mechanism will not be called a confederation but it will be a major step in that direction. It will raise the question of whether the mechanism should be used for making other joint decisions. That in turn should reraise the question of the «democratic deficit»; in particular, should the one body elected by European individuals, the Parliament, be given more power over such decisions?

The move will be on. At that point, an American might even have the temerity to suggest that Europeans read «The Federalist» papers.

2. What Happened *to* That «Global Architecture»?

When Brazil had devalued the *real*, the folks in Washington who claim responsibility for global monetary order were uncustomarily silent. One is tempted to say there was stunned silence, but that would imply that Brazil's move came as a surprise to the Treasury and the International Monetary Fund.

Surely it didn't, but there was another very good reason to keep quiet. Brazil had been a test case for that new global « financial architecture» that President Bill Clinton proclaimed to the world last fall. The *real's* collapse made abundantly clear what some of us had assumed: The promise of a «new architecture» was just more Bill Clinton hot air.

Of course, the hot air had a purpose, as do all of Mr. Clinton's skillfully crafted orations. He wasn't striving for «new architecture» as he claimed, but rather trying to save the old architecture, which was in danger of collapse. Specifically, he was trying to persuade the US Congress to cough up more money for the tottering IMF. The Brazil gambit was one of the arguments employed. If the IMF were not refinanced, it could not bail out Brazil and Brazil would go the way of the Asian tigers, with serious repercussions for the US and world economy.

The string of disasters midwived by the global money managers is reflective not only of misjudgments but of a fatal flaw in the existing «architecture.» Mr. Clinton had the words right in September, he just didn't know the score. Either new architecture or no architecture at all is needed. But a president who spends most of his working hours figuring out how to buy votes with public money is not likely to be very critical of a multilateral agency that

does pretty much the same thing. It subsidizes two very influential constituencies, international bankers and the profligate politicians who preside over such places as Russia, Indonesia and Brazil.

These bankers and politicians got the IMF's number a long time ago. They knew that institutions, like natural organisms, fight for self-preservation. The IMF keeps itself in business by winking money out of rich nations such as the US and handing it out to the poorer brethren, who usually are poor because of gross economic mismanagement. In this age in which income transfers are deeply imbedded in politics, the IMF doesn't lack for clients.

What is absent is any convincing evidence that this has made the world a better place. Africa appears to be regressing, despite the billions poured into it by the IMF, US aid agencies and the World Bank. Asia, acting partly on IMF and US Treasury advice, took a big step backward, in terms of living standards, with the 1997 devaluations, as did Mexico in 1994. The Brazilian and Russian governments, living well beyond their means, were shielded from reality for far too long. The people in such places now must pay a price and their politicians will blame everyone but themselves, including Bill Clinton and Michel Camdessus.

The IMF has proved that it is impossible to get good conduct from politicians by subsidizing their bad conduct. President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (Brazil) made himself very popular when he killed hyperinflation and gave his country a solid currency with the *Real* Plan. But he didn't follow through by reforming government itself. Had there been no international safety net supplied by an act of the US Congress, he might have seen fit to work harder. There should have been plenty of evidence around that monetary policy alone cannot compensate for governmental indiscipline.

So it's back to the drawing board for the US Treasury and the IMF — will they really come up with some new « architecture » this time, something like going out of the global management business? Don't count on it.

3. A Dangerous Gun Show

As we listen to the post-Littleton debate on gun control, it's impossible not to notice the enormous gap between the problem gun-control advocates describe and what their proposals can be expected to deliver. Childproof gun locks, requiring instant checks of buyers from licensed dealers at gun shows, holding adults liable for letting children get guns — none of these would have stopped the Littleton murderers, who planned their crime and assembled their arsenal for a year and violated several existing laws in the process. These proposed new laws would make only a marginal difference. The gun controllers' rhetoric, decrying the large number of guns in the United States and pointing out that gun deaths are much lower in countries that ban guns, makes much more sense as an argument for eliminating gun ownership altogether — which many gun controllers would like to do.

This misfit between problem and solution is typical of reformers, mostly liberal but some conservative. Gun-control advocates are not the only

reformers whose solutions are tiny next to the problem they address and who ignore the practical difficulties of their unspoken agendas — while remaining uncurious about possible unanticipated consequences.

Consider advocates of the latest campaign finance bill, who decry the importance of money in politics and then propose new laws that will surely be evaded as previous laws have been. The problem is basic: In a big-government democracy, people will want to influence elections, out of idealism as well as self-interest, and they will spend money to do so. And they will be acting on a claim of right: the First Amendment. To which some campaign finance reformers respond: Get rid of the First Amendment. In March 1997, 38 senators voted to amend the First Amendment to allow campaign spending limits. Or as House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt put it: « What we have here is two important values in direct conflict: freedom of speech and our desire for healthy campaigns in a healthy democracy. You can't have both.» The Framers disagreed.

