**sustainable** - устойчивый

**engine** - двигатель

**genetically** **modified** **food** - генетически модифицированная еда

**hypothetical** – гипотетический

**nuclear** - ядерные

**radio** **waves** - радиоволны

**species** / (pl) species - виды

**to** **emit** - излучать

**to** **survive** - выживать

**to witness** – наблюдать/быть свидетелем

**to ignite** – зажечь/разжечь

**innovation** - инновации

**previous** - прежний

**invention** - изобретение

**lack in** – недостаток

**to invent** – изобретать/выдумывать

**conceivable** – возможный/мыслимый

**nitrogen** - азот

**chemical** - химикат

**to turn smth into smth** – превратить что-то из чего-то

**evidence** – доказательства/факты

**to suggest** – предполагать

**extinction** - вымирание

**agriculture** – сельск. хозяйство

**efficient** - эффективный

**to prevent** - предотвращать

**to result in** – приводить к

**to consider** - рассматривать

**disaster** - катастрофа

**on a vast scale** – в огромных масштабах

**WILL THE HUMAN RACE SURVIVE THE TWENTY FIRST**

**CENTURY?** ПЕРЕЖИВЕТ ЛИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКАЯ РАСА 21 СТОЛЕТИЕ?

Sir Martin Rees, the Astronomer Royal, is a worried man. He fears that our species cannot survive the present century, so great are the legions of things that might go wrong. He imagines extraterrestrial watching our solar system for aeons and witnessing a sudden spasm of activity as humanity be-gins to emit radio waves and sends vessels into space. “If they continue to watch, what will these hypothetical aliens witness in the next 100 years?” Сэр Мартин Рис, королевский астроном, очень встревожен. Он боится, что наш вид не сможет выжить в нынешнем столетии, настолько велики легионы вещей, которые могут пойти не так. Он воображает, что инопланетяне наблюдают за нашей солнечной системой в течение эонов и становятся свидетелями внезапного всплеска активности, когда человечество начинает излучать радиоволны и отправляет корабли в космос. “Если они продолжат наблюдать, что увидят эти гипотетические инопланетяне в ближайшие 100 лет?”

Rees's gloom stands in a long tradition of dyspeptic futurology. From Huxley's *Brave New World* and H.G. Wells to the modern environmental movement, almost everybody has painted the future as a dismal place, and almost everybody has – so far – been wrong.

Мрачность Риса соответствует давней традиции диспептической футурологии. От "Дивного нового мира" Хаксли и Герберта Уэллса до современного экологического движения почти все рисовали будущее как мрачное место, и почти все – до сих пор – ошибались.

Steam engines, nuclear war, the population explosion, chemicals, social dislocation and genetically modified food have come and gone without leav-ing us worse off: in fact, the more technology we invent, the healthier, wealth-ier and wiser we become.

Паровые двигатели, ядерная война, демографический взрыв, химикаты, социальные потрясения и генетически модифицированные продукты питания приходили и уходили, не делая нас хуже: на самом деле, чем больше технологий мы изобретаем, тем здоровее, богаче и мудрее мы становимся.

So why should Rees be right where so many past prophets have been wrong?

Так почему же Рис должен быть прав там, где так много прошлых пророков ошибались?

This is of course conceivable, that the chemical industry will tomorrow invent a kind of ice that turns all water into itself, or the nuclear industry will invent a bomb hot enough to ignite the atmosphere's nitrogen.

Это, конечно, возможно, что химическая промышленность завтра изобретет своего рода лед, который превращает всю воду в себя, или атомная промышленность изобретет бомбу, достаточно горячую, чтобы воспламенить азот в атмосфере.

But all sorts of things are conceivable without being plausible or even possible. It was conceivable that invention of fire by Stone Age man would lead to disaster for our species.

Но все виды вещей мыслимы, не будучи правдоподобными или даже возможными. Вполне возможно, что изобретение огня человеком каменного века привело бы к катастрофе для нашего вида.

There is undoubtedly a risk in innovation but there is also a risk in a lack of innovation, and stopping all invention at any point in our previous history would have resulted in humanitarian and ecological catastrophes on a vast scale.

