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**Краткий тематический  
словарь**

**Политическая борьба**

**Учебное пособие  
для студентов университетов**

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Настоящая работа представляет собой лексический справочник по темам, изучаемым студентами в рамках курса профессионально ориентированного английского языка. 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. Political strife

1. **debate | controversy** [*countable; uncountable*] a serious discussion of a particular subject, especially about a public policy or a moral issue, that often continues for a long time and in which people express different opinions **обсуждение, дискуссия, дебаты, полемика, прения, разногласия; спор; ссора**: *How we proceed from here is a matter for debate. | The election ended in controversy, with allegations of widespread vote-rigging. | The proposals to reduce the strength of the army have been the subject of much controversy.*
2. **debate COLLOCATIONS**

**national / public / widespread debate**: *Education is the current focus of public debate.*

**fierce / heated / intense / lively / spirited debate**: *The proposals provoked a fierce debate. | The new drug has become the subject of heated debate within the medical profession. | This matter has been the subject of intense public debate in recent weeks. | There has been intense debate over political union.*

**debate over / about / on sth**: *There has been widespread public debate over the introduction of genetically modified food. | Much of the friction stemmed from a debate about which technology to use. | There must be a continuing and lively debate on ethical matters to ensure that ethical guidance is kept up-to-date.*

**debate among sb**: *There has been a lot of debate among scholars about this.*
3. **controversy COLLOCATIONS**

**bitter / fierce / furious / heated / lively // great / considerable controversy**: *The murder of anti-Soviet activists abroad would stir up fierce controversy at home.*

**controversy over / about / on / surrounding sth**: *Prior to the recent controversy over the transfer of arms, little international attention was devoted to Sierra Leone. | Television and media have come under increasing pressure from the government not to publicize controversies about military and security matters. | The 1980s saw another twist in the controversy surrounding the structure of local government.*

**controversy among sb / between sb (and sb) / with sb**: *Whether that will arouse great controversy among any but the most convinced monarchists is doubtful. | It is often suggested that the succession issue was a major source of controversy between Whigs and Tories.*

**(a) controversy surrounds sth**: *Controversy surrounds the TV show, which many consider to be racist, sexist, and homophobic.*

**to defuse a controversy** *сгладить / смягчить разногласия*: *Though angry, both sides quickly sought to defuse the controversy.*

4. **debate | controversy COLLOCATIONS**

**current / continuing / ongoing debate / controversy**: *The current education debate also seems to be pushing for a return to traditional teaching methods. | Those on the other side of this ongoing debate fare little better.*

**to arouse / cause / create / generate / provoke / stir (up) / spark (off) / trigger (off) / touch off / produce / incite / ignite / fuel / give rise to (a) debate / controversy** *вызывать дискуссию / разногласия / полемику*: *This idea sparked off a debate that still continues. | His approach has incited even more intense debate among Democrats. | The policy has caused fierce / heated controversy ever since it was introduced. | The proposed cuts have caused considerable controversy. | The judges' decision provoked controversy.*

**(a) debate / controversy arises // intensifies** *дискуссия / полемика возникает / начинается // усиливается*: *Controversy arose over the use of the chemicals on fruit and vegetables. | Debate about how to reform the railways has intensified.*

**a debate / controversy goes on / continues / rages (on) / drags on (about sth)**: *An intense debate is going on within the Israeli government. | Today, the controversy continues over whether Shakespeare wrote all his plays. | So the debate is still raging about how to account for these startling developments. | The result was controversy between Vienna and St Petersburg which dragged on for two decades.*

**to engage in a debate / controversy** *участвовать / принимать участие в обсуждении / дискуссии / полемике*: *Very few environmentalists would choose to engage in a debate about the extent to which they had either succeeded or sold out.*

**to settle a debate / controversy** *разрешить разногласия*: *On some issues he gave details of steps to settle the debate.*

**to be the subject of much / some debate / controversy**: *Her books have been the subject of much debate. | For these reasons, the precise extent of the social cost of monopoly remains a subject of continuing controversy. | Accordingly, they have been the subject of intensive research and fierce controversy.*

