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Краткий тематический словарь

**Вооруженные конфликты и
терроризм**

**Учебное пособие
для студентов университетов**

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Настоящая работа представляет собой лексический справочник по темам, изучаемым студентами на пятом курсе. Соответствующий словарный состав сгруппирован на основе тематического принципа. Каждая лексическая единица снабжена толкованием, переводом, иллюстративными примерами ее употребления в речи, а также минимально необходимой грамматической и стилистической информацией. Кроме того, в учебное пособие включены разнообразные упражнения, которые должны помочь студентам усвоить изучаемый ими словарный материал.

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1. Conflicts

1.1. Confrontation

1. **confrontation** [countable, uncountable] (1) a situation in which there is a lot of angry disagreement between two people or groups
противоборство, противостояние, конфронтация; противоречие: (a) direct confrontation / (an) ideological / political confrontation / *The Paris summit formally ended four decades of military confrontation between East and West.*
 (2) a fight or battle **столкновение, стычка:** (an) armed / military / violent confrontation / *The police were obviously anticipating a confrontation, as they were heavily armed.*
2. **confrontation COLLOCATIONS**
confrontation with / between sb: *Japan seemed unlikely to risk military confrontation with Russia. / There were violent confrontations between police and demonstrators.*
to provoke / lead to (a) confrontation: *The issue has caused great tension between the two countries and could lead to a military confrontation.*
to seek (a) confrontation **стремиться к конфронтации:** *The point is not to seek confrontation for its own sake.*
to be / get involved in (a) confrontation: *You might expect Christians to be the last group of people to be involved in strong confrontations.*
to avoid (a) confrontation: *The commission remains so weak that it will continue to avoid confrontation with governments.*
3. **standoff | stand-off** [countable] a disagreement or fight in which neither opponent can do anything to win or achieve their aim
противоборство, противостояние, конфронтация: *The political standoff led to a six-month delay in passing this year's budget.*
standoff with / between sb: *After a prolonged legal battle, she is ready to end her standoff with state authorities. / There is no sign of an end to the stand-off between Mohawk Indians and the Quebec provincial police.*
to lead to a standoff: *The State Department was warning that this could lead to another diplomatic stand-off.*
4. **conflict** [countable; uncountable] (1) a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries **конфликт, противоречие, столкновение, конфликтная ситуация; коллизия:** (a) political / social / ethnic conflict / *It is an ethnic conflict between peoples who see each other at close range.*
to be in / come into / bring sb into conflict (with sb) (over sth)

(2) fighting between two or more groups of people or countries; a war
вооруженный конфликт, вооруженное столкновение, сражение; борьба: *the conflict in the Middle East | the Arab-Israeli conflict | Can this peace settlement bring an end to years of conflict?*

conflict over / about sth: *a conflict between neighbouring countries over / about their common border*

armed / military / violent conflict **вооруженный / военный конфликт, война:** *For years the region has been torn apart by armed conflicts. | Nevertheless, national security issues and the incidence of military conflict remain highly significant. | UN troops intervened to avert a threat of violent conflict.*

5. **conflict COLLOCATIONS**

to cause / create / provoke (a) conflict: *It was an unpopular policy and caused a number of conflicts within the party. | The issue provoked conflicts between the press and the police.*

to be / get involved in (a) conflict: *The United States was involved in these conflicts, sometimes as a mediator, always as a supplier of arms. | A decree in February banned the sale of weapons to countries involved in armed conflict.*

to prevent / avert (a) conflict: *The National Security Council has met to discuss ways of preventing a military conflict.*

to avoid (a) conflict: *We wish to avoid conflict between our countries.*

to resolve / settle / end (a) conflict **урегулировать / разрешить конфликт / конфликтную ситуацию:** *No conflict can really be resolved as long as these double standards prevail. | Opinion polls show that many of them are prepared to sacrifice territory to end the conflict.*

resolution of (a) conflict | conflict resolution **урегулирование / разрешение конфликта / конфликтной ситуации:** *a lawyer specializing in conflict resolution*

6. **tension** [uncountable; countable – usually plural] the feeling caused by a lack of trust between people, groups, or countries who do not agree about something and may attack each other **напряжение, напряженность, напряженное состояние:** *increasing / mounting tension | high / low tension | political / social / racial tension(s) | The tension was high in Mexico as the day of the decision approached. | The years of his government are remembered for political tension.*

tension builds (up) / mounts / grows / increases / escalates **напряжение / напряженность нарастает:** *The tension built up to a climax. | A crowd gathered and tension mounted / escalated till the riot broke out. | Tension in the region has grown due to recent bombings.*

to ease / reduce / defuse tension(s) *ослаблять напряжение / напряженность*: *The talks were due to include discussions of measures to reduce / ease / defuse tension between the two states and to promote bilateral exchanges.*

tension eases / subsides *напряжение / напряженность спадает*: *After a while the tension eased.*

7. **friction** [*uncountable; countable – usually plural*] disagreement or unfriendliness caused by people having different opinions *разногласия, противоречия, трения*: *political / social / racial friction* | *The decision is likely to lead to friction with neighbouring countries.*

source of friction: *This question can become a major source of friction.*

8. **tension | friction** **COLLOCATIONS**

to cause / create / produce / **generate tension(s) / friction(s)** *создать напряженную обстановку; вызывать разногласия / противоречия / трения*: *Immigration from Comoros has caused tensions on Mayotte.* | *Restrictions on trade have caused friction between these two nations.*

tension / friction arises *появляется напряжение / напряженность, появляются разногласия / противоречия / трения*

to increase / heighten / raise / aggravate tension(s) / friction(s) *усилить напряженность / противоречия / разногласия / трения, обострить обстановку*: *The failure of the talks held in Geneva at the end of September has increased / raised tensions.* | *The deadlock in electing a president heightened the political tension in the country.* | *The plan is likely only to aggravate ethnic frictions.*

9. **force** [*uncountable*] military action used as a way of achieving your aims *сила; насилие, принуждение*

the use of force *применение силы*: *After World War I the use of force to settle conflicts was prohibited.* | *The UN will allow the use of force against aircraft violating the zone.*

by force (of arms) *силой (оружия)*: *Peace cannot be imposed by force (of arms).*

to use / apply / resort to force *применять силу, прибегать к использованию силы*

to renounce (the use of) force *отказываться от применения силы*

10. **aggression** [*uncountable*] | **act of aggression** [*countable*] the act of attacking a country, especially when that country has not attacked first *нападение; агрессия, незаконное применение силы преступное нападение*: *military / territorial aggression* | *an act of unprovoked*

aggression / Any eastward expansion would be regarded by the government as an act of aggression. / We shall unite to defend ourselves against aggression.

aggression against sb: As our older generation knows from experience, unchecked aggression against a small nation is a prelude to international disaster.

to commit (an act of) aggression against sb осуществить агрессию против кого-л.

to prevent (an act of) aggression предотвратить агрессию: The President promised to use all his powers to prevent further aggression. / It will inevitably be harder to prevent similar acts of aggression in future.

11. **aggressor** [countable] a person or country that begins a fight or war with another person or country *агрессор; нападающая сторона, субъект преступного нападения; зачинщик конфликта*: the aggressor nation / to deter potential aggressors / The situation is complex and it is not easy to determine exactly who is the aggressor in this case. / If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

12. **enemy | foe** (literary) [countable] (1) someone who is opposed to someone else and tries to do them harm *враг; неприятель, противник*: Our enemies were hidden in the trenches. / His foes immediately expressed fear he will launch new attacks on them.

implacable / mortal / sworn enemy заклятый / непримиримый враг

natural enemy кровный враг

formidable / powerful enemy сильный враг, сильный / достойный соперник

insidious enemy коварный враг

(2) **enemy | the enemy** (usually singular; can be followed by a singular or plural verb) a country, or the armed forces of a country, which is at war with another country *враг; неприятель, противник*: You cannot attack an enemy unless you have precise information about their numbers and position. / Britain and France decided to unite and fight against their common enemy. / The enemy were pursued for two miles.

to confront / face an enemy сражаться с врагом, столкнуться лицом к лицу с врагом

to conquer / overcome / rout / crush an enemy победить врага: He was not satisfied until he had crushed his enemies.

enemy soldiers / troops / forces / aircraft / territory / lines / attack: Enemy forces have now built up to a dangerous strength. / Over three

hundred enemy aircraft were destroyed. / The Serbs were determined to halt the enemy attacks.

13. **threat** [countable – usually singular] the possibility that something very bad will happen; someone or something that is regarded as a possible danger **угроза, опасность**

threat of sth: *There's a serious threat of military invasion / rioting.*

threat to sb / sth: *a threat to freedom / democracy*

threat from sb: *According to the Secretary of State, the Russians face no threat from an expanded NATO.*

threat that... : *There is a threat that violence will break out again.*

to be under threat of sth: *The country is under threat of attack.*

to face a threat **столкнуться с угрозой:** *They face the threat of terrorism every day.*

to be / pose / constitute / present / represent a threat (to sb / sth) **представлять угрозу:** *The fighting is a major threat to stability in the region. / The dispute poses a direct threat to peace. / The process constitutes a national threat because it will break up the United Kingdom.*

to reduce a threat **уменьшать угрозу:** *Meantime, the government is already spending less, helping to reduce the threat of inflation.*

to prevent / avert a threat **предотвращать угрозу:** *The threat of full-scale war has not been averted.*

a threat escalates **угроза усиливается:** *When the focus is upon the potential for violence, the threat escalates.*

14. **danger** (1) [uncountable; countable] the possibility that something bad will happen; the possibility that someone or something will be harmed, destroyed, or killed **опасность**

danger of sth: *If there is a danger of war, we must help.*

danger from sth: *The public was not aware of the danger from nuclear tests in Nevada. / Is there any danger from radioactive sources?*

to be in danger / jeopardy | to face (a) danger **быть в / подвергаться опасности:** *The refugees believe that their lives are in danger. / His political career was in jeopardy. / The soldier faced danger and death without flinching.*

to be in (great / grave / real / serious) danger of (doing) sth: *The peace talks are now in danger of collapse.*

to be out of danger **быть вне опасности**

to put / place sb / sth in danger / jeopardy **подвергать кого-л. / что-л. опасности, ставить под угрозу:** *The killings could put the whole peace process in danger / jeopardy.*

to pose a danger to / for sb *представлять угрозу для кого-л.:* *That poses a great danger to the House. / Erosion and rising sea levels are now posing a serious danger to the lowest-lying islands. / Low growth rates pose particular dangers for centrally planned economies.*

to avert (a) danger *предотвращать опасность*

(2) hazard | menace [countable] something or someone that may harm or kill you *опасность; угроза, риск* *the growing danger / menace of global war / We know the dangers / hazards of modern warfare. / There must be protection from radiation hazards.*

danger / hazard / menace to sb / sth

to be / pose / constitute / present / represent a danger / hazard (to / for sb / sth)

15. **peril** [uncountable; countable] (literary or formal) great danger, especially of being harmed or killed *опасность; угроза, риск*

to be in (great / grave / serious) peril: *The army is now in grave peril.*

to be fraught with peril to be full of dangers: *The journey through the mountains was fraught with peril.*

to put sb / sth in peril: *They put their own lives in peril to rescue their friends.*

the perils of (doing) sth: *Cook faced the perils of the Atlantic seas.*

16. **to threaten | to menace** (formal) [transitive] to be likely to harm or destroy something *угрожать, угрожать:* *The whole community has been living in fear for far too long, menaced equally by both sets of paramilitaries.*

to threaten sth (with sth): *Their actions threaten the stability and security of the region.*

to threaten to do sth: *The dispute threatened to damage East-West relations. / The incident threatens to ruin his chances in the election.*

17. **to endanger | to jeopardize** [transitive] to put someone or something in danger of being hurt, damaged, or destroyed *подвергать опасности / риску, создавать угрозу безопасности:* *New tensions could endanger the peace process. / Any raid or rescue operation would endanger the lives of the hostages. / Large-scale military offensives could jeopardize the UN peace process.*

1.2. Armed conflict

1. **war** [uncountable; countable] armed fighting between two or more countries or groups, involving large numbers of soldiers and weapons, or a particular example of this *война:* *a war hero / veteran*

to be on the brink / verge of war *находиться на грани войны:* *In October 1962 the world seemed on the brink of nuclear war.*

to declare war (on / against sb.) *объявлять войну:* *When Poland was invaded, the Allies had no choice but to declare war. | Britain and France declared war on Germany in 1939 as a result of the invasion of Poland.*

to launch / start / unleash / ignite (a) war (against sb) | to go to war (against / with sb // over sth) *to start to fight a war with another country* *начать / развязать войну:* *Hitler may have been right to launch his war as soon as possible, on the calculation that only by seizing the resources of the entire continent could the Reich prevail against the British Empire or the Soviet Union. | The United States alternated between brandishing carrots and sticks, to which North Korea replied with a bewildering mix of signals that culminated in a June 1994 threat to unleash war against the South. | If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors. | If this country goes to war we will have to face the fact that many people will die. | The Kosovo conflict was not a matter of survival for any of the 19 nations which, with varying enthusiasm, went to war against Slobodan Milosevic.*

to plunge (a country) into (a) war *ввергать (страну) в войну:* *Foolish mistakes by the nation's leaders have plunged the country into a war that could have been avoided.*

to set off / spark (off) / touch off / trigger (off) / provoke / ignite a war *вызвать / спровоцировать войну:* *Careless political action can easily set off / spark off a war. | It was these national rivalries that eventually touched off the First World War. | The incident could trigger a civil war. | These events provoked / ignited the war in Europe.*

to incite / instigate / foment / stir up (a) war *подстрекать к войне:* *He was blamed for fomenting war in the Balkans.*

war breaks out / erupts *вспыхивает / разражается война:* *War broke out in September of 1939. | War broke out between the two countries after a border dispute. | I was still living in London when the war broke out. | However, even before the war erupted again in the early 1980s, education provision in the south was inadequate.*

the outbreak of war *(внезапное) начало войны:* *His career was interrupted by the outbreak of war. | The system started to operate in late 1914, a few months after the outbreak of war in Europe. | This preparatory work was practically complete at the outbreak of war.*

to be at war / in a state of war (with sb) *быть в состоянии войны (с кем-л.): In 1920 Poland and Russia were still at war. / They were in a state of war with that country.*

to conduct / fight / wage (a) war (against / on / with sb) *вести войну: Britain has fought two wars this century.*

to escalate / step up a war *наращивать / расширять военные действия: The US government stepped up its war against terrorism.*

war escalates (into sth) / intensifies *военные действия расширяются: Unless the international community succeeds in bringing the two countries to the negotiating table soon, the war itself could escalate. / The local war escalated into a major conflict. / In early 1990 the guerrilla war intensified, with rising casualties among both the local population and the security forces.*

war rages (on) *if war rages, it continues with great violence война свирепствует: Civil war has been raging in the country for years. / The war rages on and the time has come to take sides.*

to win / lose a war *выиграть / проиграть войну: They had no chance of winning the war.*

to end a war | a war ends *закончить войну / война заканчивается: When the war ended in 1945, Europe was in chaos.*

the (disastrous / dire / serious) effects / consequences of a war

to abolish / eliminate war *устранять возможность возникновения войны*

to ban / outlaw war *запрещать военные действия, объявлять военные действия незаконными*

(to fight // die / be killed) in a war *(воевать / умереть / погибнуть) на войне: My grandfather fought in the Second World War. / He died in the Vietnam war.*

to breed wars *порождать войны*

civil / cold / defensive / offensive / holy / limited / local war *гражданская / холодная / оборонительная / наступательная / священная / локальная война*

war of aggression / attrition / extermination / independence *агрессивная война / война на истощение / война на уничтожение / война за независимость: They were fighting a war of independence against a powerful enemy.*

conventional war *война с применением обычных видов оружия*

atomic / nuclear / thermonuclear war *атомная / ядерная / термоядерная война: Both countries wanted to avoid a nuclear war.*

full-scale / large-scale / all-out / total war *полномасштабная / крупномасштабная война; полномасштабные /*

крупномасштабные боевые действия: *The fighting is threatening to turn into full-scale war.*

global / world war *мировая война*

2. **hostilities** [plural] (formal) fighting in a war; acts of fighting
военные / боевые действия

to open / cease / suspend hostilities *начинать / прекращать / приостанавливать военные / боевые действия*

to resume / renew hostilities *возобновлять боевые действия: the likelihood of renewed hostilities between the two countries / The rebels have resumed hostilities against government troops.*

hostilities break out *военные / боевые действия начинаются / вспыхивают: The authorities have urged people to stock up on fuel in case hostilities break out.*

the outbreak of hostilities (внезапное) *начало военных / боевых действий: Washington gave the military in Hawaii plenty of warning about the imminent outbreak of hostilities. / Anti-war demonstrations continued after the outbreak of hostilities.*

cessation of hostilities *прекращение военных / боевых действий: The UN is demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities. / This led to a wider cessation of hostilities, although it was never formalized.*

3. **war / battle zone** [countable] an area where a war is being fought
район / зона военных / боевых действий: A war zone is a dangerous place to be even in the absence of combat. / He could be sent to another war zone at any time. / More front-line troops will be flown to the battle zone over the next few days.

4. **hot spot | troubled area** [countable] a place where there is often a lot of violence or fighting **горячая точка; беспокойный регион: The border has become a major hot spot. / There were many hot spots in the region, where fighting was going on. / British forces will withdraw from the troubled area as quickly as possible.**

5. **a hotbed of sth** a place where a lot of a particular type of activity, especially bad or violent activity, happens **очаг, рассадник: a hotbed of vice / crime / racial intolerance / Bavaria was a hotbed of extremist politics in the 20s and 30s. / The political party has become a hotbed of nationalism and racial bigotry.**

6. **tinderbox** [countable – usually singular] a place or situation that is dangerous and where there could suddenly be a lot of fighting or problems **очаг напряженности: The area is a tinderbox that could again plunge the country into civil war. / The Balkans have a long and tragically deserved reputation as a political tinderbox. / The racial tension in the area makes it a tinderbox ready to ignite.**

7. **warfare** [uncountable] the activity of fighting in a war, especially when particular methods of fighting are involved **война; военные действия; ведение войны; методы / приемы ведения войны: conventional / nuclear / chemical / biological warfare | desert / jungle / naval / trench warfare | It quickly made Hanoi the most heavily bombed city in the history of warfare. | More years of trench warfare and carnage on the Western Front were now almost unavoidable.**
guerrilla warfare fighting by small groups of fighters in mountains, forests etc **партизанская война, партизанские (военные) действия: The rebels aimed to overthrow the government through protracted guerrilla warfare.**
8. **wartime | time of war | wartime period** [uncountable] the period of time when a country is fighting a war **военное время: He died on a wartime bombing mission. | In time of war the government must have entire disposal of all material resources. | The mass of new information was greatly augmented during the wartime period.**
in / during wartime: Military technology changes dramatically in wartime, in response to experience on the battlefield. | The original buildings were destroyed during wartime.
wartime experience(s): His parents say he's still affected by his wartime experience. | Her wartime experiences were still fresh in her memory.
9. **peacetime** [uncountable] a period of time when a country is not fighting a war **мирное время: The talks were aimed at establishing normal peacetime relations between the two countries.**
in / during peacetime: The British could afford to reduce defence spending in peacetime without excessive risk. | A country's army may be quite small during peacetime.
10. **disaster | calamity | catastrophe** [countable; uncountable] a terrible and unexpected event that causes a lot of damage or suffering **беда, бедствие, несчастье, катастрофа: a crushing / devastating / dire / great / major disaster / calamity / catastrophe | the calamity of war | From all points of view, war would be a catastrophe. | The refugee camp was a disaster area. | At the simplest level, patriotism lent meaning and purpose to personal catastrophes that would otherwise appear intolerable.**
national disaster / calamity / catastrophe национальная катастрофа
to be on the brink / verge of disaster / calamity / catastrophe находится на грани катастрофы: The peace process was on the brink of disaster.

to be heading for / move towards disaster / calamity / catastrophe
двигаться / идти к катастрофе: The country seems to be moving towards catastrophe.

to court disaster *навлекать беду / бедствие / несчастье: They courted disaster by sending troops into the region.*

to cause / bring (a) disaster / calamity / catastrophe (to sb) | to lead (sb / sth) to disaster / calamity / catastrophe *приводить к беде / катастрофе: The war brought disaster to local people. | He argues that the new policy could lead to disaster. | The war has led to a humanitarian disaster.*

to end / result in disaster / calamity / catastrophe *закончиться бедой / катастрофой: It could only end / result in disaster / calamity.*

to avoid (a) disaster / calamity / catastrophe *избегать беды / катастрофы: He made a television play but turned down all other offers that came his way, desperate to avoid another disaster.*

to avert / prevent / ward off (a) disaster / calamity / catastrophe
предотвращать беду / бедствие / катастрофу: Sudan requires food immediately to avert a humanitarian catastrophe. | The governments of the world failed to act to prevent the catastrophe of World War II.

to survive (a) disaster / calamity / catastrophe *пережить бедствие / катастрофу*

11. **ceasefire | armistice** [countable] an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, especially in order to discuss permanent peace
прекращение огня; прекращение военных действий; перемирие: a ceasefire agreement | The ceasefire won't last unless both sides are prepared to compromise. | President Chissano offered an immediate armistice, but this was turned down by the rebel leader. | Media coverage exceeded any news event in history, including the armistice that ended World War I in 1918.

temporary ceasefire *временное прекращение огня*

ceasefire violation(s) *нарушение соглашения о прекращении огня: Each side repeatedly accused the other of ceasefire violations.*

12. **truce** [countable] an agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a short time, or the period for which this is arranged
перемирие: The rebels have ended a 17-month-old truce, and could strike at any time. | The fighting of recent days has given way to an uneasy truce between the two sides. | The fragile truce between the two sides is not expected to last long.

13. **ceasefire | armistice | truce** **COLLOCATIONS**

to call for a ceasefire / armistice / truce *призывать к прекращению огня, требовать прекращения огня:* *They called for a ceasefire in the region and for access for humanitarian aid deliveries.*

to negotiate / work out a ceasefire / armistice / truce *подготовить / разработать соглашение о прекращении огня*

to achieve / negotiate a ceasefire / armistice / truce *добиться прекращения огня, договориться о прекращении огня:* *The government failed in numerous attempts to achieve a ceasefire through negotiation. / The two sides have been unable to negotiate a truce.*

to call / declare / establish a ceasefire / armistice / truce *объявлять о прекращении огня:* *They should call a truce while negotiations are given a chance. / A two-week armistice has been declared between the rival factions. / In February a ceasefire was established after King Hassan met Polisario leaders for the first time.*

to sign a ceasefire / armistice / truce *подписать соглашение о прекращении огня:* *Both leaders signed the ceasefire agreement. / He also referred to a government proposal to sign a ceasefire on April 15. / Finally, the Bolsheviks signed an armistice with Germany.*

to observe / honour a ceasefire / armistice / truce *соблюдать соглашение о прекращении огня:* *The dynamite was split between Eta, then nominally observing a unilateral ceasefire, and the Bretons.*

to implement a ceasefire / armistice / truce *выполнять соглашение о прекращении огня:* *Significant progress was nevertheless achieved in May, when the factions agreed to begin implementing a temporary ceasefire.*

to break / violate a ceasefire / armistice / truce *нарушать соглашение о прекращении огня:* *So far no one has violated the three-day ceasefire.*

a ceasefire / armistice / truce comes into effect / comes into force / takes effect *соглашение о прекращении огня вступает в силу:* *The ceasefire came into effect throughout the country at midnight.*

a ceasefire / armistice / truce holds *соглашение о прекращении огня соблюдается:* *He believed the ceasefire would hold. / UN officials are expressing cautious optimism that the latest ceasefire is holding.*

14. **to claim** [transitive] if a war, accident, disease etc claims someone's life, they die as a result of it (used especially in news reports) *уносить жизнь:* *The 12-year-old civil war claimed 1.5 million lives. / Its independence campaign has claimed nearly 800 lives since 1968. / The civil war claimed the life of a U.N. interpreter yesterday.*
15. **ethnic cleansing** [uncountable] the use of violence to force people from a particular racial or national group to leave an area or country

этническая чистка: *More have been wounded and others were victims of ethnic cleansing. / In late May, government forces began the ethnic cleansing of the area around the town. / This vile policy of ethnic cleansing must be stopped.*

16. **genocide** [uncountable] the deliberate murder of a whole group of people, especially a whole nation, race or religious group **геноцид:** *The military leaders were accused of genocide. / What is going on is not just war, it is genocide.*

to carry out / commit / perpetrate (an act of) genocide **совершать геноцид:** *They have alleged that acts of genocide and torture were carried out.*

17. **atrocities | brutality | cruelty** [countable; usually plural; uncountable] an extremely cruel and violent action, especially during a war **жестокость, зверство, жестокое обращение:** *The brutal destruction of an entire village was one of the worst atrocities of the Vietnam war. / The report documented several incidents of mass atrocities in detail. / Civil rights activists were appalled by the brutality of the police. / There have been reports of cruelty and rape from the war zone. / He is still haunted by the cruelties he witnessed during the war.*

dreadful / extreme / grisly / great / gruesome / horrible / horrid / monstrous / revolting / vile atrocity / brutality / cruelty

act of atrocity / brutality / cruelty **жестокий / зверский поступок:** *These people are guilty of acts of great atrocity. / The killings were an act of mindless brutality.*

the brutalities / cruelties of war: *He was unable to escape the cruelties of war.*

atrocities against sb: *But the victories were tainted by accusations of atrocities against civilians.*

brutality / cruelty to / towards sb: *Seeing so much brutality towards prisoners had not hardened them to it.*

to commit / perpetrate / carry out an atrocity / brutality / cruelty (against sb) **совершить зверский поступок / злодеяние:** *The interest is simply focused on the few individuals who commit several serious atrocities. / Federal soldiers have been accused of perpetrating atrocities against innocent people. / Likewise Bosnia has arrested three senior officers accused of carrying out atrocities in 1993.*

to demonstrate / display / exhibit brutality / cruelty **проявлять жестокость**

atrocities / brutalities / cruelties occur **зверства совершаются:** *Horrific cruelties occur in wartime.*

18. **to displace** [*transitive*] to force someone to leave their own country and live somewhere else **вынуждать людей покидать свое место жительства, делать людей беженцами, превращать людей в беженцев; перемещать:** *In Europe alone thirty million people were displaced. / Many of its own people have been displaced by civil war or uprooted by drought or flood. / Fifty thousand people have been displaced by the fighting. / At least 50 million of them are refugees, displaced from their homes by warfare. / Aid agencies say that about 110,000 people in the peninsula are displaced because of the war.*
19. **displacement** [*uncountable*] (*formal*) a situation in which a person is forced to leave their own country and go somewhere else to live **вытеснение; перемещение:** *the gradual displacement of the American Indians / The recent famine in these parts has caused the displacement of tens of thousands of people.*
20. **refuge | sanctuary** (1) [*uncountable*] shelter or protection from someone or something **убежище; прибежище; приют**
to seek refuge / sanctuary (in sth // from sth / sb) **искать убежище:** *Thousands of families came here seeking refuge from the civil war. / These people are seeking refuge from persecution. / But word also had it that he was seeking sanctuary from the government at a church.*
to take / find refuge / sanctuary (in sth // from sth / sb) **находить убежище / приют; прятаться:** *They took refuge in a bomb shelter. / During the frequent air-raids people take refuge in their cellars. / These people are taking refuge from persecution. / Refugees fleeing from the advancing army found sanctuary in Geneva.*
to give / provide / offer refuge / sanctuary **давать / предоставлять убежище / приют**
 (2) [*countable*] **place of refuge** a place that provides shelter or protection from danger **убежище; прибежище; приют:** *a refuge for earthquake victims / His home became a place of refuge for the believers.*
to give / provide / offer a (place of) refuge / sanctuary (from sth) **давать / предоставлять убежище / приют:** *The Allies are being asked to provide more refuges for those fleeing the fighting. / The basement provided us with a refuge from the fighting. / They often offer a place of refuge.*
21. **displaced person | displaced persons** [*countable*] (*technical*) someone who has been forced to leave their own country and live somewhere else because of war, cruel treatment, or a natural disaster **перемещенное лицо:** *the task of resettling refugees and displaced*

persons / By now she had the look of a refugee, a displaced person. / The elation of witnessing birth may be followed by a sense of disorientation at being a displaced person.

