NNİĞ

**Çevirisi Yapılacak Metinler**

2020-2021

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Uygulamalı İngilizce Çevirmenlik Programı

2020-2021 Uygulama Stajı Ödevi

**NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

TRANSLATION of TRADE and FINANCE TEXTS -1

**Italy Unemployment Rates**

Italy's unemployment rate decreased to 6.3 percent in April of 2020, the lowest since November of 2007 and below market expectations of 9.5 percent, as the number of inactive people increased by 746 thousand to 14.578 million, its highest since November of 2011 due to the coronavirus crisis. The number of unemployed people fell by 484 thousand to 1.543 million and employment decreased by 274 thousand to 22.881 million. The youth unemployment rate, measuring job-seekers between 15 and 24 years old, decreased to 20.3 percent, the lowest since January of 2008, from 26.5 percent in March. The employment rate, one of the lowest in the Euro Area, went down to 57.9 percent from 58.6 percent.

**Italy Jobless Rate Falls as Fewer People Look for Work**

Italy's unemployment rate decreased to 8.4 percent in March 2020, the lowest since August 2011 and below market expectations of 10.5 percent, as the number of inactive people increased sharply due to the coronavirus crisis. The number of unemployed people fell by 267 thousand to 2.132 million and emmployment decreased by 27 thousand to 23.234 million. The youth unemployment rate, measuring job-seekers between 15 and 24 years old, decreased to 28 percent from 29.2 percent in February. The employment rate, one of the lowest in the Euro Area, went down to 58.8 percent from 58.9 percent.

**Italy Jobless Rate Rises Less Than Expected**

Italy's unemployment rate edged down to 9.7 percent in February 2020 from 9.8 percent in the previous month and below market expectations of 10 percent. The number of unemployed people fell by 18 thousand to 2.513 million and employment decreased by 10 thousand to 23.262 million. The youth unemploymment rate, measuring job-seekers between 15 and 24 years old, stood at 29.6 percent in February, unchanged from the previous month’s nine-month high. The employment rate, one of the lowest in the Euro Area, went down to 58.9 percent from 59 percent.

TRANSLATION of TRADE and FINANCE TEXTS-2

**South Africa Inflation Rate**

The annual inflation rate in South Africa fell to 3% in April of 2020 from 4.1% in March and slightly below market expectations of 3.1%, thus remaining comfortably within the Reserve Bank's target band of 3-6%. It was the lowest rate since June of 2005, amid a decrease in transport prices (-3.5% vs 3.4% in March), namely fuels (-12.8% vs 5.5%), prompted by the Covid-19 crisis. Also, there was a slowdown in costs of housing & utilities (4.6% vs 4.8%); alcoholic beverages & tobacco (2.3% vs 3.7%); clothing & footwear (1.4% vs 2.3%); recreation & culture (0.4% vs 0.9%) and restaurants & hotels (1% vs 1.4%). Meantime, inflation remained steady for miscellaneous goods services (at 6.4%) and education (at 6.4%), but it quickened for food & non-alcoholic beverages (4.6% vs 4.4%).

**South Africa March Inflation Rate at 3-Month Low of 4.1%**

The annual inflation rate in South Africa fell to 4.1 percent in March of 2020 from 4.6 percent in February and below market expectations of 4.3 percent. It was the lowest inflation rate since last December, as prices slowed mostly for transport (3.4 percent vs 6.2 percent in February), namely fuelss (5.5 percent vs 12.7 percent), on the back of falling oil prices amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, inflation edged higher food & non-alcoholic beverages (4.4 percent vs 4.2 percent); housing & utilities (4.8 percent vs 4.7 percent) and miscellaneous goods & services (6.4 percent vs 6.3 percent). On a monthly basis, consumer prices went up 0.3 percent, easing from a 1 percent rise in the prior month and compared with market consensus of a 0.5 percent increase.