5. **debatable | controversial | moot | contentious | to be / remain open to debate / question** *causing a lot of discussion or disagreement, because people have different opinions about the subject being discussed спорный, сомнительный, дискуссионный, вызывающий спор, являющийся предметом спора*: *The claim that aid is the answer to*

*Third World poverty is then highly debatable. | The changes are bound to be controversial. | As a practical matter, the wisdom of tax-cutting is open to debate. | But whether Republicans want to cooperate is open to question.*

**controversial figure:** *The president's wife was a powerful and controversial figure. | Maxwell soon became a controversial figure in the world of big business.*

**moot point / question:** *Whether these controls will really reduce violent crime is a moot point.*

**deeply controversial:** *There is broad agreement that some limits to inflammatory speech must be defined – but where to set those limits and what to do with those who overstep them is still deeply controversial.*

6. **debatable | controversial | contentious COLLOCATIONS**

**highly / very / extremely debatable / controversial / contentious:** *Whether or not the government was right to arrest the protesters is an extremely debatable point. | The ambassadorial nominations were highly controversial at the time. | Sex education in schools remains a highly contentious issue.*

7. **debatable | controversial | contentious COLLOCATIONS**

**debatable / controversial / contentious decision / idea / issue / law / legislation / measure / matter / plan / point / proposal / question / subject / topic / area / speech / assertion / claim / view / policy:** *It is an inherently debatable and changeable idea. | Immigration is a controversial issue in many countries. | The controversial legislation has not yet been officially approved by Parliament. | Needless to say, the use of offshore centres is never far from being a controversial matter. | Logging on public lands is a contentious issue.*

8. **debatable | open to debate / question | moot COLLOCATIONS**

**it is debatable // open to debate / question // a moot point / question whether... :** *It is debatable whether nuclear weapons actually prevent war. | It is open to debate whether the new government is any better than the old one. | Nevertheless, it is still open to question whether these arrangements are an adequate substitute for parliamentary scrutiny. | It's a moot point whether this is censorship.*

9. **to divide | to split** [transitive] to be the cause of disagreement between people, especially within a group, organization, or country **вызывать разногласия; расходиться во мнениях**

**an issue / matter / point / subject / question divides / splits people / opinion / a party:** *The issue of cloning has sharply divided voters. | We need to examine the issues that bind and divide this country. | There is hardly a figure in public life who so divides public opinion as Woodhead.*

| *It was feared that the issue would split the church. | The welfare bill split the Democratic Party.*

**people / opinion(s) are / is divided / split (on / over / about / as to an issue / matter / point / subject / question):** *The party is divided on / over the issue of capital punishment. | The two sides remained divided on the issue of nuclear weapons. | Public opinion, as measured in the polls, was deeply divided. | Opinions are divided on the question. | The party is split over the issue of immigration. | The administration is split on the issue of nuclear disarmament. | Cabinet and scientific opinion is split over the issue.*

**people are divided in opinion as to... :** *We were all divided in opinion as to what was coming.*

**to be deeply / sharply / bitterly divided / split:** *By then, the Republicans were deeply divided on the utility of continuing the fight. | However opinion on this was sharply divided among scientists. | Voters are bitterly divided over the issue of gun control. | The government appears deeply split on this issue. | Scientists were deeply split on the uses to which the discoveries of atomic physics were being put.*

**divided / split nation / party:** *This is a divided nation, where the fault-lines are fresh, sharp and deep. | Wilson now found himself leading a weak and divided party.*

10. **rift | split** [countable] a serious disagreement between two people or groups *разрыв, разлад; раскол; размолвка*

**rift / split in / within sth:** *He has warned that the serious rifts within the country could lead to civil war. | The argument could lead to a **damaging** split in the party. | The tax issue has caused a split in / within the government. | This is due in part to splits within the alternative movement.*

**rift / split between / with sb:** *Party officials have denied that there is any rift between ministers. | The interview reflected a **growing** rift between the President and the government. | The government denied there had been a rift with the UN. | There is a **widening** split between senior managers and the rest of the workforce.*

**rift / split over sth:** *Today's announcement could lead to a further rift over public spending. | The union is desperate to avoid a split over this issue. | There is anxiety about the **growing** split over foreign policy.*

