

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БАРАНОВИЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

И. Л. ЗВОНАРЁВА

MASS MEDIA

СРЕДСТВА МАССОВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

**Практическое пособие
для студентов учреждений высшего образования**

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Включает упражнения, задания и газетные тексты для анализа, направленные на совершенствование навыков и развитие умений смысловой интерпретации аутентичных текстов на английском языке (статей из газет и журналов), расширение рецептивного словарного запаса студентов, обеспечивающего понимание ими оригинального текста (газетные статьи, новости, интервью, реклама, репортажи).

Книга идёт в комплекте с компакт-диском для аудирования.

Предназначено для студентов II курса специальности 1-02 03 08 Иностранный язык (английский), а также для лиц, изучающих английский язык самостоятельно.

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Foreword

Mass media denotes a section of the media specifically designed to reach a very large audience such as the population of a nation state. The term was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks, mass-circulation newspapers and magazines. Mass media has become an integral part of our lives and cannot be separated from our life as far as we are now in the midst of the information revolution. Due to continuing developments in media technology, we are flooded by a huge volume of non-stop information. Media is the most powerful tool of communication. It helps promoting the right things on right time. It gives a real exposure to the mass audience about what is right or wrong. Even though media is linked with spreading fake news like a fire, but on the safe side, it helps a lot to inform us about the realities as well. But Mass media encompasses much more than just news, although it is sometimes misunderstood in this way. It can be used for various purposes:

1. Advocacy, both for business and social concerns. This can include advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations, and political communication.
2. Entertainment, traditionally through performances of acting, music, sports, and TV shows along with light reading; since the late 20th century also through video and computer games.
3. Public service announcements and emergency alerts (that can be used as political device to communicate propaganda to the public).

This book is compiled for second-year University and College students majoring in English, though it can also be used as a self-study reference.

The compilation is intended for the development of communication skills, perfection of students' reading skills, improvement of their ability to understand and analyse authentic English newspaper texts and TV news reportages. The book consists of 9 Units: The role of mass media in our life, The British Press: Vocabulary Development Section, Headlines of the newspaper articles, Newspaper Article Structure, Terrorism, War and Warfare, Natural Disasters, Visits/Talks/Agreements, Crime and Justice. Each unit is supplemented by various exercises, tasks for listening comprehension, authentic English texts taken from newspapers for analysis and afterwards discussion. The book also includes 5 Appendices: Front page analysis scheme, Lists of Abbreviations, Newspaper words, Useful expressions necessary for content analysis of newspaper articles and Newspaper article analysis scheme.

This book can be used either in a language class or for self-study due to its structure.

The book comes with a CD for the listening comprehension section.



— general information;



— a CD task;



— information for learning.

UNIT 1

THE ROLE OF MASS-MEDIA IN OUR LIFE

1. Make sure you know the following words/word combinations and understand their meanings.

Brochure, leaflet, outlook, authentic, canard, tabloid, broadsheet paper, newspaper (daily, bi-daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly), journal, editorial, to subscribe, scoop, to cover (to give coverage to), subjective news, objective news, classified advertisement, non-classified advertisement.

2. Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word “MASS MEDIA”. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them.

3. In small groups, answer the questions below.

- Is it important to you to know what is happening in other countries?
- When was the last time you watched the news on television?
- Do you ever read the news on the internet?
- Do you listen to the news on the radio?
- Do you or your parents buy a newspaper every day?
- Do you think that the internet has changed the way we find out about what's happening in the world?
 - Do you always believe everything you see and hear on the news?
 - What is the best way to find out about what is happening in the world?
 - Do you agree that people are not so interested in what is happening outside their own country any more?
- Think of any recent big world stories depicted in Mass Media.



4. Mass media is a double-edged sword which means that there are positive effects of media as well as negative influences of media. Read the following list of pluses and minuses of Mass media. Do you agree or disagree with them? Add your own ideas.

B e n e f i t s:

- The wide reach offered by mass media is phenomenal. It can target a global audience.
- Television, movies, Internet and the radio are some of the best forms of entertainment.
- Mass media can be used for educational purposes in an effective manner.
- The media like television, radio and the Internet increase an overall awareness of the masses. They enhance the general knowledge by providing us with information from all over the world. News broadcasted through different media helps us know about the day-to-day events in the world. News, telefilms and documentaries revolving around social issues increase a social awareness.

- Newspapers, apart from updating us with the latest news and new information, also contribute to the enhancement of our vocabulary. Newspapers are the best beginners in developing reading habits in children. Through the print media, they provide the general public with a platform to give updates about their parts of the city, exchange their views over different issues that the society faces and share their thoughts on a larger scale.

- Media serve as the best means for a speedy spread of news about important incidents or events taking place. What has happened in the remotest corner of the world can reach us within minutes, thanks to media. The speed that technology has achieved is helpful in times of crisis when media is to be used for reporting news needing immediate attention;

- Media has a direct impact over the lifestyle of society.

D r a w b a c k s:

- The negative psychological effects of media are seen in terms of media changing the people's outlook of looking towards life. Media being one of the prominent sources of looking at the outside world has changed the cultural and moral values of society. The majority of the audiences believe in what is depicted by the media. Many think all of it as true. Youngsters and children are bound to mix the reel and the real world and get highly influenced by the mass media.

- At times, the information reported may not be authentic from every angle. Hence, there may be a misinterpretation of a situation.

- News can be manipulated to influence the minds of the audiences. For example — a particular political party may manipulate reports in their favor, which would indicate the political control in the media.

- A particular event or a celebrity may receive undue importance and set wrong ideals before the youth. It may present an ostentatious lifestyle, which may inculcate wrong ideals amongst youngsters.

5. Discuss the following statements.

- “You can't believe anything you read in the news.”
- “The media has no respect for the lives of normal people.”
- “All the news you hear is bad news.”
- “Famous people earn a lot of money from being in the news. They shouldn't complain when they find reporters following them.”
- “We don't need to see the horrific things that happen in the world. The images on television give us too much detail and invade the privacy of real people.”
- “We need to see what is happening in the world. Visual images are important for us to be able to understand.”
- “The world is getting smaller as news is travelling faster.”
- “Within ten years newspapers won't exist. Internet will replace traditional newspapers.”
- “Bad news travels fast.”

6. Read the passage below and say what facts you have learnt about the types of British newspapers.

Newspapers are one of the most important mass media means of communication in our modern society:

- they have great influence over the public opinion;
- they are strong force in political life;
- they are an important advertising medium.

In Great Britain there are 2 types of newspapers – serious and tabloid (table 1). They differ:

- in the way of presenting the news;
- in the amount of space they devote to serious information, news, comments;
- in topics;
- in different approaches.



Both in GB and the USA, the freedom of press to publish whatever it wants, without the Government interfering, is considered very important and the right to people's privacy is truly observed.

At present most newspapers are available on the Internet but most people still prefer to read the printed version.

In the USA there is only one nation newspaper – USA Today, the rest are local, but some of the newspapers from large cities, such as The New York Times, The Washington Post, are read all over the country.

7. Search the Internet and divide the following newspapers into Top British and American ones. Mark them as *T* for tabloids and *B* for broadsheets.

The Independent and Independent on Sunday, The New York Times, Daily Telegraph, The Observer, The Sun, The Daily Mirror, The Washington Post, Financial Times, The Times, The Morning Star, Daily Herald, The Guardian, The Independent, Daily News, Star Tribune.

The table 1

Serious = quality, broadsheet papers	Tabloids= popular papers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are difficult to hold and read; • there are well written in a serious manner; • they are for intellectuals, students, sophisticated readers, people connected with finance, business, art, politics; • they are with only a few photos, illustrations (black and white); • they bring serious comments on the news (home + foreign), politics, economy, on happenings everywhere; • they provide: quality reporting, accurate, honest, reliable news; • they have high reputation; • they are thick. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are less expensive, half the size on the broadsheet (easy to hold and read); • they prefer amusement, entertainment, shock to information; • they have large colour photos, national news, bold letters, big headlines, not much text; • they contain human interest stories, scandals, gossip, distorted news, slander, games, competitions; • they are about famous people, ordinary people in extraordinary situations; furniture, fashion, pictures of naked girls, stories of film stars, crimes, law-court trials, paparazzi pictures; • they address the lower classes.

8. Find some information about the British papers. Speak about one or two in class.

Read the electronic version of these newspapers. What was the news? How was it presented? Was it interesting for you to read the newspapers on the Internet? Write 10 sentences about this experience and later present it in class.



9. Look at the front pages of two different newspapers: *The Sun* and *The Independent on Sunday*. Which is the tabloid newspaper, and which is the broadsheet? What are your immediate impressions of the different coverage? (See a CD/ Unit 1/Task 1.)

Think of:

- the size of the headline;
- the photograph;
- the layout of the front page;
- the length of the text on the front page.



10. Read the two articles and notice the different ways the information on the same topic is presented (see a CD/ Unit 1/Task 2).

Which newspaper article is:

- more factual and objective;
- more sensational;
- has longer, more complex sentences;
- uses more informal, idiomatic, conversational language;
- uses more formal, controlled, concise language?

11. One of the differences between tabloids and broadsheets is vocabulary. Find informal words or idioms in *The Sun* and formal words in *The Independent* that have similar meanings to these.

The Sun — informal words for...	The Independent — formal words for...
Cannabis	Came out, became known
Has been warned	Warned, made aware
Alcohol	Very distressing or shocking
A person who is difficult to control	Results
Behaving in an uncontrolled fashion	Happening in many places
Stopped at a very early stage	Given in to temptation
Everyone will be watching	Buildings and land of a business

12. Search the Internet and find the latest news about the members of the Royal Family. Share your findings with your group during the next lesson.

UNIT 2

THE BRITISH PRESS: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT SECTION

1. The following list contains your active vocabulary. Make sure you know all the words and phrases. If hesitant, check them up in the dictionary.

Caption	Agony Aunt
Censorship	Agony column
Circulation	Chequebook/investigative journalism
Column	Comic strip
Editor	Controversial views
Editorial	Gutter/yellow press
Feature	“Human interest” stories
Journal	Paper-folding skills
Layout	Political cartoon
Leader of an article	Sister paper
Obituary	The “forth estate”
Outlook	The morning paper round
Paparazzo	The right to privacy
Preview	The press complaints commission
Readership	To be strong on something
Review	To be noted/renowned for something
Supplement	

2. Transcribe the following words: *caption, controversial, forthright, obituary, paparazzo, preview, renowned, tabloid.*

3. Match the following words with the right definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) broadsheet | a) article given the largest space in a newspaper
b) the most important article of the issue
c) newspaper printed on a large size of paper |
| 2) caption | a) article written by the editor of a newspaper
b) words printed with an illustration or a photograph
c) headline to the leading article of an issue |
| 3) editorial | a) editor's room
b) special article in a newspaper giving opinion on some topical issues
c) editor's comment on an article |

4) circulation	a) coverage of the same event in a number of newspapers b) distribution of information in a newspaper c) number of copies of a newspaper sold to the public
5) feature	a) special or prominent article b) distinctive characteristic of a newspaper c) front page of a newspaper
6) layout	a) message of an article b) way in which the parts of something are arranged according to a plan c) public response to an article
7) obituary	a) legal action b) person who initiates legal action against a newspaper c) printed notice of a person's death
8) readership	a) number of newspaper readers in a country b) reading habits of a nation c) number of readers of a newspaper or periodical
9) preview	a) showing of the film (play) before it is shown to a general public b) the view of a film you have formed before you have actually seen it c) description of a film (play) before it is shown to the general public

4. Give a synonymous way of saying for the following:

1. an approach to the topic. 2. leader (an article). 3. one's point of view. 4. popular papers. 5. quality papers. 6. to be famous for something.

5. Give the notions for the following definitions:

1. Journalists or their profession, the press in Great Britain. 2. Morning paper delivery by a teenager to the door of the reader. 3. Someone who writes a column in a newspaper or magazine to reply to readers who have written to the paper for advice in their personal problems. 4. The part in a newspaper where letters from readers about their personal problems are printed and where advice about these problems is given. 5. The practice of securing exclusive rights to material for newspaper stories by paying a high price regardless of any moral implication. 6. A sequence of drawings in a newspaper relating a humorous story or adventure. 7. The column informing about the private lives of famous people. 8. The type of journalism that relies on sensationalism to attract readers.

6. Use the appropriate preposition to fill in the gaps:

1. The British press is often referred _____ as "the forth estate". 2. Each paper appeals _____ a predictable political outlook. 3. The "broadsheets" cater _____ the better educated people. 4. The "popular papers" sell _____ a larger readership than "quality papers". 5. The "tabloids" write _____ a simple style of English. They concentrate _____ "human interest" stories. 6. The "quality papers" deal _____ serious matters, but now they give a lot

of coverage _____ human interest news when they have opportunity. **7.** The Times has been renowned _____ its coverage of world affairs. **8.** The sister paper *The Sunday Times* is particularly strong _____ investigative journalism and has a high reputation _____ its reviews of literature and the arts. **9.** Some "Sunday papers" make _____ a total _____ over 200 pages.

7. Fill in the gaps using the following words:

cartoon, horoscope, gossip column, feature, preview, circulation, tabloid, tabloid, review, review, obituary, crossword, supplement, forthright, comic strip, cater, renowned, editorial, headline, caption

1. The _____ at the top of the page said "Talks Fail". **2.** The newspaper has increased its _____ by 5, 000 copies a day. **3.** He was unhappy at some comments in the _____ of his latest film. **4.** I always turn to the _____ first. I love reading about the private lives of famous people. **5.** I like the _____ they've put below this picture. **6.** I prefer a _____ newspaper because it's a more convenient size. **7.** They did a full-page special _____ on poverty in inner city areas. **8.** She drew the political _____ on the front page. **9.** I must read my _____ to see if I am going to have a good day. **10.** The critics went to a special _____ of the musical, which opens next week. **11.** In his _____, it was said he died of a heart attack. **12.** The guide to the air show came as a free _____ to the local newspaper. **13.** I only need one more word to complete the _____. **14.** If there's an exciting _____, people will keep buying the newspaper to see what happens next. **15.** There was a short but effective _____, giving the newspaper's opinion of the defence policy. **16.** The _____s offer their readers a lot of "human interest" stories. **17.** The quality papers _____ for the interests of those readers who have a better education. **18.** The Guardian is _____ for its political comment, arts _____s. **19.** The Sunday Telegraph is known for its _____ and challenging views of its columnists both on political and social issues.

8. Read an article about structural parts of a DAILY NEWSPAPER. While reading the text count how many sections a daily newspaper consists of and be ready to name them.

NEWS

Generally the first section in any major daily newspaper is the news section, often split into several parts: national, state, and local or regional.

EDITORIAL

The editorial section of the paper is where writers are allowed to present their opinions and persuasive pieces of writing. They most often take the forms of:

- Staff editorials. These are pieces written by staff writers and published unsigned, signaling that they should be perceived as the collective opinion of the newspaper itself;
- Signed editorials. These pieces are written by individual reporters and published with a by-line. They are meant to be taken as the opinion of that individual reporter;
- Reflective pieces. These stories are either reflective or persuasive – are meant to give insight, depth, or reflection on a specific issue or to outline the author's specific point of view;
- Letters to the editors. These are letters written by readers of the newspaper who feel compelled to comment on issues they've read in previous issues.

FEATURES

Sometimes called "soft news," this section contains more light-hearted pieces intended to entertain, inform, or instruct readers on things they will enjoy. Such pieces include:

- Entertainment. These stories might concern how movie ticket prices are increasing, what movie studios are merging, or how the local symphony is doing financially;
- Human Interest. These are the "my pet dog got lost and found his way home from 200 miles away" and "People who met on MySpace match for bone marrow transplant" type stories. If someone has interesting coin collection or Civil War memorabilia, you'll find that story here;
- Movie, television, music, plays reviews. Staff writers give you a heads up on what to catch on the tube, at the local cinema, concert venue, or regional theater;
- Celebrity interviews. If a famous person has a new movie, CD, book, or television show to plug, you'll be able to read an interview that star did in this section;

S P O R T S

This section includes:

- Columns. Daily or weekly signed columns will appear that give reflection, insight, and depth to current sporting issues;
- News. Has your team just made a trade? Do you have a new coach?. You'll read about it here;
- Features. Did a local town boy or girl make it to the big leagues? Did a player overcome great adversity to continue to play? These kinds of human interest stories can also be found here in sports;
- Box Scores. These are the little teeny boxes that list the scores in the sports section.

C L A S S I F I E D A D S

This section includes:

- Big ads for local stores;
- Classified ads for items, services, roommates, and residential rental;
- Help wanted ads (jobs, etc.).

9. Following the algorithm and using the above active vocabulary, make an oral front page analysis of the newspaper supplied by the teacher (appendix A).

HEADLINE FEATURES OF THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

The **headline** is the text at the top of a newspaper article, indicating the nature of the article below it.

A headline's purpose is to quickly and briefly draw attention to the story. It is generally written by a copy editor, but may also be written by the writer, the page layout designer, or other editors. The most important story on the front page above the fold may have a larger headline if the story is unusually important.

1. Read and remember the following linguistic peculiarities of the newspaper headlines:

1. Newspaper headlines can be arranged with the help of noun phrases. Headlines often contain a noun phrase with no verb. A noun phrase describes a noun.

Example

Under Pressure from Boss.

2. Noun Strings. Another common headline form is a string of 3, 4 or more nouns together (i. e. Country Leader Question Time). These can be difficult because the words don't appear related by verbs or adjectives.

Examples

Widow Pension Pay Committee.

Landscaping Company Disturbance Regulations.

Mustang Referral Customer Complaint.

In the case of a noun string, it's helpful to try to connect the ideas by reading backward.

For example

Mustang Referral Customer Complaint

By reading backwards, we can guess that: *There is a complaint made by a customer about a referral program for Mustang cars.*

3. Because space is limited, headlines are written in a compressed telegraphic style, using special syntactic conventions, for example, various Verb Changes. The most common cases are:

a) simple tenses are used instead of continuous or perfect forms.

Example

Forgotten Brother Appears. = A forgotten brother has appeared (after a long period of absence);

b) the infinitive form refers to the future.

Example

Mayor to Open Shopping Mall. = The mayor is going to open a new shopping mall;

c) auxiliary verbs are dropped in the passive form.

Example

Man Killed in Accident = A man has been killed in an accident.

4. Deletion of Articles.

Example

Passerby Sees Woman Jump = A passerby has seen a woman jump (into the river).

5. Elliptical constructions - omission of parts of a word or sentence.

Example

4 Killed in M-way Crash = Four people were killed in a motorway crash.

6. Possessive Case with inanimate objects instead of of-phrase (to economize space).

Example

Price's Control Discussed

7. Inversion (to emphasize certain words).

Example

*Aromatherapy has no therapeutic effect, say **British scientists**.*

8. Abbreviations (appendix B).

Example

CND Launches Steps Towards Peace. (CND = the Campaign for nuclear disarmament.)

9. Distinctive Vocabulary. Newspaper headlines prefer words that are shorter and sound more dramatic than ordinary English words (appendix C).

Example

Death Toll Rises in Disco Blaze. (Death toll = the official number of people who die in an accident.)

