

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
МАРІУПОЛЬСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ТЕОРІЇ ТА ПРАКТИКИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

**ПАНОВА Я.С.**

**ПРАКТИКУМ  
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ:  
ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ГАЗЕТНОГО ТЕКСТУ  
для студентів 3 курсу спеціальності «Міжнародні відносини»**

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Практикум є додатком до курсу «Теорія та практика перекладу» та пропонує студентам, що вже володіють англійською мовою на достатньому рівні, широкий спектр різноманітних газетних текстів з вокабуляром та завданнями до них.

Представлено вправи для розвитку мовленнєвих навичок, аналізу наданої інформації, переказу основних ключових засад текстів. Деякі завдання орієнтовано на вміння аргументувати свою точку зору.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів філологічних, перекладацьких відділень (факультетів) університетів, викладачів і всіх тих, хто цікавиться перекладами газетних текстів.

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## **ВСТУП**

Практикум з перекладу: опрацювання газетного тексту є методичним виданням допоміжного характеру для роботи з курсу «Теорія та практика перекладу»(англійська) для студентів ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальностей «Міжнародні відносини» денної та заочної форми навчання. Практикум відповідає вимогам програми для 3 курсу з англійської мови для університетів у межах дисципліни «Теорія та практика перекладу». Навчальне видання пропонує студентам низку англомовних фахових текстів за політичною, культурною та економічною тематикою.

Завданням практикума є забезпечення фонових знань, необхідних перекладачеві, а також засвоєння відповідної термінології та розвиток власне перекладацьких навичок та вмінь студентів. До складу практикума увійшло 18 статей англійською мовою.

Необхідність створення подібного практикума, як додаткового матеріалу для кращого засвоєння вказаної теми з практичного курсу з теорії та практики перекладу є актуальним. Представлено вправи для розвитку навичок говоріння, аналізу наданої інформації, аналізу перекладацьких прийомів, виділенню основних фактів з тексту. Окремі завдання спрямовані на обговорення та аргументацію своєї точки зору.

Практикум розрахований на студентів вищих навчальних закладів філологічних, перекладацьких відділень (факультетів) університетів, викладачів і всіх тих, хто цікавиться перекладами газетних текстів.

## **PART 1. POLITICAL NEWS**

## ARTICLE 1.

### 1. Read and translate the text

*The Guardian Mon 26 Nov 2018*

*Matthew Bodner and Partick Greenfield*

The Ukrainian president has proposed imposing martial law after Russian forces shot at and seized three Ukrainian navy vessels in the Black Sea, injuring six crew members according to Kiev, in a major escalation of tensions between the two countries.

The seizure sparked protests by dozens of people outside the Russian embassy in Kiev. Some placed paper boats outside the residence while others threw smoke grenades and set fire to tyres piled up outside.

On Monday, Ukrainian MPs will vote on president Petro Poroshenko's proposal following an emergency war cabinet on Sunday night. Poroshenko said such a move would not imply a declaration of war and was intended only for defensive purposes. The UN security council will also hold an emergency meeting on Monday about the incident following a request from Ukraine.

Sunday's hostilities began when Russia prevented three Ukrainian navy vessels from passing beneath its bridge in the Kerch strait by blocking the way with a cargo ship. Two artillery ships and a tug boat were subsequently fired on and seized. According to the FSB, Russia's principal security agency, three Ukrainian sailors were wounded, none of whom were in a life-threatening condition.

The Kerch strait connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. Russia has constructed a \$3.69bn (£2.7bn) bridge over the strait following its occupation of Crimea to link the Russian mainland and the peninsula. The Russian president, Vladimir Putin, officially opened the bridge in May.

The FSB said its patrol boats had seized the three naval vessels, saying the boats had entered its territorial waters illegally. It was quoted by Russian news agencies as saying the Ukrainian ships “illegally entered a temporarily closed area of Russian territorial waters”. It said Ukraine’s ships were carrying out “provocative actions” and “their aim is clear – to create a conflict situation in this region”.

Ukraine said it had given Russia advance warning of the route its ships – which are obliged to pass through the strait to reach the Sea of Azov – would take.

In a televised war council meeting with the president, Ukrainian military commanders said 23 sailors had been taken captive by Russia and six had been wounded in fighting, two seriously.

After the president recommended the imposition of martial law, Pavlo Klimkin, the Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, said it was “likely possible that Russia plans further acts of aggression at seas or on the ground” and said Ukraine must be “ready”

The vote on whether to impose martial law in Ukraine comes four months ahead of presidential elections that Poroshenko is expected to lose. If Ukrainian MPs vote to suspend normal government, the elections could be postponed.

Martial law was not declared in Ukraine after the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 or during the ongoing war in eastern Ukraine with Russian-backed forces.

Poroshenko appealed to Ukraine’s allies to protect his country and stand united against Russian aggression.

Maja Kocijančič, the EU spokesperson for foreign affairs and security, has urged both sides to show restraint and “de-escalate the situation immediately”. She said: “The tensions in the Azov Sea and Kerch strait have increased dangerously today, after an incident this morning between Russian and Ukrainian naval vessels as the latter were attempting to pass through the Kerch strait as well as subsequent developments, including the closure of the strait for traffic by Russian authorities and reported seizures of Ukrainian vessels and shots being fired

at them. We expect Russia to restore freedom of passage at the Kerch strait and urge all to act with utmost restraint to de-escalate the situation immediately.

“The EU does not and will not recognise the illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula by Russia.”

Donald Trump has not responded to the incident, but the US president tweeted as reports of the incident emerged that the EU had failed to live up to its commitment to Nato and Europe should “pay their fair share for military protection”.

Europe has to pay their fair share for Military Protection. The European Union, for many years, has taken advantage of us on Trade, and then they don't live up to their Military commitment through NATO. Things must change fast! Nato called on Russia to ensure unhindered access to Ukrainian ports in the Azov Sea in accordance with international law, calling for calm on both sides. Spokesperson Oana Lungescu said: “Nato is closely monitoring developments in the Azov Sea and the Kerch strait, and we are in contact with the Ukrainian authorities. We call for restraint and de-escalation.”

A correspondent for Rossiya-24, a Russian state-controlled TV channel, reporting from the Kerch strait bridge said Russia's tactic with the cargo ship had completely blocked passage under the bridge and that Russian military aircraft were circling overhead.

The latest incidents come after the Ukrainian navy complained in September of “acts of provocation” by Russian border guards against its ships taking the same route.

Ukraine has recently increased the number of its naval vessels and border guard patrols in the Sea of Azov, in response to an increase in checks on commercial shipping by Russia.

Kiev and the west have accused Moscow of deliberately blocking ships from accessing Mariupol, which has vital access to heavy industry in the region.

Mariupol is situated near to the area of eastern Ukraine controlled by Russian-backed separatists in a conflict that has caused at least 10,000 deaths since 2014.

**2. Translate the following phrases and word-combinations and use them in retelling the text.**

1. Ukrainian president proposes martial law after Russia's ship seizure; 2. the seizure sparked protests; 3. to imply the declaration of war; 4. placed paper boats outside the residence while others threw smoke grenades and set fire to tyres piled up outside. 5. intended only for defensive purposes; 6. MPs will vote on president Petro Poroshenko's proposal following an emergency; 7. war cabinet; 8. will also hold an emergency meeting; 9. hostilities began when Russia prevented three Ukrainian navy vessels from passing beneath its bridge in the Kerch strait by blocking the way with a cargo ship.; 10. two artillery ships and a tug boat were subsequently fired on and seized.; 11. three Ukrainian sailors were wounded, none of whom were in a life-threatening condition.; 12. the FSB said its patrol boats had seized the three naval vessels, saying the boats had entered its territorial waters illegally.; 13. it was quoted by Russian news agencies as saying the Ukrainian ships "illegally entered a temporarily closed area of Russian territorial waters"; 14. it said Ukraine's ships were carrying out "provocative actions" and "their aim is clear – to create a conflict situation in this region"; 15. Ukraine said it had given Russia advance warning of the route its ships – which are obliged to pass through the strait to reach the Sea of Azov – would take.; 16. 23 sailors had been taken captive by Russia and six had been wounded in fighting, two seriously.; 17. the vote on whether to impose martial law in Ukraine comes four months ahead of presidential elections that Poroshenko is expected to lose.; 18. if Ukrainian MPs vote to suspend normal government, the elections could be postponed.; 19. the United States and Russia clashed in July; 20. saying, they had trespassed into Russian territorial waters; 21. weapons were used to force the Ukrainian warships to stop; 22. the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry said it had mobilized all naval personnel and had sent all of its ships to sea after what it described as two gunboats and a tugboat came under attack off the coast of Crimea; 23. "warmongering" that

"undermines security of the whole region; 24. «We have all irrefutable evidence that this aggression, this attack on the Ukrainian navy's warships, was not a mistake, not an accident, but a deliberate action,» Poroshenko said.; 25. the United Nations scheduled an emergency meeting of the Security Council blocked all traffic under the Crimean Bridge into the Kerch Strait — the only passage into the Azov Sea; 26. the Border Service is taking all steps to ensure security of navigation and regulation of maritime traffic in the waters of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov; 27. we appeal to the whole pro-Ukrainian coalition; 28. the Russian Federation is warning everyone that the responsibility for possible further aggravation of the situation in the Azov Sea-Kerch water area lies with Ukraine; 29. we call on Russia to ensure unhindered access to Ukrainian ports in the Azov Sea; 30. the United States and Russia clashed in July; 31. Ukrainian navy claims six injured by Russian fire, after a day of rising tensions over access to the Sea of Azov; 32. curfew (time); 33. martial law is generally implemented when a country incurs civil unrest, is in a time of national crisis, or is in a state of war; 34. a revised version of the decree limited this to 30 days across ten regions on the Russia-Ukraine border, and along the Black Sea coast.

