**ИПК Ярошук М.В. Задание на 24.04. 2020 (перевод).**

**Все задания высылаются на электронную почту** **marina\_yaroshuk@mail.ru** **(в вордовском документе)**

1. Прочитать теорию: книга Слепович В. С. «Настольная книга переводчика» стр. 23-27. Выполнить упражнения ст. 28-31 (письменно)
2. Перевести следующие выражения.

Safety violations, wildlife movement, environmental protest, bilateral countries, teenage smoking rate, nuclear non-proliferation treaty, nuclear arsenals, military technology programs, respiratory diseases, sports editor, bank raid, defence cuts, economic proposals, oil painting, German election, opinion poll, two-year development programme, electric power plant’s efficiency, second-year post graduate science student, six months suspended jail sentence, railway accident prevention committee meeting decision, presidential elections, governmental job, secretarial duties, ambassadorial car, congressional election, potential vice-presidential candidate, governmental functions, the dangers of environmental modification for military purposes, architectural job, ambassadorial appointments, senatorial approval, congressional power to impeach, presidential appointment of judges, governmental system, secretarial and clerical assistances, congressional majority, separation payments, service establishment, welfare expenditures, target growth rate, background paper, birth control, child-care workers, community education, community centre, package deal arrangement, credit facilities.

 **B**. 1. In New York City, which has probably the most extensive *electronic traffic-control system* of any US city, *traffic-flow data* are collected by ultrasonic detectors.

2. With their *pay rise* banned by the government, the men have refused to cooperate with their employers in *productivity measures* to which the rise was linked.

3. Public support for *the railway strike decision* is growing. This is shown in an *opinion poll* published in yesterday’s newspapers.

4. Meanwhile *a three-man orchestra* struck up briskly.

5. A *“let’s unite for election”* spirit prevailed at the meeting.

6. The measures will lead to increased *graduate unemployment*.

7. To get an expert’s opinion on the *President’s fear of famine*, I met with an American *population specialist.*

8. Mr. M. was given a one-year suspended sentence for his part in a share scandal involving a small Japanese *electronics firm*.

9. The man surrendered to the Finnish police and requested political asylum. Finnish authorities will consider *the asylum request* before deciding what to do.

10. He was a *New York jurist* named Joseph Crater whose disappearance in 1930 caused great *media interest* but remains unexplained.

11. *Earthquake scientist* did predict the last week’s earthquake, but the prediction was approximate.

1. *Перевести на английский .*

 - районный прокурор; - редакционный комитет; - ратификационная грамота; - хозяйственные расчеты; - темпы движения капитала; - структура расходов; - космическая эпоха; - группа сессионного комитета; - авиационное подразделение; - строительная деятельность; - программа конференции «За мир без бомб»; - Европейская Федерация предприятий по производству оборудования для нефтяной промышленности.

1. *Перевести следующие предложения (письменно).*
2. He was *dark of face*, swarthy as a pirate. 2. His defects were of the surface, he was *generous of heart* and kind towards his fellow men. 3. Perhaps he learned to appreciate what a *jewel of a wife* he has? 4. We had a *hell of a fight*. 5. He faced them all, still *mild of face*. 6. He knew that despite her absurdities she was *frail of temper*, easily wounded. 7. There were handsome creatures among them, *upright of carriage,* with delicate features and small, exquisite hands. 8. He was *slangy of speech* and pleasantly caustic. 9. Himself an ugly man, *insignificant of appearance,* he prized very highly comeliness in others. 10. "What did he say?" asked one of the aunts, who was a little *hard of hearing.* 11. One or two outstanding personalities took her eye. An elderly man, *very yellow of face,* with a little goatee beard. 12. But to James, *uneasy of conscience,* her look was as good as an answer. It was an arresting face, *pointed of chin, square of jaw.* Nineteen years old, six feet two inches tall, *long of bone and hard of muscle,* they were as much alike as two bolls of cotton. 13. He could be *grave of manner* and charming when he chose. 14. Frail, fine-boned, *so white of skin* that her flaming hair seemed to have drawn all the colour from her face, she was nevertheless possessed of exuberant health and untiring energy.

**В**. If convicted, he could face *life in prison*. 2*. Safety and environmental* considerations have kept restructuring costs high. 3. It is general knowledge that Susan has already confessed *to* *the crime*. 4. Georgine hesitated, then *shook* her head. 5. He was wearing a velvet jacket with frogged fastening, reminiscent of a *Victorian smoking jacket*. 6. Do you know what I’d really like now? What I need is *a good strong black coffee*. There’s a chance, I suppose? 7. We heard small arms fire, but *the resistance* fought back. 8. *United Airlines* was forced to seek new financing after the Government denied its bid for $1 bn loan guarantee. 9. *De* *Beers* yesterday admitted that production problems had left it unable to keep up with raising gem demand. 10. The policeman waved me on. 11. Workbooks for homeschooling were created to accommodate mass education. 12. Titanic was made by *Fox* which is owned by Rupert Murdock. 13. Cigarette manufacturers must place *health warnings* on cigarette packages. 14. The researchers believe that the risk of death is lower in men who jogged for a number of years compared to men who were *sedentary* over a 20-year period.