There is little evidence that gun-control advocates have given much thought to the practical difficulties of a serious gun ban. For the fact is that while the media lavish attention on marginal changes in federal gun-control laws, the great source of successful reforms in the 1990s is the states, which have been passing laws allowing law-abiding citizens, after a background check, to carry concealed weapons. Today 31 states, with 50 per cent of the nation's population, have such laws. None of the negative consequences predicted by gun controllers has come to pass. Instead, according to the most complete statistical study by University of Chicago economist John Lott, concealed-weapons laws have reduced crime. Citizens stop crimes 2 million times a year by brandishing guns, Lott writes, and criminals are deterred from attacking everybody because they know that a small number of intended victims will be armed. Lott's book, *More Guns, Less Crime*, presents a strong argument that more gun control would produce more crime.

Even if sweeping gun control did not have that unintended consequence, it would be fiendishly difficult to enforce. There are some 240 million guns in America, most of them owned by people with a claim of right. And not a frivolous claim. The intellectually serious debate is over how far the Second Amendment right extends: Congress can surely ban the possession of nuclear weapons and surely cannot ban all handguns and rifles; the Second Amendment blocks the road somewhere in between. Earlier this month, former members of Congress Abner Mikva and Mickey Edwards, heads of a bipartisan committee, urged caution in proposing constitutional amendments, and they are surely right in urging avoidance of triviality. What do they have to say to the reformers who would repeal the heart of the First Amendment and ignore the Second?

4. Down with the Death Penalty

The warrior and the executioner do similar jobs. Both kill the enemies of the state. But there the similarity ends. From time immemorial the warrior has been feted and honoured. The public executioner, by contrast, has always had to

lurk in the shadows, working anonymously or for a pittance. There is no glory in what he does.

That sense of discomfort and shame is why a growing number of countries have washed their hands off judicial execution. Today nearly all western democracies, as well as dozens of other countries, have abandoned capital punishment. Most of the countries, which still use it with much frequency, such as China or Iran, are authoritarian states without independent legal systems.

The single most defiant — and most notable — exception to this trend is the United States. To the irritation of many of its allies, the American government regularly defends the death penalty in international forums, reflecting widespread support for capital punishment at home. Too often, death-penalty opponents have reacted to America's stubborn exception-alism on this issue with knee-jerk condemnation, or despair. Instead they should relish the chance to convert the world's most vigorous democracy to a saner policy. For they have a better case.

Three basic arguments are made for the death penalty: that it deters others, saves innocent lives by ensuring that murderers can never kill again, and inflicts on them the punishment they deserve. The first two, utilitarian arguments, do not stand up to scrutiny, while the moral claim for retribution, although naturally more difficult to refute, can be answered.

Despite voluminous academic studies of American executions and crime rates, there is no solid evidence that the death penalty is any more effective at deterring murder than long terms of imprisonment. This seems counter-intuitive. Surely death must deter someone. But the kinds of people who kill are rarely equipped, or in a proper emotional state, to make fine calculations about the consequences. Moreover, even for those who are, decades of imprisonment may be as great a deterrent as the remote prospect of execution. Although European countries have abolished the death penalty, their rates of violent crime have risen more slowly than crime overall. Indeed, their murder rates remain far below America's.

It is indisputable that executing a murderer guarantees that he cannot kill again, and this argument once carried considerable weight in societies that could not afford to imprison offenders for long periods. But today most countries, and especially America, can afford this. Opinion polls show that support for the death penalty among Americans drops sharply when life imprisonment without parole is the alternative. Executions are not needed to protect the public.

Against the dubious benefits of capital punishment must be weighed its undoubted drawbacks. It is a dangerous power to give any government, and has been grossly abused by many to kill political opponents and other inconvenient people under the colour of law. Even America, with all its legal guarantees and complex system of appeals, has not been able to apply it fairly or consistently. Worst of all, it is irrevocable. Mistakes can never be rectified. America, like all countries, which use the death penalty, has executed innocents. This is too high a price to pay for an unnecessary punishment.