### **3. Learn the words and give their definition in English.**

1. martial law воєнний стан; 2. curfew комендантська година; 3. warmonger заохочувати до війни; 4. unhindered безперешкодний; 5. clash розійтись; 6. warships військові кораблі; 7. tug boat буксирний катер; 8. hostilities ворожі дії, безлад; 9. to urge/ to call for закликати; 10. seizure захват

## **ARTICLE 2**

## 1. Read and translate the text.

*Andrew Roth, 1 Apr 2019, The Guardian*

### **Ukraine's candidates push limits of 'quiet day' before polls open**

Country bans campaigning on day before an election, but candidates find ways around rule.

Presidential candidates in Ukraine are banned from campaigning the day before Sunday's *highly contested vote*. But Ukraine's "quiet day" has not been all that quiet.

Turn on television channel 1+1 and you're likely to see *the poll leader* Volodymyr Zelenskiy starring in his own comedy show, *Kvartal 95*. Later on Saturday evening, 1+1 will broadcast a biopic about Ronald Reagan, another actor-turned-politician, with his voice dubbed by Zelenskiy.

On Instagram, posts by President Petro Poroshenko show him praying for "Ukrainian unity" alongside senior members of the church and army veterans. An article on his government website explained that the group also prayed "for the wisdom of the people who tomorrow will decide the future of Ukraine".

Across the country, *campaign billboards* have been subtly altered in order to skirt the ban on outdoor advertising while still urging supporters to get out and vote.

Ukrainians are *due to* vote on Sunday in the country's most competitive elections in years. But Ukraine has had a difficult five years since a 2014 revolution. Reforms have stalled, utility prices have increased and thousands have died in a war with *Russian-backed* separatists in the country's south-east.

Zelenskiy, who plays the president on his television show, *Servant of the People*, is expected to win, in a vote characterised as a rebuke of the country's leaders. Both Poroshenko and former prime minister Yulia Tymoshenko are battling to take second place and *earn a place in a likely runoff* later in April. The close finish between the second two candidates could explain the tactics, both petty and more troubling, *to eke out* every last vote.

A candidate by the name of Yuri Tymoshenko has been registered for the first round, perhaps fooling some of Tymoshenko's voters into checking the wrong box. Several campaigns have complained about vote-buying. Members of a nationalist group have been *deputised as official vote monitors* on Sunday, raising concerns of intimidation at the polls.

Chesno, a Ukrainian non-governmental organisation that advocates for transparent elections, also said it discovered mysterious billboards which had been *stripped of the candidates' names* and faces but sought to get a final word in to voters before they went to the polls on Sunday.

"Think," read one billboard that looks suspiciously like a Poroshenko ad. "Don't waste another five years," reads another in Zelenskiy's colours. And "change" read a third, where a Tymoshenko ad had previously hung.

- 2. Render the text.**
- 3. Use words in italics in retelling the text and explain their meaning.**
- 4. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**
- 5. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. 'quiet day' день тиші; 2. campaigning передвиборча кампанія; 3. biopic біографічний фільм; 4. rebuke докір; 5. intimidation залякування; 6. advocate for закликати до

## 1. Read and translate the text.

30 Mar 2019, *The Guardian*

### **Erdoğan's party loses Ankara in Turkish local elections blow**

AKP defeat ends 25 years of *dominance over capital* and sends shockwaves through country.

Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, has *been dealt a blow at the ballot box* as his ruling Justice and Development party (AKP) lost control of the capital, Ankara, in *fiercely fought* local elections.

In a further potential setback, state media reported that the opposition was also leading in Istanbul, Turkey's largest city and commercial centre.

The AKP's loss in Ankara to the secular People's Republican party (CHP) *mayoral candidate*, Mansur Yavaş, ended 25 years of the Islamist party's dominance over the capital and sent shockwaves throughout the rest of the country. The AKP said it would appeal.

In Istanbul there was an *anxious wait* on Monday as ballot counts were still under way. The *state-run* Anadolu news agency said the main opposition bloc candidate, Ekrem İmamoğlu, had a lead of 0.28 percentage points over his AKP rival, the former prime minister Binali Yıldırım, with 99.8% of ballot boxes opened. Both parties claimed victory in Turkey's biggest city.

The mayor's seat in the city of 15 million is hugely important. Erdoğan's own ascent to power began there in 1994.

What should have been routine municipality elections morphed into a referendum on Erdoğan's decade and a half in office as *economic woes* began to bite into his support.

Erdoğan's leadership has *been marked by* consistently strong *economic growth*, but last year's currency crisis triggered an official recession last month. Inflation is hovering at about 20%, sending the cost of living soaring for working-class AKP voters.

Opposition hopes that dissatisfaction at inflation and rising unemployment would be enough to *dissuade working-class* AKP voters from turning up to vote appeared to be well-founded. “The people have voted in favour of democracy, they have chosen democracy,” said opposition leader Kemal Kilicdaroglu.

Although the president was not on the ballot, he had campaigned tirelessly in an attempt to draw attention away from the economy. He *framed the local elections* as a matter of “national survival”, accusing opposition parties of links to terrorism and blaming inflation on *foreign powers seeking to undermine* the country.

More than 57 million voters were eligible to take part in choosing the mayors of 30 major cities, 51 provincial capitals and 922 districts. In big cities, voters cast ballots for a metropolitan mayor, a district mayor, the municipal assembly and a neighbourhood administrator.

Despite the setbacks, Erdogan’s *ruling party* and an allied nationalist party still won more than half of the votes across Turkey.

The pro-Kurdish People’s Democratic party (HDP) regained several seats across the mainly Kurdish south-east, where the government has replaced elected mayors with government-appointed trustees in the past after alleging the ousted officials had links to the outlawed militant Kurdistan Workers’ party (PKK).

### **Turkey may be the spark that sets fire to the world economy**

Speaking from the balcony of party headquarters in Ankara early on Monday, where he has for years declared victory, Erdoğan said he and his allies had come out first. He said the party would work to understand and *fix where they failed*.

The elections were marked by scattered episodes of violence. At least four people were killed in the country’s south and east and dozens injured in election-related clashes in the Kurdish-majority city Diyarbakır.

In Istanbul, police said one person was stabbed in a 15-person brawl that broke out between candidates in Kadıköy district.

The elections were the *first ballot-box test* for Erdoğan since he was re-elected last year under a new system of government that gave the presidency *expanded powers*.

Government critics have said the elections were not fought fairly, with several HDP leaders in the south-east arrested on terrorism charges in the *run-up to voting* day. Largely pro-government media coverage also put opposition parties at a campaigning disadvantage.

- 2. Render the text.**
- 3. Use words in italics in retelling the text and explain their meaning.**
- 4. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**
- 5. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. Defeat пораска, крах ; 2. shockwave вибухна хвиля; 3. setback затримка, регрес; 4. secular постійно діючий; 5. rival супротивник; 6. ascent підйом; 7. morph into перетворитися на; 8. trigger надихнути, стати поштовхом; 9. recession відступ, зниження; 10. eligible мати право на; 11. allied союзний, об'єднаний; 12. clashes конфлікти, суперечки

## **1. Read and translate the text.**

*1 Apr 2019 The Guardian*

### **Britain 'could leave EU by 22 May if MPs vote for customs union'**

Official close to Brexit talks says EU leaders could sign off political declaration on 10 April

Britain could be out of the EU by 22 May if the Commons backs a customs union in Monday night's indicative votes, according to officials close to the Brexit negotiations in Brussels.

With Downing Street's agreement, a reference to the intention to negotiate an ambitious customs deal would be swiftly written into the political declaration and formally signed off at the EU leaders' summit on 10 April.