22. **refugee** [countable] someone who has been forced to leave their country, especially during a war, or for political or religious reasons
беженец: *Thousands of refugees fled across the border. / Refugees were streaming across the border. / We hope to help refugees from any war, any country. / Most of the refugees from the former war zone have now been sent back. / Meanwhile the fate of the refugees continues to hang in the balance. / Britain has traditionally been a safe haven for political refugees.*
23. **refugee camp** [countable] a place where people who have been forced to leave their country, especially during a war, can live, usually in bad conditions and only expecting to stay for a limited time
лагерь беженцев: *He returned to the refugee camp where his family has lived since 1948. / Many are still facing the uncertainty of life in refugee camps a year after leaving their homes. / Hundreds of thousands of people living in refugee camps and towns near the fighting were scattered and set adrift.*
24. **rogue / outlaw state / regime | outlaw nation** [countable] a country that does not behave in the usual or accepted way and often causes trouble
страна-изгой, режим-изгой: *Some are rogue states with which we may some day clash. / For one thing, intelligence does have some impact on foreign policy, for example, towards rogue states. / He would scrap the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and permit defensive systems to guard against accidental firings or small-scale attacks by outlaw nations.*

1.3. Destruction

1. **to destroy** [transitive] to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or cannot be used or repaired
разрушать, рушить; сносить: *It is they who carry out the traditional infantry role of closing with and destroying the enemy. / His conclusion also was that our next operation must be an all-out effort to destroy the enemy carriers. / Another project that the ministry has suddenly accelerated after two years of inaction is a new missile designed to destroy enemy radars.*
2. **to devastate** [transitive] to seriously damage or completely destroy something
уничтожать; опустошать, разорять: *Bombing raids devastated the city of Dresden. / Years of war have devastated this island*

nation. / The bomb devastated the city centre. / For comparison, the atomic bomb explosions that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were about 20 kilotons each.

3. **to obliterate | to wipe out** [transitive] (1) to destroy something completely so that nothing remains **уничтожать, истреблять; ликвидировать**: *to obliterate sth completely / entirely / totally / utterly / The bombing raid has obliterated whole villages. / Their warheads are enough to obliterate the world several times over. / Hiroshima was nearly obliterated by the atomic bomb. / The missile strike was devastating – the target was totally obliterated. / The arms factory has been wiped out by our bombs.*
 (2) **to blot out** to remove a thought, feeling, or memory from someone's mind **вычеркивать, стирать (из памяти)**: *Nothing could obliterate the memory of those tragic events. / He tried to obliterate all thoughts of those tragic events from his mind. / There was time enough to obliterate memories of how things once were for him. / Nothing could wipe out his bitter memories of the past. / She tried hard to blot out the bitter memories of the war.*
4. **to annihilate** [transitive] to destroy something or someone completely **уничтожать, истреблять**: *Stockpiles of weapons could annihilate mankind. / Just one of these bombs could annihilate a city the size of New York. / The naval force was annihilated during the attack. / After a long and bloody battle the army succeeded in annihilating their forces.*
5. **to raze | to level | to flatten** [transitive] to completely destroy a town or building **разрушить до основания, сравнять с землей, стереть с лица земли; сносить**
to raze sth (to the ground): *The troops attacked his village and razed it to the ground. / All these houses were razed to the ground in the war. / In 1162 Milan was razed to the ground by imperial troops.*
to level sth (to / with the ground): *The bombing raid levelled a large part of the town. / Bombs levelled a large part of the town. / They levelled the building to / with the ground.*
to flatten sth: *The city has been flattened by heavy artillery bombardments. / Some analysts contradict its claim that it successfully tested a hydrogen bomb powerful enough to flatten Chinese cities.*
6. **to ravage** [transitive; usually passive] to damage something very badly **разрушать, уничтожать**: *For two decades the country has been ravaged by civil war and foreign intervention. / Cambodia has been ravaged by war for the past 20 years.*
7. **to neutralize** [transitive] to destroy somebody or something that is dangerous to you during a war, such as enemy troops, a military target,

or bomb **разрушать, уничтожать; подавлять огнем; обезвреживать**: Government forces neutralized the rebels. / The aerial bombardments have neutralized the threat of artillery attacks on allied ground forces. / After some time the job is completed and the two mortar bombs have been neutralized.

8. **to take out** [transitive] (informal) to kill someone or destroy something **разрушать, уничтожать**: The building was taken out by a bomb.
9. **destructive | ruinous** (adjective) causing a lot of damage or problems **разрушительный; разорительный; гибельный, губительный**: a ruinous civil war / ten ruinous years of terrorism / The border war has been wasteful and destructive. / If multiple warheads are deployed, the different blast waves reinforce each other, increasing their destructive power. / But, given the destructive power of modern weapons, they did not believe that civilization could be protected by war.
10. **destruction** [uncountable] the act or process of destroying something or of being destroyed **разрушение; уничтожение**: The death and destruction had torn apart families whose political loyalties had also been divided in what was essentially a civil war. / What came instead were world wars, a Great Depression, a Holocaust, and threats of nuclear destruction. / These are the colour changes in Tamburlaine's army on the three days before the destruction of Damascus.
11. **devastation | obliteration** [uncountable] severe and widespread damage or destruction affecting a large area **уничтожение; опустошение, разорение; истребление**
12. **destruction | devastation** **COLLOCATIONS**
widespread / wholesale destruction / devastation **большие разрушения**: The war caused widespread death and destruction. / Single-handed he did his best to prevent the wholesale destruction of the big houses in Spital Square.
complete / total / utter destruction / devastation **полное уничтожение / разрушение**: It's a scene of complete devastation.
wanton destruction / devastation **бессмысленное уничтожение / разрушение**
sb carries out destruction / devastation: The soldiers carried out the total destruction of the village.
sth causes / brings destruction / devastation (to sth): This reaction was based on the understanding that atomic bombs cause widespread death and destruction and extreme human suffering. / A huge bomb blast brought chaos and devastation to the centre of Belfast yesterday.

13. **annihilation** [uncountable] severe and widespread damage or destruction affecting a large area or a lot of people (**полное**) **уничтожение, истребление**: *During the Cold War the threat of nuclear annihilation was always on people's minds. / Muslim political leaders fear the annihilation of their people.*
14. **ruin** [countable – often plural] the parts of a building that remain after it has been severely damaged **развалины; руины**: *People built shelters among the ruins of the city. / One dead child was found in the ruins almost two hours after the explosion. / The countryside here is dotted with the ruins of churches the government has torn down or blown up in recent weeks.*
a heap / pile of ruins *груда развалин / руин*
smoking / charred ruins *дымящиеся / обуглившиеся руины*
to reduce / blast sth to a ruin / ruins / rubble / ashes to destroy something, especially a building, completely **превращать / обращать в груду развалин / руин**: *The attack reduced the town to a smoking ruin. / The bomb reduced the house to rubble. / Then cities can be blasted to rubble.*
15. **to be / lie in ruins** (1) (of a building or city) to be extremely badly damaged so that most of it has fallen down **лежать в руинах**: *Whole blocks of the city were in ruins after the war. / The town lay in ruins after years of bombing. / Large rural areas lay in ruins.*
(2) to be in an extremely bad state **лежать в руинах**: *After the war the Japanese economy lay in ruins. / The economy was in ruins after the war.*
16. **the ravages of sth** the damage or destruction caused by something such as war, time, disease, or weather **опустошение, уничтожение**: *The ravages of the Napoleonic Wars hit the merchant guilds particularly hard. / Bureaucracy was also a necessary evil to cope with the ravages of war. / They repaired the ravages wrought by war.*

2. Fighting

2.1. General concepts

1. **battle** [countable; uncountable] a fight between opposing armies, groups of ships, groups of people etc, especially one that is part of a larger war **бой, битва, сражение**: *the Battle of Trafalgar / A career soldier, he had died leading his men into battle at Spion Kop during the Boer War. / The fierce battle for Travnik was now over, the sources said.*

to join battle (with sb) | to plunge into battle *вступить / ввязаться в бой*: *Get a good night's rest, men; we join battle with the enemy at first light. | He went to join the battle and, all unskilled in warfare, he was killed at once. | We do not readily plunge into battle with such powerful forces.*

to fight / wage a battle *вести бой*: *We invaded Ireland and fought our own battles there. | We are determined and able to fight battles. | He denied yesterday it was waging a battle on two fronts.*

to win a battle *выиграть сражение*: *They won the battle by sheer weight of numbers.*

to lose a battle *проиграть сражение*: *The French lost the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. | It may be, in the long run, more productive to lose the battle but win the war.*

bloody battle *кровавое сражение*: *one of the bloodiest battles of the Second World War*

fierce / pitched / raging battle *ожесточенный бой; жестокая схватка, яростная битва; решительное сражение*: *There sieges were less frequent and pitched battles more important. | He describes how he killed two young workers taken prisoner in a pitched battle inside a factory workshop.*

at the battle of... *в битве при...*: *Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. | He is finally met and defeated at the Battle of Osterwald.*

2. **combat** [uncountable; countable] organized fighting, especially during a war *бой, битва, сражение*: *These troops have very little experience of active / armed combat. | It is no coincidence that combat soldiers, particularly paratroops, wear camouflage uniforms that somewhat resemble a leopard's spotted coat. | There was fierce combat between the two sides.*

close combat *ближний бой*: *This will get your cavalry into close combat and hopefully out of the hail of missiles fairly quickly.*

combat mission *боевое задание*: *We flew over 200 combat missions. | In all, there are 15 combat missions involving both subs and surface vessels.*

combat unit *боевое подразделение*: *The women were excluded from the combat units. | Friedman was a member of a logistics team rather than a combat unit. | The battle casualties of the combat units were nearly as bad as those on World War II battlefields.*

combat zone *поле боя*: *She was actually in the combat zone now and she noted uneasily that once again she was placed firmly beside the count.*

3. **fighting** [*uncountable*] a situation in which people fight, especially in a war **бой, битва, сражение**: *The UN failed to stop the fighting in Rwanda. / The fighting is threatening to turn into full-scale war. / There was fighting on the streets of Paris yesterday when police and demonstrators clashed.*

fighting breaks out / erupts / starts: *Fighting broke out between army units. / The ceasefire appeared to be in tatters on Monday after heavy fighting erupted in Tetovo. / And it was on this day that heavy fighting started at Thermopylai.*

to end fighting: *On February 19, Aoun and Geaga agreed a six-point pact to end the fighting.*

house-to-house fighting **уличный бой**

heavy / fierce / bitter fighting **жестокое сражение**: *Meanwhile, heavy fighting was going on in and around Tan Son Nhut. / Tass still reported heavy fighting around Bagram on March 8. / Fierce fighting has continued all day on the outskirts of the town. / There was fierce combat between the two sides.*

4. **battle | combat | fighting** **COLLOCATIONS**

to send sb into battle / combat: *Troops were sent into battle. / Lyndon Johnson first sent U.S. combat troops into battle in March 1965.*

to get into / go into / enter into battle / combat **вступить в бой**: *Goblins are primarily support troops – their role is to ensure that your core troops get into combat against their chosen target. / We know we're going into combat. / Neither side was particularly willing to enter into serious combat.*

to engage in battle / combat | to be engaged in battle / combat **участвовать в бою**: *Earlier in the day, warriors will engage in mock battle. / At least 200 rebels were engaged in battle. / The soldiers were engaged in hand-to-hand combat.*

to be killed / die in battle / combat: *Her only brother was killed in battle. / King Olaf died in battle, in 1030. / Corporal Gierson was killed in combat (with the enemy forces). / Over 16 million men were killed in combat. / No one knew how many troops had died in combat.*

to be locked in battle / combat **to be involved in a long, serious fight with someone**: *Since then, the rebels and the armed forces of Sierra Leone have been locked in combat.*

hand-to-hand combat / fighting **рукопашный бой**: *Infantry deliberately placed themselves in positions where they would be engaged in hand-to-hand combat.*

a battle / fighting rages (on) **if something such as a battle or war rages, it continues with great violence or strong emotions**: *The battle*

raged all day. / The battle raged on. / Except for a Christmas truce, the battle of Hanoi raged through December. / Fierce fighting raged for several days.

5. **action** [uncountable] fighting during a war **бой; боевые действия**: *When the action ended there were terrible losses on both sides. / There have been reports of widespread enemy action in the area. / The United States threatened military action against Iraq. / The government warned about the possibility of future military action.*

to go into action **вступить в бой**

to send sb into action **направлять в бой**: *The navy was sent into action. / The men were sent into action with little or no training.*

to be in action **воевать, вести бой**: *The army has been in action for the past three months.*

to step up action (against sb) **усиливать / интенсифицировать боевые действия**: *And it left open the fourth option, to step up military action against Hanoi and otherwise escalate the war.*

to break off action **прекратить бой**

to see action to take part in military fighting: *He saw action in Korea. / He saw action in the trenches.*

to be / be listed as / be reported killed in action **погибнуть / пасть в бою; числиться погибшим в бою**: *His father was killed in action in Vietnam. / He was never listed as killed in action. / Their son was reported killed in action.*

to be / be listed as / be reported wounded in action **быть раненым в бою; числиться раненым в бою**: *9 soldiers were killed and 15 wounded in action. / Their son was reported wounded in action.*

to be / be listed as / be reported missing in action **пропасть без вести; числиться пропавшим без вести**: *Approximately 58,000 soldiers were dead or missing in action. / Kip was never listed as missing in action. / Their son was reported missing in action.*

6. **fight** [countable] a battle between two armies, especially the fighting that happens at one particular place and time **бой, битва, сражение**: *the fight for Bunker Hill*

bloody / messy / scrappy / violent fight: *The town was recaptured after a bloody fight.*

to put up a (brave / fair) fight (against sb): *They put up a brave fight against the attackers.*

7. **deployment** [uncountable; countable] the organization or movement of soldiers, military equipment etc so that they are in the right place and ready to be used **развертывание; расположение, размещение; дислоцирование; базирование**: *the deployment of American forces in*

the region / the deployment of troops into townships / The General's visit to Sarajevo is part of preparations for the deployment of extra troops. / The Chief of Police ordered the deployment of 2,000 troops to try to stop the rioting. / Missile deployment did much to further polarize opinion in Britain. / The perpetuation of nuclear deployments is morally unacceptable.

8. **to deploy** [transitive; intransitive] to organize or move soldiers, military equipment etc so that they are in the right place and ready to be used **развертывать(ся); размещать, дислоцировать; перебрасывать (на позицию)**

to deploy sb (in a particular place / against sb): *They decided it was time to deploy more troops. / Moreover, they were forced to deploy an army for both attack and defence. / Troops have been deployed in the area to counter a possible attack. / The army was deployed against demonstrators calling for an end to one-party rule and the release of detainees.*

to deploy sth (in a particular place): *NATO decided to deploy cruise missiles. / Either side could then deploy defences against missiles. / The US-made Patriot anti-missile system was deployed in the Gulf war. / This included the number of warheads to be deployed on submarines and other missiles.*

to deploy sb / sth to a particular place: *Evelyn Y. Gregory, when word came that she was being deployed to Bosnia.*

to deploy to a particular place: *Senior Marine Corps officers were preparing to deploy to the Gulf.*

9. **to fight** [intransitive; transitive] to take part in a war or battle **сражаться, воевать:** *The soldiers fought from house to house. / The troops were fighting at close quarters.*

to fight against / with sb | to fight sb **воевать против кого-л. / с кем-л.:** *In World War II, Britain fought with Germany. / He fought against the Nazis during World War II. / Vietnam fought France and the US over 30 years. / These men fought the Japanese in the Second World War.*

to fight with sb **воевать на чьей-л. стороне:** *In World War II, the Americans fought with the British and French against the Germans. / They fought with the North against the South.*

to fight (a war) over / for / about sth **воевать за что-л.:** *The two countries started fighting over control of the northern plains. / The United States fought a war with Mexico over their common border. / Britain and Argentina fought for control of the islands. / We believed we were fighting for freedom and democracy.*

to fight in a war: *My grandfather fought in the last war. / His grandfather fought on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War.*

to fight a war / battle / campaign *вести войну / бой:* *Neither country is capable of fighting a long war. / The terrorists claim that they are fighting a just war. / We must fight this battle through to victory. / They fight guerrilla campaigns, as befits their savagery, which are extremely difficult to subdue.*

to fight on two / several fronts: *The war for independence was fought on several fronts.*

to fight to do sth: *Allied troops fought to liberate the city.*

to fight bravely / heroically / valiantly *смело сражаться:* *The young soldiers fought valiantly but were soon defeated.*

to fight hard / stubbornly *упорно сражаться*

to fight to the end / finish *to fight until one side is completely defeated* *сражаться до конца:* *The two opposing armies fought through to the end. / This battle is our last chance; we must fight to the finish.*

10. **to battle** [intransitive] *to fight against an enemy* *сражаться*

to battle: *The opposing armies battled on until night. / For years the two nations battled over territory.*

to battle against / with sb: *The soldiers battled against the opposing army all day. / Tomorrow we shall battle with old enemies and defeat them.*

11. **martial law** [uncountable] *a situation in which the army controls an area instead of the police, especially because of fighting against the government; direct military government, by which ordinary law is suspended, for example during a rebellion* *военное положение*

12. **curfew** [uncountable; countable] *a law that does not allow people to go outside between a particular time in the evening and a particular time in the morning, especially during a war or a period of political trouble, or the period of time during which people must not go outside according to a curfew law* *комендантский час:* *Anyone found in the streets after curfew was shot. / The curfew will end next March, when his debt to society will officially have been paid. / You'll be in trouble if you get home after curfew. / Thousands of people have taken to the streets in defiance of the curfew. / A twelve hour night time curfew is in force.*

to break / defy a curfew *нарушать / не соблюдать комендантский час:* *He was shot for breaking the curfew. / In Lucknow crowds of people defied the curfew to celebrate on the streets.*

13. **state of emergency** [countable] a temporary system of rules to deal with an extremely dangerous or difficult situation, especially when this involves limiting people's freedom **чрезвычайное положение**
14. **martial law | curfew | state of emergency** **COLLOCATIONS**
- to be under martial law / curfew** (в стране) действует военное положение / комендантский час: According to press reports, the country is now under martial law. | The town was under curfew, and access to journalists remained restricted for several day.
- to declare / impose martial law / a state of emergency** ввести / объявить военное положение / чрезвычайное положение: To restore order, the government declared martial law. | The government may declare martial law in response to the latest violence in the region. | Unlike past military rulers, General Musharraf has neither imposed martial law nor suppressed fundamental rights. | The government responded to the outbreak of violence by declaring a state of emergency in Bangkok and four surrounding provinces. | As rebel forces loyal to Nabyev approached the capital, a state of emergency was imposed on October 22.
- to place sth under martial law / curfew** ввести / объявить военное положение / чрезвычайное положение: The whole town was placed under curfew. | The whole area was immediately placed under curfew and restrictions were not relaxed until December.
- to impose a curfew (on / in / throughout sth)** ввести / объявить комендантский час: On May 18 the state authorities imposed a dusk-to-dawn / all-night curfew. | The military regime decided to impose a curfew on the town. | On September 9 it imposed a night curfew in large parts of the republic. | The government imposed a night-time curfew throughout the country.
- to lift martial law / a curfew / a state of emergency** отменить военное положение / комендантский час / чрезвычайное положение: The military leadership have lifted martial law in several more towns. | Certain constitutional restrictions remained in force until March 22, but the curfew had been lifted as of March 6.
- the imposition / declaration of martial law / a state of emergency:** Fighting in the capital led to the imposition of martial law. | Concerning Pakistan, all the candidates deplore General Pervez Musharraf's declaration of martial law.
- the imposition of a curfew**
- the lifting of martial law / a curfew / a state of emergency:** Many foreign commentators described the lifting of martial law as a cosmetic exercise. | There has been a call for the lifting of the state of emergency.

15. **combatant** [countable] someone who fights in a war **воин, боец**
16. **non-combatant** [countable] (1) someone who is in the army, navy etc during a war but who does not actually fight, for example an army doctor **нестроевой солдат / сержант / офицер**
 (2) **civilian** someone who is not in the army, navy etc during a war **гражданское лицо**: *Many innocent civilians were killed during the war.*
17. **rebel** [countable] someone who tries to remove a government or leader by force **мятежник, участник мятежа; повстанец, участник восстания; боевик**: *Anti-government rebels have seized the radio station. / The rebels took over the capital and set up a new government. / The town fell into rebel hands.*
rebel forces / troops / army: *A problem deserving consideration is how strong the rebel forces actually were. / Fighting between the rebels and government troops continues in the north. / Two neighbouring countries and three rebel armies have been fighting since 1998 to depose him.*
rebel soldier / leader / general: *Three of the rebel soldiers and one government soldier were killed. / This led rebel leaders to agree to combine their forces in one division under a unified command structure.*
rebel group / movement: *The interim government was not recognized by the major rebel movements.*
rebel attack: *The government said that a rebel attack on the town of Tchoukou-Hadje had left several dead.*
18. **militant** [countable] someone who uses militant methods to achieve something **боевик; активист, боец**: *According to the authorities, the militants were planning a series of terrorist acts. / The militants see no contradiction in using violence to bring about a religious state. / He ruled out any exchange of prisoners with the militants. / A crowd of militants took to the streets to protest the government's policies.*
19. **insurgent** [countable – usually plural] (formal) someone who belongs to a group of people fighting to take control of their country by force **повстанец; бунтовщик, мятежник**: *All approaches to the capital are now under the control of the insurgents. / By early yesterday, the insurgents had taken control of the country's main military air base.*
20. **guerrilla (fighter)** [countable] a member of an unofficial military group that is trying to change the government by making sudden, unexpected attacks on the official armed forces **партизан**: *The guerrillas began their assault on March 8th. / The guerrillas would fight to the bitter end in order to achieve their main goal. / The guerrillas threatened to kill their hostages. / Most of the people living there sympathized with the guerrillas. / Guerrillas avoid fighting set-piece battles. / At midday six guerrilla fighters arrive to help them from a*

military base near to their village. | Television stations would be expected to broadcast photographs of guerrilla leaders with offers of rewards for information.

armed guerrilla: *Four Western tourists held by armed guerrillas in Kashmir began their seventh month in captivity today.*

guerrilla group / band / unit *отряд партизан:* *Guerrilla groups are active in the province. | A small band of guerrillas has blown up a train in the mountains. | Elite Republican Guard troops deployed tanks and heavy artillery against lightly armed guerrilla units.*

guerrilla force(s) *партизанские войска:* *The rest of the family decided to join the guerrilla forces. | Delegates also discussed transforming them from a guerrilla force into a regular army.*

guerrilla movement *партизанское движение:* *The democratic approach inherent in the guerrilla movement would triumph ultimately. | He was later released through Romero's efforts, at which point he joined a guerrilla movement and was killed in combat.*

guerrilla warfare / war / tactics *партизанская война / тактика:* *The enemy cunningly avoided direct confrontation and concentrated on guerrilla warfare. | American troops found themselves fighting a guerrilla war. | In early 1990 the guerrilla war intensified, with rising casualties among both the local population and the security forces. | The terrorists continue to express confidence that their guerrilla tactics can defeat a conventional force.*

guerrilla activity / activities / action / operations *партизанские действия:* *Over 100 of those killed were paramilitary gendarmes who were stationed in the area to counter Kurdish guerrilla activity. | In real life the distinction between sheer brigandage and patriotic guerrilla activities was often blurred. | In reality guerrilla action was largely indiscriminate with sporadic attacks on the occasional landlord, local official, or police post.*

guerrilla attack: *He said that guerrilla attacks would henceforth be directed at military targets, state companies and economic installations among others. | The rebels appear to be making hit-and-run guerrilla style attacks on military targets. | It could be a prime target for guerrilla attack.*

guerrilla raid / foray / infiltration *партизанский рейд, партизанская вылазка:* *Cumings concludes that Kim was probably based at Kharborovsk from 1941 to 1945 and conducted his guerrilla forays from there. | These base camps were used by the PKK guerrillas to make forays into Turkey. | The security zone was set up to prevent guerrilla infiltrations.*

21. **freedom fighter** [countable] someone who fights in a war against an unfair or dishonest government, army etc (*used to show approval*) **борец за свободу**: This would give great encouragement to the freedom fighters. / Young enthusiasts drove across the border to join the freedom fighters who had appealed to the world for help. / It's often said that one person's freedom fighter is another person's terrorist.

