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INTRODUCTORY TO THE COURSE

What do we usually translate?

- technical translation
- financial and audit documents translation
- legal translation
- constitutive documents translation
- document translation
- IT translation
- advertising translation
- literary translation
- website translation and localization
- translation of news
- medical translation
- general translation
- many others areas...

The subject matter of translations also include:

business, economy, finance, banking activities, the stock market, standardisation and certification, commercial and private real estate, mass media, translation and localisation of websites, tourism, jurisprudence, retail and wholesale trade, logistics, marketing and advertising, ecology, medicine and pharmacology, engineering and technology – innovation technology and development, aerospace and aviation, information technology, energy, construction, extraction and processing of oil and gas and more.

Translators Attributes.

A competent translator has the following qualities:

- a *very good* knowledge of the language, written and spoken, *from which* he is translating (the source language);
- an *excellent* command of the language *into which* he is translating (the target language);
- familiarity with the subject matter of the text being translated;
- a profound understanding of the etymological and idiomatic correlates between the two languages; and
- a finely tuned sense of when to metaphrase ("translate literally") and when to paraphrase, so as to assure true rather than spurious equivalents between the source- and target-language texts.

Misconception.

It is commonly assumed that any bilingual individual is able to produce satisfactory or even high-quality document translations simply because he is a fluent speaker of a second language. However, this is often not the case. Because of the very nature of the different skills that each possesses, bilinguals and translators are not equally prepared to perform document translations. The ability, skill and even the basic mental processes required for bilingualism are fundamentally different from those required for translation.

Bilingual individuals are able to take their own thoughts and ideas and express them orally in two different languages, their native language and a second language, sometimes well enough to pass for native speakers in their second language. However, some persons will have a native command of two languages but prove inept at translating even simple sentences.

Translators must be able to read, understand and retain somebody else's ideas, then render them accurately, completely and without exclusion, in a way that conveys the original meaning effectively and without distortion in another language.

In other words, translators must be excellent readers in a source language, for example, in English as their second language, and excellent writers in a target language, for example, in Spanish as their native language.

Professional translation requires a vast personal experience of the cultural, historical, technological, political, linguistic, and material realities in which a target language has developed and is used and modified by native speakers.

Professional written translation, thus, is not an adequate or approximate reflection of the target language or, by extension, of the target culture. Instead, professional written translation requires mastery of linguistic expression and of cultural knowledge that experienced, qualified, native-speaking translators alone are in a position to provide.

Translation Techniques.

(*by Gabriela Bosco*)

The topic of Translation Techniques poses somewhat of a challenge; trying to pin down strategies that you use almost intuitively every day of your life becomes a rather difficult task. A widely-accepted list of translation techniques in knowing a little bit more about translation and its nuances.

I. Direct Translation Techniques

Direct Translation Techniques are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation techniques include:

- 1. Borrowing**
- 2. Calque**
- 3. Literal Translation**

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. Many English words are "borrowed" into other languages; for example *software* in the field of technology and *funk* in culture. English also borrows numerous words from other languages; *abbatoire*, *café*, *passé* and *résumé* from French; *hamburger* and *kindergarten* from German; *bandana*, *musk* and *sugar* from Sanskrit.

Borrowed words are often printed in italics when they are considered to be "foreign".

- the target language has no (generally used) equivalent. *For example, the first man-made satellites were Soviet, so for a time they were known in English as "sputniks".*
- the source language word sounds "better" (more specific, fashionable, exotic or just accepted), even though it can be translated. *For example, Spanish IT is full of terms like "soft[ware]", and Spanish accountants talk of "overheads", even though these terms can be translated into Spanish.*
- to retain some "feel" of the source language. *For example, from a recent issue of The Guardian newspaper: "Madrileños are surprisingly unworldly."*

2. Calque

This is a literal translation at phrase level. Sometimes calques work, sometimes they don't. You often see them in specialized, internationalized fields such as quality assurance (*aseguramiento de calidad*, *assurance qualité*, *Qualitätssicherung*...).

A calque or loan translation (itself a calque of German *Lehnübersetzung*) is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. You often see them in specialized or internationalized fields such as quality assurance (*aseguramiento de calidad*, *assurance qualité* taken from English). Examples that have been absorbed into English include *standpoint* and *beer garden* from German *Standpunkt* and *Biergarten*; *breakfast* from French *déjeuner* (which now means lunch in Europe, but maintains the same meaning of breakfast in Québec). Some calques can become widely accepted in the target language (such as *standpoint*, *beer garden* and *breakfast* and Spanish *peso mosca* and *Casa Blanca* from English *flyweight* and *White House*). The meaning of other calques can be rather obscure for most people, especially when they relate to specific vocations or subjects such as science and law. *Solución de compromiso* is a Spanish legal term taken from the English *compromise solution* and although Spanish attorneys understand it, the meaning is not readily understood by the layman. An unsuccessful calque can be extremely unnatural, and can cause unwanted humor, often interpreted as indicating the lack of expertise of the translator in the target language.

3. Literal Translation

A word-for-word translation can be used in some languages and not others dependent on the sentence structure: *El equipo está trabajando para terminar el informe* would translate into English as *The team is working to finish the report*. Sometimes it works and sometimes it does not. For example, the Spanish sentence above could not be translated into French or German using this technique because the French and German sentence structures are different. And because one sentence can be translated literally across languages does not mean that all sentences can be translated literally. *El equipo experimentado está trabajando para terminar el informe* translates into English as *The experienced team is working to finish the report* ("experienced" and "team" are reversed).

II. Oblique Translation Techniques.

Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language.

Oblique translation techniques include:

1. Transposition
2. Modulation
3. Reformulation or Equivalence
4. Adaptation
5. Compensation

1. Transposition

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated (*blue ball* becomes *boule bleue* in French). **Transposition** - is the mechanical process whereby parts of speech "play musical chairs" (Fawcett's analogy) when they are translated. It is in a sense a shift of word class. Grammatical structures are often different in different languages. *He likes swimming* translates as *Er schwimmt gern* in German. Transposition is often used between English and Spanish because of the preferred position of the verb in the sentence: English often has the verb near the beginning of a sentence; Spanish can have it closer to the end. This requires that the translator knows that it is possible to replace a word category in the target language without altering the meaning of the source text, for example: English *Hand knitted* (noun + participle) becomes Spanish *Tejido a mano* (participle + adverbial phrase). Grammatical structures are not often identical in different languages. "She likes swimming" translates as "Le gusta nadar" (not "nadando") - or in German, "Sie schwimmt gern", because gerunds and infinitives work in different ways in English and Spanish, and German is German (bringing in an adverb to complicate matters). Transposition is often used between English and Spanish because of the preferred position of the verb in the sentence: English wants the verb up near the front; Spanish can have it closer to the end.

2. Modulation.

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea: *Te lo dejo* means literally *I leave it to you* but translates better as *You can have it*. It changes the semantics and shifts the point of view of the source language. Through modulation, the translator generates a change in the point of view of the message without altering meaning and without generating a sense of awkwardness in the reader of the target text. It is often used within the same language. The expressions *es fácil de entender* (*it is easy to understand*) and *no es complicado de entender* (*it is not complicated to understand*) are examples of modulation. Although both convey the same meaning, *it is easy to understand* simply conveys "easiness" whereas *it is not complicated to understand* implies a previous assumption of difficulty that we are denying by asserting *it is not complicated to understand*. This type of change of point of view in a message is what makes a reader say: "Yes, this is exactly how we say it in our language".

3. Reformulation or Equivalence.

Here you have to express something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. The process is creative, but not always easy. Would you have translated the movie *The Sound of Music* into Spanish as *La novicia rebelde* (*The Rebellious Novice* in Latin America) or *Sonrisas y lágrimas* (*Smiles and Tears* in Spain)?

4. Adaptation.

Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. It is a shift in cultural environment. Should *pincho* (a Spanish restaurant menu dish) be translated as *kebab* in English? It involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture (for example France has Belgian jokes and England has Irish jokes). Here something specific to the source language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. Sometimes it is valid, and sometimes it is problematic, to say the least. Should a restaurant menu in a Spanish tourist resort translate "pincho" as "kebab" in English?

5. Compensation.

In general terms compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Peter Fawcett defines it as: "...making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another". One example given by Fawcett is the problem of translating nuances of formality from languages that use forms such as Spanish informal *tú* and formal *usted*, French *tu* and *vous*, and German *du* and *sie* into English which only has 'you', and expresses degrees of formality in different ways.

Another model describes a technique known as compensation. This is a rather amorphous term, but in general terms it can be used where something cannot be translated from source to target language, and the meaning that is lost in the immediate translation is expressed somewhere else in the TT.

As Louise M. Haywood from the University of Cambridge puts it, "we have to remember that translation is not just a movement between two languages but also between two cultures. Cultural transposition is present in all translation as degrees of free textual adaptation departing from maximally literal translation, and involves replacing items whose roots are in the source language culture with elements that are indigenous to the target language. The translator exercises a degree of choice in his or her use of indigenous features, and, as a consequence, successful translation may depend on the translator's command of cultural assumptions in each language in which he or she works.

As we all know, good translation is not usually just a question of translating each word in turn of the source text into the target language. Nor does it (often) consist, however, of the translator skimming through the source text, putting it aside and then jotting down the general idea of it in his or her own words in the target language. In between the two extremes there is a wide variety of techniques ("strategies"), many of which translators will use intuitively for any given text.

Translation processes.

The translation processes implies an entire process of how a translator produces equivalences between a text or portions of a text into another language. The translation process can be described as:

- Decoding the meaning of the source text, and
- Re-encoding or translating this meaning in the target language.

Behind this simple process lies various activities like checking grammar, syntax, idioms, semantics, and the like of the source language and also the culture of its speakers. The translator needs in depth knowledge in decoding and then re-encoding the meaning in the target language. In many cases, it is necessary that the translator's knowledge of the target language is more important than his knowledge of the source language. The following is the process that is usually followed by all to ensure a well written, accurate translation:

-
- This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal black lines across the entire width of the page, typical of notebook or legal stationery. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

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Unit I.
Topic: THE JOB MARKET. CHOOSING A CAREER.

Part I.

Word Bank

Jobs and Work

Accountant	elevator operator	longshoreman	
rubbish collector	advertising agent	employment officer	
machine operator	sailor	artist	
engineer	mail carrier sales clerk	assembly	
line worker	entertainer	maintenance worker	
scientist	automotive engineer	factory worker	
manager	school administrator	babysitter	
farmer	mason	secretary	
baggage handler	farm hand	mas seur, masseuse	
	security officer baker	field hand	
	mechanic		
service station	banker	file clerk	
merchant	marine	attendant	
bank teller	fireman, firefighter	messenger	
shipping clerk	barber	fisherman	
meter reader	shoemaker	beautician	
flight attendant	mother/father	soldier	
bookkeeper	food handler	mover	spy
building contractor	garbage collector	musician	stenographer
bureaucrat	gardener	news report er	stewra d(ess)
bus driver	glazier	nurse	store clerk
business consultant	guard	office boy	
street cleaner	businessman/woma n	groundskeeper	
ombudsman	student	butcher	
heating contractor	optician	surgeon	
carpenter	hotel/motel clerk	optometrist	surveyor
car washer	house detective	painter (house)	
swimming pool cashier	housekeeper	parking lot attendant	
contractor	housewife/ -husband	pest exterminato r	tailor
chambermaid			
chef	insurance agent	pharmacist	tax consultant
chiropr actor	insurance claims	photographer	taxidermist
civil engineer	adjustor	piano tuner	taxi driver
cleaningma n/ woman	insurance	pilot	teacher, professor
cobbler	investigator	plumber	technician
con artist	interpreter	podiat rist	telephone linema n
commercial artist	illustrator	police officer	tel ephone operator
computer programmer	int erior decorator	politician	teller
construction worker	jack of all trades	pollste r	translator
cook	janitor	post office clerk	travel agent
courier	jeweler	potter	traveling salesman
cowboy/ cowgirl	journalist	priest, minister,	tree surgeon
crossing guard	judge	rabbi, evangelist	trucker, truck driver
deliver y person	junk dealer	nun, imam	TV/radio repairman/
dental hygienist	lab technician	press spokesperson	woman
dentist	landscape architect	print er	typesetter
detective	laundry worker	psychiatrist	typist
diplomat	lawyer	psychologist	undert aker
dishwas her	legislator	publicist	upholsterer
doctor	librarian	publisher	veterinarian
dog walker	life guard	receptionist	volunte er

waiter, waitress
window washer
writer
zoo keeper

JOBS AND WORK

accountant	elevator operator	longshoreman	rubbish collector
advertising agent	employment officer	machine operator	sailor
artist	engineer	mail carrier	sales clerk
assembly line worker	entertainer	maintenance worker	scientist
automotive engineer	factory worker	manager	school administrator
babysitter	farmer	mason	secretary
baggage handler	farm hand	masseur, masseuse	security officer
baker	field hand	mechanic	service station
banker	file clerk	merchant marine	attendant
bank teller	fireman, firefighter	messenger	shipping clerk
barber	fisherman	meter reader	shoemaker
beautician	flight attendant	mother/father	soldier
bookkeeper	food handler	mover	spy
building contractor	garbage collector	musician	stenographer
bureaucrat	gardener	news reporter	steward(ess)
bus driver	glazier	nurse	store clerk
business consultant	guard	office boy	street cleaner
businessman/woman	groundskeeper	ombudsman	student
butcher	heating contractor	optician	surgeon
carpenter	hotel/motel clerk	optometrist	surveyor
car washer	house detective	painter (house)	swimming pool
cashier	housekeeper	parking lot attendant	contractor
chambermaid	housewife/ -husband	pest exterminator	tailor
chef	insurance agent	pharmacist	tax consultant
chiropractor	insurance claims	photographer	taxidermist
civil engineer	adjustor	piano tuner	taxi driver
cleaningman/ woman	insurance	pilot	teacher, professor
cobbler	investigator	plumber	technician
con artist	interpreter	podiatrist	telephone lineman
commercial artist	illustrator	police officer	telephone operator
computer programmer	interior decorator	politician	teller
construction worker	jack of all trades	pollster	translator
cook	janitor	post office clerk	travel agent
courier	jeweler	potter	traveling salesman
cowboy/ cowgirl	journalist	priest, minister,	tree surgeon
crossing guard	judge	rabbi, evangelist	trucker, truck driver
delivery person	junk dealer	nun, imam	TV/radio repairman/
dental hygienist	lab technician	press spokesperson	woman
dentist	landscape architect	printer	typesetter
detective	laundry worker	psychiatrist	typist
diplomat	lawyer	psychologist	undertaker
dishwasher	legislator	publicist	upholsterer
doctor	librarian	publisher	veterinarian
dog walker	life guard	receptionist	volunteer
doorman/woman	lighting contractor	real estate agent	waiter, waitress
editor	loan shark	red cap	window washer
electrical engineer	lobbyist	repairman/woman	writer
electrician	logger	roustabout	zoo keeper

For notes

Demonstration – an act of showing someone how something is used or done.

Reforms – an action, plan, rule, etc., that is meant to improve something.

Strike – a period of time when workers stop work in order to force an employer to agree to their demands.

Boycott – to refuse to buy, use, or participate in (something) as a way of protesting.

Employment Vocabulary

Employee – a person who works for another person or for a company for wages or a salary.

Employer – a person or company that has people who do work for wages or a salary : a person or company that has employees.

Worker – a person who does a particular job to earn money.

Apprentice – a person who learns a job or skill by working for a fixed period of time for someone who is very good at that job or skill.

Trainee – a person who is being trained for a job.

Intern – a student or recent graduate who works for a period of time at a job in order to get experience.

Full-time job – working the full number of hours considered normal or standard. Normally 8.

Part-time job – working or involving fewer hours than is considered normal or standard.

Shifts – the scheduled period of time during which a person works.

Overtime – time spent working at your job that is in addition to your normal working hours.

Flexitime – a system in which employees are required to work a certain number of hours but are allowed to choose their own times for starting and finishing work.

Occupation – the work that a person does : a person's job or profession.

Profession – a type of job that requires special education, training, or skill.

Earn your living – to get (money, a salary, etc.) for work that you have done.

To get a raise – to receive an increase in the amount of your pay.

Promotion – the act of promoting someone or something: such as a : the act of moving someone to a higher or more important position or rank in an organization.

Maternity leave – not going to work for a specific period of time since you have just given birth.

Salary – an amount of money that an employee is paid each year.

Wage – very similar to salary: an amount of money that a worker is paid based on the number of hours, days, etc., that are worked.

Period of notice – a statement telling someone that an agreement, job, etc., will end soon.

To be unemployed – to be without a job.

To be out of work – to be without a job.

To be on the dole – money that a government gives to people who do not have jobs or who are very poor.

To fire somebody – to dismiss (someone) from a job.

To sack somebody – to dismiss (someone) from a job.

To make somebody redundant – dismissed from a job because you are no longer needed.

To hand in one's notice – to give your boss a statement telling someone that an agreement, job, etc., will end soon.

To resign – to give up (a job or position) in a formal or official way.

To quit – to leave (a job, school, career, etc.).

Unemployment benefit – money that is paid by a company (such as an insurance company) or by a government when someone dies, becomes sick, stops working, etc.

1. General vocabulary

- a regular job _____
- commuter _____
- employee _____
- employer _____

- He took a job as a waiter. _____
- job _____
- occupation _____
- profession _____
- to earn one's living _____
- to run a firm _____
- trade _____
- What do you do for a living? _____
- worker _____

2. Application _____

- application _____
- application form _____
- apprentice, trainee _____
- apprenticeship _____
- CV (curriculum vitae) _____
- job interview _____
- skilled worker _____
- to apply for a job _____
- training _____
- training course _____
- vacancy _____

3. Unemployment _____

- period of notice _____
- to be unemployed, to be out of work, to be on the dole _____
- to fire somebody, to sack somebody _____
- to give somebody notice, to dismiss somebody _____
- to hand in one's notice, to resign, to quit _____
- unemployment _____
- unemployment benefit, dole money _____

4. Working hours, Pay _____

- a full-time job _____
- a part-time job _____
- continued payment of wages _____
- flexitime _____
- pay slip _____
- salary _____
- to get a rise, to get a raise _____
- to work in shifts _____
- to work overtime _____
- wage cut _____
- wage demand, claim wage _____
- group wages _____

WHERE DO YOU WORK?

Let's begin by answering the question, "Where do you work?" This seems like a simple question, but there are many ways to answer it:

- I work **at**... _____
- I work **in**... _____
- I work **for**... _____
- I work **with**... _____

You're going to learn when to use each preposition.

I WORK AT/FOR... (NAME OF COMPANY)

For example, "I work **at** Espresso English" or "I work **for** Nike." You can also use "for" if you work directly for a famous person: "I work **for** Tom Cruise. I'm his public relations manager."

I WORK IN...

a place: _____

- I work in **an office**. _____
- I work in **a school**. _____
- I work in **a factory**. _____

a city/country:

- I work in **Paris**. _____
- I work in **France**. _____

a department: _____

- I work in **the marketing department**. _____
- I work in **human resources**. _____
- I work in **sales**. _____

a general area/industry: _____

- I work in **finance**. _____
- I work in **medical research**. _____
- I work in **consulting**. _____

I WORK WITH... (THINGS / PEOPLE THAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF YOUR DAY-TO-DAY WORK)

- I work with **computers**. _____
- I'm a teacher. I work with **special-needs children**. _____

If you want to add more details about your work, you can say "I'm responsible for..." or "I'm in charge of..." or "My job involves..."

- **I'm responsible for** updating the company website. _____
- **I'm in charge of** interviewing candidates for jobs. _____
- **My job involves** giving tours of the museum. _____

After these phrases, use the -ING form of the verb. _____

LET'S REVIEW:

- I work **at** (a company). _____
- I work **for** (a company / a person) _____
- I work **in** (a place, city, country, department, or general area/industry) _____

- I work **with** (people / things) _____

In conversational English, the question "Where do you work?" is commonly phrased as "**What do you do?**" or "**What do you do for a living?**"

You can answer with one of the "I work..." phrases we just learned, or you can say "I'm a/an... (your job title)."

- I'm a **teacher**. _____
- I'm an **accountant**. _____

How do you answer this question if you don't have a job? You can say:

- **I'm unemployed**. _____
- **I'm between jobs at the moment**. _____

Here are some other reasons you might not have a job: _____

- I'm a **student**. _____
- I'm a **stay-at-home mom/dad**. _____

If you work for yourself, you can say “**I’m self-employed.**” If you have your own company, you can say, “**I own a small business,**” or more specifically, “**I own a restaurant**” or “**I own a graphic design company.**” _____

DESCRIBING YOUR JOB _____

Do you like your job? Here are some different ways to talk about how you feel about your work:

- My job is **interesting / exciting.** _____
- I find my work very _____
(*this means it satisfies you and makes you feel good*)
- The work is quite _____
(*“challenging” can be a way to say it’s difficult, but with a positive connotation; you enjoy the difficulty*)
- My job is **tough / tiring / demanding.** _____
- The work is rather **dull / boring / repetitive.** _____
(*“dull” is another way to say “boring,” and “repetitive” means you do the same type of task multiple times; there’s not much variation*)

ESSENTIAL EMPLOYMENT VOCABULARY

When you are officially accepted into a new job at a company, you are **hired** by the company. For example, “I was **hired** by an insurance company just two weeks after graduating from college.”

When you’re hired, you become an **employee** of the company. The company becomes your **employer**. The other employees in the company are your **colleagues** or **coworkers**. The person above you who is responsible for your work is your **boss** or **supervisor**.

You can work **full-time** (usually about 40 hours per week) or **part-time** (usually 15-25 hours per week). A small number of companies offer **flex-time**, meaning the employee can set his/her own schedule.

In some jobs, you work **shifts** – meaning the hours aren’t the same every day; instead, you work a specific block of hours that the manager schedules. If you work **overtime**, it means you work extra hours in addition to your normal schedule.

We typically use the expression **go to work** for arriving at work, and **get off work** for leaving work. For example, “I go to work at 8:30, and I get off work at 5.”

Your **commute** is how long it takes you to arrive at work by car or public transportation. For example, “I have a 20-minute commute.” Some jobs allow you to **work remotely** – that means you can work from home or another place with an internet connection, and you communicate with your coworkers by phone, e-mail, and video conferencing.

As an employee of the company, you **earn a salary** – money you receive regularly for your work. Don’t make the mistake of saying “win a salary” – the correct verb is “earn.”

If you’re good at your job, you might get a **pay raise** (or a **raise**) – an increase in your salary.

You could also get a **promotion** – an increase in importance and authority. At the end of the year, some companies give their employees a **bonus** – extra money for work well done.

The opposite of “hire” is **fire** – when your company forces you to leave your job. For example, “Peter was **fired** because he never came to work on time.” Usually if someone is fired, it’s because they did something bad.

If an employee loses his or her job because of a neutral reason, like the company reducing its size, then we say the employee was **laid off**. For example, “Donna was **laid off** when her company started having financial problems.”

If you decide to leave your job, there are three verbs you can use:

- I’m going to **quit my job**.
- I’m going to **leave my job**.
- I’m going to _____
“Quit” is informal, “resign” is formal, and “leave” can be formal or informal.

When an old person decides to stop working, the verb for this is **retire**. In most countries, people retire around age 65. If you're older than that and you've stopped working, you can describe your current situation by saying, "**I'm retired.**"

For notes

Part II.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Match the job name on the right with the sentence description on the left:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. A crash helmet is used by a | secretary |
| 2. A whistle is used by a | doctor |
| 3. A typewriter is used by a | dressmaker |
| 4. A palette is used by an | photographer |
| 5. Pins are used by a | artist |
| 6. A blackboard is used by a | carpenter |
| 7. A chisel is used by a | motorcyclist |
| 8. A tripod is used by a | teacher |
| 9. A microscope is used by a | scientist |
| 10. A stethoscope is used by a | referee |

2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

- A general practitioner is a _____.
☐ doctor ☐ lawyer ☐ philosopher ☐ yoga master
- A bank teller _____ in a bank.
☐ manages advertising ☐ manages the credit department ☐ receives and pays out money
☐ tells banking stories
- A _____ makes and repairs wooden objects.
☐ carpenter ☐ mason ☐ plumber ☐ welder
- A _____ marks errors in the first printed copy of the text.
☐ caretaker ☐ controller ☐ printer ☐ proofreader
- An _____ translates the speaker's words into another language.
☐ attorney ☐ auditor ☐ inspector ☐ interpreter
- He is looking for a _____ in electrical engineering.
☐ job ☐ labor ☐ occupation ☐ work

7. What do you do in your spare time? What is your favorite _____ ? – I like to read books about traveling.

☐ job ☐ labor ☐ occupation ☐ work

8. He is a member of staff and works from nine to five in the main office. He is a _____ worker.

☐ freelance ☐ full-time ☐ part-time ☐ temporary

9. A _____ usually has quite a few vacancies for skilled and unskilled workers.

☐ art gallery ☐ large construction company ☐ local school ☐ small travel agency

10. A _____ is usually paid by the month.

☐ bonus ☐ income ☐ salary ☐ wages

3. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a bartender does:

Talking about jobs in English: Bartender

A bartender is someone who makes and _____ (*services/serves*) drinks to customers in a bar. A good bartender knows how to _____ (*pour/poor*) a beer properly, how to make a variety of _____ (*cocktails/wines*) (= mixed drinks), and how to _____ (*determine/deter*) whether or not someone is too drunk to be served :) A bartender should also be able to make _____ (*small/tiny*)-talk (= to chat informally) with customers. In North America, people sometimes talk about their _____ (*problems/concern*) to a bartender, even if they don't know him/her. Most bartenders are paid _____ (*per/by*) hour, and they sometimes make a lot of money in _____ (*tips/tops*), at least in North America. It's possible to take classes in _____ (*bartending/bar*), but most bartenders are self-_____ (*taught/thought*).

4. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a pharmacist does:

Talking about jobs in English: Pharmacist

In order to become a licensed pharmacist, one has to graduate from a college of _____ (*pharmaceuticals/pharmacy*) and pass a series of examinations. Some of a pharmacist's duties include _____ (*filling/taking*) prescriptions for customers and _____ (*advising/averting*) customers on which medicine to _____ (*swallow/take*). Pharmacists are health _____ (*professionals/masters*), and they can let you know about any possible _____ (*side/second*)-effects associated with a particular _____ (*medication/medical*) (= medicine). What are some other things that you can ask your pharmacist? You can ask whether or not a particular _____ (*prescription/dosage*) (= amount of medicine) is too high, whether or not it's safe to take something in _____ (*combination/together*) with other medicines, and whether or not there is a cheaper _____ (*alternative/alternate*) to your prescribed medicine.

5. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a musician does

Talking about jobs/professions in English: Musician

A professional musician is someone who makes a (*life/living*) (= earns money) playing and recording music. Not all musicians are (*songwriters/tune-writers*), although some do write their own tunes (= songs). Being a musician is not easy. Unless they're famous, musicians often make very (*little/few*) money. In terms of pop/rock music, when several musicians decide to make music together, they (*form/formalize*) (= start) a band. If a band is successful, they can get (*written/signed*) to a record (*label/tag*), which will give them a chance to record and (*release/throw*) (= put out) CDs. Many musicians love to play (*live/alive*) (= concerts). They love the (*feel/feeling*) they get when they play in front of a big (*audience/auditorium*). (= group of people)

6. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a musician does

Talking about jobs/professions in English: Musician

A professional musician is someone who makes a (*life/living*) (= earns money) playing and recording music. Not all musicians are (*songwriters/tune-writers*), although some do write their own tunes (= songs). Being a musician is not easy. Unless they're famous, musicians often make very (*little/few*) money. In terms of pop/rock music, when several musicians decide to make music together, they (*form/formalize*) (= start) a band. If a band is successful, they can get (*written/signed*) to a record (*label/tag*), which will give them a chance to record and (*release/throw*) (= put out) CDs. Many musicians love to play (*live/alive*) (= concerts). They love the (*feel/feeling*) they get when they play in front of a big (*audience/auditorium*). (= group of people)

7. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a teacher does

Talking about jobs in English: Teacher

A teacher's job is to teach someone - to help someone learn about something. Many teachers work in schools - (*primary/prime*) schools, middle schools, and high schools. At the university/college (*level/area*), teachers are known as (*professors/deans*). Teachers often have to create tests/exams for their students. This is a good way of (*monitoring/metering*) (= following) their students' progress. Teachers often (*grade/value*) their students, based on how well or poorly the students (*performance/perform*). A good teacher should be (*patience/patient*), and should be able to explain things in a clear way. In North America,

teachers have to be licensed, which usually means that they have to (finish/graduate) from college/university and (compel/complete) a teacher training (program/ritual) before being able to teach.

8. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a bank teller does

Talking about jobs/professions in English: Bank teller

A teller works in a bank and helps customers with their banking needs. The area where they work is called a teller (window/windshield) because there is usually a plate of glass between the customer and the teller. Some of the things a teller can help you with include (cashing/taking) a check, telling you how much money you have in your (account/accounting), processing deposits and (withdrawals/money-taking), etc. These days, tellers are not as (necessary/needy) as they used to be, since many people do their banking (online/wired) (= on the internet). In fact, some banks actually (charge/cover) you more money to speak to a real person! Since tellers (handle/touch) a lot of money as part of their job, they are required to be (trustworthy/trusting). A teller should also have a strong attention to (specifics/detail).

9. Practice choosing the right word when speaking in English about what a lawyer does

Talking about jobs/occupations in English: Lawyer

A lawyer, also known as an (attorney/atonement), is someone who either gives (legal/law) advice to clients, or represents them in (court-room/court). People who are accused of a crime usually (hire/rent) lawyers to defend them. To be able to work as a lawyer, one must spend many years studying in (lawyer/law) school, and then become (licensed/litigated) (= authorized to practice law). In the United States, lawyers (urn/earn) a lot of money. They are not very (good/well) liked by many people, because many (perceive/persuade) them to be dishonest. Most lawyers (specify/specialize) in one type of law (criminal law, family law, etc.)

10. JOBS and WORK - Match the words with their definitions.

- the money a person receives for the work they have done

- the exam you have passed or course you have completed

	- the pleasure you get from your work
	- a place to live that your employer pays for
	- a move to a higher position or a more challenging job
	- the money you get when you are ill and cannot go to work
	- when you are not able to find a job
	- period of time when you are at work
	- the situation you work in
	- working hard and always wanting to achieve more

*PROMOTION, AMBITIOUS, SALARY, WORKING CONDITIONS, QUALIFICATION, WORKING HOURS,
RENT-FREE ACCOMODATION, SICK PAY, JOB SATISFACTION, UNEMPLOYED*

Part III.

Topical Texts

Text 1.

Task 1. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic jobs and work. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Choosing a profession is not easy.

Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent.

Do you think someone can be a good teacher if he/she doesn't love children?

Do you think someone can be a good vet if he/ she doesn't like animals?

Can a musician or singer make a success if they don't have a good ear for music? Can an actor or dancer become famous if they have no **special** talent?

You can never be a **respectable** judge if you are not **just** and **honest**.

Only those who are brave, can become sailors.

Only people who have **creative** minds can be **successful** businessmen.

The profession of a doctor requires **special** education and long training. A doctor must be very **responsible** because they **deal with** the most **precious** thing that people have — their health.

There are a lot of interesting and **noble** professions, and many roads are opened before you. But remember most professions **are available** only to educated people. So if you want to be a professional you have **to enter an institute** or university. It is difficult and you have to study hard. It is not easy, because only those who have a **strong will**, can study hard. Try to build your character, develop the **strength of will** and your dreams will **come true**.

Choosing a profession is not easy. Listen to some advice that can help you to **make the right choice**.