**South Africa Inflation Rate Rises to 7-Month High**

The annual inflation rate in South Africa rose to 4.5 percent in January 2020 from 4 percent in the previous month and above market expectations of 4.4 percent. It was the highest inflation rate since June last year, as prices shot up for transport (6.4 percent vs 3.3 percent in December), led by fuuels (13.7 percent vs 2.4 percent) such as gasoline (15 percent); housing & utilities (4.7 percent vs 4.6 percent); miscellaneous goods & services (5.7 percent vs 5.4 percent); alcoholic beverages & tobacco (5.2 percent vs 5 percent); and health (5 percent vs 4.8 percent).

İŞLETME ve LOJİSTİK METİNLERİ ÇEVİRİSİ

STANDARD SHIPPING NOTE FOR NON-DANGEROUS GOODS ONLY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Exporter | 2. Customs reference/status |
| 3. Booking Number | 4. Exporter’s reference |
| 6. Consignee | 5. Forwarder’s reference |
|  |
| 7. Freight Forwarder | 8. International Carrier |
| For use of receiving authority only |
| 9. Other UK transport details (e.g. ICD, terminal, vehicle bkg, ref, receiving dates |
| 10A. Company preparing this note declares that, to the best of their belief, the goods have been accurately described, their quantities, weights and measurements are correct and at the time of dispatch they were in good order and condition; that the goods are not classified as being hazardous by reference to relevant national and international regulations applicable to the intended modes of transport. |
| 10. Vessel/flight no. and date | Port/airport of loading |
|  11. Port/airport of discharge | Destination |  | TO THE RECEIVING AUTHORITY – Please receive for shipment the goods described below subject to your published regulations and conditions (including those as to liability). |
| 12. Shipping Marks | No. and kind of packages: description of goods. Non-hazardous special stowage requirements. | 13A. Gross weight (kg) of goods | 14. Cube (m3) of goods |
| For use of Shipping company only | Total gross weight of goods | Total cube of goods |
| 16.Container identification number/vehicle registration number | 16A. Seal number(s) | 16B. Container/vehicle size/type | 16C. Tare (kg) | 16D. Total gross weight |
| DOCK TERMINAL RECEIPT |
| HAULIER DETAILS | RECEIVING AUTHORITY REMARKS | 17.Name and telephone number of company preparing this note |
| Haulier’s name | Received the above number of packages/containers/trailers in apparent good order and condition unless stated herein |
| Vehicle reg.no |  |  Place and date |  |
| Driver’s signature | Receiving Authority signature and date | Name of contact |  |

BASIN DİLİ ve ÇEVİRİSİ-1

**The End of Tourism?**

The pandemic has devastated global tourism, and many will say ‘good riddance’ to overcrowded cities and rubbish-strewn natural wonders. Is there any way to reinvent an industry that does so much damage?

Of all the calamities that befell tourists as the coronavirus took hold, those involving cruise ships stood apart. Contagion at sea inspired a special horror, as pleasure palaces turned into prison hulks, and rumours of infection on board spread between fetid cabins via WhatsApp. Trapped in close proximity to their fellow passengers, holidaymakers experienced the distress of being both victims and agents of infection, as a succession of ports refused them entry.

When it began, the deadly situation at sea was seen as a freakish outgrowth of what many still thought of as a Chinese problem. The first ship to suffer a major outbreak was the [Diamond Princess](https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/mar/06/inside-the-cruise-ship-that-became-a-coronavirus-breeding-ground-diamond-princess). By mid-February, 355 cases had been confirmed aboard, and the ship was held being in quarantine in the port of Yokohama. At the time, the ship accounted for more than half of reported cases outside China. Fourteen passengers on the Diamond Princess would die of the virus.

The nightmare at sea has not concluded. Even after passengers from more than 30 afflicted cruise ships were allowed to disembark, and flooded into hospitals, quarantine hotels or on to charter flights home, an [estimated](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/may/14/deaths-and-hunger-strikes-point-to-mental-health-crisis-on-stranded-cruise-ships) 100,000 crew and staff remained trapped at sea, some in quarantine, others blocked from disembarking until their employers could make onward travel arrangements. This second drama led to a mass hunger strike – by 15 Romanian crew in limbo off the coast of Florida – and a police intervention to quell disturbances on a ship quarantined in the German port of Cuxhaven. As recently as 1 June, crew and staff aboard 20-odd cruise ships marooned in Manila Bay were reportedly [clamouring](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jun/02/locked-down-afloat-why-dozens-of-cruise-ships-ended-up-stranded-in-manila-bay) to be allowed ashore.