2.2. Fighting a battle

1. **to clash** [intransitive] if two armies, groups etc clash, they start fighting (*used in news reports*) **столкнуться, схватиться; вступить в (вооруженное) столкновение**
sb / sth clashes: Troops clashed near / on the border.
sb / sth clashes with / against sb / sth: US planes clashed with enemy fighter aircraft again today. / Greek forces clashed against Turks in the hills. / Police have clashed with demonstrators again today.
sb / sth clashes with sb / sth over sth: France and Britain are likely to clash over the proposed space programme.
2. **to spot | to locate | to pinpoint** [transitive] to find or discover the exact position of something **определять местонахождение (противника); засека́ть (цель)**: Luckily, the enemy planes were spotted early. / Police are still trying to locate the suspect. / The enemy was trying to pinpoint our position. / The team went behind enemy lines to pinpoint the exact locations of missile launchers. / Our planes pinpointed the target. / Satellite pictures helped to pinpoint the locations of 13,000 troops. / Computers pinpointed where the shells were coming from.
3. **to fire** [intransitive; transitive] to cause a weapon to shoot bullets or missiles **стрелять; вести огонь**
to fire: He regained his balance, took aim, and fired. / As soldiers jumped out of the lorries, firing all around, helicopter gunships appeared overhead. / The gunmen fired, and police fired back.
to fire at / on / into sb / sth: As soon as we crossed the border, enemy troops started firing at us. / Seventeen people were killed when security forces fired on demonstrators. / Soldiers fired on / into the crowd. / Then the anti-aircraft guns opened up, firing into the air against an imagined air raid.
to fire a gun / weapon / rifle / pistol (at sb / sth): Joyce fired his pistol and the battle had begun. / Suddenly the car stopped, and the passenger got out and fired a Kalashnikov rifle at the police car. / It was reported

that several missiles were fired at the army base. / The rebels had held Makati since Saturday, firing mortars and machine guns at government troops ringing the district. / The rebels fired their machine guns into the air. / The pistol / gun / rifle / weapon has obviously been fired recently.

to fire bullets / rounds / shells / missiles / rockets (at sb / sth): *There exist rifles which fire bullets faster than the speed of sound. / Just prior to our assault, they had fired 6, 000 rounds of artillery and bombed it all morning. / The F-16 fighter plane fired two missiles at the enemy aircraft. / The ambassador denied that any missiles had been fired across the border. / By one analysis, Saddam's forces have fired more missiles in the last year than in the previous nine. / Guerrillas fired five rockets at the capital yesterday, killing 23 people. / The guerrillas still fire rockets from well inside the security perimeter.*

to fire point-blank (at sb) *стрелять в упор*

4. **to shoot** (1) [transitive] to deliberately kill or injure someone using a gun *застрелить; расстрелять*

to shoot sb (dead): *The police had orders to shoot anyone who attacked them. / A policeman was shot dead in the city centre last night.*

to shoot someone in the head / leg / stomach etc: *He was shot in the head / back / leg while trying to escape. / She was shot three times in the head.*

to shoot someone at close / short / point-blank range / close quarters | to shoot sb point-blank to be very close to them when you shoot *застрелить в упор: The victim was shot at close range. / Both men were shot at point-blank range. / The victim was shot point-blank in the chest.*

to shoot (sb) on sight to shoot someone as soon as you see them: *Armed officers had instructions to shoot the kidnapper on sight.*

(2) [intransitive; transitive] to cause a weapon to shoot bullets or arrows *стрелять*

to shoot: *Troops began shooting in all directions. / Make sure you hold the gun steady and shoot straight.*

to shoot a gun / weapon / rifle / pistol etc: *I learned to shoot a gun / rifle / revolver when I was a child. / Tod's grandfather taught him to shoot a rifle. / He let her shoot his gun from the hip.*

to shoot bullets / arrows: *It's only a toy – it doesn't shoot real bullets. / Then it just shot bullets at a tin can. / They shot arrows from behind the thick bushes.*

to shoot at sb / sth // into sth: *Two guys walked in and started shooting at people. / We used to shoot at empty bottles for practice. / The villagers then shoot guns into the branches to ward off evil spirits.*

- to shoot to kill** to intend to kill someone when you shoot at them
стрелять на поражение: The troops were told to shoot to kill. / The Defence Minister ordered troops to shoot to kill if attacked.
5. **to shoot down / up** [transitive] to kill or seriously injure someone by shooting them, especially someone who cannot defend themselves
застрелить; расстрелять: The army were accused of shooting down unarmed demonstrators. / Then two men came in and shot up the entire lobby.
6. **to shoot down | to down** [transitive] to make an enemy plane crash to the ground, by firing weapons at it **сбить (огнем) самолет:** *The guerrillas shot down one aeroplane and captured the pilot. / Tanimizu is said to have shot down 32 enemy aircraft. / The plane was shot down in error by a NATO missile. / He was shot down over Denmark and spent three years in a prison camp. / His plane was shot down over France in 1944. / We downed three enemy planes with our missiles. / A couple of jet fighters were downed during the five-week rebellion. / The jet was downed by a surface-to-air missile.*
7. **to launch** [transitive] to send a missile or spacecraft into the air or into space **запускать / выпускать (военную ракету, реактивный снаряд); запускать (космическую ракету, спутник)**
to launch a missile / rocket: *On the first day of the war over 400 missiles were launched. / The missiles were launched against enemy targets. / They could launch their rockets before you could get to your office.*
to launch a (space) rocket / satellite / shuttle: *A test satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral. / China is planning to launch a space rocket later this month. / NASA will try to launch the space shuttle again on Sunday. / The first artificial earth satellite was launched from a site in the U.S.S.R. on October 4, 1957.*
8. **to bomb** [transitive] to attack a place by dropping bombs on it from a plane **бомбить, сбрасывать бомбы:** *NATO aircraft bombed the town again last night. / Government aircraft have been bombing civilian areas. / They bombed the target in perfect weather and unopposed, and returned to Jersey.*
to be heavily / badly bombed: *This whole area was heavily bombed during the conflict. / The town was heavily bombed in World War II.*
9. **to be bombed out** to be forced to leave a place because of being attacked by bombs **разбомбить; оставить без жилья, разбомбив его**

sb is bombed out (of sth): *My aunt was bombed out during the war, and had to live with my mother. / Half the town was bombed out of their homes in the raid.*

sth is bombed out: *London was bombed out. / He started the new school after his former school was bombed out.*

10. **to bombard** [transitive] to attack a place by firing guns at it for a long time or dropping a lot of bombs on it **подвергать артиллерийскому / минометному обстрелу, бомбардировать, подвергать бомбардировке**

to bombard sth (with sth): *The allied forces bombarded the enemy trenches for weeks. / Rockets bombarded residential areas of the Afghan capital Friday. / The town has been heavily bombarded by the army backed by the air force. / For a whole week, the little town was bombarded with enemy shells until the citizens were forced to yield. / When the police tried to advance they were bombarded with petrol bombs.*

11. **to shell** [transitive] to fire shells at something, especially from large guns **обстреливать из артиллерийских орудий, вести артиллерийский огонь, бомбардировать:** *The army has been shelling the town since yesterday. / The rebels shelled the densely-populated suburbs near the port. / Border towns have been shelled by enemy aircraft for the past two months.*

12. **to target** [transitive] (1) **to aim** to aim something, such as a missile, bomb, or weapon, at a target **нацеливать**

to target sth on / at sb / sth: *Nuclear missiles will no longer be targeted on these cities. / The missiles were targeted on the enemy capital. / The missiles are targeted at several key military sites.*

to aim sth at sb / sth: *The rocket-launchers are aimed at Washington. / There are hundreds of nuclear missiles aimed at the main cities.*

(2) to intend or try to attack someone or something **выбирать в качестве цели:** *The army headquarters were targeted and badly damaged. / In 23 attacks, the terrorists targeted military bases. / It is hoped that civilians will not be targeted during the war.*

13. **clash** [countable] a short fight between two armies or groups (used in news reports) **(вооруженное) столкновение, стычка, конфликт:** *Ten soldiers were wounded in a clash with the rebels. / In the last two months, there have been numerous border clashes. / Four people were reportedly killed during violent clashes with the Army in the capital. / According to an April 22 official report, 15 rebels and seven others were killed in clashes between rebels and security forces.*

14. **fire** [*uncountable*] shots fired from a gun, especially many guns at the same time **огонь, стрельба**: *You will soon be facing enemy fire. / There was a sudden burst of machine gun fire. / We noticed that the enemy fire was now being directed at our part of the field. / His car was raked with fire from automatic weapons. / I gave no thought to this until heavy mortar fire began to hit extremely close.*
to open fire (on sb / sth) **открывать огонь**: *The colonel gave the order for the soldiers to open fire. / Troops opened fire on the rebels. / Troops opened fire on a group of unarmed demonstrators in the city centre.*
to hit sb / sth with / by fire: *Around dawn they were hit with mortar fire. / The ship was hit by fire from a German plane. / It was destroyed in a forced-landing having been hit by anti-aircraft fire.*
to be / come under fire **подвергаться обстрелу**: *Our platoon was under fire from a machine gun position. / The planes came under anti-aircraft fire. / Peacekeeping forces came under fire in isolated incidents. / The city came under fire from anti-government forces last night.*
to cease fire | to hold one's fire **прекращать огонь**: *The command was given to cease fire. / The rebels agreed to hold their fire.*
to return fire **отвечать на огонь**: *The troops returned fire and then retreated. / Our tanks and tracks kept going a little bit and stopped to return fire immediately.*
to be in the line of fire / firing line to be where you may be hit if someone shoots **находиться на линии огня**: *The reporters happen to be sitting there in the line of fire with nothing better to do. / A couple of civilians were caught in the firing line.*
to exchange fire (with sb) **перестреливаться, обмениваться огнем**
exchange of fire **перестрелка**: *Armed police arrived on the scene, and there was an exchange of fire. / The two were reportedly killed in an exchange of fire during a police raid.*
15. **shot** [*countable*] (1) the action of firing a gun or another weapon **выстрел**: *The policeman was killed by a single shot. / He murdered Perceval at point blank range with a single shot.*
to fire / take a shot at sb / sth **выстрелить**: *He pulled out his rifle and fired three shots. / The gunmen fired shots or threw grenades. / The police fired two shots at the suspects before they surrendered. / Police fired shots into the air and used water cannon to disperse the crowd. / A crazy man took a shot at her from a rooftop.*
to miss a shot **промахнуться**

a shot hits // misses sb / sth: *The third shot hit the officer in the chest. / The first shot missed my head by just a few inches.*

(2) the sound of a gun being fired **выстрел, звук выстрела:** *From the hut behind them they heard a single shot. / The neighbours say they heard four shots.*

a shot rings out **звучит / раздается выстрел:** *A shot rang out and then there was silence. / Two shots rang out, and security guards rushed over, guns drawn.*

16. **burst** [countable] a short sudden and usually loud sound
автоматная / пулеметная очередь: *We heard a sudden loud burst of machine gun fire. / Hours later, three short bursts of automatic gunfire sent police scurrying for cover. / He sprayed two bursts of gunfire into a crowd outside the defence ministry and injured 10 people before he was fatally wounded.*

to fire a burst | to fire in bursts: *At that moment, he fired a burst and killed the enemy. / He fired an experimental burst into the air, and waved his armoured troops forwards. / The men waded fast through the water after him, crouching, firing short bursts towards the trees. / I ran to join them and raised my rifle to fire a burst for cover as they ran past me. / They fired in long bursts, which depleted their ammunition.*

17. **bombing** [uncountable; countable] the use of bombs to attack a place
бомбометание; бомбежка: *The bombing lasted for two nights. / Heavy bombing has gutted the city. / Aerial bombing of rebel positions is continuing.*

around-the-clock bombing **круглосуточная бомбежка**

area / carpet / saturation / indiscriminate / random bombing
бомбометание со сплошным поражением, ковровое бомбометание, беспорядочная бомбежка

pinpoint / precision bombing **прицельное бомбометание**

bombing campaign / raid: *The south-west of the country suffered an intensive bombing campaign. / Nixon meanwhile began the Christmas bombing campaign against Hanoi. / Targets for R.A.F. bombing raids were pinpointed. / Thousands had died on the battlefields, in rearguard bombing raids and in repressive purges.*

18. **bombardment** [uncountable; countable] a continuous attack on a place by big guns and bombs
артиллерийский / минометный обстрел, бомбардировка: *The bombardment continued for a terrible nine hours. / These factors made the camps prime targets for enemy attack and bombardment. / There was much anger over the bombardment of the capital city.*

heavy / intensive / sustained bombardment: *Despite a heavy bombardment of the Occra Hills the abuses resumed almost immediately. / The city has been flattened by heavy artillery bombardments.*

preliminary bombardment *артиллерийская подготовка:* *The preliminary bombardment was the heaviest so far mounted: over two weeks 3,100 guns fired some 471 million shells.*

aerial / air / artillery / naval bombardment *an attack from the air, land, or sea: In 1932 Stanley Baldwin had revealed that, in the opinion of the experts, there was no defence against aerial bombardment. / The use of modern weapons has made it more difficult to protect civilians from aerial bombardment. / Air bombardment raised criticism on the humanitarian grounds that innocent civilians might suffer. / The devastating air bombardment of the last four weeks is only the latest of a series of assaults by foreign armies. / The effects of the artillery bombardment were devastating. / Their presence frequently meant indiscriminate artillery bombardments against innocent villages suspected of harbouring the Vietcong.*

to begin / mount / conduct a bombardment: *The Germans began their bombardment of Paris in early 1870. / The preliminary bombardment was the heaviest so far mounted: over two weeks 3,100 guns fired some 471 million shells.*

(to be / come) under (a) bombardment | to suffer (a) bombardment: *The capital is still under constant bombardment by the rebel forces. / Sarajevo is coming under heavy bombardment from Serb forces. / Rebel fighters are still holding out under a relentless artillery bombardment. / Scarborough even suffered a naval bombardment.*

19. **shelling** [*uncountable*] *the firing of shells, especially from large guns*
артиллерийский обстрел / огонь: *Out on the streets, the shelling continued. / It was almost dark now and everyone had settled into their dugouts, prepared for another night of shelling and mortaring. / They appeared completely unconcerned about the shelling going on around them.*

light // heavy / intensive shelling: *Soon after dawn there was another round of heavy shelling in the eastern part of the city.*

constant / round-the-clock shelling

shelling of sth: *The shelling of the town continued well into the night. / Shelling of enemy lines continued all day.*

shelling begins / breaks out / erupts: *Shooting and shelling erupt sporadically from both sides.*

to start / begin // resume shelling: *The shelling was resumed, and the machine gun finally knocked out by a heavy shell.*

20. **target** [countable] an object, person, or place that is deliberately chosen to be attacked **цель; мишень**: Any major airport or station is potentially a terrorist target.
target for / of sb / sth: The docks are the main target for the bombing raids. / Foreigners have become targets for attack by terrorists. / The commonly used roads are the targets of heavy fire.
military / civilian target: potential military targets such as air bases and oil fields / The GIA continued its attacks on civilian targets.
ground / aerial target наземная / воздушная цель
to fire / shoot at a target стрелять по цели / в мишень
to hit / strike a target попасть в цель, поразить цель: The Lancasters had to drop the bouncing bomb from precisely sixty feet to hit their target. / I had four shots but I didn't even hit the target.
to miss a target промахнуться, не попасть в цель: The missiles missed their target. / The bomb missed its target by several kilometres. / But the interceptor missed its target in a second test in January.
off target неточно, мимо цели
target area район цели: When the plane gets to the target area, it drops the missile and returns to base.
prime target (of / for sb / sth) a very likely target: These points will form the prime target of an enemy attack. / Railway stations are prime targets for bombs. / Holding a US passport makes these tourists a prime target for terrorists. / These factors, however, made the camps prime targets for enemy attack and bombardment.
21. **pinpoint accuracy** very exact (очень) высокая точность: The missiles can hit targets with pinpoint accuracy. / The missiles can be fired against enemy targets with pinpoint accuracy. / Radar can locate an underwater target with pinpoint accuracy.

2.3. Offence and invasion

1. **to advance** [intransitive] to move towards someone or something, especially in a slow and determined way (used especially to talk about soldiers) наступать; продвигаться вперед
to advance: Villagers hid in the hills as the troops advanced. / Our army has advanced two miles. / A line of US tanks slowly advanced. / The enemy advanced with fixed bayonets.
to advance on sth / against sb наступать (на что-л. / кого-л.): Troops advanced on the rebel stronghold. / Our troops advanced on the next town. / The forces of the enemy advanced against us.

to advance across / through / towards / to a place *передвигаться (в определенном направлении)*: The army advanced across the plain. / In early 1940 the army began to advance across France. / Gorbach advanced towards the city from the east, roughly following the line of the river Aver.

2. **to attack** [intransitive; transitive] to start using weapons to try to defeat an enemy *атаковать, нападать, штурмовать*
to attack | to go in: The enemy attacked at dawn. / The enemy attacked treacherously. / They attacked with cavalry but were repulsed. / All the soldiers were ordered to go in and seize the enemy position.
to attack sb / sth: Our troops attacked the enemy. / Guerrillas attacked an army patrol. / Army tanks attacked a village near the capital on Sunday. / US jets attacked five air defence sites in the north. / The village was attacked by the French air force.
3. **to storm** [transitive] to suddenly attack and enter a place using a lot of force *брать приступом, штурмовать; атаковать*: The men stormed the fort. / Several dozen rebels stormed the ambassador's residence. / The city was stormed by rebel forces. / Police stormed the building and arrested twelve men.
4. **to raid** [transitive] to suddenly attack a place and cause a lot of damage *совершать внезапное нападение / рейд / налет / набег / вылазку*: Vikings raided settlements on the east coast. / The tribe raided a neighbouring village, inflicting many casualties. / In 1943, allied bombers repeatedly raided Hamburg. / The rebels raided the tiny mountain town early on Tuesday.
5. **to send in** [transitive] to send soldiers, police etc somewhere to deal with a difficult or dangerous situation; to cause soldiers to move into battle *направлять (войска); посылать в бой*: British troops were sent in as part of the peacekeeping force. / UN troops were sent in as the situation got worse. / Government forces were sent in to fight the rebellion. / He has asked the government to send in troops to end the fighting. / The attack is not succeeding well; we shall have to send in more men.
6. **to strike** [intransitive; transitive] to attack someone or something, especially suddenly *атаковать, наносить удар*
to strike (at / against sth): Fighter bombers struck at the presidential palace. / We will use these air bases to strike against the northern territories. / Terrorists were able to strike in one country and then flee to another. / The killer says he will strike again.
to strike sth: Guerrillas struck a U.N. camp, killing 75. / Opponents of the war say that civilian villages have been struck several times.

7. **to hit** (1) [*transitive*] to attack something or wound someone with a bomb, bullet etc; if something such as a bullet or bomb hits something or someone, it lands on them **попадать в цель**: *The bomb failed to hit its target. | None of the missiles hit their target. | Although of limited accuracy by modern standards, the Scuds were reasonably successful at hitting large targets such as urban settlements. | According to first reports, some bombs have hit schools and hospitals. | A second shot hit her in the back. | Our ship was badly hit and sank within minutes.*
- (2) [*transitive; intransitive*] to attack someone suddenly **нападать, атаковать**: *The convoy was hit by Afghan government troops.*
8. **advance** [*countable*] a forward movement towards someone or something (*used especially to talk about soldiers*) **наступление**: *The defences are intended to obstruct any advance by tanks and other vehicles.*
- advance on sth / against sb** **наступление (на кого-л. / что-л.)**: *The rebels continued their advance on the capital city. | In an exercise designed to be as real as possible, they simulated an advance on enemy positions.*
- advance across / through / towards / to a place** **передвижение (в определенном направлении)**: *That there was some reorganization at this point, before the final advance towards enemy country, seems not unreasonable.*
- to make / press an advance** **проводить наступление**: *Our troops made an advance against the enemy.*
9. **attack** [*countable; uncountable*] the act of using weapons against an enemy in a war; an organized attempt to defeat an enemy, using weapons **атака, наступление; наступательный бой; нападение**: *a bitter / blistering / savage / scathing / sharp / violent / scurrilous / vicious / unprovoked / wanton attack | the threat of nuclear attack | Attack is said to be the best form of defence. | The attack began at dawn. | A security fence, with watchtowers, protects the base against attack by ground forces. | These bomb blasts suggest that the terrorists are going on the attack again.*
- attack on / against sb / sth**: *a campaign of air attacks on strategic targets | This was the possibility of a sneak enemy air attack on Tokyo, the capital of the Empire.*
- to launch / mount an attack | to go into attack** **начинать атаку, предпринимать атаку, идти в атаку**: *Rebel forces launched an attack late Sunday night. | No world leader would try to launch a surprise attack because the response would be terminal for his own nation. | Grant launched an all-out attack on these defences during the*

gusty, rainy, and misty dawn of May 12. | We mounted a surprise attack against their ammunition depot.

to make / carry out / press an attack *наступать, идти в наступление*: *Enemy forces have made an attack on the city.*

to withstand / hold out against / ride out an attack *сдерживать наступление, устоять*: *The clincher was Haig's assurance that he could withstand any German attack for at least eighteen days. | The aircraft base is protected with specially designed shelters which are built to withstand ground and air attacks. | It was also important to demonstrate the ability of nuclear forces to ride out a surprise attack.*

to repel / repulse / drive back / drive off / counter / fight off an attack *отражать атаку / нападение*: *Troops have been deployed in the area to counter a possible attack.*

to resume / renew an attack *возобновлять наступление / атаку*: *Burnside wanted to renew the attack in the morning. | Government forces renewed their attacks on a key communications tower. | They renew the attack from another side.*

to be / come under attack *подвергаться нападению*: *There were no trains and the roads were under constant air attack. | The enemy came under attack. | Once again we came under attack from enemy fighter planes. | Refugees came under attack from federal troops.*

an attack occurs: *The air attack occurred in August 1988 during a campaign against the Kurdish separatist movement.*

surprise attack *внезапная атака*: *By the mid-1960s fears had eased of a technological arms race that might encourage either side to unleash a surprise attack. | This would increase the warning time of any possible surprise attack.*

all-out attack *решиительное наступление*: *Our forces launched an all-out attack against the enemy.*

full-scale attack *наступление по всем направлениям, всеобъемлющее наступление*

air / nuclear / missile / bomb / mortar attack: *It is becoming apparent that air attacks alone are not likely to win the war. | In any case the vast base was vulnerable to nuclear attack. | Nor will such a network of battle stations immediately end the threat of nuclear attack. | Consequently, they might remove the base, thereby removing the reason for a nuclear attack. | Gates warned that Hussein probably expects another cruise missile attack. | From June 1944 the flying bomb attacks were less concentrated spatially, but even more destructive.*

10. **offensive** [countable] *a planned military attack involving large forces over a long period* *наступление, наступательная операция*: *There*

has already been artillery fire, and many expect a new offensive in the coming weeks. / Exactly as had happened the year before, the major offensive was preceded by a significant upswing in fighting.

military / nuclear / air offensive: *The great military offensive had failed, and it seemed victory was escaping them.*

offensive on / against sb: *The President announced an offensive on the rebels. / Its latest military offensive against rebel forces is aimed at re-opening important trade routes.*

to be on the offensive to be ready to attack *(быть в готовности)*

наступать: *In the view of many analysts here, they did not have to create the impression that they are on the offensive.*

to launch / mount an offensive *предпринять / начать*

наступление: *The army is about to launch a major offensive. / Government troops launched an offensive against UNITA positions in the north. / The government offensive was only part of a broader offensive launched against rebel forces in late 1991. / The armed forces have launched offensives to recapture lost ground.*

to take / go on the offensive to begin to take strong action against people who have been attacking you *перейти в наступление:* *The international coalition was ready to take the offensive. / The enemy open fire with even greater fury than before, and again take the offensive. / The West African forces went on the offensive in response to attacks on them.*

to carry out an offensive *проводить наступление*

to break off an offensive *прекращать наступление*

to resume / renew an offensive *возобновлять наступление*

an offensive begins / starts / resumes *наступление начинается / возобновляется:* *Before the offensive began he had tried in vain to impress this upon his superiors. / The rebel offensive resumed on Thursday, leaving 12 dead and many injured.*

11. **offence** [uncountable] (formal) the act of attacking *нападение; наступление:* *They say that the most effective defence is offence. / It depends on whether it was used as a weapon of offence or defence.*

12. **assault** [countable; uncountable] a violent military attack to take control of a place controlled by the enemy *нападение; атака, прустун, штурм:* *The enemy's positions were taken by assault. / Most US soldiers welcomed the ground assault when the order was finally given.*

assault on sb / sth: *Only a successful assault on the rebels' headquarters could have ended the civil war. / The Combined Fleet made plans for an*

assault on Midway Island. | The rebels are poised for a new assault on the government garrisons.

to launch / mount an assault *начинать атаку / штурм, предпринимать атаку / штурм, идти в атаку / на штурм:* *They launched an assault on the capital yesterday. | Thirty policemen were massacred in Rukum last week when the rebels launched a direct assault on their heavily fortified headquarters. | The police mounted an early-morning assault on his office, and Mr Bucaram came running out with his hands up.*

to make / carry out an assault (on sth.) *атаковать, штурмовать:* *They made an assault on the enemy's positions.*

to lead an assault *возглавить атаку / штурм:* *On the final day when Anlec fell Mentheus was killed as he led the assault. | I should persuade the King to change his mind, and let Messer Niccolò lead an assault.*

to be / come under assault *подвергаться нападению:* *The refugee camp came under assault again last night.*

13. **onslaught** [countable] a very powerful and violent attack *атака, нападение:* *The city was in ruins after a prolonged onslaught by enemy warplanes.*

onslaught on / against sb / sth: *In 508 Theuderic continued his father's onslaught on the Gothic south, in tandem with the Burgundians. | The rebels responded to a military onslaught against them by launching a major assault on an army camp.*

to launch an onslaught *начинать атаку, предпринимать атаку, идти в атаку:* *In December they launched a full-scale onslaught on the capital. | In 471 Euric launched his first onslaught against Clermont.*

to withstand / hold out against / ride out an onslaught *сдерживать атаку, устоять:* *He was confident his armies could withstand the Allied onslaught. | It is unlikely that his forces could withstand an allied onslaught for very long.*

14. **raid** [countable] a short sudden attack on a place by soldiers, planes, or ships, intended to cause damage but not take control *внезапное нападение; рейд; воздушный налет; вторжение; вылазка, набег:* *an air / bombing / border / cross-border / guerrilla / retaliatory raid | a raid into enemy territory*

raid on / against sb / sth: *The rebels attempted a surprise raid on a military camp. | They planned a surprise, early-morning raid on the naval base. | Its planes are carrying out heavy bombing raids against the guerrillas.*

to launch / make / carry out / stage a raid *совершить рейд*: *The commandos launched / made / carried out / staged a daring raid (on the enemy). / The army launched several cross-border raids last night. / Aircraft are carrying out raids on enemy ships. / Soldiers carried out raids on enemy targets in the area.*

to lead a raid *возглавлять рейд*: *The colonel led a successful raid against a rebel base. / He led a commando raid in the desert.*

to repel a raid *отражать внезапное нападение*: *The city was fortified and was able to repel raids by pirates and a siege by the Saracens in 866-7.*

air / bombing raid: *He was killed in an air raid. / The United States reacted to the air raids by ordering an aircraft carrier to the gulf. / The air raids were becoming heavier and more frequent.*

15. **foray** [countable] a short sudden attack by a group of soldiers, especially in order to get food or supplies *внезапное нападение; вылазка, набег*

to make a foray (into a particular place): *The soldiers made nightly forays into enemy territory. / King Godfred made extensive forays into Frisia, and subdued the Abotrites and Wiltzes.*

16. **strike** [countable] a sudden brief military attack, especially by missiles or planes dropping bombs *удар: a first / second / surgical strike*

strike against / on sb / sth: *There were further air strikes the next day against Hezbollah positions in the southern Bekaa valley. / The violence is unlikely to stop without military strikes against terrorist bases. / Cluster bombs were used in the strike on the airfield.*

to launch / carry out a strike *наносить удар*: *American aircraft carriers launched several strikes (against the enemy). / Bush warned that America would launch strikes against them if the war spread.*

pre-emptive strike *упреждающий удар (ядерное нападение, опережающее удар противника)*: *We have no intention of launching a pre-emptive strike, but we will retaliate if provoked.*

air / nuclear strike: *Joyce was informing his listeners of a massive air strike by Luftwaffe bombers against the Kent coast. / The terrain was rough and offered ideal cover from air strikes and surveillance. / When we decided we had them pinned down, they called in an air strike. / The United Nations has authorized the use of air strikes. / Would you support a nuclear strike to bring an end to a war?*

17. **raiding party** a group taking part in an attack: *Then, he fears, in will come the helicopters with their raiding parties, hit men and explosives squads.*

18. **offensive** (adjective) [only before noun] used for attacking *наступательный, наступающий*: Government troops took up offensive positions. / He appealed to Khrushchev to remove the offensive weapons under United Nations supervision.
offensive war / warfare *наступательные военные действия; наступательная война*
19. **to conquer** [transitive; intransitive] to get control of a country by force; to defeat an enemy *завоевывать, покорять; подчинять; поработать*
to conquer sth / sb: The Normans conquered England in 1066. / Julius Caesar conquered Gaul, which we know today as France. / The Zulus conquered all the neighbouring tribes.
to conquer: Sailors travelled to the New World with the urge to conquer and explore.
20. **to invade | to occupy** [transitive; intransitive] to enter a country, town, or area using military force in order to take control of it *вторгаться; захватывать, оккупировать*
to invade / occupy sth: Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. / The Romans invaded Britain 2000 years ago. / Can a country legally invade another country that has not used military force against it? / The region was quickly occupied by foreign troops. / Alexandretta was occupied by the French in 1918 after the defeat of Turkey.
to invade: Enemy forces were almost certainly preparing to invade. / Concentrations of troops near the border look set to invade within the next few days. / They received information that the Americans were preparing to invade.
21. **to occupy** [transitive] to be in control of a place that you have entered in a group using military force *оккупировать*: an occupying army / U.S. forces now occupy a part of the country. / Between 1914 and 1920 large parts of Albania were occupied by the Italians.
22. **conquest** (1) [uncountable; countable] the act of getting control of a country by force *завоевание, покорение; подчинение; поработание*: History is the story of conquest. / Jerusalem has seen endless conquests and occupations. / The Roman legions left, opening the way for the conquest of the British Isles by the Germanic tribes. / In this first phase of conquest, the Arabs created an Empire and a State, but not yet a civilization.
 (2) [countable – usually plural] the land or people that another country has taken control of by force *завоевания (земли, народы, имущество и т. д.)*: His conquests transformed the ancient world and ushered in the Hellenistic age of great monarchies. / First campaigns

among the many achievements of Charles, the most obvious is the extent of his military conquests. | He realized that Britain could not have peace unless she returned at least some of her former conquests.