Несомненно, инновации сопряжены с риском, но существует также риск отсутствия инноваций, и прекращение всех изобретений в любой момент нашей предыдущей истории привело бы к гуманитарным и экологическим катастрофам огромного масштаба.

Consider what would have happened, for instance, if we had somehow waved a magic wand and prevented the invention of agriculture. Evidence suggests that increasingly efficient hunter-gatherers would have continued their extinction of prey species – they had already devastated the fauna of Australia, the Americas and many islands – stopping only when the last tree in the last rain forest was felled.

Подумайте, что произошло бы, например, если бы мы каким-то образом взмахнули волшебной палочкой и предотвратили изобретение сельского хозяйства. Данные свидетельствуют о том, что все более эффективные охотники-собиратели продолжили бы вымирание хищных видов – они уже опустошили фауну Австралии, Америки и многих островов – остановившись только тогда, когда было срублено последнее дерево в последнем тропическом лесу.

The greatest risk of all is the risk of doing nothing.

Самый большой риск из всех – это риск ничего не делать.

1. What does Sir Martin Rees fear?

He fears that our species cannot survive the present century, so great are the legions of things that might go wrong.

1. Rees’s gloom stands in a long tradition of dyspeptic futurology, doesn’t it?

Yes, Rees's gloom stands in a long tradition of dyspeptic futurology

1. Has almost everybody painted the future as a dismal place?

From Huxley's *Brave New World* and H.G. Wells to the modern environmental movement, almost everybody has painted the future as a dismal place, and almost everybody has – so far – been wrong.

1. What happens with the invention of technology?

The more technology we invent, the healthier, wealth-ier and wiser we become.

1. Are there any suppositions concerning the development of the chemical industry?

This is of course conceivable, that the chemical industry will tomorrow invent a kind of ice that turns all water into itself, or the nuclear industry will invent a bomb hot enough to ignite the atmosphere's nitrogen.

1. All sorts of things are conceivable without being plausible or even possible, aren’t they?

Yes, but all sorts of things are conceivable without being plausible or even possible

1. Was it conceivable that invention of fire by Stone Age man would lead to disaster for our species?

It was conceivable that invention of fire by Stone Age man would lead to disaster for our species.

1. Is there a risk in innovation?

There is undoubtedly a risk in innovation but there is also a risk in a lack of innovation, and stopping all invention at any point in our previous history would have resulted in humanitarian and ecological catastrophes on a vast scale

1. What would have happened if we had somehow waved a magic wand and prevented the invention of agriculture?

Evidence suggests that increasingly efficient hunter-gatherers would have continued their extinction of prey species – they had already devastated the fauna of Australia, the Americas and many islands – stopping only when the last tree in the last rain forest was felled.

1. The greatest risk of all is the risk of doing nothing, isn’t it?

Yes, the greatest risk of all is the risk of doing nothing.

1. I think you ought **to** apologize.​

2. Make him **…** speak louder.​

3. Help me **…** carry this bag.​

4. My son asked me **to** let him **…** go to the theatre.​

5. I must **…** go to the country.​

6. It cannot **…** be done to-day.​

7. She asked me **to** read the letter carefully and **to** write an answer.​

8. The man told me not **to** walk on the grass.​

9. Let me **…** help you with your work.​

10. She ought **to** take care of her health.​

11. We had better **…** stop to rest a little.​

12. I don’t know what **to** do.​

13. He was seen **to** leave the house.​

14. We have come **to** ask whether there is anything we can **…** do.​

15. We heard the siren **…** sound and saw the ship **…** move.​

16. I cannot **…** go there now, I have some work **to** do.​

17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship **…** toss.​

18. You must make him **…** practice an hour a day.​

19. He is not sure that it can **…** be done, but he is willing **to** try.​

20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not **…** find it.​

21. He said that she might **…** come in the evening.​

22. She was made **to** repeat the song.​

23. Would you rather **to** learn shorthand than typewriting?

1. Figure out if meeting is necessary
2. Ensure only key people are invited
3. Set expectations with attendees
4. Meeting starts when invite is sent
5. “Prewire” meetings with important topics
6. Actively manage your meetings
7. Agree on next steps during the meeting
8. Bring donuts!