BASIN DİLİ ve ÇEVİRİSİ-2

**North Korea suspends plan to increase military pressure on South**

Kim Jong-un unexpectedly vetoes the idea to redeploy troops to the border amid rising tensions between the two countries. Kim Jong-un has suspended plans to increase military pressure on South Korea, in a surprise move that comes [after weeks of mounting tensions on the peninsula](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jun/17/north-korea-raises-tension-with-pledge-to-send-troops-to-border-with-south). The North Korean leader vetoed measures that are thought to have included the redeployment of troops neat the border between the two countries, apparently in retaliation for Seoul’s inability to prevent defector groups from sending propaganda leaflets into the North.

Kim took the decision at a meeting of the ruling party’s central military commission, whose members discussed plans to “bolster” North Korea’s “war deterrent” and “took stock of the prevailing situation”, the official KCNA news agency said on Wednesday. No reason was given for the decision, but some experts speculated that the regime had decided to row back on its threats to give the South the opportunity to offer concessions.

Those could include the reopening of the [Kaesong industrial complex](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/feb/10/seoul-shuts-down-joint-north-south-korea-industrial-complex-kaesong), once an important symbol of cross-border cooperation, or the resumption of South Korean tours to the Mount Kumgang resort. It would be difficult for Seoul to revive the projects, however, without violating international sanctions imposed on Pyongyang over its [nuclear and ballistic missile programs](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/03/north-korean-nuclear-test-confirmed-in-major-escalation-by-kim-jong-un). [North Korea](https://www.theguardian.com/world/north-korea) had been expected to increase pressure on its neighbour, soon after it severed inter-Korean hotlines and [blew up a liaison office](https://www.theguardian.com/world/video/2020/jun/16/north-korea-blows-up-liaison-office-in-row-over-defectors-leaflet-campaign-video)set up in 2018 to foster better bilateral ties.

The regime in Pyongyang has voiced anger at plans by defector groups in the South to [send leaflets critical of the Kim regime](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jun/04/kim-yo-jong-warns-south-korea-to-tackle-evil-propaganda-balloons), along with rice and other items across the countries’ land and maritime borders, describing them as violations of a [2018 agreement](https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5478/view.do?seq=319130&srchFr=&amp;srchTo=&amp;srchWord=&amp;srchTp=&amp;multi_itm_seq=0&amp;itm_seq_1=0&amp;itm_seq_2=0&amp;company_cd=&amp;company_nm=&page=1&titleNm=) to cease “all hostile acts”. It is also reportedly growing impatient over the lack of progress in nuclear negotiations with the US. Last year’s summit between Kim and Donald Trump in Hanoi [broke down](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/28/vietnam-summittrump-and-kim-play-down-hopes-of-quick-results-nuclear-talks) after the leaders disagreed on what measures the North should take before Washington agreed to relieve sanctions.

AB METİNLERİ ÇEVİRİSİ-1

**The European Union in Brief**

At the core of the EU are the Member States — the 28 states that belong to the Union — and their citizens. The unique feature of the EU is that, although these are all sovereign, independent states, they have pooled some of their ‘sovereignty’ in order to gain strength and the benefits of size. Pooling sovereignty means, in practice, that the Member States delegate some of their decision-making powers to the shared institutions they have created, so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level. The EU thus sits between the fully federal system found in the United States and the loose, intergovernmental cooperation system seen in the United Nations.

The EU has achieved much since it was created in 1950. It has built a single market for goods and services that spans 28 Member States with over 500 million citizens free to move and settle where they wish. It created the single currency — the euro — which is now a major world currency and which makes the single market more efficient. It is also the largest supplier of development and humanitarian aid programmes in the world. These are just a few of the achievements so far. Looking ahead, the EU is working to get Europe out of the economic crisis. It is at the forefront of the fight against climate change and its consequences; it helps neighbouring countries and continues ongoing negotiations on enlargements; and it is building a common foreign policy which will do much to extend European values around the world. The success of these ambitions depends on the ability to take effective and timely decisions and to implement them well.