23. **invasion | occupation** [uncountable; countable] an occasion when the army of one country enters another country by force, in order to take control of it **вторжение; нашествие, агрессия; захват, оккупация; набег:** *The invasion was condemned as 'blatant aggression' by the British Prime Minister. | The importance of these functions was enhanced by the barbarian invasions of the fifth century. | They were to remain in these positions for seven days after the occupation of Midway unless the enemy attacked sooner. | Jerusalem has seen endless conquests and occupations. | Prii became fluent in German during the Wehrmacht's occupation of Estonia in 1942.*

invasion / occupation of sth: *Some analysts fear that increasing desperation could lead to a military invasion of the country's southern neighbours. | He was commander in chief during the invasion of Panama.*

invasion / occupation by sb: *The fear of an invasion by rebels is always present. | The Pantheon has survived many vicissitudes; first the barbarian invasions and later the despoliation by the Catholic Church.*

to order an invasion (of sth): *He refused all attempts to force him to order an invasion of Naggaroth.*

to launch / mount / carry out an invasion (of / into sth) **совершить вторжение / агрессию:** *First he launches an invasion without adequate air support, then he makes the movement pay for it. | They were planning to mount an invasion of the north of the country. | The rebels launched their invasion into the Mutara region in the north.*

to repel / repulse / counter an invasion **отразить нашествие / агрессию:** *Then two mighty heroes, the twin brothers Tyrion and Teclis, arose to succour the realm and repel the invasion. | The reserve takes in part of the Minsmere levels which were flooded during the Second World War to counter possible invasion.*

an invasion occurs **происходит / имеет место агрессия / захват / оккупация:** *In 517 a major invasion occurred when Slav horsemen advanced as far as Thermopylae and Epirus.*

invasion / occupation force(s): *The government fell nine days after an invasion force of five thousand troops was said to be advancing on the capital. | Preparations for the Normandy landings took place here because the terrain is similar to that which faced the Allied invasion forces.*

under occupation controlled by a foreign army: *The area is under occupation. / New Delhi need do no more than keep Kashmir under military occupation and keep the lid on guerrilla warfare.*

24. **conqueror** [countable] someone who has taken control of a country or its people by force **завоеватель; победитель**: *The people of an oppressed country obey their conquerors because they want to go on living.*
25. **invader** [countable] a soldier or a group of soldiers that enters a country, town, or area by force in order to take control of it **захватчик, оккупант**: *Invaders from the south ransacked the town. / The foreign invaders were finally defeated by allied forces. / The invaders were only finally crushed when troops overcame them at Glenshiel in June 1719.*

2.4. Defence

1. **to defend** [transitive; intransitive] to protect someone or something from attack **защищать(ся) стоять на страже**
to defend something (against / from something): *Thousands of young men came forward, willing to defend their country. / They needed more troops to defend the border against / from possible attack. / They defended their country against their enemies. / The castle was built in 1549 to defend the island against invaders. / The arsenal ship would have relied on other warships to defend it against missile attacks.*
to defend against: *We need to defend against military aggression.*
2. **to be on the defensive** to be in a state or position of defence **обороняться, защищаться**
3. **to resist** [transitive; intransitive] to oppose or fight against someone or something **сопротивляться, оказывать сопротивление; противостоять; отбивать, отбрасывать**: *The soldiers resisted (the enemy attacks) for two days. / The city resisted the enemy onslaught for two weeks. / When security guards came to stop him, he did not resist.*
4. **to withstand** [transitive] (1) to be strong enough not to be harmed or destroyed by something **устоять, выдержать**: *The city's defences were not strong enough to withstand the attack. / Armoured vehicles are designed to withstand chemical attack. / The bunker is designed to withstand a nuclear blast. / The aircraft base is protected with specially designed shelters which are built to withstand ground and air attacks.*
 (2) to defend oneself successfully against people who attack you **выдержат, противостоять**: *to withstand an attack / assault / siege*

5. **to repel | to repulse (formal) | to drive back / off | fight off** [transitive] to force someone who is attacking you to move back or stop attacking
отбрасывать (противника), отражать / отбивать (атаку, нападение): *The army was ready to repel an attack. | The defenders repelled the attack without losing any men. | Using water cannons and tear gas, police repelled protesters outside the US embassy. | Government troops repulsed an attack by rebel forces. | The enemy have been driven back in all parts of the battle. | The army drove off the enemy with much effort and loss of life. | The government said it drove the guerrillas off with infantry and air strikes. | The two fighters were driven off by a barrage of anti-aircraft fire.*
6. **to hold out** [intransitive] to continue to successfully defend a place that is being attacked **держаться; не сдаваться:** *The rebels held out for another night but then fresh forces arrived. | They won't be able to hold out much longer under this sort of bombardment. | In those impregnable mountains, the guerrillas could hold out for years.*
7. **to retaliate** [intransitive] to do something bad to someone because they have done something bad to you **отвечать (на агрессию), наносить ответный удар; мстить, осуществлять меры возмездия**
to retaliate (against sb / sth) (for sth): *We have no intention of launching a pre-emptive strike, but we will retaliate if provoked. | They retaliated against the enemy for shelling civilian targets. | They have threatened to retaliate against the US for the bombing raid. | The militia responded by saying it would retaliate against any attacks. | The terrorists retaliated against the government with a bomb attack.*
to retaliate with sth: *Continuing deterrent credibility would, in future, depend upon Britain's known ability to retaliate with an invulnerable Second Strike weapon. | Loyalists retaliated with the gun attack on a bookmaker's office at Ormeau Road, Belfast.*
to retaliate by doing sth: *Sigibert retaliated by calling in his allies from across the Rhine. | When the police started to arrest people, some of the demonstrators retaliated by throwing stones. | The demonstrators threw rocks at the police, who retaliated by firing blanks into the crowd. | The British government retaliated by breaking off diplomatic relations.*
8. **to break through (sth)** [transitive; intransitive] to manage to get past or through something that is in your way **прорваться, пробиться:** *At dawn 300 tanks prepared to break through the enemy lines / the enemy's defences. | They finally broke through the German line. | The demonstrators broke through heavy police barriers. | The enemy's defences were strong but our soldiers broke through. | After hours of*

fierce fighting, rebels broke through and captured the capital. | About fifteen inmates broke through onto the roof.

9. **to besiege** [transitive] to surround a place, especially with an army, and try to gain control of it or force someone to come out of it
блокировать, окружать; осаждать: *A massive Roman army besieged Jerusalem, utterly destroying the Temple and razing the city to the ground. | The main part of the army moved to Sevastopol to besiege the town. | The town had been besieged for two months but still resisted the aggressors.*
10. **to blockade** [transitive] to surround an area by soldiers or ships to stop people or supplies leaving or entering **блокировать:** *The ships blockaded the port. | In June 1948 the Russians blockaded the western sectors of Berlin.*
11. **to withdraw | to pull out | to pull back** [intransitive; transitive] if an army withdraws / pulls out or is withdrawn / pulled out, it leaves a place
отходить, отступать; отводить / выводить войска
to withdraw / pull back (from / to a particular place): *He stated that all foreign forces would withdraw as soon as the crisis ended. | Our troops have withdrawn from the border area / to a safer area. | The troops began to withdraw from the northern region. | They were asked to pull back from their artillery positions around the city.*
to pull out (of a particular place): *Economic sanctions will be lifted once two-thirds of their forces have pulled out. | Troops began pulling out of the region as soon as the order was given. | British forces will pull out of the troubled area as quickly as possible.*
to withdraw sb (from / to a particular place) | to pull sb back (from / to a particular place): *Both countries agreed to withdraw their troops. | They withdrew their troops from an exposed position. | The UN has withdrawn its troops from the country. | At nightfall Thomas withdrew his troops to Rossville, and the two-day battle was over. | Most of the troops have been pulled out. | We decided to pull back our forces and try to advance again tomorrow. | He pulled back forces from Mongolia, and he withdrew from Afghanistan.*
to pull sb out (of a particular place): *Most of the troops have been pulled out. | Troops are being pulled out of these troubled areas. | After many years of fighting, the soldiers were pulled out of the battle area. | British forces will be pulled out of the troubled area as quickly as possible.*
12. **defence** [uncountable] all the systems, people, materials etc that a country uses to protect itself from the system of weapons, equipment, and people that is used to protect a country **оборона:** *The defence*

industry relies heavily on sales of weapons to foreign countries. | Huge amounts of government money are spent on defence.

to fight in defence of one's country

to do sth for defence purposes: *But the fact remains that the safeguards themselves do not prevent the government using civil plutonium for defence purposes.*

(to provide) defence against sb: *The crown alone still had the power to compel military service, especially for defence against invasion. | Nor can they have been substantial enough to have provided defence against further attacks from the Huns or from the Alamans.*

the defence of sth: *Our resources in men and ammunition are inadequate for the defence of the town. | In Britain, the defence of the country has historically been left to the navy. | They are to take measures for the defence of the country.*

defence policy *политика в области обороны, оборонная политика:* *Bush's defence policy will not work, will cost too much and will destabilize the world. | Threats, not pillars, will decide whether the members devise joint foreign or defence policies.*

national defence *национальная оборона, оборона страны*

missile defence (system) *ракетная оборона, система ракетной обороны:* *Dole already has used legislative issues such as gun control and strategic missile defence to score political points. | There is already tension over the controversial national missile defence system. | It has dangerously upset the strategic balance by proposing a new national missile defence system. | The latest example concerns the controversial missile defence system proposed by the United States. | The missile defence issue is without question the most troublesome, time-consuming and potentially dangerous item on the current international agenda.*

anti-missile defence (system) *противоракетная оборона, система противоракетной обороны:* *In particular, the relationship is becoming increasingly bedevilled by the issue of anti-missile defence. | Next year, the United States unveils its anti-missile defence system.*

air / anti-aircraft defence (system) *противовоздушная оборона, система противовоздушной обороны*

defence budget *расходы / затраты на оборону, оборонный бюджет:* *There was an attempt to reduce the defence budget. | Congress still has a big role to play in shaping the missile defence budget.*

(to cut [back] / reduce // increase) defence spending / spending on defence *(сокращать / увеличивать) расходы / затраты на оборону:* *Defence Minister Moshe Arens successfully argued that*

defence spending could not be reduced in the light of the ongoing Gulf crisis. | There are plans to increase defence spending by 6%. | The President has promised to increase defence spending. | The government revealed the exact levels of defence spending.

defence spending / spending on defence drops / falls / declines / goes down // rises / increases / goes up *расходы / затраты на оборону сокращаются / увеличиваются: Defence spending has risen by 10% in the current budget. | The war has ended but government spending on defence is still increasing.*

defence cuts / reductions / cutbacks | a cut / reduction / cutback // increase in defence spending *сокращение / увеличение расходов / затрат на оборону: The government was committed to further major reductions in defence spending. | More defence cuts are expected next year. | The Ministry of Defence announced today that it will close in 20 months time as part of cutbacks in defence spending.*

line of defence *линия обороны: Strategically, the Marne is important for the last line of defence it presents before the Seine. | This line of defence is no better than the first.*

civil defence *the organization of ordinary rather than military people to help defend their country from military attack* **гражданская оборона: The country has made few preparations for civil defence. | These difficulties were greatly exacerbated by poor civil defence planning.**

defence force(s): *When a civil conflict eventually broke out in 1991, the national defence force was unable to provide a credible response. | An army spokesman said that the security vetting of personnel was a normal procedure in all defence forces. | After working in the prison service, he joined the defence forces before becoming an intelligence agent.*

13. **defence(s)** *[countable – usually plural] all the armed forces, weapons, structures etc that are available to defend a place* **оборонительные сооружения, укрепления; оборона страны; обороноспособность, оборонительный потенциал: The city's defences were not strong enough to withstand the attack. | We didn't let down our defences unilaterally. | The city walls were built as a defence against invaders.**

to develop / build one's defences / defence capability *создавать оборонительный потенциал*

to strengthen one's defences / defence capability *укреплять обороноспособность / оборонительный потенциал: He stressed the need to strengthen the nation's defences.*

to maintain one's defences / defence capability *поддерживать обороноспособность / оборонительный потенциал: He*

emphasized the need to maintain Britain's defences at a level sufficient to deal with the unexpected.

to overcome / breach / overwhelm sb's defences *преодолевать / сокрушать оборонительные сооружения / укрепления:* *The invading army easily overcame the town's defences. / Government forces have breached the rebels' defences.*

14. **resistance | opposition** [uncountable; singular] fighting against someone who is attacking you *сопротивление; отпор, противодействие:* *They made it clear that they would only exercise passive resistance in the event of a military takeover.*

to put up / offer / provide / oppose resistance / opposition (to sb) *оказывать сопротивление:* *The defenders put up strong resistance. / Government troops offered no resistance (to the rebels). / And so, when the enemy charged, we immediately yielded and provided no resistance. / They opposed a vigorous resistance to the enemy.*

to encounter / meet (with) resistance / opposition *встречать сопротивление:* *A BBC correspondent in Colombo says the troops are encountering stiff resistance. / The army said the attackers met considerable resistance. / They met little resistance from outgunned government troops. / Our forces met with strong opposition all along the front.*

to break down / crush / overcome / put down resistance / opposition *сломить / преодолеть сопротивление:* *The government took elaborate precautions to crush any resistance.*

resistance erupts *возникает сопротивление:* *Almost immediately a fierce nationalist resistance erupted directed by a fiery prophet in the hills of Galilee.*

pocket / centre of resistance *очаг сопротивления:* *to mop up isolated pockets of resistance / The infantry divisions mopped up remaining centres of resistance.*

armed resistance *вооруженное сопротивление*

considerable / determined / fierce / stiff / strong / stout / severe / stubborn resistance / opposition *решиительное / упорное / яростное сопротивление:* *Rebel gunmen have put up strong resistance. / The rebels have put up fierce resistance with small arms and rocket-propelled grenades. / The invasion was held up by unexpectedly stout resistance.*

weak resistance / opposition *слабое сопротивление*

valiant resistance / opposition *героическое сопротивление*

15. **the resistance | the Resistance** [singular] an organization that secretly fights against an enemy that controls their country *Сопротивление,*

движение Сопротивления: *Mitterand was in the French Resistance during the war. / They managed to escape after being arrested by the resistance.*

16. **retaliation** [uncountable] action against someone who has done something bad to you **ответный удар, контрудар; меры возмездия**

retaliation against sb / sth: *the threat of massive retaliation against British troops / There is always the risk of possible retaliation against peacekeeping soldiers.*

in retaliation (for sth): *The President ordered the bombings in retaliation for the attack. / The bomb attack was in retaliation for the recent arrest of two well-known terrorists. / The car bombings were apparently in retaliation for the arrest of the terrorists.*

massive retaliation **массированный ответный удар / контрудар:** *Dulles called the policy massive retaliation. / Dulles used massive retaliation as the chief instrument of containment. / The alternative is massive retaliation by missiles aimed at the enemy's cities.*

act of retaliation **акт возмездия**

17. **breakthrough** [countable] the act of getting past or through something that is in your way **прорыв: to make a breakthrough**

breakthrough charge **атака с целью прорыва**

18. **siege** [uncountable; countable] a military operation during which an army or the police surround a place and try to gain control of it or force someone to come out of it **осада; блокада:** *The siege lasted almost four months. / The book is not an exhaustive account of all the sieges of the war. / They are hopeful of bringing the siege to a peaceful conclusion. / The siege is now in its eighteenth day.*

at / during a siege **во время осады:** *He was killed at / during the siege of Leningrad.*

to lay siege to sb /sth to start a siege in a place **начинать осаду:** *King Henry laid siege to the castle in 1275. / The soldiers laid siege to the city. / He laid siege to the fortress and gradually weakened it to the point of collapse.*

(to be) under siege to be surrounded by an army in a siege **(находиться) в осаде:** *Malta was under siege in World War II. / The castle was under siege for months.*

to lift / raise / end the (state of) siege (of sth) **снимать осаду / блокаду:** *The king lifted the siege two months later. / We must do everything possible to lift the siege. / Military sources stated that lifting the state of siege would not affect the fight against internal subversion. /*

Meanwhile Cambridge and March were ordered to raise the siege of Quimperlè and return home at once.

to withstand a siege *выдерживать осаду*: *The troops prepared to withstand a long siege.*

a siege begins / ends: *The siege began on Sunday, when the prisoners seized three wardens. / Before the siege ended, the citizens were almost starving.*

to break a siege to cause a siege to end *прорывать блокаду*: *An attempt was made to break the 38-month siege of Sarajevo.*

19. **blockade** [countable – usually singular] the surrounding of an area by soldiers or ships to stop people or supplies leaving or entering *блокада*: *an air / sea / naval blockade / the economic blockade of Lithuania / Getting food supplies through the blockade is almost impossible. / The economic blockade is accompanied by terror tactics. / There's been talk of a retaliatory blockade to prevent supplies getting through.*

to impose / mount a blockade (on sth) | to put a place under a blockade *устанавливать блокаду*: *They've imposed an economic blockade on the country. / An economic blockade was imposed on the country six months ago. / Parisian taxi drivers are threatening to mount a blockade to turn the screw on the government.*

to maintain a blockade *поддерживать блокаду*: *Some left after only a fortnight and, as time went by, it became increasingly hard to maintain the blockade.*

to lift the blockade (of sth) *снимать блокаду*: *Moreover it began to free captured troops on July 5 and to lift blockades. / The blockade of the harbour will be lifted at midnight.*

to enforce a blockade *осуществлять блокаду*: *It's not yet clear who will actually enforce the blockade.*

to break (through) / run a blockade to evade and get through the forces that are surrounding the place *прорывать блокаду*

to order a blockade (of sth) *приказывать установить блокаду*: *Lincoln, in turn, ordered a blockade of Southern ports. / After demanding the weapons be removed, President John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of the island.*

20. **withdrawal | pull-out | pullout | pullback** [uncountable; countable] the act of moving an army, weapons etc away from the area where they were fighting *вывод / отвод / отход / отступление войск*: *an orderly / precipitate / tactical / strategic / unilateral withdrawal*
withdrawal / pull-out / pullback (of sb): *a pullback of troops from the occupied territories / The commander-in-chief was given 36 hours to secure a withdrawal of his troops from the combat zone. / Both countries*

agree on the need for a phased withdrawal of American forces from the Philippines. | The pull-out was planned to spread over a month. | The pull-out of troops will begin after the treaty is signed. | The pull-out of the army paves the way for independence.

(troop) withdrawal (from / to a particular place): *a withdrawal from an area / to an area | allied troop withdrawal from the north of the country | the Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan | Troop withdrawals will take place immediately. | Soviet troop withdrawals began on 15 May and were completed on schedule on 15 February 1989.*

pull-out / pullback (from a particular place): *a pull-out from the occupied territories | a pullback of troops from the occupied territories*

partial // complete / full // full-scale withdrawal / pull-out / pullback
частичный // полный // полномасштабный вывод / отвод войск:

Partial troop withdrawals from Algiers began on July 4. | He is reported to be negotiating the complete withdrawal of the 1,500 Soviet military advisers. | But a complete withdrawal could trigger a new outbreak of fighting. | He replied that the UN had passed two major resolutions calling for a complete withdrawal. | Nearly half of those polled also said they would support a referendum on peace that required a full withdrawal from the Golan. | The loss of one vehicle and the leading tank's offensive capability was not enough to cause a full-scale withdrawal.

to make / carry out / implement a withdrawal / pull-out / pullback
осуществлять вывод / отвод войск: *The security forces made a tactical withdrawal from the area. | The government is planning to implement a second pullback from the area.*

to complete a withdrawal / pull-out / pullback **завершать вывод/отвод войск**

21. **defensive** (*adjective*) [*only before noun*] *used or intended to protect someone or something from attack* **оборонительный; оборонный; защитный:** *These are purely defensive weapons, not designed for attack. | According to the report, only defensive weapons had been supplied to Iran. | The rockets are a purely defensive measure against nuclear attack. | The prince drew up his forces in a strong defensive position. | Police officers claimed that their actions during the riots were purely defensive. | Some past and current government officials say the program was intended for defensive purposes only. | He would scrap the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and permit defensive systems to guard against accidental firings or small-scale attacks by outlaw nations. | But each also has the capability of being built into defensive weapons systems.*

defensive war / warfare *оборонительные военные действия*

22. **retaliatory** (adjective) [usually before noun] (formal) done against someone because they have harmed you *ответный: a retaliatory attack / raid / retaliatory measures / Within twelve hours a retaliatory raid began. / In fact, no retaliatory action was taken. / There's been talk of a retaliatory blockade to prevent supplies getting through.*

3. Settlement of conflicts

3. 1. Unification and disintegration

1. **to unite | to unify** (1) [transitive] to combine people, groups, or countries so that they will work together *объединять, соединять: Our goal is to unite the opposition parties and defeat the President. / We want to forge a policy that unites, not divides, people. / They sought to unify Europe by fair means or foul. / He said he would seek to unify the Conservative Party and win the next general election.*
 (2) [intransitive] to become combined *объединяться, соединяться*
to unite / unify (to do sth): *The two parties have been trying to unite since the New Year. / In 1960, the regions united to form the Somali Republic. / If the party unifies, the bill might become law.*
to unite / unify (with sb / sth): *If the Byzantine Empire would ever bring itself to unite with the Empire of the West. / the benefits of unifying with the West*
to unite against sb: *Police chiefs called on the local people to unite against the drug dealers. / Uniting against globalisation is not the same as uniting against capitalism.*
to unite behind sb: *Party members united behind their leader.*
2. **united | unified** (adjective) *объединенный, соединенный: Successive opinion polls have found only around 10% in favour of a united Ireland under present circumstances. / It takes a unified country to mount a consensus foreign policy.*
to be / stand united against sb: *The two countries were united against a common enemy.*
united front *единый фронт: Nations of the world must present a united front against terrorists.*
3. **unification** [uncountable] the process of uniting groups or countries, or the fact that they have been united *объединение, слияние; воссоединения; консолидация; союз: the unification of Germany /*

Italy / the unification of East and West Germany / A more complete unification would not be possible.

4. **(territorial) integrity** [uncountable] (formal) (**территориальная целостность / неприкосновенность (страны)**): *Separatist movements are a threat to the integrity of the nation. / Territorial integrity is a fuzzy concept when there is a dispute over boundaries.*
to defend / protect territorial integrity: *They have vowed to protect the country's territorial integrity.*
to violate territorial integrity: *The foreign affairs department has denied claims that territorial integrity has been violated.*
to restore territorial integrity: *They called for a negotiated settlement restoring the republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity.*
5. **self-determination** [uncountable] the right of a country to be independent, instead of being controlled by a foreign country, and to choose its own form of government **самоопределение:** *The Progressive majority was hostile to the status quo, and advocated national self-determination and political liberalism.*
right to / of self-determination **право на самоопределение:** *It is about a principle for which people have been fighting and dying for centuries – the indisputable right to self-determination. / The principle of the right of national self-determination was then extended much more widely.*
to achieve / realize self-determination **самоопределиться; получить самостоятельность / независимость:** *Most Progressives were prepared to support the Prussian state as the instrument of achieving national self-determination.*
to give / grant self-determination **давать / предоставлять право на самоопределение**
6. **to disintegrate | to break up** [intransitive] to become weaker or less united and be gradually destroyed **распадаться (на составные части), разрушаться:** *The nation disintegrated under economic pressures. / Civil war could come if the country breaks up.*
to disintegrate / break up into sth: *The Ottoman Empire disintegrated into lots of small states. / Whole armies disintegrated into their component individuals and sub-groupings.*
7. **to break away (from sth)** [intransitive] (1) **to split (off) from sth** to leave a group or political party and form another group, usually because of a disagreement **отделиться, выйти (из организации):** *More than 30 Labour MPs broke away to form a new left-wing party. / They broke away from the national union and set up their own local organization. / The Pan-Africanist Congress split from the ANC in 1959.*

/ A group of extremists split (off) from the Labour Party to form a new "Workers' Communist Party".