Brussels would then expect all the necessary withdrawal legislation to be passed by parliament by the end of May to avoid the holding of European elections in Britain.

MPS were due to take part on Monday evening in a second round of indicative votes on a potential solution to the Brexit impasse.

The prime minister's deal, in which the political declaration does not tie both sides to negotiating a customs union, has been voted down three times – by 230, 149 and 58 votes.

The writing into the deal of a customs union, an idea tabled by the former Conservative chancellor Ken Clarke, lost by only six votes when it was voted upon last Monday alongside seven other ways forward, with both the SNP and the Liberal Democrats abstaining.

Speaking in Berlin, Jean-Claude Juncker called for MPs to coalesce around a post-Brexit vision.

The European commission president said: "We only know what the UK parliament does not want. We could not find out yet what they want. In comparison to the British parliament a sphinx is an open book. We need to get the sphinx speaking. We've had enough of the silence."

Senior EU sources said it would still be possible for the UK to leave by 22 May if May's deal or one including a customs union was backed this week by MPs.

"The eight proposals that were rejected earlier will now be limited and combined with each other and this can be voted on Monday and possibly Wednesday," Guy Verhofstadt, the European parliament's Brexit coordinator, told the Belgian radio station VRT.

"There was almost a majority in favour of a customs union with the EU. What we expect is that a proposal could reach a majority around the customs union and then we are prepared, on the EU side, to renegotiate the declaration and to include that customs union therein," he added.

Verhofstadt went on to describe the prospect of a lengthy extension of article 50, and the need for British MEPs, as "disastrous" but still avoidable. He described a vote in favour of a customs union as "really the best thing that could happen".

He said: "If that political statement is adjusted, I think a majority can be found in the British House of Commons, because you will get cross-border cooperation between Labor and the Conservatives.

"That new political statement can then be approved at a European summit on 10 April and then we will give the British the opportunity to formalise it in English legislation by 22 May".

Verhofstadt's optimism is not matched in all the EU's capitals given the British prime minister's previous rejection of a customs union.

In a speech on Saturday, Germany's EU minister, Michael Roth, told an audience in Berlin: "Brexit is a big shitshow, I say that now very undiplomatically", adding that "90%" of the British cabinet had "no idea how workers think, live, work and behave".

He added that it would not be MPs "born with silver spoons in their mouths, who went to private schools and elite universities" who would suffer the consequences of the mess. "I don't know if William Shakespeare could have come up with such a tragedy but who will foot the bill?" Roth said.

The cabinet is divided over whether the government should follow parliament's lead if a majority is found for a customs union.

At the weekend, the justice secretary, David Gauke, said the prime minister would have to "look very closely" if MPs backed a customs union in a fresh round of indicative votes.

But on Monday, the chief secretary to the Treasury, Liz Truss, who is widely believed to be planning a Tory party leadership bid, expressed her opposition to the proposal, falsely claiming that the prime minister's deal had lost less heavily when put to the Commons.

Truss insisted a no-deal Brexit should remain a possibility. "We are well prepared for no deal, I don't have any fear of no deal," she told BBC Radio 4's Today programme. "We are in an era of difficult choices."

Labour is backing the idea of a customs union but its policy is to demand a say in the EU's trade policy. Brussels would likely seek to avoid a row on this issue ahead of the withdrawal agreement and political declaration finally being ratified by the Commons.

But one EU official close to the negotiations admitted the UK would face stiff opposition to anything more than a symbolic consultative role.

"When you consider EU trade deals are mixed agreements, there are the member states' views, the European commission, and the voice of the European parliament," the official said. "What can you do with a third country? Not much."

At the weekend, Labour's deputy leader, Tom Watson, suggested that any Brexit deal should be put to a confirmatory public vote to "bring the country back together".

**2. Translate the following phrases and word-combinations and use them in retelling of the text. Find them in the text.**

1. potential solution to the Brexit impasse;
2. political statement is adjusted;
3. reach a majority;
4. has been voted down three times;
5. cross-border cooperation;
6. political statement;
7. the justice secretary;
8. I don't have any fear of no deal;
9. withdrawal agreement;
10. stiff opposition;
11. bring the country back together.

### **3. Make written translation of last two passages.**

## **ARTICLE 5**

### **1. Read and translate the article.**

*The Daily Telegraph, 8.09.06*

#### **I exposed CIA agent by mistake**

The greatest political scandal to hit the Bush presidency took a tantalising twist yesterday when Richard Armitage, the former deputy secretary of state, admitted that he was the first to *reveal* the identity of the CIA agent Valerie Plame.

The *exposure*, which came during bitter in-fighting that *erupted* in Washington after the *overthrow* of Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq in 2003, resulted in the indictment of a *senior White House aide* for the first time in decades and prompted a flurry of accusations that President George Bush was directly responsible for the leak. Last night furious conservatives accused Mr Armitage of treachery and demanded an apology from the Bush opponents who claimed that the exposure of Miss Plame's identity in July 2003 was the work of a *vindictive White House seeking to undermine* critics of the war. Miss Plame is the wife of Joe Wilson, a former ambassador, who was one of the first to criticise the Bush administration's case for war. Mr Wilson had angered the White House by refuting

the allegation - first made by British intelligence and contained in Mr Bush's 2003 State of the Union address - that Saddam's regime had sought uranium from Niger.

Shortly after Mr Wilson wrote an article in the New York Times in July 2003 accusing the Bush administration of *twisting the intelligence on weapons of mass destruction* a conservative columnist revealed that his wife worked for the CIA. Her *outing* provoked outrage from Mr Bush's opponents who accused the White House of leaking her name as part of a smear campaign to discredit Mr Wilson's claims. The row led to a major crisis for Mr Bush, as the *unmasking* of a CIA agent is a *federal offence*. A *federal grand jury* was convened which questioned several senior White House aides, culminating in the *indictment for perjury* of Vice President Dick Cheney's chief-of-staff.

At one stage, it looked as if Karl Rove, Mr Bush's chief political adviser, might be indicted and that Mr Cheney would be drawn into the controversy. The investigation made clear that both Mr Cheney and Mr Libby *were keen to discredit* Mr Wilson and may have been unprofessional in their handling of classified information.

But it has now emerged that the original *leaker* was Mr Armitage who, far from being a *hawkish Bush diehard*, had long been a *prominent "dove"* fiercely critical of the drive to war. He left the administration at the end of Mr Bush's first term, along with his boss, Colin Powell, the former secretary of state. After *a book last week identified* him as the source, Mr Armitage has finally broken cover. In a blizzard of media interviews, he said he had leaked the name inadvertently, not realising Miss Plame's job at the CIA was secret.

"It was a terrible error on my part," he told the New York Times. "I value my ability to keep state secrets. This was bad and I really felt bad about this." The White House has not commented on the revelation. Mr Armitage's admission came on the day a report *commissioned by* the US Senate concluded that Saddam Hussein had provided no material support for al-Qaeda and had no relationship with the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq, despite claims made by administration officials during the *build-up to the invasion* of Iraq.

**2. Translate the following phrases and word-combinations and use them in retelling of the text. Find them in the text.**

1. to hit the Bush presidency; 2. to take a tantalizing twist; 3. to be the first to reveal the identity; 4. bitter in-fighting; 5. resulted in the indictment of; 6. prompted a flurry of accusations; 7. accused Mr Armitage of treachery; 8. refuting the allegation; 9. smear campaign; 10. classified information; 11. In a blizzard of media interviews; 12. inadvertently

**3. Study the topical vocabulary.**

1. Expose – викривати; 2. presidency – президентство; 3. tantalize – дражнити; 4. twist – поворот; 5. former – колишній; 6. deputy – заступник; 7. admit - допускати; визнавати; 8. reveal – виявити; 9. exposure – викриття; 10. erupt – вибухнути; 11. overthrow – скидання; 12. indictment – обвинувальний акт; 13. senior aide - старший помічник; 14. prompt – спонукати; 15. flurry – шквал; 16. leak – утечка; 17. furious – шалений, розгніваний; 18. treachery – зрада; 19. vindictive – мстивий; 20. refute – спростувати; 21. allegation – заява; 22. perjury – кривосвідчення; 23. controversy – протиріччя; 24, hawkish – хижий; 25. prominent – видатний; 26. invasion - вторгнення

**4. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

**5. Make written translation of the text.**

**PART 2**  
**SOCIAL NEWS**

## ARTICLE 1

### **Read and translate the article.**

*Annie Kelly*

*29 Mar 2019 The Guardian*

### **Home Office limit on support for slavery victims may be unlawful, court rules**

Judge orders immediate extension to safe housing, counseling and financial support beyond existing 45-day threshold.

A high court judge has ruled that Home Office policy **to cut off all statutory support** to people six weeks after they have been formally identified as victims of slavery is potentially unlawful, ordering that assistance must immediately be extended.