If you are not sure what job or profession to choose, do the following:

- Ask your parents about their profession and the profession of their friends. Ask them to describe other jobs they know.
- Your **likes and dislikes** are very important. No one can work well, if he or she does not like the profession.

- **In order to discover** your **abilities and traits of character** you can visit a psychologist, who tests you attention, memory and character.
- **Mass media** such as newspapers, magazines and TV can help you too. There are interesting articles and programs about famous and **common people**.

Questions:

1. Have you already decided what you want to be?
2. What did you want to be in your childhood?
3. What is your father?
4. What is your mother?
5. Do you want to choose the profession of your parents?
6. Do you have the strength of will?
7. What are your likes?
8. What do you hate doing most of all?
9. Do you study well?
10. What is your favourite subject?
11. Do you have a person who you admire?
12. What is your dream?

Text 2.

Task 2. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic jobs and work. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Company presentation transcript

I'd **like to start** by welcoming you all here today. My name is Mandy Wong and I'm one of the managers for Eco-car Ltd. The presentation today **is about** our company, its history, location, products and advertising.

So, let me begin by **giving you an outline of** my talk today. **First of all**, I'll give you a brief account of the history of Eco-car Ltd. Then **I'll run through** our current product range. **After that** I'll give you a brief description of our new advertising campaign. Please feel free **to ask any questions** at the end of the presentation.

Right, **let's start by looking** at the history of our company. The company was founded in 2004 by two brothers who had the idea of producing a car which runs off 100% organic energy. They started with just one small room to build it in! Now we have two large factories in the Northern Territories.

So, **let's move on to** the current product range. At the moment we have five different Eco-car products. These range from our original car – the Friendly Juicer – to the highly successful Wonder Car which has won several international prizes. We believe that these products will continue to be particularly popular because they go against the modern trend around the world of luxury items that run at a great cost to the world's environment.

Good. **I hope you now have a clear idea** of the kind of products we have introduced since we started out in 2004. Now **I'm going to turn** to our new advertising campaign and how I believe it is going to perform in the face of some very strong competition in this sector.

Think Green, Think Eco-Car. That's our new slogan and our idea is to offer a range of cars on the market that are three different types of green – only green – a light, a pale and a dark green. I hope you like this idea.

Ok then **to sum up**. Eco-car is now a well established player in the car manufacturing market of Hong Kong, focussing on organic fuels. We face strong competition in the market but we feel we are in a strong position with our highly specialised products. Our plan to move into the international export market should ensure that the company continues to grow in the coming years.

That **brings me to the end** of my presentation today. Now, if there are any questions...

Text 3.

Task 3. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic jobs and work. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Career Information

Architectural Historian

Architects must have a strong understanding of the history of the building environment. Furthering this knowledge may lead to a role as an architectural historian. Architectural historians research the buildings in cities and other areas, and they provide oversight to historic preservation projects. Architectural historians must meet requirements set forth by the Department of the Interior, including a graduate degree in architecture or a related field and substantial scholarly contributions to the field of architectural history.

Urban Designer

Architects must understand the impact of architectural designs on the urban landscape. Those that wish to focus upon this relationship might consider a role as an urban designer. Urban designers are responsible for ensuring appropriate land use within an urban environment. They may survey available land or offer educational programs on responsible land use. They consult with architects and construction engineers to ensure that projects are progressing appropriately. Some focus on environmental issues, such as brownfield remediation, or on infrastructure concerns. Typically, an urban designer will hold a master's degree in a related field.

Naval Architect

Some architects may desire to advance their careers by moving into specific areas of architecture. One option to examine is that of a naval architect. Naval architects are responsible for designing ships, including hulls, superstructures, and interiors. They may also design other marine structures such as offshore drilling rigs and turbines. They are responsible for ensuring that safety standards are followed, and must confer with other professionals and engineers to ensure that designs are properly completed according to budget requirements. A minimum of a bachelor's degree is required; however, a master's degree may help candidates to advance in this field.

Sustainability Director

Architects must have a solid understanding of environmental programming. Those that wish to promote environmental policies within a corporate environment might consider a position as a sustainability director. Sustainability directors are responsible for developing the long-term environmental policy for companies, ensuring that both environmental and business priorities are considered. Specific projects may include any building projects or production improvements. They educate others within the company as to the importance of sustainability initiatives and may interface with government officials. A sustainability director typically has a master's degree and extensive experience working on sustainability initiatives.

Architectural Manager

Some architects may seek advancement in a management role and might consider a position as an architectural manager. These professionals are responsible for directing the work of other architects and may be responsible for the hiring and training of new architects. They ensure that the designs created by junior architects are sound, and that projects progress according to budgetary requirements. A minimum of a master's degree in architecture is required; however, a master's in engineering management or an MBA is helpful in seeking architectural management positions.

Text 4.

Task 4. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic jobs and work. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Responsibilities of Account Coordinators vs. Account Managers

In advertising and related fields, account managers are more senior-level while account coordinators are entry-level; they have very different levels of responsibility. Account coordinators generally support campaigns for clients by assisting other account team professionals and possibly the clients directly. Account managers sell marketing or advertising services on various platforms, including social media, by building and preserving relationships with clients.

Account managers have the responsibilities of upselling, renewing contracts, and being experts on company services and client brands; the success of campaigns and revenue rest largely on their shoulders. An account coordinator, however, performs ancillary duties like preparing documents, helping with mailings, and communicating with clients in a specified manner when required.

Account Coordinators

Account coordinator is an entry-level position typically in marketing, advertising, or public relations that involves assisting account teams with a wide range of supportive tasks. These tasks may include helping with media, such as researching stories about the client in various media outlets, proofreading materials, and publishing press releases. Administrative duties typically include drafting reports and answering phones. These professionals may be required to stand in for public presentations or help with projects and campaigns as needed. They also maintain client correspondence by documenting conversations.

Job responsibilities of an account coordinator include:

- Taking direction from supervisors
- Creating agendas and keeping 'minutes' for meetings
- Developing proposals for a client that include the best prices from vendors
- Tracking project deadlines
- Managing mail to and from vendors or media outlets
- Researching new marketing trends to suit a client's needs

Account Managers

Account managers target key clients to develop an understanding of their needs, build a working relationship, and generate sustainable long-term revenue. To do this, the managers use their extensive knowledge of the products and services offered by their company to offer these as solutions to the client's specific issues. They are responsible for meeting sales goals set by company executives and for client retention. They coordinate between the client and internal teams to manage the client's campaign through all stages of its launch.

Job responsibilities of an account manager include:

- Identifying market and data trends to inform recommendations
- Presenting products that will improve the business processes of existing clients
- Negotiating with clients on prices and contract conditions
- Working with clients to create budgets
- Allocating sales resources to focus on profitable accounts

Related Careers

Anyone exploring employment as an account coordinator may also consider a position as a public relations assistant as both are entry-level positions in the same or a similar field. Prospective account managers could find fulfillment in a position as a marketing manager because both help generate revenue based on client needs and market trends.

Text 5.

Task 5. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic jobs and work. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

7 lucruri pe care trebuie sa le stii despre consiliere in cariera

Posted on oct. 28, 2014

Nu este un secret ca ne confruntam cu o piata a muncii destul de capricioasa atat pentru candidati, cat si pentru angajatori. Pentru ca sa existe un sentiment de multumire si de implinire de ambele parti, cererea trebuie sa corespunda cu oferta si ce mod mai bun de a te potrivi decat o sedinta de consiliere in cariera? Este utila atat pentru candidatii care nu au un job in momentul de fata, cat si pentru cei care inca nu au gasit jobul la care aspira.



Primul pas este sa apelezi la un specialist in recrutare de la o agentie de HR bine cunoscuta pe piata din Romania. Il poti gasi printr-o simpla cautare pe Google dupa *agentii recrutare, firme de recrutare*. O data ce ai ajuns pe site-ul unei agentii, afla daca ofera si servicii de consiliere si documenteaza-te serios despre agentie, despre membrii sai, despre prezenta in mediul online si mesajele transmise care vor fi dovada profesionalismului de care te vei bucura si tu, in calitate de candidat si persoana consiliata.

1. Scopul consilierii este sa te ajute sa iei cele mai bune decizii in cariera, sa te dezvolti profesional si sa-ti construisti un drum care iti va garanta reusita pe piata muncii. De asemenea, vei primi sfaturi despre cum sa-ti realizezi CV-ul pentru a fi potrivit job-ului la care aspiri, cum sa realizezi scrisoarea de intentie si profilul de LinkedIn. Sfaturile sunt mult mai valoroase decat cele pe care le citesti online pentru ca vin de la o persoana specializata care intra in contact in fiecare zi cu angajatorii, precum si cu numeroasi candidati. Poti alege intre coaching (care iti ofera solutii orientate si pasi bine stabiliti pentru a-ti atinge obiectivele in cariera) si consiliere (determinarea problemelor de comportament, emotionale sau psihologice care ar putea sa te impiedice sa obtii job-ul dorit).

2. Renunta la miturile despre consiliere! Sigur esti convins ca tot ceea ce iti trebuie pentru un job bun este un CV, sfaturile le gasesti oricum pe internet, iar consilierii in cariera vor doar sa iti ia banii. Insa, te-ai intrebat ce gandeste recrutorul/angajatorul cand deschide CV-ul? De ce adesea iti vizualizeaza CV-ul, dar nu esti chemat la interviu? Sunt intrebari ale caror raspunsuri le poti afla la consiliere in functie de profilul tau profesional.

3. Iata ce poti castiga pentru cariera ta din sedinta de consiliere: mai multa incredere, insight-uri valoroase de pe piata muncii, inspiratie, o atitudine mai relaxata care poate inlocui anxietatea care probabil si-a pus stapanire asupra ta dupa ce ai aplicat la numeroase job-uri si nu ai fost chemat la interviu.

4. Evaluarea in mod obiectiv pentru un anumit job. Consilierii in cariera folosesc teste de personalitate si seturi de exercitii practice pentru a determina care job ti se potriveste. Mai mult decat atat, unii dintre ei iti ofera chestionare pentru prieteni si colegi cu scopul de a te cunoaste mai bine.

5. Cand este cel mai bun moment pentru consiliere in cariera? In timpul facultatii sau imediat dupa ce ai absolvit-o. Astfel vei avea un drum bine definit in cariera, un CV bine realizat si asteptari financiare si profesionale bine definite. De asemenea, apeleaza la consiliere in cariera

daca iti cauti job de 2-3 luni si telefonul intarzie sa sune sau daca locul de munca si specializarea actuala nu iti mai ofera satisfactii si acest aspect se resfrange in viata ta personala.

6. Trebuie sa fii deschis ideilor noi si dispus sa iesi din zona de confort. Permite consilierului sa-ti fie un partener in procesul de a gasi un job motivant! Este foarte importanta aceasta atitudine deoarece pe pe parcursul procesului de cautare a unui loc de munca pot aparea dificultati care tin de piata muncii sau de schimbarea domeniului/specializarii.

7. La finalul procesului de recrutare vei fi mai motivat, mai inspirat cu o viziune fresh asupra carierei tale si pasi bine stabiliti pentru a ajunge acolo unde iti doresti. Si daca vei face ceva ce iti place, nu vei mai simti ca muncesti.

Text 6.

Task 6. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic jobs and work. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Soluții pentru grădinițele din țară. Timpul de lucru pentru educatori va fi redus Modalitatea de finanțare a grădinițelor ar putea fi schimbată, iar norma didactică pentru educatori urmează să fie redusă de la 35 până la 30 de ore pe săptămână.

Sunt propunerile ministerului Educației pentru a soluționa problemele instituțiilor preșcolare din țară. Subiectul a fost discutat la ședința Comisiei cultură și educație din cadrul Parlamentului, transmite **Știri.md** cu referire la Publika.md.

În prezent, grădinițele sunt finanțate din bugetul primăriilor, deși instituțiile sunt subordonate direcțiilor raionale Educație.

"Cu sprijinul experților UNICEF, experților internaționali caută posibilitatea de a veni cu o formulă de finanțare per elev și în instituțiile de educație timpurie", a spus Angela Cutasevici, secretar de stat al ministerului Educației.

Reprezentanții direcțiilor raionale Educație salută inițiativa ministerului de a modifica modul de finanțare a grădinițelor. Potrivit lor, modalitatea propusă va permite repartizarea banilor mai eficient.

"Sunt mai multe doleanțe ca acestea să fie finanțate fie direct, instituția direct să primească aceste resurse financiare, fie prin administrația publică locală de nivelul doi. De multe ori noi nu avem acces ca să vedem, dacă acestea sunt direcționați corect", a spus Silvia Mustovici, șefa Direcției Educație Orhei.

De asemenea, urmează să fie redusă cu cinci ore norma săptămânală de muncă pentru educatori, ca ei să aibă timp pentru pregătiri. O altă problemă, discutată în cadrul comisiei, este lipsa cadrelor didactice. Potrivit ministerului Educației, aproape două mii de profesori și educatori lipsesc în școlile și grădinițele din țară.

"Noi am reieșit din aceasta situație și profesorii din instituții merg la recalificări ca să poată preda mai multe discipline în aceeași instituție. Este salutară inițiativa ministerului de a acoperi cheltuielile de recalificare a cadrelor didactice", a spus Galina Musteață, șefa Direcției Educație Edineț.

"Noi analizăm potențialul didactic al raionului, poate vom încerca să cotăm colegi dintr-o instituție în alta. Vom merge pe indentificarea altor facilități, dar miza noastră cea mai mare este pe tinerii absolvenți", a spus Valentina Tonu, șefa Direcției Educație Hâncești.

Autoritățile spun că vor veni cu mai multe soluții pentru a îmbunătăți condițiile din sistemul de învățământ.

"Depunem efortul pentru a-i motiva tineri specialiști să rămână în sistem. Ei beneficiază de un adaos salarial de circa 45 de mii de lei", a spus Angela Custasevici, secretar de stat al ministerului Educației.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal black lines across its entire width, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. The paper itself is a clean, off-white color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

MEDICAL TRANSLATION.

What is Medical Translation?

Topic: Health Care and Medicine

The Body and its Function**Verbs**

sit	flex	eat	digest	cry
stand	creep	bite	fornicate	weep
Jump	belch	chew	copulate	sob
leap	burp	nibble	menstruate	sniffle
hop	breathe	spit	smile	moan
skip	gasp	defecate	grin	groan
run	see	urinate	laugh	scowl
twist	hear	swallow	giggle	
bend	smell	taste	titter	

External

head	fist	fingernail	penis
hair	hand	Chest	foreskin
shoulders	palm	breast	testes
neck	thumb	nipple	testicles
arm	finger	stomach	anus
armpit	index	abdomen	leg
forearm	middle	waist	knee
elbow	ring	hip	thigh
shin	heel	ankle	toe
instep	sole	foot	big toe
wrist	buttocks	calf	little toe

Face

Forehead	eye	eyelid	mouth	lip	eyebrow	pupil	cheek	Jaw
chin	temple	white	nose	tongue	dimple	ear	eyeball	
	nostril	tooth						
mustache	earlobe		eyelash		bridge	gums	beard	
	eardrum	sideburns						

Bones

skull	spine	shoulder blade	pelvis
backbone	collarbone	ribs	hipbone
vertebrae			
thigh	bone	kneecap	skeleton

Insides

brain	liver	appendix	muscle
windpipe	pancreas	bladder	blood
heart	kidney	vein	nerves
lung	intestines	artery	throat
tonsils			
	larynx	vagina	rectum

Body products

urine	feces		
saliva/	perspiration/	tears	sperm
spit	sweat	oil	eggs

Adjectives

Supple	lithe		
pregnant	fat	healthy	strong

tall
short
thin

muscular
skinny
plump

sick
robust
weak

athletic
tight
loose

Nr.	Terms\transcription	Definition	Romanian translation
1	acid [æsid]	a substance with particular chemical properties including turning litmus red, neutralizing alkalis, and dissolving some metals;	acid
2.	anabolic [,anəˈbɒlɪk]	relating to or promoting anabolism.	anabolic
3.	antihistamine [antiˈhɪstəmin]	a drug or other compound that inhibits the physiological effects of histamine, used especially in the treatment of allergies.	antihistamina
4.	antiviral [antiˈvʌɪr(ə)l]	a drug or treatment effective against viruses.	antiviral
5.	blister [blɪstə]	a small bubble on the skin filled with serum and caused by friction, burning, or other damage:	besica
6.	calamine [kaləmaɪn]	a pink powder consisting of zinc carbonate and ferric oxide	calmante
7.	capsule [ˈkapsəl]	a small, soluble case of gelatin containing a dose of medicine	capsula
8.	cerumen [sɪˈruːmən]	the protective yellow waxy substance secreted in the passage of the outer ear	cerumen
9.	chickenpox [tʃɪkɪnpɒks]	An acute contagious disease, primarily of children, that is caused by the varicella-zoster virus and characterized by skin eruptions, slight fever, and malaise. Also called <i>varicella</i> .	varicela
10.	cough [kɒf]	expel air from the lungs with a sudden sharp sound:	a tusi
11.	diagnosis [daɪəgˈnəʊsɪs]	the identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms	diagnoza
12.	diet [ˈdaɪət]	a special course of food to which a person restricts themselves, either to lose weight or for medical reasons	dieta
13.	disease [dɪˈziːz]	a disorder of structure or function in a human, animal, or plant, especially one that produces specific symptoms or that affects a specific location	boala
14.	dopamine [dəʊpəmiːn]	a compound present in the body as a neurotransmitter and a precursor of other substances including adrenalin.	dopamina
15.	dose [dəʊs]	a quantity of a medicine or drug taken or recommended to be taken at a particular time	daza
16.	drug [drʌg]	a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body:	medicament
17.	encephalitis [enˌsefəˈlaɪtɪs]	inflammation of the brain, caused by infection or an allergic reaction	encefalita
18.	epidemic [epiˈdemɪk]	an infectious disease in a community at a particular time	epidemie
19.	fatty [ˈfætɪ]	disease marked by abnormal deposition of fat in cells	obezitate
20.	fever [ˈfiːvə]	an abnormally high body temperature, usually accompanied by shivering, headache	febra
21.	ganglion [ˈɡæŋɡliən]	an abnormal benign swelling on a tendon sheath.	ganglion

22.	gene [dʒi:n]	a unit of heredity which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring:	gena
23.	giddiness [ɡɪdɪnɪs]	a sensation of whirling and a tendency to fall or stagger	ameteala
24.	headache ['hedeɪk]	a continuous pain in the head	durere de cap
25.	healthy [helθi]	in a good physical or mental condition; in good health	sanatos
26.	herpes [hə:pi:s]	a group of virus diseases caused by herpesviruses, affecting the skin (often with blisters) or the nervous system.	herpes
27.	HIV	human immunodeficiency virus, a retrovirus which causes AIDS	infecție HIV
28.	hormon [hɔ:məʊn]	a regulatory substance produced in an organism and transported in tissue fluids such as blood.	hormon
29.	illness [ɪlnɪs]	a disease or period of sickness affecting the body or mind:	boala
30.	immunoglobulin [ɪmjʊnəʊ'glɒbjʊlɪn]	a class of proteins present in the serum and cells of the immune system, which function as antibodies	imunoglobi- na
31.	immunosuppression [ɪmjʊnəʊsə'preʃ(ə)n]	the partial or complete suppression of the immune response of an individual. It is induced to help the survival of an organ after a transplant operation.	imunosupresi e
32.	incubation ɪŋkjʊ'beɪʃ(ə)n]	the process of incubating eggs, cells, bacteria, a disease,	incubație
33.	infection [ɪn'fekʃ(ə)n]	the process of infecting or the state of being infected:	infecție
34.	monoamine [mɒnəʊ'eɪmi:n]	a compound having a single amine group in its molecule, especially one which is a neurotransmitter (e.g. serotonin, noradrenaline).	monoamina
35.	MRI(magnetic resonance imaging)	a technique for producing images of bodily organs by measuring the response of the atomic nuclei of body tissues to high-frequency radio waves when placed in a strong magnetic field.	imagistica prin rezonanță magnetică
36.	muscle ['mʌs(ə)l]	a band or bundle of fibrous tissue in a human or animal body that has the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining the position of parts of the body:	muschi
37.	norepinephrine [nɔ:repi'nefrɪn]	a hormone that is released by the adrenal medulla and by the sympathetic nerves and functions as a neurotransmitter. It is also used as a drug to raise blood pressure	norepinefrina
38.	nurseling [nɜ:slɪŋ]	a baby that is being breastfed.	sugar
39.	obstruction [əb'strʌkʃ(ə)n]	blockage of a bodily passage, especially the gut.	obstrucție
40.	oestrogen ['i:stredʒ(ə)n]	a group of steroid hormones which promote the development and maintenance of female characteristics of the body.	estrogen
41.	omega-3 fatty acid [əʊmɪgə-3 fætri æsɪd]	an unsaturated fatty acid of a kind occurring chiefly in fish oils, with double bonds between the carbon atoms that are third and second from the end of the hydrocarbon chain.	omega-3 a acidului gras
42.	otitis [ə(ʊ)'taɪtɪs]	inflammation of the ear	otita
43.	Oxytocin [ɒksɪ'təʊsɪn]	a hormone released by the pituitary gland that causes increased contraction of the womb during labour and stimulates the ejection of	oxitocina

		milk into the ducts of the breasts.	
44.	pain [peɪn]	highly unpleasant physical sensation caused by illness	durere
45.	pandemic [pæn'demɪk]	(of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.	pandemie
46.	pharyngitis [fəˈrɪŋ'dʒaɪtɪs]	inflammation of the pharynx, causing a sore throat.	rinofaringita
47.	placebo [plə'si:bəʊ]	a substance that has no therapeutic effect, used as a control in testing new drugs.	placebo
48.	pneumonia [nju:'mɒniə]	lung inflammation caused by bacterial or viral infection, in which the air sacs fill with pus and may become solid.	pneumonie
49.	prophylaxis [prəfi'laksɪs]	treatment given or action taken to prevent disease	profilaxie
50.	protein ['prəʊti:n]	a class of nitrogenous organic compounds which have large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair.	proteina
51.	purulent [pjʊərəl(ə)nt]	consisting of, containing, or discharging pus	purulenta
52.	respiratory tract [rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri trakt]	the passage formed by the mouth, nose, throat, and lungs, through which air passes during breathing:	tractul respirator
53.	rhinitis [raɪ'natɪs]	inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, caused by a virus infection	rinita
54.	risk [rɪsk/]	a situation involving exposure to danger	risc
55.	sarcopenia [sɑ:kəʊ'pi:nə]	the loss of skeletal muscle mass and strength as a result of ageing.	sarcopenie
56.	scar [skɑː]	a mark left on the skin or within body tissue where a wound, burn, or sore has not healed completely and fibrous connective tissue has developed:	cicatrice
57.	secretion [sɪ'kri:ʃ(ə)n]	a process by which substances are produced and discharged from a cell, gland, or organ for a particular function in the organism or for excretion:	secretie
58.	serotonin [,serə'təʊnɪn]	a compound present in blood platelets and serum that constricts the blood vessels and acts as a neurotransmitter.	serotonina
59.	shingles [ʃɪŋg(ə)lz]	a painful acute inflammation of the nerve ganglia, with a skin eruption often forming a girdle around the middle of the body. It is caused by the same virus as chickenpox	herpesul zoster
60.	steroid [stɛrɔɪd]	a large class of organic compounds with a characteristic molecular structure containing four rings of carbon atoms	steroid
61.	swab [swɒb]	an absorbent pad or piece of material used in surgery and medicine for cleaning wounds, applying medication	tampon de vata
62.	swell [swel]	especially of a part of the body become larger or rounder in size, typically as a result of an accumulation of fluid:	inflamatie
63.	symptom [sɪm(p)təm]	a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indicating a condition of disease, particularly such a feature that is apparent to the patient:	simptoma

elephant



For notes

38: Medicine and Health

Places and Areas

admitting	hospital	labor room	out-patient clinic
ambulance	HMO (health	laboratory	pediatric ward
birthing room	maintenance org.)	maternity ward	private room
clinic	insane asylum	mental hospital	recovery room
check in	intensive care unit	nursing home	sanitarium
delivery room	(ICU)	operating room	waiting room
emergency room			ward

Equipment

adhesive tape	crutches	sanitary	tongue
band-aid	gauze	napkins	depressor
bandage	heating pad	scalpel	toothpaste
bed	hot water bottle	stethoscope	tweezers
bed pan	operating table	thermometer	vaporizer
cane	oxygen tent	oral	walker
cast	Q-tip (swab)	rectal	wheelchair
			x-ray machine

People

anesthetist	lab technician	pathologist	psychoanalyst
candy striper	neurologist	patient	psychologist
chiropractor	nurse	pediatrician	radiologist
dermatologist	nurse practitioner	pharmacist	receptionist
doctor (M.D.)	obstetrician	physician	registered nurse (R.N.)
general practitioner	ophthalmologist	podiatrist	specialist
(G.P.)	orthopedic surgeon	practical nurse	surgeon
gynecologist	out-patient	psychiatrist	undertaker
intern			urologist

Verbs

ache	diagnose	hurt	recover
admit	discharge	irritate	recuperate
bleed	examine	nurse	relapse
cough	faint	operate	set
deliver	give birth	pain	swell
	gargle	prescribe	throw up
			vomit

Processes

appendectomy	examination	MRI	specimen
blood pressure	heart beat	observation	surgery
Caesarean section	hysterectomy	prognosis	temperature
D&C	injection	pulse	tonsillectomy
delivery (of a baby)	inoculation	sample	transplant
diagnosis	intensive care	shot	vaccination
EKG			x-ray

Medicine

antacid	aspirin	eyedrops	penicillin	sedative
antidote	capsules	laxative	pill	suppository
antihistamine	contraceptive	nasal spray	the Pill	tablet
antiseptic	decongestant	ointment	prescription	vitamins

Problems/Symptoms

abscess	constipation	fever	infection	sprain
accident	cough	the flu	inflammation	stiff
ache	cut	fracture	nausea	strain
allergy	deaf	hemorrhoids	pain	swollen
blind	diarrhea	(piles)	rash	virus
burn	dislocation	indigestion	runny nose	vomit
chills	dumb	injury	sore	wart
a cold	exhaustion			wound

Diseases and Conditions

AIDS	crohn's disease	herpes	multiple sclerosis	shingles
allergy	diabetes	high blood pressure	mumps	skin cancer
alcoholism	diarrhea	HIV positive	neurosis	smallpox
Alzheimer's	down syndrome	immunity	paranoia	stroke
angina	drug addiction	influenza (flu)	pneumonia	syndrome
arteriosclerosis	dysentery	leukemia	polio	syphilis
arthritis	emphysema	malaria	psychosis	tetanus
asthma	fetal alcohol	measles	rheumatic fever	tuberculosis (T.B.)
autism	syndrome	meningitis	rubella (German	tumor
bronchitis	gonorrhea	mental	measles)	typhoid fever
bursitis	heart attack	retardation	SARS	typhus
cancer	hepatitis	mononucleosis	scarlet fever	ulcer
chicken pox	hernia	(mono)	schizophrenia	V.D. (venereal
cholera				disease)

Idioms and Expressions

on call	over the hill	a shiner
office hours	to kick the bucket	a black eye
Say "ah."	a new lease on life	a shot in the arm
Turn your head and cough.	to give someone a dose	a sight for sore eyes
born with a silver spoon	of their own medicine	to turn one's stomach
in one's mouth	to take one's medicine	under the weather
to cough up	nuts, nutty as a fruitcake	on the wagon
chain smoker	to go off the deep end	"break a leg"
dead as a doornail	a bitter pill to swallow	An apple a day
dead to the world	in the pink	keeps the doctor away.
over one's dead body	safe and sound	skin and bones
one foot in the grave	to have a screw loose	sick and tired of
to croak	hooked on drugs	to catch a cold
to give up the ghost	monkey on your back	to come down with
hard of hearing	horrors (withdrawal)	

39: Dentistry

Places

office

waiting room

Equipment

dentist's chair
drill
mirror

toothbrush
toothpaste
x-ray machine

People

hygienist
oral surgeon

orthodontist
receptionist

Verbs

extract
fill
hurt

pull out
repair
seal
x-ray

Miscellaneous

decay
dentures
dog tooth
eye tooth
false teeth
front tooth
filling
gap toothed

incisor
jaw
molar nerve
novocaine
pain
root
root canal
wisdom tooth

Idioms and Expressions

to knock your teeth out
like pulling teeth
long in the tooth
toothy grin
winning smile
the tooth fairy

For notes

[illegible]

Part II.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. BODY. Match the Romanian names of the parts of the body with their English counterparts.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. bile duct | a) intestinul gros |
| 2. bladder | b) coloana vertebrală |
| 3. gall bladder | c) laringe |
| 4. large intestine | d) pelvis |
| 5. larynx | e) vezica urinară |
| 6. pancreas | f) canalul fierei |
| 7. pelvis | g) splină |
| 8. spine | h) trahee |
| 9. spleen | i) pancreas |
| 10. windpipe | j) vezica biliară |

2. BODY. Match the following parts of the body with the jumbled definitions on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. kidney | a. organ in the head which controls thought and feeling |
| 2. lung | b. long pipe leading from the stomach which takes waste matter from the body |
| 3. liver | c. two small, fleshy organs in the throat |
| 4. heart | d. baglike organ in which food is broken down for use by the body |
| 5. brain | e. one of twenty four bones protecting the chest |
| 6. intestine | f. one of a pair of organs which separate waste liquid from the blood |
| 7. appendix | g. one of two bony parts of the face in which teeth are set |
| 8. tonsils | h. large organ which cleans the blood |
| 9. rib | i. one of a pair of breathing organs in the chest |
| 10. stomach | j. passage from the back of the mouth down inside the neck |
| 11. jaw | k. short organ of little use which leads off the large intestine |
| 12. throat | l. organ in the chest which controls the flow of blood by pushing it around the body |

3. BODY. Choose one of the four possibilities that best completes the sentence.

1. He must be terribly strong! Look at his..... .
a) skin b) limbs c) muscles d) nerves
2. He stood with his hands on his..... daring me to go past him.
a) ankles b) knees c) shoulders d) hips
3. Every tooth in my upper..... seemed to be aching.
a) chin b) cheek c) jaw d) forehead
4. When Mary twisted her ankle, John carried her home on his..... .
a) shoulders b) knees c) hands d) arms
5. His shoes were so old that his..... were sticking out of them.
a) fingers b) thumbs c) tips d) toes
6. The blind man ran the..... of his fingers over the box.
a) points b) edges c) tips d) ends
7. When people sweat, the liquid comes out through the..... of the skin.
a) veins b) vents c) pores d) holes

8. The..... is the main air passage of the body.
a) intestine b) ear c) windpipe d) kidney
9. The main function of the heart is to..... blood round the body.
a) push b) propel c) pump d) walk
10. Arnold Schwarzeneger has an enormous chest.....
a) growth b) swelling c) expansion d) inflation

4. DIET. Fill in the blanks with the words below. You may use each word only once.

activity children dietary energy include
lean nursing nutrients people person
products rapidly tissue well-balance

Special Diets

Certain groups of _____, such as young children or older people, have special _____ needs. Because _____ grow _____, they need food not only to replace worn-out tissues and provide _____, but also to build new _____.

A child's diet should _____ milk and milk _____, eggs , _____ meat, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, and cereals.

A _____ diet is important to the older _____ as it is to the child. Older people need as many _____ as young adults. But if their _____ is reduced, they will need fewer calories. Expectant or _____ mothers and babies also need special diets.