The European Union is based on the rule of law. This means that every action taken by the EU is founded on treaties that have been approved voluntarily and democratically by all EU countries. The treaties are negotiated and agreed by all the EU Member States and then ratified by their parliaments or by referendum. The treaties lay down the objectives of the European Union, the rules for EU institutions, how decisions are made and the relationship between the EU and its Member States. They have been amended each time new Member States have joined. From time to time, they have also been amended to reform the European Union’s institutions and to give it new areas of responsibility.

AB METİNLERİ ÇEVİRİSİ-2

**The EU Economic Coordination and Foreign Relations**

All EU Member States are part of the economic and monetary union (EMU), meaning that they coordinate their economic policymaking and treat economic decisions as a matter of common concern. Within the EMU, no institution alone is responsible for overall economic policy. These responsibilities are divided between the Member States and the EU institutions.

Monetary policy is managed independently by the European Central Bank (ECB) in the euro area, i.e. in those Member States which use the euro as their currency. With Lithuania joining in January 2015, the euro area has 19 countries.

Fiscal policy is the responsibility of the 28 Member State governments. So are the policies about labour and welfare. However, as fiscal decisions taken by one euro area Member State can have an impact throughout the euro area, these decisions must conform to rules set at EU level. Therefore, the coordination of sound public finances and structural policies is necessary for the EMU to function effectively and to ensure stability and growth. In particular, the economic crisis that began in 2008 highlighted the need to strengthen economic governance in the EU and in the euro area, by means of inter alia closer policy coordination, monitoring and supervision.

The Council monitors Member States’ public finances and economic policies and can make recommendations to individual EU Member States based on proposals from the Commission. It may recommend adjustment measures and sanction euro area states that do not take corrective measures to reduce excessive deficit and debt levels. The governance of the euro area and major economic policy reforms are also discussed in the euro summits, where Heads of State or Government of euro area members meet.

Relations with countries outside of the EU are under the responsibility of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who is appointed by the European Council, but also holds the post of European Commission Vice-President. At the level of Heads of State or Government, the Union is represented by the President of the European Council. The European External Action Service (EEAS) serves as a foreign ministry and diplomatic service for the Union under the authority of the High Representative. It is composed of expert staff transferred from the Council, the Member States and the European Commission.

AB METİNLERİ ÇEVİRİSİ-3

**The Eurogroup**

All Member States participate in Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), meaning they coordinate their economic policymaking and treat economic decisions as a matter of common concern to all. However, not all Member States have joined the euro area and adopted the single currency — the euro. Some have chosen not to join at present, while others are still preparing their economies to meet the criteria for euro area membership. Euro area Member States need to cooperate closely, and are also subject to the single monetary policy run by the European Central Bank.

Therefore, the euro area Member States require a forum to discuss and decide on policies for the euro area. This cannot be the Economic and Financial Affairs Council (Ecofin) as this comprises all Member States. The solution is the Eurogroup, which consists of the ministers of economy and finance of the euro area members.

The Eurogroup acts to promote economic growth and financial stability in the euro area by coordinating economic policies. As only Ecofin can formally take decisions on economic matters, the Eurogroup meets informally on the day before Ecofin meetings, roughly once a month. The next day, the agreements reached in the informal Eurogroup gathering are formally decided upon in the Ecofin meeting by the Eurogroup members.

The European Union is progressively developing a common foreign and security policy (CFSP) which is subject to different procedures when compared to other policy areas. The CFSP is defined and implemented by the European Council and the Council working together. The Union’s wider international objectives are to advance democracy, the rule of law, human rights and freedom, and respect for human dignity and the principles of equality and solidarity. To achieve these objectives the EU develops relations and partnerships with other countries and organisations around the world.

AB METİNLERİ ÇEVİRİSİ-4

**The European Commission**

The Commission is the politically independent institution that represents and upholds the interests of the EU as a whole. In many areas it is the driving force within the EU’s institutional system: it proposes legislation, policies and programmes of action and is responsible for implementing the decisions of the European Parliament and the Council. It also represents the Union to the outside world with the exception of the common foreign and security policy.