1. *Translate the text.*

***Text 1. Sleep Tight***

President Clinton gets on five or six hours of it a night, Rolling Stones Keith Richards is said to have gone for 13 days without any, and ex-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made do with just four hours a night. Albert Einstein, on the other hand, insisted on a full 10 hours. For most of us, however, seven to eight hours sleep each night is about right.

Recent research conducted by Professor James Maas of Cornell University, New York, suggested that we live in a society suffering from chronic sleep deprivation, with the majority of us getting 60 to 90 minutes less sleep each night than we need.

Sleep is vital to health and wellbeing. A goodnight’s sleep keeps our immune system strong, to fight against illness, so if you think you’re not getting enough, try following these tips from The Sleep Council to help you get a better night’s sleep.

1. Keep regular hours. Going to bed and getting up in the morning at the same time every day will help your body programme itself to sleep better.
2. Create a restful environment for sleep. Make sure your bedroom is not too hot or too cold and is as quiet and dark as possible.
3. Relax in the hours before going to bed. A good way to do this may be to read a good book or magazine or listen to some restful music in a nice warm bath. Watching television may seem like a good way to relax, but it can act as a stimulant on the brain and sleep may not come easily if you get into the habit of switching off just before nodding off.
4. Above all, if you can’t sleep, don’t worry about it. Get up and do something you find relaxing until you feel sleepy again – then go back to bed.

ИПК Ярошук М.В. Задание на 25.04. 2020 (перевод).

Все задания высылаются на электронную почту marina\_yaroshuk@mail.ru (в вордовском документе)

1. Прочитать теорию: книга Слепович В. С. «Настольная книга переводчика» стр.31-33. Выполнить упражнения ст. 34-36(письменно)
2. Перевести в тетради следующие выражения.
3. **Flyin**g (flying saucers, flying weather, flying apparatus, flying Dutchman)
4. **Bad** (a bad wound, a bad debt, bad language, a bad mistake, bad cold)
5. **Hard** (hard currency, hard life, a hard line, hard drugs, hard sell, a hard drinker)
6. **Regular** (a regular visitor, a regular pulse, regular procedure, regular army)
7. **Strong** (strong wind, strong language, strong walls, a strong supporter, strong faith, strong drink)

**B**

1. **To deliver** (to deliver a speech, to deliver a verdict, to deliver a blow, to deliver a parcel)
2. **To draw** (to draw the curtains, to draw breath, to draw a conclusion, to draw inspiration, to draw a line)
3. **To make** (to make sense, to make a film, to make an impression, to make notes, to make a list, to make a scene, to make one’s living)
4. **To keep** (to keep promise, to keep an appointment, to keep rules, to keep a family, to keep a diary)
5. **To launch** (to launch a rocket, to launch an offensive, to launch a new company, to launch a new book)

**C**

1. **Тонкий** (тонкий слух, тонкий ум, тонкий лист, тонкий вкус, тонкое белье, тонкая фигура, тонкие пальцы, тонкий запах)
2. **Легкий** (легкая простуда, легкий вопрос, легкая музыка, легкая атлетика)
3. **Тихий** (тихая погода, тихий нрав, тихий голос, тихий ход)
4. **Простой** (простой человек, простая работа, простые манеры, простое любопытство)
5. **Проводить** (проводить время, проводить кого-либо на станцию, проводить собрание, проводить реформы)
6. **Делать** (делать выводы, делать предложение, делать комплименты, делать усилия, делать честь)
7. **Вести** (вести автомобиль, вести переговоры, вести дневник, вести переписку, вести хозяйство, вести правильный образ жизни)
8. **Кусок** (кусок веревки, кусок сахара, кусок хлеба, кусок мыла)
9. **Место** (слабое место, место происшествия, место в первом ряду, достаточно места для всех, рабочее место)
10. **Ящик** (почтовый ящик, мусорный ящик, ящик стола)

*3. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

 **А**. – ACCOMODATE 1.(put up for large party) размещать; (for individuals) помещать, устраивать; the delegates were ~d in hotels-делегатов разместили по гостиницам; to ~ a guest in a spare room-поместить гостя в отдельной комнате; I was ~d in a hotel-меня устроили в гостинице; I can ~ him for a night in my flat-я могу приютить его на одну ночь у себя.

2. (hold); вмещать: the hall ~s 500 people

3. (supply);предоставлять: the bank ~d me with a loan of $100

4. (adapt); согласовывать: I’ll ~ my plans to yourself/to fit in with yours

5. (oblige); стараться услужить: we always try to ~ our clients

1. I’d like to find a part-time job that will *accommodate* my teaching schedule. 2. According to the local reports, shanghai has completed the construction of a super underground bunker that can *accommodate* 200,000 people in emergency to evade blasts, poisonous gas emission and nuclear radiation. 3. The lawyer tried hard to *accommodate* his statement to the facts. 4. When cultures clash on the job companies struggle to *accommodate* workers of different religious faiths without alienating others. 5. Should universities change teaching to *accommodate* a generation raised on mobile technology? 6. A family of four is looking for a hotel in Dublin that will *accommodate* them and their lovely year-old Labrador. 7. The prevailing view was that science, which depends on objectivity, could not *accommodate* something as subjective as consciousness.