5. DIET. Choose the right answer.

1. Overweight people have to avoid exercises.
a) an affectation b) a disposition c) an inclination d) a tendency
2. You should take more exercise if you want to keep
a) fat b) fine c) fit d) fresh
3. The doctor told her that she would be well advised to some weight.
a) leave b) light c) lose d) sell
4. After her diet, she looked very and healthy.
a) hungry b) skinny c) slim d) thin
5. Very fat men sometimes have a at the back of the neck.
a) a double chin b) roll of fat c) spare tyre d) ton of flesh
6. The doctor advised my mother to keep a watch on her weight.
a) near b) severe c) strict d) tight
7. It's important to keep your body in good
a) contours b) figure c) form d) shape
8. You shouldn't eat so much chocolate meals.
a) between b) else c) except d) through
9. She has put a lot of weight since last year.
a) down b) in c) off d) on
10. She remained depressingly fat all her efforts to slim.
a) against b) although c) contrary d) despite

6. DISEASES. Give the Romanian names of the following diseases.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. appendicitis | 5. diabetes | 9. leukemia |
| 2. bronchitis | 6. hay fever | 10. measles |
| 3. cancer | 7. hepatitis | 11. pneumonia |
| 4. chicken pox | 8. influenza | 12. tuberculosis |

7. DISEASES. Choose the correct answer.

1. She died after a long
a) disease b) failing c) illness d) sickness
2. The doctor had three of nose-bleeding in the same day.
a) aspects b) cases c) examples d) illnesses
3. He still suffers from a rare tropical disease which he while in the Kongo.
a) contracted b) gained c) infected d) received
4. My grandmother is very old and is not very good health.
a) from b) in c) on d) with
5. The teachers at the school went with flu one after another.
a) down b) off c) out d) under
6. Malaria is by the female mosquito.
a) broadcast b) sent c) transmitted d) transported
7. Mary is in bed with a attack of flu.
a) hard b) heavy c) large d) severe
8. My brother was ill yesterday and is now in hospital.
a) broken b) caught c) fallen d) taken
9. The school is half empty as a serious epidemic of measles has broken
a) down b) in c) out d) up
10. Several of malaria have been reported.
a) cases b) doses c) occurrences d) types
11. To our, Mary's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
a) anxiety b) eyes c) judgement d) relief
12. He a rare disease when he was working in the hospital.
a) caught b) infected c) suffered d) took
13. My headaches are usually brought by worry.
a) in b) on c) up d) out
14. The doctor examined him carefully and influenza.
a) concluded b) decided c) diagnosed d) realized
15. Some diseases quickly from one person to another.
a) catch b) get about c) move d) spread
16. Tropical diseases are comparatively in Romania.
a) few b) rare c) scarce d) slight
17. It was a minor illness and he soon got it.
a) around b) on with c) over d) up to

18. The last thing I want now is to catch a cold.
a) extremely b) most c) utterly d) very
19. I can never touch lobster because I am to shellfish.
a) allergic b) infected c) sensible d) sensitive
20. She couldn't go out because she had a cold.
a) flowing b) leaking c) running d) streaming
21. The local medical officer reported a serious of food-poisoning.
a) event b) incident c) outbreak d) state
22. The patient his illness down to a virus infection.
a) laid b) placed c) put d) traced
23. You keep sneezing. You must have caught
a) a cold b) a cough c) a headache d) an illness
24. The children were suffering from the of the hot weather.
a) consequences b) effects c) products d) results
25. He had a very bad cold and couldn't stop
a) sneezing b) snoring c) spitting d) yawning

8. DISEASES. *The following are terms referring to some types of diseases. Match the types with their definitions.*

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. acute | a. indicating hypersensitivity to particular foods, kinds of pollen, insect stings, etc. |
| 2. allergic | b. caused by mental stress |
| 3. chronic | c. coming sharply to a crisis |
| 4. congenital | d. lasting for a long time |
| 5. contagious | e. due to disturbances in anabolic and katabolic processes |
| 6. familial | f. transmitted genetically from parent to child |
| 7. infectious | g. caused by improper diet |
| 8. metabolic | h. spread by bacteria or viruses |
| 9. nutritional | i. present from or before birth |
| 10. psychosomatic | j. spreading by physical contact |

9. DISEASES. *Choose the best answer.*

1. Children with diseases should not be allowed to go to school.
a) constant b) contact c) infectious d) influential
2. He has bronchitis. He has suffered from it for many years.
a) chronic b) durable c) fatal d) mortal
3. I have been advised to take every against catching flu again this winter.
a) precaution b) prediction c) premeditation d) prevention
4. After the outbreak of a mysterious illness, investigation revealed of the town's water supply.
a) contagion b) eruption c) infiltration d) pollution

5. Apart from the cough and cold, I have been remarkably healthy all my life.
a) irregular b) odd c) opportune d) timely
6. Smallpox, once responsible for millions of deaths, has been virtually
a) abolished b) eradicated c) erased d) exterminated
7. Unless we take immediate precautions, we shall not be able to the epidemic.
a) contain b) destroy c) hold d) staunch
8. Peter can't play with the children next door because he is still in with measles.
a) confinement b) detention c) seclusion d) quarantine
9. The outbreak of whooping cough among children under 5 has now reached proportions.
a) contagious b) endemic c) epidemic d) pathological
10. My little daughter is not allowed to play with her friends next door because one of them is suffering from a disease.
a) contagious b) contiguous c) touching d) transmitting
11. An illness that is caused by the mind is known as illness.
a) an acute b) a congenital c) a familial d) a psychosomatic
12. She suffers from a morbid fear of spiders, known to doctors as
a) agoraphobia b) arachnophobia c) claustrophobia d) xenophobia

10. DISEASES. Fill the blanks with the words below. You may use each word only once.

Bacteria	body	break	dangerous	delicate
disease	eyes	germs	line	liquids
membrane	moisture	mouth	nose	parts
prick	skin	sneeze	stomach	

How the Body Fights Disease

The is often called "the body's first..... of defence". It acts as armour, resisting many germs that might harm the more parts of the Any in the skin, even a pin , provides an opening for germs. Some enter the body through the and and other natural openings. These areas provide warmth and in which germs thrive. When the of the nose and throat becomes irritated, we cough or , blowing out the unwanted substances.

Other body also provide a defense against Tears, for example, wash from the Tears also contain substances that fight bacteria. Acid in the kills many germs before they can reach other of the body.

11. DENTAL CARE. Fill the blanks with the words below. You may need to change the form of the words. Each word can be used only once.

cavity	cements	dentist	dentures	disease	equipment
examine	fill	gums	interval	lose	nerve
pain	practice	preventive	tooth	treat	treatment

General Dental Practice

General dental includes mouth examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of There frequently uses X rays and other to ensure correct diagnosis and

Treatment may include filling, removing the of teeth, treating diseases of the, removing, and replacing teeth bridges and Anesthesia is often used in any treatment that might cause Teeth may be with amalgam, or

Perhaps one of the most important parts of a dentist's work is dentistry. If a dentist a patient's teeth at regular, he may find and a disease before it becomes serious.

Part III.

Topical Texts

Text 1.

Task 1. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic health care. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

What is chickenpox?

Chickenpox is a viral infection caused by the *herpes varicella zostervirus*. It's spread in droplets inhaled into the respiratory tract. Complications are rare but serious, and can occur in previously healthy children.

Who's at risk of chickenpox?

Chickenpox tends to affect children under ten. Most children have had the infection by this age. In older children and adults, chickenpox can be more severe.

It's more common in late winter and spring. Children who are immunosuppressed (for example, on steroids) are particularly vulnerable to complications, as are newborn babies who may catch the infection from their mother in late pregnancy.

Chickenpox symptoms

The incubation period (from exposure to onset of symptoms) is 14 to 24 days. The initial symptoms are mild fever and headaches. Younger children may seem generally grouchy.

These are followed within hours by the appearance of a typical rash. Crops of red spots appear, which quickly develop central fluid-filled blisters that are intensely itchy. After a couple of days these scab over and dry up.

The rash mostly affects the trunk, but may appear anywhere on the body, including the scalp and the mouth.

In about one in ten cases symptoms are so minimal the infection goes unnoticed.

Complications of the infection are uncommon but include viral pneumonia, secondary bacterial infection and encephalitis.

Chickenpox treatments

Talk to your doctor if you're unsure of the diagnosis or if your child seems particularly unwell, has a cough, headache, if the skin is particularly inflamed or infected, or there are other worrying symptoms.

For young babies or children with immunity problems, always seek medical advice.

Give pain-relieving syrup and plenty of fluids. Calamine lotion and antihistamine medicines may relieve the itching.

Keep your child's hands clean and their fingernails short. Try to discourage them from scratching the spots, as they can scar.

The spots may be infectious until they've fully scabbed over, but no child should need to be kept from school for more than five days.

In severe cases, antiviral treatment may be recommended. Most children recover without long-term problems. But children at high risk who are exposed to chickenpox must be treated with immunoglobulin injections to prevent the infection ,or antiviral drugs to treat it.

There is also a vaccine that can be given to prevent chickenpox. After infection the virus lies dormant in the body but can emerge later to cause shingles.

Text 2.

Task 2. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic medicine and health care. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Drug Based on Cancer Treatment Shows Promise for Weight Loss

An experimental drug developed from cancer research showed early promise in a study of weight loss, researchers report, causing fat monkeys to shed an average 11% of their body weight after just a month of treatment.

Rhesus macaques injected daily with the drug, called adipotide, also dropped 39% of their fat deposits, slimming their bellies, and showed improvement in metabolic functions including insulin resistance, a risk factor for Type 2 diabetes.

How does the new drug work? By stemming the blood flow to fat cells and killing them off. The mechanism is borrowed from cancer treatment strategy called angiogenesis inhibition ,which starves tumors of their blood supply the same way; it's the basis for several drugs that are used to treat cancers of the brain, colon, lungs and kidneys.

Although the obesity study is preliminary - just a proof of concept - it is an interesting advance, particularly in light of the difficulty researchers and regulators have faced in finding a safe, long - term obesity drug. Six prescription medications for weight loss are currently approved by the Food and Drug Administration, and only one of them – orlistat - is considered appropriate for long - term use (the once-popular Meridia was withdrawn in 2010 because of heart risks). Until now, most weight loss medications have focused on suppressing appetite or revving up metabolism - with disappointing results. "Targeting blood vessels of white fat tissue is a novel conceptual approach against obesity," study author Dr. Wadih Arap, professor of medicine at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, in Houston, told Health Day.

Why Dieters Can't Keep the Weight Off

Arap and his wife, Dr. Renata Pasqualini, who is also a cancer researcher at M.D. Anderson, developed the treatment together. In 2004, they published a paper showing that the drug produced a 30% weight loss in mice. Since then, other scientists have replicated the finding in rats. Now a human trial, involving advanced prostate cancer patients, may begin early next year.

It's still not clear exactly how adipotide causes weight loss, or whether the results in animals will translate neatly to humans. Also, the drug produced some side effects in the monkeys, including dehydration and some mild changes to the kidneys. The symptoms disappeared after treatment was stopped, but they could be problematic if the drug is to be used in humans long term.

The company that Arap and Pasqualini founded , Ablaris Therapeutics – a subsidiary of Arrowhead Research Corp., with which M.D. Anderson has partnered to develop the drug further – is now working to reduce the side effects and to come up with a version of adipotide that wouldn't have to be injected as frequently, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Marijuana Slims? Why Pot Smokers Are Less Obese?

The Times Melissa Healy reported: “This is exciting and very interesting work,” said Yihai Cao, a microbiologist at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden who studies angiogenesis in tumors .But, he added, the researchers will need to clearly show that adipotide is reducing blood vessels that nourish fat without harming other blood vessels, as well as how appetite that nourish fat without harming other blood vessels ,as well as how appetite changes and metabolic improvements are related to that effect.

Text 3.

Task 3. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic medicine and health care. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

The Body Systems.

1. Excretory System

It consists of a pair of kidneys, ureters and the urinary bladder. The system removes cell wastes from the blood stream and eliminates them from the body. Among the wastes removed from the blood stream are carbon dioxide, water, certain nitrogen compounds such as urea, and inorganic salts, mainly sodium chloride. The lungs excrete carbon dioxide and water. Some water, salts, and a little urea are also removed from the body by the sweat glands. The principal organs of excretory system, however, are the kidneys. They excrete urine, composed mainly of nitrogenous wastes and various inorganic salts dissolved in water.

2. Digestive System

Ingested food must not only be broken up mechanically, it must also be changed to a soluble form, one that is soluble. The body fluids carry the dissolved food by means of the blood stream throughout the body to the cells.

Food is broken down into molecules that dissolve in the body fluids. However, even after this occurs, it does not necessarily mean that these molecules can be absorbed by the cells. The entire lining of the digestive tract is an unbroken membrane of epithelial tissue. Furthermore, the outside structure of every cell in the body is an unbroken membrane. Therefore, for the molecules to enter the cells, they must be able to pass through these membranes. There are however, many molecules too large to pass through these membranes. The body overcomes this problem by the break- down of large molecules into small molecules that are able to pass through the membranes.

3. Skeletal System

The backbone supports the entire body and must be resistant to all kinds of shocks during physical activity. In addition, it houses the spinal cord a thick bundle of nerves running from the brain down through a hollow canal in the center of the backbone. Nervetissue is extremely soft and delicate, and therefore easily damaged. The spinal cord of nerve tissue controls many body activities. It carries nerve impulses from the brain to all parts of the body,

and it carries other impulses such as pain and temperature from the body to the brain. Therefore the backbone, which consists of 33 separate vertebrae, is a vital structure. Not only does it give support, it also protects the delicate spinal cord from injury.

4. Transport System

The human transport system consists of the heart, blood and vessels and is involved in the transport of nutrients, gases and wastes in the blood. The transportation system of the body consists of only one organ, the heart. It has four chambers or cavities, and pumps blood through the body from before birth and continues to do so, never stopping or tiring, until the moment of death.

The heart is made up of involuntary cardiac muscle but it is modified in structure as compared to all other involuntary muscle. After all, the heart beats an average 72 times per minute of your life.

The chamber of the heart that contracts most powerfully is the lower left chamber. This chamber is known as the left ventricle. When the muscles of the left ventricle contract, blood is forced in a mighty surge or pulse, out of a great artery that branches into all parts of the body. Arteries are the blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.

5. Lymphatic System

The lymphatic system consists of glands, lymph nodes and lymph vessels. The lacteals are part of a somewhat separate transportation system of the body called the lymphatic system. The fluid inside the tubes of the lymphatic system is called lymph. Most of the waste products of the cells is picked up by the lymphatic system. These wastes are finally poured back into the blood stream in the same way that fatty acids are.

Not all of the lymph is in the lymph vessels. Every living cell of the body is bathed in a constant supply of lymph. It is the clear, watery substance that fills a blister for example.

Lymph is actually just the liquid part of the blood. When food and oxygen diffuse out of the capillaries and into the cells, they become dissolved materials in this liquid part of the blood. Once out of the blood stream, the liquid is called lymph. Not all of the lymph diffuses back into the capillaries again, a considerable amount of it, filled with waste materials, diffuses into the lymphatic system and is carried back to the blood stream.

6. Respiratory System

Every living thing must have a constant supply of materials in order to live. Some foods can be stored within the body of an animal or a plant. However, no living thing has ever developed a means of storing supplies of oxygen. Every living cell must be oxygen so that life will not cease. Thus, a continuous supply of oxygen must always be available.

The word respiration does not refer solely to breathing. This term means getting air into the lungs (inhalation) and removing the excess carbon dioxide that has been returned from the body to the lungs (exhalation). Respiration also includes the oxidation of food by living cells as well the transportation of oxygen to the cells and the removal of carbon dioxide, the result of cellular respiration. The term respiration includes the activity inside the cells, the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the cells and the lungs. It is also the exchange of gases between the blood and the lungs, as well as the breathing process.

7. Muscular System

Most of the muscles in the body are arranged in pairs. One of each pair bends a joint and other moves the bones in the opposite direction. These pairs of flexors and extensors are attached to the bones by strong tendons. Those at one end of a muscle are attached to one bone. The

tendons at the other end of the muscle are usually attached to another bone. The two bones usually articulate at a joint.

Animals with an exoskeleton also have their muscles arranged in pairs. These muscles are arranged like those of a human arm. The muscles however, are attached to the exoskeleton rather than to bones.

Muscles such as flexors and extensors, are types of muscles known as voluntary muscles. That is, they are controlled by conscious will, at least in part. Most voluntary muscles consist of striated muscle cells.

8. Endocrine System

The endocrine system is composed of endocrine glands. The secretion of these glands are known as hormones, transported to their targets by diffusion or in the blood. Once at the target organ they regulate its function. Generally hormones have a pronounced effect on metabolic functions; development, production, the level of glucose in the blood and on the concentration of minerals and water at specific levels. They also affect the permeability of the cells plasma membrane.

9. Nervous System.

The nervous system is the communication system for the billions of cells that make up the body. Most types of animals have nervous system which coordinate the activities of the cells that make up their bodies. Certain exceptions are the single-celled organisms. Even they are thought by some to have types of fibers that provide communication between different parts of the body, and thus coordinate their activities.

Nerve cells are highly specialized. They stimulate muscle cells to contract and gland cells to produce secretions. However, they cannot obtain food, digest it or expel their own waste. They are dependent on other cells, equally specialized to perform functions for them.

Text 4.

Task 4. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic medicine and health care. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Bolile copilăriei

OTITA

Una dintre cele mai des întâlnite boli ale copilăriei este otita,afecțiune care, netratată corespunzător, se poate solda cu sechele greu de vindecat.

OTITA MEDIE. Părintii trebuie sa știe că cel mai adesea,este afectată urechea medie,caz în care ne confruntăm cu otită medie.Statistic s-a demonstrat că unul din șase copii cu vârsta de pîna la un an face cel puțin un „episod de otită medie,după aceasta vîrsta, frecvența bolii scăzînd mult.E important de știut că, de cele mai multe ori,otita medie este o complicitie a rinitei și rinofaringitei acute. Plînsul sau suflarea incorectă a nasului favorizează împingerea secrețiilor în trompa auditivă, antrenînd obstrucția acestia și agravarea infecției.

La sugari,simptomologia este nespecifică,micutii neputînd spune că îi dor urechile sau că nu aud bine.Ei devin agitați,țipă și plîng aparent fără motiv,dorm prost, refuză alimentația au scaune diareice și fac febră.Este important ca, în toate cazurile în care un sugar sau un copil mic prezintă febră din cauze necunoscute, să fie cosultata și urechea medie.În schimb copiii mai mari plîng de dure la nivelul urechii,spun că nu aud bine și fac febră.Mai rar, pot să apară amețeli,

zgomote, pocnituri în urechi și o stare generală proastă. Dacă tratamentul nu este început la timp, boala evoluează spre supurație (apar secreții purulente la nivelul urechii).

Antibioticul și durata tratamentului vor fi stabilite de către medic, în funcție de microbul icriminant. Se poate administra medicație pentru scăderea febrei, calmante pentru durere (paracetamolul în doze uzuale fiind cel mai indicat), picături în nas pentru a desfunda trompa. Eustachio își elimină secrețiile acumulate în urechea medie. Pentru calmarea durerii, este recomandată căldură locală (de exemplu, așezarea pe urechea afectată a unui scutec ușor încălzit). De asemenea, copilul va trebui să bea multe lichide, nu se va fuma în preajma lui și i se va asigura o atmosferă umedă (prin așezarea unui vas cu apă caldă în cameră).

OTITA EXTERNĂ este reprezentată de inflamația conductului auditiv extern. E bine de știut că această afecțiune apare mai ales în condiții de umiditate crescută, fiind foarte des întâlnită la copii care practică înotul sau cei care stau cu capul sub apă, în baie. Alte condiții favorizante ale infecției sau traumatismele locale survenite în timpul curățării urechii cu bețișoare sau cu degetul, în cazul pătrunderii unui corp străin în conductul auditiv extern. Cerumenul are un efect protector împotriva infecției bacteriene, astfel că un conduct auditiv prea uscat, cu cerumenul în cantitate insuficientă, va fi predispus la infecție.

Pentru aceasta, este suficient un tratament local. Înainte de toate, urechea va trebui curățată cu ajutorul unor bețișoare cu vată îmbibate în apă caldă și apoi se va aplica soluția indicată de medic. În primele zile de tratament, se poate lăsa, în conductul auditiv extern, un tampon de vată îmbibat cu soluția respectivă. Tot în primele zile, se pot administra calmante împotriva durerii. În perioada aceasta, până la vindecare se va evita contactul cu apa al urechii afectate. Aplicarea de comprese calde pe zona urechii este de asemenea utilă. La copii care înoată frecvent, se poate face profilaxie cu instilare (alcool diluat sau acid acetic 2%) în conductul auditiv extern, imediat după ieșirea din apă. Tratamentul cu antibiotice, injectabil sau pe cale orală, este necesar doar dacă apare febra sau dacă se inflamează ganglionii din zona urechii.

Text 5.

Task 5. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic medicine and health care. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Articulația cotului

La formarea articulației cotului participă trei oase: humerusul, ulna și radiusul. Pentru acest motiv, teoretic la acest nivel se descriu trei articulații: humeroulnară, humeroradială și radioulnară proximală.

Cotul este o articulație formată de trei oase lungi, care se îmbină în porțiunea mijlocie a brațului. Osul brațului (humerus) întâlnește osul din zona internă a antebrățului (ulna) și pe cel din zona externă (radiusul) pentru a forma o articulație asemănătoare unei balamale. Din articulația cotului se pot realiza mișcări de flexie (înainte și înapoi), precum și rotație internă și externă. Mușchiul biceps este principalul mușchi care realizează flexia antebrățului pe braț, iar tricepsul extensia. Porțiunea osoasă externă de la nivelul cotului este reprezentată de epicondilul lateral, parte a osului humerus. Inflamarea tendoanelor care se inseră la acest nivel cauzează boala numită epicondilită laterală sau

cotul tenismenului. În mod asemănător, porțiunea internă a cotului este reprezentată de o proeminență osoasă numită epicondilul medial. Inflamarea tendoanelor de la acest nivel cauzează epicondilita medială sau cotul jucătorului de golf.

Un sac plin cu lichid (bursa), al cărei rol constă în reducerea forței de frecare la acest nivel, acoperă porțiunea exterioară a cotului (bursa olecraniană). Cu mâinile întinse pe lângă corp și palmele privind spre înainte, puteți observa că mâinile și antebrațele sunt ușor îndepărtate de corp. Existența unui unghi de 5 – 15 grade este normală și permite mișcarea antebrațelor în mers fără să atingă șoldurile, și, de asemenea, transportul diferitelor obiecte. După existența unor fracturi la nivelul cotului, acest unghi poate crește și antebrațele se îndepărtează prea mult de corp, sau poate să scadă, generând așa-zisa deformare în pat de pușcă.

Durerea la nivelul cotului poate fi generată de numeroase probleme. La adulți este des întâlnită tendinita, care constă în lezarea și inflamația tendoanelor (țesuturi care leagă mușchiul de os). Alte cauze frecvente ale durerii de la nivelul cotului sunt: bursita (inflamația sacului plin cu lichid din jurul cotului, situat imediat sub piele); artrita (îngustarea spațiului articular și pierderea cartilajului de la nivelul cotului); fractura și luxația cotului; infecțiile cotului.

Tendinita reprezintă iritația și inflamarea tendonului. Apare ca o consecință a unui traumatism, a suprasolicitării sau odată cu vârsta, pe măsură ce tendonul își pierde elasticitatea. Orice activitate care implică mișcări prelungite, repetitive ale musculaturii antebrațului pot cauza tendinita cotului. Poate să apară și în cadrul unor boli sistemice, precum artrita reumatoidă sau diabetul zaharat. Cele mai frecvente simptome sunt sensibilitatea locală, durerea, care se accentuează odată cu mișcarea cotului. Cei care practică sporturi cu racheta sunt predispuși la o lezare a tendoanelor din partea externă a cotului, situație cunoscută drept cotul jucătorului de tenis. Cei care practică golful sunt predispuși să se accidenteze la nivelul tendoanelor din partea internă a cotului. Alte cauze frecvente ale tendinitei cotului sunt grădinaritul sau suprasolicitarea încheieturii mâinii.

Cotul tenismenului e caracterizat de inflamație și durere la nivelul zonei superioare a antebrațului, pe exterior, în vecinătatea cotului. Situația e cauzată de rotirea repetitivă a mâinii sau a antebrațului, generând ruptura parțială a fibrelor tendonului. Amplitudinea de mișcare a cotului este păstrată, articulația în sine nefiind afectată, iar durerea se accentuează spre sfârșitul zilei. Examinarea radiologică indică de obicei relații normale, dar uneori pot să apară depozite de calciu la nivelul tendonului dacă boala a avut o evoluție mai lungă. Tratamentul presupune aplicare de gheață, repausul segmentului afectat și medicație antiinflamatoare, precum aspirină sau alte antiinflamatoare nesteroidiene: diclofenac, ibuprofen. Bandajul compresiv (strap) sau o orteză pot fi utile. Injecțiile locale cu cortizon sunt indicate în tratamentul durerii persistente. În cazurile severe se realizează repararea ortopedică (chirurgicală).

Cotul jucătorului de golf prezintă aceleași caracteristici descrise mai sus, la cotul tenismenului, excepție făcând localizarea durerii, la nivelul porțiunii interne a cotului.

Bursita olecraniană (inflamația bursei) poate să apară ca urmare a accidentării sau a traumatismelor minore, ca rezultat al bolilor sistemice precum guta sau artrita reumatoidă, ori poate fi datorată unei infecții locale. Bursita e caracterizată de apariția unei “ umflături ” la vârful cotului, în timp ce amplitudinea de mișcare este păstrată.

Fracturile pot să apară în interiorul articulației cotului sau în imediata vecinătate. Fracturile necesită imobilizare în aparat gipsat, sau, uneori, intervenție chirurgicală deschisă.

Dislocarea sau luxația reprezintă deplasarea unei părți din organism (de obicei o articulație) din poziția ei normală.

În dislocarea capului radial, antebrațul își pierde poziția normală la nivelul articulației cotului. Această situație este întâlnită frecvent la copiii care încep să meargă și este cauzată de o smucitură bruscă executată la nivelul mâinii sau antebrațului. Situațiile cel mai des întâlnite sunt cele în care adultul apucă copilul de mână pentru a preveni o căzătură, pentru a-l grăbi sau pentru a-l ajuta să urce scara. Aceste leziuni apar cel mai frecvent sub 5 ani; după aceasta vârstă oasele și ligamentele copiilor devin mai puternice și incidența accidentărilor de acest tip este mult redusă. Luxația cotului se datorează întinderii sau rupturii unuia sau mai multor ligamente ale cotului. Această situație poate să apară atunci când cotul este în hiperextensie sau este comprimat într-o coliziune fermă. Severitatea accidentării depinde de numărul ligamentelor afectate și de tipul leziunii (ruptură parțială sau totală). Tratamentul presupune aplicare de gheață, repaus, imobilizare, compresie, medicație antiinflamatoare.

Artrita cotului (inflamația articulației cotului) apare ca rezultat al bolilor sistemice, precum artrita reumatoidă, gutoasă, psoriazică, spondilita anchilozantă, artrita reactivă. Apar semne de inflamație la nivelul cotului: căldură, roșeață, durere și scăderea amplitudinii de mișcare din cauza articulației umflate.

Artrita septică (infecția articulației cotului cu bacterii) este destul de rară. Apare mai ales la pacienții cu imunitatea scăzută, diabetici, la cei care iau cortizon sau cei care-și administrează droguri intravenos. Cei mai frecvenți agenți cauzatori ai acestei boli sunt stafilococul și streptococul. Artrita septică la nivelul cotului impune tratament antibiotic și adesea drenaj chirurgical. Caracteristicile bolii sunt umflarea articulației cotului, căldură, roșeață, durere și reducerea amplitudinii de mișcare. Artrita septică se asociază frecvent cu febră, transpirații, frisoane.

Sindromul de compresiune a nervului ulnar – nervul ulnar trece prin spațiul dintre vârful cotului și ulna (osul intern al antebrațului). Cele mai frecvente cauze de accidentare la acest nivel sunt traumatismele directe, cauzatoare de fractură sau dislocare a cotului, presiunea externă prelungită la nivelul nervului sau compresia acestuia din cauza inflamației și lezării structurilor învecinate. Uneori, factorii mecanici amintiți mai sus pot fi însoțiți de ischemie în zona respectivă (deficit de oxigen din cauza scăderii fluxului sanguin).

Când nervul ulnar este comprimat, apare o senzație de amorțeală și furnicături la nivelul degetelor mic și inelar. Poate să apară și durere la nivelul întregului antebraț, mai ales în porțiunea internă a acestuia. Dexteritatea la nivelul mâinii poate fi și ea afectată. Uneori, senzația de amorțeală re apare la manevra de ridicare a membrului superior. Tratamentul constă în evitarea repetării traumatismului sau a presiunii crescute la nivelul cotului și repausul articulației. Ocazional gheața poate ajuta. În cazurile severe, poate fi necesară repoziționarea chirurgicală a nervului ulnar, astfel încât să nu mai fie comprimat de structurile înconjurătoare.

Text 6.

Task 6. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic medicine and health care. C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Ce este varicela si cum se transmite?



Varicela sau varsatul de vant

Varicela sau varsatul de vant este o boala infectioasa caracterizata prin febra si eruptii cutanate. Este o boala virala comuna cauzata de virusul *Varicella Zoster*, transmis prin tuse si stranut. Se caracterizeaza prin febra usoara si simptome de raceala, incluzand gatul dureros, urmate de o eruptie cutanata ce apare 1-2 zile mai tarziu.

Fiind o boala deosebit de contagioasa, se transmite foarte usor intre membrii familiei si intre colegii de scoala prin particulele de aer, picaturile de secretii in aerul expirat sau prin contactul cu lichidul pustulelor. Indirect se poate transmite prin atingerea articolelor de imbracaminte ale unei persoane infectate cu varicela, articole care au luat contact cu lichidul eliberat prin spargerea maculelor de lichid.

Varicela apare mai ales in cazul copiilor cu varsta mai mica de 10 ani, cu precadere la sfarsitul iernii si primavara.

Care sunt semnele si simptomele varicelei?

La inceput copilul nu se va simti bine, avand simptome de raceala, iar la 1-2 zile ii apar pe piele niste pete:

- La inceput apar ca niste aglomerari plane roz/ rosiatice pe fata, scalp, piept, burta si spate.
- Petele se transforma in pustule cu lichid, fiind foarte asemanatoare cosurilor sau intepaturilor de insecte, si provoaca mancarimi puternice
- Aceste bubite se vor sparge si vor forma o crusta galbuie la suprafata pielii
- Apar pete noi pentru 3-4 zile de la spargerea primei serii de bubite
- Febra usoara (37.7 – 38.8 grade Celsius), frisoane
- Dureri de muschi si articulatii
- Dureri de cap

Copiii pot avea febra usoara, se vor simti molesiti si cu durere de cap, desi unii dintre ei nu acuza niciun disconfort. Unii copii prezinta si bube in cavitatea bucala (fiindu-le greu sa manance) sau pe organele genitale.

Perioada contagioasa a varicelei este de 2 zile inainte de aparitia bubelor si pana la spargerea tuturor pustulelor, adica 1 saptamana mai tarziu. Varicela este deosebit de contagioasa si este recomandabil ca copilul sa fie tinut acasa si izolat in aceasta perioada, mai ales de fratii sai nevaccinati.

Perioada de incubatie (de la expunerea la virus pana la aparitia bolii) este de 11-24 zile.

Odata facuta boala, copilul capata imunitate la virus pentru intreaga viata.

Este recomandabil a chema doctorul pentru orice eruptie la suprafata pielii, mai ales daca cel mic are febra, dureri de cap si disconfort. Varicela se confirma atunci cand doctorii identifica petele in toate cele trei stadii ale lor: aglomerari roz, pustule cu lichid si crusta galbuie.

Care este tratamentul pentru varicela?