**to cause / trigger (off) / lead to a rift:** *The arguments finally caused a rift between the two countries that has not yet healed. | Buchanan's jump to the Reform party triggered a split within its ranks. | The new policy has led to a split in the armed forces.*

**a rift develops** a serious disagreement starts: *After the war a serious rift developed between the two former allies.* | *Crucially, a rift developed between a local strike leadership and the trade union's national officials.*

**to heal a rift** to end a serious disagreement: *He set out to heal the rifts in the party.* | *The meeting was called in an effort to heal the rift between the two presidents.* | *Peace talks were held to try to heal the **growing** rift between the two sides.*

**a rift heals / mends:** *The rift between the two countries never healed.* | *It took a good five years for the rift within the party to mend.*

11. **position | stance | stand | line** [countable] an opinion about an important issue, especially the official opinion of a government, a political party, or someone in authority **взгляд, позиция, точка зрения; отношение:** *an official / unofficial position / stance / stand | a firm / strong / tough / resolute / radical / untenable / weak position / stance / stand | an uncompromising stance on nuclear disarmament | The administration should reconsider its position.* | *I can't agree with the government's line on immigration.*

**position / stand / line on sth | stance on / towards sth:** *We have made our position on disarmament perfectly clear.* | *It's the Republicans' conservative stand on social and environmental issues.* | *Several Labour MPs disagree with their party's line on taxation.* | *What is your stance on environmental issues?*

**stance against sth:** *a strong stance against abortion*

**to take / adopt a position / stand (on sth) / (that...) | to take / adopt a stance (on / towards sth) / (that...)** **занимать позицию:** *Do you expect the government to take a position one way or another on this legislation?* | *They took the position that further resistance would be useless.* | *They took a resolute stand on the issue of tax reform.* | *The President adopted / took a tough stance on terrorism.* | *We need to take a more positive stance towards globalization.*

**to take / adopt a line (on sth) / (with sb / sth)** **занимать позицию; проводить линию:** *The Home Secretary, David Blunkett, took a **firm** / **hard** / **tough** line, saying that he would not tolerate wanton destruction and violence.* | *The school takes a very firm / hard / tough line on drugs.* | *Environmental groups took a very tough line with the industry.* | *The courts should take a tougher line with sex offenders.*

12. **to criticize** [transitive; intransitive] | **to be critical** to express disapproval of someone or something, or to talk about their faults **критиковать, порицать, хулить, осуждать, относиться отрицательно**

**to criticize:** *He does nothing but criticize and complain all the time.*



**to criticize sb / sth (harshly / heavily / severely / sharply / strongly / widely):** *The regime has been harshly criticized for serious human rights violations. | Yet the president is sharply / strongly criticized for convening a national forum to discuss our racial divisions. | The new law has been widely criticized.*

**to be (highly / strongly / very) critical (of sb / sth):** *Many economists are critical of the government's economic policies. | Four years ago Clinton was highly / strongly / very critical of federal policies implemented by George Bush.*

**to criticize sb / sth for sth / for doing sth:** *Doctors have criticized the government for failing to invest enough in the health service. | The report strongly criticizes the police for failing to deal with the problem quickly.*

**to criticize sb / sth as...:** *The President criticized the proposal as expensive and impractical.*

13. **to blame** [transitive] to say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad **обвинять, возлагать вину, винить; порицать, осуждать, критиковать**

**to blame sb / sth for sth:** *The commission is expected to blame the army for many of the atrocities. | Democrats have blamed Republicans for the failure to reach an agreement.*

**to blame sth on sb:** *The police blamed the explosion on terrorists.*

**to be to blame (for sth):** *The policy is partly to blame for causing the worst unemployment in Europe.*

14. **to lash** [transitive; intransitive] | **to lambast / lambaste** | **to slam** | **to slate** (BrE) (informal) [transitive] to criticize someone or something severely or angrily, especially in a newspaper article or speech **(резко) критиковать, ругать, бичевать, разносить в пух и прах; высмеивать**