2. Match the newspaper headlines below with the following categories (some headlines fit 2 categories): Noun Phrase , Noun Strings, Simple Tenses instead of Continuous or Perfect, Auxiliary Verbs Dropped in Passive Form, Articles Dropped, Infinitive to Indicate Future:

- 1) Difficult Times Ahead;
- 2) Forgotten Brother Appears;
- 3) James Wood to Visit Portland;
- 4) Landscaping Company Disturbance Regulations;
- 5) Man Killed in Accident;
- 6) Mayor to Open Shopping Mall;
- 7) Mustang Referral Customer Complaint;
- 8) Overwhelming Response of Voters;
- 9) Passerby Sees Woman Jump;
- 10) President Declares Celebration;
- 11) Professors Protest Pay Cuts;
- 12) Tommy the Dog Named Hero;
- 13) Under Pressure of Boss;

- 14) Unexpected Visit;
15) Widow Pension Pay Committee.

3. Rephrase the headlines with the help of non-finite verb forms.

1. Ten Years is Given to Save the World. 2. The Quiet Courage of Private Teach, the 130th British Soldier Who Died in Iraq. 3. Global Warming Will Cause Food Shortages. 4. We are Doing What It Takes. 5. US Troops Will Target Iranian Insurgents. 6. Bird Survey Will Reveal Impact of Global Warming. 7. British Library is Going to Start Charging. 8. We are Demanding Universal Health Care.

4. Say what words or parts of words are omitted in the headlines below.

1. 4 Killed in M-way Crash. 2. Queen Opens New Hospital. 3. Film Star Seeks Divorce. 4. France to Cut N-power. 5. Actor to Wed for the Fifth Time.

5. Match abbreviations with their deciphering. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate abbreviations in the sentences below.

NSPCC AA BBC C of E ITV BA BR M4 Esq RSPCA MI 5 OHMS oz in ft lb Rd

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile Association • Bachelor of Arts • British Rail • British Broadcasting Corporation • Inch(es) (1 in = 2.54 cm) • Church of England • Motorway #4 • Foot/feet (1 ft = 0.3048 m) • Ounce(s) (1 oz = 28.35 g) • Independent Television | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road • Military Intelligence Department No 5 • Pound(s) (1b = 0.454 kg) • On Her Majesty's Service • Esquire (formal title for a man used in addresses) • National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children • Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals |
|---|---|

1. Non-commercial radio and television in Britain is controlled by the _____. 2. The _____ investigates cases of cruelty to children. 3. The _____ protects and cares for animals. 4. The _____ is the biggest organization for motorists in Britain. 5. If asked which church they belonged to, most English people would say _____. 6. Is the main British state security organization, responsible for acting against foreign espionage. 7. _____ operates the railways system in Britain. 8. Letters from government offices usually have the initials _____ on the envelopes. 9. The first degree in an arts subject from a British university is the _____. 10. The _____ runs from London to the south-west of England. 11. Most people enjoy watching the commercials (advertisements) between _____ programmes. 12. The weight of the parcel was 3 _____ 10 _____. 13. The length of the room is 22 _____ 6 _____.

6. Fill in the gaps with the following abbreviations. Be ready to decipher them:

CIA FBI OPEC UK US EU NATO UN

1. The _____ was set up in 1945 to keep world peace and help international co-operation. 2. The modern _____ grew out of the original European Community, also known as the Common Market. 3. Most countries which export oil belong to _____. 4. The American

_____ works, normally secretly, to collect information about other countries. **5.** _____ is a military alliance of the USA, Canada, and most West European countries, Greece and Turkey. **6.** The _____ investigates crime in America. **7.** There are fifty states in the _____. **8.** The _____ consists of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and Northern Ireland.

7. Explain what the headlines mean in ordinary English (appendix C).

Example

SHOP BLAZE 5 DEAD — *five people died in a fire in a shop.*

- MOVE TO CREATE MORE JOBS.
- GO AHEAD FOR WATER CURBS.
- WOMAN QUILTS AFTER JOB ORDEAL.
- POLL PROBES SPENDING HABITS.
- BID TO OUST PM.
- PRINCE VOWS TO BACK FAMILY.

8. Look at the verbs in italic type and explain what they mean. You may need to use more than one word (appendix C).

Example

PM TO CURB SPENDING — *to curb= to limit*

- BOOK *LINKS* MI5 WITH KGB.
- CHANCELLOR *CUTS* INTEREST RATES.
- BOMB *BLASTS* CENTRAL LONDON.
- PM *PLEDGES* BACKING FOR EUROPE.
- PRESIDENT *HEADS* PEACE MOVES.

9. Headlines for interpretation. Rephrase the newspaper titles keeping in mind all linguistic features of newspaper headlines.

1. Russian plane crash kills 32 in Siberia. **2.** “Batman” pulled over by police in Maryland. **3.** Italy’s Mount Etna volcano erupts again. **4.** Russian anglers rescued as Sakhalin ice floe breaks. **5.** Somalia minister held in Uganda. **6.** US “to cut immigrant detention”. **7.** Honduras lifts emergency decree. **8.** Burma’s Suu Kyi in diplomat talks. **9.** Obama awarded 2009 Nobel Peace Prize. **10.** Suicide bomb blast kills 49 in Pakistan. **11.** Bomb threat on plane a hoax. **12.** Killer escapes from court-room. **13.** Republicans to push farm housing. **14.** Poison gas fear haunts city. **15.** Fukushima seawater radioactivity “rises”. **16.** Dozens killed in siege at Tikrit council. **17.** Cuba to release political prisoners. **18.** North Korea moves rocket into place for launch. **19.** Father dies trying to rescue son off Cornwall coast. **20.** Two stabbed in brawl.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE STRUCTURE

1. Read and remember structural and linguistic features of a newspaper article.

A Newspaper article usually consists of the following structural elements:

- 1) *article title*: the purpose is to grab the reader's attention and brief the contents of the article;
- 2) *dateline*: it shows when and where the story was written;
- 3) *byline*: a line at the beginning of an article in a newspaper that gives the writer's name;
- 4) *article lead (opening paragraph)*: the lead of an article answers the "5 W's" and "1 H" questions: **Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?**;
- 5) *body paragraphs*: body paragraphs explain the lead in greater detail and provide information from primary resources such as quotes, statistics, and document citation.

The text of any article displays a multitude of linguistic features that are used by the writer for a number of reasons. You have to remember that, probably, you will hardly find all the features in any one article but you have to be able to find all those that are there.



Let's begin with **grammar features of article texts**. They are:

1. *Adverbial phrases introducing sentences*. Purpose: to save space.

Example

"Characteristically for him, the Prime Minister started his speech with accusations." instead of "the Prime Minister started his speech with accusations, which is characteristic of him."

2. *Relative clauses, often condensed by the use of the present and past participle and infinitives*. Purpose: to save space and pack in more information into a shorter sentence; to vary the structure of the sentence in order to break the monotony.

Example

"The British Cabinet has adopted a new law. The new law deals with real estate disposition." The changed sentence would look as follows: "The British Cabinet has adopted a new law **dealing** with real estate disposition."

3. *Premodified noun phrases, known as stone-wall constructions*. Purpose: to pack in more information and create dramatic effect.

Example

"a Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member statement" instead of "a statement by a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the communist party of China".

4. *Apposition*. Purpose: to save space. The most widely used cases include mentioning the post, age, profession.

Example

"Mr. Sands, **38**, ..." instead of "Mr. Sands who is 38 ..."

5. *Hyphenated adjectives*. Purpose: to save space.

Example

"panic-stricken people" instead of "people stricken with panic".

Note that in many cases such adjectives are nonce words and not to be found in dictionaries.

6. *Passive verb forms.* Purpose: to give a phrase front position and emphasize it; to express an impersonal neutral tone; to vary the pattern of active verb.

7. *Extensive use of Subjective-with –the-Infinitive.* Purpose: to put distance between the writer and the facts.

Example

“Prince Charles is believed to have been alerted to the problem” instead of *“It is believed that Prince Charles was alerted to the problem”*.

2. Rewrite these sentences involving such a grammar feature as Extensive use of Subjective-with –the-Infinitive. You should begin with the words in italics.

1. It is reported that *the international criminal Jimmy Rosendale* is living in Ireland. 2. People believe that *he* is the head of a gang of bank robbers. 3. Everyone knows that *the gang* has carried out a series of robberies. 4. It is supposed that *they* have escaped with over 1 euro million. 5. It is thought that *they* are targeting banks in small provincial towns. 6. They say *Jimmy Rosendale* is wanted for questioning by police in five countries. 7. We understand *he* escape from police custody by bribing a warder. 8. It is assumed that *he* has been involved in criminal activities all his life. 9. People resume that *he* learned his trade from his father. 10. It is alleged that *his father* was the mastermind behind the 2001 gold bullion robbery.

3. Identify and comment upon the grammatical features in the following sentences taken from newspaper articles.

1. Strangely enough, the defendant refused to enroll the services of an attorney and announced he would undertake his own defense. 2. The proceedings kicked off with the DA's opening remarks which concentrated basically on the abundant physical evidence. 3. All attempts by the defense team to present the defendant Dick Measly as a victim of a police conspiracy were thwarted yesterday when the prosecution produced a critical testimony by Detective Clark Terrence portraying Measly as a scheming career jockey. 4. A sob-raked Stanley, the defendant in the USA vs Stanley case, was led away from the courtroom after the guilty verdict brought back by the jury on three counts of murder. 5. Twelve policemen were subpoenaed by the prosecution in a futile attempt to destroy image of the besieged blue-eyed boy DA Jeffrey Cummings charged with massive embezzlement of police funds. 6. A dramatic announcement was delivered yesterday by the key witness for the prosecution in the notorious double-murder trial in L.A.'s Chattersworth District Court, “I've been used by an extra-terrestrial”, said Mr. Alexis Blake, the defendant, who is reputed to have brutally murdered his two neighbours with a pick-axe on June, 3. 7. The football star double-murder trial has yielded an unexpected acquittal of die defendant after the less-than-four-hour deliberations by the predominantly black jury. 8. Spectacularly defiant, Alice Thome, defendant in the six-month judicial marathon, vehemently denied all the charges brought against her in her testimony during cross-examination.

4. Paraphrase the highlighted parts of sentences using one of the grammatical features under discussion.

1. During die summing up phase Mr. Roederman, who is a DA, used written remarks, which is unusual for him. 2. In the course of the trial, which has lasted for a year, it is said that Mr. Dubovik has made numerous allegations against the prosecuting attorney: he attacked his integrity. 3. Somebody has brought mayhem charges against Mrs. Ludlam, who, they say, has been trying to make children comply with her demands, and to do so she burned their fingers with a lamp, that was so hot that it was red. 4. O.J. Simpson was cleared

of charges that he murdered two people. He is back at his Hollywood mansion now. He is celebrating his acquittal. **5.** A victim, who was stabbed twice, survived to tell the jury a tale of horror when Dr. Lutz's trial commenced yesterday. **6.** Somebody has sentenced Andrew Corczak, who is the leader of the opposition group called "Radicals for State Reform", to two years in jail for seditious activities. They reported he did not express any regrets about what he has done. **7.** High-tech testimony from Mr. Bell, who is the Chief of the Computer Security Unit of the "LAN Inc.", was delivered on Friday against Sam Nuts, who is a hacker, that everybody knows well. The testimony has led to his conviction for several counts of computer crime. **8.** It was predictable, that the prosecution would reserve the most damning testimony by their key witness until the end of the trial.

5. Identify and explain grammatical features in the following examples:

1. The ceremony was due to begin at 0200 GMT at Forest Lawn Memorial Park but began more than an hour late. **2.** The singer's children – Prince Michael, 12, Paris, 11, and seven-year-old Prince II – sat in the front row next to his parents, Katherine and Joe Jackson. **3.** The officials have called for international aid, warning they may not have sufficient resources to withstand two new storms. **4.** Comments came as Beijing launched the first Yuan-denominated bond available to outside investors. **5.** They mixed infant formula for his 2-year-old twins with the falling rain. **6.** Last Thursday, flames tore through the naval logistics base in Kolomna, 100km south-east of Moscow, destroying office buildings and warehouses and equipment.



GRAPHOLOGY AND PUNCTUATION FEATURES OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

1. Short, often one sentence paragraphs which are used to create a blow-by-blow effect and to break up the story into small readable units.
2. The 1st paragraphs are used to expand information given in the headlines. The first paragraph either gives more on the facts already included into the headline or introduces totally new facts bearing on the topic.
3. The subheadings are not really informative. Their main function is to break up the text into easy- to- read sections. Subheadings are usually short, non-predicative, sometimes very emotional.
4. Quotation marks are used to give extra weight to certain phrases, to distance the writer from an opinion or reported fact and finally to indicate technical or noble expressions.



VOCABULARY FEATURES OF NESPAPER TEXTS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

1. Frequent use of phrasal verbs. Purpose: to make texts more readable (e.g. was closed = sealed off).
2. Frequent use of key words. Purpose: to emphasize the topic of the article.
3. The use of synonyms with the purpose to avoid excessive repetition (e.g. demonstrators — protesters — marchers — supporters).
4. Selective use of emotive vocabulary especially important in reporting "human interest" aspects. Writers can interpret events largely through the degree of attention given to different aspects of the reported events (e. g. to focus on events, to emphasize, to present, to report, to give 50 lines to something, to refer frequently, to give more news about, to give more attention to).

6. Make a complete analysis of the article distributed by the teacher, including a resume, review of grammar features, graphology, punctuation and vocabulary characteristics.

7. CREATIVE TASK. Write a short newspaper article for one of the headlines below. Include some of the constructions you have practiced (grammar features, graphology, punctuation, vocabulary characteristics).

Athlete fails drugs test and loses medal

PM lied to Parliament over donations from businessman

PRICELESS PAINTING LOST IN FIRE TRAGEDY

TV SOAP STAR RICKY GOES INTO REHAB

ACTRESS CARRIE MOORE TO WED FOR NINTH TIME

DANGEROUS PRISONER ESCAPES BY HELICOPTER

12-YEAR-OLD MATHS GENIUS WINS PLACE AT OXFORD

8. CREATIVE TASK. In small groups, make a newspaper according to an algorithm below.

S t e p 1. In a group of 4 students, decide who will be the editor and reporters.

S t e p 2. Name your newspaper.

S t e p 3. Identify the sections that should be included in your newspaper.

- First section - with major news, world news and sometimes, editorials
- Local news section -with local news and weather.
- Sports section.
- Lifestyle section.
- Classified ads section.
- Non-classified ads that are scattered throughout the paper except on first pages.

S t e p 4. Decide about the front page (the leading article, illustrations, captions, table of contents, etc.) Don't forget that each newspaper article has a title (called the headline), byline, the opening paragraph telling the 5 W's and a hook, something that grabs the reader's attention and makes the reader want to read the rest of the article.

S t e p 5. Be ready to show the results of your work and present your newspaper in the classroom.

PROGRESS TEST

Units 1—4

1. Explain the meaning of the words below:

- 1) caption
- 2) editorial
- 3) circulation
- 4) obituary
- 5) readership

2. Give antonyms for the following words:

- 1) popular papers
- 2) subjective news
- 3) classified
- 4) daily newspaper
- 5) home news

3. Choose the most appropriate word to match the definition.

- 1) A serious magazine produced for professional people or those with a particular interest:
 - a) Tabloid
 - b) Editorial
 - c) Journal
 - d) Broadsheet
- 2) All the people who read a particular newspaper or magazine regularly:
 - a) Readership
 - b) Readership
 - c) Readerships
 - d) Readerships
- 3) Photographers who follow famous people in order to take photographs they can sell to newspapers:
 - a) Leader
 - b) Journalist
 - c) Columnist
 - d) Paparazzi
- 4) The newspapers that print shocking stories about people's personal lives (used to show disapproval):
 - a) Free press
 - b) Gutter press
 - c) Quality press
 - d) Vanity press
- 5) A small advertisement you put in a newspaper to buy or sell something:
 - a) Classified ad
 - b) Non-classified ad
 - c) Commercial
 - d) Non-commercial
- 6) A regular article in a newspaper about the behavior and private lives of famous people:
 - a) Gossip column
 - b) Obituary column
 - c) Agony column
 - d) Personal column

- 7) The way in which writing and pictures are arranged on a page:
- Logout
 - Hereout
 - Putout
 - Layout
- 8) A newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper:
- Feature
 - Broadsheet
 - Broadsheat
 - Tabloid

4. Interpret the following headlines:

- 1) TOURISTS TO PAY FOR NHS;
- 2) TALKS DELAYED AFTER RUSSIAN AIR RAID;
- 3) SRI LANKA MP KILLED IN A CLASH;
- 4) AMERICA IN MOURNING;
- 5) QUEEN OPENS NEW HOSPITAL.

5. Read the sentences taken from newspaper articles and underline grammar features. Name them:

- 1) A suicide bomber who killed at least 22 people at a graduation in Somalia was brought up in Denmark, officials say.
- 2) He is due to appear in court in Manhattan later.
- 3) But Chechnya's Kremlin-backed leader Ramzan Kadyrov condemned the attacks in Moscow which he said was Chechnya's "heart".
- 4) The suicide bomber is reported to have been driving a car laden with explosives.
- 5) Angela Cannings, 40, from Salisbury in Wiltshire, was sentenced in April 2002 for the murder of seven-week-old Jason in 1991, and 18-week-old Matthew in 1999.

TERRORISM

1. Make sure that you remember the following words and expressions:

terror, terrorism, act of terrorism, terrorist attack/activity/group/organization/network, (suspected) terrorist, to terrorize, extremism, (right-wing/left-wing) extremist, extremist group, (religious) fanatic, (Muslim/Christian) fundamentalist, kidnapping, to kidnap, kidnapper, car/letter/parcel/time bomb, bomb attack, to bomb something., to blow up. to explode, huge/massive explosion, hijack, hijacking, hijacker, hostage, to take/hold somebody hostage, to take/execute/release hostages, hostage-taker, to wound, wound, to injure, injury, (innocent) civilian, surveillance, extortion.

2. Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B. Make up your own sentences with these words.

A	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to target 2) surveillance 3) cell 4) to plot 5) explosive 6) suicide bomber 7) to set off 8) to launch 9) assassination 10) extortion 11) large-scale 12) to thwart 13) ransom 14) recruit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) using or involving a lot of effort, people, supplies, etc. b) the act of forcing someone illegally to give you something, especially money, by threatening them c) to prevent someone from doing what they are trying to do d) a small group of people who are working secretly as part of a larger organization e) a close watch kept by the police on a person or place because, they may be connected with criminal activities f) to make a secret plan to harm a person or organization, especially a political leader or government g) a substance that is used in making bombs h) an amount of money that is paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner i) someone who hides a bomb on their body and explodes it in a public place, killing himself or herself and other people, j) to get people to join a terrorist group k) to make a bomb explode l) to start something m) to choose a person or place to attack them n) the act of murdering an important person

3 Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B to make up possible word combinations.

