

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
“ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ”

ЧАСТИНА I

*для студентів 2-го курсу спеціальності „Переклад” денної
форми навчання*

СУМИ ВИД-ВО СУМДУ 2005

UNIT 1 CHOOSING A CAREER

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 We'll throw the book at you

- a) ми будемо вас заохочувати
- b) ми зробимо вам замовлення
- c) ми вас покараємо
- d) ми вас запросимо

2 A homely girl

- a) невродлива дівчина
- b) домосідка
- c) служниця
- d) чарівна дівчина

3 Holiday-maker

- a) той, хто відпочиває
- b) турбюро
- c) ледар

4 A mouse of a woman

- a) самка-миша
- b) жіноча цікавість
- c) схожа на мишу жінка
- d) жіночий догідник

5 China cabinet

- a) кімната для куріння
- b) сервант
- c) салатниця
- d) кафе-кондитерська

6 A head wind

- a) вітер в голові
- b) попутний вітер
- c) вітер перед грозою
- d) зустрічний вітер
- e) шквальний вітер

7 He came with the rest

- a) він прийшов з миром
- b) він приїхав відпочивати
- c) він прийшов з іншими
- d) він прийшов просто так

8 He's gone to Davy Jones's locker

- a) він став затворником
- b) він став водолазом
- c) він пішов у поліцейські
- d) він знепритомнів
- e) він утонув

9 We live on a shoestring

- a) ми постійно ризикуємо життям
- b) ми живемо майже у підвалі
- c) у нас майже немає грошей
- d) ми живемо чисткою взуття

10 He called names

- a) він робив перекличку
- b) він давав імена
- c) він зраджував
- d) він лихословив

2 Translate the words/ word-combinations into Ukrainian. Find English synonyms and antonyms:

booth; outline; in advance; to get familiar; postgraduate course; applicant; aptitude test; freelance; to take turns; to jot (down); detachment; to convey the sense; enigmatic; to slot in; without hesitation; the fork knows where the fish is; when the bird is building its nest, it cannot sing; a bald man needs no comb; the sky knows where the stars are.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the following words/ word-combinations:

conference interpreter, booth, headphones, to convey the sense, to interpret one speech, stressful, detachment is the most important quality, overall picture, to think fast, since this experience.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

Conference Interpreter

The place is the Intercontinental Hotel, the time is 1 p.m., and the annual Russian Oil Industry Conferences about to break for lunch. Cathy Ganson, who is interpreting from Russian into English, speaks into the microphone. "If there are no more questions, we'll stop for lunch." From the window of her booth Cathy sees the, speaker step down, and removes her headphones.

When asked how she prepares for conferences, Cathy said: "When I'm sent outlines of the speeches in advance, I can look up every technical term beforehand. But this time, all I knew was that the tonic was oil. So I've read around the subject to get familiar with the English technical terms."

Cathy was born in Britain to Russian parents. The family moved to France, then back to Britain, and Cathy grew up speaking Russian at home and first French, then English, at school. After getting a degree in Russian she did a six-month postgraduate course in conference interpreting. Applicants for the course, spent a day doing aptitude and language tests. Of the students who got onto the course, only 50% passed their final diploma exams.

Most conference interpreters are freelance. Which organization they work for depends on the languages they offer. Someone like Cathy, who interprets from Russian and French into English, will work for the UN in New York and Geneva, the World Bank and UNESCO in Paris, NATO and the European Commission in Brussels, the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna)

Conference interpreters earn between £250 and £450 a day. “It varies according to where you're working, and how many of you there are. Usually there are two of us in the booth, taking turns I'll interpret one speech, then a colleague, does the next. We work as a team because it's less stressful. This morning, whenever the speaker, said figures, like \$40,398,462 or 58,645 barrels of oil, my colleague jotted them down so I didn't have to memorize them.”

Cathy thinks detachment is the most important quality in, an interpreter. “You have to stand back and give an overall picture when you interpret. You must convey the sense, even when you can't think of a specific word. You may be feeling bad because you do know the word and it won't come to you, but if you waste time trying to remember it, you'll lose the rest of the speech.” She says you also need to be able to think, fast. At a recent conference Cathy was going into Russian – a very unusual situation. Interpreters only go into one language as a rule, and Cathy's “active” language is English. The Chinese delegate speaking in English, concluded with a Chinese proverb) None of the interpreters could understand it. Thinking quickly; Cathy translated it into Russian as “the fork knows where the fish is”. Later she discovered the Spanish interpreter's version had been “the flea 'knows where the fur is” and the Arabic interpreter had turned it into “the feet know where the thistles are”.

Since this experience she has developed a range of enigmatic proverbs usable in almost every situation. She can now slot in without hesitation, in Russian or English; phrases like, “When the bird is building its nest, it cannot sing”, “A bald man needs no comb” and “The sky knows where the stars are”.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

1 Коли її спитали, як вона готується до конференції, Кеті відповіла: „Якщо мені висилають конспект промови заздалегідь, я можу подивитись кожний незнайомий термін у словнику завчасно.“

2 Якби дощ припинився, лише тільки на одинь день!

3 Після цього випадку вона підбрала низку прислів'їв, які можна використовувати майже у будь-якій ситуації.

4 Якби я лише міг сходити до лікаря!

5 Вибір організації, на яку вони працюють, залежить від мов, які вони пропонують.

6 Якби він був тут, він би допоміг нам.

7 Якби я побачив його завтра, я б спитав про його досвід.

8 Якщо в тебе будуть будь-які питання, я зроблю все, щоб на них відповісти.

9 Ви повинні передати зміст, навіть якщо не можете підібрати необхідного слова.

10 Ви можете погано себе почувати, тому що знаєте слово, але не взмозі його підібрати; та, якщо ви витратите час на його пригадування, ви не вловите подальшу промову.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (make up a dialogue: interview a famous interpreter).

UNIT 2 ILLNESS AND THEIR TREATMENT

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 I'll back you up to the hilt

2 He was walking on air

a) я вознесу вас до небес

a) він гуляв на свіжому повітрі

b) я буду стояти за вас горою

b) він не чув під собою ніг

c) я обов'язково повернусь до вас

c) він був лунатиком

d) я поверну вас до нормального життя

d) він був постійно в ефірі

3 Hush money

- a) фальшиві гроші
- b) великі гроші
- c) дрібні гроші
- d) плата за мовчання

4 Less of your check!

- a) не поведься по-хамськи!
- b) не об'їдайся!
- c) не смійся!
- d) забирайся геть!

5 I'll get it through his head

- a) він мені це пояснить
- b) я отримаю це через нього
- c) він у мене це зрозуміє
- d) я здобуду це через його труп
- e) я отримаю це й без нього

6 Jot it down

- a) залиш трішечки
- b) забудь про це
- c) викинь це
- d) зменш це трішечки
- e) запиши це

7 It's a standing dish with our family

- a) це джерело заробітків нашої родини
- b) це час підйому в нашій родині
- c) це проблема нашої родини
- d) це улюблена тема у нашій родині

8 Cunning smile

- a) крива посмішка
- b) чемна посмішка
- c) чарівна посмішка
- d) підступна пропозиція

9 Nothing very much

- a) суцільна нікчема
- b) досить непогано
- c) подяки не треба
- d) нічого особливого

10 Essential oils

- a) суть справи
- b) отрута душі
- c) мазут
- d) ефірні масла

2 Translate the words/ word-combinations into Ukrainian. Find English synonyms and antonyms:

to curb, contagion, ghastly, vulnerable, plague, devastation, stigma, to team up, obesity, dormitory, have little say, to prey, clout, lesion, accessible, preventive, to flourish, trial, hurdle, care.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the following words/ word-combinations:

the spread of HIV, infection rate, to face reality, an urgent problem, junk food, social clout, preventive vaccine, vaccine research, to expect miracle, to lose generation.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

Fighting the Disease: What Can Be Done

Can AIDS be stopped in Africa? The temptation, when we confront suffering on such a ghastly scale, is to assume it's beyond human control. But it's not. We know we can contain the spread of HIV, because vulnerable nations have already succeeded. Senegal has held its infection rate below 2 percent throughout the epidemic. And Uganda, once the plagues epicenter, cut its infection rate by half during the 1990s. Replicating such victories won't be easy; every community is different. A strategy that succeeds in one nation can fail in another. But researchers have learned a lot from the successes of the past two decades. Here are some prescriptions for slowing the devastation.

The first challenge is simply to face reality. Until recently, few African leaders acknowledged that AIDS was a problem. The disease still carries a strong stigma, but the official silence is breaking. The presidents of Zimbabwe and Kenya are now calling AIDS an urgent problem. Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland have all announced new anti-AIDS initiatives in the past year. And many governments are teaming up with corporations and community groups to raise public awareness.

The greater challenge is to change the behavior that spreads the disease. If people lacked only information, a good leaflet might end the epidemic. The trouble is that no one, rich or poor, makes health choices on the basis of information alone. If everyone in your community lives on junk food, chances are you'll live on it too – no matter how much you read about obesity and heart disease. And if prostitution is your livelihood – or the sole source of intimacy in your

mineworkers' dormitory – you learn to live with the risk. The most successful prevention efforts have aimed not just to inform people but to change social norms.

Unfortunately, African women have little say in condom use, or anything else, and their powerlessness is costing them dearly. Women account for 55 percent of the continent's HIV infections, and teenage girls suffer five to six times the infection rate of boys, because older men prey on them. “Empowering women is critical to controlling the epidemic,” says Barry Bloom, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health. In addition to more social clout, women need contraceptives that they control directly. Scientists are now studying 60 compounds, but most are still in early stages of testing.

The lesions caused by other sexually transmitted diseases, make people more susceptible to HIV. Studies suggest that treating those conditions with cheap, accessible antibiotics can cut new HIV infections by as much as 40 percent. Important as they are, though, none of these measures is likely to drive HIV out of Africa. The ultimate weapon against any virus is a preventive vaccine. And on that front, progress has been slow. Drug development has flourished spectacularly during the past 15 years, but until recently no vaccine had even entered human clinical trials. The hurdles are political as well as technical. Of the estimated \$200 billion the world now spends on AIDS research, care and prevention and each year, says Dr. Seth Berkeley of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), only \$300 million goes into vaccine research. Backed by large grants from the Gates Foundation, the U.K. government and others, IAVI is supporting trials of two experimental vaccines, and backing development of several others. No one expects miracles. We can only hope they lead to better ones before Africa loses another generation.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1 Я бачив, як він помирає.
- 2 Я зрозумів, що він при смерті.
- 3 Якби я думав лише про себе, я б ніколи не прийшов сюди.
- 4 Якби я колись зневажав Вас, я б не кохав Вас зараз.

