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A BRIDGE TO A GOOD TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

*Методический практикум по дисциплине
«Устный перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»*

Текстовое учебное электронное издание

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Издание предназначено для работы на занятиях по курсу «Устный перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации», а также может быть использовано для подготовки студентов к государственному экзамену.

Практикум состоит из неадаптированных текстов с последующими упражнениями для расширения лексического запаса. Тексты могут быть использованы для перевода с листа, реферирования и аннотирования. Издание включает практические советы и практические задания. Предназначено для студентов-лингвистов старших курсов высших образовательных учреждений.

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CYBERSPACE

I. Vocabulary practice

1. Find Russian equivalents:

a) sequence, aid, handling, to substitute, to resemble, simplification, sensor, to monitor; system of manufacture, certain tasks sequences of operations, assembly plant, highly automated system, automatic devices, automated control systems, perform various operations, simplification of work, motions of the worker, dangerous environments, numerically controlled machines, reprogramming of the equipment,

b) Character, data, hardware, software, instruction, decision, to evaluate, to respond, processing, to accept, to compare, to activate, to boot, to store, to install, to retrieve.

2. Translate into Russian:

a) 1. Automation is widely used in car body assembly lines. 2. Robots can do operations previously done by people. 3. Robots can do a sequence of motions according to their programme. 4. Computers can be of great aid in automatic processing lines. 5. Handling of heavy parts can be done by robots. 6. Robots can substitute people in some monotonous operations. 7. Motions of a robot resemble those of a man. 8. The simplification of design results in lower production costs. 9. Computer can be used to monitor automatic operation of the machine tool. 10. Sensors (infra-red) are used, e.g., in TV to switch it on/off and change programmes.

b) 1. Special characters are used in phonetic transcription, as well as in programming. 2. Computers work with data in binary format. 3. Hardware are devices composing a computer system. 4. Software are programs for directing the operation of a computer. 5. Programmes are instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. 6. Information is used by computer for decision making. 7. Computers can evaluate data and process them. 8. Computers respond to the Central Processing Unit. 9. Data processing is done by programmes. 10. Computer accepts information in instructions in the form of characters called data. 11. Logical circuits compare signals. 12. Smoking in the house activates fire alarm system. 13. We can

choose boot sequence from different disks. 14. Computers are used to store information in the digital form. 15. Some computer devices need drivers to be installed. 16. Information can be retrieved when needed for processing.

3. Read the text and make the compression of the paragraphs in italics.

AUTOMATION

Automation is performing certain tasks, previously done by people, by machines only. The sequences of operations are controlled automatically. The most familiar example of a highly automated system is an assembly plant for automobiles or other complex products.

The term automation is also used to describe non-manufacturing systems in which automatic devices can operate independently of human control. Such devices as automatic pilots, automatic telephone equipment and automated control systems are used to perform various operations much faster and better than could be done by people.

Automated manufacturing had several steps in its development. Mechanization was the first step necessary in the development of automation. The simplification of work made it possible to design and build machines that resembled the motions of the worker. These specialized machines were motorized and they had better production efficiency.

Industrial robots, originally designed only to perform simple tasks in environments dangerous to human workers, are now widely used to transfer, manipulate, and position both light and heavy workpieces performing all the functions of a transfer machine.

In the 1920s the automobile industry for the first time used an integrated system of production. This method of production was adopted by most car manufacturers and became known as Detroit automation.

The feedback principle is used in all automatic-control mechanisms when machines have ability to correct themselves. The feedback principle has been used for centuries. An outstanding early example is the flyball governor, invented in 1788 by James Watt to control the speed of the steam engine. The common household thermostat is another example of a feedback device.

Using feedback devices, machines can start, stop, speed up, slow down, count, inspect, test, compare, and measure. These operations are commonly applied to a wide variety of production operations.

Computers have greatly facilitated the use of feedback in manufacturing processes. Computers gave rise to the development of numerically controlled machines. The motions of these machines are controlled by punched paper or magnetic tapes. In numerically controlled machining centres machine tools can perform several different machining operations.

More recently, the introduction of microprocessors and computers has made possible the development of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture (CAD and CAM) technologies. When using these systems a designer draws a part and indicates its dimensions with the help of a mouse, light pen, or other input device. After the drawing has been completed the computer automatically gives the instructions that direct a machining centre to machine the part.

Another development using automation are the flexible manufacturing systems (FMS). A computer in FMS can be used to monitor and control the operation of the whole factory.

Automation has also had an influence on the areas of the economy other than manufacturing.

Many industries are highly automated or use automation technology in some part of their operation. In communications and especially in the telephone industry dialling and transmission are all done automatically. Railways are also controlled by automatic signalling devices, which have sensors that detect carriages passing a particular point. In this way the movement and location of trains can be monitored.

*(by A. Novikov "Engeneering. Automation and Computers",
Science Internet Magazine)*

4. Continue working with the text. Write the idea of each paragraph in one sentence.

5. Write the topic and the idea of the whole text in 5 sentences (50 words).

II. Rendering.

A.

1. Read the article *“Blazing a trail to the Cyberfuture”* carefully.
2. Define the idea and the topic of the text.
3. Enumerate the subtopics of the text.
4. Find important details in the text: figures, dates, clue names, crucial facts.
5. Answer the questions **below** the text.
6. Render the article (2/3 of the volume given).

Blazing a Trail to the Cyberfuture

Yukiko Nakagawa started toying with a personal computer when she was a 6th-grader in the early 1980s – years before Microsoft introduced its first Windows operating system, and back when most people, let alone children, had never seen a PC.

Back then, Nakagawa, 37, says she originally wanted a Famicom games console to play with, but her parents – who run a metal-processing factory in Kanagawa Prefecture – instead gave her a bulky PC. Because she had “no other games to play,” Nakagawa self-studied programming languages from computer magazines and started making video games on her own.

One of the games she ran on that computer looked like “Space Invaders,” she says, but it was in a much simpler format and featured balls that moved around the screen trying to attack a block, and a rectangular block that players could manipulate with keystrokes to avoid attacks.

It was this game-programming experience that sparked her interest in mathematics and science – and eventually led to her unique career today as a “robot consultant.”

“I grew up at the same time as computers grew up and evolved,” says Nakagawa, now CEO of RT Corporation, a robotics venture she founded in September 2005.

Another turning point for Nakagawa was her encounter in 1989 with Micromouse, a small maze-solving robot that moves autonomously and senses obstacles. Nakagawa says she fell in love with the palm-sized robot when she first saw one while studying systems engineering at Hosei University in Tokyo.

International competitions

“I was deeply moved by the fact that robots can think and move by themselves. I mean, even we humans have a hard time solving a maze, don't we?” she says, pointing to a Micromouse maze – a scaled-down version of the one used in international competitions – installed at her office-cum-shop in Akihabara, Tokyo.

At the shop, her company sells various robot parts – such as wheels, lithium batteries and IC chips – to hobbyists. Nakagawa and her employees also hold workshops there, teaching people of all ages how to make hobby robots.

But perhaps Nakagawa's most coveted specialty is advising companies on how they can incorporate robotics in their products and services – an area that requires business savvy and laser-sharp insight into robot technology.

Nakagawa says she moved from research to business because she felt we are at the dawn of a new era in robotics: the era of “service robots.”

Japan has long been a front-runner in robotics. As of the end of 2005, more than 350,000 industrial robots were operating in this country – mostly in electronics manufacturing and automotive sectors – accounting for 40 percent of all industrial robots in the world. As for “mother machines,” which make robots, Japanese makers dominate the world market, with a share of more than 90 percent, Nakagawa says.

Service robots being developed now, however, service people, performing tasks ranging from house-cleaning to nursing to medical surgery.

For such robots to gain currency, however, society must reach a consensus on how to coexist with them, she says, adding that without a social consensus and a legal framework, robots could pose a threat.

“Robots are so powerful that they could harm humans,” Nakagawa says. “With industrial robots, we ensured our safety by separating them from humans. But we will need to think harder about how to make robots more human- friendly. Robots will soon be part of our lives, just like PCs became part of our lives.”

Women can play a crucial role in bridging the gap between people and robots, because women – who have shouldered most of the

household work up until now – can come up with practical ideas on how these next-generation robots can help us, she says.

(by Tomoko Otake, Gantry Robots, Automated Solutions Journal)

The Questions:

1. In your opinion, is Y. Nakagava’s life story common or unique for Japan, a so-called “cyber-country”? And for the rest of the world?

2. How rapidly does robotics develop today? Do you know other examples of medium robotics successful business?

3. What does author mean saying “Robots are so powerful that they could harm humans”? Do you agree with him?

4. “Women ... can come up with practical ideas on how these next-generation robots can help us”, says Nakagava. Could you give examples of such advice?

Reading and Writing tips:

1. *Scan the text first to get a general understanding and then read it to get detailed information. The information in the text often is very specific and contains opinions, reasons and ideas that sound similar. You need a reasonable understanding of the text before writing.*

2. *While reading the text, try to highlight key words that will help to define the topic and subtopics of the text.*

3. *While rendering, make sure the content of your writing reflects the topic and subtopics exactly. Be sure you understand and mention all the necessary points.*

B.