**B** – EFFECT

1. The aim of the programme is to investigate the *effect* of country music on suicide. 2. The greenhouse *effect* is caused when gases in the atmosphere behave as a blanket and trap radiation, which is then radiated to the Earth. 3. But I want to be aware of technology’s *effects*, positive and negative. 4. One of the key models for goal achievement is that of case and *effect*. This model says that your goal is an *effect* to be achieved, and your task is to identify and then create the cause that will produce the desired *effect*, e achieving your goal.

**C. –** POWER

1. Trade unions have less bargaining *power* than they used to have. 2. The real attraction of elite education is that it provides access to wealth and *power* for those who have acquired it. 3. Mr. Chavez is strategic and shrewd and knows he cannot remain in *power* indefinitely if he has critics in the media. 4. Anyone seeking a gun must get a certificate from the police. Few people seem troubled that cops have the *power* to make those decisions. 5. The separation of *powers* means that President and Congress are elected separately. 6. The beginning of the century saw the country at the height of its *power*. 7. Nuclear *power* has not been able to compete effectively with other power sources in the United States. 8. *Power* and authority are often contrasted. The police have *power* whereas the Queen Mother has authority. But *power* and authority are not easy to separate. 9. The radio set is *powered* by batteries.

*4. Translate the following, paying attention to the underlined words.*

1. The river is getting *low* and will soon dry up. 2. They were still talking in *low* voices. 3. The coal’s getting *low*, we must order some more. 4. You’ve *changed* such a lot since I last saw you. 5. He was glad he had finally decided to dress up a little – the jeans suit, a shirt and scarf – when he went downstairs. He (the old painter) too had *changed*: a pale summer coat, a white shirt, a purple bow tie. 6. I somehow felt that I had one prominent advantage over these gentlemen and that was – good *character*. 7. … what sort of *characters* Mrs. Woodford and Hoffman are. 8. A salary of four pounds a week would not, he was *conscious*, remake his fortunes… 9. He walked on, and became *conscious* that he had passed a face he knew. 10. Jack held out his hands for the conch and *stood* up, holding the delicate thing carefully in his sooty hands. 11. I couldn’t’t *stand* him personally. 12. *As* the population ages and cardiovascular hazards like diabetes continue to rise, women are more at risk than ever. 13. The resumption of dialogue marks a political breakthrough *as* it opens the door to frequent consultations between the governments that have refused to recognize each other for decades. 14. As Christopher Cockrell, inventor of the hovercraft, famously remarked, “*But for* the silly chaps we would still be living in the Stone Age.” 15. What matters today, in a spiritual sense, is not so much collective worship *as* what happens inside oneself. 16. English coexists with Welsh *as* it does in the four northern islands with Gaelic. 17. *While* I respect this position, for myself I find it unnecessary rigid. 18. It will be hard to meet the target *while* holding down the energy prices. 19. People who commit crimes are often described as being “wicked” or lacking morals, *which* ignores the fact that most of them commit crime when they are young and that most give up later. 20. *Since* her place in the home was not secure as a child, how could Rachel feel that her place with me was secure? 21. No one was there *but* this unfamiliar dog, who decided that she (the dog) should protect the house. 22. This dinner service cost 300 pounds *if* it cost a penny. 23. Reconciling these data points is difficult, *if* not impossible. 24. It was in the hope of regaining his children that he initiated psychotherapy, *since* his wife firmly stated she would never return to him *unless* he had psychiatric treatment.
2. *Translate the texts and pay attention to the underlined words..*

***Текст*** ***1***.

We must recognize that it is more *cost*-*effective* to *anticipate* and prevent international problems than to try to solve them *once* they occur. Often the UN *comes* *under* *pressure* to act only when the root causes of a crisis have had time to fester and wreak their havoc. It is often not until conflicts have *escalated* enough to dominate the evening news that countries are seriously ready to provide funds, people, *peacekeepers* and humanitarian assistance.

We need to devote more time and resources to preventive action. We need multilateral efforts that can *contain* conflict, anticipate problems and alleviate humanitarian crises in time. If we don’t, we may *face* outbreaks of *hostility*, and the disintegration of states, with the consequent migration of millions of people. The international *bill* for restoring peace and providing humanitarian aid will *escalate* as crises worsen.

***Текст 2.***

 I had a conventional upbringing and, although I was at grammar school, I *drifted* into street life. In some respects I think the consequence of having a *workaholic* father who exercised no supervision. *While* I did not respect his *authority*, I didn’t dislike him. My feelings were neutral, and he had no influence on me. But I was brought up in the East End and there was a criminal *element* on the streets and it was easy to *drift* into crime.

I think now that fathers need to work not so much at talking to their sons and trying to understand their problems, but *reclaiming* *the* *authority* that well-intentioned but misguided theories on raising children have undermined.

*This is nothing* *to do* with returning to Victorian values, it is respecting the reality of what has always been and always will be the nature of the parent-child relationship.