

## Exercises

I. Make a careful study of the following groups of words. Note the difference in the meaning in English and in Russian and suggest the appropriate equivalents.

1. actual // актуальный; 2. appellation // апелляция; 3. aspirant // аспирант; 4. balloon // баллон; 5. baton // батон; 6. billet // билет; 7. compositor // композитор; 8. concern // концерт; 9. depot // депо; 10. direction // дирекция; 11. fabric // фабрика; 12. genial // гениальный; 13. intelligence // интеллигенция; 14. motion // моцион; 15. motorist // моторист; 16. obligation // облигация; 17. physique // физик; 18. probe // проба; 19. protection // протекция; 20. pathos // пафос

II. Note the meanings of the English international words and translate them in the examples cited below.

1. **extravagant** adj. 1. spending much more than is necessary or prudent; wasteful; 2. excessively high (of prices)

**We mustn't buy roses – it is too extravagant in winter.**

2. **catholic** adj, (esp. likings and interests) general, wide-spread; broad-minded; liberal; including many or most things

**Mr. Prower was a politician with catholic tastes and interests.**

3. **dramatic** adj. 1. sudden or exciting; 2. catching and holding the imagination by unusual appearance or effects

**How would you account for such dramatic changes in the situation?**

4. **minister** n. 1. Christian priest or clergyman; 2. a person representing his Government but of lower rank than an ambassador

**The British minister at Washington was requested to notify his Government of a possible change in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting.**

5. **routine** n. the regular, fixed, ordinary way of working or doing things

**Frequent inspections were a matter of routine in the office.**

6. **pathetic** adj. 1. sad, pitiful; exciting pity or sympathetic sadness; affecting or moving the feelings; 2. worthless, hopelessly unsuccessful

**Perhaps it was merely that this pathetic look of hers ceased to wring his heart-strings.**

7. **pilot** n. 1. a person qualified to steer ships through certain difficult waters or into or out of a harbor; 2. a guide or leader

**Before entering on his literary career Mark Twain was employed as pilot on vessels going up and down the Mississippi river.**

8. **student** n. (of smth.) a person with a stated interest; anyone who is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge

The recently published work of the world-known ornithologist will be interesting to any student of bird-life.

III. Translate into Ukrainian. Explain why the Ukrainian words similar in form cannot be used as substitutes for the English words in bold type.

1. Tolstoy devoted the remainder of his life to writing little **pamphlets**, preaching peace and love and the abolition of poverty.
2. The **navigator** on an aircraft must have a good eye for spotting the slightest error in case the robot pilot goes out of control.
3. The boy is quick and **accurate** at **figures**.
4. He kept that TV going from noon till long past midnight. Away from it for any length of time he **actually** became confused and disoriented.
5. His faith in himself and his project was a **delicate** thing at best.
6. She smiled and Joe was touched suddenly by the very special beauty of the lady -- by the still-young blue of eyes that were more deeply **sympathetic** than truly young eyes could ever be.
7. This indecision consumed the better part of an afternoon. It was **typical** of the kind of paralysis into which his mind had fallen.
8. Covering a **portion** of wall from ceiling to floor, were several long strips of paper on which had been painted in black the legend: "It's later than you think."
9. We met at the academy, roomed together and immediately felt that rare and wonderful **rapport** that lights up when two people get along beautifully.
10. Efforts have been made to show that Wishart carried his doctrine into practice; that he was an **agitator** and may well have been an intermediary in the murder plot against Beaton.

IV. Translate the text into Ukrainian. Pay attention to pseudointernational words.

Computers are hi-tech, right? Our children may not see it that way. The next generation of digital devices will be hidden.

Google has revealed it has taken over seven robotics companies in the past half a year and has begun hiring staff to develop its own product.

Computers have been such a prominent, dazzling force in our lives for the past few decades that it's easy to forget that subsequent generations might not even consider them to be technology. Today, screens draw constant attention to themselves and these high-visibility machines are a demanding, delightful pit into which we pour our waking hours. Yet we are on the cusp of the moment when computing finally slips beneath our awareness – and this development will bring both dangers and benefits.

Computer scientists have been predicting such a moment for decades. The phrase “ubiquitous computing” was coined at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center in the late 1980s by the scientist Mark Weiser, and described a world in which computers would become “calm technologies”: unseen, silent servants, available everywhere and anywhere.

Although we may not think about it as such, computing capability of this kind has been a fact of life for several years. What we are only beginning to see, however, is a movement away from screens towards self-effacing rather than attention-hungry machines.

Take Google Glass. Recent news stories have focused more on intrusion than invisibility. (There’s even a young word, “Glassholes”, describing the kind of users who get kicked out of cafes). Beyond the hand-wringing, though, Glass represents the tip of a rapidly-emerging iceberg of devices that are “invisible” in the most literal sense: because a user’s primary interface with them is not through looking at or typing onto a screen, but via speech, location and movement.

This category also includes everything from discrete smartwatches and fitness devices to voice-activated in-car services. Equally surreptitious are the rising number of “smart” buildings – from shops and museums to cars and offices – that interface with smartphones and apps almost without us noticing, and offer enhancements ranging from streamlining payments to “knowing” our light, temperature and room preferences.

Our relationships with computers, in this context, may come to feel more like companionship than sitting down to “use” a device: a lifelong conversation with systems that know many things about us more intimately than most mere people.