**to lash / lambast / slam / slate sb / sth (for sth / doing sth) // (with sth):** *Democrats lashed Republican plans, calling them extreme. | Democrats lambasted the President's budget plan for being 'inadequate'. | He lashed Lucien mercilessly with harsh words. | Britain has been slammed by the United Nations for having one of the worst race relations records in the world. | The article has been slammed by critics.*

**to lash into sb / sth (for sth / doing sth):** *The speakers lashed into the government. | The report lashes into police commanders for failing to act on intelligence information.*

**to lash sb as...:** *One politician lashed Bush as being the president of the wealthy.*

**to lash back (at sb / sth)** **отвечать на критику:** *He didn't lash back. | Gallins lashed back at those who accused him of corruption.*

**to lash out (at sb / sth)** to suddenly speak angrily to someone or criticize someone angrily **подвергнуть критике; наброситься (на кого-л.) с критикой**: *The people applaud politely when speakers lash out at Government.*

15. **to accuse** [transitive] to say that someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something bad **обвинять**

**to accuse sb (of sth / doing sth)**: *They're accusing me without any proof. | Protesters angrily accused the police of violence and intimidation. | Human rights lawyers have accused the police of beating Murkett to death.*

**to stand accused of sth** to be officially accused of a serious offence **быть обвиненным в чем-л.**: *The government stands accused of eroding freedom of speech.*

16. **to charge** [transitive] (1) to state officially that someone is guilty of a crime **предъявлять обвинение, обвинять**

**to charge sb (with sth / doing sth)**: *Twelve people involved in the demonstration have been arrested and charged. | The police have charged him with murder.*

(2) (formal) to say publicly that you think someone has done something wrong **обвинять**

**to charge sb / sth with sth / doing sth**: *The report charges cars with being responsible for half of the century's air pollution problems.*

**to charge that...**: *Labour's Bryan Gould charged that Mr Mellor acted improperly.*

17. **to allege** [transitive] (formal) to say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong, although this has not been proved **утверждать; (голословно) обвинять; заявлять**

**to allege sth**: *He published numerous articles alleging abuses by the secret police.*

**to allege (that)...**: *The prosecution alleged that the man had been responsible for an act of terrorism. | The defence alleges that Jones was beaten up while in police custody.*

**it is alleged that...**: *It was alleged that policemen had accepted bribes.*

**to be alleged to be / do sth**: *The water is alleged to be polluted with mercury. | The new missiles are alleged to be capable of travelling enormous distances.*

18. **criticism** [countable; uncountable] written or spoken remarks that express your disapproval or bad opinion of someone or something **критика**: *adverse / fierce / harsh / outspoken / severe / sharp / strong / widespread criticism | a valid / fair criticism | unjustified / unwarranted criticism | the storm / wave of criticism that followed his announcement |*

*There is growing criticism of the President's decision. | Police chiefs strongly defended police conduct against a wave of criticism. | Much of the criticism was totally / wholly unjustified / unwarranted.*

**to express / voice criticism** *критиковать, выражать / высказывать критическое отношение (к чему-л.), высказывать критические замечания:* *To express constructive criticism and voice well researched concerns is of course healthy and legitimate. | The criticism that the English do not truly care about their children was often voiced.*

**to level criticism at / against sb / sth | to direct criticism at sb / sth | to make criticism(s) of / about sb / sth** *критиковать, направлять критику против кого-л.:* *Even Mrs Thatcher levelled criticism at the lack of privacy. | If he wished to attack bias as such he should have directed his criticism at the press rather than television. | The report makes many criticisms of / about the nation's prison system.*

**to launch into criticism (of sb / sth)** *to suddenly start criticizing sb / sth* *обрушиться с критикой на кого-л. / что-л.:* *Nelson launched into a blistering criticism of greedy lawyers.*

**to take / accept criticism** *принимать критику:* *Many employees find it hard to take even mild criticism. | Government seems to have accepted that criticism.*

**to attract / draw / face / come in for / come under / meet with / receive criticism** *подвергаться критике:* *The government's economic strategy has attracted a lot of criticism. | Her decision drew strong criticism from environmental groups, nuclear non-proliferation activists and some members of Congress. | Yeltsin faced new criticism from his political rivals. | The Government also came in for strong criticism. | This policy repeatedly came under strong criticism on Capitol Hill. | Gerald Ratner received much criticism and there were calls for his resignation.*