Where does this leave retribution? Some crimes are so heinous that a societal cost-benefit analysis hardly appears relevant. Death alone seems sufficient. And yet, as many relatives of murder victims have discovered, real retribution can never be achieved. For example, the only way to repay fully those who have committed multiple murder, or killed in a ghastly way, would be to torture them physically in turn, or to strive to make them endure repeatedly the torments of death. Modern societies have rightly turned away from such practices as barbaric, tempering their demands for retribution in recognition that tit-for-tat vengeance is beyond the reach of human justice. That is where the death penalty, too, belongs.

In 1976, after short lull, the court allowed executions to proceed again under redrafted state statutes. Since then it has frequently changed the rules, most recently restricting appeal avenues so as to shorten the time between conviction and execution, now averaging almost ten years. Even so, researchers still find inequities in how the death penalty is applied. Avoiding a death sentence depends a lot on having a good lawyer. Not surprisingly, rich, well-educated murderers rarely get a capital sentence. And the risk of executing the innocent remains very real. Since 1973, 78 people have been released from death row after evidence of their innocence emerged.

The attempt to apply the death penalty fairly has exhausted even some of its staunchest supporters on the bench. After retiring from the Supreme Court, Lewis Powell, the author of a landmark 1987 decision upholding Georgia's death penalty even in the face of an undisputed statistical study showing racial bias in its application, said that he regretted the decision and backed abolition.

America's stubborn retention of the death penalty is usually seen as the abolitionist movement's greatest defeat. And yet in the long term it may prove to be one of its greatest assets. If even America, with its complex legal guarantees and elaborate court system, cannot apply the death penalty fairly or avoid condemning the innocent, then do executions have a place in any society which values justice?

5. The end of privacy The Surveillance Society

«The right to be left alone.» For many this phrase, made famous by Louis Brandeis, an American Supreme Court justice, captures the essence of a notoriously slippery, but crucial concept. Drawing the boundaries of privacy has always been tricky. Most people have long accepted the need to provide some information about themselves in order to vote, work, shop, pursue a business, socialise or even borrow a library book. But exercising control over who knows what about you has also come to be seen as an essential feature of a civilised society.

Totalitarian excesses have made «Big Brother» one of the 20th century's most frightening bogeymen. Some right of privacy, however qualified, has been a major difference between democracies and dictatorships. An explicit right to privacy is now enshrined in scores of national Constitutions as well as in international human-rights treaties. Without the «right to be left alone,» to shut

out on occasion the prying eyes and importunities of both government and society, other political and civil liberties seem fragile. Today most people in rich societies assume that, provided they obey the law, they have a right to enjoy privacy whenever it suits them.

They are wrong. Despite a raft of laws, treaties and constitutional provisions, privacy has been eroded for decades. This trend is now likely to accelerate sharply. The cause is the same as that which alarmed Brandeis when he first popularised his phrase in an article in 1890: Technological change, in his day it was the spread of photography and cheap printing that posed the most immediate threat to privacy. In our day it is the computer. The quantity of information that is now available to governments and companies about individuals would have horrified Brandeis. But the power to gather and disseminate data electronically is growing so fast that it raises an even more unsettling question: in 20 years' time, will there be any privacy left to protect?

Most privacy debates concern media intrusion, which is also what bothered Brandeis. And yet the greatest threat to privacy today comes not from the media, whose antics affect few people, but from the mundane business of recording and collecting an ever-expanding number of everyday transactions. Most people know that information is collected about them, but are not certain how much. Many are puzzled or annoyed by unsolicited junk mail coming through their letter boxes. And yet junk mail is just the visible tip of an information iceberg. The volume of personal data in both commercial and government databases has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years along with advances in computer technology. The United States, perhaps the most computerised society in the world, is leading the way, but other countries are not far behind.

Advances in computing are having a twin effect. They are not only making it possible to collect information that once went largely unrecorded, but are also making it relatively easy to store, analyse and retrieve this information in ways which, until quite recently, were impossible.

Just consider the amount of information already being collected as a matter of routine — any spending that involves a credit or bank debit card, most financial transactions, telephone calls, all dealings with national or local government. Supermarkets record every item being bought by customers who use discount cards. Mobile-phone companies are busy installing equipment that allows them to track the location of anyone who has a phone switched on. Electronic toll-booths and traffic-monitoring systems can record the movement of individual vehicles. Pioneered in Britain, closed-circuit TV cameras now scan increasingly large swathes of urban landscapes in other countries too. The trade in consumer information has hugely expanded in the past ten years. One single company, Acxiom Corporation in Conway, Arkansas, has a database combining public and consumer information that covers 95% of American households. Is there anyone left on the planet who does not know that their use of the Internet is being recorded by somebody, somewhere?