5 Ми знаємо, що можемо бути розповсюджувачами ВІЛ, бо уражені нації вже досягли в цьому “успіху”.

6 Якби людям не вистачало лише інформації, гарна брошура могла б зупинити епідемію.

7 Якщо всі у вашому суспільстві живуть на висококалорійних харчах, то існує велика ймовірність того, що ви теж будете на них жити – і немає ніякого значення, як багато ви читаете про огрядність і серцеві хвороби.

8 Беатрис цього б не зробила, якби не кохала мене.

9 Якби він не був такий неухажливий, він не прийняв би Вас за Вашу сестру.

10 Якби не я, то власний брат засадив би його на все життя.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (write down your social program “Ukrainians Against AIDS”).

UNIT 3 CITY

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 He sits in a draft

- a) у нього сидяча робота
- b) він сидить у карцері
- c) він сидить на протязі
- d) він сидить незручно

3 The first chop

- a) перше кохання
- b) перший сорт
- c) відбірний шмат
- d) легка нерішучість
- e) свіже м'ясо

2 Run-down

- a) втеча
- b) коротке викладення
- c) закінчення
- d) деградація
- e) водопад

4 The party in office

- a) партія при владі
- b) профспілка
- c) вечірка на роботі
- d) приміщення, що знімають під офіс

5 A fortnight today

- a) сьогодні ближче до ночі
- b) рівно два тижні тому
- c) рівно через два тижні
- d) сьогодні до ранку

6 He is to be best man at a wedding

- a) він буде свідком на весіллі
- b) він буде молодим на весіллі
- c) він буде тамадою на весіллі
- d) він найбільш радісний на весіллі

7 Obtuse angle

- a) прямий кут
- b) кут зору
- c) тупий кут
- d) гострий кут

8 He is nobody's fool

- a) він повний дурень
- b) його не обдуриш
- c) він не від кого не залежить
- d) він закоренілий холостяк

9 Autumn is drawing on

- a) осінь у розпалі
- b) осінь лле дощами
- c) закінчується осінь
- d) наближається осінь
- e) мальовнича осінь

10 In no time

- a) миттю
- b) не зараз
- c) ніколи
- d) поспіхом

2 Translate the words/ word-combinations into Ukrainian. Find English synonyms and antonyms:

plague, pestilence, looting, blaze, conflagration, to gut, apprentice, chattels, hutted camps, resilience, conspicuous, bereavement, calamity, to stun, entry, rival, to hand, influx, stench, cesspool, cranny, hovel, salubrious, ramshackle warrens, squalor, shamble, to manure, commonplace, palliatives, intestines, pestiferous, amenities, turbulence.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the following words/ word-combinations:

the Great Fire of London, a stunning catastrophe, smouldering ruins, the famous resilience of the Londoners, to produce a rival scheme, an influx of craftsmen, night soil, desperately overcrowded, an attempt to light the city, lacking the common amenities.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

The Great Fire of London

Great Fire in London of 1666 produced a dramatic transformation of the olden city. It was a stunning catastrophe, coming a year after the last outbreak of plague, but it was one reason why the outbreak was the last. The pestilence killed tens of thousands, sent the Court scurrying to safety at Oxford, and caused the various government departments to disperse into the country. The fire, starting slowly and giving ample warning as it spread, seems to have caused few deaths (and some of those were murders, in the course of looting) but it laid waste the old, crowded city from the Tower to Temple Bar. The flames spread north as far as London Wall. They seized one end of London Bridge but could not cross to Southwark. Buckets and fire-hooks were useless against such a blaze. The King and his brother brought men from dockyards to demolish houses with gunpowder and to establish fire-breaks, but it was chiefly the slackening of the east wind that finally halted the conflagration.

The famous resilience of the Londoners was never more conspicuous than in those September days. Most families had still been mourning the bereavements of the plague. It would have been understandable if this second calamity had stunned them into hopelessness. Yet as early as 10 September – the fire had burned until the 6th – a Henry Oldenburg was writing to Robert Boyle at Oxford: “The citizens, instead of complaining, discoursed almost of nothing but of survey for rebuilding the city with bricks and large streets.”

That same day Evelyn recorded in his diary: “I went again to the ruins; for it was no longer a city.” Then he set to work, and on the 13th could make this entry: “I presented his Majesty with a survey of the ruins and a plot for a new city, with a discourse on it.” Wren, however, had produced his rival scheme two days earlier. Other plans poured in from other ingenious individuals confident that they had the perfect answer to the problem.

Most of the schemes were visually splendid, more aesthetic than practical. Confronted with such a bewildering choice, King Charles

might well have felt his brain boiling under his wig. Sensibly, he handed over the decision to a committee of six.

Theirs was a daunting commission. To rehouse the homeless was the obvious priority: winter was approaching and there were notably hard winters in that period, with more than one Frost Fair held on a Thames frozen from bank to bank... The marvel is that agreement on a measure of planning was possible at all, and that reconstruction went forward as fast as it did.

The Great Fire did not merely change the outward face of the city, making it shining new: it altered its human geography too. Some people never came back, or, if they returned to trade, preferred to make new homes in the suburbs. In their places, and in far greater numbers than those who left, came an influx of craftsmen and labourers from every part of the country, and even from abroad. The amount of reconstruction to be done made London a kind of Klondike for every branch of the building industry.

In spite of a considerable reconstruction effort, London of a century later still must have been very far from a gemütlich place to live in. The first noticeable thing about it would have been the stench. There was no sanitary system; an open cesspool in the court often served the richer inhabitants; the poor made a public convenience of every nook and cranny. The unpaved streets were narrow, often only six feet wide. The houses of the poor were one or two rooms hovels, frequently made only of weatherboards with a pitched roof, placed back to back; or they were the houses of the rich, deserted because their owners were seeking more salubrious suburbs ramshackle warrens of filth, squalor and disease. Most cellars were inhabited, not only by people but also by their pigs, fowls, sometimes even by their horses and cattle. All tradesmen and craftsmen used the street as their dustbin, including butchers who threw out the refuse of their shambles to decay and moulder in the streets, London enterprising market gardeners bought the refuse and the night soil to manure their fields, and this helped the growth of cleanliness.

All houses and cellars were desperately overcrowded – ten to a room was common. It was reported that often the rooms were without

furniture and lacking even beds; the occupants slept close together on shavings for warmth. Disease was rampant and unchecked: smallpox, typhus, typhoid, and dysentery made death a commonplace.

Only about one child in four, born in London, survived. In the midst of death, the people sought palliatives and found them in drink, gambling and violence. The consumption of gin – drunk mixed with fruit cordials – was prodigious; gambling was an antidote favored by all classes of society; violence, born of despair and greed, belonged both to the poor and the rich. And yet London drew an endless stream of emigrants from the countryside.

An attempt had been made to light the city in 1084. The lamps were shaped like frying pans and the fat used was derived from animals' intestines. The experiment was not a success.

The accounts of travelers, English and foreign, show London to have been squalid and pestiferous, lacking the common amenities; a city of violent contrasts between luxury and elegance and poverty and ugliness. A city, above all, of crime and turbulence and hard living.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1 Полум'я поширювалось на південь до Лондонського муру.
- 2 В той самий день Евелін зробив запис у своєму щоденнику.
- 3 Йому не сподобалось, як ти зі мною розмовляв.
- 4 Студентам дуже складно говорити лише англійською мовою.
- 5 Замість того, щоб жалітися, громадяни говорять майже ні про що інше, ніж про відбудівлю міста.
- 6 У 1684 році була зроблена спроба освітити місто.
- 7 Тобі подобається, як вона виховує свою дитину?
- 8 Їй було б дуже корисно трішки схуднути.
- 9 Мені подобається, як їсть ця молода жінка.
- 10 Виживало лише одне з чотирьох народжених у Лондоні немовлят.

6 Make a summary of the text.

- 7 Fulfill the creative task (make up a plan of rebuilding your native city).

UNIT 4 MEALS

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 I could have wished her further

- a) я б залюбки спілкувався з нею далі
- b) я б до цього часу страждав через неї
- c) я б залюбки послав її як найдалі

2 Blade of grass

- a) косарка
- b) папіра
- c) прихована небезпека
- d) травинка

3 Letter of even date

- a) старий лист
- b) терміновий лист
- c) лист від того самого числа
- d) любовний лист

4 He was busy packing

- a) він був зайнятий по вуха
- b) він складав розклад
- c) він був виснажений
- d) він був зайнятий пакуванням

5 I filled in for my friend

- a) я замінив свого друга
- b) я записав свого друга
- c) я налив своєму другові
- d) я відкрив душу другові

6 Spick-and-span

- a) спостережливність
- b) елегантність
- c) нахабство
- d) інтелегентність
- e) красномовство

7 Half-brother

- a) найщиріший друг
- b) двоюрідний брат
- c) сестра
- d) зведений брат
- e) єдинокровний брат

8 Toe-rag

- a) бомж
- b) тортури
- c) шкарпетка
- d) лахміття

9 Sheet music

- a) ноти
- b) гул дротів
- c) любовна романтика
- d) ритмічна музика

10 But me no buts

- a) прошу не заперечувати
- b) нікого, крім мене
- c) не треба мене обманювати
- d) мені байдуже

2 Translate the words/ word-combinations into Ukrainian. Find English synonyms and antonyms:

to survive, accurate, flat, grain, foil, standby, corn-cob, to stiff, smooth, to sip, hickory, to smoke, to cure, clam, now and then, perch, trout, crisp, gravy, to resent, bagel.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the following words/ word-combinations:

American steak, barbecue sauces, to have its own fire and soul, tasting competition, advantage, trends in America, an increase of fine cooking, best-selling cookbooks, cooking devices, fitness movement.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

American Food: From Asparagus to Zucchini

The popular view outside the U.S. that Americans survive on cheeseburgers, Cokes, and French fries is as accurate as the American popular view that the British live on tea and fish 'n' chips, the Germans only on beer, bratwurst, and sauerkraut, and the French on red wine and garlic.

Besides being a cliché, this view also comes from the fact that much of what is advertised abroad as "American food" is a pretty flat, tasteless imitation, American beef, for example, comes from specially grain-fed cattle, not from cows that are raised mainly for milk production. As a result, American beef is more tender and tastes better than what is usually offered as an "American steak" in Europe. When sold abroad, the simple baked potato that comes hot and whole in foil often lacks the most important element, the famous Idaho potato. This has a different texture and skin that comes from the climate and soil in Idaho. Or, there's even that old picnic standby, corn-on-the-cob. There's absolutely no comparison with corn that has been canned, kept in water, or frozen stiff and shipped for weeks, over thousands of miles.