Fiind o infectie virala, nu se vor prescrie antibiotice (cu exceptia cazului in care bubele se infecteaza, mai ales la copiii mici care nu se pot abtine din scarpinat).

Chemati doctorul daca cel mic prezinta:

- Febra
- Multe pustule cu lichid
- Refuza sa bea lichide.

Tratamentul domestic include odihna, evitarea scarpinatului, lotiunea cu calamina, consumul cat mai multor lichide. In caz de febra se administreaza paracetamol in doza prescrisa de medic. Daca pruritul este sever se vor prescrie antihistaminice.

Riscurile si complicatiile varicelei

Eruptia la varicela

Cea mai frecventa complicatie a varicelei este infectia secundara cauzata de bacteria ce determina scarpinatul bubelor de la suprafata pielii.

Virusul se poate dovedi destul de grav in cazul bebelusilor mici, a adolescentilor si a adulților.

Intrucat varicela este un risc pentru un fat aflat in primele si in ultimele saptamani de sarcina, intotdeauna comunica gradinitei sau scolii boala copilului, pentru a preveni mamicile insarcinate asupra situatiei (in cazul in care esti insarcinata, anunta si doctorul), intrucat boala poate fi tratata prin injectie cu imunoglobulina, in caz de nevoie. Injectia cu imunoglobulina poate fi folosita si ca metoda de prevenire pe termen scurt pentru persoanele expuse varicelei si care ar prezenta riscuri daca ar contracta boala (de ex, femeile insarcinate sau copiii supusi medicatiei imunosupresoare).

In cazuri rare, varicela duce la inflamarea creierului (encefalita) sau pneumonie.

Dupa infectarea cu virusul varicelei, virusul ramane activ in corp, putand cauza Zona Zoster in cazul adulților (aproximativ 20% dintre adultii cu varicela in copilarie vor face Zona Zoster in viata adulta).

Cum pot avea grija de un copil cu varicela?



Baie calduta de 3-4 ori pe zi

Încearca sa descurajezi cat poti de mult scarpinatul bubelor, intrucat pot ramane cicatrici

- Aplica lotiune cu calamina pentru a racori si calma pielea (nu aplica lotiunea pe fata, mai ales in jurul ochilor, si pe organele genitale); mixtura mentolata, solutia cu oxid de zinc sunt alte remedii simple care se aplica de cateva ori pe zi in zonele afectate de eruptie

- Taie-i unghiile scurt pentru a preveni scarpinatul si infectarea ulterioara
- Asigura-te ca copiii se spala pe maini de mai multe ori de-a lungul unei zile
- In cazul bebelusilor, te poti folosi de manusi de bumbac sau sosetele puse peste manute pentru a evita scarpinatul

- Imbraca-l in haine comode, racoroase, mai largi, care sa nu-l incalzeasca sau sa ii irite bubele

- Incurajeaza-l sa se odihneasca
- Incurajeaza-l sa consume multe lichide
- In caz de febra, la indicatia medicului administreaza-i paracetamol in conditiile prescrise de acesta (niciodata aspirina!).

Unit III.
Topic: LAW. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

Part I.

Word Bank

No.	Terms	Transcription	Definition	Translation
1.	Aide	<u>/eɪd/</u>	an assistant to an important person, especially a political leader	Consilier
2.	Arsonist	<u>ˈɑːsənɪst/</u>	a person who commits arson	Incendiator
3.	Bar	<u>/bɑː/</u>	a partition in a court room, now usually notional, beyond which most people may not pass and at which an accused person stands	Tribuna
4.	Bench	<u>/bɛn(t)ʃ/</u>	a judge's seat in a law court.	Scaun judecatoresc
5.	Blackmail	<u>/'blækmeɪl/</u>	the action, treated as a criminal offence, of demanding money from someone in return for not revealing compromising information which one has about them	Santaj
6.	Blame	<u>/bleɪm/</u>	feel or declare that (someone or something) is responsible for a fault or wrong	Vina
7.	Bribery	<u>/'brʌɪbəri/</u>	the giving or offering of a bribe	Coruptie
8.	Burglary	<u>/'bɜːgləri/</u>	illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft	Furt(spargere)
9.	Claim	<u>/kleɪm/</u>	an assertion that something is true	Afirmatie
10.	Con	<u>/kɒn/</u>	an instance of deceiving or tricking someone	Escrocherie
11.	Conviction	<u>/kɒn'vɪkʃ(ə)n/</u>	a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence	Condamnare
12.	Court	<u>/kɔːt/</u>	a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases	Curte
13.	Courtroom	<u>/'kɔːtruːm, -rɒm/</u>	the place or room in which a court of law meets	Sala de judecata
14.	Defendant	<u>/dɪ'fend(ə)nt/</u>	an individual sued or accused in a court of law	Inculpatul
15.	Denial	<u>/dɪ'nai(ə)l/</u>	the action of denying or refusal of something	Negare
16.	Deputy	<u>/'dɛpjʊti/</u>	a person who is appointed to undertake the duties of a superior in the superior's absence	Delegat
17.	Election	<u>/ɪ'lekʃ(ə)n/</u>	a formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position	Alegere
18.	Embezzlement	<u>/ɛm'bɛzlm(ə)nt/</u>	theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer	Delapidare
19.	Felony	<u>/'feləni/</u>	a crime regarded in the US and many other judicial systems as more serious than a misdemeanour	Crima
20.	Filibuster	<u>/'fɪlɪbʌstə/</u>	act in an obstructive manner in a legislative assembly, especially by speaking at inordinate length	A face piraterie

21.	Forgery	<u>/ˈfɔːdʒ(ə)ri/</u>	the action of forging a copy or imitation of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art	Contrafacere
22.	Fraud	<u>/frɔːd/</u>	wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain	Frauda
23.	Guilty	<u>/ˈɡɪlti/</u>	culpable of or responsible for a specified wrongdoing	Vinovat
24.	Hold-up		a robbery conducted with the use of threats or violence	Tilharie
25.	Innocent	<u>/ˈɪnəs(ə)nt/</u>	not guilty of a crime or offence	Nevinovat
26.	Judge	<u>/dʒʌdʒ/</u>	a public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court	Judecator
27.	Jury	<u>/ˈdʒʊəri/</u>	a body of people (typically twelve in number) sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court	Jurati
28.	Kickback	<u>/ˈkɪkbæk/</u>	an illicit payment made to someone in return for facilitating a transaction or appointment	Mita
29.	Kidnapping		an act of abducting someone and holding them captured	Rapire
30.	Lawyer	<u>/ˈləɪə/</u>	a person who practises or studies law, especially (in the UK) a solicitor or a barrister or (in the US) an attorney	Avocat
31.	Manacles	<u>/ˈmanək(ə)l/</u>	one of two metal bands joined by a chain, for fastening a person's hands or ankles	Catuse
32.	Mayor	<u>/meɪ/</u>	(in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland) the head of a town, borough, or county council, elected by council members and generally having purely ceremonial duties	Primar
33.	Mobster	<u>/ˈmɒbstə/</u>	a member of an organized group of violent criminals; a gangster.	Gangster
34.	Mole	<u>/məʊl/</u>	a spy who gradually achieves an important position within the security defences of a country	Spion
35.	Mugger	<u>/ˈmʌgə/</u>	a person who attacks and robs another in a public place	Agresor
36.	Murder	<u>/ˈmɜːdə/</u>	the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another	Crima
37.	Offender	<u>/əˈfendə(r)/</u>	a person who commits an illegal act	Infractor
38.	Penitentiary	<u>/ˌpenɪˈtɛn(ə)ri/</u>	The prison for minors who commits crime.	Inchisoare pentru minori
39.	Perjury	<u>/ˈpɜːdʒ(ə)ri/</u>	the offence of wilfully telling an untruth or making a misrepresentation under oath	Marturie falsa
40.	Pickpocket	<u>/ˈpɪkpɒkɪt/</u>	a person who steals from people's pockets	Hot de buzunare
41.	Punishment	<u>/ˈpʌnɪʃm(ə)nt/</u>	the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence	Pedeapsa
42.	Polling place	<u>/pəʊlɪŋ//pleɪs/</u>	a building, such as a school or community centre, where voting takes place during an election	Loc de votare
43.	Precinct	<u>/ˈpriːsɪŋ(k)ɪt/</u>	an electoral district of a city or town served by a single polling station	Sectia de votare
44.	Preside	<u>/prɪˈzʌɪd/</u>	be in the position of authority in a meeting or other gathering	A conduce

45.	Prison	<u>/ˈprɪz(ə)n/</u>	a building to which people are legally committed as a punishment for a crime or while awaiting trial	Inchisoare
46.	Prosecutor	<u>/ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:tə/</u>	a person, especially a public official, who institutes legal proceedings against someone	Procuror
47.	Pusher	<u>/ˈpuʃə/</u>	A person who push stolen things	Traficat de lucruri furate
48.	Rapist	<u>/ˈreɪpɪst/</u>	a man who commits rape	Violator
49.	Sentence	<u>/ˈsent(ə)ns/</u>	the punishment assigned to a defendant found guilty by a court, or fixed by law for a particular offence	Sentinta
50.	Speeding	<u>/spiːdɪŋ/</u>	A crime when a man drive over the limit.	Depasirea vitezei
51.	Thug	<u>/θʌg/</u>	a violent person, especially a criminal	Asasin
52.	To accuse	<u>/əˈkjuːz/</u>	often accuse someone of charge (someone) with an offence or crime	A acuza
53.	To allege	<u>/əˈledʒ/</u>	claim or assert that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof	A pretinde
54.	To review	<u>/rɪˈvjuː/</u>	a reconsideration of a judgement, sentence, etc. by a higher court or authority	A reexamina
55.	Usher	<u>/ˈʌʃə/</u>	A person who are responsible to invite the witness in courtroom.	Functionar
56.	Vandalism	<u>/ˈvand(ə)lɪzəm/</u>	action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property	Vandalizm
57.	Veto	<u>/ˈviːtəʊ/</u>	a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a lawmaking body	A vota contra
58.	Victim	<u>/ˈvɪktɪm/</u>	a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action	Victima
59.	Whore	<u>/hɔː/</u>	A person who provides sexual services	Prostituata
60.	Witness	<u>/ˈwɪtnɪs/</u>	a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place	Martor

Courts and trials

Court - curte, judecătorie, tribunal

Trial - proces penal, judecată, darea în judecată

Case - probe, caz

Criminal case - proces penal

Framed-up case - inscenare judiciară

Offences

Felony - crimă (a very serious crime; e.g. robbery)

Murder - crimă (the crime of deliberately killing a person)

Manslaughter – omucidere (prin imprudență)

Rape - viol

Assault - physical attack

Arson - incendiere

Robbery - tâlhărie, jaf

Burglary - spargere, furt

Theft - furt, hoție

Kidnapping - răpire de copii, oameni

Embezzlement - delapidare
Bribery - mită
Forgery - contrafacere
Fraud - înșelătorii (gaining money by deceit or trickery)
Perjury - mărturie falsă
Slander - calomnie
Blackmail - șantaj
Sexual harassment - hărțuire sexuală
Speeding - depășirea vitezei
Petty offence - ofensă mărunță/ meschina; infracțiune minoră
Shop lifting - furt din magazine
Smuggling ring - contrabandă
Contempt of court - dispreț , sfidare
Con - o escrocherie (a obține bani prin metode șarlatane)
Child abuse - molestare a unui copil
Break-in - efracție (to get into a building by force)\
Vandalism - vandalism (a deliberate damage of good)
Hold-up - un atac banditesc, o tâlhărie

Participants of the Legal Procedure

Defendant- acuzat, pârît ,
Offender - infractor
Lawyer - avocat
Attorney - avocat -
Prosecutor - procuror/ judecător
Jury – jurați
Stalking – hărțuire

Legal-procedure

To file a complaint – a înregistra o plîngere
Subpoena - citație la tribunal
To serve on jury – a fi membru a juraților
Bailiff – eliberare sub cauțiune
A search warrant – permis pentru perchiziție
To indict somebody for felony - a pune sub acuzație pentru o crimă
To bring the case to court- a aduce cazul la tribunal
To bring criminal prosecution - a aduce o acuzație
To make an opening statement – a face o declarație
To detain a person - a deține o persoană
To go before a court - a se ivi înaintea judecății
to release somebody on bail - a elibera pe cauțiune
To bring in a verdict - a pronunța/ rosti sentința
To bring in a verdict of guilty - a pronunța/ rosti sentința vinovat
Actual incarceration - întemnițare
A sentence - sentință
A penitentiary - colonie, penitenciar
To send somebody to the penitentiary jail - a trimite la închisoare
To serve sentence - a ispăși sentința
To be on charge - a fi vinovat

V.A. Court Room

The judge's box - tribunal
The jury's box - loja
The dock - boxa acuzaților
The witness' stand – boxa marturilor

The public gallery - galerie publică

Law

People

Places and Things

Attorney	expert witness	minor	bar	gavel
bailiff	Grand Jury	offender	bench	jury box
clerk		investigating officer	parole officer	
	civil trial	judge's chambers		
coroner	judge	plaintiff	court	legal aid service
counsel	juror	probation officer	courthouse	probate court
court	jury	prosecutor	Court of Appeals	public defender
court reporter		jury foreman		prosecuting attorney
	courtroom	session (of the court)		
defendant		law office		public defender
	criminal trial	Small Claims Court		
defense attorney		lawyer		state's attorney
	Family Court	Supreme Court		
district attorney		witness	Federal District Court	witness
stand				

Adjectives

alleged	hung (jury)	innocent	legal	no contest; <i>nolo contendere</i>
hanged (criminal)	guilty		judicial	liable
(objection) over-ruled		pre-trial		(objection) sustained

Verbs

accuse	defend	post bail
acquit	deliberate	prosecute
allege	dissent	reverse a decision
appeal	enter a plea	sentence
argue	find	serve a sentence
award	hear a case	sue
call (a witness)	indict	swear
charge	instruct	testify
charge the jury	jump bail	throw out a case
commute	overturn	try
convict	plead	uphold

Police, Crime, and Emergencies

Good Guys

chief of police	investigator	private eye	SWAT team
constable	meter maid	private investigator	traffic
cop			
cop	narcotics officer (narco)	riot police	undercover man/woman
detective	patrolman	sergeant	U.S. Marshal
deputy	plainclothesman	sheriff	vice squad
F. B. I.	policeman/woman	state trooper	victim
game warden	warden	police officer	

Bad Guys

arsonist	hit man	mobster	second-story man	terrorist
burglar	hood	mole	serial killer	child

abuser/molester			
call girl	juvenile delinquent	mugger	street walker
con artist	Ku Klux Klan (KKK)	petty thief	swindler
con man	killer prostitute	pickpocket	thief
crook loan shark		pusher	thug
deadbeat dad/mom	lynch mob	rapist	tough
felon	madam	robber	underworld
fence	Mafia	rioter	vandal
gang	mob	drug dealer/trafficker	whore

Crimes

armed robbery	hold-up	laundering money	robbery	drug trafficking
arson	homicide	manslaughter	sexual molestation	forced labor
assault (and battery)	embezzlement	mugging	skimming profits	scam
assassination	forgery	murder	smuggling	slavery
theft	blackmail	fraud	narcotics smuggling	speeding
breaking and entering		gambling	repeated murder	stalking
break in	gun running	prostitution	statutory rape	
bribery	arassment	protection racket	stick up	
burglary	kickback	purse snatching	theft	
con game	kidnapping	pushing dope	treason	
drunk driving	larceny	rape	vandalism	
extortion	child labor	counterfeiting	wilding	
pornography	fraud	child abuse/molestation	white collar crime	

Places

beat	jail	precinct	penitentiary
betting parlor		lock-up	rounds
cell		station	whorehouse
			prison

Events

apprehension	get away	raid
arrest	investigation	reading one's rights
chase	line up	round up
conviction	mug shot	speed trap
frame up	pay off	traffic violation

Emergencies

accident	emergency room	natural disaster	ambulance
emergency vehicle	neck brace	blood bank	evacuation
nuclear alert	civil defense	explosion	pharmacist
clinic	fire	pharmacy	
CPR – cardiopulmonary	fire department		public alarm signal
Resuscitation	fire drill	rescue	dentist
fire engine	robbery	doctor	fire horn
doctor's office	fireman	siren	drowning
flashing lights		stretcher	
drug overdose	jaws of life	tourniquet	
drug store	loud speaker	training	
Emergency Broadcasting	megaphone	transfusion	
System	monitor	veterinarian's office	
emergency entrance	mouth-to-mouth	911	

assault weapon
badge
billy club
gun
handcuffs
knife

mace
manacles
night stick

paddy wagon
pistol

Events and Processes

Accusation
Acquittal
Alimony
Allegation
Appeal
Bail
Case
Charge
Claim
Conviction
Court order
Crime
Cross-examination
Damages
Death penalty
Decision

deposition
evidence
exhibit
findings
fraud
grievance
hearing
indictment
injunction
inquiry
inquest
law
libel
litigation
manslaughter
mistrial

parole
perjury
probation
prosecution
recess
retrial
right (s)
ruling
sentence
sequester
settlement
suit
summons
testimony
trial
verdict

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Justiție - Persoane

attorney- avocat
bailiff- executor judecătoresc
clerk-grefier
coroner- medic legist
court- judecată
court reporter- grefier
defendant-reclamant
defense attorney-avocat (al acuzatului)
district attorney-procuror (districtual)
expert witness-expert judiciar
Grand Jury- marele juriu/ curte de punere sub acuzare
Investigating officer-ofițer de cercetare
judge- judecător
jury-juriu/jurați
jury foreman-președintele juraților
law officer-magistrat
lawyer-avocat
minor-minor
offender-infractor
parole officer-ofițer de probațiune
plaintiff-reclamant
probation officer-ofițer de probațiune
prosecutor-procuror
prosecuting attorney- judecător de instrucție
public defender-avocat din oficiu
state's attorney-procuror
witness-martor

Locuri și lucruri

bar-banca acuzaților
bench-complet de judecată
civil trial-proces civil
court-istanță de judecată
courthouse-tribunal
Court of Appeals-Curte de Apel
courtroom-sală de judecată
criminal trial-proces penal
Family Court-istanță pentru cauze familiare
Federal District Court-istanță districtuală federală
gavel-ciocan judecătoresc
jury box-banca juraților
judge's chambers-cabinetele/birourile judecătorilor
legal aid service-serviciu de consultanță juridică
probate court-istanță civilă pe problem de tutelă, testamentare, partajare etc
public defender-avocat public
session (of the court)-ședința (curții)
Small Claims Court-
State District Court-
Supreme Court-Curtea Supremă
witness stand-

Adjectives

alleged-pretins
 hanged(criminal)-
 hung(jury)-
 guilty-vinovat
 innocent-nevinovat
 judicial-judiciar
 legal-juridic
 liable-pasibil de răspundere
 no contest; nolo contender-
 (objection) over-ruled –respins
 (objection) sustained – menținut
 pre-trial – preventiv/provizoriu

Verbs

accuse-acuza
 acquit- achita (de pedeapsă)
 allege- pretinde
 appeal- depune,declara apel/ face recurs
 argue-argumenta/motiva
 award- acorda
 call(a witness)- audia (un martor; a cita-summon)
 charge- acuza
 charge the jury- acordarea însărcinărilor către jurați
 commute- comuta (a schimba o pedeapsă mai grea în una mai ușoară)
 convict- condamna
 defend- apăra
 deliberate- delibera
 dissent- separat/disident (opinie separată a judecătorului)
 enter a plea- depune o pledoarie (de apărare)
 find- constata
 hear a case- audia o cauză
 indict- învinui
 instruct- furniza informații (unui avocat, notar etc.)
 jump bail- neprezentarea în instanță a persoanei eliberate pe cauțiune
 overturn- anula
 plead- pleda, motiva, argumenta
 post bail- achita cauțiunea
 prosecute- urmărire (penală)
 reverse a decision- invalidarea unei decizii
 sentence- sentință
 serve a sentence- ispășirea pedepsei
 sue- da în judecată
 swear- jura (swear an oath - depune jur.)
 testify- depune mărturie
 throw out a case- închide/sista o cauză
 try- judeca (un proces, un acuzat, etc.)
 uphold- menține
 Evenimente și Procese
 accusation- acuzare
 acquittal- achitare
 alimony- pensie alimentară (dată fostului soț)
 allegation- pretenție

appeal-	apel/recurs
bail-	cauțiune
case-	cauză
charge-	învinuire
claim-	reclamație, cerere, pretenție
conviction-	condamnare
court order-	hotărâre judecătorească
crime-	infracțiune
cross-examination –	examinare multiaspectuală
damages-	pagubă/reparații/compensare (to pay damages)
death penalty-	sentință capitală
decision-	decizie, hotărâre
defense-	apărare
deposition-	mărturie/depoziție
evidence-	probă
exhibit-	probă incriminatorie
findings-	constatări
fraud-	fraudă
grievance-	plângere, nedreptate
hearing-	proces/audiere
indictment-	punere sub acuzare
injunction-	interdicție
inquiry-	solicitare (de informație)
inquest-	anchetă
law-	lege
libel-	calomnie, defăimare
litigation-	litigiu
manslaughter-	omor prin imprudență
mistrial-	eroare judiciară
opinion-	opinie/aviz
parole-	eliberare condiționată (din închisoare)
perjury-	mărturie falsă
probation-	probațiune
prosecution-	urmărire (penală)
recess-	prorogare
retrial-	rejudecare
right(s)-	drept(uri)
ruling-	hotărâre/pronunțare
sentence-	sentință
sequester-	sechestr
settlement-	soluționare
suit-	proces
summons-	citație
testimony-	mărturie
trial-	proces de judecată
verdict-	hotărâre, verdict, pronunțare
writ-	dispoziție, ordonanță, citație, mandat de aducere
Idioms și Expresii	
to bail out-	elibera pe cauțiune
death row-	în așteptarea executării
to do time-	sta la răcoare
to get away with murder-	evita pedepsirea în urma unui act

jailbird - pușcăriaș
 to lay down the law- fi categoric
 of age- la vârsta majoratului
 open and shut case- caz neclar
 take the law into one's hands prelua controlul asupra justiției
 to take the stand- depune mărturie la un proces/afla în boxa martorilor
 to take the fifth amendment- refuzul unui răspuns incriminatoriu
 third degree- interogatoriu sub tortură
 to throw the bool/BAL? at- balonul aflat pe terenul cuiva
 under age- minor

Poliția. Crime și situații de urgență

Băieți buni

Chief of police - șef de poliție/comisar
 Constable -polițist
 Cop – polițist (folosit în SUA)
 Detective – detectiv
 Deputy - șef adjunct
 F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation)-
 Biroul Federal de Investigații
 Fireman – pompier
 Game warden – gartian, paznic
 Investigator – anchetator
 Meter maid – femeie controlor la parcarile
 cu plata (sau care eliberează tichete pentru
 incalcarea regulilor la parcare)
 Narcotics officer (narc) – ofițer antidrog
 Patrolman – ofițer de patrulare
 Plainclothesman – polițist detectiv (îmbracat
 în civil)
 Policeman/woman – polițist/ă
 Police officer – ofițer de poliție
 Private eye – detectiv particular
 Private investigator –detectiv particular
 Riot police – forțe speciale
 Sergeant – sergent
 Sheriff – șerif/comisar
 State trooper- ofițer de patrulare
 SWAT team (Special Weapons And Tactics)
 - Echipa de arme și tactici speciale
 Traffic cop – polițist de patrulare
 Undercoverman/woman- agent sub
 acoperire
 US Marshal - mareșal al SUA
 Vice squad – poliția moravurilor rele
 Victim – victimă
 Warden – paznic

Băieți răi

Arsonist – incendiator
Burglar – hoț(spargator)
Call girl –prostituată
Chiled abuser/molester – abuzarea copiilor
Con artist – infractor
Con man - faptaș, raufacător
Crook – escroc
Deadbeat dad/mom – tată/mamă inresponsabil/ă
Drug dealer/trafficker- traficant de droguri
Felon –criminal
Fence – cumpărător de lucruri furate
Gang – bandă
Hit man – chiler
Hood – asasin
Juvenile delinquent - criminal(delicvent) minor
Ku klux klan - organizații rasiste extrimiste
Killer- chiler
Loan shark – cămătar (împrumută bani)
Lynch mob – asasinare în masa, linșare
Madam – traficant de femei, prostituție
Mafia – mafie
Mob – mulțime, gloată, bandă
Mobster – gangster
Mole – cârțiță
Mugger – hoț
Petty thief – hoțoman
Pickpocket – hoț de buzunare
Prostitute – prostituată
Pusher – vinzător de droguri
Rapist –violator
Rioter – rebel, rasculat, scandalagiu
Robber- jefuitor, hoț
Second-story man – hoț care intra în casa prin fereastra de la et.2(omul din umbra)
Serial kiler – asasin în serie
Street walker – prostituate de stradă
Swindler – infractor, delicvent(obține bani ori bunuri prin înșelătorie)
Terrorist – terorist
Thief – hoț
Thug – asasin, ucigaș
Underworld – drojdia societății
Vandal – vandal, distrugător, profanator
Whore –tîrfă, prostituată
armed robbery - jaf armat
extortion - stoarcele de bani
kidnapping - răpire
robbery - jaf
arson holdup - incendiere premeditată
larceny - furt
scam - înșelătorie
assault (and battery) - asalt (divizie)
homicide - omucidere

laundering money - a spăla bani, evaziune fiscală
 sexual molestation - abuz sexual
 skimming profits - a ascunde profitul
 assassination - asasina
 embezzlement - delapidare, deturnare
 manslaughter - omor prin imprudență
 blackmail - șantaj
 forced labor - a impune la lucru
 mugging - jaf
 slavery - sclavie
 breaking and entering - efracție, violare de domiciliu
 forgery - contrafacere
 murder - omor
 smuggling - contrabandă
 break in - a pătrunde cu forța
 fraud - fraudă
 narcotics smuggling - trafic de droguri
 speeding - accelerare
 bribery - mită
 gambling - jocuri de noroc
 pornography - pornografie
 stalking - urmărire
 burglary - spargere
 gun running - trafic cu arme
 premeditated murder - omor premeditat
 statutory rape - viol de minori
 child abuse/molestation - abuz asupra copiilor
 harassment - hărțuială
 prostitution - prostituție
 stick up - a jefui cu arme
 child labor - exploatare a copiilor la muncă
 theft - furt
 protection racket - rachet de protecție
 con game - escrocherie, înșelăciune
 insider trading - a impune pe cineva să dea informații
 purse snatching - a fura geanta cuiva
 treason - trădare
 counterfeiting - contrafacere
 investment fraud - fraudă de investiții
 pushing dope - a distribui droguri
 vandalism - vandalism
 drug trafficking - trafic de droguri
 kickback - mită
 rape - viol
 wilding - atac în serie
 drunk driving - a conduce în stare de ebrietate
 white collar crime - a fura bani fără acte de violență

Places

beat - patrulare

jail - temniță
 prison - închisoare
 station - staționar

betting parlor - casa de pariuri
lockup - blocare, arest
precinct - secție
sweatshop - atelier (cu condiții grele de muncă)
cell - celulă
penitentiary - penitenciar
rounds - tură
whore house - bordel

Events

apprehension - reținere
arrest - arestare
chase - urmărire
conviction - condamnare
frame up - înscenare
get away - evadare
investigation - cercetare
line up - aliniere
mug shot - fotografia feței unei persoane
pay off - răs/plată
raid - descindere
reading one's rights - informarea cuiva privind drepturile sale
round up - razie
speed trap - zonă de control a vitezei
traffic violation - încălcarea circulației
Emergencies
accident - accident
ambulance - salvare
blood bank - bancă de sânge
civil defense - apărare civilă
clinic - clinică
CPR - cardiopulmonary resuscitation - resuscitare cardio-pulmonară
dentist - stomatolog
doctor - medic
doctor's office - cabinetul medicului
drowning - înecare
drug overdose - supradozare cu droguri
drug store - farmacie
Emergency Broadcasting System - sistem de difuzare în situații de urgență
emergency entrance - intrare de urgență
emergency room - sală de urgență
emergency vehicle - mijloc de transport de urgență
evacuation - evacuare
explosion - explozie
fire - incendiu
fire department - departamentul de pompieri
fire drill - procedură/evacuare în caz de incendiu
fire engine - mașină de pompieri
fire horn - indicatoare de incendiu
fireman - pompier
flashing lights - lanterne
jaws of life - clește pentru crearea spațiului de acces la pasagerii din vehiculul accidentat

loud speaker - megafon
 megaphone monitor - dispozitiv de reglare a megafonului
 mouth-to-mouth raid -
 natural disaster - dezastru natural
 neck brace
 nuclear alert - alertă nucleară
 pharmacist - farmacist
 pharmacy - farmacie
 public alarm signal - semnal de alarmă publică
 rescue - salvare
 robbery - jaf
 shock - șoc
 siren - semnal de alarmă
 stretcher - targă
 tourniquet - turnichet
 training - instruire
 transfusion - transfuzie
 veterinarian's office - cabinetul veterinarului

Things

assault weapon - armă de asalt
 mace - baston de polițist
 manacles - cătușe
 night stick - baston de noapte
 paddy wagon - dubă a poliției (la transportarea deținuților)
 pistol - pistol
 billy club - baston de polițisti
 gun - armă de foc
 handcuffs - cătușe
 knife - cuțit
 police gazette
 revolver
 siren
 squad car
 wanted posters

Types of crime

crime	definition
abduction/ kidnapping	taking a person to a secret location using force
armed robbery	using a weapon to steal
arson	setting fire to a place on purpose
assault	hurting another person physically
attempted murder	trying to kill someone (but failing)
burglary, breaking and entering	going into another person's home or business with force
child abuse	injuring a child on purpose

domestic violence	physical assault that occur within the home
drug trafficking	trading illegal drugs
drunk driving	driving after having too much alcohol
fraud	lying or cheating for business or monetary purposes
hijacking	holding people in transit hostage (usually on a plane)
murder/ homicide	taking someone's life through violence
shoplifting	stealing merchandise from a store
smuggling	bringing products into a country secretly and illegally
speeding	driving beyond the speed limit
terrorism	acts of crime against a group (political/religious) or another country
theft	stealing
torture	extremely cruel and unfair treatment (often towards prisoners)
vandalism	damaging public or private property (for example with spray paint)
white collar crime	breaking the law in business

Types of punishment

Punishment (example offence)	definition
traffic ticket (speeding, parking)	leaves marks on driving record/involves paying a fine
license suspension (drunk driving)	driving rights are removed for a certain period of time
Fine (hunting out of season)	pay money as punishment for minor/petty crime
house arrest (a young offender who is waiting to go to court)	remain in one's home for a certain period of time
community service (a youth that steals a car for the first time)	do volunteer work such as teaching children about crime or cleaning up garbage
jail time (man who assaults his wife)	spend a certain amount of months or years locked away from society
life in prison (a woman who commits homicide)	spend the rest of one's life in prison with no chance of going back into society

Part II.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Fill in with the right topical “crime and punishment” word:

verdict, testified, prosecution, innocent, sentence, judge, arrest, witnesses, suspects, convicted, victims, guilty, charge, trial

1. None of the _____ wants to testify in the murder trial because they are afraid the suspect will kill them when he gets out of prison.
2. I sure hope they _____ the guy that has been breaking into cars all over the neighbourhood soon.
3. Voltaire once stated that it is better to risk saving a guilty person than to condemn an _____ one.
4. Police have brought a _____ of assault against the young man accused of beating up a classmate.
5. Before sentencing, the _____ said that it was the most horrible crime he had ever heard of.
6. During the trial, the old woman _____ that on the night of the murder, she heard the accused threatening to kill the victim.
7. The murderer received a _____ of twenty years in prison.
8. Many old people are afraid of becoming _____ of crime, but studies show the elderly are actually the least likely members of society to be attacked or robbed.
9. The suspect bowed his head and cried with relief when the _____ was read out.
10. The police have no _____ as of yet in the murder case.
11. He is a _____ drug dealer who is also serving time for theft and assault.
12. The _____ had to drop its case when its only witness died.
13. The witness gave evidence at the _____ which suggested the police had arrested the wrong person.
14. The jury found him innocent, but I think he is _____.