A	B
1) assassination	a) bombings
2) suicide	b) extremist
3) take something	c) ransom
4) claim	d) hostage
5) terrorist	e) a bomb
6) a wave of	f) attempt
7) right-wing	g) responsibility
8) demand a	h) cell
9) to plant	i) bomber

4. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

ransom, to recruit, surveillance, to thwart, cell, explosives, assassination, to target, extortion

1. The Italian government approved a package of anti-terrorism measures that makes it a specific crime to _____ and train people for terrorism. 2. An Al Qaeda's terror _____ has claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on the Egyptian tourist resort of Sharm el-Sheikh that has killed at least 75 people. 3. The New York subways will get an extensive network of _____ cameras like the ones used in London in air effort to keep an eye on suspicious behavior and terror attacks. 4. A 24-year-old man was arrested for allegedly faking his own kidnapping and demanding \$750 _____ from his mother. 5. London police are hunting four bombers after three subway trains and a bus were targeted with _____ that failed to detonate. 6. The group specializes in kidnapping foreign hostages, _____ and bombings. 7. London and the surrounding areas have been _____ by terrorists in the past, notably in the 1984 bombing of the Brighton Motel, where five were killed in a failed _____ attempt on then-British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

5. Substitute the words in bold with their synonyms from the box.

go off, major, blast, mount, detonate, zealot, abduct

1. Plain clothes police chased the man onto an underground train fearing he was carrying a bomb and was going to **set it off**. 2. There's no end to the flow of **fanatic** killers in Iraq, and thus no clear victory is likely. 3. The Turkish police believe that a deadly bomb **explosion** in a seaside resort at the weekend was the work of the rebel Kurdistan Workers' Party. 4. The top Algerian diplomat in Iraq and a fellow envoy were **kidnapped** in Baghdad by insurgents battling to drive Muslim diplomats from the country. 5. Al Qaeda's first coordinated bomb attacks on London's public transport which shocked Britain on July 7 were **launched** at the same time as the G8 summit in Scotland. Police say a man was carrying an explosive device in a sack when it **exploded**. 6. First came Bali, then Riyadh, Casablanca and Istanbul, then Madrid, Taba, London, and now, Sharm al-Sheikh, all sites in the past three years of **large-scale** terrorist attacks involving big bombs aimed at soft targets.

6. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Car bombs went _____ outside two hotels packed with European and Egyptian tourists. 2. The Irish Republican Army declared an end Thursday to a 36-year campaign of violence against Britain that was aimed _____ unifying Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic. 3. Police evacuate Shepherd's Bush tube station after an attempt to set _____ a bomb. 4. Police said the victim attracted their attention because he left a house that was _____ surveillance. 5. The son of the company's General Manager was abducted by unidentified criminals _____ ransom. 6. Pakistan on Monday denied the alleged involvement of Pakistanis _____ the Egypt bombings. 7. A gang of racists launched a vicious hammer attack _____ two Asian men while shouting abuse about the London bombings. 8. On the 61st anniversary of the failed assassination attempt _____ Adolf Hitler's life, the German Government remembered the men and women of the military resistance. 9. The group issued a statement that it is not involved _____ any destabilization plot _____ the present government. 10. New details have emerged of the "ball-bearing" bombs designed by the 7 July terrorist cell, which aimed _____ cause mass casualties.

7. Paraphrase the following words and word combinations by using your active vocabulary:

a terrorist, a bomb, to plan the murder of a minister, the bomb was exploded, to start a terrorist attack, a secret terrorist group, to prevent an explosion, to kidnap, the bomb exploded, a large-scale terrorist attack.

8. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay special attention to the words in bold type.

1. **Террорист-самоубийца** привёл в действие **взрывное устройство** у призывного пункта иракской армии. 2. В частности, от них требуется установить в портах **камеры наблюдения** и рентгеновские аппараты для просвечивания грузов. 3. Последние взрывы **направлены** прежде всего против властей. 4. Американец сирийского происхождения также обвиняется в заговоре с целью **вымогательства**. 5. Одно из наиболее опасных и распространённых в современном мире преступлений — **международный терроризм**. 6. Цели терроризма многообразны. Это попытки изменения политического строя, свержения руководства страны, запугивание населения, провоцирование военных действий. 7. В одном из парков вчера утром нашли пакет, в котором содержались **взрывчатые вещества**. 8. Филиппинские силы безопасности раскрыли **тайную ячейку** международной террористической организации «Джамаа Исламия». 9. Арсенал используемых средств также широк: **убийства политических лидеров, захват заложников, вербовка, угон самолётов** и многое другое. 10. Полиция арестовала пятерых предполагаемых членов исламистской группировки, занимавшейся **вербовкой террористов-смертников** для совершения терактов в Ираке. 11. К началу 90-х годов в мире действовало около 500 террористических организаций и групп различной **экстремистской** направленности. Только за 10 лет они совершили около 6 500 террористических актов, от которых погибло 5 тысяч человек и пострадало более 11 тысяч человек. 12. От рук террористов погибли такие известные деятели, как Джон и Роберт Кеннеди, Альдо Моро, Индира и Раджив Ганди, Мартин Лютер Кинг.



TERRORISM is the use of violence such as bombings, shooting, or kidnapping to obtain political demands such as making a government do something.

9. Get ready with the following questions to participate in the discussion. Search the Internet if necessary.

- 1) What springs to your mind when you hear the word “terrorism”?
- 2) Read the following definitions of terrorism. How exact does this definition/description seem to you?
 - a) “One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter”;
 - b) “Terrorism is the tactic of demanding the impossible, and demanding it at gunpoint”;
 - c) “Terrorism is like cancer”;
 - d) “Terrorism is the lowest level of warfare, requiring the least resources for the inferior side. Terrorism is war on the cheap”;
 - e) “Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby, in contrast to assassination, the direct targets of violence are not the main targets”;
 - f) “Terrorism is the weapon of those who are prepared to use violence but who believe that they would lose any contest of sheer strength”;
 - g) “Terrorism is a menace to which open societies are vulnerable”;
 - h) “Terrorism is the use of threats and violence to frighten or alarm people”.
- 3) Name several political leaders who have become victims of terrorists.
- 4) What are the most famous terrorist organizations?
- 5) What measures are being taken against the threat of terrorism by the international community?
- 6) What are the weapons of terrorism?
- 7) Write down a definition of what you think terrorism is. Be prepared to share (write on the blackboard) and explain your definition.

10. Read the following article paying attention to the underlined words.

TERRORIST LEADER OSAMA BIN LADEN DEAD (MAY 2ND, 2011)

U.S. President Barack Obama's announcement on Sunday, May 1st, that Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden has been killed **triggered** celebrations across America. For the U.S. army and its supporters, this was the day they were fighting for.

Bin Laden was found and killed in a **compound** in Abbottabad, Pakistan. U.S. **intelligence** found the compound by tracking one of his personal **couriers**. The name of the courier was received years earlier through “questionable” methods used on terrorist suspects in CIA prisons.

After a short fight, U.S. military forces captured bin Laden’s body. The US media reports that the body was later buried at sea to according to Islamic practice of a burial within 24 hours and to **prevent** a burial site from becoming a **shrine**.

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton commented that the recent protests in the Arab world against **authoritarian** governments are another sign of the defeat of al-Qaeda and its **ideology**. US **allies** are calling the news an achievement. Other leaders, such as Prime Minister Ismail Haniya of Gaza, have called bin Laden a “Muslim and Arabic warrior” who fought two superpowers in the name of **jihad**.

US embassies are on now **on the lookout** for **counterattacks** attacks by al-Qaeda.

Bin Laden claimed responsibility for the 9/11 terrorist attacks that killed nearly 3,000 people. He was **at large** for nearly 10 years, despite a 25 million dollar reward for information leading to his capture.

11. Comprehension Questions.

1. True or False: Several protests have occurred across America. **2.** How was bin Laden’s location found? **3.** What did the author mean by writing that the methods of questioning suspects by the CIA were “questionable”? **4.** Where is bin Laden’s body presently? Why is it there? **5.** According to Hillary Clinton, what is another sign of the end of Al Qaeda? **6. True or False:** There have already been counterattacks made by Al Qaeda.

12. Match the words with their meaning as used in the news lesson.

- 1) Trigger
- 2) Compound
- 3) Intelligence
- 4) Courier
- 5) Prevent
- 6) Shrine
- 7) Authoritarian
- 8) Ally
- 9) jihad
- 10) On the lookout
- 11) Counterattack
- 12) At large

- a) free, not captured
- b) messenger
- c) stop
- d) watchful, attentive
- e) an area surrounded by wall
- f) secret information
- g) strict and unfair government
- h) retaliation
- i) holy place of worship
- j) start, set off
- k) Muslim holy war
- l) supporter, friend

D E B A T E 1

Student A.	<p>You don’t believe that bin Laden was killed. Why as the body buried at sea? Why can’t we see photos of the body? Suggest to your partner that the story is just a lie.</p> <p><i>Extra.</i> Many people believe the 9/11 terrorist attacks were done by the U.S. government, and not Al Qaeda. Bring this into the conversation if you want.</p>
Student B.	<p>You are happy that bin Laden has been killed. You are hopeful that the war against terrorism will end soon. Tell to your partner that you are glad the world will soon be peaceful.</p>

D E B A T E 2

Student A.	<p>You don’t support the use of torture on prisoners, even if it helps get important information. You believe such methods were used in prisons such as Guantanamo Bay. Tell your partner the U.S. government needs to respect basic human rights, even when dealing with terrorist suspects.</p>
Student B.	<p>You support the use of torture, even horrible torture, to get information from terrorist suspects. Think of reasons to support your argument. Your partner will begin the conversation.</p>

Discussion Questions

1. Can you imagine celebrating the death of someone?
2. Do you think there is a terrorist activity happening in your area?
3. Would you go to war to fight terrorism?

4. Who are the most wanted criminals in your country/ abroad?
 5. A month after 9/11, the Bush government signed a law named the US Patriot Act. This law allowed the government to closely monitor telephone calls, emails, and other personal data. Would you support such a law in an emergency?

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION
 (See a CD/Unit 5/Task 1)

TEXT
QUESTIONS ASKED ABOUT MUMBAI ATTACKS

13. In pairs/groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring:

mopping up / closing stages / security forces / terror attacks / casualties / hostages / planning / claiming responsibility / mayhem / investigators / intelligence officials.

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

14. **TERROR.** Do you ever think about what terror is? Complete the table below with your partner(s). Write the worst terror situations you can think of. Share what you wrote with other students. Whose situations are the most terror-filled?

Example of Terror	Situation	What you would do
Airplane hijacking		
Being kidnapped		
Overseas incident		
Lost in the jungle		
Other _____		

15. Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Soldiers with mops are cleaning the streets in Mumbai. | T / F |
| Most of those killed by gunmen in Mumbai were Indian. | T / F |
| India's anti-terrorism forces didn't free anyone from the Oberoi hotel. | T / F |
| Commandos were too late to stop gunmen killing Jewish hostages. | T / F |
| No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks in Mumbai. | T / F |
| The Indian government is accusing Pakistan of involvement. | T / F |
| Pakistan has sent its top intelligence guy to India to help out. | T / F |
| London has said Britons were among the militants in Mumbai. | T / F |

16. Match the following synonyms from the article:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| mopping up | stop |
| tracking down | masterminded |
| casualties | rejected |
| effective | looking for |

prevent
 planned
 mayhem
 denied
 top
 comment on

speaking about
 cleaning
 number one
 successful
 dead and injured
 chaos

17. Match the following phrases from the article (sometimes more than one combination is possible):

The mopping
 security forces are tracking
 six foreigners reported among
 they are now in full
 Commandos stormed
 Questions are now being asked about
 statements suggesting Pakistan was
 Pakistan has denied any
 try and help piece together the tragic
 Brown said it's too early

the casualties
 behind the mayhem
 who planned the attacks
 down the remaining militants
 events in Mumbai
 the building on Friday
 to comment on this
 up operation in Mumbai
 control of the other hotel
 involvement

LISTENING

Listen and fill in the spaces.

The mopping up operation in Mumbai _____ closing stages. Indian security forces are tracking down the remaining militants responsible for over 140 deaths in bloody terror attacks. Most _____ Indian, with six foreigners reported among the casualties. Explosions can _____ the famous Taj Mahal Palace hotel, but officials say they are now in full control of the other hotel attacked, the Oberoi. India's elite anti-terrorism troops _____ to free 200 hostages at the Taj. They weren't as effective in the nearby Nariman House, home of a Jewish centre, _____ were killed. Commandos stormed the building on Friday _____ to prevent the gunmen from killing their Jewish hostages.

Questions are _____ about who planned the attacks. A little-known group called the Deccan Mujahideen has claimed responsibility. The Indian government has issued statements suggesting Pakistan was _____. Investigators say the gunmen arrived in an area near the Taj hotel from two Pakistani boats. Pakistan _____ involvement. Pakistan's foreign minister has said his country is already fighting _____ terrorists. Pakistan has sent its top intelligence official to India to try and help piece together _____ in Mumbai. There are other reports that British Muslims were among those who attacked the Indian city. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown said _____ comment on this.

TEST EACH OTHER

Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

closing	asked
bloody	issued
six	area
elite	own
five	top
late	early

STUDENT TERRORISM SURVEY

Write five GOOD questions about terrorism in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

Question	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
Q.1.	_____	_____	_____
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out.

18. Search the Internet and find out more about the Mumbai terror attacks. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

19. Write a magazine article about the terror attack in Mumbai. Include imaginary interviews with an elite Indian anti-terrorism commando who helped fight the gunmen, and a hostage in the hotel. Don't forget about the article structure and grammatical, graphology, punctuation, vocabulary features.

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE SECTION

Read the newspaper articles on the topic "Terrorism". Analyze the linguistic features of the headlines. Analyze the article according to the scheme. Make an oral annotation of the article (appendices D, E).

TEXT 1

DC 'BOMB PLOT' MAN TRIED TO CONTACT MILITANTS, FBI SAYS

28 October, 2010

Mr Ahmed allegedly conducted surveillance at a Metro station.

The FBI learned in January that a man arrested over an alleged Washington DC Metro bomb plot tried to contact extremist groups in an effort to fight US forces overseas, the agency says.

Farooque Ahmed and another unnamed person hoped to fight in Afghanistan or Pakistan early next year, FBI agent Charles Davoub said in a statement.

Mr Davoub said Mr Ahmed may have acquired weapons in 2008 and 2009.

The 34-year-old was arrested on Wednesday in the Washington DC area.

Mr Ahmed is believed to have used firearms he purchased in May of 2008 and February of 2009 to train for his goal of travelling to Afghanistan to kill Americans, Mr Davoub said.

Mr Davoub added Mr Ahmed, a naturalised US citizen originally from Pakistan, had lived in the US since 1993.

A resident of Ashburn in Virginia, Mr Ahmed allegedly conducted surveillance of Metro stations in Arlington, on the outskirts of Washington DC, on four occasions.

He was conspiring with people he believed were from al-Qaeda, the Department of Justice said on Wednesday.

Posing as al-Qaeda

Mr. Dovaub's 17-page document was submitted to support a search warrant application.

In the statement, Mr. Dovaub lists information on meetings between Mr. Ahmed and individuals the Virginia resident thought were al-Qaeda operatives. But those posing as the al-Qaeda members were actually working for the government, a law enforcement official told the Associated Press news agency.

Mr. Ahmed was lured by email to his first meeting on 18 April near Washington-Dulles International Airport, Mr. Dovaub wrote.

The suspect reportedly told the person he met near the airport that he was there because "he wanted to fight and kill Americans in Afghanistan".

Officials said that on 15 May, at a nearby hotel in Herndon, Virginia, Mr. Ahmed agreed to carry out surveillance on a hotel in Washington and a Metro station in Arlington, Virginia, to determine security and the busiest times.

Mr. Ahmed, according to the indictment, later provided a USB stick with video of the station to a person he believed was from al-Qaeda. On 28 September, Mr. Ahmed allegedly handed over another USB drive with more images of stations.

Mr. Ahmed has been indicted on three counts - for attempting to provide material support to a designated terrorist organisation, collecting information to assist in planning a terrorist attack on a transit facility, and attempting to provide material support to help carry out multiple bombings.

If convicted, he faces up to 50 years in prison.

TEXT 2

SUICIDE BOMBER IN NORTH OSSETIA KILLS 11

From Times Online

November 6, 2008

A suspected female suicide bomber today killed 11 people and wounded as many as 40 others in an attack in Russia's restive North Caucasus.

The bomber struck as passengers were leaving a minibus at a bus stop next to the central market in Vladikavkaz, capital of the North Ossetia region, officials said.

Russian television showed the shattered vehicle with windows blown out and the corpses of several people lying among apples scattered on the ground around it. One woman was covered by a pink sheet with her handbag on top.

President Medvedev ordered police and the Federal Security Service (FSB) to tighten security in the region, which borders South Ossetia, the focus of the war between Russia and Georgia in August.

"According to preliminary information, the explosive device at the bus stop in the centre of Vladikavkaz was activated by a female suicide bomber," a statement by the regional administration said.

The North Ossetian President, Taimuraz Mamsurov, said later that the severed head of the alleged bomber had been recovered.

Initial reports suggested that an exploding gas canister could have caused the tragedy, although local officials later rejected this explanation. Many vehicles in the region run on gas instead of petrol.

Vladikavkaz is only a few miles from Beslan, scene of the school siege in 2004 that claimed the lives of more than 300 people taken hostage by Islamist separatists, including female suicide bombers, from neighbouring Chechnya.

North Ossetia has a mainly Christian population and shares a border with South Ossetia, which was recognised as independent by Russia following the war with Georgia in August.

South Ossetians have made no secret, however, of their desire to unite with their ethnic kin inside Russia.

There have been growing concerns over instability in the North Caucasus in recent months. Analysts have suggested that Russia's decision to recognise South Ossetia and Georgia's other breakaway region of Abkhazia has provoked a resurgence in separatism within its own borders.

Seven police were reported to have been wounded in two bomb blasts in Ingushetia on Sunday, North Ossetia has declared Saturday a day of mourning for the victims of the bombing.

TEXT 3

FBI: BOMB THREAT ON PLANE A HOAX

2010-09-09

Los Angeles — The threatening note found in the bathroom of a Thai Airways plane was a hoax, FBI officials said on Wednesday. A passenger aboard Flight 794 scrawled the bomb threat in broken English on a bathroom mirror, but no arrest was made and the investigation continues, FBI spokesperson Laura Eimiller said. There was no indication that a crew member was involved, she added. Making a phony threat against an airliner is a federal crime that carries a maximum sentence of five years in federal prison, Eimiller said. The plane, carrying 171 passengers and 18 crew members, was heading from Bangkok to Los Angeles when the threat was discovered. "This must have caused some nuisance to the passengers", Thai Airways President Piyasvasti Amranand told The Associated Press from Singapore. "It sounds like it was done by a crazy person". The Airbus A340-500 landed safely just before 21:00 on Tuesday and was taken to a remote area of the airport, where FBI investigators interviewed the passengers, searched the plane and determined the threat was a hoax. "It was cleared last night by the bomb technicians. They thoroughly searched the interior of the plane as well as the cargo hold and all of the baggage", Eimiller said. A Thai Airways statement said the plane's return flight was delayed by several hours. The jetliner finally left Los Angeles at about 02:30 on Wednesday, airport spokesperson Albert Rodriguez said.

TEXT 4

HIJACKED AMERICANS "KILLED BY CAPTORS" OFF SOMALIA

22 February 2011

Scott and Jean Adam first set sail on the 58-foot craft in 2002.

Four Americans hijacked by Somali pirates off the coast of Oman have been killed by their captors, US defence officials say.