1. *Read the article “**Cyberspace**” carefully.*

2. *Define the idea and the topic of the text.*

3. *Enumerate the subtopics of the text.*

4. *Find important details (figures, dates, clue names, crucial facts) in the text.*

5. *Answer the questions **below** the text.*

6. *Render the article (2/3 of the **volume** given).*

Cyberspace

“...Cyberspace is the `place` where a telephone conversation appears to occur. Not inside your actual phone, the plastic device on

your desk. Not inside the other person's phone, in some other city. The place between the phones. The indefinite place out there, where the two of you, human beings, actually meet and communicate."

The word "cyberspace" was coined by the science fiction author *William Gibson*, when he sought a name to describe his vision of a global computer network, linking all people, machines and sources of information in the world, and through which one could move or "navigate" as through a virtual space.

The word "*cyber*", apparently referring to the science of cybernetics, was well-chosen for this purpose, as it derives from the Greek verb "Kubernao", which means "to steer" and which is the root of our present word "to govern". It connotes both the idea of *navigation* through a space of electronic data, and of *control* which is achieved by manipulating those data. For example, in one of his novels Gibson describes how someone, by entering cyberspace, could steer computer-controlled helicopters to a different target. Gibson's cyberspace is thus not a space of passive data, such as a library: its communication channels connect to the real world, and allow cyberspace navigators to interact with that world. The reference to cybernetics is important in a third respect: cybernetics defines itself as a science of information and communication, and cyberspace's substrate is precisely the joint network of all existing communication channels and information stores connecting people and machines.

The word "space", on the other hand, connotes several aspects. First, a space has a virtually infinite *extension*, including so many things that they can never be grasped all at once. This is a good description of the already existing collections of electronic data, on e.g. the Internet. Second, space connotes the idea of *free movement*, of being able to visit a variety of states or places. Third, a space has some kind of a *geometry*, implying concepts such as distance, direction and dimension.

The most direct implementation of the latter idea is the technology of *virtual reality*, where a continuous three-dimensional space is generated by computer, which reacts to the user's movements and manipulations like a real physical space would. In a more metaphorical way, the geometry (or at least topology) of space can be found in the network of links and references characterizing a *hypertext* (which

can be seen as the most general form for a collection of interlinked data).

One of the challenges for the researchers who are trying to make present computer networks look more like a Gibsonian cyberspace is to integrate the intuitive geometry of 3D virtual reality, with the more general, but cognitively confusing, infinite dimensionality of hypertext nets (see e.g. NCSA's project on navigation through information space). A first step in that direction are the extensions to World-Wide Web which allow the user to do hypermedia navigation in a two-dimensional image (e.g. a map of Internet Resources), by associating clicks in different areas of the image with different hyperlinks. More ambitious proposals to develop a Virtual Reality interface to the World-Wide Web are being discussed.

As a description for what presently exists, the word “cyberspace” is used in a variety of significations, which each emphasize one or more of the meanings sketched above. Some use it as a synonym for virtual reality, others as a synonym for the World-Wide Web hypermedia network, or for the Internet as a whole (sometimes including the telephone, TV, and other communication networks).

None of the uses already seems to incorporate the most intrinsically *cybernetic* aspect of the concept: that of a shared medium through which one can exert *control* over one's environment. As a first example of the control possibilities offered by the World-Wide Web, it is possible to steer an operated robot arm to do excavations. I would venture that it is that last dimension which will turn out to be the most important one in the future, as it may form the substrate for a cybernetic “superbeing” or “metabeing”...

(by Bruce Sterling, The Hacker Crackdown)

The Questions:

1. According to the author, how did the word “cyberspace” appear?
2. What are the meaningful parts of the word? How does the author explain the word-building?
3. What are the principal significations of the word “cyberspace”?
4. Retell the last sentence in your own words. What is the authors precaution? Translate the sentence.

Reading and Writing tips:

1. *While rendering you must concentrate on the information of primary importance. Be sure that you generalized and structuralized ideas, opinions and examples, omitted all the repetitions, mentioned crucial supporting details.*

2. *Do not forget to express your opinion of the problem raised in the article/text.*

3. *You must use necessary clichés to begin and to finish your writing. While writing the body, remember that a wide range of vocabulary and grammatical structures can increase your score.*

C.

1. *Read the article “**The Global Infosphere Is Becoming Our Ecosystem**” carefully.*

2. *Define the idea and the topic of the text.*

3. *Enumerate the subtopics of the text.*

4. *Find important details in the text: figures, dates, clue names, crucial facts.*

5. *Answer the questions **below** the text.*

6. *Render the article (2/3 of the volume given).*

The Global Infosphere Is Becoming Our Ecosystem

...During the last decade or so, we have become accustomed to thinking about our online lives as a mixture between an evolutionary adaptation of people to a digital environment, and a form of post-modern, neo-colonization of the digital environment by people. This is probably a mistake. Information and communication technologies are as much recasting our world as they are creating new realities. The threshold between here (analog, carbon-based, off-line) and there (digital, silicon-based, online) is fast becoming blurred, but this is as much to the advantage of the latter as it is of the former. Adapting Horace's famous phrase, “captive cyberspace is conquering its victor.”

The digital is spilling over into the analog and merging with it. This recent phenomenon is variously known as “ubiquitous computing,” “ambient intelligence,” “The Internet of Things,” or “Web-augmented things.” It is, or will soon be, the next stage in the

digital revolution. To put it dramatically, the infosphere is progressively absorbing all other spaces. Let me explain.

In the fast-approaching future, an increasing number of objects will be able to learn, advise, and communicate with each other. A good example is provided by RFID (Radio Frequency IDentification), which can store and remotely retrieve data from an object and give it a unique identity, like a barcode. RFID tags can measure less than half a millimeter square, and be thinner than paper. Incorporate this tiny microchip in everything, including humans and animals, and you have created what I'm calling "ITentities." This is not science fiction. According to a report by market research company InStat, the worldwide production of RFID tags will increase more than 25-fold between 2005 and 2010 and reach 33 billion. Imagine networking these 33 billion ITentities together with all the hundreds of millions of PCs, DVDs, iPods, and other digital communication devices available and you see that the infosphere is no longer "there" but "here." And it is here to stay.

Nowadays, we are used to considering the space of information as something we log in to and log out from. Our view of the world is still modern or Newtonian: it is made of "dead" cars, buildings, furniture, clothes, which are non-interactive, irresponsive, and incapable of communicating, learning, or memorizing. But what we still experience as the world offline is bound to become a fully interactive and responsive environment of wireless, pervasive, distributed, a2a (anything to anything) information processes, that works a4a (anywhere for anytime), in real time.

For the skeptic, there are plenty of daily examples that offer tangible evidence of such radical transformations. "Robotic cookware" is already available. MP3 players will soon be able to recommend new music to their users by learning from the tunes their owners enjoyed. Many online services, ranging from Pandora to MyStrands, already do this. Your next fridge will inherit your tastes and wishes from the old one, just as your new laptop can import your favourite settings from the old one, and it will interact with your new way of cooking and with the supermarket Web site, just as your laptop can talk to a printer or to another computer. We have all known that this was possible on paper for some time; the difference is that it is now actually happening in our kitchens.

As a consequence of such reshaping of our ordinary environment, we shall be living in an infosphere that will become increasingly synchronized (time), delocalised (space), and correlated (interactions). We shall be in serious trouble if we do not take seriously the fact that we are constructing the new environment that will be inhabited by future generations. We should be working on an ecology of the infosphere if we wish to avoid problems such as a tragedy of the digital commons. In other words, we are leaving our children not just a slew of planetary environmental problems, but problems that will infect and contaminate the infosphere as well.

Unfortunately, I suspect it will take some time and a whole new kind of education and sensitivity to realise that the infosphere is a common space, which needs to be preserved to the advantage of all. One thing seems indisputable, though: the digital divide will become a chasm, generating new forms of discrimination between those who can be denizens of the infosphere and those who cannot, between insiders and outsiders, between the information-rich and the information-poor. It will redraw the map of worldwide society, generating or widening generational, geographic, socio-economic, and cultural divides. But the gap will not be reducible to the distance between industrialized and developing countries, since it will cut across societies...

(by Luciano Floridi, *the Digital World*)

The Questions:

1. Do you agree that there is a problem of the developing infosphere? Find examples in the text to prove your opinion.
2. Could you give your own examples of the infosphere going global? Do you treat them positive or negative?
3. Would you support the idea of working on a new science, “an ecology” of an infosphere? Why?
4. Explain the author’s words: “*the digital divide will become a chasm, generating new forms of discrimination*”. Do you agree with the author? Prove your opinion with your examples.

Reading and Writing tips:

1. *Before writing, always put questions to the text. It will help to contemplate on it, to grasp the idea and the structure of the text.*

2. Remember the rules of organization and cohesion. Organization requires you to order your points in a logical sequence. Similar points should be in the same or following paragraph, different points in a different paragraph, etc. "Cohesion" means you need to use connecting words and phrases to show the relationship between your ideas, sentences and paragraphs.