2. What crime is being committed in each of these cases?

1. A thief goes into your house through a window.
 - ☐ fraud
 - ☐ burglary
 - ☐ vandalism
2. A child steals a chocolate bar from a store.
 - ☐ assault
 - ☐ child abuse
 - ☐ shoplifting
3. A car is driven faster than the limit.

- ☐ speeding
- ☐ drunk-driving
- ☐ trafficking
- 4. An American dealer sells cocaine to a Canadian buyer.
 - ☐ theft
 - ☐ smuggling
 - ☐ drug trafficking
- 5. A guard refuses to give a prisoner food or water unless the prisoner gives up information.
 - ☐ abduction
 - ☐ torture
 - ☐ hijacking
- 6. A police officer shoots and kills an unarmed teenager who refused to obey him.
 - ☐ murder
 - ☐ terrorism
 - ☐ assault
- 7. A person throws a lit match into a building and it catches fire.
 - ☐ arson
 - ☐ burglary
 - ☐ domestic violence
- 8. A terrorist group takes over an airplane and changes its course.
 - ☐ vandalism
 - ☐ trafficking
 - ☐ hijacking
- 9. A man regularly assaults his wife and children.
 - ☐ homicide
 - ☐ domestic violence
 - ☐ abduction
- 10. A dishonest lawyer charges a client for more hours of work than he really did.
 - ☐ burglary
 - ☐ armed robbery
 - ☐ fraud

3. Read, answer and translate:

Crime and Punishment - English for Police

This page from our English for Police section covers language police need when talking about crimes and punishments in an English-speaking context.

A **crime** is a serious offence such as murder or robbery. A **punishment** is a penalty imposed on somebody who is convicted of a crime. A punishment could be, for example, time in prison or a fine.

There is an important difference between *criminal law* and *civil law*. Criminal law deals with matters such as robbery or murder for which people can go to jail. Civil law deals with matters such as business contracts or divorce. The police are not normally involved in civil law.

Example Sentences

Questions from law-breakers or suspected criminals

- Why did you pull me over?
- Have I done something wrong?
- Is this illegal?
- What are my rights?
- Can I call a lawyer?
- Where are you taking me?
- Can I make a phone call?

Questions police may ask a suspected criminal

- Are you carrying any illegal drugs?
- Do you have a weapon?
- Does this belong to you?
- Whose car is this?
- Where were you at eight last night?

Informing someone of laws and police procedures

- You are under arrest.
- Put your hands on your head.
- I am taking you to the police station.
- Please get in the police car.
- You will have to pay a fine for this.
- I will give you a warning this time.
- I'm going to write you a ticket.
- We'll tow your car to the station.
- Smoking in restaurants is illegal in this country.
- It is against the law to do drugs in public.

4. Read, answer and test your understanding of the conversation:

Sample Conversation

An ESL teacher working in Korea witnesses a bank robbery. The police question her as a witness...

Police: I understand you were the key witness for the robbery.

Woman: Yes, I was the only other person in the bank besides the tellers.

Police: Are you okay to answer some questions for me?

Woman: Sure. I don't know how much help I'll be. He made me get on the ground so I didn't get a very good look at him.

Police: Was he carrying a weapon?

Woman: Yes, he had a pistol in his back pocket. He threatened to use it, but I doubt it was loaded.

Police: What makes you say that?

Woman: He was just a kid. Probably fifteen or younger.

Police: Can you describe him for me?

Woman: He was Asian. Probably five foot six. He was wearing a baseball cap and sunglasses. I can't remember what else he was wearing.

Police: Did he talk directly to you? I mean, did he ask you for your money or anything?

Woman: No, he just told me to get on the ground. That's all I know. I'm running late for a class. Is it okay if I go now?


Police: I just want to get your name and phone number. If you think of anything else, please notify us.

Test your understanding of the conversation above with this quick quiz.

1. Why is the policeman questioning the woman?
 - ☐ she robbed a bank
 - ☐ her money was stolen
 - ☐ she saw a robbery
2. Which of the following does NOT describe the robber?
 - ☐ he was quite old
 - ☐ he was a teenager
 - ☐ he was wearing a hat
3. What does the woman say the thief was carrying?
 - ☐ a pistol
 - ☐ a loaded rifle
 - ☐ a bag of money

5. Reading Exercise: Identity Fraud

Information/security items that may appear on documentation

word	meaning
bar code	a series of thick and thin black lines that holds computerized information
date of birth (DOB)	date when the ID holder was born: day/month/year: 23/05/1970 (23rd May 1970) month/day/year: 05/23/1970 (23rd May 1970) year/month/day: 1970/05/23 (23rd May 1970)
date of issue	date when documentation was created
eye colour	blue, brown, green, black, grey
fingerprint	markings of a person's thumb or finger tip 
height	how tall a person is in centimetres or feet and inches
hologram	a laser photograph which makes a picture or image look life-like
magnetic stripe	a long black stripe found on the back of a card that can be swiped into a computer for information
maiden name	a woman's surname before marriage
marital status	single, married, divorced (no longer married), separated,

	common law wife, common law husband
national status	citizenship (native citizen, immigrant, landed immigrant, permanent resident, refugee)
photograph	recent picture of ID holder
place of birth	city, country where ID holder was born
profession	current job (doctor, teacher, retired)
serial number or PIN (Personal Identification Number)	number that can be entered into government systems to find information about a person
sex	M (male), F (female)
signature	hand-written name of ID holder
valid until, expiry date	the last date when an ID document can be used

Reading Exercise: Identity Fraud

Try this reading exercise about identity fraud:

1. read the vocabulary
2. try to fill in the blanks
3. check your answer

word	meaning
ID fraud	<i>lying about one's identity</i>
counterfeit	<i>fake, not real</i>
illegal immigrants	<i>people who do not have government permission to live or work in a country</i>
crack down on	<i>to put a real stop to</i>
authentic	<i>real, true</i>
identity theft	<i>stealing someone else's identity for personal use (or sale)</i>
underground	<i>not publicly known, usually illegal</i>
getting away with	<i>not getting caught by police or the authorities</i>
controversy	<i>disagreement surrounding an issue</i>

Today, [] is a major concern for police around the world. Many young people use [] ID to access adult venues, such as concerts and nightclubs. As police find new ways to [] fake ID (e.g. searching the Internet for [] companies), new technology is created to help make fraudulent ID look []. ID cards with security measures, such as magnetic strips and barcodes, help to prevent people from [] fake ID. However, an even greater problem for police is the concern of []. Some thieves make a profession out of stealing wallets, purses, or personal mail in order to sell new identities to criminals or []. There is great [] over whether or not all countries should opt for national ID cards. Some people do not think that the police should have access to such personal information, while others think it would help to prevent crime and illegal immigration.

6. Fill in with the right topical “crime and punishment” word:

charges, verdict, testified, prosecuted, innocence, sentenced, judgement, arrested, witnesses, suspicious, conviction, victim, guiltily, charge, trial

1. Lawyers are expected to call at least 10 _____ to testify during the murder trial. [??? ▼]
2. The police became _____ when they noticed a nervous-looking man waiting outside the bank. [] ▼
3. The murder _____ lasted over three months, and included the testimony of dozens of witnesses. [] ▼
4. In my opinion, most young offenders should be _____ to do community service rather than to go to jail. [] ▼
5. Everyone gasped in surprise when the _____ was read out. [] ▼
6. The young boy looked up _____ as his parents entered the police station where he was being held for car theft. [] ▼
7. Lawyers for Paul Anderson have announced that they will appeal his _____ for murder. [] ▼
8. The first _____ of the electric chair took eight minutes to die. [] ▼
9. The accused murderer continued to protest his _____ right up to the day that he was executed. [] ▼
10. The _____ in the case is expected to be handed down this afternoon. [] ▼
11. The prime minister denies _____ that he lied to parliament. [] ▼
12. In 1935, the police in Atlantic City, New Jersey, _____ 42 men on the beach for wearing a topless bathing suit. [] ▼
13. President Clinton of the U.S. _____ during the investigation that he hadn't had an affair with Monica Lewinsky. [] ▼
14. Anyone found shoplifting in the store will be _____ for theft. [] ▼

7. Put the words below into the correct category.

The accused/defendant arsonist (release on) bail blackmailer burglar defence
Capital punishment community service corporal punishment find innocent/guilty
Fine forger hijacker inquiry judge jury kidnapper lawyer mugger
Murderer pickpocket prison sentence (put on) probation prosecution shoplifter
Smuggler suspended sentence thief trial verdict witness testimony evidence

Criminals	Law courts	Sentences & Punishments

8. Correct the mistakes in these definitions.

- 1) The judge pleads guilty or not guilty at the beginning of a trial.
- 2) The lawyer for the defence tries to prove the defendant guilty.
- 3) The prosecution lawyer gives evidence about what they have seen
- 4) If the defendant is found guilty, the jury passes sentence.
- 5) If you pay the court a sum of money, you can be given a suspended sentence until your trial.
- 6) If it is your first offence, you will probably be sentenced to capital punishment.

9. Complete the definitions with the words being defined.

- a) takes control of a plane or boat by force.
- b) sees what happens during a crime or accident.
- c) brings goods into the country illegally.
- d) gets money from others by threatening to tell secrets.
- e) steals from houses.

Try to define more words from Task 7.

10. Use the word in capitals at the end of the each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

At his last trial, nobody believed in Arthur's 1.....	He had	1 INNOCENT
been accused of the		
2 of a valuable Chinese vase, and he was also		2 THIEF
charged with ten		
other 3.....	The value of the 4	3 OFFEND
was said to be over	goods	
£20,000. Arthur said in his own 5.....	that the vase	4 STEAL
had been put into his		
car 6	He also pointed out that the Chinese vase	5 DEFEND
was a fake, and was		
almost 7.....	The judge did not believe Arthur's story.	6 ACCIDENT
He told Arthur he		
was a hardened 8	and that he deserved a severe	7 WORTH
9.....		
Then the judge sentenced Arthur to five years'	10 8 CRIME	
.....	Arthur just	
smiled. He had spent most of his life in prison and so he was used to it.		9 PUNISH
		10 PRISON

11. Read the following text and choose the correct alternative in each pair.

Last year my house was broken into and **1** *robbed/stolen*. I immediately informed the police. A police officer came to the house and asked me to make a list of what had been **2** *robbed/stolen*. I told him my neighbours had seen someone suspicious at the time of the **3** *forgery/burglary*, so they had to go to the police station and **4** *make/do* a statement. About a month later the police contacted me to say they had arrested a **5** *defendant/suspect*. When the case came to court, I went to **6** *give/tell* evidence. Of course, the man **7** *admitted/pleaded* not guilty. The **8** *jury/lawyer* decided there was not enough proof to **9** *try/convict* him, and he was **10** *let off/let go*.

12. Choose the most appropriate word underlined.

- The police arrested Jack and took him into custody / detention / prison.
- In most countries, the capital/death/execution penalty has been abolished.
- A man is said to be helping the police with their arrests/detection/inquiries.
- The judge in the court was wearing a hairpiece/head-dress/wig.
- Two football fans were later charged with aggression/assault/attack.
- Less serious cases are dealt with in the criminal/juvenile/magistrate's court.
- I was given a light sentence because it was my first case/charge/offence.
- The case was dismissed for lack of evidence/a jury/witnesses.
- 'Members of the jury, what is your answer/summary/verdict?'

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Topical Texts

Task 1. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic crime and punishment C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

An Assistant U.S. attorney is employed by the U.S. Department of Justice. Assistant U.S. attorneys are appointed by the U.S. Attorney General to serve under the U.S. attorney in the district, who is, in turn, appointed by the U.S. president. Assistants are assigned cases by the U.S. attorney and are responsible for litigating civil and criminal matters in which the United States is named as a party. Assistant U.S. attorneys often handle high-profile cases with strong precedent implications.

U.S. attorneys and their assistant attorneys serve as the principal federal litigators under the U.S. attorney general. The mission of this position is to conduct trial work in which the United States is a party. This trial work falls within three general categories: prosecution of criminal cases commenced by the federal government, prosecution or defense of civil cases to which the U.S. is a party and the collection of debts owed to the U.S.

The appointed U.S. attorney in a given district is responsible for delegating cases and supervising assistant attorneys. Assistants are given prosecuting authority consistent with that of the head U.S. attorney and have great discretion in making decisions related to each case. In the criminal context, assistant U.S. attorneys have the authority to file charges, request an indictment, decline prosecution or negotiate plea bargains. Civilly, assistant U.S. attorneys are permitted to initiate complaints, participate in discovery and negotiate a settlement.

Special assistant U.S. attorneys are appointed by the U.S. attorney general to assist in the preparation of cases requiring extra attention. This is sometimes required in cases of complex litigation that raises legal questions or issues not often litigated. Special assistants are usually chosen from private practices and possess highly specialized legal knowledge in a particular area.

Residence and Jurisdiction

Assistant U.S. attorneys must live within 25 miles of the district represented by their supervisory U.S. attorneys. There are 93 U.S. attorneys serving 94 districts. The assistant U.S. attorney only prosecutes or defends cases arising out of transactions or incidents taking place within the district. Some states are comprised of just one district, while other, larger states are made up of two, three or four districts.

Salary and Job Outlook

Salaries for assistant U.S. attorneys are set by the U.S. Department of Justice. Attorneys hired by the U.S. attorneys' offices are set by statute under an administratively determined pay scale. Beginning assistant attorneys with a law degree are paid a GS-11 step one salary, which is approximately \$50,287, not including locality pay. Assistant attorneys with a law degree and one-year judicial clerkship or advanced degree are paid GS-12 step one, or \$60,274, not including locality pay. Attorneys working in areas with a higher cost of living are paid higher salaries. For example, a GS-11 step one salary in New York City is \$64,729. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the job growth outlook across the entire attorney profession is 10 percent, or about average. The BLS speculates that government budget constraints will moderate growth for federal attorneys.

2016 Salary Information for Lawyers

Lawyers earned a median annual salary of \$118,160 in 2016, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the low end, lawyers earned a 25th percentile salary of \$77,580, meaning 75 percent earned more than this amount. The 75th percentile salary is \$176,580, meaning 25 percent earn more. In 2016, 792,500 people were employed in the U.S. as lawyers.

Text 2.

Task 2. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic crime and punishment C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Growth of the Profession

Today, the number of lawyers in the United States exceeds 675,000.

This translates to one lawyer for every 364 people.

Twenty-five years ago, there was one lawyer for every 700 people.

The rate at which the legal profession is growing will probably continue to outpace rate of population

growth through the end of the century. Why is a career in law so popular? Market forces account for some of the allure.

We know that in 1984 the average salary of experienced lawyers was 88,000 dollars.

If we could include in this average the salaries of all lawyer, whatever their experience, the figure would probably be much lower, certainly well below the 108,000 dollars average salary of physicians. But lawyers' salaries are still substantially greater than those of many other professionals.

Salaries for newly minted lawyers heading for elite New York law firms exceeded 71,000 dollars in 1987; some firms offered additional bonuses for clerkship experience in the federal courts and state supreme courts. The glamour of legal practice strengthens the attraction of its financial rewards.

There are other reasons for the popularity of the legal profession and the unquenchable demand for legal services. Materialism and individualism in American culture encourage dispute.

Federalism gives separate legal systems for each state plus the national government. Advertising can now create demand for legal services, too.

Finally, the principles of separation of powers and of checks and balances make governing difficult and sometimes impossible.

When political institutions act, they often are forced to compromise, deferring critical issues to the courts.

Pluralist democracy operates when groups are able to press their interests on, and even challenge, the government. The

expression of group demands in a culture that encourages lawsuits thrusts on the courts all manner of disputes and interests. Is it any wonder that America needs all the lawyers it can train?

The Innocent and the Guilty

Imagine, if you can, that you have been arrested for something like shoplifting, or for dangerous driving, or for getting drunk and causing "a disturbance of the peace". You are in a Magistrates Court now.

You "the accused", are in a kind of large, open box. The sides come up almost to your chin. It is on a raised platform almost in the centre of the court and is called "the dock". You are "in the dock". There are three Magistrates "on the bench" in front of you. At least one of them is a woman. They are also on a raised platform, at desks, side by side. In front of and below them there is another man. He is the "Clerk of the Court" and he, unlike them, is trained in the law and is paid for his work. During your case he will handle the administrative details and perhaps give advice to the Magistrates on legal points.

The case begins. The policeman who arrested you gives evidence. He reads details from a small black notebook that he always carries. He tells the court when and why he arrested you, what you said, what he said, and so on. Your solicitor asks questions, or "cross-examines". One of the Magistrates speaking for all three, also asks questions. Other witnesses appear. Perhaps you yourself say nothing at all. You do not have to speak in your defence. "Everyone is innocent until proven guilty". In other words, you do not have to prove that you are innocent. The police have to prove you are guilty.

At the end the Magistrates probably do not even go out of the court. They discuss your case in low voices in front of you. You try to hear, but cannot.

Then the Clerk of the Court tells you to stand. The Magistrate who has done the talking for the others tells you whether they have found you innocent or guilty. He can sentence you to no more than six months in gaol for one offence, to a maximum of one year for two or more offences or to a fine of 400

More serious cases are heard in the Crown Court, where the Judge is always a legal expert and is also paid for his work. In the Crown Court you may, if you choose, be given a "trial by jury". Twelve ordinary people like yourself judge you. But the Judge himself always decides on the sentence.

Reporters for local newspapers often go to Magistrates' Courts; the next day articles appear in the paper and full names, ages, addresses and details of the case are given. Find such an article if you can from an English local newspaper.

It will give you an idea of the kind of cases that can be tried in such a court.

Text 3.

Task 3. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic crime and punishment C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Capital Punishment: The Death Penalty

Death Penalty

Capital punishment is the act of executing a person, who was found guilty of a serious crime. Executions are the ultimate punishment for a crime, because there is no abolition from death. The logical alternative is life in prison without parole, yet a lot of nations still perform the death penalty. The debate whether capital punishment is ethical/justifiable is still widely disputed.

Although it is considered unethical, capital punishment serves as one of the most vital yet controversial subjects today. It is evident that the death penalty should be supported and enforced by the government.

Capital punishment also known as the “death penalty” is one of the many sanctions used for violent criminal whom are convicted of heinous crimes. It is a government sanction in which criminals are put to death by the state government. There’s an on-going debate regarding the pros and cons of the death penalty. There are some individuals whom support the penalty and also a large number of individuals whom are totally against the death penalty. There is no clear decision whether the death penalty is effective and provides a sense of deterrence or whether it’s simply a costly mistake. But is the death penalty influencing others not to commit crime or is just a sanction that cost a lot and no one pays attention to?

The criminal justice system has always focused on punishment rather than rehabilitation. They use the punishment sanctions to “prevent” future crime. Society sees punishment as the most acceptable way to hold criminals liable for their actions and to prove that there is social order. Capital punishment is one used when offenders commit more than likely heinous violent criminal acts such as murder. Some of the capital offenses that are punishable by death include first degree murder, rape with bodily harm, and federal treason.

Capital Punishment |

Does capital punishment have a deterrent effect on crime? Analyse this question with reference to either the UK or the USA.

INTRODUCTION

It has been suggested that “It costs several million dollars to induce a painless death...it costs approximately \$35,000 a year to house...criminals in prisons” . However, punishment by death is 100% effective in respect of the murderer who faces execution. The question posed in this essay, though, is whether capital punishment has a deterrent effect on crime per se. Moreover, whilst that specific criminal cannot re-offend, a continuous process ensues to prevent crimes that are considered by Federal law, in the USA, to be subject to the mandatory penalty of death. An alternative to capital punishment would be life imprisonment which many consider to be a greater punishment. The death penalty was reinstated in a number of states in the USA by the Supreme Court in 1976 with the intention of the punishment being made to fit the crime. As a result, the subject of capital punishment has been a subject of significant debate, not least in terms of preventing the death of an innocent individual through wrongful conviction.

This essay focuses on the discussion of capital punishment in relation to the USA. Two main concepts of criminological study are briefly introduced, vis-à-vis classicism realised through natural justice and the corresponding positivist notions. Control theory, along with various other theories, is alluded to, after which this essay attempts to reconcile these various aspects with the contrasting views of the effect of capital punishment on crime.

DISCUSSION

It has been suggested that a system of protocols need to be introduced into the court system to inhibit potential wrongful prosecutions. One of the concerns raised is the differing treatment that can be issued according to which State the crime has been perpetrated in, revealed in the disparity of methods used to fulfil the requirement for execution. Since December 31st 1995 the predominant method of administering the actual penalty is by lethal injection, with 32 states favouring this method, whilst in a further 11 states the preferred method is by electrocution. According to the US Department of Justice 7 other states utilise lethal gas, 4 states authorise hanging, and 3 states use a firing squad.

Certain breaches of federal laws will automatically result in the death sentence: this list is not definitive, but includes the destruction of an aircraft, using a motorised vehicle which results in a death, a drive-by shooting involving drugs which results in murder and kidnapping in which murder is the outcome. Also included is where murder results as the result of smuggling aliens. It

has been suggested that any intentional homicide could ultimately result in the death penalty being conferred.

Controversially, Durkheim believed that a certain amount of crime failed to harm society and was “normal and valuable in a healthy society”, with the ideas of right and wrong being reaffirmed through the existence of crime and punishment. This reflects a natural result of shared morality without which “rules would lack meaning”, promoting the concept of the “durability of social life inevitably assuming a definite form...” Durkheim noted a greater degree of dependency within simple societies which he referred to as ‘mechanical solidarity’, dependent upon a ‘collective conscience’ of common beliefs being held within that society which “exerted a strong influence on behaviour”.

Of particular relevance in this essay is the concept of ‘organic solidarity’, a dependence which appeared to exist in more differentiated societies and which correlated with the strength of punishments and the nature of law in operation, as recognised by the Supreme Court. Organic solidarity diminished when shared beliefs declined. Evidence of this has been recognised by some commentators who are advocates of the death penalty – the ethos of which they consider to be both ethical and just, believing that it does deter crime, although statistics would probably suggest otherwise.

The concept of individuals being morally liable, with justice being seen in terms of proportionate punishment must be seen to prevail. Williams, however, does suggest that the true reason for supporting capital punishment is to send a message that murder is intolerable. Professor Hart, however, considers that society’s development might be held back by law perpetuating moral rules, the corollary of the natural law theory which considers that only laws conforming to a higher form of law, encompassing morality, can be genuinely called law. St Thomas Aquinas considered that natural law is developed from society’s own values which are eventually incorporated into law.

Whilst murder has been defined as “the unlawful and malicious or pre-meditated killing of one human being by another”, capital punishment is considered lawful in the United States so, according to those precepts, cannot be described as murder. If law is designated as ‘nothing else than an ordinance of reason for the common good, made by him who has the care of the community, and promulgated’ then, according to the Supreme Court, the subject of capital punishment is justified and can be put into context. Those who support capital punishment believe that punishment should be comparable in relation to the crime. This does, however, reflect on the true morality of the situation. Statistics suggest 35 executions each year in North Carolina, with a total of around 250 people annually confined to death row.

Particularly relevant to this discussion is the correlation between positivism and subjectivism which, together “form the relationship between social values and social actions and institutions...”. The divergence of positivism from its precursor, classicism was introduced into criminological theory by Lombroso, Ferri and Garofolo. All people are considered equal according to classicist precepts and Governments are created by those individuals to protect the people’s rights through the recognition of a social contract. Classicists aspire towards civil liberties, realised through the law as a system of due process. It is this emphasis on the social contract that compounds the deviance as a moral offence against society and is particularly relevant to any discussion on the death penalty. Punishment is considered proportional to the seriousness of the offence and can only be justified to preserve the social contract and deter others.

According to classicists, however, miscreants should accept that it was designed to prevent a greater evil than it produced and should equate to pleasures derived from the criminal act from which a system of sanctions was derived, based on physical, political, moral or religious criteria. In terms of positivism the outcome was realised in crime prevention and reformation whilst the classicist objective was in reforms being applied to the criminal law and public crime control policies to become incorporated into law as a political science which sought to control through deterrence.

It was recognised that “a basic need within society for both social order and moral behaviour”, resulted in problems caused through non-conformity. Durkheim noted that a prerequisite to conformity was a personal willingness to enter into a social contract as “social exchanges depend on the duty people have to the larger groups to which they belong”. He explains that social co-operation comes about ‘through shared social values and that the unit of analysis became the group rather than the individual’, of particular relevance in relation to capital punishment: the death penalty is by order of a legitimately elected government, according to law, not administered by an individual. Moreover, Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) suggest that classicism is revealed through the control theories which exhibit “consequences painful to the individual”.

Gottfredson and Hirschi conclude from many of their studies that “crimes are committed in pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain”, which they publicise as their General Theory of Crime. Gottfredson and Hirschi argue that “differences in self control probably outweigh differences in supervision in accounting for racial or ethnic variations. Durkheim posited that it was society not law, through which morality was imposed on individuals, i.e peer pressure, and outside influence, whilst law was the tool that “preserved morality”.

CONCLUSION

Experiential evidence may suggest that capital punishment has both an immediate and irrevocable deterrent effect on crime. This is, however, extremely subjective with pragmatics lying in moral, ethical or political reasoning. Controversially, Durkheim believed that a certain amount of crime failed to harm society and was “normal and valuable in a healthy society”, with the ideas of right and wrong being reaffirmed through the existence of crime and punishment. This reflects a natural result of shared morality without which “rules would lack meaning” “.

Doolan, however, considers that “the purpose of criminal law is to forbid conduct that unjustifiably inflicts or threatens substantial harm to the individual or to the public interest” which, although at first glance does not correlate with the above statement, reveals the epitome of the natural law concept that deviance should be punished according to the due process of the law and that the public should be protected in order to guarantee the freedom of the individual.

Text 4.

Task 4. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic crime and punishment C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Tipuri de crimă

În această secțiune a referatului, vei putea citi o prezentare a tipurilor de crimă.

Crime comise asupra persoanei

Am menționat deja o serie de crime comise asupra persoanei, însă adunate sub umbrela acestei etichete ele sunt: omorul, tâlhăria, violul, asaltul etc. Altfel spus, crimele comise asupra persoanei sunt acele crime ce implică un contact direct între agresor și victimă, acestea din urmă fiindu-i afectată integritatea fizică și psihică.

Crime fără victime

Aceste crime sunt acte ilegale ce nu pun însă în pericol nicio altă persoană, neîncălând în mod direct drepturile sale. Ele implică cel mai adesea acte solitare sau consensuale în care nimeni nu este prejudiciat. Exemple de crime fără victime sunt jocurile de noroc, consumul de droguri și prostituția. Subiectul este unul destul de controversat, existând anumite păreri care susțin că, neavând victime, aceste acte ar trebui legalizate. Spre exemplu, consumul de droguri nu a fost redus substanțial în țările în care legea interzice această practică. Mai mult, există opinii conform cărora criminalizarea sa a dus la dezvoltarea unei piețe negre ample și a unor carteli mafiote, și că aceste fenomene ar putea fi controlate mai bine odată ce ar fi reglementate și supravegheate de stat. De cealaltă parte, numeroase voci militează pentru

criminalizarea în continuare a acestor acte, subliniind riscul pe care ele îl presupun atât pentru bunăstarea, cât și pentru starea morală a societății. Bineînțeles, aceasta este o simplificare a dezbaterii ce ne ajută să înțelegem mai bine la ce se referă “crimele fără victime”, însă subiectul este mult mai complex și vast.

Crime împotriva proprietății

În timp ce crimele împotriva persoanei implică un contact direct, fizic, între agresor și victimă, în cazul crimelor împotriva proprietății e afectată direct doar proprietatea celui păgubit. Exemple de astfel de crime sunt: furtul, furtul de automobile, incendiarea etc.

Crime comise de „gulerile albe”

Atunci când vorbim de crime comise de gulerile albe, ne referim la infracțiuni făcute de persoane ce se folosesc de privilegiul profesional, economic și social pe care îl dețin. Aceștia profită de poziția pe care o au și comit crime precum: evaziune fiscală, delapidare, delictul de inițiere[2] și alte violări ale legilor taxării. Deși ele sunt mai puțin vizibile, daunele pe care le provoacă în societate sunt foarte mari deoarece afectează grupuri mari de oameni și consecințele lor sunt foarte grave, sumele mari de bani furate fiind rareori recuperate de autorități

Text 5.

Task 5. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic crime and punishment C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Infracțiunea

Infracțiunea, într-o accepțiune generală, reprezintă o faptă ce prezintă un pericol social, săvârșită cu vinovăție și prevăzută de legea penală. Aceste trei caracteristici sunt prevăzute în art. 17 al.1 din Codul penal.

Conceptul de faptă poate consta atât într-o acțiune, cât și într-o inacțiune (nonacțiune). Astfel, acțiunea reprezintă o formă de manifestare a faptei, o conduită pozitivă din partea făptuitorului prin care acesta își mobilizează energia pentru a face ceva, pentru a produce o modificare în realitatea ce îl înconjoară. (spre exemplu lovirea este o acțiune).

Inacțiunea (nonacțiunea) constă într-o comportare negativă, în neîndeplinirea unei obligații impuse de lege. (ex : nehrănirea unui copil de vârstă fragedă și provocarea acestuia unor dureri cauzate de lipsa hranei reprezintă infracțiune prin omisiune, adică prin inacțiune.).

În vechiul cod penal infracțiunile erau împărțite în 3 categorii: crime, delicte și contravenții. Codul Penal francez, ce a reprezentat sursă de inspirație pentru cel românesc, a păstrat în art. 1 această clasificare, în timp ce românii au modificat-o în sensul că, ultima categorie, contravențiile, nu mai reprezintă o categorie de infracțiuni, ci un mijloc punitiv de natură administrativă. Ce interesează însă la această clasificare, nu este neapărat tipul ramurii de drept ce creează răspunderea pentru anumite fapte, ci gravitatea lor.

Crimele sunt cele mai grave infracțiuni. Trebuie menționat faptul că noțiunea de crimă din limbajul comun nu are același înțeles cu noțiunea de crimă în sens juridic. Astfel, în această categorie nu sunt incluse doar omorul, („crimele” de sânge) ci și alte infracțiuni deosebit de periculoase care pun în pericol mari valori sociale. De exemplu, datorită unei pedepse aspre, infracțiunile contra siguranței statului sunt incluse în această categorie.

Delictele sunt infracțiuni cu un grad de pericol social mai mic (de ex.: furt, tâlhărie, etc.).

În dreptul românesc contravențiile nu mai sunt infracțiuni.

Pericolul social este apreciat de legiuitor ca fiind acea stare în care valorile sociale (viața omului, integritatea sa fizică și psihică, bunurile sale, etc.) pot fi vătămate prin anumite fapte.

Vinovăția reprezintă o anumită atitudine psihică a persoanei care a săvârșit infracțiunea. Legea prevede anumite forme de vinovăție: intenția, culpa și praeterintenția.

O faptă este săvârșită cu intenție directă atunci când făptuitorul prevede rezultatul faptei sale și urmărește producerea lui prin săvârșirea acelei fapte. (ex.: o persoană împușcă o altă

persoană în cap. Este clară intenția sa directă de a omorî întrucât este conștient că persoana respectivă va muri datorită acestui fapt.)