(2) to secede (from sth) (formal) to stop being part of a country and form an independent state **отделиться, отпасть, отложиться, выйти (из состава страны)**: Part of the country broke away (from the state) to form a new nation. / During that time, Portugal's colonies broke away from colonial rule. / There is likely to be civil war if the region tries to secede from the country.

8. **disintegration | breakup | break-up** [uncountable] the division of something such as an organization or country into smaller parts **распад, разрушение, дезинтеграция; разделение на составные части**: the violent disintegration of Yugoslavia / the breakup of the Soviet Union / At no time did a majority of Czechoslovakia's citizens support the country's break-up.

disintegration / breakup into sth: the disintegration of the Soviet empire into separate republics

9. **breakaway** (adjective) **(1)** a breakaway group is a group of people who have separated from a larger group because of a disagreement **отделившийся**: a breakaway group / party / movement / Three senior politicians have formed a powerful breakaway group.

(2) secessionist (formal) a breakaway area is one that has stopped being part of a country **отделившийся, отколовшийся**: a military assault on the secessionist republic / Chechen nationalists plan to hold mass demonstrations in Grozny, capital of the breakaway republic.

10. **breakaway (from sth)** [singular] **(1)** a time when some people leave a group or organization after a disagreement and start a new group or organization **отделение, выход (из организации)**: He led a breakaway from the Communist Party.

(2) secession (from sth) [uncountable; countable] (formal) a time when a particular area ceases to be part of a country **отделение, отпадение, выход (из состава страны)**: A valley breakaway could require a vote of the people. / It was the lack of democracy and equality which impelled the oppressed to fight for secession. / They want secession from the union, not a new treaty binding them into it.

11. **separatist | secessionist** [countable] (formal) someone who wants their country to be independent of another country **сепаратист, сторонник отделения**: a separatist / secessionist movement / group / a separatist / secessionist conflict / Basque separatists / Lithuanian secessionists / The separatists won no seats at the last elections. / The army has come under attack by separatists. / The government is trying to crush a secessionist movement.

12. **separatism** [*uncountable*] the beliefs and activities of separatists
сепаратизм: *Basque separatism*

3.2. Promotion of peace

1. **peace** [*uncountable; singular*] a situation in which there is no war or fighting between countries or groups of people **мир; общественный порядок, спокойствие**: *peace proposals / moves / talks / negotiations / a peace conference / initiative / Peace lasted in Europe for just over 20 years after 1918 before war broke out again. / The President spoke of a shared commitment to world peace and economic development.*
lasting / durable / permanent peace **прочный мир**: *There seems to be only one feasible solution that could bring lasting peace. / We hope to have created a durable peace between the two countries.*
fragile / uneasy peace **хрупкий / недолговечный мир**: *A fragile peace ending the seven-year civil war has been in place since last July. / An uneasy peace continued until 1939.*
to be / remain at peace (with sb) | to live in peace (with sb) **жить в мире**: *The country is at peace with its neighbours for the first time in years. / In this city people of different religions have lived together in peace for centuries.*
to achieve / bring about peace | to bring peace (to sb / between sb) | to create peace (between sb) **установить мир, достигать / добиваться мира**: *The Camp David agreement brought peace between Israel and Egypt. / We hope to have created a durable peace between the two countries.*
to make peace (with sb / between sb and sb) **заключить мир; подписать мирный договор; мириться**: *The UN Secretary General urged the two sides to make peace. / The two armies made peace with each other in 1918. / The negotiators are trying to make peace between the warring factions.*
to restore peace **восстановить мир**: *initiatives to restore peace in the Middle East*
to maintain / keep (the) peace **сохранять / поддерживать мир**: *For many years the agreement maintained peace in Europe. / The President sent federal troops to Grenada to keep the peace. / A UN force has been sent to keep the peace.*
to break / disturb / shatter the peace **нарушать мир / спокойствие**: *Residents say that the new development would shatter the peace of their area.*

to threaten peace | to be / pose / present a threat to peace *угрожать миру: It was a dangerous situation that threatened world peace.*

to promote / further / advance peace | to campaign for peace *бороться за мир, быть участником движения за мир, способствовать установлению миру: He dedicated his life to promoting / furthering the cause of world peace. | He campaigned for peace and against the spread of nuclear weapons.*

2. **cause of peace** [singular] *дело мира: to promote / further / advance the cause of peace*
3. **peace dividend** [singular] *the money that is saved on weapons and is available for other purposes, when a government reduces its military strength because the risk of war has been reduced (The peace dividend is the economic benefit that was expected in the world after the end of the Cold War.)* *экономическая выгода от сокращения расходов на оборону / вооружения: The peace dividend has not materialized despite military spending going down in most countries.*
4. **peace process** [singular] *a series of actions that are done in order to achieve peace* *мирный процесс: the Middle East / Israeli-Egyptian peace process*
5. **peace movement** *движение за мир, движение сторонников мира: The peace movement is organizing a march in central London. | He was involved in the peace movement but never a pacifist.*
6. **peace demonstration / protest / rally** *демонстрация / акция протеста / митинг в защиту мира*
7. **peace demonstrator / protester / activist / campaigner** *борец за мир, сторонник мира: Some 40,000 peace demonstrators gathered in Bonn yesterday to protest against the bombing. | Peace protesters broke into the Administration building and occupied it for six days. | Most peace activists remained united by their opposition to the government.*
8. **peaceful demonstrator / protester / activist / campaigner** *участник мирной демонстрации / акции протеста / кампании*
9. **peacetime** [uncountable] *a period of time when a country is not fighting a war* *мирное время: The talks were aimed at establishing normal peacetime relations between the two countries.*
in / during peacetime: *The British could afford to reduce defence spending in peacetime without excessive risk. | A country's army may be quite small during peacetime.*
10. **peaceful** *not involving war, fighting, or violence* *мирный: the peaceful use of nuclear energy | There was a relatively peaceful transfer of power from the military government to the new democracy. | The peaceful transition to democracy depends mainly on the military regime.*

peaceful means / manner / method / way: *Some important political changes have been achieved by peaceful means. / Unification shall be achieved through peaceful means.*

for peaceful purposes: *They emphasized that their equipment was for peaceful and not military purposes.*

11. **peace-loving | peaceful** believing strongly in peace rather than war
миролюбивый, мирный: *These people are peace-loving, law-abiding citizens.*

12. **peaceful coexistence / co-existence** [uncountable] a situation in which nations live in peace with one another
мирное сосуществование: *There could be peaceful co-existence between different political systems. / She hoped the different ethnic groups in the area could live together in peaceful co-existence. / Nixon contends that we are heading into a period of peaceful coexistence in the world.*

to establish peaceful coexistence: *The countries in Europe have established peaceful co-existence.*

13. **peacekeeping** [uncountable] the maintenance of international peace and security by the deployment of military forces in a particular area, especially the supervision by international forces of a truce between hostile nations
сохранение / поддержание / обеспечение мира: *The UN's undersecretary-general is in charge of peacekeeping.*

peacekeeping force(s) / troops / army a group of soldiers who are sent to a place in order to stop two opposing groups from fighting each other
войска по поддержанию мира: *A large peacekeeping force is now being assembled. / It is now hoped that the full peacekeeping force will be in place by the end of the month.*

peacekeeping operation / mission **операция по поддержанию мира:** *US troops taking part in the peacekeeping mission / Nigerian warplanes involved in peace-keeping operations in Liberia / The United Nations peacekeeping mission was a disaster waiting to happen. / Wars begin and end quickly; peacekeeping missions go on for ever.*

to establish / deploy / install a peacekeeping force / army / peacekeeping troops (in a place) | to send a peacekeeping force / army / peacekeeping troops to / into a particular place **вводить / размещать / направлять войска по поддержанию мира:** *They signed a protocol on interim measures to establish peacekeeping forces and military observers. / It would be the first major peacekeeping force deployed in the Western Hemisphere. / The United Nations has installed a peacekeeping force to maintain order until the elections in May 1993. / The United Nations has decided to send a peacekeeping force into the area.*

to withdraw a peacekeeping force / army / peacekeeping troops (from a place) *выводить / отводить войска по поддержанию мира: Panama called for the United States to withdraw its peacekeeping army.*

14. **peacekeeper** [countable; usually plural] a soldier in a military force that has been sent to a place in order to prevent war, especially between groups who have been fighting there *участник / солдат сил по поддержанию мира; страж мира: American marines were sent abroad as peacekeepers. / American ground troops are to join the UN peacekeepers to try to stop the war from spreading.*
15. **peacemaker | peacekeeper** [countable] a person, organization, or country that tries to persuade groups of people or nations to stop fighting *миротворец, примиритель: The Labour government acts as a peacemaker and mediator. / They want the United Nations to play a bigger role as the world's peacekeeper.*
16. **to mediate** (1) [intransitive; transitive] to try to end a disagreement between two people, groups, or countries *посредничать, быть посредником, выступать в качестве посредника*
to mediate: *Few were even prepared to try to mediate, none to risk anything for the king and the Despensers.*
to mediate between sb: *UN officials mediated between the rebel fighters and the government.*
to mediate (in) sth: *They mediate territorial disputes between neighbouring nations. / The Vatican successfully mediated in a territorial dispute between Argentina and Chile in 1984.*
 (2) [transitive] to find an agreement or solution that settles a disagreement *успешно выполнить посредническую миссию, добиться чего-л. путем посредничества: UN peacekeepers mediated a new agreement / cease-fire. / The two envoys have succeeded in mediating an end to the war.*
17. **mediation** [uncountable] *посредничество, ходатайство, заступничество: They hoped that Russia's mediation would end the war. / The agreement provides for UN mediation between the two sides.*
18. **mediator | intermediary | go-between** [countable] a person or organization that tries to end a disagreement between two people, groups, or countries by discussion *посредник, примиритель: He received the Nobel Prize for his work as a mediator in the Palestine conflict. / The police negotiated with the gunman through an intermediary. / But in the city, as the go-between pointed out, things were changing.*
to act / serve as (a) mediator / intermediary / go-between (between sb / for sb / in a conflict etc): *An archbishop has been acting as mediator*

between the rebels and the authorities. / The former president has agreed to act as an intermediary between the government and the rebels. / The ambassador has offered to act as a go-between for the two countries involved in the conflict.

19. **humanitarian** concerned with improving bad living conditions and preventing unfair treatment of people **гуманитарный; гуманный, человеколюбивый, человечный:** *humanitarian concerns / a humanitarian operation / mission / The Government displayed a more humanitarian approach towards victims of the recession.*

humanitarian disaster / crisis: *This earthquake is the worst humanitarian crisis in the country's history.*

humanitarian aid / assistance / supplies / relief food, clothes, medicine and shelter **гуманитарная помощь:** *Thousands of people are being denied access to humanitarian aid, food supplies and work. / Humanitarian relief efforts have been stopped by the attacks.*

to provide / send humanitarian aid / assistance / supplies / relief: *We have provided valuable economic and humanitarian aid to ease the transition to a market economy. / The United Nations is sending humanitarian aid to the areas worst affected by the conflict.*

on humanitarian grounds: *Two of the hostages were released on humanitarian grounds. / Air bombardment raised criticism on the humanitarian grounds that innocent civilians might suffer.*

for humanitarian reasons / purposes: *The prisoner has been released for humanitarian reasons.*

20. **pacifism** [uncountable] the belief that war and violence are always wrong and that people should refuse to fight in wars **пацифизм:** *However, this was not due to any genuine belief in pacifism.*

21. **pacifist** [countable] someone who believes in pacifism **пацифист:** *The pacifist movement is gaining increasing support among young people. / They turned out to be less consistent pacifists.*

22. **peacenik** [countable] (informal) a political activist who publicly opposes war, a particular war, or the proliferation of weapons; a pacifist (used to show disapproval) **сторонник пацифистского движения; противник американского вторжения во Вьетнам:** *His campaign attracted the support of feminists, peaceniks and ecologists.*

3.3. Negotiation

1. **to negotiate** [intransitive; transitive] to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics; to reach an

agreement, especially in business or politics **вести переговоры, договариваться; обсуждать условия; договориться, получить (в результате переговоров), заключить (договор / соглашение / контракт и т. п.)**

to negotiate: *The two sides have yet to show their willingness to negotiate.*

to negotiate with sb: *The government refuses to negotiate with terrorists.*

to negotiate for sth: *I'm negotiating for a new contract.*

to negotiate sth (with sb / between sb): *to negotiate an agreement / treaty / contract / deal / peace / settlement (with sb / between sb) | Colombia and Venezuela are currently negotiating a trade agreement. | UN representatives are trying to negotiate a ceasefire. | The South African president has negotiated an end to white-minority rule.*

to negotiate to do sth: *There were reports that three companies were negotiating to market the drug.*

negotiating table **стол переговоров:** *His first aim is to get the warring parties back to the negotiating table.*

2. **negotiation** [countable – usually plural; uncountable] | **talks** [plural] official discussions between the representatives of opposing groups who are trying to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics **переговоры; обсуждение условий:** *A ceasefire, let alone lasting peace, will take long negotiation. | The agreement was reached after a series of difficult negotiations.*

3. **negotiation COLLOCATIONS**

by negotiation **путем / посредством переговоров:** *Any border changes will come about only by negotiation.*

to be under negotiation being discussed in a process that may lead to change **находиться в процессе обсуждения:** *The exact details of the agreement are still under negotiation.*

to be open to / subject to / up for negotiation able to be changed or agreed upon after discussion **возможно внесение изменений, возможны изменения:** *The union said that everything is open to negotiation. | We've reached a broad agreement, but the details are subject to negotiation. | All those stipulations are up for negotiation.*

4. **negotiation(s) | talks COLLOCATIONS**

negotiation(s) for / on / over sth | talks about / on / over sth **переговоры о чем-л.:** *Negotiation for the pay increase is likely to take several weeks. | The completion of multilateral negotiations on the abolition of chemical weapons will be pursued. | The Union was involved*

in negotiations over pay and working conditions. / Talks broke down last week about / on / over the issue of overtime pay.

negotiations / talks with sb / between sb *переговоры с кем-л. / между кем-л.:* *The negotiations with the company had reached a crucial stage. / He visited Egypt in March for talks with the president.*

to begin / start / enter into / open negotiations / talks (with sb) *вступать в переговоры:* *The government opened negotiations with the IMF for another loan. / The company is about to start talks with rugby clubs around the country. / Then the opposition leaders entered into talks with the President.*

to hold / conduct / have negotiations / talks *вести переговоры:* *Multilateral negotiations on regional economic co-operation were held in Paris. / He also held talks with President Hosni Mubarak.*

to attend / participate in / take part in negotiations / talks: *The president will attend the Rome talks.*

negotiations / talks are under way / take place / continue *ведутся переговоры, переговоры продолжаются*

to suspend negotiations / talks *приостанавливать; откладывать; временно прекращать:* *Management might suspend all negotiations about pay and conditions.*

to break off negotiations / talks *(внезапно) прекращать переговоры; срывать переговоры*

negotiations / talks break down / collapse / stall *переговоры провалились / потерпели неудачу:* *Negotiations broke down after only two days. / Peace talks have broken down in the Middle East. / The peace talks seem to have stalled again.*

breakdown of negotiations / talks *провал / срыв переговоров:* *This bomb attack has led to the breakdown of peace talks.*

to resume / revive / reopen negotiations / talks *возобновлять переговоры:* *The United States urged Moscow and the rebels to resume peace talks. / Their aim is to revive the peace talks.*

negotiations / talks resume / reopen *переговоры возобновляются:* *The delegations again failed to agree on when or where the negotiations should resume. / The trade talks will resume next month.*

a round / session of negotiations / talks *раунд переговоров:* *the next round of arms negotiations / the need for a fresh round of peace talks*

peace negotiations / talks *мирные переговоры, переговоры о мире:* *The agreement was reached during peace talks sponsored by the European Community.*

5. **settlement** [countable] an official agreement that ends a disagreement *урегулирование; соглашение:* *Hopes grew that a workable peace*

settlement might emerge. | They are not optimistic about a settlement of the eleven year conflict.

peaceful / peace / political settlement *мирное / политическое урегулирование*: *The treaty guaranteed the peaceful settlement of disputes between the two countries. | The tentative discussions in Washington towards a peace settlement are now irrelevant. | Without a political settlement any truce in Bosnia remains precarious.*

negotiated settlement *урегулирование путем переговоров*: *They called for a negotiated settlement restoring the republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity.*

settlement of / to a conflict / dispute / crisis: *the search for a peaceful settlement of the Northern Ireland conflict | They helped negotiate peaceful settlements to several independence wars.*

to reach / achieve / negotiate / secure / find a settlement *урегулировать, добиваться урегулирования, обеспечивать урегулирование; достигать соглашения, приходить к соглашению*: *It now seems unlikely that it will be possible to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict. | No one can underestimate the difficulties implicit in achieving a negotiated settlement. | They are negotiating a peace settlement. | Our objective must be to secure a peace settlement. | But Mr Reynolds said that renewed efforts were needed to find a political settlement in Northern Ireland.*

6. **solution** [countable] a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation *решение, разрешение*: *a peaceful solution to the troubles in the region | talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the crisis*

a solution to a conflict / dispute / crisis / problem: *There are no simple solutions to the problem of overpopulation.*

peaceful / political solution (to sth) *мирное / политическое решение / разрешение*: *But people do not believe there can be a peaceful solution to the crisis. | Any political solution presupposes that the fate of prisoners must be settled.*

to seek a solution (to sth) *искать решение / разрешение*: *City council members are still seeking solutions to the problem of unemployment.*

to find / arrive at / bring about / obtain a solution (to sth) *найти решение*: *UN leaders are working hard to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. | The parties involved attempted to arrive at a solution. | That is not going to help to bring about a just and peaceful solution to the problem. | He agreed to go to Rome himself to try to obtain an*

acceptable solution. / There have been fewer serious efforts towards obtaining effective solutions.

to come up with / devise a solution (to sth) *разработать / подготовить решение*: *The committee has failed to come up with any solutions to the crisis.*

to offer / provide a solution (to sth) *to be a possible solution*
являться решением: *Solar energy offers a low cost solution to our fuel problems.*

to propose / suggest / offer a solution (to sth) *предлагать решение*:
Some of our economists are proposing the same solutions. / The warring factions are suggesting drastically different solutions to the crisis. / More than half the builders offered other solutions to the fee problem.

to reject a solution (to sth) *отвергать решение*: *It was not the first time that sensible political solutions had been rejected.*

7. **agreement** (1) [countable] a decision or arrangement, often formal and written, between two or more people, groups, organizations, or countries *соглашение, договор; контракт*: *If society is to exist as a unity there must be an agreement on shared values. / The dispute was settled by an agreement that satisfied both sides.*

ceasefire agreement *соглашение о прекращении огня / военных действий*

armistice agreement *соглашение о перемирии*

compromise agreement *компромиссное соглашение*: *It looks as though a compromise agreement has now been reached.*

(2) [uncountable] the situation when people have the same opinion or have made the same decision about something *(взаимное) согласие*:
Officials said there was broad / general / widespread / wide agreement on the need to promote growth by cutting government spending.

agreement to sth *согласие на что-л.*: *I don't think they'll ever get the government's agreement to these proposals.*

to be in agreement (with sb) (about / on sth) (formal) *соглашаться, иметь одно и то же мнение*: *The government was in agreement with the committee about what they should do. / The two sides are in agreement on the need for arms reduction. / We were in full agreement with them on all points.*

to reach (an) agreement (with sb) (about / on sth / that...) | to come to / arrive at an agreement *достичь согласия, договориться*: *They reached full agreement on all points. / We are determined to reach agreement with the IMF before the end of the year. / After two years of talks, the Russians and the Americans finally reached an agreement. /*

The negotiators came to an agreement that all troops would be withdrawn.

mutual agreement *взаимное согласие*: *Changes to borders can come about only by mutual agreement and consent. / A contract can also be terminated by mutual agreement of the parties.*

tacit agreement *молчаливое согласие*: *Your silence may be taken to mean tacit agreement.*

8. **treaty** [countable] a written agreement between two or more countries formally approved and signed by their leaders *договор, соглашение, конвенция*: *The Treaty of Versailles ended the First World War. / Both countries agreed to work towards a peace treaty. / He had no difficulty in persuading parliament to approve the treaty.*

(nuclear) non-proliferation treaty *договор о нераспространении (ядерного оружия)*: *Over 20 countries have now signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. / France today announced its plans to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. / Both countries are signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.*

(nuclear) test ban / test-ban treaty *договор о запрещении испытаний ядерного оружия*: *But it has refused to sign up to the comprehensive test ban treaty. / The President gave top priority to achieving a nuclear test-ban treaty.*

9. **agreement | treaty** **COLLOCATIONS**

agreement / treaty with / between sb: *the agreement between the parties / a trade treaty with New Zealand*

agreement / treaty on sth: *an agreement on arms reduction / military cooperation / He said the treaty on conventional forces would likely be thrown overboard.*

agreement / treaty to do sth: *The twenty-six countries signed an agreement to cut air pollution. / Next week he will appeal to the Senate to ratify a global treaty to ban chemical weapons.*

to draw up / work out // negotiate / broker an agreement / treaty *разработать / подготовить / выработать // обсудить соглашение / договор*: *The two sides are negotiating a ceasefire agreement. / An agreement was worked out between them on all points.*

to conclude / enter into / negotiate an agreement / treaty *заключить соглашение / договор*: *We've concluded a treaty with neighbouring states to limit emissions of harmful gases. / The government has entered into an international arms-control agreement. / He negotiated a similar treaty with Tripoli in 1659.*

to sign / ratify an agreement / treaty *подписать / ратифицировать соглашение / договор*: *Leaders of some rival*

factions signed a peace agreement last week. | They signed a treaty to settle all border disputes by arbitration. | The parliaments of both countries were due to ratify the treaty by the end of February 1991.

to implement / honour / observe an agreement / treaty *выполнять соглашение / договор: Both countries agreed to implement arms control agreements. | They will honour the agreement to the letter.*

to break / breach / violate an agreement / treaty *нарушать соглашение / договор: They have broken (the terms of) the agreement on human rights. | The companies accused each other of breaching the agreement.*

to abrogate / denounce / terminate / scrap an agreement / treaty *расторгать / денонсировать / аннулировать соглашение / договор, объявлять о прекращении действия соглашения / договора: Both governments voted to abrogate the treaty. | He hopes to scrap the anti-ballistic missile treaty, destabilizing the world's nuclear equilibrium.*

to back out of / withdraw from an agreement / treaty *выйти из соглашения / договора*

terms / provisions of an agreement / treaty *условия соглашения / договора: They claimed the company had broken the terms of the agreement. | There are no provisions in the treaty that would exclude them from taking part in it.*

under (the terms of) an agreement / treaty *согласно условиям соглашения / договора, по соглашению / договору: Under the Sino-British agreement, Hong Kong will come under Chinese rule in 1997. | Under the terms of the agreement a state of transition was established prior to the creation of the third republic within 18 months.*

trade agreement / treaty *торговое соглашение*

peace agreement / treaty *соглашение о мире: The issue now is to ensure that the ceasefire turns into a lasting peace agreement. | The peace treaty ends nearly four years of violence.*

bilateral / multilateral agreement / treaty *двустороннее / многостороннее соглашение: Further bilateral and multilateral agreements were also envisaged to ensure that each country's armed forces participated in joint anti-drug initiatives.*

10. **safeguard** [countable] a law, rule, plan etc that protects someone or something from possible dangers or problems *гарантия; защита; охрана: built-in safeguards | International safeguards prevent the increase of nuclear weapons.*

safeguard for sth: A system like ours lacks adequate safeguards for civil liberties.

safeguard against sth: *The bill provides for additional safeguards against the import of Genetically Modified Organisms.*

to build safeguards into an agreement / treaty | to build in safeguards
включить гарантии в соглашение / договор: *They built all the necessary safeguards into the treaty. | They may also be able to build in some safeguards.*

to provide a safeguard / safeguards (for sb / sth // against sth)
обеспечить гарантии (кому-л. / чему-л. // против чего-л.):
Conservative backbenchers put pressure on the government to provide safeguards for households which would lose by more than a certain amount. | The system provides a safeguard against the risk of human error.