III. Project work.

A. You are going to make a laconic but informative .ppt presentation of your company producing robots/selling computers/, etc. for foreign guests. What will be the name of your company? Which are the distinctive features of your production? What are your advantages in managing, manufacturing/selling, marketing?

B. You are translating NT-news. Record a video news-flash dealing with the latest technical achievements (in English), make a script, translate it and perform your translation at class.

C. Remember the latest TV-programme or a documentary that you've seen telling about the modern technologies and their development (any sphere of NT application is sufficient). Make a review of the programme; do not forget to give your personal opinion.

LAW

I. Vocabulary practice.

1. Find Russian equivalents:

Courts: trial Courts, common pleas courts, municipal and county courts, mayors' courts, courts of claims, courts of appeals, the State Supreme Court.

The Federal courts, district courts, the US Supreme Court, juvenile court.

Cases: lawsuit, civil cases, criminal cases, framed-up cases.

Offences: felony, misdemeanour, murder, manslaughter, homicide, rape, assault, arson, robbery, burglary theft/larceny, kidnapping, embezzlement bribery, forgery, fraud, swindling, perjury, slander, blackmail, abuse of power, disorderly conduct, speeding, petty offence, house-breaking, shoplifting, mugging, contempt of court, subpoena.

Participants of the legal procedure: 1) parties to a lawsuit: claimant/plaintiff (in a civil case); defendant, offender (first/repeat); attorney for the plaintiff (in a civil case); prosecutor (criminal); attorney for defence; 2) jury, Grand jury, to serve on a jury, to swear the jury, to convene; 3) witness – a credible witness; 4) a probation officer; 5) bailiff.

Legal procedure: to file a complaint/a countercomplaint, to answer/challenge the complaint; to notify the defendant of the lawsuit; to issue smb a summons; to issue a warrant of arrest (a search warrant); to indict smb for felony; to bring lawsuit; to take legal actions; to bring the case to court; to bring criminal prosecution; to make an opening statement; the prosecution; the defence; to examine a witness – direct examination, cross-examination; to present evidence – (direct, circumstantial, relevant, material, incompetent, irrelevant, admissible, inadmissible, corroborative, irrefutable, presumptive, documentary); to register (to rule out, to sustain) an objection; circumstances (aggravating, circumstantial, extenuating); to detain a person, detention; to go before the court.

Penalties or sentences (штрафы и меры наказания): bail, to release smb on bail; to bring in (to return, to give) a verdict of guilty/not guilty; a jail sentence; send smb to the penitentiary/jail; to

impose a sentence on smb; to serve a sentence; a penitentiary term = a term of imprisonment (life, from 25 years to a few months imprisonment); hard labour, manual labour; probation, to be on probation, to place an offender on probation, to grant probation/parole; parole, to release smb on parole, to be eligible for parole.

A court room: the judge's bench, the jury box; the dock, the witness' stand/box; the public gallery.

2. Translate into Russian paying attention to the topical vocabulary and make the compression of the paragraphs in italics:

A criminal case begins when a person goes to court and files a complaint that another person has committed an offence. This is followed by issuing either an arrest warrant or a summons.

A criminal case is started when an indictment is returned by a grand jury before anything else happens in the case. Indictments most often are felony accusations against persons, who have been arrested and referred to the grand jury. After an accused is indicted, he is brought into court and is told the nature of the charge against him and the accused can plead guilty, which is the admission that he committed crime, but he cannot be sentenced without a trial.

As a general rule the parties to civil suits and defendant criminal cases are entitled to trial by jury of 12 jurors. But a jury is not provided unless it is demanded in writing in advance of the trial; in this case a civil or a criminal case is judge alone, greater criminal cases are tried to a three-judge panel.

In trial by the jury the attorneys for each party make their opening statements. The prosecution presents its evidence based on the criminal investigation of the case.

The attorney for the defence pleads the case of the accused, examines his witnesses and cross-examines the witnesses for the prosecution. Both, the prosecution and the defence, try to convince the jury. When all the evidence is in, the attorneys make their closing arguments to the jury with the prosecutor going first. Both attorneys try to show the evidence in the most favourable light for their sides.

But if one of the attorneys uses improper material on his final argument the opponent may object, the objection may be ruled out by

the judge who will instruct the jury to disregard what was said or may be sustained.

After this the judge proceeds to instruct the jury on its duty and the jury retires to the jury room to consider the verdict. In civil cases at least three-fourths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. In a criminal case there must not be any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the verdict must be unanimous.

The next stage is for the judge to decide, in case of a verdict of guilty, what sentence to impose on the convict.

(from: The Law Enforcement in the USA, 2014, www.uslaw.com)

3. Continue working with the text. Write the idea of each paragraph in one sentence.

4. Write down the topic and the idea of the whole text in 3 sentences (30 words).

II. Rendering.

A.

1. Read the article "**The Biggest Trial in Postwar Italy Puts National Psyche in the Dock**" carefully.

2. Define the idea and the topic of the text.

3. Enumerate the subtopics of the text.

4. Find important details in the text: figures, dates, clue names, crucial facts.

5. Answer the questions **below** the text.

6. Render the article (2/3 of the volume given).

The Biggest Trial in Postwar Italy Puts National Psyche in the Dock

Giulio Andreotti, the enigmatic political power-broker who served seven times as the Italian Prime Minister, went on trial in a heavily guarded prison courtroom here today, faced with charges that he had secretly acted as political godfather for the Sicilian Mafia.

Silence fell in the cavernous courtroom, a bunker built 10 years ago for Italy's spectacular Mafia trials, as the familiar bespectacled figure, with his hunched shoulders and ironic smile, took a seat as the sole defendant in a case that for the first time will examine the links between politics and organized crime in modern Italy.

Mr. Andreotti, a leading figure in the now-defunct Christian Democratic Party, so personified political power here that in the minds of many people postwar Italian history is on trial here.

He is accused of patronizing a Sicilian faction within the party long suspected of having been the political arm of Cosa Nostra, as the Sicilian Mafia is known. He has repeatedly denied the charges, saying he knew nothing of the criminal activities of his political partners – in particular of his chief Sicilian lieutenant, Salvatore Lima, a former Palermo mayor who was killed by the Mafia in 1992.

Despite assertions by Palermo's prosecuting magistrate, Giancarlo Caselli, that this will be a straightforward criminal trial, the case against the 76-year-old Mr. Andreotti, which could last for years, is already seen as an indictment against a man and a party that together ruled Italy for most of its post-World War II history, until both were buried under a wave of corruption scandals that broke several years ago.

“Certainly what is on trial is Italy's unique relationship between political parties and the Mafia, a relationship by which criminal organizations controlling 150,000 votes played a decisive role in elections in general,” said Giorgio Bocca, a newspaper columnist. “What is interesting is not Andreotti's political fate because he is politically finished. He is pathetic, old and sick. What is important is that the truth comes out.”

In recent weeks, Mr. Andreotti has given countless interviews to the Italian press, chatting with reporters on board the plane from Rome to Palermo, staying in a downtown Palermo hotel booked solid with journalists, several of whom took up a vigil outside his door. But Mr. Andreotti these days is a more subdued, even humbled figure, compared with the man who in his heyday was known for an acerbic wit that added to his Machiavellian reputation.

“I feel humiliated,” he said today during a break in the court proceedings. “I feel like I am paying the bill for things that I certainly didn't do. But after 50 years of so many honors, maybe a little mortification will do me good.”

The Andreotti trial follows a series of corruption cases, spearheaded by Italy's emboldened prosecuting magistrates, which in the early 1990's brought down Italy's political system. Mr. Andreotti, a devout Roman Catholic and erudite man of culture, was an architect

of that system, but until now has never stood trial in any of the major cases.

Now with the accusations against the man who for so long was the symbol of the Italian Government at home and abroad, the magistrates have reached as high as they can go in the ranks of the country's old political elite.

“The Italian magistracy in the last years has shown it doesn't want to be content with partial justice,” Mr. Caselli said in an interview published today. “It has tried in every way to guarantee 'justice for all,' not a sham justice, or one that stops at the threshold of sacred places.”

The three-judge tribunal opened the trial with a debate over whether to put the court proceedings on national television, with Mr. Andreotti's lawyers arguing for full coverage. The judges ruled that while television cameras will be allowed in the courtroom, there will be no live coverage. The case was adjourned this afternoon until next week, when the judges will rule on a defense motion to move the trial to Rome, or to the central Italian town of Perugia.

The indictment against Mr. Andreotti is based largely on statements made by key Mafia informers, including Tomasso Buscetta, a former Mafioso who has testified in many trials in Italy and the United States. At least two “pentiti” – as the Mafia turncoats are called – have testified seeing Mr. Andreotti, known to one as Uncle Guilio, in the company of some of Sicily's most notorious Mafia chieftains.

The most startling report is of a now-famous kiss, which one former Mafia member said Mr. Andreotti exchanged with Salvatore Riina in Palermo in 1987, when the reputed boss of bosses was still a fugitive. Mr. Riina, captured in 1993, is now in maximum security prison serving multiple life sentences.