The US military said its forces trailing the vessel had responded to gunfire heard aboard but found all the captives shot when they arrived.

The yacht S/V Quest, hijacked on Friday, was owned and sailed by Scott and Jean Adam of California.

Also killed were two US passengers, Phyllis Macay and Bob Riggle.

"Shot by captors"

US Central Command said that negotiations were under way between the US Navy and the pirates, when the US forces heard gunfire coming from the Quest about 0600GMT.

US Navy Seal special forces sailors boarded the ship without firing a shot, then killed two pirates while they were taking control of the ship.

They discovered the four Americans shot. At least one — Ms. Macay — was alive when the Seals boarded. The US Navy Seals attempted unsuccessfully to save the injured hostages, the military said.

“As they responded to the gunfire, reaching and boarding the Quest, the forces discovered all four hostages had been shot by their captors”, Gen James Mattis of US Central Command Commander said in a statement.

“Start Quote”

“As they responded to the gunfire, reaching and boarding the Quest, the forces discovered all four hostages had been shot by their captors”.

“We express our deepest condolences for the innocent lives callously lost aboard the Quest”, the statement added.

But the BBC's Will Ross in Nairobi says the pirates' telling of the encounter differs from the US Navy's. The pirates report the US warship attacked first, killing two pirates, and the hostages were killed in retaliation.

The incident will provoke further debate on whether the use of force is wise when dealing with Somali pirates who have already taken hostages, our correspondent says.

Obama notified

The White House said President Barack Obama on Saturday had authorised the use of force in the case of “an imminent threat” to the hostages. He was notified of the hostages' deaths soon after they were killed, spokesman Jay Carney said.

On Tuesday, Navy officials told reporters that two pirates had boarded a naval vessel for negotiations when the pirate crew aboard the Quest fired a rocket-propelled grenade at their ship.

The grenade missed, and the US Navy sailors then heard gunfire aboard the Quest and dispatched the Navy Seal boarding party, which discovered the four Americans.

The US Navy is reported to have captured 13 pirates, killed two - one with shots and another with a knife - and found the remains of two other pirates already dead about the vessel, the US military said.

According to the Adams's website, the middle-aged couple set sail in 2002 on the 58-foot vessel, and in 2004 they embarked on a planned eight- to 10-year voyage around the world.

Before their capture, the sailors had crossed the Indian Ocean from Cochin, India, after calling at Phuket, Thailand and Sri Lanka. They hoped to disembark in Djibouti, then cross the Suez Canal before sailing to Crete in April.

“My aunt was very adventurous. If this was something that was going to scare her she would not be doing it”.

The couple had also stopped updating friends on their location, in an apparent effort to keep their whereabouts secret from pirates.

TEXT 5

Q&A: AIR FREIGHT BOMB PLOT

31 October, 2010

Two devices from Yemen bound for the US have been intercepted by security officials in the UK and Dubai. An international investigation is taking place in the US, Europe and the Middle East.

How were the bombs transported?

The two devices were posted in the Yemeni capital Sanaa with freight firms UPS and FedEx. Initially it was thought that both packages were flown out on cargo planes. But Qatar Airways later confirmed that the bomb intercepted in Dubai had been transported on two of its

passenger jets, first from Yemen to Doha and then on to Dubai on a second plane. The first leg would have been on an Airbus A320, and the second leg on an A320, A321 or Boeing 777.

The device seized in the UK also went via Dubai and is believed to have passed through Cologne in Germany, before being intercepted at East Midlands Airport in the UK. It was transported by UPS. The exact route and details of which planes were involved has not been confirmed.

Both parcels were addressed to synagogues in Chicago, although the UK later said it was believed that the device seized in England had been designed to blow up on the plane itself.

What is known about the devices themselves?

Officials say the packages contained devices consisting of explosives pushed into printer toner cartridges.

Police in Dubai have confirmed that the device seized there contained the powerful PETN explosive.

The device intercepted in the UK was viable and could have blown up an aircraft, said UK Home Secretary Theresa May.

Both Mrs May and the Dubai authorities said the devices bore all the hallmarks of al-Qaeda — an apparent reference to the group's previous use of PETN in other attempted attacks.

The Dubai package also contained a closed electrical circuit connected to a mobile phone SIM card hidden inside the printer. The printer was in a box with a textbook on management, a copy of *The Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot and various handicrafts, including a pink and purple lidded basket.

Earlier, US Congresswoman Jane Harman told the *New York Times* that both packages contained computer cartridges filled with PETN.

Ms Harman, who was briefed by the US Transportation Security Administration on Friday, said one device used a mobile phone as a detonator, while the other had a timer.

What happens in the US?

In August 2010, the US introduced a requirement for 100% of cargo loaded onto passenger planes to be screened for explosives. Certified equipment and companies are used. The US uses advanced X-ray machines which give more than one view of the package. Large consignments must be broken down into smaller boxes, although the x-ray machines can be quite large, allowing packages the size of a refrigerator to be screened.

Explosives trace detection is also used, in the same way as passengers' items are sampled with a swab on a random basis. Freight loaded on non-passenger flights is also screened.

What about screening in the UK?

The UK uses a system of "trusted shipper". This means a company is audited by the Department for Transport and given status as being a trusted partner and their cargo is trusted to be safe and not subject to screening. The president of detection equipment company Smiths Detection, Stephen Phipson, said "quite a lot of cargo is not searched" as a result of this system.

For cargo which is shipped by non-trusted shippers, other companies screen it using sniffer dogs and basic x-rays.

TEXT 6

MOSCOW METRO HIT BY DEADLY SUICIDE BOMBINGS

Monday, 29 March 2010

At least 38 people were killed and more than 60 injured in two suicide bomb attacks on the Moscow Metro during the morning rush hour, say officials.

Female suicide bombers are believed to have carried out the attacks on trains that had stopped at two stations in the heart of the Russian capital.

No group has yet claimed responsibility for being behind the attacks.

But Russian security services believe the bombers are linked to militant groups in the North Caucasus region.

Past suicide bombings in the capital have been carried out by or blamed on Islamist rebels fighting for independence from Russia in Chechnya.

Prime Minister, Vladimir Putin, cut short a visit to the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk and said a crime that was “terrible in its consequences and heinous in its manner” had been committed.

“I am confident that law enforcement bodies will spare no effort to track down and punish the criminals. Terrorists will be destroyed”, he added.

President Dmitry Medvedev echoed his words after laying a wreath at the site of one of the attacks, saying: “They are animals. I have no doubt that we will find and destroy them all”.

“Panic”

The first explosion tore through the second carriage of a train at 0756 (0356GMT), as it stood at central Lubyanka station waiting for morning rush hour commuters to board.

The station, on both the busy Sokolnicheskaya and Tagansko-Krasnopresnenskaya lines, lies beneath the headquarters of the Federal Security Service (FSB).

“I was moving up on the escalator when I heard a loud bang, a blast. A door near the passageway arched, was ripped out and a cloud of dust came down on the escalator”, an eyewitness named Alexei told Rossiya 24 TV channel.

“People started running, panicking, falling on each other”, he said.

The second blast at Park Kultury, which is six stops away from Lubyanka on the Sokolnicheskaya line, came at 0838 (0438 GMT). It struck at the back of the train as people were getting on board.

“I was in the middle of the train when somewhere in the first or second carriage there was a loud blast. I felt the vibrations reverberate through my body”, one passenger told the RIA news agency.

“People were yelling like hell”, he said. “There was a lot of smoke and within about two minutes everything was covered in smoke”.

The security services said the bomb that went off at Lubyanka station had an equivalent force of up to 4kg of TNT, while the bomb at Park Kultury was equivalent to 1.5-2kg of TNT.

The devices are believed to have been made with the powerful explosive, hexogen, which is more commonly known as RDX - were filled with chipped iron rods and screws for shrapnel.

“The whole city is a mess, people are calling each other, the operators can't cope with such a huge number of calls at a time”, said Olga, a BBC News website reader in Moscow. “Those who witnessed the tragedy can't get over the shock”.

Moscow's Metro is one of the most-used underground railways in the world, carrying about 5.5 million passengers a day.

The system was partially disrupted following the attacks, but damage to the stations was minimal and both had reportedly reopened by the evening rush hour.

President Medvedev asked officials to increase security on the public transport system nationwide.

“What was being done needs to be substantially strengthened”, he said. “Look at this problem on the scale of the state, not only as it applies to a particular type of transport and a particular city”.

Deadliest attack

In a meeting with President Medvedev, FSB chief Alexander Bortnikov said its investigators believed the attacks had been carried out by “terrorist groups related to the North Caucasus”.

The co-ordinated attacks were the deadliest in Moscow since February 2004, when 40 people were killed by a bomb on a packed metro train as it approached the Paveletskaya station.

Six months later, a suicide bomber blew herself up outside another station, killing 10 people. Both attacks were blamed on Chechen rebels.

In February, at least 20 insurgents were killed in an operation by troops in Ingushetia.

Chechen rebel leader Doku Umarov warned in February that “the zone of military operations will be extended to the territory of Russia... the war is coming to their cities”.

Last November, he said his Caucasian Mujahadeen had carried out a bombing that killed 26 people on board an express train travelling from Moscow to Russia's second city of St Petersburg.

TEXT 7

FIVE SYDNEY TERROR ATTACK PLOTTERS SENTENCED

Monday, 15 February 2010

Five men convicted of a terrorist conspiracy in the Australian city of Sydney have been handed jail sentences of between 23 and 28 years.

The men were found guilty last year of charges such as possessing bomb-making instructions and explosives chemicals.

Prosecutors said they were plotting violent jihadist attacks in protest at Australia's involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The men cannot be named for legal reasons.

The exact details of the plot and the men's intended targets have never been specified, but their trial was the longest in Australian history.

Justice Anthony Whealy of the New South Wales Supreme Court, who passed sentence, said they had been motivated by “intolerant, inflexible religious conviction”.

They had shown contempt for the Australian government, its leaders and laws, he said.

Some of the men were reported to have smiled in court as the sentences were handed down.

“Actions inept”

The arrests in 2005 followed tip offs from hardware store and gun shop owners.

Their suspicions had been raised when the men started to order unusually high amounts of chemicals and guns.

Prosecutors said one defendant had attended a training camp in Pakistan of the Lashkar-e-Taiba group and had set up a paramilitary style camp in rural New South Wales to train three of the other men.

When police raided the men's homes, they found “large quantities of literature which supported indiscriminate killing, mass murder and martyrdom in pursuit of violent jihad”, said prosecutor, Richard Maidment.

The trial, carried out in a purpose-built courthouse, heard there was overwhelming evidence the men wanted to create “at the very least, serious damage to property” and posed a “serious risk” to the public.

Justice Whealy said the men had on occasions been “inept and clumsy” but that this “did not make their conspiracy any the less dangerous”.

“There is no reason to doubt that, absent the intervention of the authorities, the plan would have come to fruition in early 2006 or thereabouts”, he said.

But the sister of one of the men said the sentences were too long.

“Not even murderers get sentenced that much”, the AFP news agency quoted the unnamed woman as saying.

“Twenty-three years, that's half of his life. It's not fair to him, our community or our religion”.

Australia is a close ally of the United States. It was among the first to commit troops to US-led campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq.

It has not suffered a major peacetime attack on home soil, but 95 Australians have been killed in militant bombings in neighbouring Indonesia since 2001.

TEXT 8

TIMES SQUARE BOMB SUSPECT ARRESTED IN NEW YORK Tuesday, 4 May 2010

A man suspected of attempting to detonate a car bomb in New York City has been arrested.

Faisal Shahzad, a US citizen of Pakistani origin, is accused of driving the car bomb into Times Square on Saturday evening.

He is due to appear in court in Manhattan later.

US Attorney General Eric Holder said Mr. Shahzad was arrested at John F Kennedy Airport attempting to board a flight to Dubai.

A senior Pakistani security source in the Pakistani capital Islamabad told the BBC that the authorities had no knowledge of Mr. Shahzad.

He also dismissed statements released by the Pakistani Taliban saying that they were behind the failed attack and promising more to come.

Reports from the US say Mr. Shahzad recently returned from a five-month visit to Pakistan.

The FBI said it had searched his home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Tuesday.

A car containing a bomb made from fertiliser, fireworks, petrol and propane gas tanks was left in Times Square on Saturday.

The Nissan Pathfinder was left parked in Times Square with its engine running and its hazard lights flashing.

The bomb was discovered and dismantled before it could explode.

Mr. Holder told a news conference that investigators were pursuing "a number of leads", adding: "We will not rest until we have brought everyone responsible to justice".

He urged the American people to "remain vigilant" and report anything suspicious to the authorities.

Mr. Holder said the attempted car bombing "would have been a deadly attack had it been successful".

He added: "It's clear that the intent behind this terrorist act was to kill Americans".

Times Square was packed with tourists and theatregoers when a street vendor raised the alarm.

Police evacuated a wide area of the district and closed subway lines, while a controlled explosion was carried out.

Officials said the bomb was crude, but could have sparked a "significant fireball".



WHY IS IT NEWS?

Each day, newspaper editors around the world must make decisions about which stories they will publish. Stories make it into newspapers for many different reasons. Among the reasons editors might come up with are these:

- *Timeliness.* News that is happening right now, news of interest to readers right now.
- *Relevance.* The story happened nearby or is about a concern of local interest.
- *Magnitude.* The story is great in size or number; for example, a tornado that destroys a couple houses might not make the news but a story about a tornado that devastates a community would be very newsworthy.
 - *Unexpectedness.* Something unusual, or something that occurs without warning.
 - *Impact.* News that will affect a large number of readers.
 - *Reference to someone famous or important.* News about a prominent person or personality.
- *Oddity.* A unique or unusual situation.
- *Conflict.* A major struggle in the news.
- *Reference to something negative.* Bad news often "sells" better than good news.
- *Continuity.* A follow-up or continuation to a story that has been in the news or is familiar.
 - *Emotions.* Emotions (such as fear, jealousy, love, or hate) increase interest in a story.
 - *Progress.* News of new hope, new achievement, new improvements.

20. Study the above stories and talk about why editors decided to put the story on page one. Which reason(s) would explain the newsworthiness of the story?

21. Read the following news briefs taken from Russian mass media and make a summary in English leaving out the insignificant details (from your point of view). Compare with the summary of your group-mate. What are the differences? Why?

ТЕКСТ 1 В ТУРЕЦКОМ БОДРУМЕ ПРЕДОТВРАТИЛИ ТЕРАКТ

22 января, 2010 Lenta.ru

Турецкие власти предотвратили теракт в Бодруме. В четверг в курортном городе спецслужбы задержали курдского экстремиста с двумя килограммами взрывчатки, сообщает газета Hurriyet. В ходе контртеррористической операции в номере отеля, в котором остановился задержанный, помимо взрывчатки в спортивной сумке было обнаружено взрывное устройство с детонатором, который приводится в действие с помощью мобильного телефона. Кроме этого, спецслужбы нашли при задержанном семь тысяч долларов и два фальшивых паспорта. Предполагается, что с помощью поддельных документов подозреваемый собирался отправиться в Италию через греческие острова сразу после взрыва. Задержанного также подозревают в причастности к теракту в Анталии, совершенном в августе 2011 года. Тогда взрывное устройство сработало на пляже в курортном городе Кемер. В результате взрыва пострадали десять человек, среди которых было семеро россиян. Контртеррористическая операция в Бодруме началась после того, как курдская группировка «Свободные соколы Курдистана» взяла на себя ответственность за взрыв в Анкаре, в результате которого погибли трое, еще 15 человек были ранены. На месте взрыва были задержаны два человека, которых подозревают в причастности к теракту.

ТЕКСТ 2 ТУРЕЦКИЙ САМОЛЕТ СЕЛ В ГРЕЦИИ ИЗ-ЗА НАДПИСИ В ТУАЛете

22 января, 2010 Lenta.ru

Самолет, выполнявший рейс из Германии в Турцию, совершил незапланированную посадку в греческом аэропорту после того, как в одном из туалетов лайнера нашли странную надпись, передает в пятницу агентство Associated Press. Когда самолет сел в Салониках на севере Греции, находившихся на борту 62 пассажиров и шестерых членов экипажа эвакуировали. Правоохранительные органы обследовали воздушное судно, но ничего подозрительного не обнаружили. В связи с инцидентом никто арестован не был, после проверки самолет продолжил полет. Как отмечает агентство, вызвавшая тревогу надпись в туалете была на английском языке и включала слова «умрет сегодня» (will die today).

WAR AND WARFARE

1. Look at the following words. Some of them go with the word “War”, others go with the word “Peace”. Which goes with which? For example, warhead.

WAR
PEACE

game
head
agreement
keeping
memorial
torn
maker
crime/criminal
dividend
movement

When you have finished, match the words to their definitions below.

1. The explosive part at the front of a missile. 2. Someone who tries to stop other people or countries to stop fighting. 3. Usually refers to soldiers sent to an area where people are fighting to try and stop the violence. 4. A monument put up to remind people of those killed in war. 5. The money saved on weapons and used for other purposes, when a government reduces its military. 6. Something people play using model soldiers, moving them around a table. 7. An adjective used to describe a country or city that is being destroyed by war. 8. A negotiation or treaty that ends a war.

2. There are two words left with no definitions. Can you write a definition for each one?

3. Six American wars. America has fought in many wars. Read the following short descriptions of famous wars which involved the United States. Can you identify each one?

THE ... WAR

In the 1960s and early 1970s the USA went to war with this Southeast Asian country to stop the spread of communism. It is considered the war which America lost. This war has always been very popular with Hollywood and many films have been made about it.

THE ... WAR

This war between the North and the South of the United States lasted from 1861 to 1865. It was fought because the Southern states wanted to separate from the North. It also became known as the war over slavery.

THE ... WAR

In 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, the United States declared war on Iraq and formed a coalition with many other countries to fight it. George Bush Sr. was the President of the United States at this time. This war is named after a region.

THE ... WAR

This war between the USA and the USSR lasted forty years. It ended when the Berlin Wall came down in 1989. It has its name because there was no open fighting between the soldiers of each side.

THE ... WAR or ... WAR ...

This war broke out in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. The USA didn't join this war until 1943, after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. This war has its name because so many countries fought in it. For many British people, this war is referred to simply as "The War."

THE WAR ON ...

"Every country now has a decision to make. You are with us or you are against us." George Bush Jr. said these words as he promised to wage war against those responsible for the attacks of September 11, 2001.

4. Can you put together the two halves of these quotations and proverbs about peace and war? Can you explain what they mean? What do you think?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) "The purpose of all war... | a) but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones." Albert Einstein |
| 2) "When we say «War is over if you want it», we mean that... | b) don't make a right." Proverb |
| 3) "Peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, ... | c) is peace." Saint Augustine |
| 4) "If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy. ... | d) Then he becomes your partner." Nelson Mandela |
| 5) "There was never a good war, ... | e) if everyone demanded peace instead of another TV set, we'd have peace." John Lennon |
| 6) "I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, ... | f) but a means by which we arrive at that goal." Martin Luther King, Jr. |
| 7) "You can no more win a war ... | g) is truth." Proverb |
| 8) "I dream of giving birth to a child who will ask: ... | h) «Mother, what was war»"? Eve Merriam |
| 9) "Two wrongs ... | i) or a bad peace." Benjamin Franklin |
| 10) "The first casualty of war ... | j) than win an earthquake." Jeanette Rankin |

5. Use these questions to discuss different aspects and views on war.

- Does your country have an obligatory military service? If so, is it a good thing?
- What have been the most important wars in which your country was involved?
- Is there such a thing as a just war?
- Are there any American military bases in your country? If so, how do people feel about it?
- Do you worry about war? Do you think that there could be a nuclear war?
- Do you think that the United States is justified in its war on terrorism?

