

**УО «БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**Л.Э.Ющук**

**SPEECH, CULTURE, COUNTRIES AND PEOPLE**  
**Texts and Exercises for Reading and Translation**

**Учебное пособие  
по дисциплине «Практический курс перевода»  
для студентов 5 курса  
факультета Высшей школы туризма**

**Минск: БГЭУ, 2012**

**Рецензент:** Могиленских Н.П. заведующий кафедрой межкультурной экономической коммуникации Учреждения образования «Белорусский государственный экономический университет», доцент.

Рекомендовано кафедрой профессионально ориентированной английской речи УО «Белорусский государственный экономический университет»

Л.Э. Ющук

SPEECH, CULTURE, COUNTRIES AND PEOPLE // Texts and Exercises for Reading and Translation. Учебное пособие по дисциплине «Практический курс перевода»/ Ющук Л.Э. - БГЭУ, 2012. – 38с.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 5 курса ФВШТ в качестве учебного пособия по дисциплине «Практический курс перевода». Пособие состоит из 6-х разделов и включает оригинальные тексты социокультурной и страноведческой направленности и упражнения к ним.

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<b>РАЗДЕЛ I. СЛОВАРНЫЕ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>РАЗДЕЛ II. ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ: КОНКРЕТИЗАЦИЯ, ГЕНЕРАЛИЗАЦИЯ, ДОБАВЛЕНИЯ, ОПУЩЕНИЯ, АНТОНИМИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД, ЦЕЛОСТНОЕ ПЕРЕОСМЫСЛЕНИЕ</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>РАЗДЕЛ III. ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ: КАЛЬКИРОВАНИЕ, ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯ, ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИЯ. ПЕРЕВОД ИМЕН СОБСТВЕННЫХ</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>РАЗДЕЛ IV. ПЕРЕВОД АМЕРИКАНИЗМОВ</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>РАЗДЕЛ V. ПЕРЕВОД АТТРИБУТИВНЫХ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>РАЗДЕЛ VI. ПЕРЕВОД ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ</b>	<b>35</b>

## РАЗДЕЛ I

### СЛОВАРНЫЕ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ

*I. Make the adequate translation of the sentences paying attention to the meaning of polysemantic words in italics.*

1. I don't think the queen was completely *sincere* when she said she supported the government's plans. He has always been a *sincere* friend of mine. We could nearly regard him as saint for he has lead a *sincere* way of life.

2. The Prime Minister is to meet his European *counterparts* to discuss the war against drugs. Channel 4 is British independent television's *counterpart* to BBC2. Young people today already leave home sooner than their *counterparts* a generation ago.

3. Have you ever seen the *British Lion*? *Lions* live in small groups called prides in grassland and open woodland. He is one of the young jazz *lions* on the New York music scene. He was polite and showed the *lions* very good-naturedly.

4. These Chinese doctors are predicting that it will soon be within their *power* to cure the disease. After forty years, this Alfred Hitchcock's film still hasn't lost its *power* to shock. He was so shocked by what happened on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September that he lost the *power* of speech.

5. The toddler wobbled and lost his *balance*. The eradication of one tiny species can seriously affect the natural *balance* of Australia. They say that the *balance* of payments crisis led to the Richard Nixon's downfall. Once we know how much money we'll need, let's spend the *balance*. Her job was in the *balance* for some months, but now the company has decided to expand, so her future is assured.

6. All the *nations* of the world will be represented at the conference. The Germans, as a *nation*, are often thought to be well organized. There were strikes across the *nation*. It was a story that touched the *nation's* heart.

7. They often have asparagus *tips* for dinner in Britain. The Keys are coral islands off the southern *tip* of Florida. She gave me a useful *tip* about growing tomatoes in Alaska. I've got a hot *tip* for you. We don't need to leave a *tip* for the waiter, because there's a service charge included in the bill.

8. The lower *part* of her spine was crushed in the accident. We don't see many foreigners in these *parts* of Alaska. "The life and times of Winston Churchill" is a television series in eight *parts*. Ben is busy learning his *part* for the school play.

9. The executive of the National Union of Steel Metal Workers has passed the *case* back to the local officials to resolve. The *case* will be tried in the law court next week. As the epidemic of the grippe broke out in England, the first *cases* were immediately sent to hospital.

10. The Arctic whale blew a *jet* of water into the air. As the oil well near Newcastle caught fire, a *jet* of flames shot 50 metres into the air. We flew to Chicago by *jet*. They produce *jet* jewellery in Romania. He has a dark complexion and *jet*-black hair.

11. The new president is just bubbling with good *ideas*. I don't understand the details but I've got a rough *idea* of what you want. This young scientist puts forward the *idea* that it is impossible to spoil a child. The *idea* of this game is to get rid of all your cards as soon as you can.

*II. Translate the following text from English into Russian analyzing the translation of polysemantic words.*

### **WHERE THE HOUSES HAVE NO WALLS**

1. "Talofa Lava" are the first words that a *guest* hears on Western Samoa. A cordial welcome - and the smile that *goes* with it really comes from the heart. The great storyteller Robert Louis Stevenson called them the Friendly Islands. The author of "Treasure Island" spent the last years of his life on Upolu. The *inhabitants* were very fond of the "tusitala", the storyteller. Even 100 years after Stevenson's death, his grave on Mount Vaea is still adorned with fresh flowers.

2. You already get a fascinating crash *course* in the Samoan lifestyle on the island of Upolu on the *way* from the airport to Apia, the capital. You almost feel like a Peeping Tom behind the bus window, as the houses along the road do not provide any protection from inquisitive *glances*. The natives still live mainly in the traditional fales, houses without walls, that consists merely of a base, a few wooden stakes and

the roof. This gives you an insight into family life and the standard of living. Under one roof you may only see a couple of bast mats and a few *possessions*, while the next, for example, may shelter artistically carved beds with show-piece pillows, arm-chairs, chests of drawers and a TV set.

3. The next reasons for amazement: there are 60 churches in these first 20 miles in Western Samoa alone: small, modest, medium-sized and incredibly large, magnificent churches. Probably nowhere else in the world are there so many churches in relation to the *number* of inhabitants. The little island state has about 160,000 *souls* which are cared for by a good dozen different religious *communities*.

4. So the huge, radiantly white Catholic cathedral is also the landmark of Apia which can be seen far and wide. Compared with this, the pretty Protestant wooden church looks much more modest. Aggie and Charlie Grey were married here in 1926 - and Aggie was to become a legend of the South Seas in her own lifetime. She began her entrepreneurial career in the Second World War by selling hamburgers to the Americans - extremely successfully, because soon she became the owner of a hotel. Artists, politicians and celebrities from all over the world have been Aggie's *guests*. Today, Aggie's son Alan Grey continues to *manage* the hotel in the style of the "great old lady of the South Seas".