In a 36-point document, the prosecution is also planning to examine Mr. Andreotti's links to several well-known crimes, including the 1979 murder of Mino Pecorelli, a journalist who was investigating Mafia links to politics. Altogether, the prosecution in Palermo is planning to call more than 400 witnesses, while Mr. Andreotti's defense team has summoned 126 character witnesses, including two former United States Ambassadors.

The Palermo prosecutors' most difficult task will be to prove how and when Mr. Andreotti actually did favors for the Mafia in return

for their electoral support in Sicily. The lack of a “smoking gun” is a point repeatedly mentioned by Mr. Andreotti and his lawyers, as they argue the flimsiness of the state's case.

Sergio Romano, a commentator writing in *Epoca*, a weekly magazine, noted that it would not have been in keeping with Mr. Andreotti's style to have signed a “blood pact” with any organization. “He belongs to a political class that doesn't ask questions, doesn't solicit answers, that expresses itself with nods, and governs by allusions, and likes to surround itself with collaborators who don't need to be told in black and white what they have to do,” Mr. Romano wrote.

But to some commentators, the weakness in Mr. Andreotti's own defense is his refusal to acknowledge that he knew with whom he was dealing in Sicily, where the Mafia's hold on civic life was an open secret.

“It seems to me that Andreotti's defense is one of the best weapons of the prosecution,” Enrico Deaglio wrote in *L'Unita*, the newspaper of the Party of the Democratic Left, as the former Communists are now known. “To wit, this negation of the obvious, this not knowing what everyone knew, this 'not having remotely suspected' that of which everyone spoke and wrote. It does not do justice to his reputation for shrewdness.”

(by E. Marker, the New York Times)

The Questions:

1. What is G. Andreotti accused of? Find the sentences in the text describing the offence. What is the author's attitude to the accused? Prove your answer using the text.

2. Do you agree with Giorgio Bocca's words: “Certainly what is on trial is Italy's unique relationship between political parties and the Mafia... What is interesting is not Andreotti's political fate.... What is important is that the truth comes out”? Prove your opinion by other examples from the text.

3. Prove the statement “Andreotti's Case” is a controversial one” judging by the opinions and facts of both the prosecution and defence given in the article.

4. Explain the author's words: “Mr. Andreotti, a leading figure in the now-defunct Christian Democratic Party, *personified political power* here”. Comment on the topic of the article in general.

Reading and Writing tips:

1. Remember about the register for rendering. The language you use needs to be formal.
2. Be accurate and avoid making basic errors or errors that prevent the reader from understanding.
3. You should refer to the author or to the title in your rendering - that will show that your text is coherent.

B.

1. Read the article "**Temecula murder trial delayed a month**" carefully.
2. Define the idea and the topic of the text.
3. Enumerate the subtopics of the text.
4. Find important details in the text: figures, dates, clue names, crucial facts.
5. Answer the questions **below** the text.
6. Render the article (2/3 of the volume given).

Temecula Murder Trial Delayed a Month

FRENCH VALLEY – The trial of a Temecula man and his father in connection with the murder of the younger man's wife has been delayed a month because the prosecutor is unable to continue for personal reasons.

Philip Charles Rivers, a 46-year-old U.S. Navy chief petty officer, is on trial for the murder of his wife, Edna, 49. Her body was found Jan. 8, 2005, near a desolate road in the San Bernardino National Forest off Interstate 15 in Devore.

His 74-year-old father, Philip Matthew Rivers of Hemet, is also on trial on a charge of being an accessory to murder for allegedly helping his son clean up the bloody crime scene at the Temecula home on Vail Creek Drive.

Both sides in the case were in the midst of questioning prospective jurors last week when the trial was put on hold. Now, that delay has been extended until Nov. 27.

Deputy District Attorney Lorie Ronce, who was prosecuting the two men, found out on the evening of Oct. 17 that her grandmother had died.

Judge Judith Clark told the dozens of prospective jurors to come back Wednesday morning, at which time it was anticipated that jury selection would continue, with the hope that opening statements might start as early as today.

But when the 75 or so possible jurors returned to Southwest Justice Center on Wednesday, they were instead dismissed from further duty by Clark.

“There has been a change in circumstances regarding this case,” Clark told them.

“The prosecutor is unable to proceed at this time,” Clark continued, saying she had found good cause to continue the case and did not want to further inconvenience them.

Earlier in the morning, Supervising Deputy District Attorney Valerie Zucker appeared before Clark in place of Ronce to request the trial's postponement.

Zucker said she had determined that Ronce would be unable to continue at this time.

Clark asked Zucker if Ronce was emotionally unable to proceed and Zucker acknowledged that to be the case.

“I have not yet made a decision whether to reassign (the case to another prosecutor) or to leave it with Ms. Ronce,” Zucker said. “My preference is to leave it with Ms. Ronce.”

Ingrid Wyatt, spokeswoman for the district attorney's office, said, “It certainly doesn't happen very often that we have to postpone a trial. But when there is a death in the family like this, you need to respect someone's wishes to be with their family.”

Jury selection for the trial started nearly two weeks ago with 280 prospective jurors. That was pared down extensively, to less than 100, when jurors were told the trial was expected to last five or six weeks.

Out of the original 280, there were 97 people who said they could serve that long. The prosecution and two defense attorneys then had to whittle that down to the panel of 12 that would actually hear evidence.

Now, assuming the trial moves forward Nov. 27, a new panel of 300 prospective jurors will be brought in to start the process over again. They will be instructed that they'll need to serve until Dec. 22.

The trial will remain in Clark's courtroom. Her previous ruling that statements made by the younger Rivers to investigators won't be heard by jurors because of a Miranda rights violation will remain in place.

(by John Hall, the Daily telegraph, October 2014)

The Questions:

1. What is the type of the case described in the article? In which newspaper rubrics can you find the articles of the sort?

2. Why was the trial delayed? Give the details using the text. In your opinion, to what extent could the emotional reasons like these described in the article influence the result of the trial?

3. Give the description of the jury selection for the case. Compare the process of the jury selection and the trial in Great Britain and in your country in general.

Reading and Writing tips:

1. While rendering, you ought to be aware of summarizing techniques. Remember that you should reveal only the basic plot of the article, without giving away the entire story.

2. Focus on the author's evaluation and recommendation. You should reflect the author's point of view and include both positive and negative points given in the article.

C.

1. Read the article ***“Trial Expected to Bring New Scrutiny of Lawmaker”*** carefully.

2. Define the idea and the topic of the text.

3. Enumerate the subtopics of the text.

4. Find important details in the text: figures, dates, clue names, crucial facts.

5. Answer the questions **below** the text.

6. Render the article (2/3 of the volume given).

Trial Is Expected to Bring New Scrutiny of Lawmaker

WASHINGTON, May 29 – Testimony in the trial of a former White House budget aide accused of lying about his contacts with the lobbyist Jack Abramoff is expected to result in new scrutiny of Representative Bob Ney, an Ohio Republican caught up in the influence-peddling scandal centered on Mr. Abramoff.

Mr. Ney's former chief of staff, Neil G. Volz, who has pleaded guilty to conspiring with Mr. Abramoff to give illegal gifts to Mr. Ney, has been called to testify this week at the trial of David H. Safavian, the White House aide. Mr. Volz is expected to describe how Mr. Abramoff organized a \$130,000 golf trip to Scotland by private jet in August 2002 for a group that included Mr. Ney and three House aides.

Mr. Safavian, who was then a senior official at the General Services Administration, was also invited on the trip. He is accused of lying to investigators when he asserted in 2002 there was no conflict of interest in accepting the invitation from Mr. Abramoff.

Mr. Volz's testimony is scheduled to take place in the wake of several embarrassments for Mr. Ney, who is facing a difficult reelection fight this fall. These include the disclosure last week that his current chief of staff and another former House aide were resisting defense subpoenas and threatening to assert their Fifth Amendment rights against compelled self-incrimination if called to the stand in Mr. Safavian's trial.

Testimony at the trial last week focused on the lavishness of the travel arrangements for the 2002 golf trip, producing unwelcome attention for Mr. Ney in his home state, Ohio. The headline on an article about the trial in Saturday's Plain Dealer in Cleveland read: "Ney got flight on plush, private jet." The article noted that the jet chartered by Mr. Abramoff "came equipped with mahogany woodwork, plush seats, computers and a bar stocked with two bottles of red wine."

While Mr. Ney has insisted he is not guilty of wrongdoing, the Justice Department has repeatedly made clear that he is a focus of the criminal investigation of Mr. Abramoff's lobbying operations on Capitol Hill and may face indictment. The House ethics committee announced this month that it was opening an investigation of Mr. Ney's ties to Mr. Abramoff.

A spokesman for Mr. Ney, Brian Walsh, said the lawmaker had no comment on the decision by Mr. Ney's current chief of staff, William Heaton, and a former aide, Paul D. Vinovich, to resist subpoenas by asserting their Fifth Amendment rights. Both men joined Mr. Ney and Mr. Abramoff on the golfing trip. Mr. Walsh said Mr. Ney continued to cooperate with the Justice Department's investigation.