Firms are as interested in their employees as in their customers. A 1997 survey by the American Management Association of 900 large companies found that nearly two-thirds admitted to some form of electronic surveillance of their own workers. Powerful new software makes it easy for bosses to monitor and record not only all telephone conversations, but every keystroke and e-mail message as well.

Information is power, so it is hardly surprising that governments are as keen as companies to use data-processing technology. They do this for many entirely legitimate reasons — tracking benefit claimants, delivering better health care, fighting crime, pursuing terrorists. But it inevitably means more government surveillance.

A controversial law passed in 1994 to aid law enforcement requires telecoms firms operating in America to install equipment that allows the government to intercept and monitor all telephone and data communications, although disputes between the firms and the FBI have delayed its implementation. Intelligence agencies from America, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand jointly monitor all international satellite-telecommunications traffic via a system called « Echelon » that can pick specific words or phrases from hundreds of thousands of messages.

6. «Call to Arms»

New York — Two cheers for the Chief Justice who told the American Bar Association the other day that defense against crime was as vital to national security as «the budget of the Pentagon». In fact, it's probably of more immediate concern to most Americans.

With no empty blasts about «getting tough», he said many other things that needed to be said — for example, that the great cost of lowering crime rates would be less «than the billions in dollars and thousands of blighted lives now hostage to crime». Nor is this an elitist view, since crime afflicts «the poor and minorities even more than the affluent».

We need the undoubted deterrence of « swift arrest, prompt trial, certain penalty, and — at some point — finality of Judgment ». And to mount a real attack on crime will demand «more money than we have ever before devoted to law enforcement», as well as much rethinking of what law enforcement should be.

Still, on such a complex and emotional subject, the chief justice inevitably raised more questions than he provided answers. It's true that crime will not disappear «if we but abolish poverty». But it's more important that poverty and inequity and lack of economic opportunity breed crime, particularly when exacerbated by racial animosities, as in the United States. And where so much poverty exists in such proximity to so much affluence, the crime-breeding effect is likely to be greater.

The chief justice's specific proposals, moreover, will not be easy to effect, even when their validity is accepted. Trial «within weeks of arrest» is highly desirable, but where are hard-pressed cities like Cleveland and New York to find

the money for the needed judges, prosecutors, police officers? And in most such cities, by far the most cases are now disposed of by plea bargaining rather than by trial.

He also proposed empowering judges to hold arrested persons without bail when «a combination of the particular crime and past record» makes it likely that the defendant will commit another crime while awaiting trial.

His argument for limiting the scope of appellate review of criminal convictions to «genuine claims of miscarriage of justice, and not a quest for error» also rests on judges' questionable ability to tell one from the other.

Unlike many reformers, the speaker knows that his proposals, if carried out, would send many more people to prison. He also understands that to send them to the overcrowded, underfunded, inadequately staffed and policed prisons of the United States would negate his purpose; because more, and more frightening, criminals come out of these schools of crime and violence than go into them.

That is why he proposes prison reforms. He wants prisons to provide mandatory educational and vocational programs designed to «cure» inmates who would be released with at least a basic education.

And what good are the basic skills the Chief Justice wants to give inmates when they return to a society largely unwilling to hire them — particularly blacks or Hispanic people with a record of violence — and an economy with a declining need for low-skill labor?

Deterrence of crime — particularly speedy trial and certain punishment — is vitally needed. How best to achieve it is a subject on which thoughtful and honorable persons disagree — and on which has usefully dramatized, not settled the debate.

7. Democracy is on the March

If there has been a single, recurring theme in western foreign policy-speak since the cold war, it has been the promotion of liberal democracy — not just multi-party politics, but all the things that underpin it, such as the rule of the law, respect for property rights and the absence of police repression. Movement in this direction was assumed not just to be desirable but inevitable; the main challenge for policy makers was to hurry it along.

People may concede that Francis Fukuyama, America's guru of geopolitical optimism, was going a bit too far when — after the collapse of undemocratic regimes in the Soviet Union and South Africa — he proclaimed the end of history. But a milder version of his thesis has passed into conventional wisdom. Wherever brutish regimes persist in torturing, expropriating or otherwise silencing their enemies, the West grits its teeth and says that «progress» towards the Promised Land of liberal democracy has been surprisingly slow.

But what if no such «progress» can be assumed at all? Although the number of governments formally committed to democracy may be increasing, Freedom House, an American think-tank that measures political liberty by a

sophisticated range of indicators, reckons that only 39% of the world's population now enjoys real political freedom — hardly a massive leap forward from the 36% enjoying it in 1983. And even that slow rate of increase cannot necessarily be relied on. The think-tank notes «growing evidence that the wave of democratisation that began in the 1970s may have crested and... be receding.»