5. At first glance South Sea islands such as Western Samoa appear to be a paradise: fast-moving rivers and rushing waterfalls, striking mountains and dense jungle, palm-fringed beaches and fertile plains filled with tropical fruits and vegetables. But sometimes the devil makes merry in paradise. Two disastrous cyclones ravaged Samoa in February 1990 and especially violently in December 1991. The islands are only recovering slowly from the *damage*. Some demolished houses and churches, devastated plantations, washed-away roads and beaches still remind the visitor of the three horrific days in December 1991 - before that Samoa had been free of such natural disasters for exactly 100 years.

6. More and more, the social *structures* are being threatened. In 1962 Western Samoa was the first country in Polynesia to be given its independence by New Zealand. The Samoans created for themselves a form of government that combined

democracy with old traditions. Thus only the chieftains (matai) elect the members of the National Parliament, and the matai possess all the *power* in village life, which is organized on a strictly hierarchical *basis*. In this respect, little has changed over the centuries, even though the young people are no longer willing to accept this today. For years, immigration from the villages and emigration overseas have been a *trend* that is on the increase.

7. Traces of the brief German colonial period from 1899 to 1914 can still be discovered on the islands. Even today people on Western Samoa still speak of the "good German times". So it's no surprise then that some of the families living in the fales are called Schuster or Muller. And there is something else that links Western Samoa with Old Germany: Vailima, the excellent beer of the German-Samoan brewery in Apia.

*III. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing and pay special attention to the translation of polysemantic words.*

### **LAS VEGA – THE DESERT LIVES**

1. There used to be a few shacks, a handful of saloons, and a mail-coach passing through once a week. Within living memory, this city has grown from nothing. The shacks, however, have long given *way* to glittering palaces, show *arenas* and the biggest hotels in the *world*.

2. The same god-forsaken hole in the Nevada Desert is, today, home of the white tiger and the flying conjurer, Sinatra's stage and the *mecca* of the world's gamblers: Las Vegas. Every child in the world can spell out the name. No city in the *world* is so bound up in self-made clichés as Las Vegas, none is so perfectly styled. None offers *joie de vivre* pure and simple in such consistency, from gigantic shows to lobster buffets at pocket-money tariffs, from the hotel's own MGM leisure park to spontaneous weddings in hot-air balloons.

3. In Las Vegas the desert lives. It flashes, blares and turns night in the middle of nowhere into day. The daily *round* is a choreographic routine; life becomes a show and boredom an unknown word.

4. It does not take long to convert even a firm sceptic. There is, of course, no more American city than this one. But need this be a disadvantage?

5. Las Vegas is only an expensive *proposition* for those who really become compulsive gamblers. Rooms, on the other hand, are dirt cheap, merely representing the *bait* to lure *guests* into the building, for every hotel doubles as a casino. And to get to the reception or to your room, you always have to run the gauntlet of battalions of one-armed bandits. These act as both bait and hook: gambling fun begins at 25 cents and stops with special 1000-dollar chips for one *pull* at the bandit's arm. It just depends on choice and the capacity of your purse, on the extent of each gambler's particular *passion*.

6. Mrs Lin from Vietnam flies in from Ho-Chi-Minh City once a month and gambles her way through "Caesar's Palace": a choice of 2000 slot machines and 100 gaming tables, a couple of dozen shops in the *forum*, whirlpools in the rooms and mirrors above the beds. Her personal wealth, in the meantime, permits her this luxury - and her addiction to gambling forces it upon her. Sometimes she wins some money, usually she loses it. She does not care either way. In four weeks' time she will be back again with exactly 2000 dollars in her wallet. She tells her story to anyone who will listen, making no secret of her Las Vegas *passion*. When she came here for the first time two years ago she could hardly speak any English. It is different today. "Have fun," she says, and "Enjoy"!

7. One should really leave one's wristwatch at the airport on arrival, for a sense of time is worth nothing in Las Vegas. The clocks work differently, and daylight is consistently excluded: no windows in the casinos, none in the shopping arcades of "Caesar's Palace", where Sony sets the tone and Nikon determines the *picture* - aristocratic shopping at its most exclusive. Instead, the "sky" above this shopping paradise is automatically varied via computer projection, creating day and night several times a day to stimulate *business* - romantic sunsets with only minutes of starlight in between.

8. With expressionless faces and without any external sign of excitement, the players sit in the casino of the brand-new "MGM Grand", with 5005 rooms the

biggest hotel in the world at present. When a couple of hundred silver coins cascade into the collection *pan* under one of the slot machines, they are deftly shovelled into jacket *pockets* or plastic beakers. With identical poker faces, these professional players had previously fed their capital into the slots. The rattling of coins encourages those who are on a losing streak. Aha, someone's winning! So it can be done! Just persevere until the next lucky streak comes! Those who hit the jackpot are rewarded by a happy flashing, clucking and whistling of the otherwise voracious *machine*. And those who stick to their guns are even supplied with free drinks: waitresses keep a close check on this, encouraging players to persevere with colourful cocktails on the house.

9. Inexperienced gamblers, on the other hand, betray themselves with loud cries of joy when they win ... Old hands then look up briefly in surprise, readjust their baseball caps and feed the next coins into their *machines* as if something had disturbed them in their fortune-beckoning meditation.

10. For those who would like to crown this surfeit of entertainment there is really only one option left: a spontaneous wedding. Either in one of over fifty wedding chapels, including a drive-in chapel with a blessing through the open car window, in a hot-air balloon or even in an aircraft. Charolette Richards, Las Vegas's self-styled "Wedding Queen of the West", will arrange it. Las Vegas, the town of unlimited opportunities: to live here you have to be slightly crazy.

## РАЗДЕЛ II

### ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ: КОНКРЕТИЗАЦИЯ, ГЕНЕРАЛИЗАЦИЯ, ДОБАВЛЕНИЯ, ОПУЩЕНИЯ, АНТОНИМИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД, ЦЕЛОСТНОЕ ПЕРЕОСМЫСЛЕНИЕ

*I. State the transformation used in each sentence.*

1. The Secretary of State has proposed a world conference.  
Государственный секретарь предложил созвать всемирную конференцию.

2. In London it wasn't as cold as it was the day before. В Лондоне стало теплее, чем вчера.

3. You didn't have to do all that. Вы напрасно все это писали.

4. It was rather boring to do that every two minutes. Совсем не охота была поминутно нагибаться.

5. The eagle went up and circled again. Птица поднялась выше и опять сделала круг.

6. I'm afraid that we've disturbed your beauty-sleep. Боюсь, мы разбудили вас.

7. Why flog a dying white elephant? Стоит ли овчинка выделки? Стоит ли игра свеч?

8. So I paid my check and all. I left the bar and went out. Я расплатился и вышел.

9. Few US presidents dare stick their necks out in midterm poll. Мало кто из американских президентов рискнет подставить свою голову под удар во время промежуточных выборов.

10. You could hear him putting away his toilet articles. Слышно было, как он убирает свои мыльницы и щетки.

11. She never used scent, considering it rather fast, but Nina Ricci was so refreshing. Она никогда не пользовалась туалетными водами, считая это признаком известного легкомыслия, но Нина Риччи – другое дело, она так приятно освежает.

12. They gave me the wrong book, and I didn't notice it till I got back to my room. Я только дома заметил, что мне дали не ту книгу.