Mr. Vinovich, counsel to the House Administration Committee, which Mr. Ney led as chairman until earlier this year, did not return phone calls for comment. A lawyer for Mr. Heaton, John N. Nassikas III, also had no comment. A spokesman for the House Administration Committee, Jon Brandt, said he was unaware that Mr. Vinovich might have cited his Fifth Amendment rights.

Mr. Safavian, who resigned as head of procurement policy at the White House budget office only days before his arrest in September, is accused of lying to investigators when he sought permission to go on the 2002 golfing trip by insisting that Mr. Abramoff, a former lobbying partner, did not do business with the General Services Administration, which serves as the government's real estate manager.

In fact, prosecutors say, Mr. Abramoff was pressuring Mr. Safavian at the time of the trip to gather information about two government-owned real estate parcels that Mr. Abramoff wanted to acquire.

The disclosures about the subpoenas to Mr. Heaton and Mr. Vinovich, and their efforts to resist testifying, came in exchanges at Mr. Safavian's trial last week among the trial judge, Paul L. Friedman; prosecutors; and Mr. Safavian's lawyer, Barbara Van Gelder.

Ms. Van Gelder had said that defense witnesses she had subpoenaed were refusing to testify, citing their Fifth Amendment rights. The chief prosecutor, Peter Zeidenberg, then disclosed that Mr. Vinovich was among the potential witnesses who had a "Fifth Amendment" concern.

(by Philip Shenon, the New York Times, May 2014)

The Questions:

1. What is the type of the offence described in the article? Prove your opinion referring to the text.
2. What is the author's attitude to the accused? Prove your opinion using the text. How could you translate the headline "Ney got flight on plush, private jet"?

3. What are the “Fifth Amendment” Rights which the witnesses refer to? Use the linguistic and cross-cultural dictionaries and the information on the internet.

4. In your opinion, in which way will the further trial continue? Prove your opinion by the details given in the text.

Reading and Writing tips:

1. Focus on your introduction and conclusion – try to avoid one-sentence introduction/conclusion.

2. Good ending is very crucial. It may be the summary of the points made in the article supported by your own opinion on the article.

3. Be careful with tenses. The article may refer to the present or to the past. While rendering, you are expected to use either the present or the past tense according to the required register.

III. Project work.

A. Read carefully the information about the US Crime Rate (2007) below. What could you say about your country on that account? Find the statistics on the topic suggested and make a report comparing the situations in the USA and in your country.

**US Law Enforcement Agency Uniform Crime
Reports 1980 to 2005
US Crime Rates 2007**

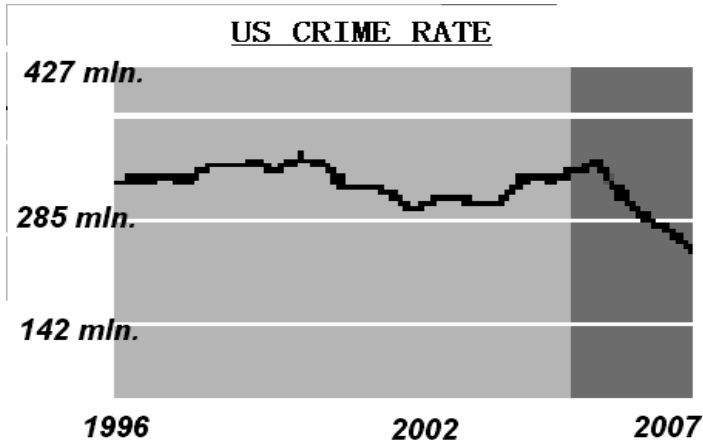
In 2007, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced approximately 23 million crimes, according to findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey.

- 77 % (18.0 million) were property crimes,**
- 22 % (5.2 million) were crimes of violence,**
- 1 % (227,000) were personal thefts.**

In 2007 for every 1,000 persons age 12 or older, there occurred

- 1 rape or sexual assault,**
- 1 assault with injury,**
- 3 robberies.**

Murders were the least frequent violent victimization – about 6 murder victims per 100,000 persons in 2007.



Violent Crime Trends

(Violent crime includes murder, rape and sexual assault, robbery, and assault)

Since 1996, violent crime rates have declined, reaching the lowest level ever recorded in 2007.

School violence

Between 1994 and 2007, crime in the Nation's schools for students ages 12-18 fell, a pattern consistent with the decline in the national crime rate.

Weapon use

In 2007, 24% of the incidents of violent crime, a weapon was present.

B. You are going to translate a news-flash. Record a video news-flash dealing with crime/trial/legislature or jurisdiction, local or federal (in English). Make a script, translate it and perform your translation at class.

C. There are a lot of anecdotes telling about “Crank” or “Crazy Laws”. However, as they say, every joke has truth. Make a .ppt presentation on the topic “**Crazy Laws**”. Let your classmates give their comments on the topic and on your presentation.

MORE UNABRIDGED TEXTS FOR RENDERING

Text 1

A.I.G. Lists Banks It Paid With U.S. Bailout Funds

List of Banks

A.I.G. also named the 20 largest states, starting with California, that stood to lose billions last fall because A.I.G. was holding money they had raised with bond sales. In total, A.I.G. named nearly 80 companies and municipalities that benefited most from the Fed rescue, though many more that received smaller payments were left out. The list, long sought by lawmakers, was released a day after the **disclosure** that A.I.G. was paying out hundreds of millions of dollars in bonuses to executives at the A.I.G. division where the company's crisis originated. That drew anger from Democratic and Republican lawmakers alike on Sunday and left the Obama administration **scrambling** to distance itself from A.I.G.

But some members of Congress expressed outrage over the bonuses. Representative Elijah E. Cummings, a Democrat of Maryland who had demanded more information about the bonuses last December, accused the company's chief executive, Edward M. Liddy, of rewarding **reckless** business practices.

"A.I.G. has been trying to play the American people for fools by giving nearly \$1 billion in bonuses by the name of retention payments," Mr. Cummings said on Sunday. "These payments are nothing but a reward for obvious failure, and it is an **egregious** offense to have the American taxpayers foot the bill."

Amid rising pressure from Congress and taxpayers, the American International Group on Sunday released the names of dozens of financial institutions that benefited from the Federal Reserve's decision last fall to save the giant insurer from collapse with a huge rescue loan. Financial companies that received multibillion-dollar payments owed by A.I.G. include Goldman Sachs (\$12.9 billion), Merrill Lynch (\$6.8 billion), Bank of America (\$5.2 billion), Citigroup (\$2.3 billion) and Wachovia (\$1.5 billion). Big foreign banks also received large sums from the rescue, including Société Générale of France and Deutsche Bank of Germany, which each re-

ceived nearly \$12 billion; Barclays of Britain (\$8.5 billion); and UBS of Switzerland (\$5 billion).

“There are a lot of terrible things that have happened in the last 18 months, but what’s happened at A.I.G. is the most outrageous,” Lawrence H. Summers, an economic adviser to President Obama who was Treasury secretary in the Clinton administration, said Sunday on “This Week” on ABC. He said the administration had determined that it could not stop the bonuses. An A.I.G. spokeswoman said Sunday that the company would not identify the recipients of these bonuses, citing privacy obligations.

Mix of places

Ever since the insurer’s rescue began, with the Fed’s \$85 billion emergency loan last fall, there have been demands for a full public accounting of how the money was used. The taxpayer assistance has now grown to \$170 billion, and the government owns nearly 80 percent of the company.

But the insurance giant has refused until now to disclose the names of its trading partners, or the amounts they received, citing business confidentiality.

A.I.G. finally relented after consulting with the companies that received the government support. Mr. Liddy said in a statement on Sunday: “Our decision to disclose these transactions was made following conversations with the counterparties and the recognition of the extraordinary nature of these transactions.”

Still, the disclosure is not likely to calm the ire aimed at the company and its trading partners.

The Fed chairman, Ben S. Bernanke, appearing on “60 Minutes” on CBS on Sunday night, said: “Of all the events and all of the things we’ve done in the last 18 months, the single one that makes me the angriest, that gives me the most **angst**, is the **intervention** with A.I.G.”

He went on: “Here was a company that made all kinds of **unconscionable** bets. Then, when those bets went wrong, they had a – we had a situation where the failure of that company would have brought down the financial system.”

In deciding to rescue A.I.G., the government worried that if it did not **bail** out the company, its collapse could lead to a cascading chain

reaction of losses, **jeopardizing** the stability of the worldwide financial system.

The list released by A.I.G. on Sunday, detailing payments made between September and December of last year, could **bolster** that justification by illustrating the **breadth** of losses that might have occurred had A.I.G. been allowed to fail. Some of the companies, like Goldman Sachs and Société Générale, had **exposure** mainly through A.I.G.'s derivatives program. Others, though, like Barclays and Citigroup, stood to lose mainly because they were customers of A.I.G.'s securities-lending program, which does not involve derivatives.

But taxpayers may have a hard time accepting that so many **marquee** financial companies – including some American banks that received separate government help and others based overseas – benefiting from government money.