**to provoke / touch off criticism** *вызывать критику:* *His actions provoked severe criticism from civil rights groups. | Her allegations have touched off widespread criticism of Albert Hale in the Navajo Nation.*

**to deflect criticism** *отвергать / отводить / парировать критику:* *The newly appointed finance minister is expected to deflect opposition criticism over the housing lender bailout.*

**to respond to criticism** *отвечать на критику:* *I hope that the Minister of State will respond positively to my criticisms.*

**open to criticism** *if someone or something is open to criticism, there are good reasons for criticizing them* *вызывающий споры; спорный:*

*The general is open to criticism for his handling of the war. | Current reforms in the legal system may be open to criticism.*

**constructive criticism** criticism that is intended to be helpful  
**конструктивная критика:** *We always welcome constructive criticism. | We try to give students constructive criticism.*

19. **blame** [*uncountable*] responsibility for a mistake or for something bad  
**вина; ответственность**

**to get the blame (for sth)** **быть обвиненным (в чем-л.):** *I always get the blame for his mistakes!*

**to put / place / lay / pin / fix the blame on sb | to attach the blame to sb | to lay the blame at sb's door** **возлагать ответственность на кого-л.:** *The president put the blame squarely on his opponent. | Subsequent investigations placed the blame squarely on city officials. | Farmers have laid the blame for their problems entirely on EU policies. | Many observers pin the blame on the army, whose all-powerful generals are seeing their grip weaken. | No blame can be attached to the government for the incident.*

**the blame lies with / rests with / falls on / attaches to sb**  
**ответственность лежит на ком-л. / ложится на кого-л.:** *In my opinion, the blame lies with the police. | The blame fell on all of them.*

**to share the blame (for sth)** **разделить ответственность:** *With Prince Philip, she has to share the blame for the disastrous decade which has engulfed the royals.*

**to shift the blame onto / on to sb (else)** **перекладывать ответственность:** *It was a blatant attempt to shift the blame for the crime on to the victim.*

**to bear the blame (for sth)** **нести ответственность:** *Some of the blame for the miscarriage of justice must be borne by the solicitors.*

**to take / accept / shoulder the blame (for sth)** **взять на себя вину / ответственность:** *Until recently, lower military officials had taken the blame for the estimated 3,000 people who were murdered or went missing. | He accepts the blame for that defeat.*

20. **accusation | charge (formal)** [*countable*] a statement saying that someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something wrong **обвинение:** *a **damaging** / **grave** / **serious** accusation | a **baseless** / **groundless** / **unfounded** accusation | a **false** / **unjust** / **sweeping** / **wild** accusation*  
**accusation / charge of sth** **обвинение в чем-л.:** *There have been further accusations of corruption. | The procedures the doctor followed laid him open to charges of negligence.*

**accusation / charge against sb** *обвинение (против) кого-л.:* *A spokesman said the accusations against Mr Fallon would be investigated.*

**accusation / charge that...:** *They rejected the charge that they had put undue pressure on the Prime Minister.*

**to make / bring an accusation / charge (against sb) | to level an accusation / charge against / at sb** *обвинять кого-л., выдвинуть обвинение против кого-л.:* *Several accusations were made against the government. | He brought an accusation of theft against Smith. | Accusations of fraud have been levelled at the town council. | A number of accusations have been levelled against Hutchinson by his former colleagues.*

**to respond to an accusation / charge** *отвечать на обвинение:* *How do you respond to these charges of racism?*

**to deny / reject / dismiss an accusation / charge** *отвергать обвинение:* *Pickens has denied the bribery accusations. | He denied the accusation that he had accepted bribes. | He has rejected all the accusations and said he did not want to ask the president for pardon. | The leadership rejected charges that it was insensitive to the plight of the unemployed.*

**to refute an accusation / charge** *опровергать обвинение*

**to face an accusation / charge** *быть обвиненным (в чем-л.):* *His administration now faces accusations of corruption. | The school is facing accusations of racism.*