13. Winter rains in the Jordan are violent, while they last. Зимой в долине Иордана бывают страшные ливни.

14. The room looked regular and normal. Комната казалась обычной.

15. There are other philosophies which give strong support to the Humanist position. Существуют и другие философские направления (течения), которые оказывают решительную поддержку концепции гуманизма.

16. He always made you say everything twice. Он всегда переспрашивал.

*II. Make the adequate translation of the sentences using the following transformations.*

### **Конкретизация**

1. The swelling has gone down, but there's still a lot of bruising.
2. Most of the lights went off and some of the fans seemed to go into a trance when she appeared on the stage.
3. All the King's men gathered in the yard.
4. But he was at the ceremony, though he is in the Army now.
5. You will, when it's too late.

### **Генерализация**

1. She didn't want to miss a thing.
2. He was one of these tall, round shouldered guys – he was about six four – with lousy teeth.
3. I'll just die if I don't buy this neck chain.
4. We laughed until the tears rolled down our cheeks.

### **Добавление**

1. Wherever you go – I will follow.
2. I think, everyone can find a job for summer season in the Mediterranean, in hotels, thematic parks or else.
3. The conductor came around for old Mrs. Green's ticket.

4. Wouldn't you like a cup of hot chocolate before you go?
5. So what? I said. Cold as ice.

### **Опущение**

1. Dave was brave and courageous.
2. The poor lion was breathless and dead.
3. About a gallon of water was dripping down my neck, getting all over my collar and my tie.
4. The cub couldn't stand firmly on its legs.

### **Антонимический перевод**

1. Never drink unboiled water in Kenya.
2. The queen wasn't looking too happy.
3. She never met him afterwards without asking him.
4. I'm the most terrific liar you ever saw in your life.

### **Целостное переосмысление**

1. I don't think she's living here at the moment. Her bed wasn't slept in.
2. How do you do?
3. Well done!
4. Good riddance.

*III. Translate the text at sight using the necessary lexical transformations.*

### **LONDON:**

#### **RAISE THE CURTAIN FOR THE CITY OF THEATRES**

1. I've never been a great fan of musicals or the theatre in Germany. However, when the conversation turns to London and its entertainment, all of a sudden I get very enthusiastic. To be quite honest, I have no idea why this is, but it probably has something to do with the casual attitude Londoners have towards going out for the evening. In Germany, "going to the theatre" still means getting all dressed up, to see and be seen; everything is done for show.

2. I find the Londoners much more relaxed about the whole business, more tolerant and more enthusiastic about going out to see a play or a musical. In

Germany, for example, would you ever see a punk sitting next to a businessman? But of course London is slightly different in this respect anyway. One show I'll not forget for the rest of my life. It was the opening night of "The Phantom of the Opera" at Her Majesty's Theatre.

3. At the time, I was covering Wimbledon as a tennis reporter. Quite out of the blue, Martina Navratilova offered me her two tickets for the show because she had to play another doubles match that evening. No more than 30 minutes later, I was sitting not only in the very front row of the theatre, but beside me had no lesser celebrity than Princess Diana - and entourage!

4. In the same second as I was taking my seat, the curtain began to rise... This was my personal musical highlight of all time, and not only because of the fascinating performance given by Jill Hetherington as "Christine".

5. As far as I'm concerned, London is the number one city for the theatre. You only have to think of how many stars "hit the big time" through the London theatrical scene: Charlie Chaplin, Richard Burton - not to mention Vivian Leigh or Vanessa Redgrave! I really do believe that - with the possible exception of the Americans in Hollywood - no people in the world admire and honour their stars more than the British do. Where else would a star of stage and screen be knighted, as in the case of Sir Laurence Olivier, to name but one?

6. Last year, I saw "Sunset Boulevard" in the Adelphi Theatre near Covent Garden. What a stage set! The storyline was not as good as that in "Phantom", and the Adelphi is not quite as glamorous, but it was still the same experience for me: no matter whether the theatre is posh or rudimentary - I have always had a great time in London because I quite simply love to observe the way the Londoners behave when they go out for the evening.

7. While on the subject of the Adelphi, there is one thing you shouldn't miss if you ever are out on the Strand, intending to take in a musical: "Simpson's", the famous Grand Divan Tavern, right across the road, a fantastic English Eatery of a type now virtually extinct, a restaurant from a bygone era.

8. Anyway, it's my hot tip for a meal before a musical at the Adelphi. And for those who have the time, just take a short stroll down the street for a highly entertaining scene - when all the Rolls-Royces draw up in front of the "Savoy Hotel". I have never seen so many Rolls in my life! By the way, the driveway up towards the Savoy is the only road in the whole of Great Britain where you are allowed to drive on the right-hand side!

*IV. Translate the text using as many lexical transformations as possible.*

### **WALKING IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS**

1. The main mass of Scotland's mountains lies north of the Highland Boundary Fault. Here you will see unspoiled countryside, sparsely populated by any standards, too vast to explore on foot in one excursion. A complex pattern of glens and lochs can be seen to harmoniously divide the mountains into natural groups. How better to savour its delights than from the recognised capital of the Highlands - Inverness - a tourist-oriented, tourist-friendly destination easily reached from Europe by air, ferry, train or car. From there, the choice of route is wide, with the chance to plan walking tours lasting several days. There is no law of trespass in Scotland. Observing common courtesy, you can walk freely as fancy dictates, although villages along the way are not too plentiful, and careful planning is required.

2. Keeping this in mind, let's enjoy a walking tour right across Scotland from the North Sea to the Atlantic, heading for the ferry port of Ullapool, the gateway to the Hebrides.

3. To many foreign visitors, this is an area with great appeal, seeming to stem from their schooldays. As they look around, out comes the half-remembered poem "My heart's in the Highlands a'chasing the deer", shades of Braveheart. However, the mystique of the Highland landscape has other facets: a turbulent unforgotten history, a rich local Gaelic culture, and - more than anything - peace and solitude.

4. North from Inverness, we cross the Black Isle of Ross - a misnomer.

5. It is really a peninsula of rich, red sandstone farmland made famous worldwide by a local, self-taught, 19th-century geologist, one Hugh Millar of

Cromarty. Criss-crossed by quiet country lanes where even the local postman gets lost at times, it is a delight to explore, and the natives are friendly! The skyline beyond is dominated by the sprawling mountain plateau of Ben Wyvis, "the awesome mountain". This provides a splendid backdrop to the historic county town of Ross: Dingwall, which is still the main cattle and sheep market for the whole of the north of Scotland. A rampart of high ridges rises to the Northwest and these ridges are our goal.

6. The way through these mountains was one of the most famous of the Highland Drove Roads. It follows the line taken for centuries by great herds of cattle and sheep, which were collected from the glens across the northwest mainland and driven by dogs and men to the markets in the east. This used to be the backbone of the Highland economy.

7. To the north of these places, the mountains of Coigach and Assynt rise up like the spiked spines of prehistoric creatures. Walking routes onto the summits are well trodden, but seldom signposted, so a proper map is essential.