All statutory support under the Modern Slavery Act, such as safe housing, counselling and financial support, currently ends 45 days after the Home Office has informed someone they have been officially recognized as a victim.

This week, two slavery victims won the first stage of a legal challenge they had brought against the Home Office, when a judge in the Birmingham administrative court agreed the existing rules could be unlawful.

The High Court ordered the Home Office **to extend interim support** to all slavery victims over the 45-day threshold until the next hearing in the case, which takes place on 14 April.

Law firm Duncan Lewis said that if their clients' legal action is **ultimately successful**, it would require the Home Office to provide indefinite specialist support for as long as victims required it while they were in the UK, or until they received leave to remain.

“At the moment we have 14 or 15 clients who have gone through the often very traumatic process of being identified as a victim of slavery, which can often take months, and then six weeks after they get this decision are told that all their

specialist support is ending, they must leave their safe house accommodation, and will no longer have contact with their support worker,” said Ahmed Aydeed, public law director at Duncan Lewis.

“This is not only incredibly traumatising for people who have already **suffered horrendous exploitation** and psychological abuse in the UK but also puts them at an enhanced risk of being re-trafficked. The government is failing in its legal obligation to support victims of modern slavery.”

Frontline service providers and anti-slavery campaigners have long argued that the policy of **terminating support** shortly after identification can push vulnerable victims into destitution, homelessness and back under the control of traffickers and exploiters.

One of the victims bringing the **judicial review** against the government was trafficked into cannabis cultivation and was subsequently criminalized and illegally detained in prison and immigration removal. In a witness statement presented to the court, he said that if his support ended after 45 days he would be homeless and unable to attend **medical appointments** without the backing of a support worker.

The other, an Albanian woman who was trafficked into sexual exploitation, said: “I am scared that I will have a **mental breakdown** and that will affect my ability to care for my daughter.”

The government meanwhile **continues to debate legislation on** modern slavery in the UK. A private members’ bill, proposed by Lord MColl of Dulwich, is also due to be debated. The bill calls on greater support for victims of slavery, including **statutory support** for up to a year after identification.

2. Give definition to all phrases in bold type and give their Ukrainian translation.
3. Render the article.

## ARTICLE 2

## **1. Read and translate the article.**

*Justin McCurry, 1 Apr 2019, The Guardian*

### **Japan prepares to enter new era of 'fortunate harmony'**

New era will go into effect on 1 May, a day after the emperor, Akihito makes way for his eldest son, Crown Prince Naruhito

The reign of Japan's next emperor will be known as the *Reiwa* era, after the new imperial name was unveiled before an expectant nation on Monday morning.

People across Japan paused as the name – or *genko* – was announced after months of secret deliberations, with the final choice previously known only to a select group of experts and senior politicians.

The new era will begin on 1 May, a day after the emperor, Akihito – whose era is known as Heisei (achieving peace) – makes way for his eldest son, Crown Prince Naruhito, in Japan's first imperial abdication for more than 200 years.

Yoshihide Suga, the chief cabinet secretary, unveiled the name live on TV, moments after a nine-member panel, which included Nobel prize-winning stem cell scientist Shinya Yamanaka, agreed on a name from about five options put forward by scholars of classical Chinese and Japanese literature.

“We hope the new era name will be widely accepted by the public and become deeply rooted in the lives of the Japanese people,” Suga said after the announcement, which began several minutes behind schedule.

TV commentators struggled to offer a direct translation, but the two characters, taken from the eighth-century work *Man'yōshū*, the oldest existing anthology of Japanese poetry, can be read as “fortunate” or “auspicious”, and “peace” or “harmony.”

The prime minister, Shinzo Abe, said the term “symbolises our nation's profound public culture and long tradition”.

He added: “Just like amazing plum flowers in full bloom that signal the arrival of spring after bitter cold, each and every Japanese person can hope for the future and make their own flowers blossom.”

“Our nation is facing up to a big turning point, but there are lots of Japanese values that shouldn’t fade away. We are very proud of our history, culture and tradition, and this term expresses the Japan of tomorrow, the one we want to build for future generations. That was the most decisive point in making the choice.”

In Tokyo, people watching giant screens greeted the announcement with applause and, in a few cases, tears. “I was surprised by the choice – I didn’t expect those kanji characters, but I’ll have to start getting used to them,” one woman told public broadcaster NHK. “One of them is the character for peace, so there is a serious meaning behind it.”

In the hours before the announcement, TV studio guests discussed the significance of new imperial era name. Updates flashed on the screen on the progress of deliberations and officials were filmed from TV helicopters arriving at the prime minister’s office.

The panel tasked with making the final choice were kept in a room at the prime minister’s office that had been checked for bugs. Everyone involved in the final deliberations was required to hand in their phones and other mobile devices to prevent leaks.

Officials had warned that any names leaked to the media ahead of the announcement would immediately be withdrawn. The chosen name was then approved by the cabinet.

Suga said the government would not reveal the identity of the expert who suggested the new gengo or the other candidate names.

Akihito, 85, hinted at a desire to retire during a rare televised address in 2016, saying he feared his advanced years would inhibit his ability to perform official duties.

His imminent retirement has sparked a wave of nostalgia for his 30-year reign. TV quiz shows have tested guests knowledge of the era, while special dolls were made to mimic the moment when Suga unveiled the new name. Newspaper companies issued special editions, while businesses quickly incorporated the gengo into commemorative goods.

Japanese public bodies and companies now have a month to incorporate the new era's name into their paperwork and computer systems before Naruhito ascends the Chrysanthemum throne, becoming the country's 126th emperor. The new gengo will appear on everything from train tickets and software to official documents and calendars.

"The era names carry this weight with them; they have this sense of defining a period," Daniel Sneider, a Japan expert at Stanford University, told Associated Press.

"Japanese life is filled with these combinations of tradition and modernity that some people used to find irritating ... but this insistence on sticking to tradition is what distinguishes Japan from other societies."

Jeff Kingston, director of Asian studies at Temple University in Tokyo, said the new gengo was an opportunity to put the past three decades into context.

"In all nations there are certain rituals of identity and belonging and nationalism that are important to people, and the emperor is a symbol of who the Japanese are as a people," he said. "Particularly when you're facing troubled times, that becomes even more important."

**2. Translate the following phrases and word-combinations and use them in retelling of the text. Find them in the text.**

1. the new imperial name was unveiled;
2. months of secret deliberations;
3. unveiled the name live on TV;
4. to hand in their phones;
5. inhibit his ability to perform official duties;
6. his imminent retirement has sparked a wave of nostalgia;
7. insistence on sticking to tradition

**3. Render the text.**

**ARTICLE 3**

## **1. Read and translate the article.**

*The Time Europe 5.02.07*

### **Hyundai's boss gets three years**

The chairman of Hyundai Motor Company, one of South Korea's biggest firms, has been sentenced to three years in jail for embezzlement and breach of trust. Chung Mong-koo,

68, was accused of amassing a multi-million dollar slush fund for personal use and to pay lobbyists and politicians. A spokesman for South Korea's top auto maker said the ruling was disappointing and that an appeal would be filed. The court allowed Chung to remain on bail while he fights the appeal.

Chung was accused of embezzling \$110m from company affiliates. Some of the money was allegedly used to pay off politicians and government officials, and also help smooth the way for Chung's son to take control of the auto group. "The court decided a strict execution of law is necessary to eradicate illegal and anti-market practices " presiding judge at the Seoul court, said. He said Chung's action's were "clearly criminal". Prosecutors - who had sought a six-year sentence - had argued during the trial that Chung's crimes were "grave". But Judge Kim said the lesser sentence was given taking into account Chung's "big contributions to the development of the country's economy" and also his involvement in charity. Chung looked grim as the verdict was read and later walked silently from the courtroom. He previously asked for leniency and promised to improve the firm's corporate governance. The trial has been closely watched in South Korea, where it has been seen as a test of the court's commitment to tackle corporate corruption. In the past the courts have treated similar cases with great leniency, but there has been growing pressure from the government and the public to impose stiffer penalties. The imprisonment could "have a grave impact on the industry as well as the national economy. Shares in Hyundai Motor Company were down 2.44% after the verdict.