O faptă este săvârșită cu intenție indirectă atunci când făptuitorul prevede urmările faptei periculoase, dar nu le urmărește, însă acceptă posibilitatea survenirii acestora. Practic infractorul se comportă indiferent față de posibilitatea survenirii rezultatului periculos, pe care nu-l urmărește, însă admite posibilitatea producerii lui, care de altfel se și produce. (ex: o persoană aruncă de la o distanță de 9 metri o sticlă și îl lovește pe cel cu care se certa. Cel din urmă este grav lovit la cap. Are nevoie de 20 de zile de spitalizare, etc. Infracțiunea este săvârșită cu intenție indirectă. Făptuitorul, prin aruncarea aceluiași obiect contondent acceptă posibilitatea că aceasta să fie și lovit).

O faptă este săvârșită din culpă atunci când infractorul prevede rezultatul faptei sale, dar nu-l acceptă, socotind fără temei că el nu se va produce sau nu prevede rezultatul faptei sale, deși trebuia și putea să îl prevadă. Culpă este de două feluri : culpa cu prevedere sau cu ușurință, și culpa simplă sau neglijență.

Culpă cu prevedere sau ușurință constă în prevederea de către făptuitor a urmărilor sau efectelor periculoase ale faptei sale, pe care nu le acceptă, crezând că nu se vor produce. (ex : o persoană se află la volanul unei mașini și trece pe culoarea roșie, grăbindu-se. Pentru că pietonii aveau verde, domnul M. traversează strada regulamentar, însă este lovit grav de persoana grăbită. În urma acestui accident domnul M. decedează. Este vorba de o ucidere din culpă. Șoferul știa că nu are voie să treacă pe roșu întrucât se poate întâmpla ceva rău, dar avea speranța, credea, că acest lucru nu se va întâmpla.)

Culpă simplă sau neglijență constă în poziția psihică a persoanei care n-a prevăzut urmările periculoase ale faptei sale, deși în toate împrejurările cauzei ar fi trebuit să le prevadă. Practic infractorul nesocotește în mod conștient regulile de conduită, măsurile de precauție ce trebuiau luate, etc., fără a prevedea urmările periculoase ale faptelor sale, deși ar fi trebuit să le prevadă. (ex.: un bărbat își ține copilul în glumă pe fereastră, de la etajul trei, vrând doar să îl sperie, însă având mâinile sleioase, îi alunecă mâinile copilului din mâinile sale, motiv pentru care copilul cade și moare. Este vorba de ucidere din culpă, iar culpa îmbracă forma neglijenței).

Praeterintenția este o formă specială a vinovăției, prin combinarea culpei și a intenției. În fond infractorul prevede și dorește ori acceptă producerea unor urmări periculoase, însă cele produse în realitate sunt mai periculoase. (ex.: un bărbat lovește o femeie în burtă neștiind că aceasta este însărcinată. Ceea ce prevede el reprezintă intenția de a lovi, însă rezultatul este unul mai grav decât se aștepta el să fie: un avort.).

Infracțiunea trebuie prevăzută de legea penală. Altfel spus nu orice faptă ce reprezintă pericol social și e săvârșită cu vinovăție reprezintă infracțiune. Ca și condiție esențială, această faptă trebuie încadrată în Codul Penal sau într-o lege specială. Nu se poate admite să fie pedepsită o faptă dacă aceasta nu este prevăzută de lege (nullum crimen sine lege).

Text 6.

Task 6. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic crime and punishment C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Omul care aduce moartea: Cel mai sadic criminal în serie din România, care a ucis peste 20 de copii, a locuit în Oradea!

O evadare spectaculoasă din închisoare, două identități false, 20 de crime recunoscute, zeci de furturi și tâlhării. Sălăjeanul Ioan Sârca, aciuat în Oradea în 1945, a fost cel mai sadic criminal în serie din România. Condamnat de două ori la închisoare pe viață, a și murit în pușcărie. "Sârca a fost răul pur. Nu avea nicio școală, dar era foarte

Unit IV.

Topic: ECONOMICS. MONEY AND BANKING

Part I.

Word Bank

Nr:	Term	Transcription	Definition	Romanian translation
1	account	[ə'kaʊnt]	an arrangement by which a body holds funds on behalf of a client or supplies goods or services to them on credit	Cont
2	advertisement	[əd've:tɪzm(ə)nt]	announcement in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicizing a job vacancy	Reclama
3	agreement	[ə'gri:m(ə)nt]	a negotiated and typically legally binding arrangement between parties as to a course of action	acord
4	asset	[aset]	an item of property owned by a person or company, regarded as having value and available to meet debts, commitments	activ
5	average	[av(ə)rɪdʒ]	the result obtained by adding several amounts together and then dividing this total by the number of amounts	media
6	Bank	[bæŋk]	An establishment authorized by a government to accept deposits, pay interest, make loans and provide other financial services to its customers	banca
7	benefit	[benɪfɪt]	an advantage or profit gained from something	beneficiu
8	bourse	[bʊəs]	a stock market in a non-English-speaking country, especially France	bursa
9	budget	[bʌdʒɪt]	an annual or other regular estimate of national revenue and expenditure put forward by a finance minister	buget
10	capital	[kæpɪt(ə)l]	wealth in the form of money	capital
11	card	[kɑ:d]	small rectangular piece of plastic containing personal data in a machine-readable form and used to obtain cash or credit	card
12	cash	[kæʃ]	money in coins or notes	numerar, cash
13	charge	[tʃɑ:dʒ]	an amount as a price for a service rendered or goods supplied	taxa
14	cheap	[tʃi:p]	low in price, especially in relation to similar items	ieftin
15	coin	[kɔɪn]	a flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp, used as money	moneda
16	cooperation	[kəʊ, ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	the formation and operation of cooperatives	cooperare
17	cost	[kɒst]	an amount that has to be paid or spent to buy or obtain something	cost
18	credit	[krɛdɪt]	the ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust	credit

			that payment will be made in the future	
19	crisis	[kɹaɪsɪs]	a time of intense difficulty or danger	criza
20	currency	[kʌr(ə)nsi]	a system of money in general use in a particular country	valuta
21	customer	[ˈkʌstəmə]	a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business	cumparator
22	deal	[di:l]	take part in commercial trading of a particular commodity	afacere
23	dealer	[di:lə]	a person who buys and sells goods	comerciant
24	debt	[dɛt]	a sum of money that is owed or due	datorie
25	decline	[dɪˈklaɪn]	a gradual and continuous loss of strength, numbers, or value	declin,scadere
26	deficit	[dɛfɪsɪt]	the amount by which something, especially a sum of money, is too	dificit
27	deposit	[dɪˈpɒzɪt]	a sum of money paid into a bank or building society account	depozit
28	economist	[ɪˈkɒnəməst]	an expert in economics.economist	Economist
29	economy	[ɪˈkɒnəmi]	the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money	economie
30	estimate	[ɛstɪmət]	an approximate calculation or judgement of the value, number, quantity	apreciere, estimare
31	export	[ɪkˈspɔ:t]	send goods or services to another country for sale	export
32	franchise	[frʌn(t)ʃaɪz]	company to an individual or group enabling them to carry out specified commercial activities	franciza,filiala
33	fund	[fʌnd]	a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose	fond
34	income	[ɪnkʌm]	money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments	venit
35	increase	[ɪnˈkri:s]	become or make greater in size, amount, or degree	crestere
36	inflation	[ɪnˈfleɪʃ(ə)n]	a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money	inflatie
37	interest	[ˈɪnt(ə)rɪst]	money paid regularly at a particular rate for the use of money lent	dobinda
38	invest	[ɪnˈvest]	put (money) into financial schemes, shares, property, or a commercial venture with the expectation of achieving a profit	a investi
39	lender	[lɛndə]	an organization or person that lends money	creditor
40	loan	[ləʊn]	a thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money that is expected to be paid back with interest	imprumut

Banking and money vocabulary

ATM

abbreviation of Automated Teller Machine: a machine, usually in a wall outside a bank, from which you can take money out of your bank account using a special card.

bank balance

the amount of money in a bank account.

I'd like to check my bank balance, please.

bank charges

sums of money paid by a customer for a bank's services.

bank statement

a printed record of the money put into and removed from a bank account

bounce

when a check cannot be paid or accepted by a bank because of a lack of money in the account:

I had to pay a penalty fee when my check bounced.

cash

(noun) money in the form of notes and coins, rather than checks or credit cards:
Do you have any cash on you?

cash a check/cheque

(verb) to exchange a check for cash:

Would you cash a check for me?

checkbook (US) / chequebook (UK)

a book of checks / cheques with your name printed on them which is given to you by your bank to make payments with.

check (US) / cheque (UK)

a printed form, used instead of money, to make payments from your bank account:

I wrote him a check for \$100.

credit

1. money in your bank account.

I was relieved to see from my statement that my account was in credit

2. a method of paying for goods or services at a later time, usually paying interest as well as the original money.

They decided to buy the car on credit.

credit card

a small plastic card which can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken from you at a later time.

checking account (US) / current account (UK)

a bank account that you can take money from at any time and which usually earns little or no interest.

debit

(a record of) money taken out of a bank account.

The account was in debit at the end of the month (= more money had been spent than was in the account at that time).

debt

money, which is owed to someone else, or the state of owing something:

He managed to pay off his debts in two years.

The firm ran up huge debts.

deposit (US) / pay in (UK)

to put money into a bank account.

If you go to the bank, will you deposit these checks for me?

direct debit

an arrangement for making payments, usually to an organization, in which your bank moves money from your account into the organization's account at regular times:

I pay my electricity bill by direct debit.

expense

when you spend or use money.

*Buying a bigger car has proved to be well worth the expense.
We've just had a new garage built at great expense.*

insurance

an agreement in which you pay a company money and they pay your costs if you have an accident, injury, etc:

life/health/car/travel insurance

interest

1. money which is charged by a bank or other financial organization for borrowing money.

I got a loan with an interest rate of 10%.

2. money that you earn from keeping your money in an account in a bank or other financial organization.

You should put the money in a savings account where it will earn interest.

loan

a sum of money which is borrowed, often from a bank, and has to be paid back, usually together with an additional amount of money that you have to pay as a charge for borrowing.

She's trying to get a \$100 000 loan to start her own business.

NSF

Non Sufficient Fund

overdraft

The act of overdrawing a bank account.

payee

a person who money is paid to or should be paid to.

savings account (US) / deposit account (UK)

a bank account in which you usually leave money for a long time and which pays you interest.

standing account (UK)

an instruction to a bank to pay a particular amount of money at regular times from a person's bank account to another bank account (compare **direct debit**)

tax

(an amount of) money paid to the government, which is based on your income or of the cost of goods or services you have bought:

They're putting up the tax on cigarettes.

traveler's check

a piece of paper that you buy from a bank or a travel company and that you can use as money or exchange for the local money of the country you visit

withdraw

to take money out of a bank account.

For notes

33: Banks and Money

Verbs

apply for	change	deposit	overdraw
authorize	charge	endorse	pay
balance	close out	insure	put in
borrow	convert	justify	save
cancel	count	loan	stop payment
call in a loan	credit	lend	take out
cash	debit	make change	withdraw

Nouns

asset	check stub	frozen assets	record book
automatic payment	coin	line of credit	safe
ATM - automatic teller machine	commercial loan	loan	safe deposit box
balance	credit card	loan agreement	savings account
bank	currency	loan payment	savings bond
bank account	debit card	money	second mortgage
bank book	deposit	mortgage	secured loan
bill	deposit slip	nickel	silver dollar
cash	deposit	paycheck	statement
CD - certificate of deposit	receipt	payment book	traveler's check
check	dime	penny	total
checking account	dollar	piggy bank	vault
check register	half dollar, 50¢ piece	principal	window
	interest	quarter	withdrawal
	invoice	receipt	withdrawal slip

Personnel

drive-up teller	loan officer	president	secretary
executive officer	messenger	safe deposit clerk	security guard
			teller

Idioms and Expression

to bank on something	to take a rain check	to make both ends meet
to bounce a check	rubber check	I.O.U.
bottom dollar	a run on the bank	a man of means
cheapskate	bank holiday	a panhandler
to get one's money's worth	flat broke	penny wise and pound foolish
layaway plan	in the money	to nickel and dime to death
to pass the buck	to corner the market	Waste not, want not.
pretty penny	to make or break	A penny saved is a penny earned.
queer as a three-dollar bill	to make a buck	A fool and his money are soon parted.

44: Office

Nouns

adding machine	dictaphone	postage meter
appointment	dictation	postage scales
business	disc storage	printer
calculator	duplicate	records
carbon copy	envelope	shorthand
computer	equipment	shredder
hard disc	FAX machine	stapler
hardware	file cabinet	stationery
mainframe	files	supplies
network	information backup	supply cabinet
personal (PC)	intercom	switchboard
program	letter	swivel chair
software	letterhead	telephone
conference	mail	telephone answering machine
copier	meeting	tape dispenser
department	modem	typewriter
desk	paper clip	word processor
desk chair	pencil sharpener	work station

Verbs

copy	file	staple
dictate	mail	take dictation
input	manage	transmit
fax	program	type

Personnel

accountant	chief financial officer (CFO)	personnel officer
assistant	director	president
boss	employee	receptionist
board of directors	employer	secretary
bookkeeper	executive	supervisor
bursar	executive secretary	treasurer
chairman/woman	manager	typist
clerk	office manager	vice-president (VP)
chief executive officer (CEO)	officer	

Idioms and Expressions

to take a letter	to be called on the carpet	business is business
secretarial/typing pool	right-hand man/woman	office politics

45: Business

Nouns

account	computer support	income	pro forma invoice
accounting software	contract	income tax	purchase order
accounts payable	corporate seal	interest	quotation (quote)
accounts receivable	corporate secretary	inventory	research and
advertisement,	corporate officers	investment	development (R&D)
ad, advertising	cost benefit analysis	invoice	receipt
annual report	cost of sales	labor	rent
asset	credit	labor union	rental
audit	credit check	labor contract	retained earnings
bad debt	debit	lease	royalty
balance	debt	ledger	sales
balance sheet	deduction	leverage	sales tax
benefit, benefits	deficit	liability	securities
package	department	license	share (of stock)
bid	depletion	loss	social security
bill	depreciation	maintenance	spread sheet
bill of lading	Dow-Jones Average	management	supplies
bond	(the) economy	margin	statement
books	equipment	(the) market	stock
bottom line	equity	merger	stock exchange
buy out	estimate	mortgage	stock market
capital	excise tax	negotiations	takeover
capital gains	expenditure	offer	tax
cash	expense	operations	value added tax
cash flow	expense account	overhead	wage
commercial	fee	payroll	wage scale
commission	fiscal year	petty cash	Wall Street
common stock	financial statement	president	worksheet
computer	fringe benefit	profit	write off

People

accountant	chief financial	foreman	specialist
administrative	officer (CFO)	investor	supervisor
assistant	clerk	lawyer	stenographer
agent	communications	legal counsel	stockholder
analyst	specialist	manager	telemarketer
bookkeeper	comptroller	operator	temporary worker
broker	consultant	owner	trader
certified public	dealer	partner	treasurer
accountant (CPA)	director	part-time employee	trustee
chairman of the board	employee	proprietor	typist
chief executive	employer	salesman/woman	vice president
officer (CEO)	executive	secretary	worker

Types

agency
chain
company
conglomerate

corporation
dealership
franchise
holding company

industry
monopoly
non-profit
organization

non-governmental
organization (NGO)
partnership
service
trust

Verbs

balance
borrow
buy

finance
invest
lend

liquidate
lease
loan

merge
sell
tender an offer

Adjectives

commercial
fiscal
gross

incorporated (Inc.)
industrial

limited (Ltd.)
net

non-commercial
private
public

Idioms and Expressions

in the black
bullish
in the red
bearish
the bottom line

monkey business
profit motive
good repute
"The business of
America is business."

"There's no business
like show business."
funny business
good morale
employee relations

industrial wasteland
It's none of your
business.

Employment: Getting a Job

apply for a job
application
employment forms
employment record
former employer
interview
reference
resume
skills
training

work permit/
Green Card
probationary period
wages, pay, salary
hours, work week
payroll deduction
W-4 form
W-2 form
I9 eligibility
verification

workman's
compensation
benefit packages
reimbursement
vacation
child care
civic duties (jury, etc.)
union membership
union dues
drug screening

competency testing
work evaluation
performance review
discrimination
affirmative action
classified ads
help wanted ads
employment office,
agency

For notes

1. Find proper definitions:

<i>Find proper definitions:</i>	
Terms	Definitions
1. Mortgage	a) anything owned that has financial value
2. Collateral	b) an asset, such as real estate, which cannot be readily changed into money
3. Asset	c) assets other than real estate which can be readily changed into money
4. Open note	d) to promise as security
5. Current	e) some security in addition to the main security for money lent
6. To pledge	f) an agreement to give up collateral which has been pledged if a debt is not paid
7. Fixed asset	g) a note, the payment of which is not guaranteed by collateral security
8. Real estate	h) anything owned, especially real estate or land
9. Chattel	i) land including anything constructed on it
	j) a mortgage on any personal or movable possessions such as furniture or equipment

2. Find proper definitions:

1. Deed
2. Equity
3. Property
4. Principal
5. Instalment
6. Loan
7. Repayments
8. Balance sheet
9. Profit and loss account
10. Real property

k) a document which proves legal ownership of real estate l) the value of the piece of property beyond any indebtedness held against it m) a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business which shows its position at a particular date n) a payment towards a larger sum usually made at regular intervals o) the amount of the loan itself before any interest is added p) a statement which shows the calculation of the results of doing business for a particular period of time q) a fixed sum of money borrowed for a fixed period of time r) land or buildings s) amounts of money which are given to a creditor in settlement of a debt or a loan

3. Using the words in brackets, explain the meaning of the following terms and phrases:

1. the mortgage is being amortized (regular payments on, the principal, the interest, make)

2. obligation (must, indebtedness, repay)
3. to retire present debts (current, pay off)
4. to liquidate the liability (any official obligation, pay off)
5. the land has been appraised (estimate, its value)
6. an estate (a dead person, left by, the holdings and obligations)
7. trust (the legal responsibility, in financial matters, given to one party, to act for another)
8. a trust deed (a deed on, real estate, security for a loan, held as)
9. to make a loan on an open note (grant, the repayment, not guaranteed collateral security)
10. to stipulate (insist upon, state, particular date)
11. to repay (give back, pay off)
12. expected return (profits, earnings, income)
10. security (ensure repayment, deeds, insurance, policy, reduce risk)

4. Choose the right answer:

1. "application for loan" means:
 1. granting loan,
 2. asking to be granted loan,
 3. refusal to grant loan.
2. "balance sheet" denotes:
 1. total profit,
 2. total revenues,
 3. a document which shows the state of a business at a particular moment
3. "indebtedness" here means:
 1. repayment,
 2. owing thanks,
 3. debt, borrowing.
4. "security" in this sense is:
 1. tends, share certificates and other titles to properly,
 2. safety,
 3. a guarantee of payment.
5. "principal" here means:
 1. the most important information,
 2. the amount of the original loan,
6. the chief item or person. H. "my loan is due for repayment" means:
 1. my loan has reached maturity,
 2. my loan has been paid off,
 3. my loan has been extended.
7. "holdings free of encumbrance" means:
 1. holdings heavily in debt,
 2. the encumbrance isn't very large,
 3. properly or security clear of indebtedness.
8. "my net worth" means:
 1. the value of one's holdings after all obligations have been paid,
 2. any personal or movable possession,
 3. net earnings.

9. "a co-signer" denotes:

1. a person who holds a deed to the property,
2. a person who signs a document with another person and shares the obligation,
3. a lawyer who prepares a trust deed.

10. "title to property" is:

1. the record or proof of ownership of property,
2. the name of the person who owns the property,
3. a word indicating a high financial rank.

11. "my expected return" means:

1. when I expect to come back,
2. the amount of money I expect to have to repay,
3. the income I expect to receive from doing business.

12. "deeds" are:

1. actions,
2. documents showing how well my business is doing,
3. documents which prove that I own a particular piece of real property.

5. Say what is true and what is false. Correct the false, sentences:

1. When a bank's manager considers an application for a loan, he usually requires some information about the items shown on the applicant's balance sheet.
2. The manager is not concerned whether any of the applicant's assets have already been pledged as security.
3. The bank often asks the applicant to pledge part of his assets as collateral security to the bank's loan.
4. One cannot apply to a bank for an extension of a loan.
5. To grant a loan the bank must be sure that the applicant can repay it.
6. The bank will never wish to offer a larger loan than the applicant asks for.

6. Find synonyms for: liability collateral repay debts optimistic security character sufficient

7. Find the nouns which are qualified by these adjectives and write one noun to each adjective:

additional open
collateral personal
current present
expected private
financial real
most recent semi-annual

8. Combine the words listed below into meaningful two or three word expressions:

asset equipment
current fixed
committee instalment
deed loan
discount net
documents worth

9.Explain the following:

1. to promise as security
2. to pay off debts
3. to grant a permission to borrow money
4. to make regular payments on the borrowed money
5. to judge the value of something
6. to guarantee the payment of the loan
7. to give a mortgage on one's furniture and other movable possessions
8. to give a deed to the property as security for the loan
9. to sign with someone a document and share the obligation
10. valuable items handed over to reduce the risk of a loan
11. to fix a date by which something must be done
12. to take more money out of your account than you have in it

10.Fill in the blanks:

Last week Mr Auger went to his bank to apply for a loan as _____ he wishes to purchase a piece of land right to his own. He _____ applied for a loan and the bank asked him for a statement _____ of his business affairs including a balance sheet and a _____ . The bank manager was happy to grant the loan but wanted _____ some form of security from Mr Auger and asked him if he would _____ offer one or more of his fixed assets. The bank was prepared to make the loan for ten years and expected Mr Auger _____ to pay off the annual and some of each year in two _____ equal every six months.

11.Demonstrate the meaning of the following expressions in sentences of your own:

1. to amortize the mortgage on
2. to pledge assets as
3. to extend credit to
4. to settle a liability
5. the instalment is due on
6. to appraise the property
7. to hold the deed to property
8. to estimate net worth of the property
9. to give somebody collateral
10. to draw up a profit and loss account

12. Role Play

1. *You are a bank manager and you were asked for a loan.*
2. *Consider the things you will worry about the loan and the questions you will want to be answered; you should give particular consideration to:*
 - whether you will have sufficient funds to make this loan,
 - whether you think the customer will be able to repay loan and interest, whether you would offer all or part of what is being asked,
 - whether you need any further evidence of the credit worthiness of your customer and how you would get it,
 - what sort of security would you accept,
 - what kind of term would you offer.

13. Conduct the interview:

1. if you refuse the loan, write to the client setting out the reasons why you have done so.
2. if you grant the loan, write to the client setting out the precise terms of the loan.

14. Use the right word and fill in the blank:

Own, purchased, rent, pay, property, cost, value, sell, charge, worth, make a loss, overpaid, made a profit

1. A house, building or apartment, are all types of
2. The opposite of the verb 'to buy', is
3. A verb that means to 'give' money to somebody to buy a product or service, is
4. An adjective which means the amount of money that you should get/obtain if you sold something, is
5. A different way of saying 'buy', is
6. When you pay more money for something you have bought than you should, is
7. A noun which means the amount of money that you should get/obtain if you sold something, is
8. When you sell something for less money than what you bought it for, you
9. A verb that means that something is yours/your possession, is
10. When you sell something for more money than what you bought it for, you
11. When you pay money to live in a house that another person owns, is
12. A verb which means the 'quantity of money you have to pay' to buy or use an object or service, is
13. A verb which means the 'quantity of money you have to pay' to use a service, is

For notes

Text 1.

Task 1. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic economics/ money and banking C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Installment Debt

One of the most common types of debt is the installment debt. The repayment of this type of loan is divided into equal amounts, or installments over a period of time, say 36 months. Many people buy such consumer durables as automobiles, refrigerators, washers and other appliances on an installment plan. Consumer durables are manufactured items that people use for long periods of time before replacing. People can also borrow cash and pay it back in installments.

The length of the installment period is important in determining the size of the borrower's monthly payments and the total amount of interest he or she must pay. The longer the repayment period is, the smaller the monthly repayment. However, there is trade off. The longer it takes to repay an installment loan, the greater is the total interest to pay.

The largest form of installment debt in America is the money people owe on home mortgages. A mortgage is an installment debt owed on real property - houses, buildings, or land. Most people who owe home mortgages do not consider themselves deeply in debt. They do not think of a home mortgage as similar to other kinds of debt, but it is. Somebody has provided the homeowner with money to purchase. In return, the homeowner must repay the loan with interest installments over a number of years.

Sources of Loan

Borrowing money directly by taking out a loan is one of the two major types of credit. There are many sources for loans: commercial banks, savings and loan associations, saving banks, credit unions, and finance and consumer finance companies. Each of these sources, however, works in the same way by charging interest on the money it lends.

Commercial Banks

The first place to go for a loan is a commercial bank. The main functions of the commercial banks are to accept deposits; to lend money; and to transfer funds among banks, individuals and business. Commercial banks today control the largest amount of money and offer the widest range of services.

Originally, commercial banks were the banks of business and commerce and trade. But beginning in this century, commercial banks began to offer checking, savings, and loan services to individuals.

Today, about a third of loans that commercial banks make are for homes, cars, and other consumer goods. A commercial bank often charges lower rates to consumers with a checking or savings account at that bank.

Savings and Loan Associations

A savings and loan association (S&L) like a commercial bank accepts deposits and lends money. When S&L were first established in the United States in the mid-19th century, they were called "building societies". Members of a society would combine their money over a period of time and take turns borrowing until each member was able to build a home. Today, there are over 4,500 S&Ls in the United States, and most savings still come from individuals and families. Recent changes in federal laws and regulations have greatly enlarged the activities of S&Ls. They may now offer many of the same services including checking-type accounts and business and consumer loans as commercial banks. However these loans account for slightly less than

half of all home mortgages .S&Ls make only about 7 percent of all other consumer loans. Rates can vary widely from association to association.

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings banks are similar to S&Ls in that most of their business comes from savings accounts and home loans. Since 1980 savings banks like commercial banks have been able to offer services similar to checking accounts. Savings banks were first set up in the United states in the early 19th century. They were meant to serve the small savers who were overlooked by the large commercial banks. Savings banks often include such words as „farmer’s ,seamen’s and dime’’ in their name to indicate the group for whom the bank was originally intended. Most of the savings banks loans are for home mortgages , although they do make personal and auto loans.Their interest rates for loans like those of S&Ls , are often slightly less than those for commercial banks.

CREDIT UNIONS

Union members and employees of many companies often have credit unions. A credit union is owned and operated by its members to provide savings accounts and low-interest loans to its members only. In general, credit unions offer higher interest rates on savings and lower interest rates on loans than the other institutions. They make mostly personal, auto and home improvement loans, though some larger credit unions offer home mortgages as well. They also offer share drafts, which are similar to checking accounts at commercial banks.

FINANCE COMPANIES AND CONSUMER FINANCE COMPANIES

It is important not to be confused by the terms „finance company’’ and „consumer finance company’’. A finance company takes over contracts for installment debts from stores and adds a fee for collecting the debt. The consumer pays the fee in the form of slightly higher interest that he or she would pay to the retailer. Retailers use this method to avoid the risks involved in lending money to the consumer. Finance companies also make loans directly to consumers.

Consumer companies make loans directly to consumers at high rates of interest. These rates are often more than 20 percent a year. Consumers who use these companies are usually unable to borrow from commercial banks or other sources with lower rates. This inability to obtain lower-price credit may be because of nonpayment of loans in the past or an uneven employment record. Consumer finance companies are the largest supplier of installment cash loans for purposes other than buying consumer durables. People often borrow money from consumer finance companies to pay off a series of bills. They trade making several payments a month for making just one but this may increase interest costs.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS AND CREDIT CARDS

The other major type of credit is extended directly to an individual, without that person’s having to borrow first.This credit may be in the form of charge account or credit card. A charge account allows a customer to buy goods or services from a particular company and pay for them later.Department stores, for example offer their customers three types of charge accounts: regular, revolving and installment.

A credit card, like a charge account, allows a person to make purchases without paying cash. The difference is that most credit cards can be used at many kinds of stores, restaurants, hotels and so on. Many large stores issue their own credit cards. Some companies such as American Express, issue credit cards directly to individuals. Others like Visa and MasterCard issue cards through banks that can be used to purchase items in stores and restaurants where such cards are accepted. Bank credit cards also allow a person to borrow money up to a certain limit. This means that a person has an access to a money loan at all times without having to make application for it. In addition, many oil companies such as Gulf issue their own credit cards for

use at their service stations. Using credit at places you shop regularly is one way to slip into debt very easily.

REGULAR CHARGE ACCOUNT

A regular charge account, also known as a 30-day charge, has a credit limit such as \$500 or \$1000. A credit limit is the maximum amount of goods or services a person or business can buy on the promise to pay in future. You and usually any member of your family can charge items up to this limit. At the end of every 30-day period, the store sends a bill for the entire amount at that time. If it is not, interest is charged on that part of the account. Some private credit card companies such as American Express also expect payment in full at the end of each billing period.

REVOLVING CHARGE ACCOUNT

A revolving charge account allows a person to make additional purchases from the same store even if he has not paid the previous month's bill in full. Usually a person must pay a certain portion of his balance each month, for instance one-fifth of the amount due. Interest is charged off the amount, which is not paid. In many cases the rate is 1.5 percent per month, or 18.0 percent per year. But a person pays everything he owns, no interest is charged. This type of account also has a credit limit.

For both regular and revolving charge accounts, stores often issue their own charge cards. These cards are plastic, wallet-size, and imprinted with customer's name and charge account number at that particular store. A store charge card is used the same way a credit card from oil company, bank, or credit card company is used. However, it can be used only at the store for which it is issued.

INSTALLMENT CHARGE ACCOUNT

Major items such as stereos, television and refrigerators are often purchased through an installment charge account. The items are purchased and paid for through equal payments spread over a period of time. Part of the amount paid every month is applied to the interest, and, part is applied to the principal. At the end of the payment period, the borrower owns whatever he or she has made payments on.

CREDIT CARDS

Today, more than three-fourths of all American families have at least one credit card not issued by an oil company. In fact, more than one-fourth of all American families have three or more credit cards. The most popular are Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Dinner's Club, Carte Blanche and Charges.

As with all scarce resources, credit issued on a credit card has a cost. Stores that allow people to use Visa, for example, must pay a certain percentage of credit purchases, usually 4 percent, to the Credit Card Company or bank that issued the card. This is a fee for services of the company. Stores include this cost in the price they charge their customers- credit card and cash customers alike.

In other words, prices are higher than they would be if credit card purchases were not accepted. In addition, credit card users are charged a monthly interest rate around 1 or 1.5 percent, or a yearly interest rate that is anywhere from 12 to 20 percent. This charge is added to the amount owed each month. It is similar to a revolving charge account at a store. Some credit card companies also charge a yearly fee for owning a card. This fee, which is often around \$20 must be paid even if the card is never used.

CREDIT CARD – THE GREAT PLASTIC WAR

The typical American's wallet already holds seven credit cards. But companies such as American Express, Citicorp, Bank of America and Sears are going "head-to-head" in an attempt

to get even more customers to use their cards. Citicorp alone spends from \$ 150 to \$ 200 million a year to promote its cards. The reason for this plastic war is that the credit card business is extremely profitable.

Credit cards are bright spot in the banking industry. Banks charge annual interest rates of 13 percent to 22 percent for unpaid balances on their cards. In addition, they charge an annual fee that averages \$ 18 per card. They also charge merchants a percentage of every bill their customers charge to American Express. In addition there is an annual fee that cardholders must pay. American Express cardholders pay 35 percent a year for its basic membership. It estimates that the company nets \$ 250-\$300 million a year on its credit-card business, a sizable share of its total profits. No wonder there is such intense competition to win over customers.