8. Many paths here are also hunters' routes onto the mountains. Consequently, during the main deerstalking season, it is wise to contact the local hunting estate in case you startle deer or walk into a bullet yourself!

9. Inns and settlements en route are normally found on the sites of the evening resting places of these old time drovers, and they are still in use by present-day walkers

10. Continue northwest along the base of Wyvis to reach the old traveller's inn at Aultguish, which caters specially for backpacking hillwalkers. From there we pass through empty landscape and the highest point of this wildest stretch of the route which is seldom occupied. From above the main road junction the eye is drawn downwards into the fertile valley of Strathmore and along Loch Broom towards the sea. There at the mouth of this sheltered sea loch, once a haven for Viking raiders, now a harbour for fishing fleets, lies Ullapool - our destination. Accommodation becomes more plentiful around this final section, which makes for easy travelling through the mountain massifs...

**РАЗДЕЛ III**  
**ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ: КАЛЬКИРОВАНИЕ,**  
**ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯ, ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИЯ. ПЕРЕВОД ИМЕН**  
**СОБСТВЕННЫХ**

*I. Make the adequate translation of the words and word combinations using the method of loan translation (calquing).*

Green revolution, mass culture, cold war, superpower, head of the government, Supreme Court, mixed laws, non-confidence vote, Winter Palace, White House, White Guard, the Democratic Party, Edward the Confessor, Bloody Mary, the star of David, the Rocky mountains, the Land of Wonders, central heating, tramlines, blue collars, white collars, black market, health insurance, recreational expenses, social service, water polo, mouse pad, user's manual, hard disk, motherboard, database.

*II. Translate the following proper names into Russian according to the rules of transcription and transliteration.*

Paul Campbell, Elkton Hill, Edgar Marsala, Heath, Smith, Thatcher, Thorn, Arthur, Cathy, Heathrow, Rutherford, Warner Brothers, Heather, Feather, Blair, Shakespeare, Winston, William, Winchester, Warwick, Watson, Washington, Warner, Wendy, Wood, Worcester, Hewlett, Heart, Hue, Hugo, Harry, Herbert, Huckleberry, Hudson, Graham Green, Perth, Churchill, Bertha, Ford, Arthur, Baltimore, Moor, Darwin, Eliot, Hampstead, Allan, Lloyd, Bennet, Bess, Willy, Rebecca, Venus Williams, Michael Cain, Isaac Asimov, Joseph Conrad, John Lennon, David Bowie, Hugh Laurie, Jared Padalecki, Jensen Ackles, Ian Somerhalder, Evangeline Lilly, Josh Holloway, Naveen Andrews, Malcolm David Kelley, Terry O'Quinn, Cynthia Watros.

*III. Do the matching exercise.*

1.Nelson Mandela	Was a Swedish chemist, engineer, innovator, and armaments manufacturer. He was also the inventor of dynamite.
2.Frodo Baggins	Was a Scottish biologist who wrote many articles on

	bacteriology and immunology. His best-known discovery is the antibiotic substance penicillin from the mould <i>Penicillium notatum</i> in 1928.
3.Alfred Nobel	Was the husband of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. He initiated the educational reform in the country and a worldwide abolition of slavery. Also aided in the development of Britain's constitutional monarchy
4.Grigori Rasputin	Was a Soviet Russian composer and pianist and was one of the most celebrated composers of the 20th century.
5.Alexander Fleming	Is an American film director, screenwriter, producer and video game designer. In a career of more than four decades, his films have covered many themes and genres.
6.Georgy Zhukov	A politician who served as the first black President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. His policies aimed at combating poverty and inequality in his country. He received more than 250 awards over four decades, including the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize.
7.Steven Spielberg	Was a Russian Marxist revolutionary and theorist, Soviet politician, and the founder and first leader of the Red Army.
8.Prince Albert	Is an English association footballer who has played for Manchester United, Preston North End, Real Madrid, Milan, and the England national team.
9.Leon Trotsky	Is an American and Canadian actor, comedian, and producer. Has won two Golden Globe Awards. Known for his highly energetic, slapstick performances, he has been described as one of the biggest movie stars in Hollywood.
10.Dmitri Shostakovich	Is a fictional hobbit character in J.Tolkien's novel "Lord of the Rings".
11. Jim Carrey	Was a Russian Orthodox Christian who is perceived as having

	influenced the latter days of the Russian Emperor Nicholas II. Some people regard him as a saintly mystic, visionary, healer and prophet.
12.David Beckham	Was a Soviet general officer in the Red Army who, in the course of World War II, played a pivotal role in leading the Red Army drive through much of Eastern Europe to liberate the Soviet Union and to ultimately conquer Berlin.

*V. Render the following proper names into Russian.*

Hollywood, Saxon Hall, Elkton Hill, Bank of London, Minnesota, Wall Street Journal, Detroit Red Wings, Beatles, Hobbit, Anthony Wayne Avenue, Whooton School, St. Laurence River, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Stratford-upon-Avon, Munich, Leghorn, Nuremberg, Venice, Texas, Belgrade, Canberra, Hungary, Addis Ababa, Venezuela, Reykjavik, Pyongyang, Pnompenh, Beijing, Brussels, Cairo, Warsaw, North Carolina, Virginia, Florence, Lisbon, Krakow, Cologne, Chicago, Toronto, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Acapulco, Port-au-Prince, Santo Domingo, Luxembourg, Lille, Antwerp, Liege, Bohol Sea, Hamburg, Strasbourg, Edinburgh, Calgary, Winnipeg, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Panama, Quebec, Montreal, Babylon, Sea of Galilee, Persian Gulf, Gulf of California, Caspian Sea, Mekong River, James River, Arabian peninsula.

*VI. Translate the text at sight. Observe transcription and transliteration rules.*

**BRIGHTON BEACH- A LITTLE BIT OF RUSSIA IN NEW YORK CITY**

1. "It's not worth the subway fare", said a cab driver in New York when I told him I wanted to visit Coney Island. I wasn't convinced. As a fan of old Hollywood movies I had fond memories of Betty Grable finding fame and fortune in a wonderful, glamorous place called Coney Island, and I wanted to see it for myself.

2. The cab driver was right. Around the turn of the century, the fun fair at Coney Island was one of the hot spots of New York. People came here in their

thousands to escape the summer heat and to have some fun on the giant roller coaster and ferris wheel. These are still there, but the glamour has gone. The place is a bit tacky, with many amusement arcades boarded up, youths hanging about, and nowhere to sit and have a cup of coffee.

### **DREAMING OF ODESSA**

3. But the beach is wonderful - over three miles long, with the wide Atlantic washing it clean. The wooden boardwalk is wonderful, too. It stretches alongside the beach towards the Brooklyn neighbourhood of Brighton Beach. I'd seen the movie, 'Brighton Beach Memoirs', which was adapted from Neil Simon's play about the ups and downs of a Jewish family living in what seemed to be a quiet suburb. But I didn't realise it was a real place. It's real, but it is not American: it's Russian. And it's certainly not a quiet suburb.

4. As I walked along the boardwalk, enjoying the clean air and the smell of the sea, I noticed the hamburger and hot dog stands began to change into kiosks selling smoked sausages and herring. The nearer I got to Brighton Beach, the more I felt I was in some far-away Russian seaside town.