**2. Give definition to all phrases in bold type and give their Ukrainian translation.**

**3. Render the article.**

**4. Study the topical vocabulary and use it in translation from Ukrainian into English**

1. Chairman – голова; 2. jail – в'язниця; 3. embezzlement – розтрата;
4. breach of trust – зловживання довірою; 5. amass – накопичувати
- slush fund – фонд з підкупу держслужбовців; 6. ruling – рішення;
7. bail – застава; 8. affiliate – філія; 9. allegedly – нібито; 10.
- eradicate – викоринювати; 11. preside – головувати; 12.
- prosecutor – прокурор; 13. trial – судовий процес; 14. grave – тяжкий;
15. grim – суворий; 16. penalty – покарання; 17. impact - вплив

## **ARTICLE 4**

**1. Read and translate the article.**

*THE WEEK, 3.01.07*

### **Taiwan first lady faints at trial**

The wife of Taiwan's embattled president has fainted during her court appearance in Taipei, where she is on trial for embezzlement and forgery. Wu Shu-chen, who has used a wheelchair since she was hit by a truck in an apparent attempt to kill her in 1985, was taken to hospital after collapsing. The first lady denies illegally using state funds for personal expenses. Her husband faces similar accusations but is protected from prosecution by presidential immunity. He has promised to resign if she is found guilty.

Wu Shu-chen and her co-defendants all pleaded not guilty to charges of corruption, forgery and perjury when they appeared at court in the capital Taipei.

But 90 minutes after her arrival at court, during a recess, the first lady reported feeling faint. Television pictures showed her being rushed by ambulance to a nearby hospital. A doctor at the hospital said she was suffering from an irregularly low temperature and slow heartbeat, but her condition was not life threatening. "We gave her some medicine, and her situation improved. She is now under close observation." Concerns about her health led to doubts over whether she would be fit enough to stand trial. She faces a maximum sentence of seven years in prison if she is found guilty.

Taiwan's first lady and the three aides were indicted by prosecutors last month. The charges relate to the handling of a secret presidential fund used for diplomatic work overseas. Officials say around US 500,000 could not be properly accounted for, and accuse the president's family of using it for their own use. Mr Chen has denied the allegations, and claims the use of false invoices was to cover expenses incurred in secret diplomatic programmes. The trial is being seen as a test of the independence of the judiciary, our correspondent says.

President Chen has been undermined by a series of scandals involving his family and his office in recent months. He has already survived three opposition attempts, including one last month, to remove him from office. Earlier this week, another former presidential aide was sentenced to 12 years for accepting bribes. Later this month, another court will deliver its verdict in a case of insider trading involving the president's son-in-law.

## **2. Study the topical vocabulary and use it in translation from Ukrainian into English**

1. faint – запаморочення; 2. forgery – підробка; 3. wheel chair інвалідне кресло; 4. resign – подати у відставку; 5. plead guilty - визнавати себе винним; 6. charge – обвинувачення; 7. recess – перерва; 8. relate – мати відношення до; 9. invoice – рахунок – фактура; 10. incur heavy expenses - нести серйозні витрати; 11. judiciary - судді

3. **Render the text.**
4. **Use the given words in retelling the text and explain their meaning.**
5. **Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

## ARTICLE 5

1. **Read and translate the article.**

THE SUNDAY TIMES, 26.03.07.

### **Alarm at Europe cocaine use rise**

A UN report says, cocaine use in Europe has **reached record levels** with an estimated 3.5 million people taking the drug - a quarter of worldwide users. The report also warns of a continuing rise in cannabis use around the world. The US remains the world's largest single cocaine market with more than 40% of all users of the **highly addictive drug** based there. It also says Colombia **accounted for** one third of global cocaine seizures in 2006.

UN executive director Antonio Maria Costa said **it was up to** richer countries to help the developing world fight the drugs problem - either by assisting in **drug enforcement** or by offering South American coca farmers the investments they need **to switch to** legal crops.

Speaking at a press conference where the **annual report** was presented, Mr Costa said that demand for cocaine in Western Europe was "rising to alarming levels". "I urge European Union governments not to ignore this peril. Too many professional, educated Europeans use cocaine, often denying their addiction, and drug abuse by celebrities is often presented uncritically by the media, leaving young people confused and vulnerable."

The report also warned about a continuing rise in cannabis use, **estimated** to have been consumed by 162 million people at least once since 2004 - equivalent to 4% of the worldwide population aged 15-64. Mr Costa warned that cannabis was now much stronger than in past decades and that it should not be regarded as a "soft" drug. "Today, the harmful characteristics of cannabis are no longer that different from those of other plant-based drugs such as cocaine and heroin," he said, referring to **mounting evidence** linking cannabis use to mental illness.

The UN watchdog also warned that opium production in Afghanistan **could surge** again this year, saying **efforts to stamp out production** were being **hampered by** persistent lawlessness. There was some good news in that authorities' confiscation of drugs, especially cocaine, reached record highs, Mr Costa noted. The US **uncovered** the largest number of methamphetamine laboratories - more than 17,000 in 2004 - over 90% of those dismantled worldwide. However, he insisted that governments needed to do much more **to curb both supply and demand**. "A **coherent**, long-term strategy can reduce supply, demand and trafficking... if this does not happen, it will be because some nations **fail to take the drug issue seriously** and **pursue** inadequate policies," Mr Costa said.

**2. Render the text.**

**3. Use words in bold type in retelling the text and explain their meaning.**

**4. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

**5. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. alarm – тривога; 2. estimated – за підрахунками; 3. cannabis - гашиш; індійська конопля; 4. addictive – викликаючий залежність; 5. global – загальний; 6. seizure – конфіскація; 7. executive – виконуючий; 8. it was up - все залежить від ...; 9. enforcement – дотримання закону про ...; 10. switch to – перейти на; 11. legal - легальний; 12. crops – посіви; 13. annual – щорічний; 14. demand – попит; 15. urge – закликати; 16. peril – ризик, небезпека; 17. addiction – залежність; 18.

abuse – зловживання; 19. celebrity – знаменитість; 20. confuse – бентежити, заплутувати; 21. vulnerable – уразливий; 22. consume – споживати; 23. should regard – слід розглядати; 24. harmful – шкідливий; 25. refer to - мати на увазі; 26. mount – рости, накопичувати; 27. evidence – докази, свідотства; 28. link – ланцюг; 29. watch-dog спостерігач; 30. surge - здійматися; 31. effort - спроба, зусилля; 32. stamp out – знищити; 33. hamper – перешкоджати; 34. persistent – постійний; 35. uncover - розкрити; 36. dismantle – демонтувати; 37. insist – наполягати; 38. curb – приборкати; 39. supply and demand – попит і пропозиція; 40. coherent – послідовний; 41. long term – довгостроковий; 42. reduce – знижати, скорочувати; 43. traffic - торгівля; 44. pursue – продовжувати; 45. inadequate - недостатній

## ARTICLE 6

### 1. Read the article

*THE TIMES, 3.01.07.*

#### **'Paris Syndrome' strikes Japanese**

A dozen or so Japanese tourists a year have to be repatriated from the French capital, after falling prey to what's become known as "Paris syndrome". That is what some polite Japanese tourists suffer when they discover that Parisians can be rude or the city does not meet their expectations. The experience can apparently be too stressful for some and they suffer a psychiatric breakdown.

Around a million Japanese travel to *France every year*. Many of the visitors come with a deeply romantic vision of Paris - the cobbled streets, as seen in the film *Amelie*, the beauty of French women or the high culture and art at the Louvre. The reality can come as a shock. An encounter with a rude taxi driver, or a Parisian waiter who shouts at customers who cannot speak fluent French, might be laughed

off by those from other Western cultures. But for the Japanese - used to a more polite and helpful society in which voices are rarely raised in anger - the experience of their dream city turning into a nightmare can simply be too much. This year alone, the Japanese embassy in Paris has had to repatriate four people with a doctor or nurse on board the plane to help them get over the shock. They were suffering from "Paris syndrome".

It was a Japanese psychiatrist working in France, Professor Hiroaki Ota, who first identified the syndrome some 20 years ago. On average, up to 12 Japanese tourists a year fall victim to it, mainly women in their 30s with high expectations of what may be their first trip abroad. The Japanese embassy has a 24-hour hotline for those suffering from severe culture shock, and can help find hospital treatment for anyone in need. However, the only permanent cure is to go back to Japan - never to return to Paris.

**2. Render the text.**

**3. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

**4. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. to fall pray - стати жертвою; 2. suffer – страждати, терпіти; 3. expectation – очікування; 4. apparently – ймовірно; 5. psychiatric breakdown – психіатричний розлад; 6. vision – бачення; 7. cobbled street – вимощена вулиця; 8. encounter - зустріч; 9. embassy – посольство; 10. on average - в середньому; 11. fall victim to – стати жертвою; 12. cure – засіб, ліки

**1. Read the article**

*THE MIRROR, 14.03.07*

## **ARTICLE 7**

### **Colombia troops stole Fare money**

A Colombian military court has found more than 140 soldiers guilty of stealing money from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fare). The soldiers found \$16m packed in plastic bags during an operation in a deserted rebel camp. Instead of reporting the find, they split the money. Once they returned to the barracks, many deserted with the cash - others went on spending sprees, which raised suspicions.