21. **allegation** [*countable; usually plural*] a statement that someone has done something wrong or illegal, but that has not been proved (*голословное*) *утверждение / заявление:* *a serious allegation | a false / unproved / unsubstantiated / unsupported / unjustified / vague allegation | A committee will investigate allegations of racial discrimination. | There have been allegations in the press that the fire was started deliberately.*

**allegation of sth (against sb)** *голословное обвинение (кого-л. / против кого-л.) в чем-л.:* *There were allegations of corruption in the police department. | He complained that he lacked the resources to investigate all the allegations of corruption against government officials.*

**allegation about sb / sth** *утверждение относительно кого-л. / чего-л.:* *The book contains shocking allegations about the senator's private life.*

**allegation that...:** *There were numerous allegations that the election had been fixed.*

**to make an allegation (against / about sb / sth) | to level / launch an allegation against / at sb / sth | to raise an allegation of sth** (голословно) **обвинять кого-л.; выдвинуть (голословное) обвинение против кого-л.:** *The newspaper made several allegations, none of which turned out to be true. | During the 1980s several newspaper articles made allegations of corruption against the bank. | When interviewed by complaints department officers he made similar allegations about fabrication of admissions. | Serious allegations were levelled against the minister. | Previously the coup allegations have been launched against the manner by which Bush obtained the presidency. | Almost before the final votes were tallied, international election monitors raised allegations of widespread fraud.*

**to drop / retract / withdraw an allegation** **брать свои слова обратно:** *The hon. Gentleman should withdraw his allegation.*

**to respond to an allegation** **отвечать на (голословное) обвинение / заявление**

**to deny / dismiss an allegation** **отвергать (голословное) обвинение / заявление:** *The president and party leaders have denied that allegation. | They deny allegations that torture and ill-treatment are widespread. | The resistance movement dismissed the allegations. | Microsoft dismissed the allegations as unfounded.*

**to refute an allegation** **опровергать (голословное) обвинение:** *Forensic evidence to support or refute allegations proved the exception not the rule.*

**to face an allegation** **быть (голословно) обвиненным (в чем-л.):** *She is facing new allegations of involvement in murder.*

22. **baseless (formal) | groundless | unfounded | ungrounded | unjustified | unwarranted** not based on facts, evidence, or good reasons (*used to show disapproval*) **беспочвенный, безосновательный, необоснованный, пустой, голословный, неосновательный:** *baseless / groundless / unfounded / ungrounded / unjustified accusations / allegations / charges / claims / concerns / fears / worries / suspicions / rumours / reports | Baseless allegations have been made and these need to be refuted. | The charges against him are groundless. | Suspicions of a government cover-up are entirely unfounded. | Your report was based upon wholly unfounded and totally unjustified allegations.*

23. **alleged** [*only before noun*] (*formal*) claimed to be true, although this has not been proved **предполагаемый; сомнительный, мнимый; утверждаемый (обычно голословно):** *an alleged offence / crime / incident | an alleged criminal / victim | It took 15 years for the alleged*

*criminals to prove their innocence. | The alleged victim made the complaint at a police station in York.*

24. **allegedly** (*formal*) used when reporting something that people say is true, although it has not been proved **будто бы, якобы; по утверждению, как утверждают (обычно голословно)**: *The second incident allegedly occurred in the spring of 1992.*

## 2. Forms of protest

1. **cause** [*countable*] a socially valuable principle, belief, aim, or idea which is strongly supported by some people, for example in politics (**благое**) **дело**: *a good / just / worthwhile / worthy cause | a lost cause | the cause of peace / justice | her lifelong devotion to the cause of women's rights | a Nationalist / Republican cause | Campaigners hope that people will be sympathetic to their cause. | Our cause is just, and we are prepared to give our lives for it. | These rebels felt they had a cause.*  
**to advance // champion // fight for / in // further // promote a cause**  
**бороться за (благое) дело, способствовать (благодару) делу**: *He has always championed the cause of justice. | They are fighting for a cause – the liberation of their people.*
2. **demonstration** [*countable*] an event at which a large group of people meet to protest against or to support something in public  
**демонстрация**: *a pro-democracy / (pro-)independence / peace demonstration | Police opened fire on a peaceful demonstration.*  
**to provoke / spark (off) / trigger (off) / touch off a demonstration**  
**становиться причиной демонстрации, провоцировать демонстрацию**: *The proposals sparked mass demonstrations. | This sparked violent demonstrations outside the base.*
3. **protest** [*countable; uncountable*] **(1)** something that you do to show publicly that you think that something is wrong and unfair, for example taking part in big public meetings, refusing to work, or refusing to buy a company's products **акция протеста**: *The protests were mostly peaceful. | There were protests about waste dumping, and the steady leaking of Windscale. | However public protests are also gathering momentum as people realize that shrimp farming seems to be a recipe for disaster. | Recent street protests have drawn only a few thousand demonstrators, fewer than in last December.*  
**to have a protest**: *They were just having a peaceful protest, sitting there and linking arms: no threats or fear of violence.*