5. Shops sell caviar, Russian dolls and amber beads. Middle-aged men gather on the benches along the boardwalk to play chess, roll strong-smelling cigarettes, and read Russian-language newspapers. In the cool of the evening, women draped in fur coats drink tea or vodka at the boardwalk cafes. Some people just sit and gaze out to sea, perhaps dreaming of Kiev or Odessa.

### **RUSSIAN ENCLAVE**

6. Today Brighton Beach contains the largest community of Russians outside the former Soviet Union.

7. Its nickname is "Little Odessa by the Sea". As the Cold War was ending in the 1970s, 90,000 Russians emigrated to the United States and around 10,000 of them came to Brighton Beach. Today they number around 60,000, almost all of whom are Jews who left their homeland to escape persecution. Although these days it is not the state they are escaping from: it's other Russians they fear. With the fall of

communism, people can now express their anti-Semitism without fear of interference from the state.

8. I stopped at a shop to buy a souvenir. When I asked a question, the man behind the counter said "No speak English". And he doesn't need to speak English. There are two Russian television channels, two radio stations, several Russian-language newspapers, and a couple of dozen street stalls selling Russian books. Even some street signs are in Russian.

### **CANDY FLOSS AND BORSCHT**

9. The Brighton Beach end of the boardwalk is as different from Coney Island as candy floss is from borscht. Here, in contrast to the run-down amusement arcades, are neat houses overlooking the beach. It gives the impression of suburban peace. But this impression was soon changed when I reached the end of the boardwalk and left the sea and sand for the bustle of Brighton Beach Avenue.

10. The great overhanging tract of the subway runs down the middle of the road, supported by huge girders that shudder when trains pass overhead. It dominates everything, stretching like the roof of a giant covered market. On this noisy main boulevard there are libraries, video shops, lawyers offices, laundrettes and tea-shops with steaming samovars - all doing business in Russian.

11. I sat in a cafe, drinking a glass of hot lemon tea, and sharing a table with an elderly American lady. "I was born here", she said. "I was born in America but now I'm living in Russia". She laughed. "I'm Jewish too and I'm glad they had a place like this to come to."

### **CREW CUTS AND FLAT TOPS**

12. It's a lively place with a sense of energy. Entrepreneurs provide for every taste. Small shops display all kinds of fish: sardines, catfish, mackerel, and many I didn't recognize. Delicatessens are stuffed with herring, black bread and sturgeon, and you can more varieties of caviar than I knew existed. There are bits of real Americana mixed up in all this, such as the fashioned barber's shop which advertises haircuts from past, like crew cuts, flat tops, buzz cuts and spike cuts - whatever they

are! Shoeshine boys lean against lamp posts, looking for business, men sell carpets from bonnets of their cars.

13. Brighton Beach is colourful, bustling with activity - not at all like its rather English sedate namesake – and Americans themselves find it an interesting place to visit. There are even organized tours from central Manhattan: "See Russia without leaving New York", says one brochure.

14. It's true, it really is a little bit of Russia, and it's only a 40-minute subway ride from the skyscrapers of Fifth Avenue and Wall Street.

*VI. Translate the following text from English into Russian. Pay special attention to the translation of proper names.*

### **SRI LANKA – DANCING IN HONOUR OF THE HOLY TOOTH**

1. Each year in August the little town of Kandy in the highlands of Sri Lanka bursts at the seams. Hundreds of thousands of people - locals, pilgrims, tourists - flock here to participate in the island's most magnificent festival, the Maha Nuwara Esala Dalada Perahera - the perahera procession in the lunar month of July/August (Esala) in honour of the Dalada, the relic of Buddha's Tooth.

2. This grandiose spectacle, lasting for ten nights and one day, has no parallel in sound, colour or sumptuousness. From night to night the procession gets longer and more magnificent, the number of adorned elephants, dancers and drummers gets bigger and bigger. The brilliant highlight is the tenth and last night, the night of the full moon, in which up to 100 elephants march past.

### **FULL MOON OVER KANDY**

3. The gods are in gracious mood. On the tenth night of the Great Perahera there is a huge full moon over Kandy. For many hours thousands of believers have been thronging the streets of the town centre in densely packed masses. The air is full of cheerful noise: children brawl, grizzling babies are given the breast, sellers of peanuts, sweets and cigarettes weave their way calmly through the milling crowd. The mood of expectancy becomes infectious. Where are the elephants?

4. Perhaps the astronomers have, at the last minute, calculated a new, better time to start the procession.

5. Time enough to find out a little more about the Perahera: long and adventurous was the odyssey of this eye-tooth said to have belonged to Buddha. The daughter of an Indian king is said to have hidden it in her hair and smuggled it across to the island, where it was revered for seven centuries in the former regal city of Anuradhapura.

6. During the course of its 2,500-year history, the tooth relic has been the subject of much fighting - it has been stolen several times, taken out of the country, been supposedly destroyed, yet time and again it has returned unscathed to Sri Lanka. The last Singhalese kings placed the relic in the temple of their capital, Kandy. There it rests, well guarded, in the House of the Reliquary beneath seven bell-shaped dagobas placed one over the other - even during the Great Perahera, only a copy of the reliquary is paraded.

7. At last something is happening. A cracking of whips cuts through the air. The advance guard of the procession turns the corner. Burning coconut shells in the iron baskets of the torch-bearers bathe the scene in a flickering red light. Men whirl torches on chains in wild circles of fire, symbolically making way for the procession, followed by those bearing the banners of all the provinces participating in the Perahera.

### **BROCADE GARMENTS FOR TEMPLE ELEPHANTS**

8. Like swaying ships, illuminated by tiny, multi-coloured lights, the first elephants emerge from the darkness, completely covered in brightly coloured cloths of batik or brocade. Even head, ears and trunk are covered, only the eyes flash through the slits. Priests, dignitaries and temple guards ride gravely on the colossal animals' backs.

9. A tumultuous drum-roll really gets the people going. Here comes Raja, the king elephant. Only he may bear the copy of the casket in which the holy tooth of Buddha is kept - the original remains in the temple. The crowd pushes and shoves in order to get as close as possible to the king elephant and its load. "Sadhu, Sadhu," the

believers call into the night. Raja bears everything calmly, even his valuable red and gold festive attire and the reliquary on his back, which is protected by a high canopy. Slowly and with measured tread he walks by, trampling the white cloths which are spread out before him, surrounded by the cries of the jubilant crowd.

10. The best drummers and dancers join in. In the torchlight the silver sequins on the dancers' costumes sparkle brightly. The drum-rolls come faster and faster, the drummers whirling round in ever wilder fashion, while the dancers gyrate with greater and greater ecstasy only to break off abruptly at the climax. This rhythm also works the spectators up into a frenzy. The atmosphere is electric. A blanket of sound - superimposed rhythms, dull drumbeats, shrill horns and rustic flutes - has long lain over the town.