Even something as basic as barbecue sauces show differences from many of the types found on supermarket shelves overseas. A fine barbecue sauce from the Southside of Chicago has its own fire and

soul. The Texans have a competition each year for the hottest barbecue sauce (the recipes are kept secret). And the Hispanic communities in the Southwest know that theirs is the best. Then there are those California wines which are doing quite well in international tasting competitions. Like fine wines everywhere, the best ones never leave home. The oldest bourbons and smoothest “sippin’ whiskeys” are also not things you would offer to just anyone.

America has two strong advantages when it comes to food. The first is that as the leading agricultural nation, she has always been well supplied with fresh meats, fruits, and vegetables in great variety at relatively low prices. This is one reason why steak or beef roast is probably the most “typical” American food; it has always been more available. But good Southern-fried chicken also has its champions, as do hickory-smoked or sugar-cured hams, turkey (which some people wanted to make the national bird), fresh lobster, and other sea-foods such as crabs or clams.

In a country with widely different climates and many fruit and vegetable growing regions, such items as fresh grapefruit, oranges, lemons, melons, cherries, peaches, or broccoli, iceberg lettuce, avocados, and cranberries do not have to be imported. This is one reason why fruit dishes and salads are so common. Family vegetable gardens have been very popular, both as a hobby and as a way to save money, from the days when most Americans were farmers. They also help to keep fresh food on the table. Vegetable gardens are so popular that even *The New Yorker* always prints a few zucchini cartoons each autumn. One thing that always grows is zucchini, and trying to get the family to eat more of it with everything, or the neighbors to accept just a few more, has become a kind of national joke. In some areas where just about everyone goes fishing now and then, fish replace zucchini (“you caught them, you eat them!”). The first few fresh perch or mountain trout are quite good...

The second advantage America has enjoyed is that immigrants have brought with them, and continue to bring, the traditional foods of their countries and cultures. The variety of foods and styles is simply amazing. Whether Armenian, Basque, Catalonian, Creole, Danish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, traditional Jewish,

Latvian, Mexican, Vietnamese or what have you, these traditions are now also at home in the United States. A toasted bagel for breakfast (with Philadelphia cream cheese), a crisp taco with fresh lettuce (and a sharp cheese) for lunch, or a serious dinner starting with sweet-and-sour in a Chinatown restaurant have also become “typically” American.

There seem to be four trends in America at present which are connected with foods and dining. First, there has been a notable increase in the number of reasonably priced restaurants which offer specialty foods. These include those that specialize in many varieties and types of pancakes, those that offer only fresh, baked breakfast foods, and the many that are buffets or salad bars. Secondly, growing numbers of Americans are more regularly going out to eat in restaurants. One reason is that they are not too expensive. Another reason, probably more important, is that many American women today do not feel that their lives are best spent in the kitchen. They would rather pay a professional chef and also enjoy a good meal. At the same time, there is an increase in fine cooking as a hobby for both men and women. For some two decades now, there have been popular television series on all types and styles of cooking, and the increasing popularity can easily be seen in the number of best-selling specialty cookbooks and the numbers of stores that specialize in often exotic cooking devices and spices.

A third trend is that as a result of nationwide health campaigns, Americans in general are eating a much lighter diet. Cereals and grain foods, fruits and vegetables, fish and salads are emphasized instead of heavy and sweet foods. More than one American, of course, will refuse to give up that “solid” meal of meat, potatoes, and gravy. Yet the strong health and fitness movement in the U.S. shows no signs of being a temporary trend.

Finally, there is that international trend to “fast food” chains which sell pizza, hamburgers, Mexican foods, chicken, salads and sandwiches, sea-foods, and various ice creams. While many Americans and many other people resent this trend and while, as may be expected, restaurants also dislike it, many young, middle-aged, and old people, both rich and poor, continue to buy and eat fast foods.

Perhaps it's all taken a bit too seriously? After all, while most Americans would still judge France to be the home of the world's busiest Burger Chef restaurant.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1 Будь-яку смажену їжу можна купити за неймовірно низькими цінами.
- 2 Англійський сніданок складається з двох шматочків бекону, двох сосисок, які ще шкварчать, двох смажених яєць, смажених грибів, печених бобів та хліба, просякнутого гарячою олією та підсмаженого.
- 3 Якби він був тут, він міг би вам допомогти (можливо допоміг би).
- 4 Можливо він і знає її адресу.
- 5 Я сказав йому, що ви скоро поїдете з Києва.
- 6 На кожному столику стоїть склянка з соусом, кетчуп, оцет, сільниця та перечниця.
- 7 Не годиться залишати бабусю саму вдома.
- 8 Чи не допоможете ви мені написати листа?
- 9 В англійському кафе вам також запропонують чорний пудинг – несподівано смачний, беручи до уваги те, що він приготовлений з висушеної поросячої крові та сала.
- 10 Він намагався переконати мене, але я не хотів його слухати.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (share with your groupmates your favourite recipe).

UNIT 5 EDUCATION

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 I have a big head | c) я дуже занятий |
| a) сам розберусь | d) страждаю від похмілля |
| b) у мене своє начальство | |

2 His legs gave way

- a) він не відчував ніг
- b) у нього підкосилися ноги
- c) його ноги самі знайшли дорогу
- d) він зламав ноги

3 I tumbled to his meaning

- a) до мене дійшло, що він мав на увазі
- b) чхати я хотів на його значимість
- c) я зійшов до його рівня
- d) я його не зрозумів

4 Onerous duties

- a) разові обов'язки
- b) постійні обов'язки
- c) обтяжливі обов'язки
- d) почесні обов'язки

5 She made the running in the conversation

- a) під час бесіди вона проговорилась
- b) вона поспішала закінчити бесіду
- c) вона відхилялася від теми
- d) вона задавала тон бесіди

6 He is an observer of old customs

- a) він репортер старого гатунку
- b) він вивчає старі традиції
- c) він дотримується старих

традицій

- d) він порушує старі традиції

7 He always sees everything through blue glasses

- a) він завжди бачить все в темних кольорах
- b) він на все дивиться крізь пальці
- c) він бачить все через рожеві окуляри
- d) він нетрадиційної орієнтації

8 He gave me short weight

- a) він мене обважив
- b) він мене зупинив
- c) він мене пожалів
- d) він мене недооцінив

9 He has another scheme on the anvil

- a) він має інший підхід до справи
- b) у нього двійна бухгалтерія
- c) він вже обмірковує інший план
- d) він має інші плани

10 He made a brilliant save

- a) він заховав діамант
- b) він чудово зберігся
- c) він чудово відбив удар
- d) він продав діамант

2 Translate the words/word combinations into Ukrainian, find English synonyms and antonyms:

fee, rebel, reveal, champ at the bit, provost, cautious, bursary, mediocre, admission, assess, aptitude, coach, involvement in Vietnam war, pay cut, vow of poverty, glittering lives, pilot.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the following words/ word-combinations:

squeal, taking part in a demonstration against, executive power, become part of, bottom line, to cover the fees, to work out, get the feeling, take every opportunity to, champ at the bit, the best way forward, remain the main criterion for.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

The Fees Rebel Ruling Cambridge

Alison Richard squeals when I ask about a photograph that apparently shows her scrambling onto the bonnet of Harold Wilson's car. The year was 1967 and she was a young anthropology student at Newnham College, Cambridge, taking part in a demonstration against involvement in the Vietnam war. The then prime minister was on a visit to the city.

"That wasn't me! I never wore an anorak with a hood) I had long, dark hair. That's a man in that photo... And I wasn't the first onto that car - I wasn't that radical," she protests.

In October Professor Richard, 54, started her job as the first female vice-chancellor with full executive powers in Cambridge's history.

Perhaps surprisingly, she recently revealed details of her protester's past to the university newsletter; fondly reminiscing about a policeman carefully grabbing her knees, lowering her from the car and putting her on the pavement.

She may have become part of the Establishment but the radical bent of the Kent-born academic remains. While many vice-chancellors are champing at the bit to start charging students tuition fees of up to £3,000 a year, Richard — who took a pay cut from her previous job as

provost at Yale to come to Cambridge - is more cautious. She won't support the government's proposal right now, although Yale charges a lot more - around £ 24,000 for a degree.

Her bottom line is that if charging higher fees stops poor Students coming to Cambridge then she won't agree that the university should do it. But she could be persuaded if the university can afford to cover the fees of all poor students with a bursary scheme.

So, one of the first tasks she has set herself is to work out whether Cambridge can afford a bursary scheme that would pay for every single bright student who is offered a place but would otherwise lack the money to come.

Richard acknowledges that a lot more money needs to find its way into the university coffers if Cambridge - with a deficit of £10m - is to remain a "great" university. She wants to pay dons more, too, saying academic life is "too close to a vow of poverty". But charging students and their families three times as much as they pay now for a degree course may not be the best way forward)

"It is a moral imperative that this university should be open to everyone, regardless of their ability to pay," she insists.

Somewhere in a Cambridge backroom computers are silently doing the sums. How much does the university already pay for bursaries? How many students will need them? And what if the sums don't add up? "We will have to rethink."

You get the feeling that near the top other to-do list is making sure that Cambridge carries on being the "social escalator" she says it has been in the past few years — offering children from modest backgrounds and mediocre schools the route to a glittering life.

So what then about the question all universities are being posed: should Cambridge make lower admissions offers to such students than it makes to pupils who have been tutored at some of the country's top private schools?

Richard neatly sidesteps that one, though she does admit that there is an "intense" debate about admissions going on within the colleges. Last year, she points out, there were three times more applicants with three As at A-level than Cambridge had places for.

While A-levels will remain an "important" part of how dons choose students, she says the colleges are discussing "what other pieces of information might be use fully added to a student's file so that we can take every opportunity to assess a student's talents".

Nonetheless, she says "academic excellence" will remain the main criterion for entry in any new admissions system.

The Cambridge tradition of interviewing most candidates, she predicts, will stay — despite criticism of its objectivity. But she is sceptical about US-style Scholastic Aptitude Tests (Sats), which are supposed to measure natural talent but for which students can be coached) Cambridge is piloting its own version of Sats but the Thinking Skills Assessment is still under review, being trialled on sixth-formers and first-year undergraduates.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

1 У нашій бібліотеці є багато книг, які подарували викладачі гарвардського університету.

2 Немає сенсу виконувати цю роботу зараз. Ми не знаємо всіх вимог, що ставить наш викладач до виконання таких завдань.

3 Я наполягаю, щоб справу було передано до суду.

4 Я не пам'ятаю, щоб я залишила ключі на столі. Мабуть, наша вчителька взяла їх з собою, замість того, щоб віддати їх старості.

5 Він не здатний зробити таку підлість своїм одногрупникам.