The soldiers will be sentenced to between six and 15 years in prison. Lawyers for the soldiers have said they will appeal against the ruling. They had argued that no crime was committed because it was impossible to know for certain who the money belonged to. But the military judge ruled that the soldiers had known that the money belonged to the Fare and, furthermore, that it was money made from drug trafficking, kidnap ransoms and extortion.

Only 55 soldiers were present during the trial. The others are still on the run and were tried in absence. The soldiers belonged to an anti-guerrilla battalion fighting left-wing rebels in the San Vicente de Caguan area, once a rebel safe haven in the south of the country. Colombia has seen decades of fighting among rebels, right-wing paramilitaries and state forces.

### **Stuck woman traps cave group**

*THE NEWSDAY, 2.01.07:* An overweight woman who got stuck in a South African cave trapped 22 fellow tourists for more than 10 hours and had to be prised free with liquid paraffin. The ordeal began when the woman became stuck just after noon on New Year's Day. The woman was "told at the ticket office that she was too big to take part in the specific section". The caves' manager also said the woman had been warned she might not be suitable but she insisted on trying. The rescue operation involved several ambulance teams and a helicopter. Hein Gerstner, manager of Cango Caves, said it was an "expensive exercise" that could cost \$5,700. "We don't know yet who will foot the bill," he said.

No drilling equipment was needed and the woman was eventually freed with a pulley and paraffin used to grease the surface at about 2320. She was taken to hospital but is not injured and is expected to be released soon.

## **2. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. troop – загін; 2. guilty – винний; 3. desert – залишити; 4. rebel – повстанець; 5. instead of – замість; 6. barrack – казарма; 7. spree – веселощі; 8. suspicion – підозра; 9. ruling – постанова, рішення; 10. argue – сперечатися, доводити; 11. commit – здійснити; 12. impossible – неможливий; 13. furthermore – крім того; 14. kidnap – викрадати; 15. ransom – викуп; 16. extortion – вимагання; 17. trail – судити; 18. guerrilla – партизан; 19. haven – притулок; 20. paramilitary – воєнізований; 21. trap – пастка; 22. prise – рознімати; 23. ordeal – тяжке випробування; 24. release - звільнити

## **3. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

### **ARTICLE 8**

#### **1. Read and translate the article.**

*AFP NEWS 21.03.07*

#### **Blind man was 'dangerous driver'**

A blind man, who lost his eyes in a bomb blast, has been convicted of dangerous driving after police spotted his car on the wrong side of the road. Omed

Aziz, 31, was being aided as he drove through Oldbury, West Midlands, by an allegedly banned driver in the passenger seat. Aziz, who denied dangerous driving, will be sentenced next Monday. At a previous hearing, Iraqi-born Aziz pleaded guilty to driving with no MOT, no licence and no insurance.

Aziz is also partially deaf and suffers from leg tremors.

Richard Knight, chairman of the bench at Warley Magistrates Court, said Aziz was aware of the risk he posed to others. "Mr Aziz was fully aware of his disabilities and we find the driver was in a dangerous, defective state," he said. Aziz and his friend were arrested after police followed their car along Oldbury Ringway and into West Bromwich Street. Pc Glyn Austin told the court: "I attempted to speak to the driver, who appeared to be coursing around with the controls. At that point the passenger leaned across and stated: 'He's blind'". Another officer, who was present at that time, told magistrates the vehicle had crossed a white hazard line on to the wrong side of the road just before being stopped. "I asked him if he could see me. He removed the dark-coloured sunglasses he was wearing and I could clearly see he was blind as he had no eyes."

Aziz, who said he had previous driving experience prior to being blinded in his homeland, was present in court and was helped around by an interpreter.

## **2. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. blind – сліпий; 2. blast - вибух; 3. convict – засуджувати; 4. spot – помічати; 5. allegedly – ніби то; 6. ban – заборона; 7. baned driver – водій позбавлений прав; 8. plead guilty – визнати винним; 9. MOT = Ministry of Transport; 10. deaf – глухий; 11. chairman – голова; 12. magistrate - суддя (нижшої інстанції); 13. PC = Police Constable – поліцейський констебль; 14. fumble – невміло поводитися; 15. hazard – ризик, небезпека

**3. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

**ARTICLE 9**

**1. Read and translate the article.**

*THE HERALD, 19.02.07.*

**Fifty years of fraternal rivalry**

The European Union claims it has secured peace among historical enemies, spread democracy to its neighbours and created a new model of international cooperation. But none of that was pre-ordained. The milestones of the past 50 years tell a story of bitter national rivalries, personality clashes and tortured compromises which have threatened the project's survival more than once and may do so again in the coming years.

Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime leader, called postwar Europe "a rubble heap, a charnel-house, a breeding-ground for pestilence and hate". The challenges for Europe included the retreat from colonial empires and the imminent security threat posed by the Soviet Union's domination of eastern Europe. But a different concern motivated the architects of the European integration project - fear of an over-mighty Germany. The story began as a search for an over-arching political framework to tie West Germany's destiny to that of its western neighbours and make another war impossible. Churchill saw European unity as a means of breaking the cycle of conflict.

The first attempt ended in fiasco. In 1954 six nations signed an ambitious treaty to set up a European Defence Community as a rival to the US-led Nato alliance. But the French parliament rejected the plan, judging that it would be too weak to allow France to keep the upper hand over a revived West Germany. Economic integration proved more fruitful. The European Coal and Steel Community had shown the way by pooling national sovereignty in key industries.

The Treaty of Rome built on that to unite France and West Germany, together with the four other founder members, in a European Economic Community. But the fledgling EEC soon faced another life-threatening crisis.

In 1965, an imperious French President, Charles de Gaulle, threatened to wreck the EEC unless the others acknowledged France's special role in taking the Community's big decisions, especially over the Common Agricultural Policy's system of lavish subsidies, of which the lion's share went to French farmers. The result was the "empty chair crisis", a French boycott of EEC meetings which forced the rest to agree that each country would keep the power to veto common decisions to protect its vital national interests. Thus France firmly staked its claim to ownership of the European project. And Charles de Gaulle acknowledged his motives in vetoing the UK's attempts to join the EEC until 1973. Britain, he feared, would be a "Trojan Horse" for American influence. That mistrust pointed to what was to come - a titanic, ongoing struggle among European states between a French- inspired Euro-centric vision of the Community's purpose and a looser, free-market and Atlanticist vision championed by Britain.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the end of the Cold War the European leaders ruled that German reunification must be accompanied by a new effort to unify Europe politically. Two formidable figures, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and President Francois Mitterrand of France, forged a uniquely close alliance and claimed a special role as the joint "engines" of European integration. They made history by paving the way for the euro currency and the Maastricht Treaty which was to establish a European "Union". But to latecomers such as Britain and Denmark it was all very hard to swallow. A breaking-point seemed close when in 1990 Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stridently rejected the prospect of more powers being signed over to European institutions, saying: "No.No.No." That immediate crisis passed when Mrs Thatcher was ousted from power at home. But the underlying tensions remained. The idea of a "two-speed" Europe took root. Some nations embraced more common policies, such as the currency union, while others stood aside.

End of a dream. And the EU faced another Catch 22: the "widening" of the Union through enlargement clashed with its long-standing commitment to "deepening". So by the year 2000, as the EU prepared to mark its triumph in bringing Poland and other ex-communist states into the European family, Europe was in other ways already coming apart. In 2003, the Iraq war again exposed an old fault-line between Atlanticists and the Franco-German camp, this time allied with Russia too. So the 2005 crisis over the draft European constitution brought together an explosive mixture of disputes and resentments, over the EU's power structures, its foreign policy orientation and social policies, in one moment of decision.

Not surprisingly, something snapped - the patience of French and Dutch voters, who said No. The Prime Minister of Luxembourg lamented that the people of Europe had stopped believing in the "European dream". Yet the EU goes on into its second half-century. The pioneers of the European project talked much about the political destination. They were wise enough, though, not to define it. Because obviously, nobody knows.

The frozen political conflict over the fate of the European Union's constitution was reheated yesterday, as the issue divided the bloc and raised the prospect of a new clash between Britain and France. Angela Merkel, German chancellor, said she would use her country's presidency of the EU to push for the enactment of a rewritten constitution by 2009, warning of a "historic failure" if the stalemate continued. She told the European parliament there could be no expansion of the 27-member club until a new treaty had been agreed to update its ageing institutions and voting rules. But her re-launch of Europe's constitutional wrangle - on hold since the treaty was rejected by French and Dutch voters in 2005 - led to a drawing up of battle-lines in national capitals.

Britain made it clear any new treaty would have to be so modest that Gordon Brown - expected to be UK prime minister by the summer - could ratify it through a parliamentary vote, avoiding a referendum he would probably lose. A senior British official said referendums were "not in Europe's interest", and suggested

London would not be unhappy if the constitutional impasse continued. "Europe is not broken," the official said. "We are taking decisions. You can push through something really major like climate change and energy reform with the existing structure."