- Has there been a civil war or military coup d'état in your country? What happened?
- Do you think it's acceptable for children to play war games?

6. Make sure that you remember the following words and expressions:

air strike, armed conflict, to attack, attacker, to bomb, to declare war on/against somebody, to defend, defense, defender, enemy, to struggle with, to surrender to, to withdraw troops, militant, sniper, raid, injured, to accuse somebody of something, to escalate tensions, suicide bomber, refugee, hostage, to go/be on a trial, civilian casualties, intelligence, search and rescue missions, debris, collapsed buildings, perpetrator.

7. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. Make up your own sentences with these words.

A	B
1) siege 2) to escalate 3) hostilities 4) missile 5) to deploy 6) to break out 7) to defeat 8) refugee 9) ally 10) to shell 11) adversary 12) to rout 13) ceasefire	a) an explosive flying weapon which can be aimed at a distant object b) to begin suddenly and often violently c) to win a victory in a war d) to become much worse e) someone who has been forced to leave their country, especially during a war f) a country that has joined to another by political agreement, esp. the one that will provide support in war g) a situation in which an army or the police surround a place and try to gain control of it or force someone to come out of it h) to spread out or arrange for military action i) acts of fighting in a war j) to bombard with artillery k) to defeat someone completely in a battle l) an opponent, enemy m) an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, especially so that a more permanent agreement can be made

8. Match the words in column A with the words in column B to make up possible word combinations.

A	B
1) hostilities 2) surface-to-surface 3) friendly 4) to wage 5) to deploy 6) to rout 7) military 8) air 9) to launch	a) campaign b) war c) an offensive d) strike e) missile f) break out g) fire h) troops i) the enemy

9. Choose the word that best completes the sentence and insert it in the correct form.

ally, to escalate, adversary stronghold, to break out, to rout, shelling, hostilities

1. By mid-February 2004 the violence continued to _____. 2. Chinese military doctrinal writings discuss how to defeat a militarily superior _____ such as the United States. 3. But it is the Rahenweyne Resistance Army (RRA) that has emerged as Ethiopia's most reliable _____ in war-torn Somalia. 4. U.N. peacekeeper was killed Wednesday in a knife attack in a northern rebel _____ of the war-divided country, a U.N. official said. 5. In the last few days a new uprising _____ in the country's western region, the heart of the cocoa belt, led by supporters of the murdered General Guei and backed by fighters from neighbouring Liberia. 6. By mid-September 1999 the militants _____ from several villages they had seized. 7. A small but well-equipped band of rebels remained firmly entrenched despite air strikes, artillery _____ and ground attacks by a federal force many times its size. 8. Head of the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office is convinced of the need for a cessation of _____ in Liberia.

10. Discuss the following questions.

- In what ways has war changed through the ages?
- In what way hasn't it changed?
- What is the importance of military drill?
- Can you think of any reasons why civilized people are able to act violently in a battle?
- What are the most common causes of war?
- Do you believe that aggression is innate in a man, is in his genes?

11. Read the newspaper article and make a resume. To make a resume you have to fill in the following template: WHO did WHAT to WHOM, WHEN, WHERE, HOW and WHY. Find in the article examples of space-saving techniques journalists often use.

TEXT 1

GEORGIA: RUSSIA ENTERS INTO "WAR" IN SOUTH OSSETIA

By Adrian Blomfield in Gori, 08 Aug 2008

Over 1 300 people are reported dead after Russian forces responded to a Georgian attack on rebels in the breakaway province of South Ossetia by mounting a full scale invasion. Columns of Russian tanks plunged the two neighbours into war as they filed into South Ossetia, marking the Kremlin's first military assault on foreign soil since the Soviet Union's Afghanistan intervention, which ended in 1989.

Russian tanks rolled towards the capital of South Ossetia and fighters bombed Georgian air bases after Georgia launched attacks on rebels in the breakaway region. South Ossetia won de-facto independence in a war which ended in 1992 but has been a source of tension ever since, along with Abkhazia, another separatist region. Russian peacekeepers have suffered 12 dead and 150 wounded, the peacekeeping forces were quoted as saying by Russian news agencies, while over 1 300 civilians are reported to have been killed.

"Now our peacekeepers are waging a fierce battle with regular forces from the Georgian army in the southern region of Tskhinvali", a representative of the Russian force was quoted as saying by Interfax. Reports last night claimed that Russia had started to bomb civil and economic infrastructure, including the Black Sea port of Poti and the military base at Senaki. Between 8 and 11 Russian jets reportedly hit container tanks and a shipbuilding plant at the port.

"I saw bodies lying on the streets, around ruined buildings, in cars", said Lyudmila Ostayeva, 50, who had fled with her family to Dzhava, a village near the border with Russia. "It's impossible to count them now. There is hardly a single building left undamaged".

The confrontation between the two countries deepened in April when Nato promised that Georgia would be allowed to join — although no clear timetable was offered. The European Union was trying to secure a ceasefire in the pro-Russian enclave. The United States and the EU sent a joint delegation to the region in a bid to halt the fighting, while Nato called for an immediate end to the clashes and for direct talks between Russia and Georgia.

Any ceasefire would be unlikely to hold. Hours after President Mikheil Saakashvili of Georgia, a devoutly pro-Western leader, declared a unilateral ceasefire on Thursday night, his forces began an artillery barrage against Tskhinvali, the South Ossetian capital. The fighting broke out as much of the world's attention was focused on the start of the Olympic Games. Many leaders, including Russia's Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and President George W Bush, were in Beijing watching the opening ceremony.

Mr. Putin declared: "War has started". Victor Dolidze, Georgia's ambassador to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, said: "If this is not war, then I wonder what it is". Mr. Dolidze told the OSCE's permanent council in Vienna that Russian forces had been bombing Georgian territory since the morning, according to a diplomat who attended the 45-minute meeting.

Vladimir Voronkov, Russia's representative, told the assembly that "the true story is very different". He accused the Georgian side of launching a massive attack in defiance of diplomatic efforts. As the roar of warplanes and the explosion of heavy shells sounded outside Tskhinvali, Sergei Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, accused the Georgians of driving people from their homes.

"We are receiving reports that a policy of ethnic cleansing was being conducted in villages in South Ossetia, the number of refugees is climbing, the panic is growing, people are trying to save their lives", he said in televised remarks from the ministry. Georgia, which would be hugely outnumbered in an all-out confrontation with Russia, said that it had control of the capital, but there were reports of Russian tanks on the outskirts and that Georgian forces had started to retreat.

Georgia will withdraw 1 000 soldiers from its military contingent of around 2 000 troops in Iraq to help in the fighting against South Ossetian separatist rebels, a top Georgian official said.

Georgia has asked the US military to provide aircraft to move Georgian troops home from Iraq as fighting rages in Georgia's breakaway South Ossetia region, a US military official said Friday.

US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice called on Russia to withdraw its troops from Georgia.

"The United States calls for an immediate ceasefire to the armed conflict in Georgia's region of South Ossetia", Rice said in a statement.

"We call on Russia to cease attacks on Georgia by aircraft and missiles, respect Georgia's territorial integrity, and withdraw its ground combat forces from Georgian soil", she said.

The United States is working actively with its European allies to launch international mediation to end the crisis and senior US officials have spoken with the parties in the conflict, she added.

A spokesman for EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana: "We repeat our message to all parties to immediately stop the violence".

In Washington, State Department spokesman Gonzalo Gallegos said the US was sending an envoy to the region "to engage with the parties in the conflict".

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION
(See a CD/Unit 6/Task 1)

TEXT
PEACEKEEPING

1. Before listening to the programme about peacekeeping, make sure you know all the words below.

To maintain peace
Blue helmets
Personnel
To resolve
Intervention

Discreet
Military observers
To resort to force
To keep an eye on a border
To supervise

2. Comprehension questions.

- What is peacekeeping?
- How long has it been going on?
- Are all UN peacekeeping missions similar?
- Who are the peacekeepers?
- Who pays?
- What do they actually do?

3. Search the Internet and find more information on peacekeeping. Share your findings with your group during the next lesson.

NATURAL DISASTERS

1. Give the definitions to the following extreme weather events. Add other words you know referring to the topic.

Fire, avalanche, gale, fog, tsunami, storm, hurricane, tornado, typhoon, flood (syn. deluge), heatwave, earthquake, torrential rains, blizzard, drought.

2. Explain the meaning of the word-combinations.

Climate disruption, greenhouse emissions, weather front, earthquake registering 6,5 on the Richter scale, body-detecting dogs, aftermath of the earthquake, evacuee, death toll, to claim lives.

3. Translate into Russian paying special attention to the italicized expressions.

1. Hundreds were missing yesterday in addition to the *official death toll* of at least 600 after a week of *torrential rains and floods* in Shri-Lanka. 2. *Rescuers* in Italy scrambled to free thousands of people buried by an earthquake that *struck* the northwest of the country. 3. *The tremor* set off a fire at the country's biggest oil refinery. 4. The *environmental agency spokesman* said that the floods had been caused by a combination of *gale-force winds, low pressure and an equinox tide*. 5. *Flying debris* claimed several lives. 6. Typhoon York *left a trail of destruction* as it *scored a direct hit* on Hong Kong yesterday, killing at least one person and injuring 466 others. 7. *British search and rescue teams* working in the aftermath of the *devastating earthquake* in the western Turkey pulled two survivors from the *rubble*. 8. The poor were *hit hardest* by Mexico's deluge.

4. NATURAL DISASTERS MESSAGE BOARD. Read the message board and then answer the following questions in small groups.

- Do you think there are now more natural disasters than in the past?
- Do you think we are prepared to deal with the disasters?

S A R A H: "I think it's really scary that there are so many natural disasters these days. There are far more than in the past. Every time you switch on the news you see places that are flooded or countries in drought. I'm sure it's all connected to climate change and global warming".

J A M E S: "We hear so many natural disasters on the news these days that you become immune to them. I don't mean that in a horrible way, but it always seems so far away and there's absolutely nothing you can do to help the poor people who are there".

C I N D Y: "The hurricanes and earthquakes that have happened in the past month just prove how unprepared we are for natural disasters. It's crazy that with all the technology and

information available to us nowadays natural disasters still kill so many people. They should spend more money on research to develop warning systems for hurricanes, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis”.

R O G E R: “You can’t prepare for natural disasters as nobody knows when or where they are going to happen. It’s nature’s way of reminding us that she is in charge and we should respect her a lot more than we do”.

- Who do you agree with?
- Who do you disagree with?
- How would you answer the two questions? Write your message to the message board.

Now compare your message with your groupmates. Do you all share the same opinion?



5. Watch news reportages (CD Unite 7/Task 1) and try to understand the following general things:

- What is the topic of the story?
- Who are the actors in the story?
- Whatever it is, is it going better or worse?
- What country(s) is the story about?
- Name any figures you may have heard (statistics).

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE SECTION

Read the following newspaper articles on the topic “Natural Disasters”. Analyze the linguistic features of the headlines. Analyze the articles according to the scheme. Make an oral annotation of the article (appendices D, E)

TEXT 1

IN HAITI, SINGLE MOMS STRUGGLE WITH CAMP LIFE

by Jason Beaubien, November 8, 2010

Hurricane Tomas moved out over the Atlantic over the weekend. But last week, it skirted to the west of Haiti’s capital, highlighting how vulnerable the earthquake-ravaged nation remains. Almost 10 months after the quake, more than a million people still live in makeshift camps. And even at one of the “better” camps, life is incredibly difficult.

At times I wake up, and all I do is sing or cry. When I cry, the baby cries and it makes me cry more. But each day there’s really nothing for me to do here.

In the organized camp of Corail, set on a barren gravel plain to the north of Port-au-Prince, two sheets of cloth and a tarp are all that separate Ridlan Duvalier and her 4-month-old baby from the elements.

Duvalier’s camp — where 6,500 people live in long lines of white tents — is considered to be one of the better ones.

Like most of the other residents, Duvalier was moved here in April from an incredibly overcrowded camp on a golf course.

She has left the camp twice since then, she says – once to give birth in a hospital she doesn’t even know the name of, and then again last week when she was evacuated ahead of the approaching Hurricane Tomas. Now she’s back.

Ridlan Duvalier and her 4-month-old son sit in her tent at Camp Corail. Her boyfriend died in the quake. Because she can’t leave to find work, Duvalier says, she relies on the kindness of neighbors to eat.

“At times I wake up, and all I do is sing or cry”, she says. “When I cry, the baby cries and it makes me cry more. But each day there's really nothing for me to do here”.

Duvalier is alone in the tent with her baby. Her boyfriend died in the earthquake. Her parents refused to take her in because she was pregnant, and she ended up with a friend at the golf course camp. They moved together to this camp. But just before she gave birth, her friend asked her to leave. So the camp managers gave Duvalier her own place.

The tent is barren. A few clothes are tossed in the corner. There are two buckets of water and a washbasin. Duvalier and her baby sleep on some blankets that she has laid on top of a piece of plywood.

“I only breastfeed my son”, she says. “At times when I don't eat and I give him the milk, his belly swells up”.

There's no food given out at the camp. With a newborn, Duvalier says, there's no way she can go into Port-au-Prince to seek work. So she relies on the kindness of her neighbors to eat.

Near Duvalier, a green army tent serves as a church. Women in their finest Sunday dresses stand in the dirt swaying to the hymns.

The preacher Charles Jean duMond says conditions in Corail are difficult for everyone, but they're particularly hard for single mothers.

“This is very common”, the pastor says about Duvalier's situation. He says many single mothers end up having several boyfriends. He doesn't call it prostitution, but he says the boyfriends help the mothers survive financially.

A few tents up from Duvalier, 45-year-old Yvonne Antoine lives with three of her four children. Her youngest daughter, Louisemie, who is 5, lost her left leg in the quake.

Yvonne Antoine, 45, lives in Camp Corail with three of her four children, including Louisemie. Antoine lost her house and her job in the quake, and says her husband went insane when he thought his children had all died.

But Antoine says her daughter's leg was the least of what their family lost. Her husband went insane, she says, because for days he believed his children were dead. Now his mother takes care of him out in the provinces.

Antoine lost her house and her job. Several of her nephews were killed. She also lost the ability to feed her children.

“When you're hungry, at least you can stay home and sleep”, she says. “What's hard is when you think about these problems and you see all the barriers in front of you and there's no solution”.

Antoine says she sporadically gets money from her oldest son who works in Port-au-Prince, and that's how they survive.

When she gets discouraged, she thinks back to the earthquake and to the fact that God saved her yet took so many others. This gives her strength to keep going, she says.

And across the camp, thousands of other residents keep going. One of Antoine's neighbors plays his guitar in front of his tent. Others have planted small gardens in the gravelly dirt. Some people apparently settling in for the long haul have even planted fruit trees.

TEXT 2

MASSIVE EARTHQUAKE STRIKES CHILE

A massive earthquake has hit central Chile, killing at least 82 people, the interior minister says.

The 8.8 magnitude quake struck at 0634 GMT about 115 km (70 miles) north-east of the city of Concepcion and 325km south-west of the capital, Santiago.

President Michelle Bachelet declared a “state of catastrophe” in affected areas and appealed for calm.

Tsunami warnings have been issued for Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, Central America and Pacific island nations.

The earthquake is the biggest to hit Chile in 50 years.

Santiago was also among the areas that suffered extensive damage. At least 13 people were reported to have been killed.

A number of buildings collapsed in the capital. A two-level car park was flattened, smashing dozens of cars.

Officials said damage to Santiago international airport's terminal would keep it closed for at least 72 hours. Flights are being diverted to Mendoza in Argentina.

Interior Minister Edmundo Perez Yoma said 34 people had died in the region of Maule — although unconfirmed reports say the toll could be higher. Deaths were also in the O'Higgins region, in Biobio, in Araucania and in Valparaiso.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs said the US was monitoring the situation, adding: "We stand ready to help [Chile] in this hour of need".

Aftershocks

President Bachelet said: "People should remain calm. We're doing everything we can with all the forces we have".

She said a "wave of large proportion" had affected the Juan Fernandez island group, reaching halfway into one inhabited area. Three people there are missing, local media say. Two aid ships are reported to be on their way.

Ms Bachelet added that "high tidal waves" could also reach Easter Island soon.

"Because of that we are evacuating people living in low-lying areas", she said.

Ms Bachelet warned that if there were more aftershocks, people in coastal areas of Chile should go to higher ground.

She warned people not to travel on roads in affected areas as a number of bridges were down.

Chilean officials said the worst affected town appeared to be Parral, close to the epicentre.

Television pictures showed a major bridge at Concepcion had collapsed into the Biobio river.

Chilean television said there had been a fire involving chemicals in the town of Colina, 20km north of Santiago, but that it was now under control.

Several hospitals have had to be evacuated in a number of areas, including Santiago, because of structural damage.

One resident of Chillan, 100 km from the epicentre, told Chilean television the shaking there lasted about two minutes.

Other residents of Chillan and Curico said communications were down but running water was still available.

Many of Chile's news websites and radio stations are still not accessible.

The US Geological Survey (USGS) said the earthquake struck at a depth of about 35 km.

It also recorded eight aftershocks, the largest of 6.9 magnitude at 0801 GMT.

The USGS said tsunami effects had been observed at Valparaiso, west of Santiago, with a wave height of 1.69m above normal sea level.

One journalist speaking to Chilean national television from the city of Temuco, 600 km south of Santiago, said many people there had left their homes, determined to spend the rest of the night outside. Some people on the streets were in tears.

A university professor in Santiago, Cristian Bonacic, said that this was a massive quake but that the cities seemed to have resisted well. Internet communications were working but not mobile phones.

Chile is highly vulnerable to earthquakes as it is situated on the Pacific "Rim of Fire", on the edge of the Pacific and South American plates.

Chile suffered the biggest earthquake of the 20th century when a 9.5 magnitude quake struck the city of Valdivia in 1960, killing 1,655 people.

MEDVEDEV SACKS OFFICERS OVER RUSSIA FIRE FAILURES

4 August, 2010

BBC's Richard Galpin: "Twelve houses here have been completely destroyed".

Russia's President Dmitry Medvedev has sacked several top military officials for failing to stop wildfires from destroying a naval base outside Moscow.

He made the announcement after halting his summer holiday to return to Moscow for emergency talks on the wildfires.

Seven regions are under a state of emergency as the fires, which have killed 48 people, continue to rage.

To the east of the capital firefighters are battling blazes near a major nuclear research facility in Sarov.

As a precaution, all nuclear materials have been removed from the site, which is about 400 km (250 miles) to the east of Moscow.

"All explosive and radioactive materials have been taken away", Sergei Kiriyyenko, head of Russia's nuclear agency, said after attending the emergency meeting of the national security council chaired by Mr. Medvedev.

Mr. Kiriyyenko said there was no risk of a nuclear disaster, and that the primary concern was the threat to expensive equipment and the suspension of important work.