### **DANCERS IN A TRANCE**

11. Without a transition, the Hindu part of the Perahera joins in, even louder, even more colourful. Now comes the great crowd of entertainers, jugglers, acrobats. Fire-eaters whirl through the tropical night, dancers fall into a trance. Eerily their bodies twitch, bare feet stamp through the falling embers of the torches.

12. In the last part of the procession, devoted to the goddess Pattini, the women dance - an enchanting contrast to the agitating dances of the men. Lightly and graciously they move to the sounds of the drums and pipes, releasing some of the tension which has gripped each of the spectators. Bringing up the rear young elephants waddle along, apprentices, as it were, being prepared for future festivals. Many of the faithful now join the procession until it breaks up at the "Temple of the Tooth". But only when the royal elephant with the holy casket has climbed the steps to the forecourt of the temple, where it is relieved of all its pomp, does a mighty salvo announce the end of the Great Perahera. Then this pretty little town between the green hills returns to its normal rhythm of life -until the next lunar month of Esala.

**РАЗДЕЛ IV**  
**ПЕРЕВОД АМЕРИКАНИЗМОВ**

*I. Translate each sentence twice if possible: into British English and into American English.*

1. I'm a little mad in this part of Blackpool.
2. He's got a flat now in Manchester.
3. Put it in the back of the truck.
4. Do you need a one-way or a round trip?
5. Don't walk on the pavement.
6. Let's get some gas for the automobile.
7. His office is on the first floor of this high-tech western building.
8. Take the freeway to the seventh exit.
9. Put your bags in the trunk.
10. I need the rest room.
11. They'll give you one forth of the profits.
12. Turn right at the intersection.
13. I think we should look at that on the tube.
14. Take the elevator to go up to the office.
15. I liked the fall best.
16. I suppose we should wait in line.
17. Where's the schedule?
18. Let's take the subway.
19. It's in the closet.
20. He left the faucet on.

*II. Translate the following questions into both British English and American English and answer them.*

1. Where would you take (a) an American visitor (b) a British visitor who said they wanted to wash up?

2. Would (a) an American (b) a Brit be expected to get something hot or something cold if they asked for some potato chips?

3. Which would surprise you more - an American or a British man telling you that he wanted to go and change his pants?

4. You have just come into an unknown office block. If (a) an American (b) a Brit says that the office you need is on the second floor, how many flights of stairs do you need to climb?

5. If (a) an American (b) a Brit asks for a bill, is he or she more likely to be in a bank or a cafe?

*III. Translate the following text from English into Russian. Pay special attention to the translation of Americanisms.*

#### **A GOOD LITTLE FEATURE**

He was a shabby little old man, but his shabbiness was that of the country worker rather than the city poor. It was obvious that he had never been in a police station before.

"Do you want to make bond?" the desk sergeant asked.

"I don't," he quavered, and it was plain that he did not understand what a bond was.

"You can put up one hundred dollars cash to guarantee your appearance in court tomorrow morning," the sergeant explained.

"That's a heap of money," the prisoner protested.

"You can telephone someone to come down and make your bond."

"Don't know nobody."

"I'll have to lock you up, then." The sergeant turned to a patrolman. "Search him and take him downstairs."

The prisoner did not like the idea of being searched, and when the officer discovered and removed a cotton bag pinned beneath his shirt, he protested volubly.

"Give me back that, now. That's mine. You hain't no right to take it. You're a-robbin' me, and I won't stand for it."

The desk sergeant gasped. "Say, old man, don't you know it's dangerous to carry all that money with you?"

At these words a young man sitting in one corner of the cage threw aside his magazine, arose, and strolled up to the desk.

"How much dough has he got, Sergeant?"

The officer pointed to a pile of bills he had removed, from the cotton bag. "Must be at least five thousand dollars," he estimated.

"It's fifty-five hundred there," the prisoner corrected. "Silas Jones paid me that for my farm when me and Ma decided to move to town, Silas can tell you the same, and I'll thank you to give it back to me."

The police reporter for the Riverton Evening Star was interested. He read aloud from the docket: "'Henry Tucker, Nine-one-six Tenth Street, petty larceny.' What'd he steal, Sergeant?"

"About seventy cents' worth of groceries from that chain store at the corner of Tenth and Cherry streets."

"With all that money in his pockets!" the reporter marvelled.

"'Tain't so!" the prisoner shrilled indignantly. "I warn't tryin't' get away, like they said. I was lookin' for the feller in charge of that crazy store. I never stole nothin' in my life."

The reporter laughed. "He's probably telling the truth."

"Listen, old man." said the sergeant. "There's no need for you staying in jail when you have money to make bond." Very carefully and patiently he explained the nature of a bond, and finally the prisoner was made to understand that his one hundred dollars would be returned to him after his case had been heard in court.

"And do I get the rest of my money back now?" the prisoner asked.

"Yes, but you better take it to a bank before somebody robs you."

"I been aimin' to, but me and Ma just got here and I hain't had time t' pick me out a good bank."

The little old man pinned his money under his shirt again and departed. The reporter looked at the clock.

"Almost time for the edition," he said. "Guess I'll drag into the office."

"Wait a minute, Charlie," the sergeant called. He followed the reporter to the door. "I wouldn't print anything about this if I were you."

"Why not? It's a good little feature."

"If you publish that story the old man will be robbed of his life savings before morning."

The reporter hesitated. "Guess you're right, Sergeant," he agreed reluctantly, "but I hate to lay off. I could have made a good funny story out of him. However, I don't want to get the old man robbed."

Nevertheless, the final edition of the Evening Star carried the story on the front page under a two-column head. And, as the reporter suggested, it was a good little feature. He had made the most of his material, treating the incident humorously but sympathetically.

"Well, how'd you like my story, Sergeant?" the reporter asked on the following morning. "Wasn't it a good one?"

"Yes," the officer agreed unsmilingly, "it was a good story. But you promised me you wouldn't use it."

The reporter chuckled. "Well, I haven't seen the morning sheet, but I'll bet a buck our country friend wasn't robbed last night."

"No. He wasn't robbed."

"I thought not." The reporter was well pleased with himself. "You see, I followed the old man out of here, took him to a bank, and saw him deposit his fifty-four hundred. After that — "Something in the officer's face stopped him. "Why, what's wrong, Sergeant?"

"You should have mentioned the bank deposit in your story," the sergeant said in a tired voice; "Henry Tucker was murdered in front of his home last night. We found his bankbook in the gutter."

*(M.C.Blackman)*

## РАЗДЕЛ V

### ПЕРЕВОД АТТРИБУТИВНЫХ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ

*I. Translate the following attributive groups from English into Russian.*

a) 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) district attorney

drafting committee

ratification instrument

business calculations

capital flow rates

expenditure pattern

space age

session committee group

air force unit

construction efforts

Ivory Coast

stateless citizen

terrorist trial

"World without bombs" conference programme

tobacco strike

freedom fighter

cover girl

"Cat's Cradle"

*II. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying special attention to the translation of attributive groups.*

1. A government plan to force some black people to show their passports or identity documents when they apply for a national insurance card was condemned in the Commons last night as "sinister".