6 Дуже легко звикнути до того, щоб нічого не робити, і важко звикнути до того, щоб знову наполегливо працювати.

7 Закінчивши університет, моя мама почала працювати менеджером фірми, в якій працював мій батько.

8 Текст занадто складний, щоб його можна було прочитати без словника.

9 Чоловік намагався примусити свою дружину повірити в його непричетність до непристойної ситуації на екзамені з англійської мови.

10 Я боявся розтулити рота в присутності ректора університету та деканів.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (imagine yourself a university vice-chancellor; describe your university).

UNIT 6 SPORT

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 He works away

- a) він, знай собі, працює
- b) він тікає
- c) він грає на публіку
- d) він працює даремно

2 That remains to be seen

- a) це вже всім набридло
- b) поживемо - побачимо
- c) доводиться бути в центрі уваги
- d) залишилось тільки це подивитися

3 He left no effects

- a) він нікого не вразив
- b) він не реагував
- c) він не залишив спадщини
- d) ніхто не помітив, як він пішов

4 Arms and ammunition

- a) зброя та вибухівка
- b) зброя та боєприпаси
- c) зброя та форма
- d) озброєний до зубів

5 He's equally to blame

- a) це рівнозначно його провина
- b) він винен у тій самій мірі
- c) йому байдуже

d) він теж висуває обвинувачення

6 It's anybody's guess

- a) народні забобони
- b) хтось дізнався про все
- c) кожному зрозуміло
- d) нікому не відомо

7 We'll see what makes her trick

- a) подивимося, що в неї з серцем
- b) подивимося, що їй подобається
- c) подивимося, що її забавляє
- d) подивимося, чим пояснюється її поведінка

8 I was away at the time

- a) я не слідкував за часом
- b) я пішов вчасно
- c) мене тоді не було
- d) я був тоді в дорозі

9 Pass the sponge over it

- a) згадай про це
- b) не звертай на це уваги
- c) наведи тут порядок
- d) забудь про це

10 I'd like to take my slipper to him

a) я б йому все віддав
b) хотів би я йому дати
прочухана

c) хотів би я бути на його
місці
d) я б йому нічого не віддав

2 Translate the words/word combinations into Ukrainian, find English synonyms and antonyms:

landmark, to host, purpose-built, torch, chief executive, crucial, rival, facilities, spokesman, confine, seating capacity, rule out, line up, World Cup, to project laser image, under pressure, under construction.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the words/ word-combinations from task 2.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

London Plans the Landmark Olympics

Hyde Park could host the opening ceremony of the 2012 Olympics under proposals for Britain's bid that would break with a tradition of the modern games.

Organisers want to exploit the global appeal of London's best-known landmarks by staging events at venues throughout the capital, from Trafalgar Square to the Millennium Dome in Greenwich.

Instead of using the purpose-built stadium in east London, the opening extravaganza would take place in the heart of the capital.

Under one option, the Olympic torch will be carried through crowds lining the Mall, the venue of last year's golden jubilee celebrations and the historic focus of national events.

The proposal disclosed by Edaw, the bids design team, to east London council chief executives, may be crucial in winning support for London against Paris, Madrid and Rio de Janeiro, its most dangerous rivals.

Trafalgar Square, with a mobile pool, could be used for diving and the dome for boxing, gymnastics and basketball. The organizers are also going to approach Eton College for permission to use its rowing facilities.

Hyde Park is also being lined up to stage the triathlon, Greenwich Park for equestrian events and Lord's cricket ground for archery. The new Wembley stadium, due for completion in 2006, will be used for

football. Regent's Park for beach volleyball and Alexandra Palace for badminton.

Although planning is at an early stage, the entire contingent of 10,000 athletes could march along the Mall and onwards to Hyde Park. One source suggested the facade of Buckingham Palace could be used to project a laser image of the interlocking Olympic rings. In 2002, a giant Union Jack was beamed onto it at the finale of the golden jubilee pop concert.

A spokesman for London 2012 said:

"There are lots of ideas that are being discussed, but there are no firm plans at this stage for the opening and closing ceremonies."

But leaders are understood to have been impressed by the 1998 World Cup in Paris, which began with a procession through the streets of the city, past the Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower. It was open to the public in a way that could never be matched by an event confined to an arena.

Tony McBrearty, acting chief executive of Thames Gateway London Partnership, an alliance of 13 local authorities, confirmed that Edaw had discussed the Hyde Park option. It would enable London to save millions on the cost of the Olympic stadium by reducing its seating capacity.

The Olympic park will also include a village for 16,000 athletes and officials, a velodrome and aquatic center with two 50m swimming pools.

London's royal parks could host a quarter of the 28 events to be staged at the Olympics, said William Weston, chief executive of the Royal Parks Agency.

Michael Ward, chief executive of the London Development Agency, said it will cost £500m to buy land to complete the 1,500-acre development.

There are already signs that budgets will come under pressure. Officials wanted to use the new £10m rowing centre at the Royal Albert Docks, but the basin is too short. So Eton College is to be asked to volunteer the use of its Dorney Lake facility, which is under construction and due to open in 2004.

Tennis is also a problem as the All England club at Wimbledon, in south-west London, is considered to be too far from the Olympic Village in the East End. If Wimbledon is ruled out then a new tennis

centre, using hard concrete courts rather than grass, will have to be erected.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

1 Цей лист так мене засмутив, що не зміг далі працювати. Все буквально валилось у мене з рук.

2 Я відчував, що на мене хтось дивиться, та зробив вигляд, що не помічаю цього.

3 Мені сказали, що він завжди виконує свої обіцянки. Ми можемо на нього покластися.

4 Він спитав, чи замовимо ми квитки на фінал заздалегідь, і я відповів, що впевнений, що ми зможемо дістати квитки в той же день.

5 На жаль, травма не дала йому змоги продовжувати грати у футбол, і він вирішив стати тренером.

6 Якщо б погода була кращою в той день, команда б програла з більшим рахунком.

7 Допінг-контроль – це медична процедура, що проводиться після змагання для визначення використання спортсменом заборонених препаратів.

8 У спорті існують свої заботони. Наприклад, деякі футболісти не голяться в день матчу.

9 Моя донька сказала, що ні їй, ні її друзям дивитися теніс не сподобалося: дуже часто треба вертїти головою.

10 Цей стадіон вміщує 100 тис. глядачів, але він не буде використовуватися в Олімпійських іграх, тому що потребує серйозної реконструкції.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (you are a famous sportsman, speak about your way of life, achievements and plans).

UNIT 7 GEOGRAPHY

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 He was a frequenter of free and easies

- a) він був постійним відвідувачем казино
- b) він був постійним відвідувачем шинків
- c) він любив отримувати все задарма
- d) ним помикали всі, хто хотів

2 He is a fool to her

- a) вона ним нехтує
- b) вона його дурить
- c) він не годен їй і в слід вступити
- d) він дурить її

3 I had a thin time

- a) я погано провів час
- b) я чудово провів час
- c) у мене було обмаль часу
- d) у мене був чіткий графік

4 I look towards you

- a) я передбачаю вашу реакцію
- b) я п'ю за ваше здоров'я
- c) я слідкую за вами
- d) я покладаюсь на вас

5 Man of straw

- a) велетень
- b) підставна особа

c) сільський мешканець
d) стіг

6 You'll get your flag

- a) вам дадуть знати
- b) ви станете переможцем
- c) ви повернетесь на батьківщину
- d) ви станете адміралом

7 It's bucketing down

- a) занадто галасливо
- b) ллє, як з відра
- c) настає осінь
- d) стає темно

8 Sea-biscuit

- a) їжа моряків
- b) сухар
- c) кремовий торт
- d) грозове небо

9 A walk-on part

- a) пішохідний район
- b) німа роль
- c) піша частина дороги

10 Clock hospital

- a) тимчасовий шпиталь
- b) ремонт одягу
- c) будинок для літніх людей
- d) часова майстерня

2 Translate the words/ word-combinations into Ukrainian. Find English synonyms and antonyms:

to inhabit, to survive, invader, to evolve, mingling, veal, round, bend, medium, tycoon, quinine, lilac, bizarre, rendezvous, Hoover, approximately, broadcast.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the following words/ word-combinations:

speakers of Celtic languages, the parent language, the mixing of the two languages, the language of government, three languages co-existed, hardly recognizable, a highly inflected language, the trend towards simplicity, the language of pop music, varieties of English.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

The English Language

History

Two thousand years ago the British Isles were inhabited by speakers of Celtic languages. These languages still survive in parts of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Brittany in France. The Celts were conquered by the Romans, and from 43 BC to about AD 410 the areas which, are now England and Wales were part of the Roman Empire, and Latin was the language of government. Between the fourth and seventh centuries A.D., the Anglo-Saxons arrived from what is now northern Germany, Holland and Denmark, and occupied most of England, and parts of southern Scotland. In some parts of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, people still speak Celtic languages. The Anglo-Saxons spoke a Germanic language which forms the basis of modern English. This language was modified by the arrival of Viking invaders in the north and east of the country, who came from Norway and Denmark between the eighth and eleventh centuries. These Scandinavian settlers spoke Old Norse, which was related to Anglo-Saxon, and which is the parent language of modern Danish. The mixing of the two languages greatly enriched the vocabulary of English. By the middle of the tenth century England had become a unified country under one king.

In 1066 England was conquered by the French-speaking Normans, and French became the language of government. For the next three

hundred years three languages co-existed. The aristocracy spoke French, the ordinary people spoke English, while Latin was used in the church. Modern English evolved the mingling of the three tongues. Today English vocabulary is approximately half Germanic (from the Saxons and Vikings) and half Romance (from French and Latin). There are however considerable borrowings from other languages. Some derived words:

Old English: shirt, life, death, heaven, earth, love, hare;

Old Norse: skirt, birth, window, ugly, wrong, they, their, them;

French: boil, roast, veal, beef, tailor;

Latin: index, item, major, memorandum.

Features of the English language

English has changed so much in the last 1500 years that it would now be hardly recognizable to the Anglo-Saxons who brought the language across the North Sea) Although they would be able to recognize many individual words, they would not recognize the way those words are put together to make sentences. Old English, like modern German, was a highly inflected language, i.e. most words changed their endings or forms to show their relationship to other words in the sentence according to number (singular, plural), gender (masculine, feminine, neuter), case (subject, object), tense (past, future) etc) Some modern English words still inflect, but much less so than in other European languages. The English verb 'to ride' inflects into five forms (ride, rides, riding, rode, ridden) whereas the equivalent German verb has sixteen forms. The English word 'the' has only one form, whereas other European languages would have several different forms. The trend towards simplicity of form is considered to be a strength of English. Another strength is the flexibility of function of individual words. Look at these uses of the word 'round':

There was a *round* table (adjective).