The outrage that has been aimed at A.I.G. could complicate the Obama administration's ability to persuade Congress to authorize future **bailouts**.

Patience with the company's silence began to run out this month after it disclosed the largest loss in United States history and had to get a new round of government support. Members of Congress demanded in two hearings to know who was benefiting from the bailout and threatened to vote against future bailouts for anybody if they did not get the information.

"A.I.G.'s trading partners were not innocent victims here," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, the Connecticut Democrat who presided over one recent hearing. "They were sophisticated investors who took enormous, irresponsible risks."

The anger peaked over the weekend when correspondence surfaced showing that A.I.G. was on the **brink** of paying rich bonuses to executives who had dealt in the derivative contracts at the center of A.I.G.'s troubles.

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, implicitly questioned the Treasury Department's judgment about the whether the bonuses were binding.

"We need to find out whether these bonuses are legally recoverable," Mr. Frank said in an interview on "Fox News Sunday."

Many of the institutions that received the Fed payments were owed money by A.I.G. because they had bought its credit derivatives – in essence, a type of insurance intended to protect buyers should their investments turn **sour**.

As it turned out, many of their investments did sour, because they were linked to **subprime** mortgages and other shaky loans. But A.I.G. was suddenly unable to honor its promises last fall, leaving its trading partners exposed to potentially big losses.

When A.I.G. received its first rescue loan of \$85 billion from the Fed, in September, it forwarded about \$22 billion to the companies holding its shakiest derivatives contracts. Those contracts required large **collateral** payments if A.I.G.'s credit was downgraded, as it was that month.

Among the beneficiaries of the government rescue were Wall Street firms, like Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan and Merrill Lynch that had argued in the past that derivatives were valuable risk-management tools that skilled investors could use wisely without any intervention from federal regulators. Initiatives to regulate financial derivatives were beaten back during the administrations of Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush.

Goldman Sachs had said in the past that its exposure to A.I.G.'s financial trouble was “immaterial.” A Goldman Sachs representative was not reachable on Sunday to address whether that characterization still held. When asked about its exposure to A.I.G. in the past, Goldman Sachs has said that it used hedging strategies with other investments to reduce its exposure.

Until last fall's liquidity squeeze, A.I.G. officials also dismissed those who questioned its derivatives operation, saying losses were out of the question.

(by Mary Walsh, March 16, 2016)

Build Up Your Vocabulary:

1) *find Russian equivalents to the words from the article: disclosure, scrambling, reckless, egregious, angst, intervention, unconscionable, bail, jeopardizing, bolster, breadth, exposure, marquee, bailouts, brink, sour, subprime, collateral.*

2) *determine the Proper Names underlined in the text (consult Wikipedia and other sources if necessary).*

Text 2

007 Is Back, and He's Brooding

A reviewer may come to a new James Bond movie – “Quantum of Solace,” directed by Marc Forster and opening Friday, is the 22nd official installment of the series in 46 years – with a **nifty** theory or an elaborate sociocultural **hermeneutic** agenda, but the most important thing to have on hand is a **checklist**. It's all well and good to reflect upon the ways 007, the Harry Potter of British intelligence, has **evolved** over time through changes in casting, geopolitics, sexual **mores** and styles of dress.

But the first order of business must always be to run through the basic specs of this classic entertainment machine's latest model and see how it measures up.

So before we proceed to any consideration of the deeper meanings of “Quantum of Solace” (or for that matter the plain meaning of its **enigmatic title**), we need to **assess** the action, the villain, the gadgets, **the babes** and the other standard features.

The opening song, performed by Jack White and Alicia Keys (an intriguing duo on paper if nowhere else), is an **abysmal** cacophony of **incompatible** musical idioms, and the title sequence over which those idioms do **squalling** battle is similarly disharmonious: conceptually clever and visually grating. The first chase, picking up exactly where the 2014 “Casino Royale” left off, is speedy and thrilling, but the other action set-pieces are a decidedly mixed bag, with a few crisp footraces, some semi-coherent punch-outs and a dreadful boat **pileup** that brings back painful memories of the invisible car Pierce Brosnan toolled around in a few movies ago.

Picturesque **locales**? Bolivia, Haiti, Austria and Italy are featured or impersonated, to perfectly nice touristic effect. **Gizmos**? A bit disappointing, to tell the truth. Technological advances in the real world may not quite have **outpaced** those in the Bond universe, but so many movies these days show off their global video **surveillance** set-ups and advanced smart-phone applications that it's hard for this one to distinguish itself.

What about the villain? One of the best in a while, I'd say, thanks to a lizardy turn from the great French actor Mathieu Amalric, who plays Dominic Greene, a ruthless economic **predator** disguised as an

ecological do-gooder. The supporting cast is **studded** with equally excellent performers, including Jeffrey Wright and Giancarlo Giannini, both reprising their roles in “Casino Royale.”

And the women? There are two, as usual – not counting Judi Dench, returning as the **brisk** and impatient M – one (Gemma Arterton) a doomed casual **plaything**, the other a more serious dramatic **foil** and potential romantic interest. That one, called Camille, is played by Olga Kurylenko, whose specialty seems to be appearing in action pictures as the **pouty**, sexy **sidekick** of a **brooding, vengeful** hero. Not only Daniel Craig’s Bond, but also Mark Wahlberg’s Max Payne and Timothy Olyphant’s Hitman.

James Bond is a much livelier character than either of those **mopey** video-game **ciphers**, but he shares with them the astonishing ability to resist, indeed to ignore, Ms. Kurylenko’s physical charms.

This is not out of any professional **scruple**. The plot of “Quantum of Solace” is largely propelled by Bond’s angry **flouting** of the discipline imposed by his job, and anyway when did James Bond ever let work get in the way of sex? No, what gets in the way is emotion. 007’s grief and rage, the source of his connection to Camille, are forces more powerful than either duty or libido.

Mr. Brosnan was the first actor to allow a **glimmer** of complicated emotion to peek through Bond’s cool, **rakish** facade, and since Mr. Craig took over the franchise two years ago the character has shown a temperament at once rougher and more soulful than in previous incarnations. The violence in his first outing, “Casino Royale,” was notably intense, and while “Quantum of Solace” is not quite as brutal, the mood is if anything even more grim and **downcast**.

The death in “Casino” of Bond’s lover Vesper Lynd (Eva Green), along with the possibility that she had betrayed him before dying, provides an obvious psychological explanation for his somber **de-meanor** in “Quantum.” But while the exploration of Bond’s psychology makes him, arguably at least, a deeper, subtler character – and there is certainly impressive depth and subtlety in Mr. Craig’s wounded, whispery menace – it also makes him harder to distinguish from every other grieving, **seething avenger** at the multiplex.

Which is to say just about everyone. And here, I suppose, the deeper questions **bubble** up. Is revenge the only possible motive for

large-scale movie heroism these days? Does every hero, whether Batman or Jason Bourne, need to be so sad?

I know grief has always been part of the Dark Knight's baggage, but the same can hardly be said of James Bond, Her Majesty's **suave**, cynical cold war **paladin**. His wit was part of his – of our – arsenal, and he countered the totalitarian humorlessness of his foes with a wink and a **bon mot**.

Are these weapons now off limits for the good guys? Or can moviegoers justify their **vicarious** enjoyment of on-screen **mayhem** – and luxury hotels, high-end cocktails and fast cars – only if there are some pseudoserious bad feelings attached? The Sean Connery James Bond movies of the 1960s were smooth, cosmopolitan comedies, which in the Roger Moore era sometimes **ascended** to the level of farce. With Mr. Craig, James Bond reveals himself to be – sigh – a tragic figure.

“Quantum of Solace,” a phrase never uttered in the course of this film (though it has something to do with Greene's diabolical scheme, itself never fully explained), means something like a measure of comfort. Perhaps that describes what Bond is looking for, or maybe it is what this kind of entertainment tries to provide a **fretful** audience. If so, I prefer mine with a **dash** of **mischief**.

(by A. O. Scott,

Build Up Your Vocabulary:

1) *find Russian equivalents to the words from the article:* nifty, hermeneutic, a checklist, mores, evolved, enigmatic title, assess, the babes, abysmal, incompatible, squalling, pileup, locales, Gizmos, outpaced, surveillance, studded, predator, brisk, pouty, ciphers, sidekick, foil, brooding, vengeful, plaything, mopey, scruple, flouting, rakish, glimmer, downcast, demeanor, seething avenger, bubble, suave, paladin, bon mot, vicarious, mayhem, ascended, fretful, dash, mischief,

2) *translate 2 any passages of the text into Russian.*

Text 3

Build Up Your Vocabulary:

1) before rendering, fill in the blanks with the words given: outlets/ eye-popping/ tight schedule/ expedite/ convergence/ succumb/ unprecedented pileup/ to drag/ prognostications/ blurbs/ downturn,

2) determine the Proper Names underlined in the text (consult Wikipedia and other sources if necessary).

You've Read the Headlines. Now, Quick, Read the Book

For those who want instant information, there is no shortage of _____, from cable news to Twitter posts. For the long view, it was said, try a book.