2. Newcastle miners' demonstration support grows.

3. The "Give us our money back" demand will be viewed by Obama personally tomorrow.

4. There is a sort of Oh-what-a-wicked-world-this-is-and-how-I-wish-I-could-do-something-to-make-it-better-and-nobler-expression about Montmorency. (J.K.Jerome)

5. Pangborne eyes were sending a clear you-are-lying-and-we-both know-it message.

6. She is one of her party's most active and successful fund-raisers and has used her political action committee to funnel campaign contributions to other House Representatives.

7. However, domestic-based American export industry will lose the dominant-currency advantage it has enjoyed for 50 years.

8. The euro zone is facing a short-lived growth slump because of problems in Brazil and other regions across the globe, the president of the European Central Bank said.

9. Bangladeshis went to work and schools on Friday, to recoup losses suffered from a three-day anti-government strike that paralyzed the country's main cities and claimed seven lives.

10. If the prime minister is not careful enough he could end up with a mess, like Mr. Obama's ill-fated health-care reforms.

*III. Translate the following text from English into Russian at sight. Pay special attention to the translation of attributive groups.*

### **IN THE REALM OF MYTH AND LEGEND**

1. It's Sunday lunchtime in St. Mabyn's pub. Rain beats against the windows; dense tobacco smoke rises to the ceiling. An excited din of voices fills the room. This morning the black coach with four black horses once again thundered over the stone bridge outside Wade-bridge - for the third time since old Steve has been on his death-bed. And once again it vanished into thin air. The people hadn't got over it yet; after all, everyone in the pub knew at least one person who had seen it close up. Cornwall inspires the imagination, is full of myths and legends. Here in the land of King Arthur there is a long tradition of witches and magicians; spirits romp around in Celtic stone circles: the supernatural is an everyday happening.

2. The labyrinth of narrow lanes at the centre of England's "big toe" has a special charm of its own. Again and again, hedges, bushes and trees form dusky-green tunnels; foxgloves blossom poisonous-red along the lanes. The roads are often so narrow that not even two small cars can pass. But there's no reason to abandon hope: there are plenty of passing places. And some time soon the green opens up, revealing walled-in fields, church towers that look like strongholds under which tiny hamlets crouch, and idyllic manor houses.

3. Usually the only companions I have on my excursions across Bodmin Moor are sheep, ponies and countless wild rabbits. Through fern that is as high as ourselves, we arrive at Rough Tor, a hill with bizarre rocks. Here, the wind and weather have modelled the most fantastic stone sculptures. I wouldn't be surprised if elves and gnomes were to hop out of the crevices. Up here, the witches meet to dance at the summer solstice.

4. A short time later, in the little harbour of Boscastle, I come across a Witches' Museum. Here you can admire weird and beautiful things from several centuries of black and white magic. They range from very special herbs, instruments of torture, dolls bristling with pins in order to eliminate enemies or rivals, to the Black Mass.

Not far from Boscastle, in Tintagel, are the remains of "King Arthur's Castle", standing on a steep cliff. The legendary king is said to have been born here. Whether it's true or not, the wild beauty of the surf-whipped coastline invites the beholder to dream of King Arthur's Round Table.

5. Other very realistic stories from not so far in the past tell of smugglers and wreckers. In order to put a stop to these depraved activities, the protection of the coastline was extended from 1830 onwards. The paths that were laid at that time are today the most beautiful ones.

6. I have left the tourist resorts Newquay, Perranporth off my route. The tiny village of Zennor on the Penwith peninsula is more to my taste. A couple of farmhouses, a little local museum and a pretty church - really that is all it consists of. But there are masses of things to talk about in the pub, everything under the sun. Of course, Zennor also has its "own" story. In the church a worm-eaten stool reminds people of a mermaid. Long, long ago she used to sit here on Sundays, listening to the sound of the organ. And as she listened, she was inflamed with a passionate love for the organist. She half pulled him in, he half sank down - but both disappeared for ever into the floods of the Atlantic.

7. On the cosy Higher Trewy Farm - my bed-and-breakfast place in Zennor - the radiant sunshine and the piercing warning signals of the nearby lighthouse drive me out of bed. In such fantastic weather the car is left parked where it is, there is plenty to discover on foot. I don't want to go into details about all the numerous hikes to remote stone circles, "hut circles" and tumuli, but I can't miss Men-An-Tol! The stone disk stands vertically in the earth, like a huge mill-wheel with a hole that is too large, flanked by two stone pillars both of the same height. Was it the resting place of a Celtic prince or a meeting place of the priests? No one knows exactly. Anyone who looks for and finds this "stone disk with the hole" on a footpath opposite the driveway to Chun Castle should not forget to crawl through the hole nine times. My landlady in Zennor swore by all that's holy that this artistic number protects you from back pains for the rest of your life.

8. The strong smell of fish and chips accompanies the huge streams of tourists pushing their way through pretty holiday resorts such as Polperro or Fowey. Right next to the farm, the coast path takes you in the direction of Cadwight, a fishing village that really looks as if it comes out of a picture-book. Cosily the white houses nestle against each other under thick thatched roofs, climbing the hills to the right and left of the cove. Cadwight claims that it has the richest catches of lobster.

9. The nearby Smuggler's Cove Inn gives an idea of the long tradition of smuggling which is probably shared by every village along the Cornish coast. An old fisherman affably tells us about the bygone days of smuggling. And about the times when the young men had to hide in the smugglers' caves when the recruiting officers of her Majesty's Admiralty set out to catch men in order to round up sufficient "material" for the ships heading for the Far East. Many a young man who had received a blow on the head didn't wake up until he was on the high seas.

10. In the evening the Smuggler's Cove Inn is packed to capacity, especially on Fridays. That is when people get together for a sing. After a few beers the voices are well lubricated. Someone starts up the song and everyone, without exception, sings along, and even rough fellows have tears in their eyes.

*IV. Translate the following text from English into Russian in writing paying attention to the translation of attributive groups.*

#### **FAFAFINE – SOUTH SEA TRANSVESTITES**

1. The sun glows violet and disappears behind black, wispy clouds into the sea and takes the day along with it: time for Lyndah to attach her breasts. It's Friday night in Auckland, New Zealand, the city with the world's largest Polynesian community. The native Samoan Lyndah and her friends have a long night ahead of them: the night lights are calling and the runway is waiting. Not in the middle-class world, not in the bright daylight, only under cover of darkness can these Samoans come close to their illusion of a normal life.

2. The bleach-blond hair is quickly tied into two unruly little girl pigtails. The eyebrows are meticulously plucked. The large, almost circular black eyes practically

jump out at you; carefully applied eyeliner and extremely long fake eyelashes intensify the picture. The whiskers have been carefully shaved, the make-up gives Lyndah's skin a smoothness that is otherwise missing from a man's face. The fashion designer Lyndah Le Pou weighs about 200 pounds, is 32 and lives in New Zealand - she is a man for the time being. Or is she? She's a Fafafine, a transvestite, half woman, half man. They sit on the floor of their apartment like four unusual moths and talk about the uniqueness of their culture, their life.