He bought a *round* of drinks (noun).

He turned *round* (adverb).

He ran *round* the field (preposition).

The car tried to *round* the bend too quickly (verb).

This flexibility, together with a flexibility towards the assimilation of words borrowed from other languages and the spontaneous creation

of new words have made English what it is today, an effective medium of international communication. English has achieved this in spite of the difficulties caused by written English, which is not systematically phonetic)

Some loan words:

Arabic: *admiral, algebra, mattress*;

Spanish: *mosquito, cigar, canyon*;

Italian: *piano, violin, spaghetti*;

Dutch: *yacht, boss, deck*;

Hindi: *pyjamas, shampoo, bungalow*;

Turkish: *yoghurt, kiosk*;

Japanese: *tycoon, karate*;

Malay: *bamboo, compound*;

Nahuatl (Aztec): *tomato, chocolate*;

Quechua (Inca): *coca, quinine*;

Hungarian: *coach, paprika*;

Classical Greek: *theatre, astronomy, logic*;

Gaelic: *whisky*;

Russian: *vodka, sputnik*;

Finnish: *sauna*;

Chinese: *tea, silk*;

Portuguese: *marmalade*;

Eskimo: *anorak*;

Czech: *robot*;

Farsi (Iranian): *lilac*;

Basque: *bizarre*;

Carib: *canoe*;

Australian Aborigine: *kangaroo boomerang*;

Modern French: *rendezvous café*;

Modern German: *kindergarten*.

Some 'created' words:

xerox, to xerox, xeroxed

a hoover, to hoover, hoovered

mackintosh, sandwich, submarine,

helicopter, pop, rock 'n' roll, x-ray,

astronaut, hot dog.

English today

Approximately 350 million people speak English as their first language. About the same number use it as a second language. It is the language of aviation, international sport and pop music) 75% of the world's mail is in English, 60% of the world's radio stations broadcast in English and more than half of the world's periodicals are printed in English. It is an official language in 44 countries. In many others it is the language of business, commerce and technology. There are many varieties of English, but Scottish, Texan, Australian, Indian and Jamaican speakers of English, in spite of the differences in pronunciation, structure and vocabulary, would recognize that they are all speaking the same basic language.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1 Нарешті ми в Шотландії – країні гір, загублених у хмарах, долинах, рівнинах та відомих шотландських озерах.
- 2 У Шотландії є національне вбрання кілт, яке мають носити лише чоловіки, національний інструмент, волинка, національний напій, шотландське віскі.
- 3 Острів, задовго до нашої ери заселений кельтськими племенами, пережив з першого по п'яте століття нашої ери римське завоювання.
- 4 Батьки змусили мене залишитися вдома.
- 5 Том був змушений пофарбувати забор.
- 6 Навряд чи знайдеться така подруга, якій би ти могла повністю вірити.
- 7 Одне з найстаріших міст Англії – старовинний Кентербері.
- 8 Імена відомих діячів, Чосера з його Кентерберійськими оповіданнями та Дікенса, асоціюються з цим старовинним місцем.
- 9 Два великі університети розташовані у містах Оксфорд та Кембрідж і датуються XII та XIII століттями.
- 10 Мене змусили покинути навчання і це дуже непокоїло бабусю.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (draw a map of Old England, mark the most famous events. Tell the history of England using your map).

UNIT 8 TRAVELLING

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 Oysters don't agree with me

- a) дурні мені не повірять
- b) від устриць мені погано
- c) хтось зі мною не згоден
- d) не могу всім догодити

2 She kept herself for herself

- a) вона віддавала перевагу самотності
- b) вона поводитися звичайно
- c) вона поводитися суворо
- d) вона турбувалася про своє здоров'я

3 I am not quite the thing

- a) я жива людина
- b) я не той, хто вам потрібен
- c) мені зле
- d) я не зовсім вас розумію

4 You keep too bad hours

- a) ти занадто пізно лягаєш спати
- b) ти занадто довго засидівся у гостях
- c) ти дуже часто запізнюєшся
- d) зараз для тебе найгірший час

5 Diplomatic copy

- a) тактичне зауваження
- b) точна копія
- c) офіційний одяг
- d) дипломатична нота

6 Don't get into a flat spin

- a) не обманюйте
- b) не звертайте на це уваги
- c) не панікуйте
- d) не плутайтесь під ногами

7 He acts without reflections

- a) він діє безрезультатно
- b) він діє необачно
- c) він діє спокійно
- d) він не залишає слідів

8 She's cut out for singing

- a) вона терпіти не може співати
- b) вона не вміє співати
- c) її попросили заспівати
- d) вона просто створена, щоб співати

9 They are putting on the heat for him

- a) вони старанно агітують за нього
- b) вони впливають на нього
- c) їх покарали через нього
- d) він їх дратує

- 10 It is all up with him
- a) це все прийшло від нього
 - b) з ним все добре
 - c) це все трапилось через нього
 - d) з ним покінчено

2 Translate the words and word combinations into Ukrainian, find English synonyms and antonyms: cultural challenges, it is increasingly easy, to cause offence, handshaking, a demanding task, to raise tricky questions, business entertaining, pick up the bill, notable for, it is worth the effort, light-hearted comment.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the words/ word-combinations from task 2.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

Cultural Challenges in Business

Nobody actually wants to cause offence but, as business becomes ever more international, it is increasingly easy to get it wrong. There may be a single European market but it does not mean that managers behave the same in Greece as they do in Denmark.

In many European countries handshaking is an automatic gesture. In France good manners require that on arriving at a business meeting a manager shakes hands with everyone present. This can be a demanding task and, in a crowded room, may require gymnastic ability if the farthest hand is to be reached.

Handshaking is almost as popular in other countries - including Germany, Belgium and Italy. But Northern Europeans, such as the British and Scandinavians, are not quite so fond of physical demonstrations of friendliness.

In Europe the most common challenge is not the content of the food, but the way you behave as you eat. Some things are just not done. In France it is not good manners to raise tricky questions of business over the main course. Business has its place: after the cheese

course. Unless you are prepared to eat in silence you have to talk about something - something, that is, other than the business deal which you are continually chewing over in your head.

Italians give similar importance to the whole process of business entertaining. In fact, in Italy the biggest fear, as course after course appears, is that you entirely forget you are there on business. If you have the energy, you can always do the polite thing when the meal finally ends, and offer to pay. Then, after a lively discussion, you must remember the next polite thing to do - let your host pick up the bill.

In Germany, as you walk sadly back to your hotel room, you may wonder why your apparently friendly hosts have not invited you out for the evening. Don't worry, it is probably nothing personal. Germans do not entertain business people with quite the same enthusiasm as some of their European counterparts.

The Germans are also notable for the amount of formality they bring to business. As an outsider, it is often difficult to know whether colleagues have been working together for 30 years or have just met in the lift. If you are used to calling people by their first names this can be a little strange. To the Germans, titles are important. Forgetting that someone should be called Herr Doktor or Frau Direktorin might cause serious offence. It is equally offensive to call them by a title they do not possess.

In Italy the question of title is further confused by the fact that everyone with a university degree can be called Dottore - and engineers, lawyers and architects may also expect to be called by their professional titles.

These cultural challenges exist side by side with the problems of doing business in a foreign language. Language, of course, is full of difficulties - disaster may be only in a country you are dealing with, the less likely you are to get into difficulties. It is worth the effort. It might be rather hard to explain that the reason you lost the contact was not the product or the price, but the fact that you offended your hosts in a light-hearted comment over an aperitif. Good manners are admired: they can also make or break the deal.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1 Я впевнена, що ніколи не змогла б водити машину у цьому місці з таким інтенсивним рухом.
- 2 Я побачив побиту машину в канаві. Напевно, вона злетіла з автостради вчора ввечері під час дощу.
- 3 Оскільки це досить довга подорож, я подумав, що було б набагато зручніше їхати у спальному вагоні.
- 4 Коли літак потрапляє у повітряну яму, здається, ніби він різко падає.
- 5 Зробіть мені послугу, будь-ласка. Дізнайтеся, на який потяг мені слід сісти, щоб дістатися до Лондона рано-вранці.
- 6 Водій попросив пасажирів пройти в кінець автобуса, тому що там було багато вільних місць.
- 7 Ви дізналися, кому належить ця валіза? – На жаль, ні. Віднесемо її до бюро знахідок. Там може бути бомба.
- 8 Візьміть, будь-ласка ваш квиток і квитанцію на багаж. Можете пройти нагору, до зали очікування. Скоро оголосять ваш рейс.
- 9 Пасажири повинні приїжджати до аеропорту за годину до часу відльоту на міжнародні рейси та за півгодини на внутрішні рейси.
- 10 Свою наступну відпустку я, мабуть, проведу десь, де багато снігу і де є гірнолижний курорт.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (you have to promote your native city for foreign tourists).

UNIT 9 THEATRE

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 Put your back into it

- a) не жалкуй на це сил
- b) облиш
- c) займись цим для відпочинку
- d) відпочинь від цього.

- a) я був новеньким
- b) я був в безпеці
- c) я був, як риба у воді
- d) я нічого не розумів.

2 They moved up in the world

- a) вони поїздили по світу
- b) вони від душі повеселились
- c) вони вийшли в люди
- d) вони ніде не прижились.

7 He took up the cudgels for you

- a) він заступився за вас
- b) він підняв на вас руку
- c) він відпрацював за тебе
- d) він скаржився на тебе.

3 He can't leave well alone

- a) він нікому не довіряє
- b) він дуже товариський
- c) від нього важко позбутися
- d) завжди він перемудрує.

8 He's got jam on it

- a) він живе в устатку
- b) він має пом'яту одягу
- c) його відлупцювали
- d) він не так зрозумів.

4 Time after time

- a) раз за разом
- b) все повторюється
- c) всьому свій час
- d) час від часу.

9 Don't make shots at the question

- a) не поспішай відповідати
- b) не дивуйтесь такому запитанню
- c) не відповідайте навмання
- d) не задавайте провокаційних питань.

5 Don't leave your clothes about

- a) не роздягайся тут
- b) не залишай одяг де попало
- c) бережи свій одяг
- d) не думай тільки про свій одяг.

10 You'll get your flag

- a) ви будете переможцем
- b) ви станете адміралом
- c) вам дадуть знати
- d) ви повернетесь на батьківщину.

6 I was in my element

2 Translate the words and word combinations into Ukrainian, find English synonyms and antonyms: meet challenges; possess advantages; crude; merely; take one's final shape; trivial; tawdry; turn smth into smth; under conditions; enchanting; to be bound to do smth.

3 Make up sentences using the words/ word expressions from task 2.

4 Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:

The Wonderful World of the Theatre

What is theatre? Why has it lasted so long? What does it mean to us?