But as the metabolism of the culture has sped up in the digital age, pockets of the publishing industry are prodding themselves out of their Paleolithic ways and joining the rush, with more books on current events coming out faster than ever before.

For generations the publishing industry has worked on a fairly standard schedule, taking nine months to a year after an author delivered a manuscript to put finished books in stores. Now, enabled in part by e-book technology and fueled by a _____ of spectacularly dramatic news events, publishers are hitting the fast-forward button.

In December the FT Press released an e-book edition of "Barack, Inc: Winning Business Lessons of the Obama Campaign" a month after the authors delivered a manuscript. Last month Free Press, a unit of Simon & Schuster, published an e-book version of "Dumb Money: How Our Greatest Financial Minds Bankrupted the Nation" just three weeks after Daniel Gross, a writer for Newsweek magazine, completed the book.

And as the financial crisis was deepening last March, George Soros submitted a manuscript to the publisher PublicAffairs. Ten days later the e-book of "The New Paradigm for Financial Markets" went on sale.

"People can't wait a year to get timely information on critical subjects," said Amy Neidlinger, associate publisher of FT Press.

“Especially today it’s dated 10 minutes after you’ve just received the first installation.”

Of course many publishers and authors suggest that taking time to produce a reflective work is what books are about, and that they should not _____ to the pressures of the 24-hour news cycle.

“You have to believe in the long arm of history,” said the author Andrew Meier, who agreed to sell a book to Random House to chronicle four generations of the Morgenthau family just weeks before Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan district attorney, announced he would retire at the end of the year. Mr. Meier said the book, “The House of Morgenthau,” probably would not come out earlier than 2011, despite the potential value of releasing it closer to Mr. Morgenthau’s departure.

Publishers have released so-called instant books for decades, focusing on political campaigns, sports events and true crime. Most of Bob Woodward’s books are released on a _____; his publisher, Simon & Schuster, calls it “extreme publishing.”

But the _____ of historic news is motivating a broader industry speedup. Hoping to capture the public interest while it is still ripe – and to beat out competition – publishers are rushing out a cavalcade of books tied to the election of the first African-American president, a spiraling economic crisis and _____ financial scandals.

For the fastest path to market Martha K. Levin, publisher of Free Press, said the e-book model allowed publishers to take more risks, because printing and distribution costs are so low. “Dumb Money,” Ms. Levin said, has sold “a couple thousand” in e-book form. While such a number would probably disappoint for a print book, Ms. Levin said she was pleased with its performance. The publisher will issue a paperback edition next month.

Other publishers, while not releasing early e-books, are nevertheless speeding up print editions. With “Snark,” a long essay by David Denby, the movie critic for The New Yorker, Simon & Schuster took just three months to go from manuscript to hardcover copies. “It’s fun to do a very short polemic that jumps into the conversation as it’s being had,” said Priscilla Painton, editor in chief of Simon & Schuster. “I didn’t see the reason _____ it out forever.”

Industry insiders say more publishers should _____ their processes to keep pace with the modern media age.

Even books of high quality, if they “come out so late that they’re either obsolete or redundant, are going to lose out,” said Todd Shuster, a literary agent.

For now the quick-turnaround books represent only about 5 percent of all titles, said Kathryn Popoff, vice president for the trade division at Borders Books. But she added that there were more now than ever before, in part, “because of the news cycle.”

Many publishers maintain that books are not meant to chase headlines. “What we need to do on the book side is to do the most thorough, the best and most contextualized” work, said Ann Godoff, president and publisher of the Penguin Press.

She noted that she was waiting until 2010 to publish a book by Nouriel Roubini, the New York University economist whose _____ have kept him in the news lately, and Stephen Mihm, a historian at the University of Georgia.

Booksellers say that the closer books hew to the news, the shorter the shelf life. “They peak, and they are over,” said Antoinette Ercolano, vice president of trade book buying at Barnes & Noble. “If the consumer feels they aren’t getting anything new, it’s not going to work.”

Only a book that “has instant media appeal” is worth doing quickly, said Jamie Raab, publisher of Grand Central Publishing, a unit of Hachette Book Group. Most books, she and others in the industry said, require time for the publisher to edit and market the book, line up _____ or secure reviews in magazines with long lead times.

Last August Chelsea Green Publishing, a small house in Vermont, courted controversy when it first offered “Obama’s Challenge” – a portrait and prescription for Barack Obama by Robert Kuttner – exclusively through Amazon’s print-on-demand service so that it would be available at the time of the Democratic National Convention.

Other booksellers threatened to boycott the title. Barnes & Noble reduced its initial order.

Margo Baldwin, president of Chelsea Green, said it was worth the industry storm. “If Obama had lost, the book would have been dead,” she said. “So we felt like we had to get it out as fast as we possibly could.”

The current economic _____prompted Robert T. Kiyosaki, the best-selling author of “Rich Dad Poor Dad,” to write a book that he is posting chapter by chapter online at conspiracyoftherich.com, where readers can see his work free.

The final book, “Conspiracy of the Rich: The 8 New Rules of Money,” will be published in paperback by Grand Central in September.

Mr. Kiyosaki is integrating up-to-the-minute information as he writes. On March 18 he inserted the news that the Federal Reserve was buying \$1 trillion in treasury bonds and mortgage securities into a chapter titled “Are You Prepared for the Coming Depression?” “If this book had gone through the normal publishing procedures,” Mr. Kiyosaki said, “it wouldn’t be worth writing.”

(by Motoko Rich, March 30, 2016)

Text 4

India Faces Reckoning as Terror Toll Eclipses 170

Mumbai, India – Death still hung over Mumbai on Sunday, as the Indian government reckoned with troubling questions about its ability to respond to escalating terror attacks.

The morning after the standoff ended at the Taj Mahal Palace & Tower Hotel, the official death toll remained 172. But the police said they were still waiting for the final figures of dead bodies pulled from the wreckage from the hotel, a 105-year-old landmark. Funerals were scheduled to continue throughout Sunday, for the second day in a row.

As an investigation moved forward, there were questions about whether Indian authorities could have anticipated the attack and had better security in place, especially after a 2007 report to Parliament that the country's shores were inadequately protected from infiltration by sea – which is how the attackers sneaked into Mumbai.

All the while, tensions swelled with Pakistan, where officials promised that they would act swiftly if any connection to Pakistani-based militants were found, but also warned that troops could be moved to the border quickly if relations with India worsened.

It was still unclear whether the attackers had collaborators already in the city, or whether others in their group had escaped. And perhaps the most troubling question to emerge for the Indian authorities was how, if official estimates are accurate, just 10 gunmen could have caused so much carnage and repelled Indian security forces for more than three days in three different buildings.

Part of the answer may lie in continuing signs that despite the country's long vulnerability to terrorist attacks, Indian law enforcement remains ill-prepared. The siege exposed problems caused by inexperienced security forces and inadequate equipment, including a lack of high-power rifle scopes and other optics to help discriminate between the attackers and civilians.

Amid the cleanup effort on Saturday, the brutality of the gunmen became plain, as accounts from investigators and survivors portrayed a wide trail of destruction and indiscriminate killing.

On Wednesday night, when a married couple in their 70s went to their third-floor window to see what was happening after hearing

gunfire, the attackers blazed away with assault rifles, killing them both. Shards of glass still hung in the panes on Saturday.

When several attackers seized a Jewish outreach center, Nariman House, on Wednesday, neighbors mistook the initial shots for firecrackers in celebration of India's imminent cricket victory over England. But then two attackers stepped out on a balcony of Nariman House and opened fire on passers-by in an alley nearby. They killed a 22-year-old call center worker who was the sole financial supporter of his widowed mother.

When a tailor locked up his store for the night, half a block from the Taj Hotel, a gunman spotted him and killed him instantly, said Rony Dass, a cable television installer. "We still don't know why they did this," he said, mourning his lifelong friend.

At the Taj, the gunmen broke in room after room and shot occupants at point-blank range. Some were shot in the back. At the Oberoi Hotel, the second luxury hotel to be attacked, one gunman chased diners up a stairwell and at one point turned around and shot dead an elderly man standing behind him.

"I think their intention was to kill as many people as possible and do as much physical damage as possible," said P. R. S. Oberoi, chairman of the Oberoi Group, which manages the Oberoi and Trident Hotels, adjacent buildings that were both attacked.

Evidence unfolded that the gunmen had killed their victims early on in the siege and left the bodies, apparently fooling Indian security forces into thinking that they were still holding hostages. At the Sir J. J. Hospital morgue, an official in charge of the post-mortems, not authorized to speak to the news media, said that of the 87 bodies he had examined by midafternoon, all but a handful had been killed Wednesday night and early Thursday. By Saturday night, 239 people had been reported wounded.

At the main morgue on Saturday, relatives clutched one another in grief as they went to identify their dead. By midafternoon, the morgue was already running out of body bags.

Contrary to earlier reports, it appeared that Westerners were not the gunmen's main targets: they killed whomever they could. By Saturday evening, 18 of the dead were confirmed as foreigners; an additional 22 foreigners were wounded, said Vilasrao Deshmukh, the chief minister of Maharashtra State, where Mumbai is located.