Segolene Royal, the French Socialist presidential candidate, announced she would put a new treaty to a referendum, a move greeted with dismay in London. "I want the French people to be consulted once again in a referendum in 2009," Ms Royal said on a visit to Luxembourg. She is likely to use the issue to paint Nicolas Sarkozy, her rival, as someone prepared to deny French voters their democratic voice. Mr Sarkozy argues that a mini-treaty could be approved without running the gauntlet of a second referendum. But a Royal victory could complicate Ms Merkel's attempts to salvage the constitution. The Socialist candidate wants any new treaty to deliver a more "social Europe". If Ms Royal insists on a less "Anglo-Saxon" treaty, it would herald a bruising clash with Mr Brown and other economic liberals - particularly in central Europe. It could also heighten pressure on Britain and others to hold their own referendums.

The 18 countries that have ratified the constitution will meet in Madrid next week to maintain pressure on Britain, France and other non-ratifiers to stick closely to the original text. The constitution would create a new EU president and foreign minister, reduce the size of the European Commission, reform the Union's voting rules and remove national vetoes in some areas of justice and home affairs. Diplomats in Brussels speculate that failure to agree a way out of the constitutional dilemma could see Europe split, with a core group pushing ahead with more integration.

## **2. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. fraternal – братський; 2. rivalry – суперництво; 3. claim – стверджувати; 4. secure peace - зберігати мир; 5. enemy – ворог; 6. spread – розповсюджувати; 7. preordain – призначати; 8. milestone –

віха; 9. threat – загроза; 10. charnel-house - склеп; 11. pestilence – чума; 12. retreat відступати; 13. imminent – неминучий; 14. imperious – владний; 15. wreck – руйнувати; 16. champion – поборник; 17. fervor – пристрась; 18. formidable – суворий; 19. chancellor – канцлер; 20. forge - кузня; вигадувати; 21. joint – спільний; 22. strident - різкий, пронизливий; 23. oust – витіснити; 24. fault – дефект; 25. salvage – порятунок; 26. herald – передвіщати; 27. maintain – підтримувати; 28. core - ядро

## **PART 3**

### **CULTURAL NEWS**

#### **ARTICLE 1**

##### **1. Translate the article.**

*Ben Beaumont-Thomas*

*Mon 1 Apr 2019*

##### **Grammy-nominated rapper shot dead in LA**

Mayor says city is ‘hurt deeply each time a young life is lost to senseless gun violence’, as Kendrick Lamar, Rihanna and LeBron James pay tribute to 33-year-old

The Grammy-nominated rapper and community activist Nipsey Hussle has been shot dead outside his Los Angeles clothing store, aged 33.

Three men were shot on Sunday outside Marathon Clothing, and one of them was later declared dead in hospital, said police, without revealing the identity of the victim.

The LA Times and NBC quoted police sources as saying the victim was Hussle. The city’s mayor, Eric Garcetti tweeted: “Our hearts are with the loved

ones of Nipsey Hussle and everyone touched by this awful tragedy. LA is hurt deeply each time a young life is lost to senseless gun violence. My Crisis Response Team is assisting the families coping with shock and grief.”

Police said the other two men were in a stable condition. The gunman fled, and no arrests have been made. “At this point, we’re not even sure as to whether he walked up, rode a bicycle or drove up in a car,” said LA police lieutenant Chris Ramirez.

Just hours before his death, Hussle tweeted: “Having strong enemies is a blessing.”

Major US stars have paid tribute. Rihanna tweeted: “This doesn’t make any sense! My spirit is shaken by this! Dear God may His spirit Rest In Peace and May You grant divine comfort to all his loved ones!” Drake wrote: “You were having the best run ... you were a real one to your people and to the rest of us.”

During a concert in Buenos Aires, Kendrick Lamar, who also hails from south LA and had collaborated with Hussle, described him as “our brother, our warrior, our soldier”, and led a moment of silence among the crowd.

Hussle had recently recorded with DJ Khaled, and had posted footage from a music video they were making together. Khaled wrote on Instagram that Hussle was “a great man ... an inspiration to the whole world”. J Cole, Meek Mill, Vince Staples, and Chance the Rapper were among the other rappers paying tribute.

Hussle was a supporter of the LA Lakers basketball team, who posted a tribute online reading: “Artist. Activist. Angeleno. LA mourns the loss of one of our own, Nipsey Hussle.”

The star Lakers player LeBron James wrote on Instagram: “Just spoke with you the other day on text bro! Telling you how proud I was of you and how I was gone get you to more Laker games next season. Been a stand up dude from day 1. May you rest in paradise ... this one hurts big time!” Another NBA star, Golden State Warriors player Stephen Curry, wrote: “Just got to know you! Rest in paradise.”

Hussle was celebrated for his gritty, socially conscious lyricism, and was nominated for best rap album at this year's Grammy awards. Born Ermias Davidson Asghedom in south Los Angeles in 1985 to an Eritrean father and American mother, he was a member of the Crips gang Rollin 60s as a young man. "It was like living in a war zone, where people die on these blocks and everybody is a little bit immune to it," he told the LA Times in 2018 of his time with the gang. "I guess they call it post-traumatic stress, when you have people that have been at war for such a long time. I think LA suffers from that because it's not normal yet we embrace it like it is after a while."

His rap career began in the mid-2000s, making early collaborations with Drake and Snoop Dogg and getting signed to Epic Records. The major label deal was an unhappy one and led to an album being indefinitely shelved, and he didn't release his debut album, *Victory Lap*, until 2018. It reached No 4 in the US charts, and features collaborations with Kendrick Lamar, Diddy and YG.

Another YG collaboration, *FDT*, became perhaps his most famous track: a withering attack on the US president with the chorus, "Fuck Donald Trump." He also released a series of acclaimed mixtapes, including *The Marathon* (2010) and *Crenshaw* (2013). The 2014 mixtape *Mailbox Money* was available free online, but physical copies cost \$1,000 each.

Hussle invested in community projects in Los Angeles, including a co-working space called *Vector90* that hosts entrepreneurs in Crenshaw. It includes a programme called *Too Big to Fail*, designed to help local people train in science, technology, engineering and maths. Hussle described it as a "bridge between Silicon Valley and the inner city" and had intended to create a national network of centres.

Hussle was also working on *Destination Crenshaw*, a 1.3-mile open air museum in the Crenshaw district, featuring free open-air art installations.

American footballer and activist Colin Kaepernick paid tribute to Hussle's community work, writing: "This is so painful! Nipsey Hussle was doing great work for the people. Keep his legacy alive by carrying on his work!"

2. **Render the text.**
3. **Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

## **ARTICLE 2**

1. **Read and translate the article.**

*CBS News, 17.04.07*

### **The World's Most Beautiful Woman**

Who is the most beautiful woman in the world? Half a century ago, Hollywood would have presented her to us. Grace Kelly, Ingrid Bergman or perhaps Elizabeth Taylor. But today? Correspondent Bob Simon reports the woman who currently holds the title, at least according to thousands of Web sites, Internet polls and even Julia Roberts, is someone you've probably never heard of. Her name is Aishwarya Rai, and she is an actress living and working in Bombay, India. The reigning queen of Indian cinema, and also a classically trained dancer, Rai has starred in 24 films over the last seven years.

Bollywood, India's film capital, is famous for churning out more movies a year than Hollywood. Three new films are produced and distributed worldwide every day, attracting a global audience of 5 billion people. That's twice the reach of Hollywood. The reason Bollywood films have such universal appeal is because they're squeaky-clean. There are no sex scenes, not even kissing. Every time you think someone's going to do it, they'll burst into song instead. "I'd assume that's really a reflection of our society," Rai says, when asked to explain the films' modesty. "Of course people kiss and of course people have a very healthy love life. This is the land of the Kama Sutra. But nevertheless, in our society you don't really

see people around the street corner kissing or being extremely, overtly, physically demonstrative publicly. They do it privately but not publicly."

Unlike some of her Hollywood counterparts, Rai's very much like the women she portrays: wholesome, dutiful and deeply religious. So much so, she insisted we visit her favorite temple for this interview. At the temple, Rai started attracting more worshippers than Lord Ganesh. She says being treated as sort of a goddess in this way, "makes me feel guilty. I'll be very honest. When there's a distraction at the place of worship I kind get a bit guilty. And I kind of say, 'Lord, forgive me. This isn't intended.'" Despite the attention, Rai says she doesn't think much about the way she looks. "I am really OK with the way I look, It's fine," she says. "All this is transient. I mean, it's really, you know, it changes with time, and that's the external."