11. **to compromise** [intransitive] to reach an agreement in which everyone involved accepts less than what they wanted at first **пойти на компромисс / уступки, делать уступки**

to compromise (with sb) (on / over sth): *Party unity is threatened when members will not compromise. | The President might be willing to compromise on defence spending. | The government has compromised with its critics over monetary policies.*

12. **to meet somebody halfway (on sth)** to do some of the things that someone wants you to do, in order to show that you want to reach an agreement or improve your relationship with them **уступить кому-л., пойти на компромисс:** *Democrats plan to meet the president halfway on welfare cuts.*

13. **compromise** [countable; uncountable] an agreement that is achieved after everyone involved accepts less than what they wanted at first, or the act of making this agreement **компромисс; соглашение (на основе взаимных уступок):** *an acceptable / reasonable compromise | a compromise between government and opposition | The government has said that there will be no compromise with terrorists. | The treaty represents a political compromise between the two nations.*

to call for a compromise **призывать к компромиссу:** *The defence minister called for a compromise and promised that the army would stay out of the dispute.*

to make a compromise (with sb / sth) **пойти на компромисс / уступки, делать уступки:** *Everybody has to be prepared to make compromises. | The senator made no compromises with his convictions.*

to reach / arrive at / come to / find / agree on a compromise
достичь компромисса, найти компромисс: *If moderates fail to reach a compromise, the extremists will dominate the agenda. | There is*

a necessary compromise which can only be arrived at in the context of a particular system.

to reject a compromise *отвергнуть компромисс*

14. **concession** [countable] something you give or allow to someone in order to end an argument or a disagreement *уступка; соглашение, компромисс; послабление*: *Deadlock between the two bodies might result in compromise and concession on some issues.*

concession on sth / to sb / to do sth: *The government has already made significant concessions on pay and conditions. / He said there could be no concessions to the terrorists. / The real fear that this revolution might overthrow the Tsar forced him to make some political concessions to appease the masses.*

to make a concession (to sb / sth | on sth) | to grant a concession (to sb / on sth / to do sth) *делать уступку, идти на уступки, идти на компромисс*: *He stated firmly that no concessions will be made to the strikers. / As President Boris Yeltsin has lost popularity, he has made concessions to nationalist views. / The national agreements also granted important concessions to the labour movement. / Producers of commercials resisted, but granted some concessions to end the strike.*

to force / win / gain / secure a concession (from sb / on sth) *добиться уступки / компромисса (от кого-л.)*: *We will try to force further concessions from the government. / They won no concessions from the government. / The Green Party aims to gain concessions on environmental safeguards for nuclear power. / His task was to keep the republic, while securing constitutional concessions.*

4. Terrorism

4.1. Explosion

1. **to explode** (1) [intransitive] **to blow up | to burst** to break apart violently with a loud noise and in a way that causes damage *взрываться, разрываться; взлетать на воздух*: *A bomb exploded at one of London's busiest railway stations this morning. / We sat in the bomb shelter listening to the enemy shells exploding. / A bomb blew up near his truck. / As I approached Lovat and the two Officers, a shell burst a short distance away. / In a trench to his rear that he had ordered to be abandoned the previous night, eight shells burst almost simultaneously.*

(2) [transitive] **to blow up | to blast** to make something break apart violently with a loud noise and in a way that causes damage **взрывать, подрывать**: *In 1949 the USSR exploded its first atomic bomb. | The soldiers blew up the enemy bridge. | Terrorists threatened to blow up the embassy. | The town was blasted out of existence. | A massive car bomb blasted the police headquarters.*

2. **to set off** [transitive] to make a bomb break apart violently with a loud noise and in a way that causes damage; to cause an explosion **взрывать, приводить в действие (взрывное устройство)**

to set off a bomb / explosive device: *Terrorists set off a bomb in the city centre. | A small explosive device was set off outside the UN headquarters today.*

to set off an explosion / blast

3. **to go off** [intransitive] (1) to explode **взрываться**: *The bomb went off at midday. | A few minutes later the bomb went off, destroying the vehicle.*

(2) to be fired **выстреливать (об оружии)**: *The gun went off and the bullet went flying over his head. | His gun went off accidentally as he was climbing over a fence.*

4. **to detonate** [transitive; intransitive] to explode or to make something explode **взрывать(ся), детонировать**

to detonate sth: *He then turned away and detonated the explosive device strapped to his body. | Army experts detonated the bomb safely in a nearby field. | The 200 kg bomb was detonated by terrorists using a remote-control device.*

sth detonates: *The first four bombs detonated around noon. | The device detonated unexpectedly.*

5. **to disarm | to defuse | to deactivate** [transitive] to take the explosives out of a bomb, missile etc **обезвредить (взрывное устройство / бомбу / мину)**: *Experts successfully managed to disarm the bomb. | Police evacuated nearby buildings and cordoned off the area while they defused the bomb. | A few hours later bomb disposal / demolition experts defused the devices. | A bomb was deactivated at the last moment, after the fuse had been lit.*

6. **to dispose of sth** to get rid of something, especially something that is difficult to get rid of **обезвредить (взрывное устройство / бомбу / мину)**: *to dispose of an unexploded bomb*

7. **explosion** (1) [countable] **burst** a loud sound and the energy produced by something such as a bomb bursting into small pieces **взрыв; разрыв**: *Several people were injured in a bomb explosion. | Even modest-sized nuclear explosions can have effects detectable over*

intercontinental distances. / The noise of the explosion could be heard all over the city. / Surface bursts of large nuclear weapons are an essential part of strategic nuclear war.

to cause / set off / produce an explosion *вызвать взрыв, привести к взрыву:* *The impact caused a massive explosion which ravaged the planet. / This tiny rock carries enough kinetic energy to produce an explosion equivalent to several thousand tons of high explosives.*

an explosion occurs / goes off *происходит взрыв:* *Accidental nuclear explosions cannot occur; the bombs are designed so they cannot be exploded by any chance event. / Smaller explosions go off periodically.*

(2) [uncountable; countable] a process in which something such as a bomb is deliberately made to explode *взрыв:* *The explosion of nuclear devices in the Bikini Atoll was stopped in 1958. / Bomb disposal experts blew up the bag in a controlled explosion.*

to carry out / set off / cause / detonate an explosion *произвести взрыв, взорвать:* *France has carried out an underground nuclear explosion on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. / Police carried out several controlled explosions of suspect packages at the site. / Now imagine 5 billion people, the entire population of Earth, each setting off a 24-ton explosion at the same time. / A man and a woman were charged on April 15 with conspiracy to cause explosions and with possession of explosives and arms.*

8. **blast** [countable] **(1)** a big explosion, especially one caused by a bomb *взрыв:* *Thirty-six people died in the blast. / A bomb blast completely destroyed the building. / The blast killed 168 people and wounded hundreds. / The blast was heard three miles away.*

to set off a blast

(2) blast wave a very strong movement of air caused by an explosion *ударная волна:* *The force of the blast threw bodies into the air. / About 40, 000 people are killed by the blast wave.*

9. **detonation** [uncountable; countable] the act of making something such as a bomb explode; a large or powerful explosion *взрыв; детонация:* *accidental detonation of nuclear weapons*

to carry out a detonation *произвести взрыв, взорвать:* *Underground nuclear detonations are believed to have been carried out.*

underground detonation *подземный взрыв*

10. **explosive** [uncountable; countable] a substance or a device that can cause an explosion *взрывчатое / взрывоопасное вещество:* *Such explosives would be far more powerful than existing non-nuclear explosives. / When they searched his vehicle, they found explosives. /*

There were traces of explosives in the bedroom. / The bomb, containing 150 grams of explosives, was planted outside the house shortly before 1 a.m.

11. **high explosive** [uncountable; countable] a very powerful explosive that can damage a large area and is often used in bombs **бризантное взрывчатое вещество**: *The effect, enhanced in buildings and enclosed spaces, can be up to 16 times more destructive than conventional high explosives. / Further along the ridge, Ace was still throwing high explosives.*
12. **plastic explosive** [uncountable; countable] an explosive substance that can be shaped using your hands, or a small bomb made from this **пластичное взрывчатое вещество; пластиковая бомба**: *Instructions on how to make plastic explosives are on the Internet and in anti-government underground literature. / In 1991, 40 nations gathered in Montreal to develop a plan for better controls and detection of plastic explosives. / As the investigation into these bombings continues, it has reinvigorated efforts to learn more about the black market for plastic explosives.*

4.2. Terrorist activities

1. **terrorism** [uncountable] the use of violence to achieve political aims **терроризм**: *The establishment of the regional government in 1980 did not end terrorism. / The spiral of terrorism becomes never-ending. / What separates terrorism from other acts of violence? / The 20th century witnessed great changes in the use and practice of terrorism.*

to be involved / engaged in terrorism | to engage in terrorism | to practise terrorism | to resort to terrorism | to use terrorism
заниматься террористической деятельностью: *Terrorism has been practised throughout history and throughout the world. / Terrorism has been used by one or both sides in anti-colonial conflicts.*

to sponsor terrorism **финансировать / спонсировать терроризм**:
We have to make the states that sponsor terrorism pay a price.

to fight / combat / counter / confront terrorism **бороться с терроризмом, противодействовать терроризму**: *Governments must cooperate if they are to fight international terrorism. / The government is doing everything possible to combat terrorism. / He said the country needed a strong intelligence service to counter espionage, terrorism and foreign extremists. / Democracies, in general, are no great shakes at confronting terrorism.*

to smash terrorism *победить / сокрушить терроризм: The President said he would smash the terrorism.*

to eliminate / eradicate / root out terrorism *искоренить / вырвать с корнем / ликвидировать / уничтожить терроризм*

to take a hard / firm / tough line on terrorism / with terrorists | to adopt / take a resolute / tough position / stance / stand on terrorism *проводить жесткую политику в области борьбы с терроризмом: Even countries, such as Israel, which normally take a hard line on terrorism have given in to demands on occasion. | The President adopted / took a tough stance on terrorism.*

to renounce terrorism *отказываться от терроризма / террористической деятельности: The party has renounced terrorism as a political tool. | Although the PLO renounced terrorism in 1988, radical Palestinian groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah, and Islamic Jihad have continued to wage a campaign of terror against Israel and its allies.*

to be opposed to terrorism: *I am utterly opposed to any form of terrorism.*

political terrorism *политический терроризм*

criminal terrorism *уголовный терроризм*

military terrorism *военный терроризм*

state terrorism *государственный терроризм*

international terrorism *международный терроризм: Crises and conflicts are a seedbed for international terrorism.*

2. **terrorist attack | act of terrorism | terrorist act | act of terror | terrorist incident** [countable] *террористический акт: There has been an increase in terrorist attacks. | Twenty people were killed in the latest terrorist attack. | The bomb explosion was one of the worst acts of terrorism that Italy has experienced in recent years. | Terrorist acts date back to at least the 1st century, when the Zealots, a Jewish religious sect, fought against Roman occupation of what is now Israel. | Organizations that engage in acts of terror are almost always small in size and limited in resources compared to the populations and institutions they oppose. | The numbers can decline as the Iraqis prove a new competence, but not until the borders are secure, the militias are disarmed and terrorist incidents are the exception.*

to make / carry out / conduct a terrorist attack (on / against sb / sth) | to commit / conduct an act of terrorism / a terrorist act (against sb / sth) | to bomb sth | to launch a terrorist operation (on sb) *совершать террористический акт: In the late 1980s and early 1990s the Sicilian Mafia conducted a series of terrorist attacks in*

reaction to the Italian government's prosecution of leading Mafia figures. / They were charged with conspiring to commit acts of terrorism. / In the 12th century in Iran, the Assassins, a group of Ismailis (Shiite Muslims), conducted terrorist acts against religious and political leaders of Sunni Islam. / Left-wing groups such as the Weather Underground bombed buildings on university campuses throughout the country and at corporation headquarters and government buildings in New York City. / The railway station was bombed by terrorists. / A largely successful terrorist operation was launched on America with a loss of life that was once inconceivable and remains, even after the event, unimaginable.

a terrorist attack / act of terrorism / terrorist act / (terrorist) bombing / act of terror / terrorist incident occurs *совершается террористический акт: Two planes had hit the buildings, and maybe other acts of terrorism were about to occur.*

3. **bomb attack | (terrorist) bombing | bombing raid** [countable] *террористический акт (с использованием взрывного устройства): Cars were set on fire and a bomb attack was made against the mayor's car with his family inside. / It withdrew shortly after 241 marines were killed in a single truck bomb attack on their barracks. / Two men are being held for questioning in connection with the Paris bombing. / There was a wave of bombings in London. / They were planning bombing raids in some of America's major cities.*
4. **suicide (bomb) / kamikaze attack | suicide / kamikaze mission | suicide / kamikaze bombing** an attack in which the person who carries out the attack deliberately kills himself or herself in the process of killing other people *террористический акт террориста-смертника: This development follows the first suicide bomb attack for two years. / In 1996 a series of suicide bomb attacks in Israel by supporters of Hamas killed more than 60 Israelis and imperilled the fragile peace between Israel and the PLO. / His suicide mission came as a surprise to more people than just his family. / As Delbert saw it, they went on suicide missions, which was just the kind of action he wanted. / The powers-that-be decide to send you on a suicide mission.*
5. **bomb | explosive device** [countable] a weapon made to explode at a particular time *взрывное устройство, бомба: In April 1995 a truck bomb exploded in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 168 people and injuring more than 500. / There were two bomb explosions in the city overnight. / The bomb disposal unit destroyed the bomb with a controlled explosion. / An explosive device was found at one of London's busiest stations this morning. / A small explosive device was set off outside the UN*

headquarters today. | The explosive device was timed to go off at the rush hour.

time bomb *бомба замедленного действия*: It is a time bomb waiting to explode.

to plant / place a bomb / explosive device *устанавливать / закладывать взрывное устройство / бомбу*: The terrorists planted a bomb near the police station. | Loyalist extremist groups which planted bombs, on the other hand, often gave no warning. | A bomb was planted at the railway station. | They placed bombs on two isolated aircraft and then headed for the hangars.

to set off / detonate / explode a bomb / explosive device *взрывать / приводить в действие взрывное устройство / бомбу*: Terrorists set off a bomb in the city centre. | Terrorists have been setting off bombs in Underground trains. | The terrorists planted and detonated the bomb. | A small explosive device was set off outside the UN headquarters today. | The bomb was detonated by remote control. | The 200 kg bomb was detonated by terrorists using a remote-control device. | What makes him do that is his belief that the man is about to explode a bomb.

a bomb / explosive device goes off / detonates / explodes *взрывное устройство / бомба взрывается / срабатывает*: The bomb went off at midday. | Bombs went off at two London train stations. | The explosive device was timed to go off at the rush hour. | The first four bombs detonated around noon. | An explosive device detonated on the roof of the building late last night. | A bomb exploded near the country's busiest airport before dawn today. | The bomb exploded on a bus in Jerusalem during the city's morning rush hour.

homemade bomb *самодельное взрывное устройство*: Between 1978 and 1995, an anarchist and terrorist known as the Unabomber planted or mailed homemade bombs that killed 3 people and wounded 23 others in 16 separate incidents throughout the United States.

bomb threat *угроза взрыва*: The station was closed for six hours following a bomb threat. | Officials at the school say they received a bomb threat at approximately 11:30 a.m. today. | It belongs to the man who called in the bomb threat 18 minutes before it detonated. | Last Monday, a bomb threat against the county courthouse was delivered by telephone. | Schools cancelled extracurricular activities, and many parents took their children out of classes after word of the bomb threat spread.

6. **to threaten** [transitive] to say that you will cause someone harm or trouble if they do not do what you want *грозить, угрожать*

to threaten sth: *NATO has threatened air strikes against the capital. / Postal workers are threatening a strike if they don't receive a pay increase.*

to threaten to do sth: *The terrorists are threatening to kill the hostages. / When they found out he was an American, the soldiers threatened to kill him.*

to threaten sb with sth: *They threatened the shopkeeper with a gun. / One man has been threatened with legal action.*

to threaten (that)...: *Then he became angry and threatened that he would go to the police.*

7. **to kidnap | to abduct** [transitive] to take a person away illegally by force, especially in order to make their family or government give you money or allow you to do what you want **похищать (человека, например, с целью выкупа), насильно увозить**: *Terrorists have kidnapped a French officer and are demanding \$400,000 from the French government. / A number of foreign businessmen have been kidnapped and held for ransom in Manila. / The aim of the terrorists is to kidnap rather than kill. / Kurdish separatists have abducted a Japanese tourist and are demanding money for his safe return. / The two high school girls were abducted at gunpoint on Tuesday. / The company director was abducted from his car by terrorists.*
8. **to hijack** [transitive] to illegally take control of a plane, ship, or vehicle using violence or threats **угонять (самолет, судно, автобус), совершать угон; похищать; нападать с целью грабежа; заниматься воздушным пиратством**: *Terrorists hijacked the plane, ordering the pilot to fly to Tripoli. / The airliner was hijacked by a group of terrorists. / The ship was hijacked by four young terrorists. / Bands of gunmen have hijacked food shipments and terrorized relief workers.*
9. **to skyjack** [transitive] to illegally take control of a plane using violence or threats **угонять самолет, совершать угон; похищать; нападать с целью грабежа; заниматься воздушным пиратством**
10. **to assassinate** [transitive] to murder a famous or important person, especially for political reasons or for payment **убивать по политическим мотивам, совершать политическое убийство; совершать террористический акт**: *The CIA may have tried to assassinate Castro. / President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. / Many people today, worldwide, remember exactly what they were doing when John Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.*
11. **threat** [countable; uncountable] a statement in which you tell someone that you will cause them harm or trouble if they do not do what

you want **угроза**: *I'm prepared to listen to him, but I'm not going to respond to threats.*

threat of: *the threat of military invasion | After threats of legal action they stopped the building work.*

to make / issue a threat (against sb / sth) **угрожать**: *He denied making threats to kill her. | The Mugabe government repeatedly issues public death threats against its foes.*

to carry out a threat **выполнить угрозу**: *He would not make threats he wasn't prepared to carry out. | Accordingly, on October 22, Bush carried out his threat to veto the bill.*

to receive / get a threat (from sb) **получать угрозу**: *Last Thursday, campus officials received a bomb threat that was sent over the university e-mail system. | He says his family received phone threats from the group. | Immigrant families in the area have received threats from right-wing extremist groups. | The judges have received death threats.*

to give in / yield to a threat **поддаваться на угрозу, сдаваться**: *The government will not give in to terrorist threats.*

terrorist / bomb threat (against sb / sth) **террористическая угроза**: *Officials at the school say they received a bomb threat at approximately 11:30 a.m. today. | It belongs to the man who called in the bomb threat 18 minutes before it detonated. | Schools cancelled extracurricular activities, and many parents took their children out of classes after word of the bomb threat spread. | Pervez Musharraf, delayed his flight home because of a bomb threat.*

empty / idle threat **пустая угроза**: *a threat that is not serious | She dismissed the statement as an empty threat. | This isn't some idle threat.*

veiled threat **скрытая / завуалированная угроза**: *They backed up these demands with scarcely veiled threats. | They warned him with veiled threats against mentioning anything that he had witnessed the previous night.*

death threat: *The terrorist made a death threat. | He has received death threats. | The police are investigating death threats made against the two men.*

12. **kidnapping | kidnap | abduction** [countable; uncountable] the act of kidnapping someone **похищение (человека, например, с целью выкупа)**: *Two youngsters have been arrested and charged with kidnapping. | He was charged with the kidnap of a 25 year-old woman. | Stewart denies attempted murder and kidnap.*

faked kidnapping / abduction **инсценировка похищения**

13. **hijack | hijacking** [countable; uncountable] an occasion when someone illegally takes control of a plane, ship, or vehicle using violence

or threats **угон (самолета, судна, автобуса); похищение; нападение с целью грабежа; воздушное пиратство:** *Every minute during the hijack seemed like a week. / The hijack ended with the release of all the plane's passengers unharmed. / Members of this West German gang also cooperated with Palestinian terrorists, notably in the murder of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and the hijacking of an El Al plane in 1976. / Car hijackings are running at a rate of nearly 50 a day.*

14. **skyjacking** [countable; uncountable] an occasion when someone illegally takes control of a plane using violence or threats **угон самолета; похищение; нападение с целью грабежа; воздушное пиратство:** *Such acts include kidnappings, assassinations, skyjackings, bombings, and hijackings.*
15. **assassination** [countable; uncountable] the murder of a famous or important person, especially for political reasons or for payment **убийство; террористический акт:** *The assassination of Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo led to the First World War. / Three foreign diplomats have been killed in a series of assassinations. / He narrowly escaped an assassination attempt. / He lives in constant fear of assassination.*

4.3. Types of terrorists

1. **terrorist** [countable] someone who uses violence in order to achieve political aims **террорист:** *Two of the terrorists were shot dead. / Several terrorists have been killed by their own bombs. / The government has said that it will not be intimidated by terrorist threats. / The terrorist bomb left 168 people dead.*

to harbour terrorists **укрывать террористов:** *They accused several countries of harbouring terrorists. / Accusations of harbouring terrorist suspects were raised against the former Hungarian leadership.*

to turn a terrorist over to sb **выдавать / передавать террориста кому-л.:** *Suspected terrorists are immediately turned over to the law.*

extradite a terrorist **выдавать / передавать террориста (другому государству)**

terrorist activity / activities **террористическая деятельность:** *the vulnerability of airports to terrorist activities*

terrorist group / organization **террористическая группа / организация:** *Terrorist groups are believed to be stockpiling weapons. / Terrorist groups are unlikely to disarm.*

terrorist / bomb threat *террористическая угроза*: *The government has said that it will not be intimidated by terrorist threats. / A bomb threat forced them to make an emergency landing.*

terrorist plot *заговор с целью совершения террористического акта*

2. **bomber** [countable] someone who puts and explodes a bomb in a public place *террорист (со взрывным устройством)*: *The bomber breached security by hurling his dynamite from a roof overlooking the building. / The police underlined the importance of the public's co-operation in the hunt for the bombers. / The government is convinced that the bombers want to frighten away foreign investors. / The political turmoil is being played out against a backdrop of terror attacks by far-right bombers.*
3. **suicide bomber | kamikaze** [countable] someone who hides a bomb on their body and explodes it in a public place, killing himself or herself and other people, usually for political reasons *террорист-смертник*: *A suicide car bomber killed seven Israeli soldiers. / Can suicide bombers really be considered cowards? / FBI agents found the passport of one of the suicide bombers among the wreckage. / Rajiv Gandhi is believed to have been killed by a suicide bomber.*
4. **kidnapper | abductor** [countable] *похититель (людей)*: *His kidnappers have threatened that they will kill him unless three militants are released from prison. / She co-operated with her abductor for fear that something might happen to the child.*
5. **hijacker** [countable] someone who illegally takes control of a plane, ship, or vehicle using violence or threats *угонщик (самолета, судна, автобуса); воздушный пират; бандит, налетчик*: *The hijackers have put the lives of about 10,000 air passengers at risk. / In each case the hijackers bluffed the crew using fake grenades. / The hijacker gave himself up to police, who are now questioning him. / The hijackers refuse to yield to demands to release the passengers.*
6. **skyjacker** [countable] someone who illegally takes control of a plane using violence or threats *угонщик самолета; воздушный пират; бандит, налетчик*

4.4. Hostage-taking

1. **hostage** [countable] someone who is kept as a prisoner by an enemy so that the other side will do what the enemy demands *заложник*: *The terrorists say that they will kill the hostages if we don't agree to their*

demands. / The rebels have seized ten soldiers to use as hostages. / The bandits demanded that one of the travellers should stay with them as a hostage.

to rescue a hostage *освобождают / спасать заложника:* *An attempt to rescue the American hostages ended in disaster when a helicopter crashed. / The group has threatened to kill the hostages unless the government frees 15 political prisoners. / But increasingly Waite had become involved in his attempts to rescue hostages held in the Middle East.*

the release of hostages | hostage release *освобождение заложников:* *The President is making every effort to obtain the release of the hostages.*

2. **hostage COLLOCATIONS**

to take sb hostage / captive *взять / захватить в заложники, задержать:* *Six visiting businessmen were taken hostage by rebel groups. / He was taken hostage while on his first foreign assignment as a television journalist. / Armed gunmen broke into the church and took the priest captive.*

to take / capture / seize a hostage / captive *взять / захватить заложника:* *The heavily armed gunmen initially took 24 hostages, but later released 14. / The terrorists have seized 20 hostages and are threatening to kill one a day unless their demands are met. / They often took captives during their raids, and sometimes raised them in the tribe.*

to hold / keep sb hostage / captive | to hold / keep sb as a hostage / captive *держат в заложниках:* *The group are holding two western tourists hostage. / A British journalist was held hostage for over four years. / The terrorists were holding several British diplomats captive. /*

to keep / hold hostages / captives *держат заложников*

to release / free a hostage / captive *освободить заложника:* *The gunmen released most hostages and headed for Chechnya with the rest after receiving a promise of safe passage. / The rebels promise to release their captives unharmed if their demands are met. / The terrorists have at last agreed to free the hostages.*

3. **captivity** [uncountable] a situation in which a person is being kept as a prisoner *плен; пленение, захват; неволя:* *At least a quarter of the prisoners died in captivity. / In his book, he describes what life was like during his long captivity. / Those who were not dead marched away into captivity. / An American missionary was released today after more than two months of captivity.*

to hold / keep sb in captivity *держат в плену / неволе:* *Folkes says that he was held in captivity for over a year.*

to release sb from captivity *освободить из плена / неволи: The hostages were released from captivity.*

to escape from captivity *бежать из плена / неволи: Both escaped from captivity but only George survived.*

4. **ransom** [countable] an amount of money that is paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner **выкуп: After the families of the two men were contacted, the ransom was upped to \$ 1 million.**

to demand a ransom (from sb) *требовать выкуп: The kidnappers were demanding a ransom of \$250,000. | They demanded a huge ransom for the return of the little girl whom they had kidnapped.*

to extort / exact a ransom (from sb) to demand and get an amount of money from someone by using threats, force etc **получить выкуп: Her kidnapper successfully extorted a £175,000 ransom for her release.**

to pay (a) ransom (demand) (for sb) *заплатить выкуп: The government refused to pay the ransom. | The president has said the United States will never pay ransom for the hostages. | Reagan clung to the belief that he was not paying ransom but merely rewarding an intermediary for services rendered. | His wife spent all their savings on paying ransom demands.*

ransom demand *требование выкупа: There has been no ransom demand. | The ransom demand was made by telephone. | They are all about kidnapping and about ransom demands.*

ransom note *письмо с требованием выкупа: Her parents received a ransom note. | Police sources revealed earlier that the three-page ransom note had been handwritten on paper from a legal pad found in the home.*

a king's ransom (informal) an extremely large amount of money *огромная сумма, большой куш*

5. **to hold sb for / to ransom** to keep someone prisoner until money is paid **требовать выкуп за кого-л.: His daughter was kidnapped and held for ransom. | A bus-load of schoolchildren were held for ransom until the gang were given a plane. | In Rio, nearly forty people have been held to ransom this year alone.**

6. **to hold sb to ransom** to try to make someone do what you want, especially by using threats **шантажировать: He said terrorists would not be allowed to hold Britain to ransom. | The government says it is being held to ransom by the actions of terrorist groups. | The idea of one global power holding the other to ransom seems less credible now than it has done previously. | Without some such law the rich could hold the poor to ransom.**

7. **to ransom** [*transitive*] to pay an amount of money to someone in order to make them let someone they are keeping as a prisoner go free
выкупать, освободить за выкуп: *Her father ransomed her for a million dollars. | They were all ransomed and returned unharmed. | The same system was used for ransoming or exchanging captives.*

4.5. Security

1. **security** [*uncountable*] things that are done to keep a person, building, or country safe from threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries
безопасность: *For the security of passengers, all hand baggage is carefully checked. | We have been asked not to say anything for security reasons. | Iraqis know that they cannot yet manage their own security and, within a certain level of tolerance, they do not want foreign forces to leave until they can.*
- to ensure / provide / maintain security** **обеспечивать безопасность; поддерживать безопасность на должном уровне:**
Every precaution has been taken to ensure the personal security of the delegates. | In theory, we were providing security. | They maintain very tight security along the border.
- to tighten / increase / enhance / strengthen / step up security (measures)** **усиливать безопасность / меры безопасности; укреплять безопасность:**
They are now under a great deal of pressure to tighten their airport security. | The prison was ordered to tighten security after a prisoner escaped yesterday. | Security has been increased at all airports in the wake of the attacks. | Investment in the military by a state enhances its security only at the expense of its neighbours. | Does it enhance or threaten our security or is it of no consequence to us? | And the Security Council should work closely with the World Health Organization to strengthen biological security through prompt, effective responses to such outbreaks. | The bombing has forced Olympic officials to step up security measures throughout Olympic venues and surrounding facilities.
- to undermine security** **подрывать безопасность:**
Did an accumulation of arms contribute to national security or undermine it by encouraging opponents to follow suit?
- national / state security** **государственная / национальная безопасность:**
Terrorist activity is a threat to national security. | The information received is highly confidential and relates to national security. | The students were deported because they posed a threat to

national security. | The national security council heard calls for resources to be redirected from the elite nuclear forces to beef up conventional arms spending. | On July 29 a general amnesty was reported for detainees accused of harming state security.

internal security *внутренняя безопасность*

tight / strict / heavy // lax security (measures) *good // bad security*
строгие // недостаточные меры безопасности: *There is tight security at the airport and all baggage is being searched. | The meeting took place amid extremely tight security. | The trial was held under tight security. | Strict security measures were in force during the President's visit. | Heavy security measures and heightened sensitivities to protecting Dole and Kemp were symbols of the convention. | Parents have protested against lax security at the school.*

sense / feeling of security *чувство безопасности:* *A predictable routine gives children a sense of security.*

a false sense of security: *We were lulled into a false sense of security and failed to see what was coming.*

security measures / precautions *меры безопасности:* *The tighter security measures / precautions include video cameras in the city centre. | New security measures, including video surveillance cameras, come into force on the city's bus fleet this week. | A large number of homes lack adequate security measures.*

security situation *ситуация с безопасностью, обстановка с точки зрения безопасности:* *Alongside this swirling evolution of political developments, not so unnatural in itself, came changes in the security situation.*

(to be on / to be put on) security alert *тревога в связи с угрозой безопасности:* *The station was closed for two hours because of a security alert. | His arrest followed a major security alert before a visit by the Prime Minister. | Postal facilities and other government offices around the country were warned of the attempted bombings, and were put on security alert. | The security alert, involving five hundred people, cost ten thousand pounds.*

security check *проверка безопасности:* *Police plan security checks from 8 am on the road between Balmoral Castle and the church. | The fifty-odd courtrooms are open to the public, though you have to go through stringent security checks first. | There are strict security checks on everyone entering the Opera House.*

security / video surveillance camera *камера видеонаблюдения:* *The pictures were captured by the city centre security cameras installed in Gloucester earlier this year. | This series of photographs was taken by*

a security camera at the Leeds Building Society. / *The thief was caught on a security camera.*

breach of security *нарушение правил безопасности:* The Security Commission investigates breaches of security. / An amnesty was also granted to a number of unidentified people being held for breach of national security.