"I can guarantee that even in an extreme situation with squalling winds there is no danger to nuclear security, no threat of radiation, explosions, or environmental consequences", he said.

Public reprimand

Having returned to Moscow from his traditional summer break in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, Mr. Medvedev announced the military sackings during a televised appearance at the Kremlin.

Dmitry Medvedev warned that future incidents would also result in sackings

Last Thursday, flames tore through the naval logistics base in Kolomna, 100 km south-east of Moscow, destroying office buildings and warehouses and equipment.

Mr. Medvedev said commanders of the base were absent when the fire occurred and that it was "unclear where they were".

As a result, Mr. Medvedev formally reprimanded the head of the Russian navy, Admiral Vladimir Vysotsky, and his deputy Alexander Tatarinov, accusing them of a lack of "professional responsibility" over how the fire was handled.

He also said he had ordered the sacking of a swathe of officers including the head of the Russian navy's logistics division, Sergei Sergeyev, and Nikolai Kuklev, the head of the navy's aviation arm.

Mr. Medvedev said many other military sites across Russia were also threatened by the wildfires, and warned that if they were not properly protected by the military there would be more sackings.

"If something similar happens in other places and departments, I will act in the same way, without any pity", Mr. Medvedev said.

Thousands of people are said to have lost their homes in 14 regions of Russia over the past few days.

About a fifth of Russia's grain crop has also been destroyed.

On Wednesday morning, 520 fires were still burning over an area of 188,525 ha (465,000 acres), Russia's emergency ministry said.

In a 24-hour period, 403 new fires had been recorded and 293 had been extinguished, the ministry added.

Many children are being evacuated from summer camps threatened by fires.

There is expected to be no let up in the heatwave, which has seen record average temperatures, in the next few days, with the Moscow area predicted to hit about 38°C (100°F) this week.

Elena Lezina, an expert at the Moscow state agency that monitors air quality, said pollution in the capital had surged four to 10 times above safe levels on Wednesday morning.

TEXT 4

DESPAIR OF PAKISTAN'S FORGOTTEN FLOOD VICTIMS

By Orla Guerin BBC News, Sindh, 28 October 2010

Liaqat Babar, a farmer in Pakistan's southern province of Sindh, sees just one escape from the hunger, loss and torment inflicted by the recent catastrophic floods. Suicide.

"When I see my kids, I feel like killing myself", he says.

"We are powerless. We just keep quiet and ask God for death".

Three months after the flooding which affected 20 million people and one fifth of the country, Liaqat has no home, no hope and no answers for his six children.

"They are crying for food", he says.

"I tell them God will send someone very kind, and I send them to sleep. In the morning they ask again for food, and I say again that God will send someone".

Liaqat Babar among queues of desperate flood victims waiting for help

Liaqat was among a throng of broken men queuing for hours under a blistering sun, at a distribution of aid in the town of Daur.

Like many other areas in Sindh, Daur is cut off by water - an island of desperation.

Troops were deployed to control the hungry, who began gathering at six in the morning.

With a single helicopter the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) could only bring in 250-300 rations. But three or four times that number had joined the queue.

"It is heartbreaking", said WFP's Dorte Jessen, looking across at the swelling crowd.

"The need is so big, and you want to help everyone".

But they could not all be helped that day. Liaqat was among those who was left empty-handed.

"Start Quote"

There is already the spectre of malnutrition. It is always a problem in Sindh province and now it is rising dangerously, according to Dorte Jessen.

"In the camps we have been tracking, the malnutrition rate is shockingly high", she says.

"The rates were high before. Now they are alarmingly high".

In a hospital in the city of Sukkur, the BBC found some of hunger's young victims. The grimy airless paediatric ward was overcrowded.

Some of the seriously-ill children were two to a bed, among them a six-month-old boy called Ali Nawaz.

He was motionless and skeletal — his body shrunken by starvation. Ali Nawaz was also suffering from pneumonia — contracted from sleeping under an open sky.

His grandmother Mai Sehat was keeping a vigil by his side.

"We are absolutely helpless due to poverty. We are in agony now, because of Ali Nawaz. I can't bear to look at him in this condition".

As she spoke she stroked his tiny frame, calling out to God again and again to give long life to her only grandchild.

Casualty of chaos

Other flood victims have already buried their children. In a camp in the town of Shikarpur we found two grieving families.

Basra Qurban lost her 18-month-old daughter Aasia during a chaotic food distribution. The little girl was knocked from her mother's arms and killed by her fall.

"Her back was broken on the spot", Basra said.

"When she was born we thought we would give her a good education and a good environment. That child was the most dear one".

Since the food distribution that killed her daughter two weeks ago, Basra has received no help.

"We are dying from hunger", she said. "Our only hope is in God".

It is a short walk from the camp to the spot where Nimani Bakhsh buried her twin girls, Hanifa and Sharifa, in the shade of a large tree.

They lived for just 12 days. Nimani says they died of hunger because she could not produce enough milk.

"Please come back, my children", she said, weeping at the graveside.

"You have gone to the other world my children, but please come back. Oh God, please bring them back".

New threats

Aasia, Hanifa and Sharifa are among the flood's hidden victims — their passing almost unnoticed. The fear is that many more will be at risk in the months ahead.

Aid agencies say many promises of help have receded with the flood waters. They warn that funds are drying up, as new threats are emerging.

Diseases are spreading, and winter is closing in on the 20 million flood victims — seven million of whom still do not have shelter.

TEXT 5

INDONESIA TSUNAMI RELIEF SLOWED BY BAD WEATHER

29 October 2010

Bad weather is again obstructing efforts to get aid to the survivors of Monday's tsunami in Indonesia.

Heavy rain and high tides are making it hard for boats to deliver supplies to the isolated Mentawai islands off the west coast of Sumatra.

More than 400 people are confirmed dead, but many bodies have yet to be recovered from coastal areas and more than 300 people are reported to be still missing.

The tsunami was triggered by a 7.7-magnitude undersea earthquake.

Disaster-relief officials plan to start dropping aid by air, but reports say there are not enough helicopters to reach many of the devastated areas.

Struggling with devastation

The government has pledged millions of dollars for the relief effort, but aid agencies said people on the islands still urgently need food and shelter.

Indonesia is also struggling with the devastation caused by this week's eruption of Mount Merapi in central Java, which killed more than 30 people.

Disaster official Ade Edward says the 3 m (10 ft) surge is likely to have carried many of the missing out to sea, or buried them in the sand.

As the scale of the tsunami disaster became clear on Thursday, Mr. Edward painted a bleak picture of the chances of finding more survivors.

Analysis

There are still many of the aid relief [supplies] stored here in Sikakap, the capital district of Mentawai, while many other aid relief [supplies] are still stored in Padang, the capital city of the province of West Sumatra.

Transportation is still the biggest obstacle in this process: boats are very limited and aircraft are almost not available

This poses a very significant problem because the aid cannot be transported quick enough from Padang or any other city.

At the same time, the aid that has arrived here in Sikakap cannot be dispersed to worst-affected areas.

“Of those missing people, we think two-thirds of them are probably dead, either swept out to sea or buried in the sand”, he told the AFP news agency.

“When we flew over the area yesterday, we saw many bodies. Heads and legs were sticking out of the sand; some of them were in the trees”.

He estimated that a further 200 people may have been killed.

Indonesia's state-run news agency Antara reported that 468 houses had been completely destroyed by the wave.

Village chief Tasmin Saogo told the BBC's Indonesian service that the islanders had begun to bury their dead.

“In the village of Sadegugung, there aren't any body bags. In the end, we just lifted them and we buried 95 people today”, he said.

Meanwhile, the party of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has been trying to defuse a growing political row over comments made by one of its senior members.

TEXT 6

DEADLY NORTHERN ITALY EARTHQUAKE HITS HERITAGE SITES

20 May 2012

An earthquake in northern Italy has killed at least seven people and caused serious damage to buildings in several towns, local officials say.

The magnitude-6.0 quake struck in the middle of the night, about 35 km (22 miles) north of the city of Bologna.

The tremor caused “significant damage to the cultural heritage” of Emilia Romagna region, the government said.

Later on Sunday, a magnitude-5.1 aftershock hit the region, causing more buildings to collapse.

The aftershock destroyed a clock tower and made a firefighter fall from a wall in the town of Finale Emilia, near the epicentre of the first tremor.

At the scene

In one square, an old clock tower stood half-destroyed by the quake. A small crowd had gathered and was looking on at the ruin. Just as we joined them, another aftershock struck.

In front of us, what remained of the tower collapsed, tumbling down in a shower of bricks and timbers and sending a great cloud of dust rolling across the square.

With the situation still so unstable, many people were choosing to stay out in the relatively safety of the streets, not wanting to be trapped inside if there are going to be more tremors.

And there's particular concern about many of the older, weaker, historic buildings. A large number of them show signs of damage, and nobody knows quite how vulnerable they may be to more shocks.

Sunday's quake was the worst to hit the country since the L'Aquila tremor killed nearly 300 people in central Italy in 2009.

“Big bang”

The earthquake struck at a relatively shallow depth of 10km just after 04:00 local time (02:00 GMT).

It was felt across a large swathe of northern Italy, including the cities of Bologna, Ferrara, Verona and Mantua and as far away as Milan and Venice.

The tremor forced many terrified residents into the streets.

Two people were reported to have been killed in Sant'Agostino when a ceramics factory collapsed.

The mother of one of the victims told local media that "he wasn't supposed to be there. He changed shifts with a friend".

Another person — believed to be a Moroccan national - was killed in Ponte Rodoni do Bondeno.

In Tecopress di Dosso, one worker died when the roof of a foundry collapsed, Rai News24 reports.

Local media say three women died as a result of illness induced by the tremors: a 37-year-old German national, near Bologna, who was said to have had a heart attack, a centenarian in Sant'Agostino and an octogenarian.

About 50 people were injured - but no-one seriously.

Northern Italy quake

More than 3,000 people were later evacuated from their homes amid fears of fresh tremors.

"I was woken at around 04:00 by the quake, it was strong and lasted up to a minute, maybe more", Frankie Thompson, a UK travel journalist in Bologna, told the BBC.

"Church bells were set off spontaneously... followed by an eerie silence. Small aftershocks kept coming and going until maybe 05:50 when a stronger tremor shook us again but not as long and dramatic as the first", she added.

Northern Italy is frequently rocked by minor earthquakes, but the country is well-prepared to deal with them, the BBC's Alan Johnston in Rome reports.

In January, a magnitude-5.3 quake hit northern Italy but caused no injuries.

TEXT 7

TSUNAMI HITS JAPAN AFTER MASSIVE QUAKE

11 March 2011

Japan's most powerful earthquake since records began has struck the north-east coast, triggering a massive tsunami.

Cars, ships and buildings were swept away by a wall of water after the 8.9-magnitude tremor, which struck about 400 km (250 miles) north-east of Tokyo.

A state of emergency has been declared at a nuclear power plant, where pressure has exceeded normal levels.

Officials say 350 people are dead and about 500 missing, but it is feared the final death toll will be much greater.

In one ward alone in Sendai, a port city in Miyagi prefecture, 200 to 300 bodies were found.

In the centre of Tokyo many people are spending the night in their offices. But thousands, perhaps millions, chose to walk home. Train services were suspended.

Even after the most violent earthquake anyone could remember the crowds were orderly and calm. The devastation is further to the north, along the Pacific coast.

There a tsunami triggered by the quake reached 10 km (six miles) inland in places carrying houses, buildings, boats and cars with it. In the city of Sendai the police found up to 300 bodies in a single ward. Outside the city in a built-up area a fire blazed across several kilometers.

Japan's ground self-defence forces have been deployed, and the government has asked the US military based in the country for help. The scale of destruction from the biggest quake ever recorded in Japan will become clear only at first light.

The quake was the fifth-largest in the world since 1900 and nearly 8,000 times stronger than the one which devastated Christchurch, New Zealand, last month, said scientists.

Measured at 8.9 by the US Geological Survey, it struck at 1446 local time (0546 GMT) at a depth of about 24 km.

The tsunami rolled across the Pacific at 800 km / h (500 mph) - as fast as a jetliner — before hitting Hawaii and the US West Coast.

Thousands of people were ordered to evacuate coastal areas in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, but there were no reports of major damage.

The biggest waves of more than 6-7 ft (about 2m) were recorded near California's Crescent City, said the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre.

A tsunami warning was extended across the Pacific to North and South America, where many other coastal regions were evacuated, but the alert has since been lifted in most parts, including the Philippines, Australia and China.

Strong waves hit Japan's Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, damaging dozens of coastal communities.

A 10 m wave struck Sendai, deluging farmland and sweeping cars across the airport's runway. Fires broke out in the centre of the city.

Japan's NHK television showed a massive surge of debris-filled water reaching far inland, consuming houses, cars and ships.

Motorists could be seen trying to speed away from the wall of water.

In other developments:

- A passenger train was missing in Miyagi prefecture, and a ship carrying 100 people was swept away, police told Japanese media;
- Fire has engulfed swathes of coastland, including homes and buildings, at Kesenuma city in Miyagi;
- A major explosion hit a petrochemical plant in Sendai; further south a huge blaze swept through an oil refinery in Ichihara city, Chiba prefecture;
- Some 1,800 homes are reported to have been destroyed in the city of Minamisoma, Fukushima prefecture;
- A dam burst in north-eastern Fukushima prefecture, sweeping away homes, Kyodo news agency reports;
- At least 20 people were injured in Tokyo when the roof of a hall collapsed on to a graduation ceremony.

Nearly 3,000 people have been ordered to evacuate from near the Fukushima power plant, where the cooling system in a reactor failed as it shut down automatically during the quake.

Pressure inside one of six boiling water reactors at the plant has risen to 1.5 times the level considered normal, said the country's nuclear safety agency.

Japan's Trade Minister Banri Kaieda said that a small radiation leak could occur at the facility.

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said earlier the US Air Force had flown emergency coolant to the site.

In a televised address, Prime Minister Naoto Kan extended his sympathy to the victims of the disaster and said an emergency response headquarters had been set up.

The UN's nuclear agency said four nuclear power plants had shut down safely.

Residents and workers in Tokyo rushed out of apartment buildings and office blocks and gathered in parks and open spaces as aftershocks continued to hit.

"This is the kind of earthquake that hits once every 100 years", said restaurant worker Akira Tanaka.

Train services have been suspended and millions of commuters were stranded in the Japanese capital.

About four million homes in and around Tokyo suffered power cuts.

TROPICAL STORM KARL BECOMES HURRICANE OVER GULF

17 September 2010

From space the three storms, currently all hurricanes, are clearly visible

Tropical Storm Karl has been upgraded to a hurricane having gathered strength as it passes over the Gulf of Mexico.

The US National Hurricane Center (NHC) upgraded Karl to a category one hurricane and a few hours later to a category two.

Before moving into the Gulf, Karl made landfall in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, where it downed trees and cut power.

Out in the Atlantic two more hurricanes are churning, including a powerful category four storm, Hurricane Igor.

On Wednesday, both Igor and Hurricane Julia were classified as category four storms, the first time in a decade that two simultaneous Category Four storms have been seen.

However, according to the NHC Hurricane Julia has weakened to a category one storm on the scale of one to five and is currently pushing sustained winds of 128 km / h (80mph).

Life-threatening swells

Igor's top wind speed has increased to 230 km / h — making it the most powerful hurricane of the season.

The NHC describes Igor as “large and powerful” and while the hurricane is not expected to make landfall for days, forecasters say that Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Bahamas are likely to feel the effects of storm swells by early on Thursday, and the US East Coast by the weekend.

“These swells are likely to cause life-threatening surf and rip current conditions”, the NHC warned.

Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula was hit by heavy rain and wind as Karl made landfall.

Hurricane Karl's maximum sustained wind speed is put at 160 km / h (100 mph). The NHC said it could increase to major hurricane strength before making its next landfall sometime on Friday.

When the storm passed over Yucatan, the sparsely populated peninsula was hit by heavy rain.

The NHC warned that up to 20 cm (eight inches) of rain could fall, causing “life-threatening flash floods and mud slides” particularly in mountainous areas.

Twenty-five people are reported to have been killed and almost a million people been affected by floods already this month in Mexico, which is in the grips of its annual rainy season.

Following Karl's increase in power, a hurricane warning was issued for Mexico's coast from Palma Sola to Cabo Rojo, and a tropical storm warning issued for the stretch of coast from Cabo Rojo to La Cruz to the north of the storm and from Palma Sola to Veracruz in the south.

Karl is currently located about 335km to the south-east of Tuxpan, Mexico, moving westwards at a speed of about 19 km / h.

It is threatening to “pass very nearby” Pemex oil company installations, Jaime Albarran of the National Weather Service told AFP news agency.

The Mexican state-owned oil operator evacuated workers from 14 oil platforms “as a precaution”, and shut down production.

TEXT 9
BERMUDA BEARS BRUNT OF HURRICANE IGOR

20 September 2010

The storm has sent huge waves crashing over coastal defences in Bermuda.

Fierce waves and high winds from Hurricane Igor are pounding the islands of Bermuda, causing flooding and cutting power to thousands of homes.

The storm, which is moving north-east, has been downgraded to a category one hurricane.

But officials say it could be the worst storm the British overseas territory in the Atlantic has ever seen.

A Royal Navy warship and helicopter are standing off shore ready to help with relief efforts.

The eye of the hurricane is passing just north-west of the islands, but with winds extending 90 miles (150 km) from the centre, substantial damage is feared.

Residents battened down their homes and property, as winds of 75 mph (120 km / h) brought down trees and power lines.

The Miami-based National Hurricane Center (NHC) has described Igor as “a very large hurricane”.

Forces mobilised

Flooding was reported to be in low-lying areas late on Sunday, while streets in the capital Hamilton were under several inches of water and littered with storm debris.

However, so far there have been no reports of anyone being injured.

Bermuda's energy company Belco said about 16 000 of its 35 000 customers were without power.

“Everybody just hunker down and wait until this thing is over”, a spokesman for the island's emergency measures organization said.

Officials have warned that Igor could rival Hurricane Fabian, which claimed four lives and caused millions of dollars of damage in 2003.

“Our country and our people have, throughout our history, rarely faced the full fury of a storm of this magnitude”, warned Premier Ewart Brown.

“As a people we will continue to pray that once again we will be spared”.

As well as having the Royal Navy ship standing by, authorities have also mobilised the island's forces — the Bermuda Regiment.

The storm is moving north-northeast at 14 mph (22 km / h) and is expected to move to move away from Bermuda later on Monday, the NHC says.

Bermuda — with a population of some 67 000 — is a chain of 138 islands, many of them small and uninhabited, spanning only 22 sq miles (57 sq km).

7. Read the following news briefs and make a summary in English leaving out the insignificant details (from your point of view). Compare with the summary of your group-mates. What are the differences? Why?

ТЕКСТ 1
МОЩНОЕ ЗЕМЛЕТРЯСЕНИЕ НА БАЛИ: ТУРИСТЫ БЕГУТ ИЗ ОТЕЛЕЙ

13 октября 2011, РБК

На индонезийском острове Бали произошло землетрясение магнитудой 6,2. Толчки ощущались на курортах, где отдыхают тысячи туристов из Европы и Америки, сообщает агентство Reuters.