Looking round the world, democracy seems well enough entrenched in Latin America, even if some of its concomitants, such as clean government and due process, are not. In Asia, it is too soon to tell whether the economic crisis will embolden or weaken those who argue that «Asian values» are an excuse for authoritarianism. But elsewhere there are good reasons to fear that western political values will retreat in the near term.

Democratic institutions are hard to build, and easy to topple when not yet completed. Take the Middle East, where liberal democracy has never been in fashion. As they struggle to cope with demographic explosions and various forms of revolutionary dissent, many regimes will have to choose between being «liberal» — in other words, being secular and modernist about things like education and gender — and being democratic. The latter would entail yielding power to radicals or fundamentalists; they may, in turn give some or all of it back to the people, but it is hardly a sure thing in the short run.

Algeria is only the most extreme example of a country where unbridled democracy would assuredly bring fundamentalists to power and is therefore regarded, both by its own government and many western ones, as a dispensable luxury. To stay in office, other «moderate» Arab governments — from North Africa to the West Bank will resort to increasingly ruthless methods: using secret services to infiltrate, divide and crush opposition movements that might otherwise be unstoppable.

What about the former Soviet Union, where some of the most euphoric pro-democracy rhetoric was once heard? In the southern republics, rulers who held senior positions under communism have used the flimsiest sort of democratic window-dressing to ensure that they remain in office indefinitely. In Russia, the outward forms of multi-party politics and constitutional procedure have proved more robust; but the culture of democracy runs shallow.

And what about Africa, where a spectacular revival of multi-party democracy seemed to reach its peak around 1994? Across a wide swathe of the continent, from Angola to Eritrea, issues of political procedure are overwhelmed by war.

There are still two huge countries — Nigeria and Indonesia — where the near-term trend is towards more political freedom. But both countries face a profound challenge: is it possible for states with vast, diverse populations and acute economic difficulties to go on existing at all, let alone existing democratically? To have a democratic future — which means learning to disagree amicably about particular issues — people in these countries need to develop a much stronger consensus about fundamental issues: state borders, the constitution, property rights and intangibles like national identity. And in Lagos

and Jakarta, as well as Moscow and New Delhi, the rules and would-rules are faced with a fraying of consensus, not a consolidation.

8. When the snarling's over

The post-cold-war solitary American superpower, say many Europeans, has to be held in check, lest it create an unacceptably Americanised world. The mighty dollar needs to be balanced by the gallant young euro. The spread of American popular culture must be slowed, even if it is popular outside America too.

What many of these Europeans do not realise is that their grumblings are drowned by the growlings of frustrated Americans.

The arthritic economy of continental Europe, say angry Americans, leaves it to them to bear most of the burden of helping recession-hit Asia and Latin America, by buying more imports from these regions and thereby making their own trade deficit even worse. The European Union, though richer than the United States, provides a tiny and diminishing proportion of the high-tech military equipment that NATO depends on if it is to be able to fight wars without an intolerable number of casualties. Now that Europe no longer has to worry about Hitler's Germany or a communist Russia, conclude these exasperated Americans, Europe can be left to its own devices. « Deep structural forces », says Stephen Walt in the current issue of the *National Interest*, are « beginning to pull Europe and America apart. »

In fact, the sky is not quite that black. The expansion of NATO goes ahead.

Nevertheless, the gloomsters could yet prove right. The Atlantic alliance may indeed collapse, unless both Europeans and Americans look forward rather than backward: unless they base their plans not on memories of the past 50 years but on a reasonable calculation of what the next 50 years will bring.

If the United States were indeed going to remain the world's only great power as far ahead as the eye can see, people believe in the danger of monopoly and the need for competition would draw the necessary conclusion: Europe should provide a counterbalance to this overwhelming American power. But that is not in fact what the future really holds. If the European part of NATO raises its eyes beyond its own borders, and sees what will probably happen out there in the next generation or so, it will understand why it still needs America and — even more important — why America increasingly needs Europe.

The one-superpower world will not last. Within the next couple of decades a China with up to 1 14 billion people, a strongly growing economy and probably a still authoritarian government will almost certainly be trying to push its interests eastward into the Pacific and westward into Central Asia, whose oil and gas this energy-poor China will badly need. Sooner or later some strong and honest man will pull post-Yeltsin Russia together, and another contender for global influence will have reappeared on the scene (unless fear of China sends a horrified Russia running into NATO's arms). The Islamist superpower that nervous people predicted a few years ago will probably never come into being,

but the Muslim world will certainly continue to produce localised explosions of ideological wrath and geopolitical envy.