We know that it offers amusement and pleasure but then so do lots of other things. Is there something special that it offers us? Clearly there is, otherwise the theater would not have gone on so long and in so many different places.

During the last thirty years the theatre has had to meet three challenges – from radio, cinema and television. All three produce drama of a sort: all possess important advantages.

As a rule it doesn't cost as much to see a film as it does to see a play; and films can be seen in a great many places that have never known a theatre. Radio and television can be enjoyed at home, with a minimum of effort, turning the living-room into a playhouse; and all three, because they are produced for a mass audience, can offer casts of players that only the best theatres could afford.

Already many people tell us that with their TV sets at home and an occasional visit to the movies, they no longer need the theatre and do not care whether it lives or dies.

Such people do not understand that the theater is the parent of these new dramatic forms. Without a living theatre where writers, directors, designers and actors can learn their jobs, movies and television plays would be more crude indeed.

In a very good restaurant we have a dinner that is specially cooked for us; in a canteen we are merely served with standard portions of a standard meal. And this is the difference between the

living theater and the mass entertainment of films, radio and television. In the theatre the play is specially cooked for us. Those who have worked in the theatre know that a production never takes its final shape until it has an audience.

With films, radio and television, the vast audience can only receive what is being offered. But in the theatre, the audience might be said to be creatively receptive; it's very presence, an intensely living presence, heightens the drama.

The actors are not playing to microphones and cameras but to warmly responsive fellow-creatures. And they are never giving exactly the same performance. If the audience tends to be heavy, unresponsive on a wet Monday, perhaps – the company slightly sharpens and heightens its performance to bring the audience to life, and vice versa if the audience is too enthusiastic.

Film and television acting is much smaller and quieter than that of the theatre. Nevertheless, with a very few exceptions the best performers of film and television are actors and actresses from the theatre, which has taught them their art.

It is the ancient but ever-youthful parent of all entertainment in dramatic form. Much of its work, especially under commercial conditions, may often be trivial and tawdry; but this means that the theatre should be rescued from such conditions, for in itself, as it has existed on and off for two-and-a-half thousand years, the theatre is anything but trivial and tawdry. It is the magical place where man meets his image. It is the enduring home of “dramatic experience”, which is surely one of the most searching, rewarding, and enchanting of our many different kinds of experience.

Badly prepared.

Showy but cheap.

5 Translate into English:

1 Цей новий телевізор має багато переваг серед інших, а також він досить легкий, не зважаючи на свої розміри.

2 Якщо вони не припинять сваритися, то ця сварка може перерости в бійку.

- 3 П'еса була поставлена чудово, хоча акторам доводилося працювати в жахливих умовах.
- 4 Лише через 20 років це авто отримало свою остаточну форму, яка існує і досі.
- 5 Я ні в якому разі не погоджуся на таке тривіальне вирішення цієї проблеми.
- 6 Вас не будуть довго затримувати, Вам поставлять лише декілька запитань щодо відносин з підозрюваним.
- 7 Гаразд! Я готовий прийняти цей виклик від тебе, але пам'ятай, що я роблю це тільки заради успіху нашої спільної справи.
- 8 Ласкаво просимо до захоплюючого світу кіно!
- 9 Мені не потрібні емоції. Все що мені треба – це голі факти.
- 10 Я не зміг потрапити в кіно, тому що квитки розкупили ще за годину до початку сеансу.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (act out a short situation dealing with a famous actor/actress).

UNIT 10 MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

1 Warming Up. Choose the right variant:

1 He was playing for time

- a) він змагався в часі
- b) він затягував час
- c) він не знав, що робити
- d) він завжди грався

2 They kept on at me

- a) вони слідкували за мною
- b) вони мене стримували
- c) вони до мене чіплялись
- d) я їх стримав

3 A withdrawn character

- a) приречена людина
- b) залякана людина
- c) врятована людина
- d) замкнута людина

4 The joke was on him

- a) над ним пожартували
- b) це був його жарт
- c) він залишився в дурнях
- d) за ним залишилося останнє слово

5 He can drink with the best

- a) він зустрічається із знаменитостями
- b) він дозволяє собі благородні напої
- c) він переп'є кого завгодно
- d) він п'є дуже часто

6 He sent in his papers

- a) він подав у відставку
- b) його прислали з рекомендаціями
- c) він лявся у листах
- d) він надіслав свої папери

7 He made a play for her

- a) він влаштував їй сцену
- b) він водив її навколо пальця
- c) він зробив для неї іграшку
- d) він загравав до неї

8 He lives from hand to mouth

- a) він ледве зводить кінці з кінцями
- b) він живе безтурботно
- c) він скоро все розкаже
- d) він живе за рахунок інших

9 He is advanced in years

- a) він вже не молодий
- b) він добре знає історію
- c) він продвинувся з роками
- d) він ще молодий

10 A man framed for hardships

- a) людина, приречена на страждання
- b) людина, покарана за тяжкі злочини

с) людина, здатна боротися з
труднощами

d) людина, не здатна
боротися з труднощами

2 Translate the words and word combinations into Ukrainian, find English synonyms and antonyms:

technology, socially disruptive, primary function, profoundly, vicinity, inane conversations, places of public performance, deride, archly, tame, intrusive phone conversations, to trigger intrusive sounds, design team.

3 Make up 10 sentences using the words/ word-combinations from task 2.

4 Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

Can technology make mobile phones less socially disruptive?

The mobile phone is a paradoxical device. Its primary function is social: to enable its owner to communicate with other people. At the same time, though, using a mobile phone can seem profoundly antisocial, not least to people in the immediate vicinity. In restaurants, theatres and museums, on trains, or even standing in the supermarket checkout queue, there is no escape from chirping and bleeping phones, nor from the inane conversations of their owners. Last year Philip Reed, a New York councillor, proposed a law that would prohibit the use of mobile phones in «places of public performance», such as theatres, art galleries and concert halls, punishable by a \$50 fine. But his proposal has been derided as unenforceable. Might a technological approach to taming the mobile phone, and the behaviour of its users, be more successful?

Crispin Jones, Graham Pullin and their colleagues at Ideo, an industrial-design company, think the answer is yes. (Ideo is responsible for designing such products as the Palm V pocket computer, the original Microsoft mouse, the TiVo personal video-recorder and the world's most high-tech dressing rooms, at Prada in New York.) As

part of an internal research project, the team designed five prototype «social mobiles» which modify their users' behaviour to make it less disruptive.

For example, the first phone, called SoMol, gives its user a mild electric shock, depending on how loudly the person at the other end is speaking. This encourages both parties to speak more quietly, otherwise the mild tingling becomes an unpleasant jolt. Such phones, the designers suggest archly, could be given to repeat offenders who persistently disturb people with intrusive phone conversations.

SoMo2 is a phone intended for use in situations (such as a hushed art gallery) where speaking is inappropriate. Manipulating a joystick and a pair of saxophone keys controls a speech synthesiser that produces an expressive range of vowel sounds for non-verbal communication: «Hmm? Yeah.» The third phone, SoMo3, resembles a small, clarinet-like musical instrument. Dialling is done by holding down combinations of keys and blowing; tunes replace phone numbers. «The public performance that dialling demands acts as a litmus test of when it is appropriate to make a call,» say the designers.

SoMo4 replaces ringtones with a knocking sound: to make a call, select the number and knock on the back of the phone, as you would on somebody's door. The recipient of the call hears this knock (cleverly encoded and relayed via a short text-message) and decides how urgent the call is. How you knock on a door, says Mr. Pullin, is freighted with meaning: there is a world of difference between tentative tapping and insistent hammering. SoMo5 has a catapult-like device that can be used to trigger intrusive sounds on a nearby user's phone, anonymously alerting them that they are speaking too loudly.

None of these phones is intended as a commercial product; the design team simply hopes to provoke discussion. It seems to be working. The project has just won a prize from the Agency of Cultural Affairs in Japan, perhaps the country where both social etiquette and mobile phones are taken more seriously than anywhere else. And behind these silly-sounding phones is a serious point. Much is made of «user-centric» design, says Mr. Pullin, but in the case of mobile phones, the people surrounding the user need to be considered too.

5 Translate the following sentences into English:

1 На них дивилися з неприхованою цікавістю, коли вони з'явилися в залі.

2 Я думаю, що проти нашого плану не буде ніяких заперечень.

3 Вона була впевнена, що її брат не прийде, поки його не запросять.

4 Система транспортного обслуговування у Сумах значно змінилася на краще.

5 На цього автора часто посилаються у різних статтях з методики викладання перекладу.

6 Вчора вона весь вечір розмовляла по телефону, саме тому до нас неможливо було додзвонитися.

7 Біг на довгі дистанції важко виконувати, бо він вимагає витривалості від спортсменів.

8 Вона не носить взуття на високих підборах від того часу, коли вона перенесла операцію.

9 Якщо б він перевірів наявність бензину до початку нашої подорожі, нам не довелося б ночувати ось тут, серед поля.

10 Дженіфер не робила б так багато помилок у мовленні, якби розмовляла повільніше. У неї було б більше часу, щоб подумати.

6 Make a summary of the text.

7 Fulfill the creative task (write an essay “People’s Communication Today: Technology and Culture.”).

SUPPLEMENT

Translate the texts:

Almost Good Enough to Eat!

Your eyes are fixed on what looks like a delicious meal. Your appetite is stirred, and your mouth begins to water. Oddly, however, this "food" has no aroma, no taste, and no nutritional value. It will never spoil and requires no refrigeration. What is it? In Japan there can be only one answer – a plastic food model. Plastic food is a vinyl replica of an item found on a restaurant menu. It is made to be the precise size, shape, and color of the actual item.

These food displays come in many forms – from traditional Japanese dishes, such as sushi, to Western favorites, such as pizza and spaghetti. There are also replicas of beverages, appetizers, and desserts. The variety is staggering. In fact, one manufacturer offers more than 10,000 food items!

Plastic food looks real. Fine details – such as the tiny bumps on the skin of a baked chicken, the randomly spaced seeds in a slice of watermelon, and the subtle bend in a leaf of lettuce – are masterfully incorporated. But how did plastic food become so popular in restaurants in Japan?

Late in the 19th century, some restaurants displayed samples of their dishes to introduce foreign foods to the Japanese public. Passers-by could thus preview the food without having to walk in. Of course, the displays attracted not only people but also animals and flies. Heat and humidity caused the food to spoil, and it was costly to prepare the samples every day.

In time, real food was replaced by replicas made of painted wax. But wax had a major drawback – it deteriorated in hot weather. Eventually, wax was replaced with vinyl plastics. Here, at last, was a product that was durable as well as able to resist the heat and at the same time attract the right kind of customers – people! But how are plastic replicas created?