A major tactic used by competition companies is the promotion of “prestige” cards. American Express initiated the trend in the 1960’s when it introduced gold cards, for which it charges \$65 a year. In addition, in an attempt to lure the buying elite, it now offers a platinum card. This super-prestige card costs \$250 a year and features extras such as travel insurance, travel services and the use of private clubs.

Credit card companies are interested not only in the “big spenders”. A prime target is the “baby-boom” generation. Americans in their thirties and forties are the target of much of the advertising for the new credit card customers. Some banks are after an even younger market and are issuing cards to college students.

There is growing concern over high interest rates charged credit-cards users. With interest rates generally declining to less than 10 percent by the late 1980’s from the inflationary rates of the early 1980’s, the double-digit rates still charged on customer have been criticized. Congress has expressed interest in dealing with the issue, but mounting competition between banks may be the force that prompts them to cut rates on their own. “The Great Plastic war” may well continue as long as American feel the need for an easy access to credit.

For the nation as a whole the total amount of money borrowed and lent every year is enormous.

The federal, state and local governments of America all borrow each year. The nation’s economy depends on individuals and groups being able to buy and borrow on credit. Credit is the receiving of money either directly or indirectly to buy goods and services in the present with the promise to pay for them in the future. The amount owed - the debt - is equal to the principal plus interest. The principal is the amount originally borrowed. The interest is the amount the borrower must pay for the use of someone else’s money. That someone else may be a bank, credit card company, store or the like.

Any time you receive credit you are borrowing money and going into debt. The act of talking out a loan for 100\$ is the same as buying an item for \$100 on credit. In both cases you have gone into debt for \$100. In both cases, someone has extended your credit - lent \$100. In both cases you pay for the privilege of using the \$100 by paying interest for the use of that someone else’s \$100 of purchasing power.

For notes:

Text 2.

Task 2. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic economics/ money and banking C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Stocks surge after three-day rout

NEW YORK (CNNMoney) -- Stocks rallied right out of the gate and picked up steam through the day to end sharply higher Wednesday. The gains came as concerns over Europe's debt crisis eased and investors geared up for President Obama's highly anticipated jobs speech Thursday evening.

The Dow Jones industrial average (INDU) surged 276 points, or 2.5%. All 30 of the blue-chip index's components posted gains. The S&P 500 (SPX) added 33 points, or 2.9%, and the Nasdaq Composite (COMP) jumped 75 points, or 3%.

Stocks got off to an ugly start in September, with all three indexes declining more than 4% during the first three trading days of the month, amid fears about Europe's money troubles and a stalling economic recovery in the United States.

After Wednesday's broad advance, the indexes are down just 1% for the month.

The renewed optimism came on the back of solid gains in stock markets around the world, after a German court ruling rejected lawsuits intended to block Germany's involvement in providing other eurozone members with bailout packages.

"The court ruling confirms [German Chancellor] Angela Merkel's ability to help bail out Europe's troubled areas, and that provides a great amount of confidence that we will see some sort of solution in Europe soon enough," said Brian Battle, director with Performance Trust Capital Partners.

Big hedge funds are getting slaughtered

But the court's decision also said that the German parliament must have a greater say in the decisions, which could slow the process.

Investors are also preparing for President Obama to unveil a new \$300 billion jobs proposal Thursday evening aimed at stimulating the stagnant labor market.

While details of the plan are limited ahead of the speech, Battle said investors will be listening for measures that haven't been "pre-announced."

"There are a number of things investors are already anticipating, and they're hoping that the president will also have some sort of a surprise -- maybe more tax cuts or help for homeowners -- but it's hard to say," Battle said.

Jobs are clearly on investors' minds, especially following last week's dismal government report that showed zero job growth in August -- stoking fears of another recession.

U.S. stocks fell Tuesday, extending last week's losses, as the long-running debt crisis weighed on investor sentiment.

Economy: It's been a rough few weeks for investors as stocks have been quick to react to a series of mixed economic reports. That's resulted in a roller-coaster ride that doesn't seem to be ending anytime soon.

"Investors will be reacting to every headline, day by day," Battle said.

In the Federal Reserve's Beige Book report, a reading of the economic situation from the regional Fed banks, the central bank said "economic activity continued to expand at a modest pace," though some of the Fed's 12 districts noted "mixed or weakening" activity.

Signs of slower growth add pressure on the central bank to announce new steps to stimulate the economy followings its two-day meeting on monetary policy later this month.

Bonds: The price on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury edged lower, with the yield rising to 2.02%.

Standard or point of reference
used to compare things
compared

Text 3.

Task 3. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic economics/ money and banking C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Obama stimulus plan: Will it work?

NEW YORK (CNNMoney) -- The economy is in the dumps. Growth is slowing. The housing market remains depressed. Job creation has stopped. Can a stimulus package of roughly \$300 billion in spending and tax cuts get things back on track?

President Obama believes it can and is expected to make that case Thursday night in a high-profile address to Congress and the American public. But economists say the package won't be enough to change the struggling economy's trajectory.

"The kick to growth is going to be pretty small. It will add substantially less than 1% to GDP growth in 2012," said Nigel Gault, the chief U.S. economist at IHS Global Insight. In the second quarter, the economy grew a measly 1% and economists spent the summer **revising their forecasts lower and lower**.

Obama's proposal is expected to include new infrastructure spending, targeted tax cuts and payments to local and state governments. While details are still murky, sources confirmed the package's overall size was around \$300 billion.

"If we're talking about whether the package is big enough to ... start making a dent, it's probably going to fall short of that goal," said Gary Burtless, a labor economist at the Brookings Institution.

Obama battles job crisis

The stimulative potential of the plan is hindered by another factor: A majority of the plan's spending is needed just to continue current law -- something that will provide no boost. According to a draft proposal of the plan, \$120 billion would be spent to extend the **payroll tax cut** that has boosted the size of workers' paychecks this year. And \$50 billion would be spent on **unemployment insurance**.

The expiration of those programs could slow the economy. But at the same time, their extension will not provide any additional stimulus.

"You don't get any extra kick from those things. It just means you avoid the drag of their expiration," Gault said. "That's not going to jumpstart anything."

That leaves only \$130 billion in new spending left on the table for roads, infrastructure and aid to states.

Why so little? Politics.

"My suspicion is that economists within the administration are saying the same things about the size of the package. The president's judgment is probably guided by political factors," said Burtless.

The plan's prospects in a sharply polarized Congress -- particularly with the 2012 presidential primary season looming -- appear dim at best.

Some Republicans have already dismissed it, saying any proposal from the president will amount to little more than a second round of Obama's 2009 stimulus plan.

In a bid to attract Republican votes, the White House plans to offer ways to raise revenue or cut spending to pay for the new spending.

While some proposals, such as payroll tax cuts, are intended to appeal to Republicans, things like spending on infrastructure projects are political longshots.

On Labor Day, Obama offered a preview of his argument for their extension.

"You say you're the party of tax cuts?," he said. "Well then, prove you'll fight just as hard for tax cuts for middle-class families as you do for oil companies and the most affluent Americans. Show us what you got."

Text 4.

Task 4. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic economics/ money and banking C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Stock markets have slumped and the euro has fallen on fears that Greece may default on its debts.
A series of news reports that Germany may be preparing for an "orderly default" by Greece sent Asian and European bourses down.

German officials sought to shore up confidence on Monday, saying the stability of Greece and the euro was "the common goal".

Bank shares were hardest hit, with France's BNP Paribas down 14%.

By midday, London's FTSE 100 was down 2.3%, France's Cac 40 had shed 4.2% and Germany's Dax was 3.2% lower. The declines followed heavy falls in Asia, where Hong Kong ended 4% down.

The euro fell to a 10-year low against the yen, and investors poured money into German bonds in a flight to safety.

The latest crisis of confidence in the markets came amid worries that Germany had lost patience with Greece - and other heavy indebted eurozone nations - and might not help future bailouts.

Germany's Economy Minister Philipp Roesler said in a newspaper article at the weekend that an "orderly default" by Greece could no longer be ruled out.

On Monday, adding to the tensions, the general secretary of German Chancellor Angela Merkel's junior coalition partner suggested that Greece could leave the eurozone.

"In the final analysis, one also cannot rule out that Greece either must, or would want to, leave the eurozone," Christian Lindner, the general secretary of the Free Democrats (FDP), said in a television interview.

This followed Friday's surprise resignation of the European Central Bank's (ECB) chief economist, Juergen Stark.

His departure was seen as a sign of divisions within the ECB and among eurozone leaders over what to do about Europe's debt crisis.

On Monday, a spokesman for Mr Roesler, who is also vice-chancellor, tried to dampen the impact of his newspaper comments.

"Our common goal is the stability of the euro and we want Greece to stay in the euro," the spokesman said.

At the same news conference, Mrs Merkel's spokesman said that Germany "assumes that Greece is doing everything it can" to implement strict austerity measures to battle its deficit woes.

"Our goal is quite clear: we want to stabilise the eurozone as a whole," he said.

But stock markets remained deep in the red, especially French banks' shares, which are among the most exposed to Greek debt.

France's two other big banks, Societe Generale and Credit Agricole, were down 8%. In Germany, Deutsche Bank fell 9% and Commerzbank 6.5%.

UK banks escaped relatively lightly, helped by the release of the Vickers report on breaking up UK banks and a belief among some investors that the recommendations may be watered down.

HSBC was down 2.5%, Lloyds and RBS fell 1%, and Barclays was 0.5% lower.

Investors flee

The euro fell to 104.09 yen, its lowest since June 2001. The euro was also down against the dollar.

Germany's cost of borrowing for 10-year bonds fell to historic lows on Monday, as investment funds fled riskier assets.

The yield - or interest rate - indicated by the price of German 10-year bonds fell to 1.709% from 1.770%.

Satoshi Tate, a currency dealer at Mizuho Corporate Bank, said: "We are watching Greece and only Greece.

"Conditions are getting very serious and everyone is worried how the issue will unfold," he added.

Marc Ostwald, market strategist at Monument Securities, added: "With German officials seemingly in destructive overdrive, as per all the public talk of preparing for a Greek default and even a Greek euro exit, markets can hardly be blamed for the latest charge for the bunker and tin hats."

Text 5.

Task 5. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic economics/ money and banking C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Sarkozy: Zona Euro trebuie să-și rezolve probleme într-o lună

Nicolas Sarkozy și Angela Merkel susțin recapitalizarea băncilor, însă în mod diferit. Franța propune ca statul să intervină, în timp ce Germania și-ar dori ca băncile să-și asigure stabilitatea prin propriile forțe.

Zona euro mai are o lună pentru a-și rezolva probleme economice. Acesta este ultimatumul dat de președintele francez Nicolas Sarkozy. Există și o soluție propusă în acord cu cancelarul german Angela Merkel, recapitalizarea băncilor. Întrebarea este însă de unde vor veni banii. Nicolas Sarkozy s-a aflat la Berlin cu un scop precis. Elaborarea unei strategii împreună cu Angela Merkel pentru scoaterea din criză a zonei euro.

"Această criză financiară a provocat suferință în toate țările, iar lumea așteaptă de la noi un răspuns eficient și credibil. Am decis să oferim acest răspuns până la sfârșitul lunii, pentru că Europa trebuie să-și rezolve problemele înainte de summitul G20 de la Cannes", a spus Sarkozy. "Suntem hotărâți să facem tot ce ne stă în putință pentru a asigura recapitalizarea băncilor noastre pentru a avea suficiente fonduri pentru credite, baza unei dezvoltări trainice a economiei", a adăugat și cancelarul german.

Întrebarea este din ce fonduri va fi majorat capitalul instituțiilor financiare. Franța propune ca statul să intervină, în timp ce Germania și-ar dori ca băncile să-și asigure stabilitatea prin propriile forțe. Tot din planul propus de cei doi lideri face parte și o modificare a tratatelor în vigoare pentru o mai bună cooperare între statele zonei euro, o ipoteză pe care au mai enunțat-o și la întâlnirea lor de la Paris cu câteva luni în urmă.

Unde să-ți pui banii? Topul mondial al paradisurilor fiscale

Guvernele din 20 națiuni bogate promiteau în 2009 să înăsprescă legile care permit o evaziune fiscală agresivă în națiunile și pe teritoriile unde secretele financiare ale clienților sunt ferite de ochii autorităților.

În 2011, cei care vor să scape de taxe prin folosirea offshore-urilor au încă destule țări dintre care să aleagă, informează publicația Huffington Post.

Aproximativ 250 de miliarde de dolari se pierd astfel în fiecare an.

Evident, pe primul loc se află Elveția. Deși alte teritorii, precum Insulele Bermude sau Bahamas au legi care oferă un nivel mai înalt de confidențialitate decât Elveția, acestea nici măcar nu intră în top 10, și asta pentru că operează la o scară mai mică. Națiuni mai mari, precum Germania și Japonia apar în clasament datorită mărimii operațiunilor, deși nivelul de confidențialitate este mai redus.

Statele Unite ale Americii ocupă locul cinci în clasament, iar oficialii guvernului ar putea avansa în a sparge politicile de confidențialitate ale Elveției. În luna septembrie, oficialii SUA au obținut informații despre conturile clienților americani care au bani la zece bănci elvețiene. Oficialii băncilor elvețiene nu au fost deloc încântați de această investigație, unul dintre directori spunând că regretă că a acceptat clienți americani.

Text 6.

Task 6. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic economics/ money and banking C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Mâncarea și tutunul - cele mai sigure investiții ale viitorului

Trei acțiuni ale unor foarte cunoscute companii americane nu vor dezamăgi în următorii ani, potrivit analiștilor de la portalul de investiții The Motley Fool. „Potolul rapid”, procesorul și „iarba dracului” ar putea fi versiunile românești ale mărcilor lor. Cele trei pot apărea la Bursa din București unde nu sunt titluri din aceleași categorii

McDonald's ar putea suferi mai mult de pe urma creșterii veniturilor populației lumii decât din cauza sărăcirii, potrivit The Motley Fool (TMF). „Cea mai măre amenințare cu care s-ar putea confrunta Mc Donald's nu este recesiunea ci creșterea economică, care i-ar putea îndrepta clienții spre restaurantele cu pretenții mai mari”, spune Alex Planes, analistul TMF, care a identificat cele mai bune trei acțiuni bune „pentru tot restul vieții”. Acestea au avut un comportament la bursele din New York mai performant decât al indicilor acesteia.

Acțiunea McDonald's (simbol bursier MCD) are o medie de creștere de 14,6% în ultimii 10 ani și s-a apreciat cam cu tot atât din iunie încoace. În același timp, principalii indici ai Bursei din New York abia dacă sunt pe plus în ultimele 12 luni. McDonald's are perspective de creștere de 10% în medie în următorii 5 ani.

McDonald's „avea cel puțin 33000 de restaurante în peste 100 de țări, înainte de 2007, și numărul locațiilor a urcat cu siguranță, căci economia mondială și-a revenit. Dorința de a se adapta și un lanț de aprovizionare de clasă mondială au pastrat McDonald în topul sectorului său”, spune The Motley Fool (TMF).

Mâncare și tutun pare să fie rețeta TMF. Al doilea titlu de cursă lungă este Philip Morris International (PM), care s-a apreciat în medie cu peste 21% în ultimii trei ani, care a pus la grea încercare nervii populației lumii. Va crește în medie cu 12,7%

Al treilea titlu binecunoscut românilor este INTEL (INTC), care are o viață mai agitată. Anul acesta a văzut creșteri și scăderi de 20%, dar media estimării pe următorii 5 ani este de 10 ori mai mare decât media pe ultimii 10. Compania și-a dublat veniturile în ultimii 10 ani, iar profitul net este de 10 ori mai mare.

Ratele de creștere nu sunt prea mari pentru speculatori, dar pot atrage atenția micilor investitori. Chiar și marile fonduri de pensii sunt atrase tocmai de consecvența creșterilor unor acțiuni ca acelea de mai sus.

Nu rămâne decât ca brokerii români să aducă la Bursa de Valori București (BVB) cele trei acțiuni, așa cum au făcut și cu altele la fel de celebre, printre care Daimler, producătorul de Mercedes.

For notes

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Unit V.

Topic: POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Part I.

Word Bank

POLITICA ȘI GUVERNUL

Aide – colaborator
Alderpersion – consilier
Assemblyperson – membru al corpului legislativ
Attorney general – Ministru de Justiție
Candidate – candidat
City council person - consilier municipal
Columnist –autor de editoriale
Commentator - comentator
Congressperson – membru al Congresului
Delegate –delegat
Governor – guvernator
Incumbent – detinător al unei funcții
Mayor – primar
Member of Congress – membru al Congresului
Pollster- anchetator
President – președinte
Representative – membrul camerei reprezentanților, delegat
Secretary of state - Ministrul de Externe/ Secretar de Sta
Selectperson – persoana aleasa
Senator – senator
Sheriff - comisar
Speaker –Președintele Camerei
Vice president – Vice Președinte
Voter – alegător/votant

Locuri

Apportionment – alocare
Bill – proiect de lege
Cabinet – cabinet
Campaign – campanie
Capitol – parlament, capitoliu
Congress – congres
Congressional district – congres raional
Congressional record – Monitor Oficial
Conservative –conservator
District – raion, județ
Democrat- democrat
Election – alegere, electorat
Hearing – audiere
Inauguration – inaugurare
Independent- independent
Investigation – anchetă, cercetare, stadiu
INS(Immigration and Naturalization Service) – Serviciul de Imigrare și Naturalizare
IRS (Internal Revenue Service) – Serviciul Fiscal de stat
Legislation – legislație

Liberal – liberal
 Majority – majoritatea
 Minority – minoritatea
 Negotiation – negociere
 Pentagon –Minbisterul de Război al SUA
 Petition –petiție
 Polling place – birou de votare
 Precinct – circumscripție electorală
 Primary – primar
 Republican – membru al partidului republican
 Sate House – Palatul Legislaturii
 Voter chek list – buletin de vot
 Ward – pază, protecție

Adjective

City – orășenesc
 County – județian
 Executive – executiv
 Federal – federal
 Judicial – juridic
 Legislative – legislativ
 Local – local
 National- național
 State- statal
 Town- orășenesc

Verbe

Campaign – a lua parte la o campanie
 Debate – a discuta/dezbate
 Elect- a alege
 Enact – a promulga, a adopta
 Filibuster- a face piraterie
 Govern- a guverna
 Impeach – a blama, a dicredita
 Lobby –a influența (pe membrii parlamentului)
 Pass- a adopta
 Presite- a oficia
 Propose – a propune
 Re-elect –a realege
 Reform – a reforma
 Veto – a respinge/aplica veto
 Vote – a alege, a vota

Idioms, Expressions, and Issues

abortion rights - drepturi privind avortarea
 affirmative action - acțiune afirmativă/discriminare pozitivă
 balanced budget - buget echilibrat
 campaign contribution - contribuție la o campanie
 civil rights - drepturi civile
 discrimination - discriminare
 environmental protection - protecția mediului
 equality before the law - egalitate în fața legii
 equal rights - drepturi egale
 fiscal responsibility - responsabilitate fiscală
 graft and corruption - mită și corupție

international security - securitate internațională
 lame-duck - eșec, eșuat
 machine politics - mașinărie politică
 military expenditures - cheltuieli militare
 military-industrial complex - complex militar industrial
 minority representation - reprezentarea minorităților
 minority rights - drepturile minorităților
 one person, one vote - o persoană-un vot
 political action committee (PAC) - Comisia de Acțiune Politică
 pork barrel - fonduri utilizate în scopuri politice
 rights and obligations - drepturi și obligații
 terrorism - terorism
 undue influence - abuz de putere

ESL Politics Vocabulary List with Definitions

Ballot: A piece of paper that lists all the options that can be voted for (same as ballot paper). (*noun*)
Ballot box: The container that is used to hold all the used ballot papers. (*noun*)
Ballot paper: A piece of paper that lists all the options that can be voted for (same as ballot). (*noun*)
Big government: A description of government that is believed to be too much by some. (*noun*)
Bill: A draft from of a law before it has been approved by a vote. (*noun*)
Bipartisan: Something that is supported by politicians from two different political parties. (*adjective*)
By-election: An election that happens in-between regular elections. (*noun*)
Campaign: The contest between politicians to be elected. (*noun*)
Candidate: A person who wishes to be elected via a vote. (*noun*)
Caucus: To meet together to select a candidate to represent a political party. (*verb*)
Capitalism: A political and economic system where the people rather than the state own items. (*noun*)
Challenger: A person who hopes to beat someone in an election. (*noun*)
Checks and balances: The different parts of the American political set up that ensures power is distributed appropriately. (*noun*)
Coalition: When two or more political parties work together to form a government. (*noun*)
Communism: A political belief in which the state owns everything, a form of socialism. (*noun*)
Congress: The elected part of the USA government. (*noun*)
Conservative: A UK right-wing political party or a member/supporter of that party. (*noun*)
 Supporting right-wing political beliefs. (*adjective*)
Constituency: The area of a country that is represented by a certain elected official. (*noun*)
Constituent: A person that votes in a specific area for a certain group of candidates. (*noun*)
Constitution: The document that states the basic laws that govern a country. (*noun*)
Convention: A gathering of the members of a political party. (*noun*)
Coup d' etat: An illegal change of government, often using force and often done by the military. (*noun*)
Debate: A conversation between people where they try to convince others that they have the correct beliefs. (*noun*)
Delegate: A person who is chosen or elected to attend an event to represent a larger group of people. (*noun*)
Democracy: A political system where the population of a country votes for the people that will lead them. (*noun*)
Democrats: A USA left-wing political party or a member/supporter of that party. (*noun*)

Dictator: A leader of a country that was not elected and uses force to stay in power. (*noun*)

Dictatorship: A political system where one person (or group of people) has absolute power and there are no elections. (*noun*)

Dissolution: To end something so it is separated in to its parts, e.g., the dissolution of parliament. (*noun*)

Elect: To chose someone using a vote. (*verb*)

Election: The process of voting to select winners to fill a political position. (*noun*)

Electoral register: The list of everyone who lives in an area and can vote in an election. (*noun*)

Electorate: The group of people who are allowed to vote in an election. (*noun*)

Fascism: A political system that is based on a strict government with set levels. (*noun*)

Federal: The government at the national level as opposed to local level government, especially in the USA. (*adjective*)

First past the post: A voting system where the candidate with the most votes is the winner and the losing candidates get nothing. (*adjective*)

Government: The group or political party that is in charge of a country or area. (*noun*)

Head of State: The person who leads and represents a country. (*noun*)

House of Commons: The lower part of the British parliament where the elected politicians debate and vote. (*noun*)

House of Lords: The upper part of the British parliament where elected and non-elected politicians debate and vote. (*noun*)

House of Representatives: The lower part of the USA congress where elected politicians debate and vote. (*noun*)

Houses of Parliament: The building that holds the Houses of Commons and Lords in the United Kingdom. (*noun*)

Incumbent: The person that currently holds a (political) office. (*noun*)

Independent: A candidate or elected person who is not a member of a political party. (*noun*)

King: A male head of state in a monarchy. (*noun*)

Labour: A UK left-wing political party. (*noun*)

Landslide: A victory that is very large. (*noun*)

Law: A one of the rules that people must follow when they are in a country, or the complete set of rules that the people must follow. (*noun*)

Leaflet: A small piece of paper that has information printed on it. (*noun*)

Left-wing: To support socialist beliefs or to believe in promoting public welfare. (*adjective*)

Legislation: The process of forming new laws. (*noun*)

Liberal: A person who believes in progress and protecting civil liberties. (*noun*)

Lobby: To try to persuade someone, often a politician, to do as you want. (*verb*)

Majority: To have more than half of something, such as votes or seats. (*noun*)

Manifesto: A document that states what a political party or government will do. (*noun*)

Marxism: To follow the beliefs or Karl Marx that communism is the best political policy. (*noun*)

Member of Parliament: A person who is elected to a parliament, also MP. (*noun*)

Minister: A politician that has a specific job in the government. (*noun*)

Monarchy: A system where the head of state is a king or queen. (*noun*)

MP: A person who is elected to a parliament, also member of parliament. (*noun*)

Nominee: A person who has been selected to stand for political office. (*noun*)

Non-elected: An official who has a permanent job and does not have to stand for election. (*adjective*)

Opinion poll: A survey in which a random group of people are asked their views. (*noun*)

Opposition: The political party that is in a minority and does not form the government. (*noun*)

Parliament: The place in certain countries where the politicians meet to debate and vote. (*noun*)

Party: A group of people with the same beliefs, e.g., political party. (*noun*)

Patriot: A person who loves their country. (*noun*)

PM: The person who leads the government in a country with a parliament, also prime minister. *(noun)*

Policy: A plan that a government or political party will follow when in government. *(noun)*

Poling station: The place that people go to vote. *(noun)*

Political: To be related to politics or politicians. *(adjective)*

Political party: A group of people with the same political beliefs. *(noun)*

Politician: A person who has been elected to represent a constituency or someone involved with politics. *(noun)*

Politics: The process of choosing a leader for a country, and then leading the country. *(noun)*

Poll: A survey in which random people are asked their views. *(noun)*

Postal vote: A vote that can be cast using the post rather than visiting a polling station. *(noun)*

President: The head of state in a republic. *(noun)*

Primary: A first selection where members of a political party chose the person to stand in an election. *(noun)*

Prime Minister: The person who leads the government in a country with a parliament, also PM. *(noun)*

Propaganda: Information that supports or dismisses a topic that maybe at least partially untrue. *(noun)*

Proportional representation: A voting system in which parties get seats related to their total number of votes. *(noun)*

Pundit: A person who is an expert and often works for the media. *(noun)*

Queen: A female head of state in a monarchy. *(noun)*

Referendum: A vote by the population of a country about a specific topic or piece of legislation. *(noun)*

Regime: The collective group of people responsible for running a country. *(noun)*

Republic: A system where the head of state is a president. *(noun)*

Republican: A USA right-wing political party or a member/supporter of that party. *(noun)*

Right-wing: To support conservative beliefs or to believe in limited government. *(noun)*

Run: To contest an election. *(verb)*

Seat: A position in an elected body that is reserved for the specific winner of each constituency. *(noun)*

Senate: The upper part of the USA congress where elected politicians debate and vote. *(noun)*

Socialism: A political belief that the state or country should own everything. *(noun)*

Socialist: Supporting socialism. *(adjective)*

Speaker: The person who leads and ensures the functioning of a body of politicians. *(noun)*

Spin: To show information so that only positive or negative parts can be seen. *(verb)*

Spin doctor: A person who can spin information to hide the true meaning. *(noun)*

State: A single independent country. *(noun)* The organizations and people that run a country. *(noun)* A subdivision of a larger country. *(noun)*

Turn-out: The number or proportion of the total that can do something. *(noun)*

Vice President: The deputy to a president who will become the head of state if the president can no longer do the job. *(noun)*

Vote: To take part in an election by selecting a candidate. *(verb)*

Whip: A politician with the job to ensure the other politicians in the party do as they are told to do. *(noun)*

For notes

Part II.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Choose the correct term/word and fill in the gap:

*mayor , Politicians , Chancellor of the Exchequer , statesman, Members of Parliament ,
ballot , Opinion polls, Prime Minister , political, Candidacy*

1. A is the highest-ranking official in a municipal government.
2. often claim to have a solution for all the problems.
3. The is called Minister of Finance (or Treasury Department) in many countries.
4. Sir Winston Churchill was a British .
5. tend to form parliamentary groups with members of the same party.
6. A secret is a voting method in which a voter's choice in an election is anonymous.
7. are usually designed to represent the opinions of a population by conducting a series of questions.
8. The Government is composed of a and ministers.
9. There are lots of meetings before an election.
10. is the state of being a candidate.

2. Choose the correct word from the table to fill the space in each sentence.

electorate
referendum
propaganda
opinion polls
parliament
polling stations

to vote
campaign ad
majority
policies
ballot boxes

1. I would like for your party but I disagree with your on free trade.
2. The election was thrown into chaos when two of the were destroyed in fires and several went missing at the close of voting.
3. The opposition party won a large in the new and the government accepted defeat.

4. The government lost the election because it had lost the trust of the after more than a decade in power.
5. Despite being more than 5% behind in the most of the latest , we are still optimistic of winning the election next month.
6. The Prime Minister was heavily criticized last month for giving the go ahead to broadcast a which personally attacked the leader of the opposition.
7. In the UK, any constitutional changes made by the government need to be approved in a .
8. is usually used most frequently during a time of war as enemies use radio, TV and newsprint to attack each other's actions and ideology.

3. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mexico was _____ by the same political party throughout its entire history, until the election of Vicente Fox. | <input type="text" value="crisis"/> |
| 2. The president apparently accepted a _____ of over \$350,000 from a corporation hoping to get a major contract with the government. | <input type="text" value="provinces"/> |
| 3. Canada is divided into 10 _____ and 3 territories. | <input type="text" value="royal"/> |
| 4. Who are you going to _____ for in the election? | <input type="text" value="colony"/> |
| 5. Education helps to _____ people, allowing them to change and improve their lives. | <input type="text" value="empower"/> |
| 6. The British _____ family has had a lot of difficulties over the last few years, with divorce, death, and a number of other problems. | <input type="text" value="urban"/> |
| 7. The river acts as a natural _____ between the two nations. | <input type="text" value="vote"/> |
| 8. The government is running a _____ to try to convince teenagers not to start smoking. | <input type="text" value="campaign"/> |
| 9. The death penalty was _____ in this country about 50 years ago. | <input type="text" value="district"/> |
| 10. We visited the super-expensive shopping _____ when we were in L.A. | <input type="text" value="abolished"/> |
| 11. The Asian financial _____ has had serious effects on the economy of British Columbia. | <input type="text" value="governed"/> |
| 12. Most Canadians now live in _____ areas of our country. | <input type="text" value="boundary"/> |
| 13. The French started a _____ in Canada about 100 years before the English. | <input type="text" value="council"/> |
| 14. He goes to all the meetings of the city _____ to complain about the development in his neighbourhood. | <input type="text" value="bribe"/> |

4. Do the exercise below on the vocabulary related to the *democracy*, choose the right words:

Opposition, democracy, monarchy, candidate, bureaucracy, oligarchy, voting, executive, campaign, dictatorship

1. The term refers to a form of power structure in which power effectively rests with a small number of people.
2. The form of government in which the head of state is a king or queen is called .
3. A is a person seeking or nominated for election to a position of authority such as president, prime minister etc.
4. A is a form of government in which all eligible people have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives.
5. A refers to an autocratic form of government in which the government is ruled by an individual.
6. The formal decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office is known as .
7. The comprises one or more political parties or other organized groups that are opposed to the government.
8. The branch of government is the part of government that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy.
9. Election is a series of coordinated activities, such as public speaking and demonstrating, designed to achieve a social, political.
10. The term refers to an administrative system in which the need or inclination to follow rigid or complex procedures impedes effective action.

5. Fill in the blanks with the words below:

***political / party / independent / election / elect / debate*
*candidate / conservative / liberal / campaign / patriotic / patriot***

1. The Republican _____ has a majority of members in the state legislature.
2. Many people think the Republicans won because they called themselves _____ and tried to show how much they love the country.
3. The Republicans are usually more _____ -- they are more traditional and support lower taxes.
4. People in the Democratic party are usually more _____ -- they are more progressive and support higher taxes and more social programs.
5. The Republican _____ for President spent a lot of money on advertising.
6. I watched the _____ last night with my family so we could decide who to vote for.
7. I consider myself a _____ because I love my country and I served in the army.
8. Although Mr. Jones spent a lot of money on advertising, the people of the city did not _____ him as their mayor.
9. My uncle said that he is tired of the Republican and Democratic parties, so he always votes for the _____ candidate.
10. I rarely pay attention to _____ news because it's always so depressing.
11. This year's _____ was very close; the Democratic candidate got 51% of the vote, and the Republican candidate got 49%.