По данным американской геологической службы, эпицентр землетрясения находился примерно в 160 километрах к югу от административного центра Бали —

города Денпасар. Очаг землетрясения располагался на глубине 60,1 км. Тем не менее очевидцы сообщают, что на самом острове шатались здания.

Землетрясение вызвало панику среди туристов. Многие из них предпочли покинуть здания отелей. Очевидцы рассказывают при этом, что быстрее всех убежали жильцы верхних этажей, тогда как сидевшие в вестибюле отелей даже не сразу поняли, почему возник переполох.

В нескольких зданиях образовались трещины, однако о разрушениях и жертвах пока не сообщается. Также не было объявлено об угрозе цунами.

Острова Индонезии входят в так называемое Тихоокеанское огненное кольцо (зона с повышенной сейсмической активностью), и землетрясения здесь происходят регулярно. Большинство из них являются незначительными колебаниями земной коры и не представляют угрозы.

ТЕКСТ 2

ИТАЛИЮ ЗАТОПИЛО: СОТНИ ЛЮДЕЙ ЭВАКУИРОВАНЫ, ПОЛМИЛЛИОНА ОСТАЛИСЬ БЕЗ ПИТЬЕВОЙ ВОДЫ

11 ноября 2010, News.ru

На юге Италии сильнейшие проливные дожди вызвали наводнения и оползни, практически полностью затоплены 14 провинций. Нанесён серьёзный ущерб сельскому хозяйству и инфраструктуре, размыты дороги. Из-за стихии эвакуированы сотни людей.

В провинции Салерно около полумиллиона человек остались без питьевой воды, сообщает Газета.Ru, ссылаясь на издание La Stampa. В разные районы подвозят цистерны с водой, но процесс затруднён из-за проблем с транспортом.

Меньше чем за сутки уровень воды в реках на севере страны поднялся почти на три метра. Затоплены улицы Милана, Венеции и Вероны. В Тоскане потоками грязи смыло несколько домов. Во многих муниципалитетах на несколько дней закрыты школы.

Из-за сильного ветра и волнения моря прервано сообщение с островами, расположенными в Неаполитанском заливе, передаёт EuropeNews.

На юг Италии фронт непогоды сместился с северных областей, где также подсчитывают убытки. Больше других пострадал регион Венето. Там затоплены обширные сельскохозяйственные площади. Для некоторых фермеров это оказалось настоящей катастрофой.

В Венето объявлен режим чрезвычайной ситуации. В зоне бедствия побывал премьер-министр Италии Сильвио Берлускони. Он пообещал, что правительство немедленно выделит на ликвидацию последствий стихии 20 миллионов евро.

ТЕКСТ 3

МОЩНЫЙ УРАГАН ПРОКАТИЛСЯ ПО ЗАПАДУ ПОЛЬШИ

13 ноября 2010, ОНТ

Пострадали десятки тысяч человек.

Ветер был настолько сильным, что сносил крыши домов, как листья с деревьев. Из-за обрыва линий электропередачи вышли из строя сотни подстанций, без света остались около 20 тысяч семей. Сейчас энергетики мобилизовали все ресурсы, чтобы вернуть свет в дома людей.

ТЕКСТ 4
**НОВЫЙ ТОРНАДО В МАССАЧУСЕТСЕ:
ПОГИБЛИ ЧЕТЫРЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА, ПОВРЕЖДЕНЫ СОТНИ ДОМОВ**

2 июня 2011, News.ru

В американских штатах продолжают бушевать мощные смерчи. В среду торнадо обрушился на город Спрингфилд (штат Массачусетс). В результате четыре человека погибли, передаёт CNN.

Десятки получили ранения. Повреждены сотни домов.

Об этом сообщил губернатор штата Деваль Патрик, который объявил там чрезвычайное положение и призвал на помощь по ликвидации последствий стихийного бедствия одну тысячу военных.

Больше 26 тысяч жителей остались без электроэнергии. В результате буйства стихии пострадали ещё 19 населенных пунктов, отметил губернатор, как передаёт ИТАР-ТАСС.

Новый смерч «пришёл» спустя десять дней после того, как на центральные и северо-восточные штаты обрушилась целая серия торнадо.

Самый сильный из ураганов, который оказался еще и самым разрушительным в США с 1947 года, ударил по городу Джоуплин (штат Миссури). В результате природного катаклизма погибли около 140 человек, травмы различной степени тяжести получили более 900 жителей города.

Стихия полностью разрушила две тысячи зданий и серьёзно повредила ещё восемь тысяч построек.

В среду вечером, 1 июня, торнадо, по прогнозам метеорологов, может навестить и самый крупный мегаполис страны — Нью-Йорк.

Репозиторий ВОРУ

VISITS/TALKS/AGREEMENTS

1. Make sure you know the following words.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) UN Secretary-General; | 11) mutual; |
| 2) USA secretary of state; | 12) adhere to; |
| 3) vice-premier; | 13) to step up efforts; |
| 4) G-7 NATIONS; | 14) to break a deadlock; |
| 5) foreign Minister; | 15) hold talks/ carry on negotiations, negotiate; |
| 6) Council of Europe; | 16) sign an agreement; |
| 7) embassy; | 17) to come to the deadlock; |
| 8) treaty; | 18) settlement; |
| 9) negotiations; | 19) breakdown of talks; |
| 10) summit; | 20) envoy. |

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following geographical names:

Iraq, Baghdad, the Gulf, Luxembourg, Israel, Israeli, Jerusalem, the Middle East, Palestine, Edinburgh, Gaza Strip, Lebanon, Damascus, Greek, Turkey, Cyprus, Nicosia, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, the Baltic States, Belgrade, Egypt, United Arab Emirates.

3. Paraphrase according to the model.

Model

- The Premier of Britain arrived in Moscow for talks.
- The British Premier arrived in Moscow for talks.

1. The Foreign Minister of France arrived in Bonn for talks with his German counterpart. **2.** The Defence Minister of Sweden paid an official visit to Bonn. **3.** The Premier of Holland came on an official visit to Paris. **4.** Two representatives of Denmark paid a return visit to London. **5.** A delegation from Hungary visited some of the Moscow enterprises. **6.** Minister of Norway had talks with the US Secretary of State. **7.** The Defence Secretary of Spain is to arrive in London to confer with his opposite number. **8.** Under a prior agreement the President of Israel will visit the Federal Republic of Germany later this year. A time for the visit will be specified accordingly. **9.** The Foreign Minister of Belgium arrived in Moscow on an official visit on November. **10.** A Parliamentary delegation from Portugal has begun talks in Vienna with the Federal Chancellor of Austria. **11.** Mid-December was marked by a visit of a Parliamentary delegation from Japan which had been invited by the Foreign Affairs Commission. **12.** An international conference of Pushkin scholars is to be held at Mikhailovskoye, bringing together scholars and museum experts from 17 countries, including Ethiopia, Egypt, Lebanon and Finland.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION
(See a CD/Unit 8/Task 1)

TEXT
THOUSANDS MARCH AHEAD OF G20 SUMMIT

1. Walk around the class and talk to other students about world leaders. Change partners often. After you finish, sit with your partner(s) and share your findings.

2. In pairs/groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring.

marches / powerful countries / financial crises / putting people first / justice / climate / enthusiasm / coalitions / free markets / poverty / making a difference / boosts

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. **WHAT WOULD YOU DO?** What would you do to solve the world's problems? Complete the table. Talk about what you wrote with your partner(s). Change partners and share what you found out.

Problem	Your solution	Why?
Disease		
Poverty		
Terrorism		
Climate change		
Jobs		

4. **THE SUMMIT.** Students A strongly believe the G20 Summit will do a lot to help us all; Students B strongly believe the G20 Summit will change very little and is a waste of money. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

5. **G20 MEMBERS.** Here are the G20 members. With your partner(s), put them into five different groups. Change partners and talk about your groups and why you chose them.

Argentina	France	Japan	South Korea
Australia	Germany	Mexico	Turkey
Brazil	India	Russia	United Kingdom
Canada	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia	United States
China	Italy	South Africa	European Union

6. **CRISIS.** Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word 'crisis'. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

7. SYNONYM MATCH. Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) taken place | a) breakdown |
| 2) tackle | b) worried |
| 3) walks of life | c) alliance |
| 4) concerned | d) deal with |
| 5) voicing | e) excited |
| 6) enthusiastic | f) classes |
| 7) coalition | g) answer |
| 8) collapse | h) happened |
| 9) solve | i) stimulate |
| 10) boost | j) expressing |

8. PHRASE MATCH. Match the following phrases from the article (sometimes more than one combination is possible):

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) A huge march has taken | a) to near-collapse |
| 2) discuss plans to tackle the current financial | b) concerns over jobs |
| 3) The 20 nations represent 85 per cent | c) feeling of many |
| 4) Many are voicing their | d) place in London |
| 5) banners at the march have slogans like | e) everything |
| 6) Never before has such a wide | f) "We hate the banks" |
| 7) He summed up the | g) crisis |
| 8) They have brought the world's economy | h) the world economy |
| 9) the G20 will not solve | i) of the world's economy |
| 10) leaders must sign up to boost | j) coalition come together |

9. Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- | | |
|--|-------|
| Lots of people are protesting in the run-up to an international meeting. | T / F |
| The G20 represents over 80 per cent of the world's economy. | T / F |
| Over fifteen hundred organizations are taking part in the marches. | T / F |
| The marchers are protesting against many different things. | T / F |
| An organizer suggested it was a first for so many groups to protest. | T / F |
| The organizer has a lot of faith in the free market system. | T / F |
| The organizer believes the G20 Summit will make no difference at all. | T / F |
| The organizer said there is a need for more buildings in the world. | T / F |

10. Listen and fill in the spaces.

A huge march has _____ London ahead of the G20 summit on April the 2nd. Leaders from 20 of the world's most powerful countries will meet to discuss _____ the current financial crisis. The 20 nations represent 85 per cent of the world's economy. The marchers in the "Put People First" march come from all _____. They include trade unionists, charity workers, anti-globalization campaigners and those concerned about the environment. _____ 150 different organizations taking part. Many are voicing their concerns over jobs, the economy and climate change. Some of the _____ march have slogans like "We hate the banks", "_____", "Out of Iraq and Afghanistan", and "Jobs, Justice, Climate".

Organizer Brendan Barber was enthusiastic _____. He said: "Never before has such _____ come together with such a clear message for world leaders". He summed up the

feeling of many marchers, saying: “_____ unregulated free markets do not work. They have brought the world's economy to near-collapse, failed to fight poverty and have done _____ move to a low-carbon economy”. Mr. Barber told a press conference he hoped the G20 leaders would make a difference. “Of course, the G20 _____ everything in a day's work, but leaders must sign up to boost the world economy and govern it better, and show us that they are trying _____ world”, he said.

11. Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

12. G20 discussion.

- Do you think the G20 Summit will change anything?
- Do you think marching through the streets makes a difference?
- What are your biggest concerns in the world today and why?
- When do you think the world will be normal again?
- What would you do if you were at the G20 Summit?
- What slogan would you put on a banner?

13. Search the Internet and find out more about the G20 Summit and the different members. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE SECTION

Read the newspaper articles on the topic “Talks”. Analyze the linguistic features of the headlines. Analyze the article according to the scheme. Make an oral annotation of the article (see appendices D, E)

TEXT 1

NEW TALKS ON IRAQ SANCTIONS IN PROSPECT

27 January, 2002

Russian and American negotiators are reported to have agreed to hold another round of consultations early next month on the issue of sanctions against Iraq.

The new talks will come after the two sides failed to agree in December on a list of goods which Iraq could import.

At the moment, Iraq can import food, medicines and certain other goods under the UN oil-for-food programme.

However, Russia — a major trading partner of Iraq — expressed its concern that the value of its contracts with \$800 m.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, has just ended a visit to Moscow, describing his talks with Russian officials — which focused on the sanctions issue — as useful and constructive.

The UN has said that sanctions against Iraq will be lifted if it complies fully with international inspections of its weapons industry.

From the newsroom of the BBC World Service

TEXT 2

ISRAEL REOPENS TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has met Palestinian Finance Minister Salam Fayed to discuss economic issues, in the first high level contact between the two sides for several months.

Israeli officials told Reuters news agency that Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon allowed the meeting to take place on the condition it did not deal with peace issues.

One of the items discussed at the meeting was an international project to collect funds for the Palestinian people, officials from Mr. Peres' office said.

A spokesman for Mr. Peres, Yoram Dori, said that the meeting would be “the first of a series” and that the Israeli foreign minister would hold talks with other Palestinian officials, including Palestinian Interior Minister Abdel Razaq al-Yahia on Tuesday.

Palestinian Cabinet Secretary Ahmed Abdul Rahman played down the importance of such talks, arguing that it was another attempt by Israel to dictate policy to the Palestinians.

Diplomacy

Since violence began 21 months ago meetings between the two sides have been rare.

But last month Mr. Peres received permission to talk to members of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's newly reshuffled cabinet, including Mr. al-Yahia and Mr. Fayed.

The meeting came as the US State Department announced that a high level meeting on the Middle East is likely to take place next Monday.

Spokesman Richard Boucher said the meeting would be held in New York and would consist of the so called Madrid Quartet — comprised of the US secretary of state, the Russian foreign minister, the UN secretary general, and an EU foreign affairs envoy.

TEXT 3

US AND RUSSIA 'NEAR' NUCLEAR DEAL

Russia and the US have both said it should soon be possible to conclude a new nuclear disarmament treaty.

Officials in Moscow and Washington said US President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev had a “good conversation” reviewing negotiations.

The two countries are trying to replace the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which expired last December.

The US says it has more than 2,000 nuclear weapons, while Russia is believed to have nearly 3,000.

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton is to discuss nuclear disarmament with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov later this week in Moscow.

In a telephone conversation on Saturday, the two presidents “expressed satisfaction with the high level of consensus on the basic lines” of the treaty negotiations, the Kremlin said in a statement.

The pair “stressed that it is already possible to set firm dates to submit the draft agreement to the heads of state for their signatures”, the statement added, without setting the timeframe.

Disagreements

A spokesman for the White House National Security Council said: “Both leaders are committed to concluding an agreement soon”.

The two presidents launched talks to replace the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (Start) last April with an original deadline of December.

It was part of a Washington-inspired attempt to “reset” relations with Moscow after years of frayed ties under the administration of former US President George W Bush.

The landmark Start pact was signed in 1991 and led to huge reductions in the two countries' nuclear arsenals.

Both sides have agreed to cut the number of warheads they hold to between 1,500 and 1,675 each.

But there have been disagreements on verification measures, how to count weapons and launch systems.

Another bone of contention is the US plan for a missile defence system in Eastern Europe.

In their telephone call, the two leaders agreed to give their negotiators “additional instructions” for concluding a draft treaty, the Kremlin statement said.

US and Russian negotiators have been meeting in Geneva to discuss a successor to the Start treaty.

President Obama has said his goal is to have a nuclear-free world. He has promised to cut the number and role of nuclear weapons in US security strategy.

The US is hosting a nuclear non-proliferation summit in Washington in April.

Strategic nuclear warheads are designed to target cities, missile locations and military headquarters as part of a strategic plan. Israeli authorities have never confirmed or denied the country has nuclear weapons. North Korea: The highly secretive state claims it has nuclear weapons, but there is no information in the public domain that proves this. Iran: The International Atomic Energy Agency reported in 2003 there had been covert nuclear activity to make fissile material and continues to monitor Tehran's nuclear programme. Syria: US officials have claimed it is covertly seeking nuclear weapons.

*Story from BBC NEWS.
Published: 2010.03.14*

CRIME AND JUSTICE

1. Make sure you know the following words/word combinations and understand their meanings:

crime, to commit crime, criminal code, to deny/admit charges, to plead/to plead guilty, criminal procedure, trial, conviction, investigatory phase, pretrial stage, suspect, witness, seizure, to acquit, warrant, evidence, custody, prosecution/prosecuting attorney, grand jury, judge, to justify, to bring charges against, offense, defense/ defendant, to take the stand, burden of proof, verdict/ verdict of guilty, to pass sentence, sentencing, appeal/ to file an appeal against a decision/ to take an appeal to a higher court, treason, tort, homicide, punitive, larceny, felony, misdemeanor, legal perjury, battery, rape, theft, embezzlement, robbery, arson, burglary, corruption.

2. Match the types of crime with their definitions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) larceny 2) battery 3) treason 4) homicide 5) felony 6) rape 7) tort 8) theft 9) misdemeanor 10) embezzlement 11) robbery 12) burglary 13) arson 14) corruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the crime of hitting someone b) the crime of murder c) an action that is wrong but not criminal and can be dealt with in a civil court of law d) the act or crime of stealing e) the crime of stealing f) a serious crime such as murder g) the crime of being disloyal to your country or its government, especially by helping its enemies or trying to remove the government using violence h) a crime that is not very serious i) the crime of stealing money or things from a bank j) the crime of forcing someone to have sex, especially by using violence: k) the crime of getting into a building to steal things: l) stealing money from the place where you work: m) dishonest, illegal, or immoral behaviour, especially from someone with power n) the crime of deliberately making something burn, especially a building |
|--|--|

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION
(See a CD/Unit 9/Task 1)

TEKCT
UNDERAGE DRINKING INCREASING IN BRITAIN

1. Walk around the class and talk to other students about alcohol and teenage drinking. Change partners often. After you finish, sit with your original partner(s) and share what you found out.

2. In pairs/groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring.

abuse / teenage crime / problems / recommendations / vandalism / murder / urgent action / social support / legal drinking age / going out of control

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. In pairs / groups, discuss the (legal) ages you think people can do the following. What are they in your country?

drink alcohol
smoke cigarettes
get a part-time job
drive

get married
leave school
eat fast food

4. Are teenagers in your country out of control? In pairs/groups, discuss these problems in your town/other parts of the world. What should governments do to keep control?

underage drinking
drug abuse
teenage pregnancies
truancy

shoplifting
attacks on teachers
silly haircuts
vandalism

5. ALCOHOL. Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with alcohol. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. QUICK DEBATE. Students A think the legal drinking age should be 21. Students B think alcohol should be banned completely. Change partners often. Share your findings.