The term ‘Commission’ is used in two senses. Firstly, it refers to the ‘Members of the Commission’ — i.e. the team of men and women appointed by the Member States and the Parliament to run the institution and take its decisions. Secondly, the term ‘Commission’ refers to the institution itself and to its staff.

Informally, the Members of the Commission are known as ‘Commissioners’. They have all held political positions and many have been government ministers, but as members of the Commission they are committed to acting in the interests of the Union as a whole and not taking instructions from national governments.

The Commission remains politically answerable to the Parliament, which has the power to dismiss it by adopting a motion of censure. The Commission attends all the sessions of the Parliament, where it must clarify and justify its policies. It also replies regularly to written and oral questions posed by Members of Parliament.

The European Commission has four main roles:

 1. to propose legislation to the Parliament and the Council;

 2. to manage and implement EU policies and the budget;

3. to enforce European law (jointly with the Court of Justice);

4. to represent the Union around the world.

Before making any proposals, the Commission must be aware of new situations and problems developing in Europe and must consider whether EU legislation is the best way to deal with them. That is why the Commission is in constant touch with a wide range of interest groups and with two advisory bodies — the European Economic and Social Committee (made up of employers’ and trade union representatives) and the Committee of the Regions (made up of representatives of local and regional authorities). It also seeks the opinions of national parliaments, governments and the public at large.

AB METİNLERİ ÇEVİRİSİ-5

**The Court of Justice**

The Court of Justice of the European Union (the Court) ensures that EU legislation is interpreted and applied in the same way in each Member State — in other words, that it is always identical for all parties and in all circumstances. To this end, the Court checks the legality of the actions of the EU institutions, ensures the Member States comply with their obligations and interprets EU law at the request of national courts.

The Court has the power to settle legal disputes between Member States, EU institutions, businesses and individuals. To cope with the many thousands of cases it receives, it is divided into two main bodies: the Court of Justice, which deals with requests for preliminary rulings from national courts, certain actions for annulment and appeals, and the General Court, which rules on all actions for annulment brought by private individuals and companies and some such actions brought by Member States.

The courts in each EU Member State are responsible for ensuring that EU law is properly applied in that country. If a national court is in any doubt about the interpretation or validity of an EU law it may, and sometimes must, ask the Court of Justice for advice. This advice is given in the form of a binding ‘preliminary ruling’. This ruling is an important channel for citizens, through their national courts, to establish how far EU laws affect them.

The Commission, or (in some rare cases) a Member State, can initiate these proceedings if it has reason to believe that a certain Member State is failing to fulfil its obligations under EU law. The Court investigates the allegations and gives its judgment. If found to be at fault, the accused Member State must set things right without delay to avoid the fines the Court can apply.

If any of the Member States, the Council, the Commission or (under certain conditions) the Parliament, believes that a particular EU law is illegal they may ask the Court to annul it. These ‘proceedings for annulment’ can also be used by private individuals who want the Court to annul a particular law because it directly and adversely affects them as individuals.

The treaty requires the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission to make certain decisions under certain circumstances. If they fail to do so, the Member States, other EU institutions and (under certain conditions) individuals or companies can lodge a complaint with the Court so as to have this violation officially recorded.

YAZIN ÇEVİRİSİ

**The Tell-Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe**

TRUE! --nervous --very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am; but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses --not destroyed --not dulled them. Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthily --how calmly I can tell you the whole story.

It is impossible to say how first the idea entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted me day and night. Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old man. He had never wronged me. He had never given me insult. For his gold I had no desire. I think it was his eye! yes, it was this! He had the eye of a vulture --a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold; and so by degrees --very gradually --I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye forever.