This is why the alliance of the democracies needs not only new members but also a new purpose. The alliance can no longer be just a protective American arm around Europe's shoulder; it also has to be a way for Europe and America to work together in other parts of the world. And those who hope to construct a politically united Europe should recognise that this must be done — if it can be done at all — in partnership with America, not to separate Europe from America.

9. They have seen the future, and they aren't very interested

Lucky Hong Kong. Its citizens have access to the Internet «in a more powerful form than 99% of users in the world», marvels Microsoft's Bill Gates. Last year Hong-Kong Telecom launched the first commercial interactive television (ITV) service in the world, offering video and music on demand, along with high-speed Internet access, to 70% of the city's homes. Mr Gates was impressed enough to fly in and announce that this network would become the chief testbed of Microsoft's efforts to merge the television and the PC, allowing users to gain access to broadcast-quality movies, PC games and pay-per-use software from the network nearly as quickly as from their own hard drives.

Mr Gate's presence threw Hong Kong into a technotizzy as the government announced a lot of Singapore-rivalling projects, from a \$1.6 billion «cyberport» to efforts to make Hong Kong the region's e-commerce hub. But the city's planners do not seem to have noticed that the Microsoft deal is better evidence of the service's problems than of its potential.

Ever since ITV was first put together in the early 1990s, virtually every trial has shown that viewers are not keen enough on video-on-demand to pay the cost of receiving it. Hong Kong reckoned it was different: its 6m relatively affluent and gadget-mad people are packed tightly into easy-to-wire apartment buildings, most within a few miles of Hong Kong Telecom's video servers. When the company launched the service last March, it predicted that it would have 250,000 subscribers by the end of March this year, paying an average of around \$50 a month. Instead, it has only 80.000 subscribers, paying an average of \$35 each, less than half of what it costs to provide the service.

It seems that although Hong Kong may be a uniquely cheap place to roll out a commercial broadband network to the home, its people are all too typical of guinea pigs everywhere: unimpressed.

Like others who have dipped their toes in the ITV waters only to have them bitten off, the firm now acknowledges that movies, music, even interactive karaoke and horse racing are not enough: it still needs the elusive «killer application». This is where Microsoft comes in.

Today, Hongkong Teleco's broad-band service offers two options, each inadequate in its own way. The service on television does not offer e-mail or PC-quality games, while the high-speed Internet service provided to PCs does not offer movies. Microsoft hopes to solve the problem by fixing the limitation in the PC service.

This would be more exciting were it not for an uncomfortable parallel in Singapore, Hong Kong's smaller wired-island rival. Around the same time Hong Kong telecoms was launching its television-based service, Singapore was rolling out its own broadband network, called Singapore ONE, based on PCs. It has been even less successful, with just 14,000 subscribers, and its video-on-demand part, Magix, has struggled. «Most people just don't want to watch movies on their PC,» explains a spokesman. So Singapore Telecom is now thinking about taking the service over to television, just as Hongkong Telecom appears to be moving in the opposite direction.

Hongkong Telecom has compounded its problems with a big strategic mistake. It chose to make the service available to lower-income apartment complexes first, because they are more tightly packed and thus cheaper to reach, and because lower social classes tend to watch more television. Since those households were also targeted by the city's cable-TV provider, they already have as much television as they want. Worse, many higher-income consumers, who tend to be more spread out, cannot get the service yet.

Of course, any new technology takes time to establish itself, and telephone companies are not the obvious choice to package and market entertainment and information. But Asians are normally enthusiastic early-adopters of the latest gizmo. Western executives thrilled by the vision of an interactive future should note the apathy in Hong Kong, and beware.

10. Backwards and forwards in China

Much of the outside world believes China's reform programme has been slammed into reverse by the East-Asian financial crises. But in some respects it has sped things up. The direct economic costs of the region's problems are not the issue. Despite doubts about the accuracy of last year's GDP growth of 7.8%, China is far from being in recession, unlike many of its neighbours. Certainly, China's exports will be badly hit this year, and previous high levels of foreign investment will fall. Yet the export sector remains relatively small. It is China's domestic economy that counts, and this is shielded from external shocks by a largely non-convertible currency.

The impact of the regional crisis has more to do with expectations. A belated recognition by China's leaders that the corporate models of Japan and (particularly) South Korea are now bankrupt marks a profound change. China, most of its rulers now admit, can no longer simply count on state-guided growth to get out of trouble. Even though few, if any, yet believe in outright privatisation the consensus at the top is that much more reform is needed.