2. **security service** [countable] a government organization that protects a country's secrets against enemy countries, or protects the government against attempts to take away its power *служба безопасности; органы безопасности:* His death was particularly shocking since there was considerable evidence that elements of the military security service were implicated in it. / So concerned are the security services that M-15 has set up a unit to monitor the activities of young British Muslims targeted by extremists.
3. **security force(s)** [countable] *силы безопасности, войска по поддержанию безопасности:* Thirty demonstrators were killed in clashes with the security forces over the weekend. / Part of the reason is the government's effort to strengthen the security forces. / Up to 500 black people are killed by the security forces. / The security forces opened fire, killing two people.
4. **security officer** [countable] *офицер службы безопасности:* Such a nightmare was enough to make even the most fearless security officer break out in a cold sweat. / Suddenly, cars swerved to block the road, and dozens of security officers fanned out through the crowd.
5. **security agent** [countable] *агент службы безопасности*
6. **security man / official** [countable] *сотрудник службы безопасности:* They surged forward but were held back by two very large and determined security men. / A uniformed security man met them at the gate. / Co-ordinated attacks on security officials and politicians over the past few weeks indicate that the once-bumbling extremists are growing more sophisticated.
7. **security guard** [countable] someone whose job is to protect a building or to collect and deliver large amounts of money *охранник; телохранитель; конвоир:* There were two security guards on duty outside the building. / One of those hostages was James Lopez, a Marine security guard from Globe. / He missed, killing a security guard.
8. **intelligence** [uncountable] (1) **intelligence reports / data** information about the secret activities of foreign governments, the military plans of an enemy etc *разведывательные данные; военные сведения:* According to our intelligence, further attacks were planned. / This nuclear refuse could provide intelligence on such things as bomb

design and yield. | He was later surprised to learn, from reading intelligence reports, that the programme had been developed without his knowledge.

intelligence about / on sth / sb: *Local rebels provided intelligence about the government's plans.*

to gather // receive / obtain (a piece of) intelligence / intelligence data | to receive intelligence reports: *Our mission was to gather intelligence from behind enemy lines. | They would gather intelligence on enemy strengths and fortifications. | The satellite could also be used to gather intelligence. | They received an important piece of intelligence from one of their agents. | We receive intelligence from many sources. | They received intelligence reports that the factory was a target for the bombing. | Both incidents raise serious questions about whether the benefits of gathering certain kinds of intelligence data are worth the risks.*

to give / provide intelligence: *The satellites provide intelligence about troop movements.*

military intelligence *военные сведения; разведывательные данные:* *He passed on military intelligence to the enemy.*

intelligence operations / sources: *After the Watts rebellion, Johnson asked Hoover to expand his intelligence operations to include riot prediction. | Intelligence operations have uncovered evidence of weapons stockpiling. | Intelligence sources say the missiles are being prepared for use. | Intelligence sources denied the reports.*

(2) *a government organization that gathers information about the secret activities of foreign governments, the military plans of an enemy etc*
разведка, разведывательная служба: *In Britain there are three main intelligence organizations. | Why was military intelligence so lacking?*

military intelligence *военная разведка*

chief / head of intelligence | intelligence chief *руководитель разведки:* *Andreotti dismissed the chief of military intelligence. | They suggested Colonel Wong may have been detained because, as head of military intelligence, he failed to uncover the plot. | His successor was General Manuel Noriega, his intelligence chief.*

9. **secret service | intelligence service / agency / department / organization** *[countable]* *a secret government department whose job is to find out enemy secrets and to prevent its own government's secrets from being discovered* *секретная / разведывательная служба, разведывательный орган, разведка; спецслужба:* *He worked for the intelligence service. | In addition there were comprehensive links between the two intelligence services. | Three out of every four traitors*

were volunteers, it found; fewer than a quarter were recruited by hostile intelligence services. / But disasters like Blake and the Berlin tunnel do immense damage to the morale of intelligence agencies. / Security services and intelligence agencies should be accountable to a committee of senior Privy Councillors. / Since the cold war ended, many state intelligence agencies have struggled to justify their existence.

10. **secret / intelligence / undercover agent | spy | infiltrator** [countable] someone who is employed by a government to find out and report on the military and political secrets of other countries **секретный / тайный агент; разведчик; шпион; диверсант**: Foley looked like anything in the world except a secret agent. / They say that the better the secret agent, the less one hears about him. / After working in the prison service, he joined the defence forces before becoming an intelligence agent. / I want to apply to become an undercover agent. / The Fedpol had undercover agents there, naturally, but no official presence. / He was jailed for five years as an alleged British spy. / He was suspected of having been a spy during the war. / There has always been a danger of enemy infiltrators in the organization. / The infiltrator was identified and killed.
11. **intelligence officer / official** [countable] **офицер / сотрудник разведки, разведчик; агент разведки**: He spoke to intelligence officers at several airbases and made sure that certain records were amended. / They say senior clerics conspired with high-ranking intelligence officials to carry out the murders.
12. **to spy** [intransitive] to secretly collect information about an enemy country or an organization you are competing against **заниматься шпионажем, шпионить; следить**
to spy: He said Hanssen had begun spying in 1979 and stopped voluntarily in 1981. / A former US diplomat has confessed to spying.
to spy for sb / sth: The agent spied for East Germany for more than twenty years. / Philby had been spying for the Russians for several years. / He confessed to spying for North Korea.
to spy on /

against sb / sth: East and West are still spying on one another. / He was charged with spying on British military bases. / For years the satellite spied on secret weapon bases. / He was arrested for spying on missile sites. / I never agreed to spy against the United States.

13. **to infiltrate** (1) [transitive; intransitive] to secretly join an organization or enter a place in order to find out information about it or

harm it **просачиваться, внедряться; проникать (в тыл противника)**

to infiltrate sth: *Police attempts to infiltrate neo-Nazi groups were largely unsuccessful. / Federal undercover agents infiltrated a Miami drug ring. / He was alarmed to find the army was being infiltrated by those he regarded as religious extremists. / Government agents were infiltrating paramilitary groups. / CIA agents infiltrated the group, looking for alleged subversives.*

to infiltrate into sth: *The soldiers infiltrated into the enemy defences. / Rebel forces have been infiltrating into the country. / Intelligence reports confirm that terrorists have infiltrated into the region.*

(2) [transitive] to secretly put people into an organization or place in order to find out information about it or harm it **внедрять, вводить:** *He claimed that some countries have been trying to infiltrate their agents into the Republic. / They repeatedly tried to infiltrate assassins into the palace.*

14. **infiltration** [uncountable; countable] **инфильтрация, просачивание; проникновение (в тыл противника):** *Enemy infiltration into our lines. / The security zone was set up to prevent guerrilla infiltrations. / Finally, weakened by infiltration and sabotage, Black Aid Action folded in 1967.*

15. **to seal off | to block off** [transitive] to stop people from entering an area or building, often because it is dangerous **оценить, блокировать, окружать:** *Following a bomb warning, police have sealed off the whole area. / Police have sealed off the street where the gunman is hiding. / A heavily armed guard of police have sealed off the city centre. / Police blocked off the city centre streets. / All the roads out of the town were blocked off by the police.*

Vocabulary practice

I. Section: *Conflicts*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to seek (a) confrontation
2. to be involved in (a) confrontation
3. to lead to a standoff
4. to prevent (a) conflict
5. to resolve (a) conflict
6. resolution of (a) conflict
7. tension builds (up) / mounts
8. to defuse tension(s)
9. tension eases
10. to cause / create tension(s) / friction(s)
11. to increase / heighten tension(s) / friction(s)
12. to renounce (the use of) force
13. by force (of arms)
14. to commit (an act of) aggression (against sb)
15. implacable enemy
16. to be / pose a threat (to sb / sth)
17. to be in danger / jeopardy
18. to reduce a threat
19. to put sb / sth in jeopardy
20. armed conflict
21. to be on the brink of war
22. to declare war (on / against sb.)
23. to launch (a) war
24. to plunge (a country) into (a) war
25. to spark (off) / trigger (off) a war
26. to be at war (with sb)

List B

- a. усилить противоречия / трения
- b. ввергать (страну) в войну
- c. представлять угрозу
- d. отказываться от применения силы
- e. подвергать опасности
- f. объявлять войну
- g. вооруженный конфликт
- h. быть вовлеченным в противостояние
- i. подвергаться опасности
- j. находиться на грани войны
- k. вызвать / спровоцировать войну
- l. уменьшать угрозу
- m. вести к противостоянию
- n. напряженность нарастает
- o. урегулировать конфликт
- p. разрешение конфликта
- q. начать / развязать войну
- r. заклятый / непримиримый враг
- s. предотвращать столкновение
- t. осуществить агрессию
- u. силой (оружия)
- v. быть в состоянии войны
- w. вызывать противоречия / трения
- x. стремиться к конфронтации
- y. ослаблять напряженность
- z. напряженность спадает

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. war breaks out
2. the outbreak of war
3. to wage war (against / on / with sb)
4. to escalate a war
5. to abolish / eliminate war
6. conventional war
7. to open / cease / suspend hostilities
8. war / battle zone
9. hot spot
10. a hotbed of terrorism
11. tinderbox
12. guerrilla warfare
13. to be heading for / move towards disaster / calamity / catastrophe
14. to call a ceasefire
15. to achieve a ceasefire
16. to implement a ceasefire
17. to break a ceasefire
18. ethnic cleansing
19. to commit an atrocity (against sb)
20. to demonstrate brutality / cruelty
21. to raze sth (to the ground)
22. to reduce / blast sth to ruins
23. to be / lie in ruins
24. widespread / wholesale destruction / devastation
25. complete / total / utter destruction / devastation

List B

- a. район боевых действий
- b. разрушать до основания
- c. война с применением обычных видов оружия
- d. объявлять о прекращении огня
- e. полное уничтожение
- f. совершить злодеяние
- g. добиться прекращения огня
- h. партизанская война
- i. проявлять жестокость
- j. устранять возможность возникновения войны
- k. выполнять соглашение о прекращении огня
- l. превращать в груды развалин
- m. этническая чистка
- n. внезапное начало войны
- o. лежать в руинах
- p. вести войну
- q. большие разрушения
- r. двигаться к катастрофе
- s. наращивать военные действия
- t. вспыхивает война
- u. очаг / рассадник терроризма
- v. горячая точка
- w. нарушать соглашение о прекращении огня
- x. начинать / прекращать / приостанавливать военные действия
- y. очаг напряженности

3. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to prevent (a conflict), to resolve (a conflict), (tension) builds up / mounts, to defuse (tension), (tension) eases, to cause / create (tension), to increase / heighten (tension), to be / pose (a threat), to be in (danger), to put sb / sth in jeopardy, armed (conflict), to be on the brink (of war), to launch (a war), to spark off / trigger off (a war), (war) breaks out, to be at war (with sb), to wage war, to escalate a war, to call a ceasefire, disaster, ceasefire, to break a ceasefire, atrocity, to commit (an atrocity), to demonstrate (brutality / cruelty), to raze sth (to the ground), (to reduce / blast sth) to ruins

4. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a terrible and unexpected event that causes a lot of damage or suffering
2. a period of time when a country is not fighting a war
3. the feeling caused by a lack of trust between people, groups, or countries who do not agree about something and may attack each other
4. the period of time when a country is fighting a war
5. a country, or the armed forces of a country, which is at war with another country
6. to put someone or something in danger of being hurt, damaged, or destroyed
7. an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, especially in order to discuss permanent peace
8. a place where there is often a lot of violence or fighting
9. fighting in a war; acts of fighting
10. the possibility that something very bad will happen; someone or something that is regarded as a possible danger
11. the act of attacking a country, especially when that country has not attacked first
12. a disagreement or fight in which neither opponent can do anything to win or achieve their aim
13. the use of violence to force people from a particular racial or national group to leave an area or country
14. to destroy something completely so that nothing remains
15. the deliberate murder of a whole group of people, especially a whole nation, race or religious group

5. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.

aggressor, to reduce a threat, to instigate / foment a war, war rages on, the outbreak of hostilities, troubled area, warfare, truce, to neutralize sb, to take sb out

6. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A

1. armed
2. to settle
3. tension
4. to defuse
5. by force
6. to crush
7. to be under
8. to pose
9. to be
10. to breed
11. to resume
12. troubled
13. war
14. wartime
15. to negotiate
16. to commit
17. to level sth
18. wanton
19. to reduce sth

List B

- a. destruction
- b. experiences
- c. to ashes
- d. an atrocity
- e. conflict
- f. escalates
- g. a ceasefire
- h. to the ground
- i. of arms
- j. threat of attack
- k. wars
- l. at war with sb
- m. zone
- n. a threat to sb
- o. area
- p. an enemy
- q. tension
- r. a conflict
- s. hostilities

7. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

1. The country is involved in a direct confrontation its powerful neighbour.
2. There is a protracted conflict between neighbouring countries their common border.
3. Peace cannot be imposed force of arms.
4. One of the superpowers committed an act of brutal aggression its neighbour.
5. The country is threat of attack.

6. The border dispute poses a direct threat peace.
7. The excesses of the secret police put the peace process jeopardy.
8. The peace talks are now danger of collapse.
9. Britain and France declared war Germany in 1939.
10. The USA launched a war Iraq the pretext that the latter possessed weapons of mass destruction.
11. National rivalries can easily set a war.
12. He was blamed for stirring war in the Balkans.
13. War broke between the two countries after a border dispute.
14. The US government stepped its war terrorism.
15. They've been war for the last five years.
16. The local war escalated a major conflict.

8. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. The war rages and the time has come to take sides.
2. Anti-war demonstrations continued after the outbreak hostilities.
3. Even wartime some people held concerts.
4. The world seems to be moving nuclear catastrophe.
5. There was a remote chance that their efforts might help to ward catastrophe.
6. They called a ceasefire in the region.
7. One of those bombings claimed over 100 lives.
8. They're trial for committing atrocities the civilian population.
9. Entire sections of the city were wiped by the repeated bombing.
10. She tried hard to blot the bitter memories of the war.
11. The town was razed the ground in the bombing raid.
12. They levelled the building the ground.
13. The building was taken by a bomb.
14. A huge bomb blast brought devastation the centre of Belfast.
15. A bomb reduced the houses rubble.
16. The economy was ruins after the war.

9. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to instigate, conflict, to erupt, to go to war, to reduce, at the outbreak of, hazard, commotion, to heighten, friction, catastrophe, to confront, to spark off, to pose, to threaten, stand-off, to avert, sale, to build up, to endanger

1. The State Department was warning that this could lead to another diplomatic
2. A decree in February banned the of weapons to countries involved in armed conflict.
3. The National Security Council has met to discuss ways of preventing a military
4. The tension to a climax due to recent bombings.
5. The talks were due to include discussions of measures tension between the two states and to promote bilateral exchanges.
6. And pumping more weapons into Bosnia is likely tensions, rather than ease them.
7. The dispute a direct threat to peace.
8. There must be protection from radiation
9. The dispute to damage East-West relations.
10. Any raid or rescue operation would the lives of the hostages.
11. If this country we will have to face the fact that many people will die.
12. Careless political action can easily a war.
13. I volunteered for the Navy when war
14. This preparatory work was practically complete war.
15. Sudan requires food immediately to avert a humanitarian

10. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to prevent, to implement, to massacre, to cause, ethnic cleansing, to violate, to claim, to commit, to suffer, to call, to neutralize, large-scale war, to abate, to threaten, war zone, hotbed, guerrilla warfare, to devastate, to launch, to intensify, to fight, to resume, to lay down

1. At Olympia, it was customary for cities at war **to call** a truce.
2. Significant progress was nevertheless achieved in May, when the factions agreed to begin **implementing** a temporary ceasefire.
3. The army was brought in to try **to prevent** further bloodshed.
4. Today we remember those who **laid down** their lives for their country.
5. Hundreds of civilians **were massacred** in the raid.
6. Its independence campaign **has claimed** nearly 800 lives since 1968.
7. The conflict was peculiarly bloody with both sides responsible for **committing** atrocities.
8. Russia **fought** two world wars in the 20th century.

9. In early 1990 the guerrilla war **intensified**, with rising casualties among both the local population and the security forces.
10. The rebels **have resumed** hostilities against government troops.
11. If they stayed in the **war zone** they would face almost certain death.
12. The political party has become a **hotbed** of nationalism and racial bigotry.
13. The soldiers were in the jungle now and developing a taste for **guerrilla warfare**.
14. Three days later, a second bomb **devastated** the city of Nagasaki.
15. Government forces **neutralized** the rebels.
16. They **threatened** to blow up the plane if their demands were not met.

11. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Встреча руководителей двух сверхдержав способствовала окончанию военного противостояния между востоком и западом.
2. Многие страны оказались втянутыми в вооруженный конфликт.
3. Политологи считают, что конфликт необходимо урегулировать в ближайшее время.
4. Напряженность в регионе нарастает вследствие агрессивной политики, которая проводится одной из двух сторон, вовлеченных в конфликт.
5. Эти переговоры призваны ослабить напряженность между двумя противоборствующими сторонами.
6. Предложенный план только усилит напряженность в стране.
7. Нельзя установить прочный мир путем использования силы, этого можно достичь только мирными средствами.
8. США осуществили агрессию против Ирака.
9. Такая политика представляет угрозу миру на планете.
10. Последние события поставили под угрозу мирные переговоры.
11. Политические разногласия угрожают стабильности и безопасности в регионе.
12. Великобритания объявила войну Германии в 1939 году.
13. Они развязали войну против маленькой латиноамериканской страны.
14. Этот инцидент спровоцировал полномасштабную войну.
15. Он был за границей, когда вспыхнула война.
16. Недальновидная политика руководства ввергла страну в очередную войну.

12. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Страна находится в состоянии войны в течение последних пятидесяти лет.
2. Гражданская война свирепствует в стране в течение многих лет.
3. Начало военных действий сопровождалось массовыми демонстрациями протеста.
4. В этом регионе имеется несколько горячих точек.
5. В тридцатые годы Германия была очагом нацизма.
6. Боевики используют методы партизанской войны.
7. Мир находится на грани ядерной катастрофы. | Мир идет к ядерной катастрофе.
8. Воюющие стороны договорились о прекращении огня.
9. Соглашение о прекращении огня вступает в силу завтра.
10. Подавляющее большинство вовлеченных в конфликт государств соблюдает соглашение о прекращении огня, и только одна страна нарушает его.
11. Война унесла жизни сотен тысяч людей.
12. Необходимо положить конец этническим чисткам в этом регионе.
13. Нацисты ответственны за совершение страшных злодеяний во время Отечественной войны.
14. Многие города и села были уничтожены / стерты с лица земли во время варварских бомбардировок.
15. После продолжительной войны страна лежит в руинах.

II. Section: *Fighting*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to fight / wage a battle
2. close combat
3. fierce fighting
4. to get into combat
5. hand-to-hand combat / fighting
6. to be listed as killed in action
7. to be reported missing in action

List B

- a. нацеливать ракеты
- b. поразить цель
- c. военная цель
- d. высокая точность
- e. открывать огонь
- f. сбить огнем самолет
- g. стрелять из винтовки

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 8. to fight against / with sb | h. подвергаться обстрелу |
| 9. to fight on two fronts | i. обстреливать из артиллерийских орудий |
| 10. to fight to the end | j. артиллерийский обстрел |
| 11. to impose martial law | k. выбирать в качестве цели гражданское население |
| 12. to lift a curfew | l. вступать в вооруженное столкновение |
| 13. to deploy troops | n. развертывать войска |
| 14. to clash (with / against sb) | o. вести бой |
| 15. to fire a rifle (at sb / sth) | p. ввести военное положение |
| 16. to shoot down an aircraft | q. вооруженное столкновение |
| 17. to shell (a position) | r. рукопашный бой |
| 18. to target missiles (on / at sth) | s. воевать против кого-л. |
| 19. to target civilians | t. сражаться до конца |
| 20. clash | u. отменить комендантский час |
| 21. to open fire (on sb / sth) | m. ближний бой |
| 22. to be / come under fire | v. жестокое сражение |
| 23. shelling | w. числиться пропавшим без вести |
| 24. military target | x. воевать на два фронта |
| 25. to hit a target | y. числиться погибшим в бою |
| 26. pinpoint accuracy | z. вступить в бой |

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to advance on sth / against sb
2. to storm a building
3. to strike (at / against sb / sth)
4. to launch an attack (on / against sb / sth)
5. to carry out an attack (on / against sb / sth)
6. to withstand an attack
7. to repel an attack
8. to be / come under attack
9. to make a raid (on / against sb / sth)
10. to launch / carry out a strike

List B

- a. оказывать сопротивление
- b. отводить / выводить войска
- c. встречать сопротивление
- d. снимать блокаду
- e. сломить сопротивление
- f. блокировать / осаждать порт
- g. укреплять обороноспособность
- h. начинать атаку
- i. наносить удар
- j. сокращать расходы на оборону
- k. наносить удар
- l. устанавливать блокаду
- m. подвергаться нападению

(against / on sb / sth)	п. сдержать наступление, устоять
11. to be on the defensive	о. совершить рейд
12. to retaliate (against sb / sth)	р. отражать атаку / нападение
13. to besiege a port	q. наступать на что-л. / кого-л
14. to reduce defence spending	г. оккупировать страну
15. to strengthen one's defences	с. наступать, идти в наступление
16. to put up resistance (to sb)	т. вооруженное сопротивление
17. to meet with resistance	и. обороняться, защищаться
18. to break down / crush resistance	v. наносить ответный удар
19. armed resistance	w. штурмовать здание
20. to impose a blockade (on sth)	
21. to lift the blockade (of sth)	
22. to withdraw troops (from sth)	
23. to invade a country	

3. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

fierce (fighting), to get into (combat), to be reported (missing in action), (to fight) to the end, to impose (martial law), to fire (a rifle), to shoot down (an aircraft), to target (missiles), to hit (a target), to launch (an attack), to carry out (an attack), to withstand (an attack), to repel (an attack), to reduce (defence spending), to put up (resistance), to meet with (resistance), to break down / crush (resistance), to impose a blockade, to withdraw (troops), to attack

4. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. to find or discover the exact position of something
2. someone who fights in a war
3. to attack a place by firing guns at it for a long time or dropping a lot of bombs on it
4. a law that does not allow people to go outside between a particular time in the evening and a particular time in the morning, especially during a war or a period of political trouble, or the period of time during which people must not go outside according to a curfew law
5. to intend or try to attack someone or something
6. the organization or movement of soldiers, military equipment etc so that they are in the right place and ready to be used
7. a temporary system of rules to deal with an extremely dangerous or difficult situation, especially when this involves limiting people's freedom

8. someone who is not in the army, navy etc during a war
9. a situation in which the army controls an area instead of the police, especially because of fighting against the government; direct military government, by which ordinary law is suspended, for example during a rebellion
10. a fight between opposing armies, groups of ships, groups of people etc, especially one that is part of a larger war
11. to cause a weapon to shoot bullets or missiles
12. to make an enemy plane crash to the ground, by firing weapons at it
13. to send a missile or spacecraft into the air or into space
14. a short fight between two armies or groups

5. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. the use of bombs to attack a place
2. an object, person, or place that is deliberately chosen to be attacked
3. a sudden brief military attack, especially by missiles or planes dropping bombs
4. a violent military attack to take control of a place controlled by the enemy
5. a continuous attack on a place by big guns and bombs
6. to start using weapons to try to defeat an enemy
7. the act of getting past or through something that is in your way
8. the act of moving an army, weapons etc away from the area where they were fighting
9. to do something bad to someone because they have done something bad to you
10. to surround an area by soldiers or ships to stop people or supplies leaving or entering
11. to oppose or fight against someone or something
12. all the armed forces, weapons, structures etc that are available to defend a place

6. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.

house-to-house fighting, hand-to-hand combat, missing in action, non-combatant, to be bombed out, precision bombing, carpet / saturation bombing, pinpoint accuracy, pre-emptive strike

7. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A

1. fighting
2. to be reported
3. to wage
4. to place sth
5. to deploy
6. to fire
7. to launch
8. to open
9. precision
10. to come
11. to hit
12. pinpoint
13. to hold out
14. pre-emptive
15. defence
16. to put down
17. to lift

List B

- a. breaks out
- b. missing in action
- c. a battle
- d. under curfew
- e. troops
- f. on the crowd
- g. a missile
- h. fire on sb
- i. bombing
- j. under bombardment
- k. a target
- l. accuracy
- m. against an onslaught
- n. strike
- o. cuts
- p. resistance
- q. the siege

8. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

1. Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington the battle of Waterloo.
2. Neither side was particularly willing to enter serious combat.
3. The soldiers were engaged hand-to-hand combat.
4. Since then, the rebels and the armed forces of Sierra Leone have been locked combat.
5. The men were sent action with little or no training.
6. He was never finally listed killed or missing in action.
7. He was reported missing in action.
8. Great Britain fought Turkey Russia.
9. The French had no desire to fight the British.
10. As no man can serve two masters we had long been told no wise general tries to fight two fronts.
11. The soldiers battled the opposing army all day.
12. The university has been curfew for months.
13. Troops opened fire the demonstrators.

14. We can only hold for a few more hours.
15. Paratroopers were dropped enemy lines to capture key points on the roads into the city.
16. She disguised herself as a man so she could fight the battlefield.
17. More than 3000 demonstrators clashed police on Sunday.
18. Jed lifted his rifle and fired the target.

9. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. He was killed during the war when his plane was shot
2. Half the town was bombed their homes in the raid.
3. The missiles were targeted the enemy capital.
4. There are hundreds of nuclear missiles aimed the main cities.
5. Local officials said a curfew had been imposed the area.
6. The city came fire from anti-government forces last night.
7. Students cowered in classrooms as the gun shots rang
8. The capital is still constant bombardment by the rebel forces.
9. The enemy advanced Rome, and at last conquered it.
10. He is unlikely to send the army to quell nationalist aspirations.
11. Fighter bombers struck the presidential palace.
12. Grant launched an all-out attack these defences during the gusty, rainy, and misty dawn of May 12.
13. They tried to create the impression that they were the offensive.
14. The West African forces went the offensive in response to attacks them.
15. The rebels attempted a surprise raid a military camp.

10. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. The soldiers made nightly forays enemy territory.
2. The violence is unlikely to stop without military strikes terrorist bases.
3. Police and troops sealed the area after the attack.
4. Leave a few men behind to clean the last of the enemy positions.
5. The government has said all along that it will never give terrorist threats.
6. The gunman gave himself the police.
7. The army prepared to defend the nation attack by the enemy.
8. The army drove the enemy with much effort and loss of life.

9. The village was placed curfew.
10. The army began to retaliate the civilian population.
11. The enemy's defences were strong but our soldiers broke
12. Defence spending has risen 10% in the current budget.
13. The government was committed further major reductions defence spending.
14. In the end the Kurds surrendered without putting any resistance.
15. This action was undoubtedly retaliation last week's bomb attack.
16. The journalists found a city virtually siege.
17. In June 1176 King Richard laid siege Limoges.
18. An economic blockade was imposed the country six months ago.
19. Troops retreated disarray heavy gunfire.
20. The militia in Lebanon has agreed to pull Beirut.

11. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

onslaught, to rage, missing in action, to fight, to struggle, to declare, deployment, military action, to deploy, to kill, war effort, to position, to deploy, to announce, to take up, front line, to fire, to lift, to clash, to pinpoint, battle, to shoot, in combat

1. Vietnam lost about one million people
2. Fierce fighting for several days.
3. The United States threatened against Iraq.
4. 530 servicemen were reported
5. The Boers the British at this time.
6. Gorbachev threatened a state of emergency throughout Moldavia.
7. In mid-1990, martial law but the security clampdown remains currently in force.
8. The UN plans 500 troops to ensure the safe delivery of food and other supplies.
9. The team went behind enemy lines the exact locations of missile launchers.
10. The General's visit to Sarajevo is part of preparations for the of extra troops.
11. The troops their battle positions at the front line.
12. Seventeen people were killed when security forces on demonstrators.
13. Iranian and Iraqi troops on the border.
14. The decision has been made more powerful weapons.

15. The soldiers had orders to shoot

12. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

front line, to raid, clash, to shoot, to hit, civilian, to down, to shell, burst, to launch, to station, bombing, to fall, to bomb, to advance, to bombard, to target, to aim, attack, to strike, advance, bombardment, fighting

1. He claimed the rebels 35 government aircraft.
2. The missiles against enemy targets.
3. NATO warplanes a dozen towns on Thursday.
4. The Germans began their of Paris in early 1870.
5. In 23 attacks, the terrorists military bases.
6. Ten soldiers were wounded in a with the rebels.
7. The ship by fire from a German plane.
8. The base was vulnerable to nuclear
9. He remembers when schools were closed for fear of catastrophic raids in wartime Edinburgh.
10. Rebel artillery units regularly the airport.
11. The GIA continued its attacks on targets.
12. The army slowly across the frozen tundra.
13. British warships began German positions along the coast.
14. Vikings settlements on the east coast.
15. Terrorists were able in one country and then flee to another.

13. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to launch, to hit, to bomb, to shoot, offensive, to make, to fire, attack, capture, offensive, to withstand, to defend, defensive, to clash with, to resist, to repel, pull-out, to besiege, to put up, to withdraw, to hold out, to protect, to retaliate

1. The missiles can targets with pinpoint accuracy.
2. The police two shots at the suspects before they surrendered.
3. On March 30, 1972, Hanoi its own major offensive across the demilitarized zone.
4. These base camps were used by the PKK guerrillas forays into Turkey.

5. It is unlikely that his forces could an allied onslaught for very long.
6. Thousands of young men came forward, willing their country.
7. The city the enemy onslaught for two weeks.
8. Guerrilla fighters were soon able the army's attack.
9. In those impregnable mountains, the guerrillas could for years.
10. Militant students hurled firebombs and riot police with tear gas.
11. The capital by the opposition militia for two months now.
12. The rebels fierce resistance with small arms and rocket-propelled grenades.
13. These are purely weapons, not designed for attack.
14. Troops from the north of the country last March.
15. The of the army paves the way for independence.

14. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Генерал считал, что в сложившейся обстановке нельзя ввязываться в бой с превосходящими силами противника.
2. Он погиб в битве за Москву.
3. Ожесточенная битва продолжается уже третьи сутки.
4. Пять человек из его батальона считаются пропавшими без вести.
5. Представители США полагали, что необходимо интенсифицировать боевые действия против диктаторского режима.
6. Он принимал участие в боевых действиях во Вьетнаме.
7. Великобритания воюет на стороне США против Ирака.
8. Ни одна из воюющих сторон не хочет воевать на два фронта.
9. Комендантский час был введен в городе два месяца назад и будет отменен в течение ближайшей недели.
10. По сообщениям СМИ, в стране действует военное положение.
11. Правительство планирует разместить дополнительные войска для поддержания мира в беспокойном регионе.
12. Их представитель в ООН заявил, что недопустимо развертывание ракет среднего радиуса действия в этом регионе.
13. Им удалось прорвать оборону противника с большим трудом.
14. Войска противоборствующих сторон вступили в вооруженное столкновение на границе.
15. Нам удалось засечь важные военные цели на территории противника.
16. Его подразделение сбило несколько вражеских самолетов.
17. Баллистические ракеты обеих сверхдержав были нацелены на основные промышленные центры друг друга, но ни одна ракета так и не была запущена против какой-либо из этих цели.

18. Самолеты НАТО подвергли бомбардировке основные военные и промышленные объекты на территории Югославии.
19. В результате бомбардировки почти все жители деревни остались без крова.
20. Город подвергался артиллерийскому обстрелу в течение нескольких недель.

15. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. В результате перестрелки на границе несколько человек получили ранения.
2. Войска открыли огонь по безоружным демонстрантам.
3. Его подразделение подверглось обстрелу со стороны боевиков.
4. Полицейские получили приказ стрелять на поражение.
5. Ракета поразила цель, находившуюся за тысячи километров от пусковой установки.
6. Ракета прошла мимо цели.
7. На рассвете его батальон предпринял атаку на оборонительные позиции противника.
8. Город вновь подвергся нападению вражеской авиации.
9. В течение двух дней они сдерживали наступление врага.
10. Войска были размещены в этом районе с целью отражения возможного наступления противника.
11. Его взвод совершил вылазку в тыл противника.
12. Президент пригрозил, что его страна нанесет упреждающий ядерный удар по военным целям на территории противника.
13. Президент заявил, что вооруженные силы его страны нанесут ответный удар любому агрессору.
14. Правительство собирается сократить на 5% расходы на оборону.
15. Сокращение в этом году расходов на оборону на 3% маловероятно.
16. Президент должен обеспечить укрепление обороноспособности государства.
17. Противник оказывал яростное сопротивление наступающим частям нашей армии.
18. Наша армия встретила упорное сопротивление со стороны противника.
19. Нам необходимо в кратчайшие сроки сломить сопротивление противника.
20. Кто должен принимать решение об установлении и снятии блокады той или иной страны?

21. Израиль должен вывести свои войска со всех оккупированных им арабских территорий.

III. Section: *Settlement of conflicts*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. the unification of Germany
2. to violate territorial integrity
3. right to / of self-determination
4. to disintegrate
5. to break away (from a country)
6. the disintegration of Yugoslavia
7. a breakaway republic
8. to reach / achieve a settlement
9. to seek a solution (to a conflict)
10. (nuclear) non-proliferation treaty
11. (nuclear) test ban / test-ban treaty
12. to conclude / enter into a treaty
13. to break an agreement
14. to make a concession (to sb / sth)
15. terms / provisions of a treaty

List B

- a. нарушать соглашение
- b. выйти (из состава страны)
- c. договор о нераспространении (ядерного оружия)
- d. вышедшая из состава страны республика
- e. договор о запрещении испытаний ядерного оружия
- f. добиваться урегулирования
- g. делать уступку, идти на уступки
- h. условия договора
- i. объединение Германии
- j. искать разрешение (конфликта)
- k. распадаться (на составные части)
- l. право на самоопределение
- m. нарушать территориальную целостность страны
- n. распад / разрушение Югославии
- o. заключить договор

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. lasting peace
2. fragile peace
3. to achieve / bring about peace
4. to promote / further peace

List B

- a. миротворец
- b. взаимное согласие
- c. вести переговоры
- d. посредник

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 5. peaceful coexistence | е. нарушать договор |
| 6. to establish / deploy a peacekeeping force (in a place) | ф. разработать соглашение |
| 7. to withdraw a peacekeeping force (from a place) | г. расторгать договор |
| 8. peacemaker | д. выполнять договор |
| 9. humanitarian aid | и. прекращать переговоры |
| 10. to enter into / open negotiations | к. хрупкий / недолговечный мир |
| 11. to hold talks | л. размещать войска по |
| 12. to break off negotiations | поддержанию мира |
| 13. mediator | м. бороться за мир |
| 14. to reach an agreement | н. мирное сосуществование |
| 15. mutual agreement | п. установить мир |
| 16. to implement a treaty | о. выводить войска по |
| 17. to break a treaty | поддержанию мира |
| 18. to abrogate a treaty | р. вступать в переговоры |
| | с. гуманитарная помощь |
| | г. прочный мир |

3. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

separatist, to establish / deploy (a peacekeeping force), peacemaker, mediator, humanitarian aid, to hold (talks), to find (a solution), to implement (a treaty), to break (an agreement), lasting (peace), fragile (peace)

4. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. an official agreement that ends a disagreement
2. to stop being part of a country and form an independent state
3. a series of actions that are done in order to achieve peace
4. a disagreement or fight in which neither opponent can do anything to win or achieve their aim
5. the act of attacking a country, especially when that country has not attacked first
6. the maintenance of international peace and security by the deployment of military forces in a particular area, especially the supervision by international forces of a truce between hostile nations
7. the process of uniting groups or countries, or the fact that they have been united
8. a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries
9. to become weaker or less united and be gradually destroyed
10. a law, rule, plan etc that protects someone or something from possible dangers or problems

11. official discussions between the representatives of opposing groups who are trying to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics
12. something you give or allow to someone in order to end an argument or a disagreement
13. a person or organization that tries to end a disagreement between two people, groups, or countries by discussion
14. concerned with improving bad living conditions and preventing unfair treatment of people
15. a country that can influence events in different parts of the world
16. the belief that war and violence are always wrong and that people should refuse to fight in wars
17. a written agreement between two or more countries formally approved and signed by their leaders
18. an agreement that is achieved after everyone involved accepts less than what they wanted at first, or the act of making this agreement
19. the possibility that something very bad will happen

5. *Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.*

territorial integrity, self-determination, separatist, peace dividend, peaceful coexistence, mediator, humanitarian aid, pacifism, to suspend negotiations, negotiated settlement, tacit agreement, to ratify a treaty, to meet sb halfway

6. *Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.*

List A

1. to violate
2. to break away
3. to make
4. peacekeeping
5. peaceful
6. to act as
7. to break off
8. to negotiate
9. to come up
10. mutual
11. non-proliferation

List B

- a. negotiations
- b. agreement
- c. a settlement
- d. an intermediary
- e. treaty
- f. with a solution
- g. coexistence
- h. territorial integrity
- i. from a country
- j. peace with sb
- k. operation

7. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

1. The principle of the right national self-determination was then extended much more widely.
2. Civil war could come if the country breaks
3. Whole armies disintegrated their component individuals and sub-groupings.
4. As our older generation knows experience, unchecked aggression against a small nation is a prelude international disaster.
5. For one day, at least, the two rival neighbourhoods united a Parliament that they somehow linked Catholicism.
6. From 1564 until 1585, England was peace most of her neighbours.
7. The two armies made peace each other in 1918.
8. A country's army may be quite small peacetime.
9. However, this was not due any genuine belief pacifism.
10. Singapore seceded the Federation of Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state.
11. Negotiators were called in to mediate the two sides.
12. Switzerland's foreign minister served an intermediary the two countries.
13. The terms of the wage settlement are still negotiation.
14. We've reached a broad agreement, but the details are subject negotiation.
15. He is trying to involve community leaders negotiations on reform.
16. Talks broke how the city's money could be used.
17. There's no easy solution this problem.
18. The negotiators came an agreement that all troops would be withdrawn.
19. We simply cannot compromise the question of human rights.
20. There is a necessary compromise which can only be arrived in the context of a particular system.
21. The company has already made several concessions pay.
22. Democrats plan to meet the Governor halfway welfare cuts.

8. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

cleansing, to reduce, peacekeeping, self-determination, settlement, to hold, spread, agreement, go-between, to appease, peaceful, to disintegrate, integrity, to compromise, to secede

1. Separatist movements are a threat to the of the nation.
2. The right of national could have no place in the party programme.
3. The nation under economic pressures.
4. There are fears that Quebec may from Canada.
5. He campaigned for peace and against the of nuclear weapons.
6. There was a relatively transfer of power from the military government to the new democracy.
7. The treaty guaranteed the peaceful of disputes between the two countries.
8. The failure to reach demonstrates the deep political passions aroused by discussions of Social Security.
9. The new regime was prepared on the oil dispute.
10. A United Nations force has been sent to the area.
11. A UN representative will act as a for leaders of the two countries.
12. Talks in Madrid about the fuel crisis.

9. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to make, solution, secession, coexistence, to negotiate, peaceful means, to constitute, friction, test ban, peace, to enter into, stand-off, to reach, to unite

1. His post-electoral challenge will be his country and embark upon a real process of democratization.
2. European governments are working together to find a to the problem of nuclear waste.
3. He a similar treaty with Tripoli in 1659.
4. We must also pursue a comprehensive treaty.
5. In the present context, the question is whether one State can a treaty on behalf of another.
6. Our two nations have enjoyed several decades of peaceful

7. Talks are continuing in the hope that the two factions will a compromise.
8. Both sides involved in the conflict some concessions in yesterday's talks.
9. We must redistribute power in this country by
10. By the end of the century, France had made with Britain.
11. More recently, the threat of Quebec's confronted the country with the very real possibility of political breakup.

10. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Политики в Западной Европе полагают, что объединение Европы не представляет угрозы для России.
2. Министр иностранных дел заявил, что Германия нарушила территориальную целостность его государства.
3. В чем состоит разница между сепаратизмом и правом нации на самоопределение?
4. Римская империя распалась в результате целого ряда разнообразных причин.
5. Несколько республик заявили о своем стремлении выйти из состава многонационального государства.
6. Подписанный договор позволил установить прочный мир в регионе.
7. Он посвятил всю свою жизнь борьбе за мир.
8. Успех переговоров будет способствовать мирному сосуществованию государств, расположенных в этой части Азии.
9. ООН приняла решение разместить в этой стране войска по поддержанию мира.
10. Миротворцы, представляющие разные страны Европы, выступили в качестве посредников между воюющими сторонами.
11. Этой стране крайне необходима гуманитарная помощь.
12. Две соседние страны в результате переговоров договорились о заключении соглашения о прекращении огня.
13. Мы полагаем, что все конфликтные ситуации должны решаться путем переговоров.
14. Правительство вступило в переговоры с МВФ относительно нового займа.
15. Мирные переговоры потерпели неудачу из-за неконструктивной позиции одной из враждующих сторон.
16. Подписанный договор гарантирует политическое урегулирование всех разногласий между двумя соседними странами.

17. Министры иностранных дел обеих стран заняты поисками взаимоприемлемого решения проблемы.
18. Недавно еще одна страна подписала договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия.
19. Нам необходимо заключить целый ряд соглашений с государствами региона.
20. Одна из сторон потребовала включить в договор все необходимые гарантии.
21. Наша партия не готова пойти на компромисс по вопросу об экономической политике правительства.
22. Во время переговоров ожидалось, что противоположная сторона пойдет нам на уступки.

IV. Sections: *Terrorism*

1. *Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.*

List A

1. to carry out an explosion
2. to set off an explosive device
3. to disarm a bomb
4. freedom fighter
5. to be involved in terrorism
6. to fight terrorism
7. to eliminate terrorism
8. to take a tough line on terrorism
9. to renounce terrorism
10. to carry out a terrorist attack (on / against sb / sth)
11. bomb attack
12. suicide bomb attack / mission
13. suicide bomber
14. terrorist / bomb threat
15. to harbour terrorists
16. to turn a terrorist over to sb
17. terrorist activity / activities
18. to make a threat (against sb / sth)

List B

- a. террористическая деятельность
- b. выполнить угрозу
- c. укрывать террористов
- d. совершать политическое убийство
- e. поддаваться на угрозу
- f. выдавать террориста кому-л.
- g. террористический акт
- террориста-смертника
- h. заниматься террористической деятельностью
- i. произвести взрыв
- j. совершать террористический акт
- k. террористический акт (с использованием взрывного устройства)
- l. проводить жесткую политику в области борьбы с терроризмом
- m. отказываться от терроризма

19. to carry out a threat
20. to give in to a threat
21. to assassinate sb

- n. приводить в действие взрывное устройство
- o. террорист-смертник
- p. искоренить терроризм
- q. угрожать
- r. бороться с терроризмом
- s. обезвредить бомбу
- t. террористическая угроза
- u. борец за свободу

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. kidnapping
2. to hijack a plane
3. skyjacking
4. to demand a ransom (from sb)
5. to pay a ransom (for sb)
6. to extort a ransom (from sb)
7. ransom demand
8. to hold sb for / to ransom
9. to tighten security (measures)
10. to undermine security
11. tight security (measures)
12. lax security (measures)
13. security service
14. security forces
15. security officer
16. secret service
17. secret / intelligence agent
18. to spy on / against sb
19. to infiltrate a terrorist group

List B

- a. усиливать меры безопасности
- b. силы безопасности
- c. строгие меры безопасности
- d. внедриться в террористическую группу
- e. служба безопасности
- f. шпионить / следить за кем-л.
- g. секретный агент; разведчик
- h. угон самолета; воздушное пиратство
- i. похищение человека
- j. заплатить выкуп
- k. получить выкуп
- l. офицер службы безопасности
- m. требовать выкуп за кого-л.
- n. требовать выкуп
- o. подрывать безопасность
- p. недостаточные меры безопасности
- q. требование выкупа
- r. угонять самолет
- s. разведывательная служба

3. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to be involved in (terrorism), to fight (terrorism), secret service, secret / intelligence (agent), to eliminate (terrorism), to take a tough line (on terrorism), to carry out a terrorist attack, kidnapping, to hijack (a plane), to make (a threat), to give in to (a threat), to extort (a ransom), to tighten (security), tight (security), to carry out (an explosion), to detonate sth, to disarm a bomb, plastic explosive, to go off

4. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a secret government department whose job is to find out enemy secrets and to prevent its own government's secrets from being discovered
2. to secretly join an organization or enter a place in order to find out information about it or harm it
3. to secretly collect information about an enemy country or an organization you are competing against
4. to keep someone prisoner until money is paid
5. to demand and get an amount of money from someone by using threats, force etc
6. someone who fights in a war against an unfair or dishonest government, army etc
7. someone whose job is to protect a building or to collect and deliver large amounts of money
8. an attack in which the person who carries out the attack deliberately kills himself or herself in the process of killing other people
9. to murder a famous or important person, especially for political reasons or for payment
10. to take a person away illegally by force, especially in order to make their family or government give you money or allow you to do what you want
11. to illegally take control of a plane, ship, or vehicle using violence or threats
12. an amount of money that is paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner
13. things that are done to keep a person, building, or country safe from threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries
14. someone who is kept as a prisoner by an enemy so that the other side will do what the enemy demands
15. to explode
16. a very powerful explosive that can damage a large area and is often used in bombs

17. a loud sound and the energy produced by something such as a bomb bursting into small pieces
18. to stop people from entering an area or building, often because it is dangerous

5. *Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.*

infiltrator, state terrorism, terrorist bombing, to harbour terrorists, to extradite a terrorist, suicide bomber, assassination

6. *Explain the difference between the meanings of the following of words.*

freedom fighter – terrorist, to hijack – to skyjack, to assassinate – to murder

7. *Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.*

List A

1. undercover
2. secret
3. spy
4. to crack down
5. to practise
6. to make
7. to commit
8. suicide
9. to hijack
10. to plant
11. to extort
12. to hold sb
13. to spy
14. to yield
15. veiled
16. to release
17. to escape
18. to tighten
19. security
20. to gather

List B

- a. threat
- b. a hostage
- c. security
- d. check
- e. intelligence
- f. service
- g. to a threat
- h. agent
- i. bomber
- j. on a military base
- k. from captivity
- l. network
- m. a bomb
- n. a terrorist act
- o. a plane
- p. a terrorist attack
- q. a ransom
- r. to ransom
- s. on terrorism
- t. terrorism

8. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. The government plans to clamp illegal militant groups.
2. The Security Commission investigates breaches security.
3. The bomb went at 6.30 this morning.
4. The army carried a controlled explosion on the car.
5. A remote control device was used the bomb.
6. The President adopted a tough stance terrorism.
7. He is charged kidnapping a businessman last year and holding him ransom.
8. I am utterly opposed any form of terrorism.
9. In the 12th century in Iran a group of Shiite Muslims conducted terrorist acts religious and political leaders of Sunni Islam.
10. The bombing has forced Olympic officials to step security measures throughout Olympic venues and surrounding facilities.
11. Postal facilities and other government offices around the country were warned of the attempted bombings, and were put security alert.
12. Wilson was released captivity just before the end of the war.
13. He was held captivity for over a year.
14. Terrorists set a bomb in the city centre.
15. They disposed an unexploded bomb.
16. His suicide mission came a surprise to more people than just his family.
17. The powers-that-be decide to send you a suicide mission.
18. They threatened the shopkeeper a gun.
19. The Mugabe government repeatedly issues public death threats its foes.
20. The hijackers refuse to yield demands to release the passengers.
21. The hijacker gave himself police, who are now questioning him.
22. Intelligence reports confirm that terrorists have infiltrated the region.
23. Police blocked the city centre streets.

9. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to infiltrate into, service, to defuse, to spy, to renounce, secret, to release, to pay, acts of sabotage, to struggle, to conduct, to combat, suicide, to enhance, to demand, intelligence, growing, capture, subversive, to refuse

1. The report concluded that there was no evidence that the intelligence were involved.
2. He is indignant at suggestions that they were agents.
3. East and West still one another.
4. Non-Iraqi terrorist groups Iraq as soon as the conflict ended.
5. Two of the hostages on humanitarian grounds.
6. The shooting happened while the man was trying to evade by the security forces.
7. They were expelled from the country for activities.
8. The government is determined international terrorism.
9. The terrorists were planning to destabilize the country.
10. Whether any intelligence a country's security is doubtful.
11. According to the army, the teenager said he was on a '..... mission' for the movement.
12. Her kidnappers a £5 million ransom.
13. few hours later bomb disposal experts the devices.
14. The party terrorism as a political tool.

10. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

lax, suicide, ransom, to assassinate, to go off, terrorist attack, to murder, to hijack, to launch, threat, to kidnap, bombing, rebel, tight, civil, to commit, captive, to rescue, hostage, to launch

1. They were charged with conspiring acts of terrorism.
2. A string of 1999 apartment block in Russia killed over 300.
3. The homes of bombers will be sealed, then destroyed, he said.
4. Three American journalists by political extremists.
5. A Chinese airliner by two passengers and forced to fly to Taiwan.
6. Many people today, worldwide, remember exactly what they were doing when John Kennedy in Dallas.
7. A bomb forced them to make an emergency landing.
8. A bus-load of schoolchildren were held for until the gang were given a plane.
9. There is security at the airport and all baggage is being searched.
10. A successful terrorist operation on America with a loss of life that was once inconceivable and unimaginable.
11. The terrorists were holding several British diplomats

12. President Carter displayed considerable restraint in the crisis until an attempt was made in April 1980 the hostages by force.
13. Two families were taken to force the managers of a bank to hand over £96,000.
14. The bomb as an army patrol went by.

11. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. В чем разница между террористом и борцом за свободу?
2. К недавним террористическим актам причастны члены запрещенной военизированной группировки.
3. Для успешной борьбы с терроризмом необходимо выявлять не только тех, кто непосредственно занимается террористической деятельностью, но и тех, кто финансирует террористов.
4. Наша страна стала проводить жесткую политику в области борьбы с терроризмом.
5. Он считает, что победить терроризм невозможно.
6. Ирландская республиканская армия отказалась от террористической деятельности.
7. В последнее время боевики совершили несколько террористических актов.
8. Террористы-смертники вербуются на оккупированных Израилем палестинских территориях, а также в лагерях беженцев.
9. США обвиняют ряд государств в том, что они укрывают террористов.
10. Любая страна должна выдавать террористов, которые укрываются на ее территории.
11. Воздушное пиратство, похищения людей и политические убийства быстро распространились по всему миру.
12. Занятия в школе были отменены из-за террористической угрозы.
13. За граждан его страны похитители требовали выкуп.
14. Правительство отказалось платить выкуп за работников нефтяной компании, похищенных накануне.
15. После серии террористических актов правительство усилило меры безопасности во всех регионах страны.
16. Строгие меры безопасности ущемляют права и свободы граждан.

12. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Страна столкнулась с угрозой терроризма.
2. Отряд солдат получил задание взорвать мост.

3. Взрывное устройство было приведено в действие в полдень. | Взрывное устройство взорвалось / сработало в полдень.
4. Армейским специалистам удалось обезвредить все бомбы.
5. Во время обыска в машине были обнаружены взрывчатые вещества.
6. Совершение террористического акта стало возможным вследствие недостаточных мер безопасности.
7. Правительство делает все необходимое для укрепления сил безопасности.
8. Любая операция по освобождению заложников создаст угрозу их жизни.
9. Террористы выбирают в качестве цели невинных, незащищенных людей.
10. В столкновении с боевиками погиб один солдат подразделения специального назначения.
11. Войскам специального назначения был отдан приказ начать штурм здания, в котором террористы удерживали заложников.
12. Полиция оцепила район, в котором произошел захват заложников.
13. Террористы захватили в заложники всех находившихся на борту самолета пассажиров.
14. Они захватили несколько сот заложников.
15. После отказа террористов отпустить заложников была подготовлена операция по их освобождению.