Now this is the point. You fancy me mad. Madmen know nothing. But you should have seen me. You should have seen how wisely I proceeded --with what caution --with what foresight --with what dissimulation I went to work! I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him. And every night, about midnight, I turned the latch of his door and opened it --oh so gently! And then, when I had made an opening sufficient for my head, I put in a dark lantern, all closed, closed, that no light shone out, and then I thrust in my head. Oh, you would have laughed to see how cunningly I thrust it in! I moved it slowly --very, very slowly, so that I might not disturb the old man's sleep. It took me an hour to place my whole head within the opening so far that I could see him as he lay upon his bed. Ha! would a madman have been so wise as this, And then, when my head was well in the room, I undid the lantern cautiously-oh, so cautiously --cautiously (for the hinges creaked) --I undid it just so much that a single thin ray fell upon the vulture eye. And this I did for seven long nights --every night just at midnight --but I found the eye always closed; and so it was impossible to do the work; for it was not the old man who vexed me, but his Evil Eye. And every morning, when the day broke, I went boldly into the chamber, and spoke courageously to him, calling him by name in a hearty tone, and inquiring how he has passed the night. So you see he would have been a very profound old man, indeed, to suspect that every night, just at twelve, I looked in upon him while he slept.

Upon the eighth night I was more than usually cautious in opening the door. A watch's minute hand moves more quickly than did mine. Never before that night had I felt the extent of my own powers --of my sagacity. I could scarcely contain my feelings of triumph. To think that there I was, opening the door, little by little, and he not even to dream of my secret deeds or thoughts. I fairly chuckled at the idea; and perhaps he heard me; for he moved on the bed suddenly, as if startled. Now you may think that I drew back --but no. His room was as black as pitch with the thick darkness, (for the shutters were close fastened, through fear of robbers,) and so I knew that he could not see the opening of the door, and I kept pushing it on steadily, steadily.

I had my head in, and was about to open the lantern, when my thumb slipped upon the tin fastening, and the old man sprang up in bed, crying out --"Who's there?"

I kept quite still and said nothing. For a whole hour I did not move a muscle, and in the meantime I did not hear him lie down. He was still sitting up in the bed listening; --just as I have done, night after night, hearkening to the death watches in the wall.

Presently I heard a slight groan, and I knew it was the groan of mortal terror. It was not a groan of pain or of grief --oh, no! --it was the low stifled sound that arises from the bottom of the soul when overcharged with awe. I knew the sound well. Many a night, just at midnight, when all the world slept, it has welled up from my own bosom, deepening, with its dreadful echo, the terrors that distracted me. I say I knew it well. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart. I knew that he had been lying awake ever since the first slight noise, when he had turned in the bed. His fears had been ever since growing upon him. He had been trying to fancy them causeless, but could not. He had been saying to himself --"It is nothing but the wind in the chimney --it is only a mouse crossing the floor," or "It is merely a cricket which has made a single chirp." Yes, he had been trying to comfort himself with these suppositions: but he had found all in vain. All in vain; because Death, in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him, and enveloped the victim. And it was the mournful influence of the unperceived shadow that caused him to feel --although he neither saw nor heard --to feel the presence of my head within the room.

When I had waited a long time, very patiently, without hearing him lie down, I resolved to open a little --a very, very little crevice in the lantern. So I opened it --you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily --until, at length a simple dim ray, like the thread of the spider, shot from out the crevice and fell full upon the vulture eye.

It was open --wide, wide open --and I grew furious as I gazed upon it. I saw it with perfect distinctness --all a dull blue, with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very marrow in my bones; but I could see nothing else of the old man's face or person: for I had directed the ray as if by instinct, precisely upon the damned spot.

And have I not told you that what you mistake for madness is but over-acuteness of the sense? --now, I say, there came to my ears a low, dull, quick sound, such as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I knew that sound well, too. It was the beating of the old man's heart. It increased my fury, as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into courage.