Hence the urgency of recent policies that aim to get the state out of business. Some of the most powerful bureaucracies, such as the Ministry of Information Industry and the Ministry of Communications, have had their business wings clipped. Indeed, the total number of ministries has been shrunk by a quarter. The armed forces, deeply involved in business, were given until the end of last year to quit commerce.

China's legions of small and medium-sized state enterprises have been told to fend for themselves. Many of them have stopped receiving state funds. Many have been merged or «privatised» in all but name. Almost all of them have been sacking workers, or sending them home on unpaid leave. Remaining workers have been put on notice that they will have to pay higher rents or buy their homes. Medical costs will rise.

Policymakers also admit to the dangers in the financial system. The People's Bank of China has been restructured along regional lines. The hope is that local barons will no longer be able to bully local central-bank officials into providing ill-judged credit. Finally, state banks have been «ordered» to lend according to strictly commercial criteria and to private companies.

The government says it wants to spur the development of consumer credit, for which there will be a great appetite. And it is determined to crack down on the welter of arbitrary fees and taxes imposed by local party bosses on farmers and on people living in small towns. This is probably the chief source of sporadic unrest in the provinces.

The trouble is, once the stimulus money is spent, there will be a further pile of shoddy infrastructure projects, redundant factories and unrecoverable loans to show for it. And all the while, the government's bill — for the banks' bad debts, for social-welfare costs and for the stimulus package — will continue to mount as China takes two steps forward and one back.

11. Talking peace, preparing for war

Time supposedly waits for no man, not even an American politician. So in an ideal world the House and Senate would present an agreed proposal for next year's budget by the statutory deadline of April 15th. There would then be good-humoured, well-intentioned debate with the administration and, just in time for the fiscal year, beginning this October 1st, the country would know exactly how much its federal government was going to spend, and how it was going to raise the money.

So much for the ideal. The reality is that the election cycle is inexorably turning and catching President proposed \$1.8 trillion budget in its spokes. In other words, for all the promises of bipartisanship, for all the determination of the speaker of the House (where all spending bills originate) to make the trains run on time, Republicans and Democrats are still at odds.

Moreover, both parties have their squabbling factions, and everybody knows that legislative deadlines can come and go without everyone necessarily dying. The April deadline, for example, has been met only three times since 1975; and last year, thanks to the electorally mistaken obduracy of the tax-cutting zealots among the House Republicans, Congress failed for the first time in 24 years to pass a budget resolution even after the deadline.

Political deadlines are another matter. In just under a year from now the primary season — for a new president and a new Congress — will come into bloom. To be ready for that season, all candidates need to start raising money

now. That in turn means they must be careful in what they do and say in this political cycle.

The worst problems are for the Republicans. With a budget surplus now expected by the Congressional Budget Office to be around \$133 billion, the party's instinct is to return the excess to «hard-working Americans» in the form of a tax cut. But tax is low on most people's list of concerns (even though the right-wing Heritage Foundation points out that this year's federal tax take, 20.5% of economic output, is the highest peacetime level ever), whereas saving Social Security is close to the top. So House and Senate Republicans agreed last week to a plan from the Senate Budget Committee: taxes would be cut by up to \$900 billion over the next decade, but the cuts would not be taken from the surpluses in the Social Security trust fund.

The plan neatly blunts the Democrats' charge that Republican tax cuts would be at the expense of Social Security. But since next year's overall surplus is expected to be mostly, if not entirely, accounted for by the Social Security surplus, it also means tax cuts later rather than sooner — which is not what the Republican faithful really want.

Meanwhile, the party risks looking mean to the electorate in its professed determination to keep the budget within the spending caps agreed in the balanced budget legislation.

Last year Congress approved an omnibus spending bill that broke through the caps to the tune of \$21 billion — which was conveniently deemed «emergency» spending outside the law's scope. Doubtless the same will happen this year (the President's budget proposals, even with the most favourable arithmetic, will break the caps by at least \$18 billion) unless the ceiling is raised. Given bipartisan enthusiasm for more spending on education and the armed forces, that would seem a plausible solution, but one that will annoy Republican conservatives, involve haggling over other spending programmes, and strain the unity of the Republicans' six-seat majority in the House.

All this highlights the perennial Republican rift between ideologues and pragmatists, and leaves the Democrats chortling at the prospect of regaining the House and even the Senate. But not all Democrats are encouraged. The triumph of the current presidency was the triumph of the «New Democrats», adopting Republican notions of fiscal responsibility. Yet the administration's travails over illicit campaign finances have made it more dependent on «old Democrats», notably organised labour and minorities.