First, a mold of the food item is made. A piece of steak, for instance, is placed in a square container, and then silicon is poured in until the steak is fully immersed. After the mold hardens, it is flipped over. The steak is removed, and an impression is left. Colored vinyl is

then poured into the mold and baked at 82 degrees Celsius. Once cooled, the imitation steak is removed. Now it may be painted.

To make a sandwich, each component – bread, meat, cheese, and lettuce – needs to be molded separately. After that, the process is similar to preparing a real sandwich. The various items are placed on top of each other between slices of bread. With a plastic Sandwich, however, glue holds the pieces together.

In a sense, making plastic food is a form of art. "The key to making plastic food look real is carefully examining real food," says Katsuji Kaneyama, who has been in the business for some 23 years. "People look at food as something to eat. We look at food as something to make."

A close look at a bowl of freshly cooked Japanese rice reveals that individual grains appear to stand in relation to each other. The entire bowl of rice "gently rises from within and peaks in the middle," explains Kaneyama. To create this effect, each grain needs to be molded separately. Simply gathering the grains is not enough because they will lie flat. Instead, the grains must be carefully glued into position in such a way that they reflect the cresting of real rice. Adding a realistic touch makes the food more appealing to the discerning eye.

Becoming proficient at making plastic food takes years of experience. An apprentice may spend the first few years learning basic skills, starting with simpler items such as mushrooms. About ten years of study are needed before making a convincing replica of a freshly caught fish with its complex textures and colors. It may take up to 15 years before one is considered an expert in the field.

If you happen to walk by a restaurant in Japan and see mouthwatering dishes on display, think about the painstaking work that went into their creation. It may well cause you to wonder which takes more skill – preparing real food or making its plastic counterpart!

The Hitchhiker

John Henderson was driving home late last night from an exhausting business trip. He had put off visiting the company's new headquarters in order to get home before midnight, and now he was Having trouble staying awake. He turned up the radio and tried to concentrate on the news – something about a robbery – but his eyes

kept on closing. His wife was back home in Dayton, and he missed having her company on this long trip.

It was then that he noticed the hitchhiker at the side of the road. Without even thinking about what he was doing, he slowed down and stopped the car. He couldn't help feeling sorry for the young man who looked so wet and miserable in the rain. "Get in," he said.

John remembered having to hitchhike home from the university before he had a car. He couldn't stand sitting at the side of the road for hours, waiting for rides.

The hitchhiker got in and immediately John was sorry that he had picked him up. The young man had a strange face and very penetrating eyes. His clothes were old and dirty, and his long hair needed cutting. The hitchhiker lit a cigarette and said that he was going to Woodsville but when John asked him other questions, the young man avoided giving him any personal information and changed the subject.

John began to sweat and his thoughts turned nervously to his wallet and all the money he was carrying. He desperately tried to remember what the newscaster had said earlier about a robbery. Don't be ridiculous! he thought to himself. Stop imagining things! This guy isn't a criminal. What's the use of panicking?

Even though he had quit smoking three months before, John felt like having a cigarette. He asked his passenger for one but before lighting it, he had to wait for his hands to stop shaking. At the next small town John stopped the car and said, "I just can't seem to stay awake. I think I'll try and find a hotel and spend the night here." He apologized nervously to the hitchhiker for not being able to drive him to Woodsville.

The young man slowly reached into his pocket. "This is it!" thought John. "I'm a dead man." At that very moment he considered shouting for help, but instead of a gun or a knife, the hitchhiker pulled out several wrinkled bills and offered them to John. "Oh, no. I don't want your money. Just get out. Okay?"

The young man looked puzzled, but insisted on giving John the money – \$500. "My father is John Baresford, the oil millionaire, you see," he said. "Thanks for taking me this far."

John waited until his passenger had disappeared from sight, then he stepped on the gas and drove out of town. He was looking forward to getting home. Martha will never believe this! - he thought to himself.

The Mobile Phone: Friend or Foe?

Some years ago, the term "mobile phone" was something of a misnomer. Phones were only "mobile" if you were very strong or if you had one installed in your car, since their batteries were extremely heavy. The phones were bigger than shoe boxes, and they cost thousands of dollars.

Today there are some 1.35 billion mobile phones. In some countries more than half the population own them. Most fit in the palm of your hand, and they are sometimes even provided free of charge.* The Australian journal *The Bulletin* reports: "Nearly as many of these devices are in use as [there are] TV sets and personal computers combined." In over 20 countries, there are now more mobile phones than fixed phone lines. One industry expert describes mobile phones as not just a technological marvel but "a social phenomenon." What effect are mobile phones having on society? Are they friend or foe?

The booming sales of mobile phones are a boon to many businesses. One large firm stated: "The mobile telephone market is the largest consumer electronics segment ever." In other words, more money is spent on mobile phones now than on any other electronic device in the past.

In Australia, for example, more than 15 million of the 20 million inhabitants own a mobile phone. The customers of just one of the many telephone companies in that country made 7.5 billion mobile-phone calls in a recent year. Worldwide, mobile phones generate billions of dollars a year for telecommunication companies. It is easy to see why big business views the mobile phone as a friend.

Many of the millions of messages exchanged between these high-tech devices are, not in the form of speech, but in the form of the written word. Instead of speaking into the handset, a growing number of mobile-phone users – especially youths – are using a facility called the Short Message Service (SMS). This service allows them, at relatively little expense, to type and send brief messages to each other. Because communicating in this way requires typing a message on the phone's tiny keypad, SMS devotees use an abbreviated form of language that

combines letters and numbers to make word sounds. Despite the inconvenience of composing and typing a message as opposed to speaking with the recipient, each month about 30 billion messages are exchanged worldwide.

What are all these messages about? A British study discovered that 42 percent of youths between the ages of 18 and 24 use SMS to flirt, 20 percent use this chic form of communication to ask a person out on a date, and 13 percent have used SMS to end a relationship.

Some social commentators worry that the mangled spelling and syntax used in SMS messages is harming the literacy skills of young ones. Others disagree, stating that the SMS phenomenon is "spawning the revival of writing in a new generation." A spokesperson for a firm that produces an Australian dictionary told the *Sun-Herald* newspaper: "It's not often we get the opportunity to develop a whole new style [of language]... the combination of text messaging [SMS] and the internet means young people are doing a lot more writing. [They] have to be fluent and articulate enough to pick up the style and master the in-words and the code... of the genre."

Some Unfriendly Tendencies

While mobile phones are a useful tool both for socializing and for conducting business, to many employees these devices might sometimes seem more like a fetter than a friend – making them feel chained to the office. One survey found that 80 percent of advertising employees and 60 percent of construction workers feel pressured to be available, either to their employers or to clients, at all times. The pressure people feel to respond to a mobile-phone call no matter where they are or what they are doing is creating what one researcher calls a "culture of interruptions." In response, engineers have developed a building material for use in restaurants and theaters that can block out mobile-phone signals.

More than just creating annoying intrusions, these ubiquitous devices have the potential to become a public enemy. A Canadian study found that using a mobile phone while driving is as dangerous as driving under the influence of alcohol. Professor Mark Stevenson, of the Injury Research Centre at the University of Western Australia, explains that holding a conversation on the telephone is considerably more difficult than just having a conversation in the car with someone. Despite the dangers and the fact that police in some places can fine

offending drivers, a recent survey found that 1 in 5 Australian drivers sent SMS messages and one third made or received calls on their mobile handsets while driving.

The dangers of inappropriate mobile-phone use extend to air travel. While the wiring in newer aircraft is shielded from mobile-phone signals, some aircraft still in service are said to be susceptible to interference. *New Scientist* reports: "In tests aboard two airliners, Britain's Civil Aviation Authority [CAA] has confirmed that cellphone radiation interferes with flight-critical electronics." Identifying a key threat posed by the phones, a CAA spokesman said: "A cellphone emits more power the further it is from a base station. So as an aircraft climbs, the mobile signal increases in power, boosting the interference level at a critical time in a flight." An Australian study found that personal electronic devices, including mobile phones, caused a number of incidents where commercial aircraft suffered in-flight problems because passengers ignored the warnings to turn the devices off while on board.

Mobile Phones and Cancer

Controversy still continues over whether the radio frequencies emitted from mobile phones and the base stations that relay their signals can cause cancer in humans. Because hundreds of millions of people use these devices, even if only a small percentage were to develop health problems, that would translate into a major health risk. Therefore, dozens of in-depth scientific studies have investigated the effect of mobile-phone radiation on living tissue. What conclusions have been reached?

The Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones (IEGMP) released a report stating: "The Expert Group believes that, on the basis of the evidence currently available, there is no need for the general population to be worried about the use of mobile phones." *New Scientist* also reported: "Despite scare, stories in recent years, "the majority of evidence to date suggests that exposure to mobile phone radio frequency emissions does not have adverse effects on health. Studies that have shown effects have proved difficult to reproduce."

Because of lingering doubts about the health effects of mobile phones, millions of dollars continue to be poured into further research.

Until a definitive answer is found, the IEGMP recommends the following:

"Use [mobile] phones for as short a time as possible. Use phones with low specific energy absorption rate (SAR) values. Use hands-free kits and other devices provided they have been proved to reduce SAR." The Expert Group also recommends that "children less than sixteen years of age should be discouraged from using mobile phones," since the developing nervous system of children would make them "more vulnerable to any unrecognised health risks."

Though dogged by controversy, the mobile phone is having a profound impact both economically and socially. Like its electronic cousins – the TV and the personal computer - the mobile phone has the potential to be either a useful slave or a demanding master. The power to determine whether it becomes friend or foe is literally in the hands of the user.

Origami. The Art of Folding Paper

Imagine a single piece of paper transformed into a beautiful, three-dimensional crane. Its wings are proudly extended, and rising from the bird's graceful body is along slender neck. Crowned by an elegant head and a distinctive beak. Amazingly, this crane is created by folding a square piece of paper in a precise 12-step process.

The making of a stunning array of shapes by folding, opening, and bending a flat piece of paper is a Japanese art form called origami. The term itself means "folded paper". Although its origins are not clearly known, origami in Japan can be traced back to ancient times when formal documents were elaborately folded. It is thought that during the Edo period (1603 - 1867), origami developed as a form of leisure activity that anyone could enjoy. It was then that new techniques of folding were developed. This art has been handed down from one generation to another as parents have taught their children and grandchildren. Many Japanese fondly recall that as children they would stare in astonishment while their mother nimbly folded paper, creating delightful objects for them.