But even yet I refrained and kept still. I scarcely breathed. I held the lantern motionless. I tried how steadily I could maintain the ray upon the eve. Meantime the hellish tattoo of the heart increased. It grew quicker and quicker, and louder and louder every instant. The old man's terror must have been extreme! It grew louder, I say, louder every moment! --do you mark me well I have told you that I am nervous: so I am. And now at the dead hour of the night, amid the dreadful silence of that old house, so strange a noise as this excited me to uncontrollable terror. Yet, for some minutes longer I refrained and stood still. But the beating grew louder, louder! I thought the heart must burst. And now a new anxiety seized me --the sound would be heard by a neighbour! The old man's hour had come! With a loud yell, I threw open the lantern and leaped into the room. He shrieked once --once only. In an instant I dragged him to the floor, and pulled the heavy bed over him. I then smiled gaily, to find the deed so far done. But, for many minutes, the heart beat on with a muffled sound. This, however, did not vex me; it would not be heard through the wall. At length it ceased. The old man was dead. I removed the bed and examined the corpse. Yes, he was stone, stone dead. I placed my hand upon the heart and held it there many minutes. There was no pulsation. He was stone dead. His eve would trouble me no more.

If still you think me mad, you will think so no longer when I describe the wise precautions I took for the concealment of the body. The night waned, and I worked hastily, but in silence. First of all I dismembered the corpse. I cut off the head and the arms and the legs.

I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the scantlings. I then replaced the boards so cleverly, so cunningly, that no human eye --not even his --could have detected any thing wrong. There was nothing to wash out --no stain of any kind --no blood-spot whatever. I had been too wary for that. A tub had caught all --ha! ha!

When I had made an end of these labors, it was four o'clock --still dark as midnight. As the bell sounded the hour, there came a knocking at the street door. I went down to open it with a light heart, --for what had I now to fear? There entered three men, who introduced themselves, with perfect suavity, as officers of the police. A shriek had been heard by a neighbour during the night; suspicion of foul play had been aroused; information had been lodged at the police office, and they (the officers) had been deputed to search the premises.

I smiled, --for what had I to fear? I bade the gentlemen welcome. The shriek, I said, was my own in a dream. The old man, I mentioned, was absent in the country. I took my visitors all over the house. I bade them search --search well. I led them, at length, to his chamber. I showed them his treasures, secure, undisturbed. In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues, while I myself, in the wild audacity of my perfect triumph, placed my own seat upon the very spot beneath which reposed the corpse of the victim.

The officers were satisfied. My manner had convinced them. I was singularly at ease. They sat, and while I answered cheerily, they chatted of familiar things. But, ere long, I felt myself getting pale and wished them gone. My head ached, and I fancied a ringing in my ears: but still they sat and still chatted. The ringing became more distinct: --It continued and became more distinct: I talked more freely to get rid of the feeling: but it continued and gained definiteness --until, at length, I found that the noise was not within my ears.

No doubt I now grew very pale; --but I talked more fluently, and with a heightened voice. Yet the sound increased --and what could I do? It was a low, dull, quick sound --much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I gasped for breath --and yet the officers heard it not. I talked more quickly --more vehemently; but the noise steadily increased. I arose and argued about trifles, in a high key and with violent gesticulations; but the noise steadily increased. Why would they not be gone? I paced the floor to and fro with heavy strides, as if excited to fury by the observations of the men --but the noise steadily increased. Oh God! what could I do? I foamed --I raved --I swore! I swung the chair upon which I had been sitting, and grated it upon the boards, but the noise arose over all and continually increased. It grew louder --louder --louder! And still the men chatted pleasantly, and smiled. Was it possible they heard not? Almighty God! --no, no! They heard! --they suspected! --they knew! --they were making a mockery of my horror!-this I thought, and this I think. But anything was better than this agony! Anything was more tolerable than this derision! I could bear those hypocritical smiles no longer! I felt that I must scream or die! and now --again! --hark! louder! louder! louder! louder!

"Villains!" I shrieked, "dissemble no more! I admit the deed! --tear up the planks! here, here! --It is the beating of his hideous heart!"