And in the meantime? With the Republicans trying hard to avoid the label of another «do-nothing Congress», optimists have trailed the notion of bipartisan cooperation on Social Security, education, defence and health-care. Some hope. This week a supposedly bipartisan position on federal aid to the states for education fractured into partisan wrangling, and there will be more of the same. After all, because gridlock in Congress hurts the Republicans, it helps the Democrats.

But that is a zero-sum game for now, not the future. One well-known Democratic strategist, speaking sensibly off the record sees only a Pyrrhic victory ahead: a protectionist-inclined Democratic Party with outdated regulatory instincts that will trap minorities in poverty.

12. Schooling and the New Illiteracy

Recent developments in higher education have progressively diluted its content and reproduced, at a higher level, the conditions that prevail in the public schools. The collapse of general education; the abolition of any serious effort to instruct students in foreign languages; the introduction of many programs in black studies, women's studies, and other forms of consciousness raising for no other purpose than to head off political discontent; the ubiquitous inflation of grades — all have lowered the value of a university education at the same time that rising tuitions place it beyond reach of all but the affluent...

What precipitated the crisis of the sixties was not simply the pressure of unprecedented numbers of students (many of whom would gladly have spent their youth elsewhere) but a fatal conjuncture of historical changes: the emergence of a new social conscience among students activated by the moral rhetoric of the New Frontier and by the civil rights movement, and the simultaneous collapse of the university's claims to moral and intellectual legitimacy. Instead of offering a rounded program of humane learning, the university now frankly served as a cafeteria from which students had to select so many « credits». Instead of diffusing peace and enlightenment, it allied itself with the war machine. Eventually, even its claim to provide better jobs became suspect...

At the same time, the student movement embodied a militant anti-intellectualism of its own, which corrupted and eventually absorbed it. Demand for the abolition of grades, although defended on grounds of high pedagogical principle, turned out in practice — as revealed by experiments with ungraded courses and pass-fail options — to reflect a desire for less work and a wish to avoid judgment on its quality. The demand for more «relevant» courses often boiled down to a desire for an intellectually undemanding curriculum, in which students could win academic credits for political activism, self-expression, transcendental meditation, encounter therapy, and the study and practice of witchcraft. Even when seriously advanced in opposition to sterile academic pedantry, the slogan of relevance embodied an underlying antagonism to education itself— an inability to take an interest in anything beyond immediate experience...

In the seventies, the most common criticism of higher education revolves around the charge of cultural elitism... Two contributors to a Carnegie Commission report on education condemn the idea that «there are certain works that should be familiar to all educated men» as inherently an «elitist notion.» ... The Carnegie Commission contributors argue that since the United States is a pluralist society, «adherence exclusively to the doctrines of any one school... would cause higher education to be in great dissonance with society.»

Given the prevalence of these attitudes among teachers and educators, it is not surprising that students at all levels of the educational system have so little knowledge of the classics of world literature ...

Those who teach college today see at first hand the effect of these practices, not merely in the students' reduced ability to read and write but in the diminished store of their knowledge about the cultural traditions they are supposed to inherit. With the collapse of religion, biblical references, which formerly penetrated deep into everyday awareness, have become incomprehensible, and the same thing is now happening to the literature and mythology of antiquity — indeed, to the entire literary tradition of the West, which has always drawn so heavily on biblical and classical sources. In the space of two or three generations, enormous stretches of the « Judeo-Christian tradition,» so often invoked by educators but so seldom taught in any form, have passed into oblivion. The effective loss of cultural traditions on such a scale makes talk of a new Dark Age far from frivolous. Yet this loss coincides with an information glut, with the recovery of the past by specialists, and with an unprecedented explosion of knowledge — none of which, however, impinges on everyday experience or shapes popular culture.

The resulting split between general knowledge and the specialized knowledge of the experts, embedded in obscure journals and written in language or mathematical symbols unintelligible to the layman, has given rise to a growing body of criticism and exhortation. The ideal of general education in the university, however, has suffered the same fate as basic

education in the lower schools. Even those college teachers who praise general education in theory find that its practice drains energy from their specialized research and thus interferes with academic advancement. Administrators have little use for general education, since it does not attract foundation grants and large-scale government support. Students object to the reintroduction of requirements in general education because the work demands too much of them and seldom leads to lucrative employment.

Under these conditions, the university remains a diffuse, shapeless, and permissive institution that has absorbed the major currents of cultural modernism and reduced them to a watery blend, a mind-emptying ideology of cultural revolution, personal fulfillment, and creative alienation.