Based on the shapes created, there are basically two classifications of origami. One is called *traditional origami*, which involves forming paper cranes, frogs, boats, balloons, insects, and plants. The other is called *creative origami*, which departs from the traditional techniques

that have been used for centuries. Large dinosaurs, elaborate insects, and other intricate designs are created in this type of origami.

In modern times a number of professional fields, such as architecture, have applied the principles of origami in the design of a wide variety of functional products. Origami has also been used by health providers as an effective rehabilitation exercise for the elderly and the handicapped.

How can you make origami? Traditional origami is not difficult. It requires no special tools or training - just care and your powers of observation. Of course, you need appropriate paper and the rules for folding. Anyone who patiently and faithfully folds the paper can transform it into an attractive shape.

You may use any paper on hand, including newspaper, advertisement fliers, or decorative wrapping paper. You can decide the size, quality, and color of your paper according to what you wish to make. If you want to make something really pretty, however, you should consider the color of the paper carefully. The attractiveness of your creation will depend not only on the way you fold the paper but also on the kind of paper you use. It would be good to use paper made specifically for origami. You may even want to use *washi*, Japanese handmade paper.

For most shapes it is essential that the paper be a perfect square. You can check if the paper is square by bringing the opposite corners together and folding the paper into a triangle. If all the edges match perfectly, then the paper has been cut correctly.

To produce a beautiful end result, you have to fold the paper so that corner matches corner and edge matches edge precisely. Also, the folds must be tight. When folding the paper in half to form a triangle, hold the two diagonal corners together firmly and exactly between your thumb and first finger, and then fold the base with your other hand. When folding the paper in half to form a rectangle, make sure that both top corners match perfectly, and then hold the top edges together firmly while you fold the base.

Some origami shapes require that the paper be folded and then unfolded, producing a crease in preparation for the next step. The paper is at times curled, pleated, rolled over, pinched, pushed in, blown open, turned over – all in order to shape it for different effects.

Origami can be enjoyed anywhere, anytime. After learning this art, basically all you need is paper. By just using your fingers, you can

make a variety of traditional shapes or even create new ones of your own. Expect some level of frustration if you try to learn origami from a chart of drawings. But if you happen to meet someone who knows origami, take advantage of the opportunity to learn this art of folding paper.

A Sad Story

Three young men arrived in New York for a holiday. They have reserved a room at a big hotel for two nights. When they came to the hotel the receptionist told them that they could have a nice room on the 45th floor.

He gave them the key to their room after they have filled in the forms. The porter showed them to the lift.

In the evening the three men went to the theatre. The theatre was a long way from the hotel and they came back very late.

“I’m very sorry, - said the hotel clerk, - but our lifts don’t work tonight. We can make beds for you in the hall”.

“No, thank you, - answered one of the young men. – We’ll go up to our room”.

Then he turned to his friends and said, “On our way to the room I’ll tell you some jokes, then you, Andy, will sing some songs, then you, Peter, will tell us some said stories. So the time will fly fast”.

So they began to walk up. Tom told them a few jokes, Andy sang some songs. At last they came to the thirty-fourth floor.

“Now, Peter, it’s your turn to tell us a long sad story”.

“Oh, I have a very sad story to tell you. It’s not long, but it’s very sad. We’ve left the key to our room in the hall”.

* * *

Once a French cabman played a joke on Conan Doyle. When Conan Doyle arrived in Paris it was raining heavily. He took a cab and asked the cabman to take him to the Ritz Hotel as he had reserved a room there a few days before.

The cabman brought him to the hotel. When he had received his fare he said, “Thank you, Mr. Conan Doyle”. “How do you know my name?” – asked Conan Doyle.

“Well, sir, - replied the driver, - the other day I saw in the papers that you were coming from the South of France to Paris. Your appearance told me you were British, and I also saw you had had your hair cut in the South of France. So I decided it was you”.

“You are a wonderful detective, - said Conan Doyle. – Were there any other things about me that could help you to think it was I?”

“Well, - said the cabman, - there was also your name on your suitcase, sir”.

Capoeira. Dance, Sport, or Martial Art?

“*The balance and flexibility of acrobatics, the grace and strength of dance, the speed and cunning of the flight, and the rhythms of the music*” – that is how one writer defined the essence of the Brazilian art named capoeira. According to one writer, capoeira has become "a truly global phenomenon."

Choreographer and researcher Edward Lunda calls it "a unique fusion between a dance, martial art, game, and ritual." *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica* describes it as a "folk dance." How is it performed? Players and onlookers form a circle, inside of which "two men face each other, emulating the blows and parries of 'the fight' in time with the rhythms of the *berimbau*, or musical bow."

While there is much debate over the origins of capoeira, most researchers believe it is rooted in African tribal dances and rituals. It evidently made its way to Brazil during the days of slave trading. For decades the dance was practiced by slaves – despite the suppression of African culture by slave owners.

When slavery was abolished in Brazil in 1888, "the newly freed slaves," according to one Brazilian writer, "did not find a place for themselves within the existing socio-economic order." As a result, many former slaves joined criminal gangs. Capoeira became a form of violent street combat. Armed with knives and sticks, these gangs terrorized neighborhoods.

The journal *Planet Capoeira* admits that the street form of the dance was "rough stuff." It explains: "Its teachers eliminated all the pretty moves that were not much use in real fights. For example, kicks were lower, and aimed at the body rather than the head. The hands

were used in various ways to deceive or to deliver punches to the body or finger strikes to the eyes. There was no music, [and there were] no cartwheels and no acrobatics except those that were combat-oriented." Not surprisingly, then, capoeira was banned nationwide in 1890. Convicted capoeiras faced prison sentences, up to 300 lashes, and even deportation.

In the 1930's, Manuel dos Reis Machado, known in capoeira circles as Mestre Bimba, opened an academy for teaching the art. Of course, since the practice was still illegal, he was careful not to say publicly that he was teaching capoeira. In 1937 after winning the approval of Brazilian President Getulio Vargas, capoeira gained the status of an authentic Brazilian sport. Today an estimated 2,500,000 Brazilians practice capoeira, and it is taught in many public institutions, such as schools, universities, and military academies.

While capoeira has dancelike moves, many still classify it as a martial art. Augusto, who learned capoeira with his father, is convinced that "despite being a form of dance, it incites violence and violates principles of peace and love". He observes: "It would be easy to use capoeira in a moment of anger to hurt someone". Even when performers seek to avoid physical contact, a mistimed movement can result in serious injuries.

Many also feel that capoeira has strong religious overtones. Pedro Moraes Trindade, a capoeira master from Bahia State, Brazil, describes it as "a fusion of the body and mind". He adds: "By viewing capoeira as just sport, you minimize its history and its philosophy". Edmilson, who practiced capoeira for eight years in Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, notes: "Some *chulas* [introductory songs] and rituals associated with capoeira are clearly related to spiritism"

Humour

Angry wife: He accused me of filing my nails – so I thought I'd nail his files.

A Doctor, I keep thinking I'm a dog.
B Can you lie down on the sofa, please?
A No, I'm not allowed on the furniture.

A I've got a very sore throat, doctor.
B Could you stand by that window and put your tongue out, please?
A Will that make it better?
B No, it's just that I don't like the man in the house opposite.

A Doctor, every time I drink a cup of tea I get a pain in my eye.
B Why don't you try taking the spoon out?

A Doctor, you must help me. I can't control myself. I keep losing my temper.
B I'm sorry, can you say that again?
A Not, I've already told you once, you idiot!

A Doctor, I've got a problem with my eyes. I keep seeing double.
B Can you lie down on the coach, please?
A Which one? The one on the left or the one on the right?

Don't poke your nose into what isn't your business

It happened on a New Year's Eve. What makes that New Year's Eve a remarkable one is that Jack, an old friend of mine, spent a public in Oxford.

Jack was sitting on a bench under an oak tree and was kissing a girl or, should I say, a young lady, as hard as he could...

As I was saying, it was a public park, and the gates had long been shut.

Unpleasant as it was, the policeman felt he had to do his duty; he came up to them, asked them to leave the park at once and demanded to see their documents. And that is when the whole thing began!

After the policeman had examined their documents he realized that they were man and wife... He could not help smiling and said very

politely, looking Jack in the face – Excuse my poking my nose into what isn't my business, but why don't you kiss your wife at home?
– You see – said my friend – it was very dark and I didn't know she was my wife until you lit your torch. It was all a dreadful mistake! If I'd known she was my wife I wouldn't have kissed her at all! Believe me!

Strong will power

Betty looked at her husband scornfully and said:

– Didn't your doctor tell you to give up smoking?

– He did – answered Dick who seemed to be ashamed of himself – and...

– And yet you insist on smoking like a chimney – continued Betty – you smoke at least 30 cigarettes a day!

– Er...well, – answered Dick who seemed under his wife's thumb – I suppose I'd better cut it down for a time. I don't think I could actually do without a cigarette all day long.

– And where is your strong will power? – asked Betty – you should break the habit at once!

Dick had always been as meek as a mouse but this time he felt he could not give way:

– You can think what you like, darling, but I just can't do it.

– What?! Can't do it?! – exclaimed Betty. – Look at your fried Bill! He's given up smoking successfully, over twenty times!..

The weather is rather changeable, isn't it?

The weather in England is unpredictable enough and in Scotland it is even more so.

However, on the day I came to Loch Lomond the weather was lovely. The sun was shining brightly, birds were singing, and the trees were just bursting into leaf. You could smell spring in the air.

As Mr. Something-or-other (a native of the place) and I went down to the lake shore, I could not help admiring the landscape. The scenery was grand and the beauty of it all nearly took my breath away...

– I wonder whether the good weather will last – I said, - I didn't have time to listen to the weather forecast this morning.

The Scotsman gave a sigh and said – I never do, I don't have to. – And pointing at something across the water he added, – If you can see across the loch it's going to rain, and if you can't, it's raining.

* * *

I dread success. To have succeeded is to have finished one's business on earth, like the male spider, who is killed by the female the moment he has succeeded in his courtship. I like a state of continual becoming, with a goal in front and not behind.

George Bernard Shaw

* * *

To do all that one is able to do is to be a man; to do all that one would like to do is to be a god.

Napoleon Bonaparte

* * *

He who permits himself to tell a lie once, finds it much easier to do a second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual; he tells lies without attending to it, and truths without the world's believe him. This falsehood of the tongue leads to that of the heart, and in time depraves all its good disposition.

Thomas Jefferson

* * *

A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.

Sir Winston Churchill

* * *

The most powerful men are not public men: a public man is responsible, and a responsible man is a slave. It is private life that governs the world.

Benjamin Disraeli

* * *

Men occasionally stumble over the truth, but most of them pick themselves up and hurry off as if nothing had happened.

Sir Winston Churchill

* * *

Whatever is begun in anger ends in shame.

Benjamin Franklin

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