**to mount a protest** *предпринять / организовать акцию протеста*: *Angela Phillips was planning to mount street protests against the sending of their menfolk into war zones.*

**to be / get involved in (a) protest**: *The independent unions continued to call for strikes and became increasingly involved in political protest.*

**(2)** [countable; uncountable] a strong complaint expressing disagreement, disapproval or opposition *протест, возражение; апелляция, опротестование; несогласие, разногласие*: *A storm of public protest followed. | There was a wave of public protest.*

**protest against sth**: *Many observers see the demonstrations as a protest against the government.*

**in protest (at / against / about / over sth)** *в знак протеста (против чего-л.)*: *Blacks moved in protest, demanding establishment of a police precinct in Harlem. | The four major opposition parties reportedly decided to boycott the elections in protest at alleged unfair election conditions. | Conservation groups have united in protest against the planned new road. | Rail workers rally in London in protest about privatization plans. | He has begun a hunger strike in protest over political violence in Karachi.*

**without protest** *без возражений*: *He accepted his punishment without protest.*

**to make / enter / file / lodge / register a protest (against sth / with sb)** *заявить протест*: *The organization has made / entered / filed / registered a formal protest against the nuclear testing. | We lodged a strong protest with their government.*

**to express / voice a protest** *выразить протест*

**to cause / provoke / raise / spark (off) / trigger (off) / touch off a (storm / wave of) protest (from / among sb) | to send shock waves through sth** *вызвать волну протеста*: *The programme caused / raised a storm / wave of protest. | The leaks provoked angry protests from citizens and environmentalists. | The move sparked violent protests among students, parents and teachers. | The murder sent shock waves through the neighbourhood / whole community.*

4. **rally** [countable] a large public meeting, especially one that is held outdoors to support a political idea, protest etc *митинг; съезд, слет*: *a campaign / election rally | a peace / political / public / pro-democracy rally | But my first attendance at a political rally changed my childhood habits right away, at least briefly.*

**to address a rally** *выступить на митинге*: *He was shot dead while addressing an election rally.*

5. **demonstration | protest | rally** COLLOCATIONS



**demonstration / protest against sth:** *There were a number of demonstrations against the new tax. | A student protest against education loans took place three years later in central London.*

**peaceful / violent demonstration / protest / rally:** *There was a large but peaceful demonstration outside the US Embassy. | Three people died yesterday in violent street protests.*

**mass / massive demonstration / protest / rally:** *Meanwhile the opposition threatened to resume mass demonstrations if an acceptable political agreement was not reached. | A massive pro-independence demonstration soon turned into a riot. | There were mass protests in the capital, Manila. | The mass rally now became a powerful expression of national feeling.*

**to hold / stage / organize a demonstration / protest / rally**  
**организовывать / устраивать / проводить демонстрацию / акцию протеста / митинг:** *The students are holding a demonstration to protest against the increase in their fees. | Supporters staged a demonstration outside the US embassy. | A small group of demonstrators staged a peaceful protest outside the UN Headquarters. | The opposition defied curfews and continued to organize rallies and strikes to press for his resignation.*

**a demonstration / protest / rally takes place / occurs:** *Thus in July 1981 a violent demonstration took place in Kano against a particular policy of the Governor. | In July 1986 violent demonstrations occurred at Yarmuk University in which thousands were arrested.*