7. SYNONYM MATCH. Match the following synonyms from the article:

- 1) abuse
- 2) care
- 3) youths
- 4) vandalizing
- 5) urgent
- 6) deal with
- 7) proceedings
- 8) currently
- 9) behaviour
- 10) out of control

- a) conduct
- b) damaging
- c) presently
- d) handle
- e) addiction
- f) activities
- g) life-and-death
- h) supervision
- i) haywire
- j) juveniles

8. PHRASE MATCH. Match the following phrases from the article (sometimes more than one combination is possible):

- 1) teenage crime is becoming
- 2) children should be taken into the care

- a) in Britain to be raised
- b) on your own doorstep
- c) of control

- 3) a 47-year-old father
- 4) What happened has
- 5) You never think this will happen
- 6) The senior police officer called
- 7) help them deal
- 8) called for the legal drinking age
- 9) parents didn't care
- 10) stop teenagers going out

- d) about their children's behaviour
- e) an increasing problem in Britain
- f) of three
- g) for urgent action
- h) of local government
- i) rocked this town
- j) with their children

9. Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1) More and more British teens are drinking more and more milk. | T / F |
| 2) A police officer said parents should be more responsible. | T / F |
| 3) A father of three vandalized his own house when he was drunk. | T / F |
| 4) A murder by a gang of teenagers rocked a town. | T / F |
| 5) Police forces are offering to help teenagers who drink too much. | T / F |
| 6) A police officer wants the legal drinking age reduced to 21. | T / F |
| 7) The police officer said teenagers and parents were often drunk. | T / F |
| 8) Over 200 politicians feel there is no need for new laws on drinking. | T / F |

10. GAP FILL. Listen and put the words into the gaps in the text.

UNDERAGE DRINKING INCREASING IN BRITAIN

Doorstep, three, vandalizing, care, abuse, charged, senior, rocked

Alcohol _____ and teenage crime is becoming an increasing problem in Britain. A _____ police officer has recommended that children should be taken into the _____ of local government authorities if parents refuse to take responsibility for their child's underage drinking. This recommendation comes a week after the murder of Garry Newlove, a 47-year-old father of _____. He was murdered by a gang of youths outside his own home after telling them to stop _____ his house. Four teenagers have been arrested and _____ with his murder. Leanne Dysart, a neighbour of the murdered man, described her feelings: "What happened... has _____ this town... You never think this will happen [on] your own _____", she said.

drunken issue, urgent, control, age, force, forces, deal

The senior police officer called for _____ action. He said: "There should be some... system to _____ some parents to take up the offers of support which we give them to help them _____ with their children who have been drinking". He added: "This should be a child protection _____ and should be dealt with as part of care proceedings". He also called for the legal drinking _____ in Britain to be raised to 21 – young people can currently drink alcohol when they are 18. He told reporters he was often shocked when he took _____ teenagers home as some parents didn't care about their children's behaviour. Many of Britain's police _____ and over 200 politicians agree that tough action needs to be taken to stop teenagers going out of _____.

11. Write five GOOD questions about ALCOHOL ABUSE in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his/her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

12. MAGAZINE ARTICLE. Write a magazine article about the effects of underage drinking on society. Include imaginary interviews with an underage drinker, a police officer and a victim of crime. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Which article was best and why?

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE SECTION

Read the articles on the topic "Crime". Analyze the linguistic features of the headlines. Analyze the article according to the scheme. Make an oral annotation of the article (see appendices D, E).

TEXT 1

MOTHER CLEARED OF MURDERING BABIES

December, 10, 2003, from BCC NEWS

The Court of Appeal has overturned the conviction of a mother jailed for life for the murder of her two baby sons.

Angela Cannings, 40, from Salisbury in Wiltshire, was sentenced in April 2002 for the murder of seven-week-old Jason in 1991, and 18-week-old Matthew in 1999.

Ms. Cannings has always maintained the two boys died of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), also known as cot death. SIDS was recorded as the cause of the death of her first daughter, Gemma, who died at the age of 13 weeks in 1989.

Ms. Cannings has one surviving daughter, born in 1996.

Four-minute decision

The three judges took just four minutes to quash Ms Cannings' conviction after a five-day appeal.

During the hearing, the judges heard that Ms Cannings' relatives had also lost babies.

They were also given recent research suggesting the recurrence rate of SIDS after a prior cot death is almost six times greater than in a "normal" family.

The evidence discredited the controversial opinion of expert witness Professor Sir Roy Meadow that, unless proved otherwise, one cot death is a tragedy, two are suspicious and three are murder.

In delivering the verdict, Lord Justice Judge said not enough was known scientifically about the causes of cot deaths for juries to exclude natural causes of death in such cases.

"The door never seems to be closed to new views about what may or may not cause cot death", he said.

"Living hell"

After the conviction was overturned, Ms. Cannings said, "These last four years have been a living hell".

"Finally today justice has been done and my innocence has been proved. I would like to go home now and be mummy to our very precious daughter".

This is the third case this year in which a mother accused of killing her babies has walked free.

In January, solicitor Sally Clark, given a life sentence for murdering her two baby sons, was freed on appeal after spending more than three years in prison.

And in June, 35-year-old pharmacist Trupti Patel was cleared of murdering her three babies by a jury at Reading Crown Court.

Sir Roy Meadow was also involved as a prosecution witness in these cases.

The government has ordered a review of the procedures used for investigating mothers accused of murdering their own babies.

TEXT 2
**FAKE DOCTOR ACCUSED OF PRACTICING MEDICINE
UNDER FRIEND'S STOLEN IDENTITY**

By NEW YORK DAILY NEWS , Monday, August 27, 2012

Ernest Osei Addo, 48, may have treated as many as 500 patients in South Carolina before a friend turned him in.

Ernest Osei Addo is accused of practicing medicine illegally.

A Georgia man was arrested after a friend said the man stole his identity and used it to practice medicine illegally.

Ernest Osei Addo, 48, is accused of treating as many as 500 patients in South Carolina without a license, the newspaper The State reported.

He was hired by Agape Senior, which operates 23 nursing and assisted living facilities throughout the Midlands area, in February. Lexington County Sheriff James Metts said he presented the company with a medical license.

But an Orangeburg, S.C., doctor told police that Addo had stolen his identity. In addition to practicing medicine under his name, the doctor said, Addo was running up his credit card bills.

Addo was arrested at his Austell, Ga., home Friday — two days after he quit his job at Agape Senior.

Police are looking into whether he had any medical training or has ever had a license to practice medicine. He has no criminal record.

In a statement, Agape Senior said Addo “came highly recommended from his previous employer where he practiced as a physician.”

The company only learned of Addo’s alleged identity theft on the day he quit, according to chief clinical officer Janet DiNino, and is cooperating with police in their investigation

FRONT PAGE ANALYSIS SCHEME

The Front Page of a Newspaper is to a certain extent a précis of the whole newspaper for it often summarizes the main stories to be found in the inside pages. The FP normally has the table of contents, which is a guide to the whole paper. The big headlines, main stories and pictures on the front page often constitute the most dramatic and interesting news section of the whole paper. The selection of front page news, advertisements, pictures provides a lot of cultural information about the interests and values of the reading public.

The front page invariably carries a lead story, which is indicated by heavier, larger headline type than those used in other stories. Most front page stories contain objective news; others are human interest stories. Little front page space is given to advertisements. A table of contents is a regular feature and gives page numbers and sometimes summaries of main items of the pages. Cartoons or comics rarely appear. In general, the front page is designed to inform readers and to provoke human interest.

ALGORITHM OF A FRONT PAGE ANALYSIS

1. Give the title of the paper and the country of its origin (where it was printed).
2. Identify the lead story:
 - provide the headline (normally it is characterized by heavy font, usually bold, prominent position on the page, an illustrating picture);
 - give the summary of the story;
 - describe the features that helped you identify the lead story, including: prominent position on the page, large font size, picture/photograph accompanying the story.
3. Ratio of local/national/international news (the more international news- the more serious the paper is).
4. Ratio of objective news and subjective news.
6. Advertisements on the front page.
7. Analyze the ways to learn what is inside the paper (table of contents, story previews, unfinished front-page stories with a reference to inside pages).
8. Pictures, cartoons, comics, diagrams, tables.
9. Resume.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Translation
ACE	Allied Command, Europe	Европейское командование НАТО
BMD	Ballistic Missile Defence	противоракетная оборона
CD	Corps Diplomatique	дипломатический корпус
CE = COE	Council of Europe	Совет Европы
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	Центральное разведывательное управление
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	Содружество Независимых Государств, СНГ
CM	Common Market	Общий рынок
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Европейский банк реконструкции и развития
EC	European Community	Европейское сообщество
E.C.	Executive Committee	исполнительный комитет
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council	Экономический и социальный совет ООН
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	Европейская ассоциация свободной торговли, ЕАСТ
EMS	European Monetary System	Европейская валютная система
EU	European Union	Европейский союз
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Федеральное бюро расследований, ФБР (США)
F.O.	Foreign Office	Министерство иностранных дел (Великобритания)
G-7	The Group of Seven	группа семи (ведущих стран Запада)
GA	General Assembly	Генеральная Ассамблея ООН
G.H.Q.	General Headquarters	ставка главного командования; штаб-квартира; общевойсковой штаб
GM food	Genetically modified food	генетически модифицированные продукты питания
IBA	Independent Broadcasting Authority	Управление независимого вещания (Великобритания)
ICJ	International Court of Justice	Международный суд ООН
ICW	International Council of Women	Международный совет женщин, МСЖ
ID	Intelligence Department	разведывательный отдел
ILO	International Labor Organization	Международная организация труда ООН, МОТ
IMF	International Monetary Fund	Международный валютный фонд (ООН)
IOC	International Olympic Committee	Международный олимпийский комитет, МОК
IRA	Irish Republic Army	Ирландская республиканская армия, ИРА
IRC	International Red Cross	Международное общество Красного Креста

Abbreviation	Meaning	Translation
IRO	International Refugee Organization	Международная организация по делам беженцев
ITV	Independent Television	независимое телевидение (Великобритания)
J.P.	Justice of the Peace	мировой судья
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Организация Североатлантического договора, НАТО
NHS	National Health Service	Государственная служба здравоохранения
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	Национальное общество защиты детей от жестокости
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation	Организация Европейского экономического сотрудничества, ОЕЭС
OPEC	Oil Producing and Exporting Countries	Организация стран-экспортёров нефти, ОПЕК
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе, ОБСЕ
SC	Security Council	Совет безопасности
S.E.	Stock Exchange	фондовая биржа
SI	(International) System of Units	Международная система единиц, СИ
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Организация ООН по вопросам образования, науки и культуры, ЮНЕСКО
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly	Генеральная Ассамблея ООН
UNICEF	United Nations (International) Children's (Emergency) Fund	Фонд ООН помощи детям
UNO	United Nations Organization	Организация Объединённых Наций, ООН
UNSC	United Nations Security Council	Совет Безопасности ООН
UPI	United Press International	Информационное агентство Юнайтед пресс Интернэшнл, ЮПИ
WHO	World Health Organization	Всемирная организация здравоохранения, ВОЗ
WTO	World Trade Organization	Организация по международной торговле, ООН

NEWSPAPER VOCABULARY

Newspaper Word	Meaning
Aid	Help
Axe	Cut, leave, finish
Back	Support
Bar	Exclude, forbid
Bid	Attempt
Blast	Explosion
Blaze	Fire
Block	Stop, delay
Blow	Bad news, discouragement
Boom	Big increase
Boost	Encourage
Boss	Manager, director
Clash	Dispute
Call for	Demand, appeal
Charge	Accusation
Curb	Limit
Cutback	Reduction
Deal	Agreement
Drama	Exciting/dramatic event
Drive	United effort
Due	Expected to arrive
Edge	Move gradually
Envoy	Diplomat
Face	Be threatened by
Feud	Long-lasting quarrel
Fraud	Deceit
Fuel	Provide reason for growth (of anger)
Gag	Censorship , prevent from speaking
Gems	Jewels
Go for	Be sold for
Grab	Take violently
Gun down	Shoot
Hail	Welcome, praise
Head for	Move towards
Hold	Arrest, keep under arrest
Hit	Affect badly
Jail	Prison
Key	Essential
Lash	Criticize violently
Launch	Begin

Newspaper Word	Meaning
Lead	Clue (in police enquiry)
Leak	Unofficial publication of secret information
Link	Connection
Mar	Spoil
Mob	Angry crowd, organized crime
Net	Win, capture
Odds	Chances
Opt	Choose
Ordeal	Painful experience
Oust	Push out
Peril	Danger
Plea	Request
Pledge	Promise
Poised to	Ready to
Poll	Election
Probe	Investigation
Pull out	Withdraw
Push for	Ask for
Quit	Leave, resign
Quiz	Question
Rap	Criticize
Riddle	Mystery
Saga	Long-running news story
Scoop	Win
Seek	Look for
Shed	Get rid of
Slash	Close down, fight
Split	Disagree
Stun	Surprise
Sway	Persuade
Toll	Total number of death
Urge	Encourage
Wed	Marry
Vow	Promise
Woo	Attract, win the support of

A SCHEME OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ANALYSIS

1. **Headline:**
 - a) name the title of the article and its purpose (The purpose of the headline is usually to convey the core of the story and attract readers' attention, to set the tone for the article);
 - b) mention all linguistic features used in making the headline.
2. **Byline and dateline:** Say who printed the article and when it was published.
3. **The 1st paragraph:**
 - a) compare the information mentioned in the 1st paragraph with that contained in the article;
 - b) give a nut-shell account of the story mentioning what is usually contained in the first paragraph; don't forget the 5 "W" and "H" pattern.
4. **Body of the article:** give a more extended summary of the article, making use of the news facts and details you learned from the body of the article.
5. **Linguistic features:**
 - a) make an analysis of grammar features of an article, giving exact name of the feature, the purpose for its use and example from the text;
 - b) make an analysis of graphology and punctuation features of an article, giving exact name of the feature, the purpose for its use and example from the text;
 - c) make an analysis of vocabulary features of an article, giving exact name of the feature, the purpose for its use and example from the text.
6. **Make a conclusion as to which point of view the author sticks to or supports.**
7. **Personal opinion on the article.**
8. **Comment on the general tone of the article.**

USEFUL PHRASES

The article is headlined...
The title of the text under consideration is...
The author of the article is...
The article is written by ...
The article is intended for...
The main idea of the article is ...
As the title implies the article describes...
The article is devoted to ...
The article touches upon...
The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ...
The aim of the article is to provide the reader with ...
The author starts by telling the readers about ...
The text opens with ...
The description is based on ...
Further the author reports that ...
The author goes on to say that ...
In conclusion the article reads ...
To finish with, the author describes ...
I find the article important (of no value, hard to understand, etc.) ...
The problems touched upon in the text are ...

Репозиторий Баргу

ON THIS DAY...

Date	Headline	Summary
8 February, 1952	New Queen proclaimed for UK	Princess Elizabeth has formally proclaimed herself Queen and Head of the Commonwealth and Defender of the Faith
12 November, 1954	New York's Ellis Island closes	New York's main immigration control centre, Ellis Island, has shut down after 62 years
4 October, 1957	Sputnik satellite blasts into space	A Russian satellite has been launched into space — the first man-made object ever to leave the Earth's atmosphere
12 September, 1959	Soviets launch rocket at the Moon	A massive Russian rocket, carrying 860 lb (391 kg) of scientific instruments, has been successfully launched at the Moon
22 November, 1963	Kennedy shot dead in Dallas	The President of the United States has been assassinated by a gunman in Dallas, Texas
15 September, 1964	The Sun newspaper is born	The Sun newspaper is published today for the first time
24 December, 1968	First astronauts orbit Moon	The Apollo 8 spacecraft has taken its crew of three astronauts safely into orbit around the Moon, the first manned space mission to achieve the feat
21 July, 1969	Man takes first steps on the Moon	American Neil Armstrong has become the first man to walk on the Moon
11 January, 1973	First Open University degrees awarded	The first graduates from the Open University (OU) have been awarded their degrees after two years studying from home
20 October, 1973	Dalai Lama makes first UK visit	The spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, the Dalai Lama, has arrived in Britain for the start of a 10-day tour during which he will “administer vows to people who want them”
1 October, 1975	Muhammad Ali wins 'Thrilla in Manila'	US boxer Muhammad Ali has retained the world heavyweight boxing championship after defeating his arch-rival, Joe Frazier, in their third and arguably greatest fight
28, July, 1976	Chinese earthquake kills hundreds of thousands	Hundreds of thousands of people are feared dead following an 8.3 magnitude earthquake in China
25 December, 1977	Silent film legend Chaplin dies	Charles “Charlie” Spencer Chaplin, the comic genius of silent films, has died aged 88
16 October, 1978	Polish bishop is new Pope	Cardinals at the Vatican have chosen the first non-Italian Pope for more than 400 years
22 September, 1980	War breaks out between Iran and Iraq	Three weeks of border clashes between Iran and Iraq appear to have finally erupted into all-out war
8 December, 1980	John Lennon shot dead	Former Beatle John Lennon has been shot dead by an unknown gunman who opened fire outside the musician's New York apartment
6 December, 1983	Transplant makes British medical history	The first heart and lung transplant operation to be performed in Britain was successfully carried out today
23 April, 1984	Scientist finds Aids virus	The discovery of a virus which may cause Aids, the fatal disease sweeping through America, has been hailed as a “monumental breakthrough” in medical research

Date	Headline	Summary
31 October, 1984	Indian prime minister shot dead	Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, has been killed by assassins in New Delhi
3 December, 1984	Hundreds die in Bhopal chemical accident	Hundreds of people have died from the effects of toxic gases which leaked from a chemical factory near the central Indian city of Bhopal
19 September, 1985	Mexico suffers devastating earthquake	A massive earthquake has hit Mexico not far from its capital, Mexico City, causing untold casualties and widespread damage
7 October, 1985	Gunmen hijack Italian cruise liner	Palestinian militants have hijacked an Italian cruise liner, the Achille Lauro, in the Mediterranean and threatened to blow it up
11 October, 1987	Search ends for Loch Ness monster	A major sonar exploration of Loch Ness in Scotland has failed to find a monster
29 September, 1988	Shuttle blasts US back into space	The United States has successfully launched its first manned space mission since the Challenger disaster two and a half years ago
10 December, 1988	Death toll rises in Armenian earthquake	Up to 45,000 people have died and a further 500,000 are homeless after the devastating earthquake which ripped through Armenia, official figures revealed today
30, July, 1991	Pavarotti sings in the British rain	Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti has given a huge free concert in London's Hyde Park to celebrate 30 years in opera
2 October, 1993	Hardline Communists riot in Moscow	Shots have been fired and several people injured after pro-Communist demonstrators fought running battles with security forces loyal to President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow
5 February, 1996	First GM food goes on sale in UK	The first genetically modified, or GM, food goes on sale today in British supermarkets
31 August, 1997	Princess Diana dies in Paris crash	Diana, Princess of Wales, is killed after her car crashes in a Paris underpass - the driver and her friend Dodi Fayed are also dead
5 September, 1997	Mother Teresa dies	Mother Teresa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner who devoted her life to helping the sick and the poor, has died at the age of 87
22 February, 1997	Dolly the sheep is cloned	Scientists in Scotland have announced the birth of the world's first successfully cloned mammal, Dolly the sheep
7 November, 2000	Hillary Clinton is first First Lady in Senate	Hillary Rodham Clinton, wife of the president, has won a seat for the Democrats in the Senate to become the only First Lady to win elective office in US history
11 September, 2001	US rocked by day of terror	The United States is in a state of shock after a day of attacks which left thousands dead and the World Trade Center destroyed
8 October, 2003	The Terminator takes on California	The film star Arnold Schwarzenegger has been elected governor of California, ousting the incumbent, Gray Davis, three years before his term was due to end
24 October, 2003	End of an era for Concorde	The legendary supersonic aircraft, Concorde, has landed at the end of its last commercial passenger flight, amid emotional scenes at Heathrow airport
11 March, 2004	Many die as bombs destroy Madrid trains	At least 170 people have died and 500 have been injured as huge explosions tore through three Madrid train stations during the morning rush-hour

Date	Headline	Summary
29 August, 2005	Hurricane Katrina hits New Orleans	Hurricane Katrina is pummelling New Orleans with howling gusts and blinding rain, after sweeping ashore over the southern Louisiana coast
16 February, 2005	Kyoto Protocol comes into force	The Kyoto accord, which aims to curb the air pollution blamed for global warming, has come into force seven years after it was agreed

Репозиторий Баргу

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