3. Because tonight is the big transvestite show when the "Queen of Auckland" will be crowned. But the stocky legs haven't been revealed by short miniskirts yet, the feet haven't been forced into monstrous platform boots. Jeans full of holes, breasts strapped on underneath T-shirts and carefully applied make-up - there's tea to drink.

4. Samoan Fafafine have a long tradition. Literally translated Fafafine means "like a woman" and includes homosexual transvestites, transsexuals who have become women through sex-change operations and even heterosexual men with definite feminine characteristics. Before missionaries fundamentally changed the Samoan culture forever, the Fafafine played an important role in the family structure. Fafafine raised the older children, took care of the household and served as representatives of their families to other families and the surrounding villages. Fafafine were so important that as little boys they were dressed in girl's clothes and raised like young women.

5. Deep in thought Lyndah strokes her freshly shaved legs: "It's different today. The missionaries catapulted us out of the close structure of Samoan society, we've become empty spaces," she sums up almost depressed.

6. Forced out of their real role, the Fafafine were forced into men's clothes, and on the other hand the bare-breasted Samoan women had to wear stand-up collars. That's how God's messengers cleaned up. The traditional culture was from then on like an empty shell, the clear family structure became blurred in a cloud of Christian ideology. Just as the required virtuous clothing was inappropriate for the tropical climate, the conversion to Christianity dissolved the contours of a time-tested culture.

And so the Fafafine still dream today of re-establishing themselves in their original roles in the family.

7. Lyndah is only one of many Fafafine who fled from Samoa to New Zealand. In a big city like Auckland they can be what they want to be without bringing discredit to their families. Here they can rebuild their identity.

8. Time is running out and "girls" have to be on their way: like nightshades that don't fully bloom until it's dark, the Fafafine, creatures of night, come to life. Their day begins at sunset and then they occupy their place in society: on the stage, garishly made up and in the spotlight. The only way to be part of it all is as entertainment Lyndah believes. Here Fafafine are accepted.

9. The stage awaits: make way for the Fafafine! Hopes, longings, wishes - tonight they'll all be fulfilled. Tomorrow when the sun appears on the Golf again, the glamour of the illusions will fade once more.

**РАЗДЕЛ VI**  
**ПЕРЕВОД ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ**

*I. Translate the following phraseological units from English into Russian.*

1. to bury the hatchet
2. the calm before the storm
3. the cat's whiskers / pajamas
4. a chip off the old block
5. to be chilled / frozen to the bone
6. to pour / throw cold water on smth.
7. come again?
8. from cover to cover
9. to pluck up one's courage
10. to crack a joke
11. to cut one's teeth on smth.
12. a dark horse
13. your daily bread
14. just what the doctor ordered
15. a doubting Thomas
16. to drag ones feet to do smth.
17. in the doghouse
18. to drink like a fish
19. at the drop of a hat
20. till / until somebody's dying day

*II. Try to guess the meaning of these idioms from the context and translate the following sentences from English into Russian.*

1. The Prime Minister went into the negotiations like a bull in a china shop and only made the relations between the two countries worse.
2. He was fortunate to arrive in Hollywood when the film industry was on the crest of a wave.

3. It'll be curtains for the business if the Bank of Tokyo doesn't give us that loan.
4. Why has he joined the Army of the United States? He's really not cut out to be a soldier.
5. It's surprising, in this day and age, to discover that there are still many homes in Bhutan which don't have telephones.
6. He's been suffering from delusions of grandeur ever since he became the manager.
7. As for my studies at Oxford, I've done three out of the four parts of the course, so it should be downhill all the way from now on.
8. The neighbouring country paid back the money slowly, it was all in dribs and drabs.
9. I had to eat humble pie when Harry, who I said would never have any success, got the first prize at the Olympics in London.
10. The high spot of our tour round Europe was the visit to Rome.
11. Custom rules the law in this country.

*III. Fill in the missing similes in the sentences below with one of the expressions in brackets (as easy as falling off a log, as dry as a bone, as red as a beetroot, as quick as a flash, as hard as iron, as bold as brass, as deaf as a post, as mad as a hatter, as white as snow, as sick as a parrot). Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. The bed was ..... and I couldn't sleep.
2. I'll give this plant some water. The soil's.....
3. He's..... He crossed the Atlantic in a bathtub.
4. She told the teacher, ..... , that his lessons were boring.
5. You'll have to speak up; he's.....
6. Don't worry. Using the computer's.....
7. She knew the answer.....
8. When I told him, his face went.....

9. The Princess's skin was.....
10. She ran off with my money; I felt.....

*VI. Translate the following idioms into Russian.*

1. Jo's as happy as the day is long.
2. Mary seems to be on cloud nine these days.
3. She seems to be keeping her chin up.
4. He had a face as long as a fiddle.
5. She certainly looked down in the dumps.
6. Mark was like a bear with a sore head.
7. I could eat a horse!
8. I'm feeling all in.
9. I suddenly felt as if my head was going round.
10. I was almost at death's door last week!
11. She frightened the life out of him.
12. We were all shaking in our shoes.

*VII. Translate the following text from English into Russian paying special attention to the translation of idiomatic expressions.*

### **HAVE A HEART**

The British are really fond of expressions that contain the word “heart”. They believed for a long time that the heart was the centre of a person’s emotions. That is why the word heart is used in so many expressions about emotional situations.

One such expression in England is to “lose your heart” to someone. When that happens, you have fallen in love. But if the person who “won your heart” does not love you, then you are sure to have a “broken heart”. In your pain and sadness, you may decide that the person you loved is “hard-hearted”, and in fact, has a “heart of stone”.

You may decide to “pour out your heart” to a friend. Telling someone about your personal problems can often make you feel better.

If your friend does not seem to understand how painful your broken heart is, you may ask her to “*have a heart*”. You are asking your friend to show some sympathy for your situation. Your friend “*has her heart in the right place*” if she says she is sorry, and shows great concern for how you feel.

Your friend may, however, warn you “*not to wear your heart on your sleeve*”. In other words, do not let everyone see how lovesick you are. When your heart is on your sleeve you are showing your deepest emotions.

If your friend says, “*my heart bleeds for you*”, she means the opposite. She is a cold-hearted person who does not really care about your situation.

In the ever-popular motion picture, *The Wizard of Oz*, the Tin Man seeks a heart. He wanted to feel the emotion of love, and was seeking help from the powerful Wizard of Oz to find a heart.

The cowardly lion, in the same movie, did have a heart. But he lacked courage and wanted to ask the Wizard of Oz to give him some. You could say that the cowardly lion was “*chicken-hearted*”. That is another way of describing someone who is not very brave. A chicken is not noted for its bravery. Thus, someone who is chicken-hearted does not have much courage.

When you are frightened or concerned, your “*heart is in your mouth*”. You might say, for example, that your heart was in your mouth when you asked a bank to lend you some money to pay for a new house.

If that bank says no to you, do not “*lose heart*”. Be “*strong-hearted*”. Sit down with the banker and have a “*heart to heart*” talk. Be open and honest about your situation. The bank may have a “*change of heart*”. It may agree to lend you the money. Then you could stop and “*put your heart at rest*”.