Rattan Keswani, the president of Trident Hotels, said he had found no basis for reports that gunmen had rounded up holders of American and British passports at the Oberoi and herded them upstairs. "Nothing seems to suggest that," he said, noting that a range of nationalities was represented among the 22 hotel guests who died, in addition to the 10 staff members, all Indian.

Spokesmen for the F.B.I. and State Department said that they have confirmed that six Americans were among the dead. The officials, speaking on the condition of anonymity, declined to provide new details on the American involvement, although they did not dispute reports that a team of F.B.I. agents was sent Friday to work with Indian authorities.

In Washington, President Bush pledged full support to India, both in the recovery effort and the investigation.

"The killers who struck this week are brutal and violent, but terror will not have the final word," he said. "People of India are resilient. People of India are strong. They have built a vibrant, multiethnic democracy that can withstand this trial. Their financial capital of Mumbai will continue to be the center of commerce and prosperity."

The police chief in Mumbai, Hasan Gafoor, said nine gunmen were killed, the last of whom fell out of the terrace of the Taj Hotel on Saturday morning as the siege ended. His body was charred beyond recognition when it was taken to St. George Hospital nearby. A man who is suspected to be the 10th gunman was arrested; the police say he is a 21-year-old Pakistani, Ajmal Amir Kasab.

The bodies of four other terrorist suspects were at the morgue at Sir J. J. Hospital. Officials there put their ages at between 20 and 25. All four were men.

A senior Mumbai police inspector, Nagappa R. Mali, said the suspect and one of his collaborators, who was slain by the police, had killed three top police officials, including the head of the antiterrorist squad, Hemant Karkare. Mr. Karkare was cremated Saturday morning in a crowded and emotional ceremony.

There were also funerals for Anand Bhatt, a celebrated lawyer who had been dining at one of the restaurants at the Oberoi on Wednesday night, and Ashok Kapur, the chairman of Yes Bank, who was having dinner with his wife, Madhu, on the second floor of the same hotel. The Kapurs were both pursued by a gunman up a stair-

case. But they became separated in the mayhem. She managed to escape; he did not. His body was found on one of the high floors of the hotel; he had been shot Wednesday night, once in the chest, once on the hand. Around dawn on Saturday, gunfire began to rattle inside the Taj Mahal Hotel, one of about 10 sites that the militants attacked beginning Wednesday night. They never issued any manifestoes or made any demands, and it seemed clear from their stubborn resistance at the Taj that they intended to fight to the last.

It was not long before flames were roaring through a ground-floor ballroom and the first floor of the Taj. But by midmorning, after commandos had finished working their way through the majestic 565-room hotel, the head of the elite National Security Guards, J. K. Dutt, said the siege was over. Three terrorists, he said, had been killed inside.

By afternoon, busloads of elite commandos, fresh from the siege of the hotel, sat outside the nearby Gateway of India, shook hands with elated spectators and signed autographs.

There were clear signs on Saturday that the security forces were ill-prepared to handle the crisis. Much of that was because of systemic problems, interviews with officials showed. There is little information-sharing among law enforcement agencies.

Ill-paid city police are often armed with little more than batons. Even the elite commandos heading the charge against the gunmen this week were slowed by old, bulky bulletproof jackets and had no technology at their disposal to determine where the firepower was coming from inside the sprawling hotels.

Sharpshooters had neither protective gear, nor the high-powered telescopes that their counterparts in Western countries would most likely use in a standoff with terrorists. On Saturday afternoon, a sharpshooter who had spent over 60 hours perched outside the Taj Hotel said neither he nor his partner had fired a shot because they were not sure how to distinguish the gunmen from ordinary civilians trapped inside the hotel.

Similarly, a commando told a private Indian television station, CNN-IBN, that the gunmen seemed to be firing from so many different parts of the hotel that security forces did not quite know where to strike without inflicting civilian casualties. "There were so many people, and we wanted to avoid any civilian casualties," he said.

On broader questions about India's security, a report by The Indian Express daily newspaper on Saturday pointed out that a warning about possible militant infiltration by sea had come more than a year ago: in March 2007, when Defense Minister A. K. Antony told Parliament that the government had received intelligence reports that such attacks might happen. A parliamentary investigative panel found serious gaps in the Indian Navy and Coast Guard's ability to monitor sea routes because of a lack of long-range surveillance equipment, including aircraft, according to The Indian Express.

(by Somini Sengupta and Keth Bradsher November 29, 2008)

Build Up Your Vocabulary:

1) find Russian equivalents to the words from the article: escalating, standoff, the wreckage, landmark, anticipated, infiltration, official estimates, gunmen, carnage, repelled, siege, scopes, optics, indiscriminate, assault, panes, imminent, at point-blank range, adjacent, apparently, a handful, clutched, anonymity, involvement, dispute, the recovery effort, vibrant, multiethnic, democracy, withstand, the antiterrorist squad, pursued, commandos, signed autographs, firepower, sprawling, sharpshooters, distinguish, civilian casualties, panel, a parliamentary investigative,

2) translate 2 any passages of the text into Russian.

Text 5

Original Beatles Albums to Be Reissued

Finally. After watching the Beatles' company, Apple Corps, devote the last few years to developing a site-specific show in Las Vegas, a video game and a line of **pricey memorabilia**, Beatles fans are finally getting something they've been demanding for at least the last decade: **sonically** upgraded reissues of the group's original British albums, in stereo and mono. Apple Corps and EMI announced on Tuesday that the much-postponed remasters would be released on individual stereo CDs and in two boxed sets – one stereo, the other mono – on Sept. 9, the same day the Beatles edition of Rock Band, the music video game, is scheduled for release.

Downloadable versions of this music, however, remain in **limbo**. In December Paul McCartney said that they were being held up because of a dispute between Apple Corps and EMI. More recently, Dhani Harrison, George Harrison's son, suggested that Apple Corps was dissatisfied with the price Apple, the computer company, was charging for iTunes downloads, and hinted that the Beatles might sell digital downloads through a system of their own. That could be resolved by September as well.

Like the original set of Beatles CDs, released in 1987 and not upgraded since, the reissue series will include only the 12 albums the Beatles released in Britain between 1963 and 1970, from "Please Please Me" through "Let It Be," along with "Magical Mystery Tour" – an American album that was originally released as a two-EP set in England – and the two-CD "Past Masters" **compilation** of the group's nonalbum singles. All told, the set includes 16 CDs. Compilations released since 1987, including the "Beatles Anthology" series, "The Beatles Live at the BBC," "Yellow Submarine Songtrack," "1" and "Love," the soundtrack for the Cirque du Soleil show in Las Vegas, are not included in the new series. Nor are the two "Capitol Albums" boxed sets, which presented several of the Beatles' albums in the versions released in the United States.

Even so, remastering can be a **dicey business**: noise-reduction techniques can slice away the high frequencies of a recording, **dulling the treble** sound (in return for eliminating **tape hiss**). EMI's remastering team apparently took this into consideration: the compa-

ny's production notes mention that fewer than five of the 525 minutes of music were subjected to **noise reduction**. The new transfers were done using a high-resolution Pro Tools system, and each track was compared with both its vinyl LP and 1987 CD **incarnations**.

This is largely what collectors have been looking for. But Beatles fans are an **exacting bunch**, and the release plan gives them some cause for complaint as well. The stereo CDs include video documentaries, directed by Bob Smeaton ("The Beatles Anthology"), about the making of each album. But these will be available only on early pressings, and there are otherwise no bonus tracks, **outtakes or extras**.

Moreover, the group's first seven albums (through "Revolver") include only about 25 minutes of music. The mono and stereo versions of each – collectors prize both because of **anomalies** like different vocal takes, instrumental lines or effects – could have fit on a single CD with room to spare. In many cases, the **contemporaneous** singles could have fit as well, making the "Past Masters" set **superfluous**.

Having spent years fantasizing about the ideal reissue series, collectors will also be disappointed about the high-tech opportunities that Apple Corps and EMI did not take. Although many collectors insist that only the '60s original mono and stereo mixes will do, others, impressed with some of the remixes on the "Yellow Submarine Songtrack" – the version of "Nowhere Man" with centered vocals, for example – had been hoping EMI's engineers would return to the original multitrack session tapes and use the flexibility of today's equipment to prepare fresh mixes. The wildest dreamers hoped the reissues would be all things to all collectors: **Blu-ray** DVDs, for example, with the original mono and stereo mixes, a surround mix and a **raft of outtakes**. But collectors can look on the bright side: the reissues are **imminent**, but there is still so much to continue **to clamor** for it.

(by Allan Kozinn, April 8, 2016)

Build Up Your Vocabulary:

1) *find Russian equivalents to the words from the article:*
pricey memorabilia, sonically, limbo, compilation, dicey business,

dulling the treble, tape hiss, noise reduction, incarnations, exacting
bunch, outtakes or extras, anomalies, contemporaneous, superfluous,
Blu-ray, raft of outtakes, imminent, to , clamor for,

2) *determine the Proper Names underlined in the text (consult
Wikipedia and other sources if necessary),*

3) *translate 2 any passages of the text into Russian.*