-THE END-

1. Tell what the story is about by retelling the story ***in your own words.***Write a short summary of the story from your point of view. **(Min. 15 sentences)**

**B.** Create a new ending for the story. Be as creative as you can. **(Min. 15 sentences)**

It could begin from: “The old man's hour had come! With a loud shout, I threw open the lantern and burst into the room…”

**C.** Please describe how you think the main character feels in the beginning of the story. Describe the main character’s feelings and/or psychology at the end of the story. Was the main character in the story good or bad? What was the main problem about him? What makes him commit a murder? Support your opinion with quotations from the story **(Min.15 sentences)**

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION-1

**Ironing Tips**

1. Always check first whether a label with ironing instructions is attached to the article. Follow these ironing instructions in any case.
2. The iron heats up quicker than cooling it down, therefore, you should start ironing the articles requiring the lowest temperature such as those made of synthetic fibre.
3. If the fabric consists of various kinds of fibres, you must always select the lowest ironing temperature to iron the composition of those fibres.
4. Silk and other fabrics that are likely to become shiny should be ironed on the inner side. To prevent staining do not spray water straight on silk or other delicate fabrics.
5. Velvet and other textures that rapidly become shiny should be ironed in one direction with light pressure applied. Always keep the iron moving at any moment.
6. Pure woolen fabrics (100% wool) may be ironed with the iron set a steam position. Preferably set steam button to the maximum position and use a dry cloth as a mat.

**Note:** When ironing woolen fabrics, shining of the fabric may occur. So it is suggested that you should turn the article inside out and iron the reverse side.

**Usage Area:** This appliance is suitable for places; home. Do not use appliance for other than intended use and never use this appliance outdoors.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION-2

**THE OZONE LAYER**

High above the earth's atmosphere, there is a thin veil in the stratosphere called the ozone layer, which protects the earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet (UV) rays. This protective layer is being damaged by chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are released into the atmosphere by the daily use of such industrial household products as refrigerators, air conditioners, foam insulation, cleaning chemicals, and food packaging. The CFCs rise to the ozone layer, where sunlight breaks them down and releases chlorine. The chlorine attacks the ozone molecules, thinning it or even making a "hole" in it. This "hole" allows more UV rays to penetrate the earth.

Overexposure to UV rays can increase the risk of skin cancer, weaken the immune system, and damage the retina. It is estimated that in the United States alone one in six Americans will develop skin cancer as a result of overexposure to UV rays. Not only are humans at risk; so, too, are animals, plants, and the environment in general. With the thinning of the ozone layer, UV rays can penetrate the oceans, seriously impairing the growth of plankton, an essential part of the marine-life food chain, and can reduce the yields of economically important crops such as soybeans, cotton, and rice.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION-3



TECHNICAL TRANSLATION-4

**ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO COSMETICS**

In a recent survey, it was found that 25 percent of the women interviewed reported drying and burning of the skin after using certain soaps, ten percent had eye and nasal irritations after using certain perfumes, and eight percent had cracked lips after using certain lipsticks. The most common symptoms of allergic dermatitis are extremely dry skin, scaling, and redness with swelling and itching. The products most likely to cause this condition are lipstick, nail polish, soap, hair preparations, deodorants, and perfumes.

 Various drugs are being developed for the relief of allergy sufferers. However, your best help is to convert to a cosmetic product to which you have no harmful reaction. Remember that the product is not at fault or in any way injurious; it is your particular sensitivity to it that creates the problem. A line of hypo-allergenic cosmetics that are relatively free from substances that have been found to create allergic reactions is on the market.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION-5

**TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING**

All of us dream of living in a warm climate and lying in the sun all day. But scientists are saying that we are getting too much sun and it can be harmful. Although the sun is necessary for human life, it also contains harmful rays. For millions of years the earth was protected from these rays by a layer of a gas called ozone. Now this layer is being damaged by chemicals used in refrigerators, air conditioners and aerosol cans. These chemicals destroy the ozone and large holes are appearing in this layer allowing the harmful rays of the sun to reach the earth.

The earth is also getting too warm because of too much carbon dioxide. This gas is produced by the burning of fuels to warm our homes, to run our cars and to manufacture things we need. This gas is used by trees and plants, but everywhere in the world trees and plants are being cut down. In the meantime, more and more carbon dioxide is being made. Since the plants can't use it up as fast as it is made, it collects in the sky and prevents the earth from cooling. Scientists are afraid that as the world gets warmer, the polar ice caps will melt and thousands of cities near the coasts of the continents will be underwater. Global warming and damage to the ozone layer can be stopped, but we must all do our share to stop them.