Rai never dreamt of being an actress. She grew up in a strict middle-class home, the daughter of a merchant marine and a writer. She was an "A" student on track to becoming an architect, until the "Miss World" pageant came along. She entered because, she says, she wanted to change the way the world sees India. At age 21, Rai became Miss World. It didn't take long after that for her to become the brightest star in Bollywood. Now 30, she's still a traditional Indian girl - which, by the way, means she still lives with her parents. "By virtue of my job, I'm traveling," she explains.

"You get to spend very little time with your family. We hardly get to meet each other except on the one odd day we really get to spend time, have dinner together. And that's rare, and we cherish it."

Still, Rai considers herself an independent woman, and she doesn't have anything to prove. She's an astute businesswoman who negotiates her own contracts, including endorsements for L'Oreal, Coca-Cola and DeBeers diamonds.

She is not only one of the wealthiest women in India, but Time magazine named her one of the 100 most influential people on the planet. When she's seen in new clothes, it invariably sparks a new fashion trend. Choosing what to wear, she

says, is not so much about caring as it is, "just about being open to life and trying different things out."

"Someone said to me this week that you are a Greek goddess with the soul of an Indian. What is the finest complement you have ever received? The one that touched you the most," Simon asks Rai. "Well, when people call me real. I love it. And it has a lot of meaning," says Rai. "It means a lot to me and it's touching. People would see that and acknowledge it." And one last question — one that every man watching is going to want to know. Does she have a steady boyfriend? "That's for the autobiography," says Rai, laughing.

## **2. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. poll – голосування; 2. reign – царювати; 3. churn out novels – штампувати; 4. appeal - привабливість; 5. squeaky – верескливий; 6. reflection – відображення; 7. overtly – відкрито; 8. counterpart – колега; 9. portray - створювати образ; 10. wholesome – здоровий; 11. dutiful – відданий; 12. temple – храм; 13. worshipper – прихильники; 14. distraction – божевілля; 15. worship - церковна служба; 16. intended – навмисно; 17. transient – тимчасовий, мінливий; 18. merchant – торговець; 19. pageant - церемонія; 20. cherish – цінувати; 21. astute – проникливий; 22. endorsement – підтримка, рекомендація; 23. wealthy – заможний; 24. invariable - незмінний; 25. spark – іскра; 26. steady – постійний

## **3. Render the text.**

### **ARTICLE 3**

#### **1. Read and translate the article.**

*THE SUN, 19.02.07.*

*London. August 2006.*

## **Highs and lows of Britney Spears**

Pop star Britney Spears' decision to shave off her hair has made headlines around the world. It is the the latest in a series of events that have made the 25-year-old perfect tabloid fodder over recent months. The US hair salon where pop star Britney Spears shaved her head has apparently set up a website to auction her locks for more than \$1m. Spears had the drastic cut at Esther's Hair Studio in California. The website, claims to have been set up by salon owner Esther Tognozzi. It includes photos of the hair, saying it is "absolutely authentic".

Meanwhile, Spears has been spotted in Hollywood sporting a short blonde wig. The salon's website offers bidders an "opportunity of a lifetime" and says a portion of the proceeds will be donated to various unnamed charities. As well as the hair, the winning bidder will also get the hair clippers Spears used, a blue lighter she left at the salon and the can of Red Bull she was drinking at the time. Salon co-owner said: "We still don't know why Britney chose our shop. We'll probably never know." Mr Tognozzi said they originally listed the hair on internet auction site eBay, but it was cancelled for an "unknown reason."

On Tuesday morning there were scores of supposed locks of Spears' hair for sale on eBay - including some located in the UK and Germany. "It's pretty crazy all the frauds and stuff that's out there," Mr Tognozzi said. "They're not even in our state." EBay said many postings claiming to offer "genuine" locks have already been removed. An eBay spokeswoman said: "Anyone considering the purchase of such an item should read the listing carefully and only proceed if they are completely happy that the item they are buying is authentic."

Spears' troubles began last November, when the singer filed for divorce from her husband Kevin Federline, citing "irreconcilable differences". Many fans, who had barely concealed their contempt for Federline, thought the split would mark a re-birth for Spears - whose recording career has been on hold since the 2004 marriage. Instead, she embarked on a prolonged period of partying with other young celebrities, including heiress Paris Hilton. But Spears was also a regular star of gossip columns. She also drew a storm of criticism for paparazzi photographs

which seemed to show her without underwear, and she reportedly collapsed at a New Year's party in Las Vegas.

Last week, several US media outlets reported Spears had checked in to a rehabilitation centre in the Caribbean. But she left after just 24 hours and the paparazzi tracked her down to a Los Angeles tattoo parlour - where they discovered she was complete^ bald. Psychologist Linda said that Spears' dramatic haircut was sending "a very loud and clear message" to the press. She's saying: "Heave me alone. I won't be who you want me to be."

## **2. Learn the words and give their synonyms.**

1. highs and lows – злети та падіння; 2. headline – заголовок; 3. event – подія; 4. fodder – їжа; 5. set up a website - створити сайт в Інтернет; 6. auction - аукцион; продавати з аукциону; 7. lock – пасма; 8. drastic – рішучий; 9. meanwhile – тим часом; 10. spot – помітити; 11. short blonde wig – коротка світла перука; 12. bidder покупець з аукціону; 13. opportunity of a lifetime – можливість життя; 14. portion – частина; 15. proceeds – дохід; 16. donate – жертвувати; 17. probable – ймовірний; 18. cancel - анулювати; 19. scores – безліч; 20. fraud – шахрай; 21. spokeswoman – співробітниця відділу інформації; 22. consider – розглядати; 23. item - предмет; 24. proceed – продовжувати; 25. cite – цитувати; 26. irreconcilable – несумісний; 27. barely – ледве; 28. conceal – приховувати; 29. contempt – презирство; 30. rebirth – відродження; 31. to be on hold on – бути на стопорі; 32. to embark into prolong period of partying – зануритись у затяжний період вечірок; 33. heiress – спадкоємиця; 34. gossip column - колонка світської хроніки; 35. to draw a storm of criticism – спровокувати шквал критики; 36. reportedly – ніби то; 37. collapse – впасти; 38. outlet – збут, торговельна точка; 39. check – перевірка, затримання; 40. track – слідкувати; 41. tattoo parlour – тату

салон; 42. dramatic haircut – кардинальна зачіска; 43. message - повідомлення

**3. Render the text.**

**4. Practice simultaneous translation: one student is reading the text, the other is translating.**

## ARTICLE 4

**1. Read and translate the article.**

*Matthew Taylor, The Guardian*

**Sun 31 Mar 2019**

Sir Mick Jagger's Rolling Stones bandmates have expressed their support for the 75-year-old frontman after he announced he was pulling out of a tour of the US and Canada because of an undisclosed medical problem.

Jagger, who follows a strict diet and fitness regime, said he was “devastated” to let down the band's fans after he announced the group were postponing the North American leg of their tour on doctor's orders.

The singer has been told he needs medical treatment but doctors said they expected him to make a full recovery. No further details about his condition were released.

Jagger's bandmates were quick to voice their support. Keith Richards, who has been at the singer's side since the band formed in 1962, tweeted: “A big disappointment for everyone but things need to be taken care of and we will see you soon. Mick, we are always there for you!”

The guitarist Ronnie Wood added: “We'll miss you over the next few weeks, but we're looking forward to seeing you all again very soon. Here's to Mick – thanks for your supportive messages it means so much to us.”

A statement on behalf of the group said: “Unfortunately today the Rolling Stones have had to announce the postponement of their upcoming US/Canada tour dates – we apologise for any inconvenience this causes those who have tickets to shows but wish to reassure fans to hold on to these existing tickets, as they will be valid for rescheduled dates, which will be announced shortly.

“Mick has been advised by doctors that he cannot go on tour at this time, as he needs medical treatment. The doctors have advised Mick that he is expected to make a complete recovery so that he can get back on stage as soon as possible.”

In a tweet, Jagger said: “I’m so sorry to all our fans in America and Canada with tickets. I really hate letting you down like this. I’m devastated for having to postpone the tour but I will be working very hard to be back on stage as soon as I can. Once again, huge apologies to everyone.”

The band were due to kick off the US and Canada leg of their No Filter tour at the Hard Rock stadium in Miami, Florida on 20 April, finishing at the Burl’s Creek Event Grounds in Ontario, Canada, on 29 June.

**2. Translate and explain the meaning of the following. Find the expressions in the text.**

1. pulling out of a tour;
2. undisclosed medical problem;
3. follows a strict diet;
4. was “devastated”;
5. him to make a full recovery;
6. bandmates;
7. on behalf of the group;
8. will be valid for rescheduled dates;
9. to hold on to these existing tickets

**3. Train consecutive translation of the text.**

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