12. If you want to _____ for an office like governor or President, you need to be able to raise a lot of money and make a lot of important friends.

6. Gapfill Exercise: Governments & NGOs

Instructions: Type the best word from the list below into each gap (space,) then press “check” to review (and if needed correct) your answers. (You can click on the question mark to get a hint-- the first letter of the word. However, it will reduce your score.)

Below the gapfill paragraphs there is a second type of exercise called Odd One Out. (See that section for an explanation.)

administrative, exclude, fees, guidelines, incompatible, instance, invest, parameters, principal, principally, purchase, regulate, status, subsidies

Many institutions (as well as some smaller NGOs) may receive government [?] to help pay for their services to the community or nation. Donors who believe in an organization’s cause may give large sums of money, and volunteers [?] their time. Organizations may also hold fund-raisers or charge membership [?] to generate additional income to [?] buildings or supplies, pay expenses and [?] salaries (unless the entire staff is volunteers), or to support their cause.

Most organizations have a governing document like a charter or constitution that gives guidelines for their operation and states the [?] purpose for which they exist. The charter also sets [?] that define and limit the activities they will pursue, avoiding apparent or actual [?] purposes.

Governments may also [?] non-profits. In the U.S. this is done [?] using the tax code. If organizations violate government [?] they may lose their tax-free non-profit [?]. One set of these guidelines forbids discrimination on the basis of sex, race, or several other factors. For [?], American organizations may not arbitrarily [?] all men or all women simply because of their sex, nor may they deny membership to people based on sexual orientation, race, or national origin.

7. Odd One Out Exercise

Three of the four words in each group are closely related in meaning. The fourth is not. (It may be an antonym-- opposite-- to them, or just unrelated.) Think about what meaning connects any three of the words, and then choose the odd word that does not belong with the others.

1. guidelines, parameters, rules, opportunities
2. instance, occurrence, rule, illustration
3. appropriate, related, incompatible, congruent
4. only, sole, exclusive, multiple
5. apparently, seemingly, definitely, supposedly
6. civil, polite, rude, well-mannered
7. civil, public, military, political
8. the (principal, subordinate, predominant, outstanding) feature
9. contrast, difference, similarity, variation
10. flexibility, adaptability, rigidity, pliability
11. infrastructure, framework, base, superstructure
12. files, documents, illustrations, records
13. somewhat, completely, partially, moderately

8. Use the words in the word box to complete the gaps in the sentences below.

campaigning	registering	elect	candidates	polling
Parliament	manifestos	represent	elected	constituencies

- The voting system used in the UK is called first past the post. On general election day, people in the UK vote to 1. a new government. Political parties and 2. try to win votes by 3. door-to-door, holding debates, and publishing 4. before the election. The UK is divided into 650 districts called 5. . Each constituency is represented by a Member of Parliament. Voters must register to take part in the election before it takes place. 6. online is easy, and should only take about five minutes. You can also register to vote by post. On election day, polling stations are open from dawn till dusk. If you can't vote in person on the day, you can apply for a postal vote or choose someone else to vote for you. This is called a proxy vote. After 7. stations close at the end of the day, a count takes place to find out which candidate has the most votes in each area. The 8. MPs enter Parliament to sit in the House of Commons and 9. everyone in their constituency. The political party that has the most MPs - the majority - is invited by the Queen to form a government. If there is a hung 10. with no clear winner, a minority government or a coalition government may be formed, or a new election held.

9. Discussion

How much do you know about Mandela?

Discuss in pairs: Have you heard of Mandela Day? Do you know when it is?

Who was Nelson Mandela?

Why did the South African government arrest him?

How long did he spend in prison?

What prize did he win?

When did he die?

What do you think happens/ should happen on Mandela Day?

10. Reading.

It Is In Your Hands Now

Nelson Mandela was South Africa's first black President. He was born on 18 July 1918 and at age 26 joined the ANC, a political group fighting for black people's rights. He began a campaign against the government called the Defiance Campaign. In 1960 there was a big demonstration against the apartheid system in a town called Sharpeville. Black protesters went to the police station and the police shot at them. 69 people were killed and 180 were injured. After this demonstration, the ANC was banned. In 1962 Mandela was arrested for his work for the ANC and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was imprisoned for 28 years and released in 1990. Three years later he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and in the following year he became the first democratically elected president in South Africa's first multiracial elections. He died in 2013 aged 95. Mandela Day is held on Mandela's birthday, 18 July, every year. On this day people remember Mandela's words, 'It is in your hands now.' People take 67 minutes of their time to do something for other people. This is because Mandela spent 67 years of his life in public service. These are some things people have done: School children knitted 67 blankets for refugees Volunteers from New Zealand Australia and South Africa built 67 houses for people in need Volunteers each gave 67 minutes of their time to clear rubbish from a beach. Volunteers raised money by cycling 67 kilometres.

What could you do on Mandela Day?

Text 1.

Task 1. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic politics and government C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Obama Quietly Gives Advice to 2020 Democrats, but No Endorsement

By Alexander Burns

A secret meeting of former President Barack Obama's financial backers convened in Washington early this month: Organized by David Jacobson and John Phillips, Mr. Obama's former ambassadors to Canada and Italy, the group interviewed an array of 2020 presidential candidates and debated whether to throw their wealth behind one or two of them.

Mr. Obama had no role in the event, but it unfolded in his political shadow: As presidential hopefuls like Senators Kamala Harris, Cory Booker, Amy Klobuchar and Sherrod Brown auditioned before them, the donors wondered aloud whether Mr. Obama might signal a preference in the race, according to three people briefed on the meeting, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

David Axelrod, Mr. Obama's former chief strategist, told the group they should expect no such directive. Mr. Axelrod confirmed in an interview that he briefed the gathering, recalling: "They asked me about Obama endorsing. I said, 'I don't imagine he will.'"

Mr. Axelrod said he had been sharing his own perspective, not speaking as an official Obama emissary. But his forecast matches what Mr. Obama has told friends and likely presidential candidates in private: that he does not see it as his role to settle the 2020 nomination, and prefers to let the primary unfold as a contest of ideas. Michelle Obama, the former first lady, also has no plans to endorse a candidate, a person familiar with her thinking said.

Even former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. does not expect to secure Mr. Obama's backing if he runs, according to allies of Mr. Biden's.

Yet if Mr. Obama has all but officially taken a vow of neutrality, he remains the party's most convincing model for success at the national level, and continues to shape the mind-set and strategy of Democratic presidential candidates.

Text 2.

Task 2. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic politics and government C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Rift Between Trump and Europe Is Now Open and Angry

By Steven Erlanger and Katrin Bennhold

MUNICH — European leaders have long been alarmed that President Trump's words and Twitter messages could undo a trans-Atlantic alliance that had grown stronger over seven decades. They had clung to the hope that those ties would bear up under the strain.

But in the last few days of a prestigious annual security conference in Munich, the rift between Europe and the Trump administration became open, angry and concrete, diplomats and analysts say.

A senior German official, who asked not to be identified because he was not authorized to speak on such matters, shrugged his shoulders and said: "No one any longer believes that Trump cares about the views or interests of the allies. It's broken."

The most immediate danger, diplomats and intelligence officials warned, is that the trans-Atlantic fissures now risk being exploited by Russia and China.

Even the normally gloomy Russian foreign minister, Sergey V. Lavrov, happily noted the strains, remarking that the Euro-Atlantic relationship had become increasingly “tense.”

“We see new cracks forming, and old cracks deepening,” Mr. Lavrov said.

The Europeans no longer believe that Washington will change, not when Mr. Trump sees traditional allies as economic rivals and leadership as diktat. His distaste for multilateralism and international cooperation is a challenge to the very heart of what Europe is and needs to be in order to have an impact in the world.

Text 3.

Task 3. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic politics and government C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

American Government and Politics in the Information Age

(Fragment)

This text is a comprehensive introduction to the vital subject of American government and politics. Governments decide who gets what, when, how (See Harold D. Lasswell, *Politics: Who Gets What, When, How*, [New York: McGraw-Hill, 1936]); they make policies and pass laws that are binding on all a society's members; they decide about taxation and spending, benefits and costs, even life and death.

Governments possess power—the ability to gain compliance and to get people under their jurisdiction to obey them—and they may exercise their power by using the police and military to enforce their decisions. However, power need not involve the exercise of force or compulsion; people often obey because they think it is in their interest to do so, they have no reason to disobey, or they fear punishment. Above all, people obey their government because it has authority; its power is seen by people as rightfully held, as legitimate. People can grant their government legitimacy because they have been socialized to do so; because there are processes, such as elections, that enable them to choose and change their rulers; and because they believe that their governing institutions operate justly.

Politics is the process by which leaders are selected and policy decisions are made and executed. It involves people and groups, both inside and outside of government, engaged in deliberation and debate, disagreement and conflict, cooperation and consensus, and power struggles.

In covering American government and politics, our text introduces the intricacies of the Constitution, the complexities of federalism, the meanings of civil liberties, and the conflicts over civil rights; explains how people are socialized to politics, acquire and express opinions, and participate in political life; describes interest groups, political parties, and elections—the intermediaries that link people to government and politics; details the branches of government and how they operate; and shows how policies are made and affect people's lives.

Text 4.

Task 4. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic politics and government C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Constituția și Proiectul de Lege al Drepturilor

Fostele colonii, actualele ”State Unite ale Americii”, inițial activau conform unui acord numit ”Articolele Confederației (1781)”. În curând a devenit evident că acest acord vag dintre state nu funcționa bine. Guvernul central, federal, era neputincios și avea o putere prea slabă pentru apărarea comerțului și a impozitării. Prin urmare, delegațiile statelor s-au întâlnit în

Philadelphia. Ei doreau să revizuiască Articolele, dar au reușit să facă mai mult decât atât. Ei au scris un document complet diferit, Constituția, care, după multe controverse, dezbateri și compromisuri, a fost finisată în același an și adoptată oficial de cele treisprezece state către anul 1790.

Constituția, fiind cea mai veche din lume și încă în vigoare, stabilește formele fundamentale de guvernare: trei ramuri diferite, fiecare din ele având influență ("verificări și bilanțuri") asupra celorlalte. Constituția stabilește puterile și obligațiile fiecărei ramuri federale de guvernare, împreună cu celelalte puteri și obligații care aparțin statelor. Constituția a fost rectificată în mod repetat pentru a satisface necesitățile schimbătoare ale națiunii, dar încă mai este "legea supremă a statului". Toate guvernele și grupurile de guvernare, federale, de stat și locale trebuie să activeze în conformitate cu legile prevăzute de Constituție. Potrivit acesteia, puterea supremă nu i se oferă președintelui (ramura executivă), sau Curții Supreme (ramura judiciară). Și nici nu se bazează, ca în multe alte țări, pe grupurile și partidele politice. Puterea aparține "nouă, oamenilor", prin fapte și gând.

Astfel, Americanii au obținut în primul rând libertăți și drepturi, care în alte țări erau considerate privilegiile unor elite. Americanii au gestionat legile proprii. Și desigur au făcut propriile lor greșeli.

Ei au declarat în primele zece Rectificări Constituționale, cunoscute ca "Proiect de lege a drepturilor", ceea ce considerau a fi drepturile fundamentale ale oricărui American. Printre aceste drepturi era libertatea la religie, la exprimare, libertatea presei, dreptul la adunări de pace și cel de adresare către guvernare pentru ca să-și corecteze greșelile. Alte drepturi garantau cetățenilor protecție împotriva perchezițiilor nemotivate, aresturilor, exproprierii bunurilor și stabilirea justiției ce garanta corectitudinea procedurilor legale. Printre acestea era dreptul de a fi judecat de către jurați, ceea ce însemna să fii judecat de către concetățeni.

Americanii poartă o mare mândrie pentru Constituția lor, și o respectă cu scrupulență deoarece provine din cunoștința că aceste idealuri, libertăți și drepturi nu le-au fost oferite de grupul restrâns a celor de la putere. Mai degrabă, sunt văzute ca legile absolut naturale ale fiecărui American, pentru care s-au luptat și au câștigat. Ele nu pot fi luate de către nici o guvernare, judecată, funcționar sau lege.

Prin urmare, guvernul federal și cel de stat, create conform Constituției, avea rolul de a servi cetățenilor și de a executa dorințele lor majoritare (și nu invers). Singurul lucru pe care nu și-l doreau de la guvernare era să fie conduși de către aceasta. Americanii doresc ca guvernarea lor să le servească și îi consideră pe politicieni și pe cei de la guvernare drept servitorii lor. Această atitudine s-a păstrat strict și până în zilele noastre.

De-a lungul ultimelor două secole, Constituția de asemenea a avut o influență semnificativă înafara Statelor Unite. Alte câteva națiuni și-au bazat propriile forme de guvernare pe aceasta. Este interesant faptul că Lafayette, un erou al Revoluției Americane, a redactat declarația franceză de drepturi când s-a întors în Franța. De asemenea, și Carta Națiunilor Unite păstrează ecoul a ceea ce a fost cândva considerat un document revoluționar.

Text 5.

Task 5. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic politics and government C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Crearea legilor noi: Proiecte de lege și Acte

Parlamentul are următoarele funcții: să creeze legi; să furnizeze bani guvernului prin impozite; să examineze politica, administrarea și cheltuielile guvernamentale; să discute problemele politice.

În fiecare an Parlamentul aprobă sute de legi direct, întocmind Acte Parlamentare (Legi). Deoarece poate fi un proces de lungă durată, Parlamentul uneori aprobă o lege generală și lasă un ministru să o completeze. Astfel, aproximativ 2000 de reguli și regulamente adiționale sunt aprobate în mod indirect.

Nici o lege nouă nu poate fi aprobată până ce nu întrunește anumite criterii stabilite de Camera Comunelor și cea a Lorzilor. Monarhul de asemenea trebuie să dea Acordul Regal al Proiectului de Lege, care în zilele noastre este doar o formalitate. Din 1707 nici un suveran nu a respins vreun Proiect de Lege. Dacă o lege este încă analizată în Parlament ea este numită Proiect de Lege. Există două tipuri principale de Proiecte de Lege – Publice, care se ocupă de problemele publice majore și Private, care se ocupă cu problemele locale și individuale.

Proiectele de Lege Publice și Private sunt aprobate de către Parlament aproape în același mod. Când un Proiect de Lege este înaintat către Camera Comunelor, i se dă prima lectură formală. Apoi este imprimat și citit pentru a doua oară, când este pus la dezbatere dar nu modificat. După a doua lectură Proiectul de lege este înaintat către un comitet, fie că este un comitet special format din anumiți membri ai Camerei, sau însăși Camera este un comitet. Aici proiectul este discutat în detalii și modificat dacă este nevoie. Apoi este înaintat către lectura a treia și pus la dezbatere. Dacă Proiectul este aprobat de Comune, acesta este transmis Lorzilor, și fiind prevăzut că nu va fi respins de către ei, trece prin aceeași procedură ca și în cazul Comunelor. După ce obține Acordul Regal, Proiectul de Lege devine Act Parlamentar. Pentru a fi aplicat, trebuie să fie publicat în Regulament și să devină Lege. Puterea Lorzilor de a respinge un proiect de lege a fost strict redusă. Un Proiect de Lege financiar trebuie să fie aprobat fără rectificări de Lorzi timp de o lună după ce a fost prezentată Camerei. Decizia din 1949 prevede că orice Proiect de lege Public aprobat de către Comune în două sesiuni parlamentare consecutive și în ambele cazuri respinse de către Lorzi, poate fi înaintată către Acordul Regal, chiar dacă nu a fost aprobată de către Lorzi. Prin urmare, Lorzii pot doar să amâne un fragment dintr-un Proiect de Lege Public, dar nu îl pot respinge.

Text 6.

Task 6. A) Read the text. B) Find and underline the words connected with the topic politics and government C) Translate the text from the Source Language into the Target Language. D) Do the editing of the text.

Guvernul Republicii Moldova

Guvernul Republicii Moldova asigură, conform Constituției, realizarea politicii interne și externe a statului și exercită conducerea generală a administrației publice. Guvernul se organizează și funcționează în conformitate cu prevederile constituționale, având la bază un program de guvernare acceptat anterior de către parlament. Acesta este alcătuit dintr-un lider numit prim-ministru, un prim-viceprim-ministru, viceprim-miniștri, miniștri și alți membri stabiliți prin lege organică.

Guvernul asigură realizarea politicii interne și externe a statului, exercită conducerea generală a administrației publice și este responsabil în fața parlamentului.

Guvernul se formează în următoarea componență: prim-ministrul, prim-viceprim-ministrul, viceprim-miniștrii, miniștrii și alți membri stabiliți prin lege. Membri ai guvernului pot fi numai persoanele care dețin cetățenia Republicii Moldova și au domiciliul în țară.

Președintele Republicii Moldova, după consultarea fracțiunilor parlamentare, desemnează un candidat pentru funcția de prim-ministru. Candidatul pentru funcția de prim-ministru, în termen de 15 zile de la desemnare, cere votul de încredere al parlamentului asupra programului de activitate și a întregii liste a Guvernului. Președintele Republicii Moldova, în baza votului de încredere acordat de parlament, numește guvernul. În termen de trei zile de la data numirii guvernului, prim-ministrul, viceprim-miniștrii, miniștrii și ceilalți membri ai Guvernului depun individual, în fața Președintelui Republicii Moldova, jurământul al cărui text este prevăzut la

art.79 alin.(2) din Constituție. În caz de remaniere guvernamentală sau de vacanță a postului, Președintele Republicii Moldova revocă și numește, la propunerea Prim-ministrului, pe unii membri ai Guvernului. Guvernul își exercită mandatul din ziua depunerii jurământului de către membrii lui în fața Președintelui Republicii Moldova și pînă la validarea alegerilor pentru un nou Parlament.

Guvernul este responsabil în fața Parlamentului pentru activitatea sa și cel puțin o dată pe an, ține în fața Parlamentului o dare de seamă despre activitatea sa. Membrii guvernului sînt obligați să răspundă la întrebările formulate de deputați referitor la activitatea Guvernului și a organelor din subordinea lui în modul stabilit. Guvernul examinează deciziile comisiilor Parlamentului vizînd activitatea Guvernului și a organelor din subordinea lui, comunică comisiilor rezultatele examinării deciziilor sau măsurile luate pe marginea lor.

Ședințele Guvernului se desfășoară după caz, dar nu mai rar decît o dată pe trimestru. Ordinea de zi a ședințelor Guvernului se aprobă de acesta la propunerea Prezidiului Guvernului.

Prezidiul Guvernului

Pentru coordonarea activității interne a Guvernului și în scopul aprobării proiectului ordinii de zi a ședințelor Guvernului, se formează Prezidiul Guvernului din care fac parte prim-ministrul și viceprim-miniștrii. Ședința Prezidiului Guvernului se convoacă de Prim-ministru și se consideră deliberativă dacă la ea participă toți membrii Prezidiului. În cazul absenței unui viceprim-ministru, acesta va delega pentru participare la ședință cu drepturi depline un alt membru al Guvernului. Deciziile în cadrul Prezidiului Guvernului se adoptă prin consens.

Demisia

Guvernul (în corpore), dar și fiecare membru al guvernului, are dreptul să demisioneze din propria inițiativă. Demisionarea prim-ministrului conduce la demisionarea guvernului în componență deplină. Cererea de demisie a prim-ministrului și a întregii componente a guvernului se prezintă Parlamentului, care se pronunță asupra ei. Cererile de demisie a unor membri ai Guvernului se prezintă Prim-ministrului și se aduc la cunoștința Președintelui Republicii Moldova.

Guvernul își dă demisia în cazul în care:

1. Parlamentul și-a exprimat neîncrederea în Guvern conform art.106 și 1061 din Constituție;
2. Prim-ministrul a demisionat sau a decedat;
3. A fost ales un nou Parlament (la prima lui ședință).

Exprimarea votului de neîncredere Guvernului

Parlamentul, la propunerea a cel puțin o pătrime din deputați, poate exprima vot de neîncredere Guvernului.

Exprimarea neîncrederii Guvernului se hotărăște cu votul majorității deputaților.

Atribuțiile Guvernului în exercițiu (demisionar)

În cazul exprimării votului de neîncredere de către Parlament, în cazul demisiei Primului-ministru sau în cazul alegerii unui nou Parlament, Guvernul în exercițiu (demisionar) îndeplinește numai funcțiile de administrare a treburilor publice pînă la depunerea jurământului de către membrii noului Guvern.

În perioada în care este demisionar, Guvernul este limitat numai în dreptul său de asigurare a realizării politicii externe și de inițiativă legislativă în domenii ce implică elaborarea și aprobarea unor noi programe de activitate.

Principalele atribuții ale Guvernului în exercițiu (demisionar):

1. asigură transpunerea în viață a legilor, indiferent de domeniul reglementat de acestea;
2. exercită funcția de conducere generală și control asupra activității organelor centrale de specialitate;
3. realizează programele de dezvoltare economică și socială a țării;

- În vederea realizării atribuțiilor stabilite, Guvernul:**

- ## For notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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CARD I

Find the equivalents of the words in bold in the given word combinations.

1. **Regular**

A regular visitor, a regular pulse, regular features, a regular procedure, regular army

2. **To draw**

To draw the curtains, to draw breath, to draw a conclusion, to draw inspiration, to draw a line

3. **To make**

To make sense, to make a film, to make an impression, to make notes, to make a list, to make a scene, to make one's living

1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.)

___/3 points

1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures.

___/3 points

1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic.

___/4 points

___10 points/10 puncte

CARD II

Analyze attentively the way polysemantic nouns and verbs are translated in the English - Romanian dictionary.

Power (n)

(*control*) putere; **to be in power/to come to power/ to seize power** – a fi la putere, a veni la putere, a prelua puterea;

to be in smb's power – a fi la cheremul cuiva.

(*strength*) forță, **the military power of the country** - forța militară a țării, **the power of the explosion** – puterea exploziei

(*influence*) influență (over)

(*capability*) capacitate; **to do everything in one's power** – ași da toatăsilița;

to lose the power of speech – a nu mai putea vorbi; **to be at the height of**

one's powers – a fi în perioada de maximă dezvoltare fizică și intelectuală, (despre artist) a fi în perioada de maturitate a creației sale.

(*authority*) atribuții; **police powers**- atribuțiile poliției; **the powers of parliament/ of the president** – atribuțiile parlamentului, președintelui; **emergency powers** – puteri extraordinare; чрезвычайные полномочия; **the power of veto over /on** - drept de veto; **the power of attorney** – procură, (поверенный)

(*energy*) energie, current electric (rating) **nuclear, electric power** – energie nucleară, energie elctrică; **horsepower** –cal putere, **to switch on the power** – a alimenta cu electricitate, **to cut off the power** – a deconecta electicitatea

(of vehicle, plane) **to be running at full/half power** –a funcționa la capacitate maximă/ medie

(nation) **the great powers** – cele mai influente națiuni

Fig.- putere, **the power behind the throne** – puterea din umbra; **he has power in the land** – el are influență în țară.

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|---|----------------------|
| 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) | ___/2 points |
| 1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. | ___/1 point |
| 1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. | ___/2 points |
| | ___5 points/5 puncte |

Commit (v)

- (perform) a comite **to commit a crime/ murder/ error** – a comite o crimă, un omor, a face o greșeală; **to commit suicide** – a se sinucide
 - (entrust) a încredința **they committed the child to the care of her aunt-** ei au încredințat copilul în grija mătușei sale; **to commit smb to prison/ to a mental hospital** – a trimite pe cineva la pușcărie/ a interna pe cineva la un spital de boli nervoase. **I committed my papers to his safe-keeping** – i-am încredințat documentele în pastrare; **to commit smth to memory/to paper or to writing** – a memora ceva/ a consemna ceva în scris.
 - (bind) a și lua obligația să **I've committed myself to returning on Friday** – am promis să mă întorc vineri. **I'm committed to helping them** – am promis să-i ajut; **without committing myself-** nu promit nimic; **he is deeply committed to this policy** – el este devotat politicii date; **to be politically committed** – a se implica în viața politică; **to be heavily committed** – a fi foarte prins (cu treburi); **to be financially committed** – a avea multe angajamente financiare de dus până la sfârșit.
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|---|----------------------|
| 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) | ___/2 points |
| 1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. | ___/1 point |
| 1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. | ___/2 points |
| | ___5 points/5 puncte |

CARD III

Translate the sentences from ST into TT, paying special attention to the lexical units in italics.

1. Trade unions have less bargaining *power* than they used to have.
 2. Anyone seeking a gun must get a certificate from the police. Few people seem troubled that cops have the *power* to make those decisions.
 3. The separation of *powers* means that President and Congress are elected separately.
 4. The beginning of the century saw the country at the height of its *power*.
 5. Nuclear *power* has not been able to compete effectively with other *power*
 6. sources in the United States.
 7. The government must *commit* itself to improving healthcare.
 8. The government claimed that it is *committed* to withdrawing its troops by the end of the year.
 9. NATO member states have refused to *commit* more troops to Afghanistan despite appeals from the organization's leaders for 2500 extra troops to fight Taliban insurgents.
 10. George *has committed* to quit smoking.
 11. They were taught to pray every time they *committed* even a minor sin.
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|---|---------------|
| 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) | ___/5 points |
| 1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. | ___/5 points |
| 1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. | ___/10 points |

_____20 points/20 puncte

1. Copiii *se joacă* în parc în fiecare zi.
2. Duminica trecută *am scris* câteva scrisori, apoi am ascultat un concert la radio.
3. De când ești aici? *Am venit azi* dimineață și de atunci te aștept.
4. De ce nu *porți* ochelarii? – I-am pierdut.
5. Prietenii noștri *nu vor veni* în vacanță la noi.
6. Acest băiet, care *s-a născut* acum, e nepotul meu. Pentru că *să vedeți* domniile voastre: eu am avut șase fete, dintre care cea mai mare, pe care mă gândeam s-o mărit după ginere-meu, după ce va fi ieșit dascăl, s-a măritat după dascălul din Strânte, a doua s-a măritat după Mitrea lui Buduc, care acum e ctitor la biserică, pe a treia a luat-o ginere-meu, popa din Clădeni, cele două mai mici iată-le aici, iară Mili s-a măritat după ginere-meu, protopopul, și a născut pe acest copil, care acum e nepotul meu. (*Ioan Slavici – Budulea Taichii*)

1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) _____/5 points

1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. _____/6 points

1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. _____/9 points

_____20 points/20 puncte

CARD IV

Translate the text, paying special attention to the words in bold the text:

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

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

1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) _____/5 points

1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. _____/10 points

1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. _____/5 points

_____20 points/20 puncte

CARD V

Translate the sentences, paying special attention to the verbs *go* and *come*. Point out the sentences where it is possible to translate them using other equivalents.

1. The path goes nowhere. _____
2. The signal goes a distance of 100 m. _____
3. Ruby goes to a private school. _____
4. His class has gone for an exhibition of Impressionist paintings. _____

5. July has gone. _____
6. He will have to go to another bank and get a loan. _____

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/6 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/6 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/6 points
____18 points/18 puncte

CARD VI

Translate the sentences, paying attention to the polysemantic verbs.

take, run

1. You can stay with me tonight, then tomorrow I'm taking you to my doctor.

2. I'll take what you say as a compliment.

3. It takes two to make a fight and both of the girls were punished.

4. Mrs. Beavers remains in the area and continues to run the corner post-office.

5. He can't help today. He's running a road-safety campaign in the schools.

6. Mrs. Clinton may find it more attractive to run for the governorship of New York.

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/6 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/6 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/6 points
____18 points/18 puncte

CARD VII

Translate using the method of generalization in order to translate the words in italics.

1. To each one he nodded, his usual *eighth-of-an inch nod*, then turned to me and demanded, "The refreshments, Archie?" _____

1. Blair was determined to put *every ounce* of influence and political capital into one more push for a workable two-state solution. _____

2. She walked up the lane to the place where she had parked the *Yamaha*. _____

3. What Tale was taking wasn't coffee. He had just grasped the bottle of *Courvoisier* and was about to tip a further measure into the already half-full glass.

5. Even serious *broadsheets* have carried a story about a fly in a boxed lunch. _____

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/6 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/6 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/6 points
____18 points/18 puncte

CARD VIII

Translate the text, paying attention to the meaning of the verbs in italics taking into account their

context.

The violent end to the siege in the small mountain town of Bailey *came* after the gunman threatened to *harm* the two female students he was *holding*. Park County Sheriff Fred Wegener *said* police had decided to storm a second-floor classroom at Platte Canyon High School, where the gunman was *holding* the two girls, after he broke off negotiations. The local sheriff said he *believed* the gunman *had shot* the hostage and then himself, but could not confirm this.

The incident began when the man *entered* the school around noon (1800 GMT) with a gun and a rucksack, which he claimed *held* an explosive device, police *said*. He then *took* six hostages. Negotiators later *arranged* the release of four of them.

Bailey *lies* 56km (35 miles) south-west of the state capital, Denver. The school *has* nearly 800 students. It was in Jefferson County in 1999 where two students killed 13 people at Columbine High School before *taking* their own lives.

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/5 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/10 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/10 points
____25 points/25 puncte

CARD IX

Translate the attributive constructions. Use addition to achieve an adequate translation.

safety violations	Labour ministers
environmental protest	bank raid
teenage smoking rate	economic proposals
nuclear non-proliferation treaty	oil painting
military technology programs	opinion poll

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/10 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/10 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/10points
____18 points/18 puncte

CARD X

Translate the sentences making use of omission or addition, where necessary.

1. The Liberal Democrats have to fight for *each and every* seat and about the only weapon they have in that fight is their membership. _____

2. Nowadays society is more complex and government listens mainly to specialized opinion, which requires MPs to concentrate on a small number of issues *and causes*. _____

3. Dr. Kennedy remained *stiff and unbending*. _____

4. Despite *the chaos and disruption* of London's busy streets, thousands of commuters struggled into work. _____

5. He apologized for his wife who was not able to *come and call* on us. _____

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/5 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/5 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/5 points
____15 points/15 puncte

CARD XI

Translate the text:

Soap Gets Lost in Rush to Take a Quick Shower

More than a century of soap production is ending at Lever Brother's Port Sunlight factory on Merseyside because so many people are switching to shower gels, moisturizers, liquid soaps and body washes. A decade ago Lever Brothers' share of the British market in "personal washing products" was 40 per cent. Today it is 20 per cent with the rest made up of gels and liquid cleansers.

Helen Fenwick, a Lever Brothers spokesman, said: "This isn't the end of soap but anyone who's ever chased a bar of soap around a shower will appreciate the new products that have replaced it. People everywhere are looking for convenience, whether in washing, cooking or shopping. For example, we have had tremendous success with laundry tablets. Elsewhere people are turning more and more to ready-made meals, prepared salads and even throwaway contact lenses.

Liquid soaps, gels and the like made up 60 per cent of the market in personal washing products in the early Nineties. Now they're up to 80 per cent."

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/6 po points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/6 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/6 points
____18 points/18 puncte

CARD XII

Translate the sentences containing a negation using antonymous translation, where possible.

1. The lieutenant was known as a stickler for discipline and a bit pompous with it; but he was not an unpopular officer. _____

2.He was not unenthusiastic about science and technology. _____

3.I remember when Sarah was no more than a schoolgirl she could swim across the lake. _

4. Young women are not invulnerable, but heart disease typically strikes women in their late 50s or 60s. That's about ten years later than it does men.

4. Exhausted though I was, I had never felt less like sleep in my life.

- 1.1. Develop appropriate semantic coherence (right meaning of the term, etc.) ____/5 points
1.2. Choose correct grammatical structures. ____/5 points
1.3. Choose appropriate lexical units relevant to the topic. ____/5 points
____15 points/15 puncte