**to take part in / participate in / attend / join a demonstration / protest / rally:** *Over 3,000 people took part in a demonstration against the dumping of nuclear waste at sea. | As many as 400,000 people participated in a peaceful demonstration in Srinagar. | He was attending a Liberal rally in the city. | The bulk of the crowd had joined the Orthodox antigovernment rally.*

**to lead a demonstration / protest / rally** **возглавить демонстрацию / акцию протеста / митинг:** *Instead, the centre-right opposition coalition that is leading the street demonstrations is demanding early elections. | He taught mathematics at Sonoma State University and led protests against higher student fees. | Molly led a rally near Detroit, Michigan.*

**to ban a demonstration / protest / rally** **запретить проведение демонстрации / акции протеста / митинга:** *One proposed change would return to the police the power to ban peaceful demonstrations, while another would sharply limit privacy rights. | Interior Ministry officials have said that they cannot guarantee safety for protesters, so*

*public protests will be banned indefinitely. | But he has already tried to curb political opposition, suspending both houses of parliament and banning political rallies.*

6. **outcry** [countable – usually singular; uncountable] an angry protest by a lot of ordinary people **шумный / громкий (общественный) протест; справедливый гнев**: *a public / national / international outcry | Despite an outcry, the university refused to change its admission policies. | A massive public outcry followed the revelations of ballot-rigging.*

**outcry against / about / over sth**: *The public outcry against the executions made little difference. | One waits for an outcry about such abuses from honest attorneys. | There was a widespread outcry over the increase in fuel tax.*

**outcry from sb**: *There was public outcry from those opposed to abortion.*

**to cause / provoke / spark (off) / trigger (off) an outcry (from sb // against sth)**: *The closure of the local hospital has caused a huge public outcry. | The release from prison of two of the terrorists has provoked a public outcry. | That bid sparked a public outcry. | The accident triggered a public outcry.*

7. **strike | stoppage** [uncountable; countable] a period of time when people deliberately stop working because of a disagreement about pay, working conditions etc **забастовка, стачка**: *a miners' / teachers' strike | a train / tube / dock strike | A wave of strikes swept the country.*

**protest strike** **забастовка протеста**: *The Conference was met by a protest strike in Moscow and the Bolsheviks boycotted the proceedings.*

**general strike** **всеобщая забастовка**

**strike / stoppage by sb**: *a six-week strike by railway workers | a work stoppage by government employees*

**strike over // against // in protest at / over sth**: *a strike over pay cuts | a national strike against mine closures | The strikes are in protest at the planned introduction of performance-related pay.*

**strike action** **стачечная борьба**: *Hospital workers voted in favour of strike action.*

**to threaten a strike / stoppage** **угрожать забастовкой**: *Students and unions threatened a general strike.*

**to call for a strike / stoppage** **призывать к забастовке / проведению забастовки**: *Some miners are calling for a nationwide strike in support of their sacked colleagues. | The stoppage was called to protest against wage cuts.*

**to call // organize / stage a strike / stoppage** *объявлять // организовывать забастовку*: *The trade union federations called a general strike to protest at working conditions. | He staged a hunger strike in support / pursuit of the demand for a Constitutional Assembly. | They are set to stage a two-hour stoppage next week.*

**to begin / launch a strike / stoppage** *начинать забастовку*: *French air traffic controllers have begun a three-day strike in a dispute over pay. | A strike by transport workers was launched on August 12th.*

**to be (out) on strike** *бастовать*: *There were frequent power cuts when the electricity workers were out on strike.*

**to go on strike | to come out on strike** *объявлять / выходить на забастовку*: *Teachers went on strike last week to demand job security. | The government didn't expect teachers to come out on strike in support of the miners.*

**to lead a strike / stoppage** *возглавлять забастовку*: *He was a trade union official, once leading a strike of railway workers in 1989.*

**to call off a strike / stoppage** *отменять забастовку*: *They refused to obey the court's order to call off the strike.*

**to settle a strike** *удовлетворить требования бастующих, разрешить трудовой конфликт*

**to end a strike / stoppage** *прекратить забастовку*: *Producers of commercials resisted, but granted some concessions to end the strike.*

**to break (up) a strike / stoppage** *подавлять забастовку*: *The Prime Minister was determined to break the strike.*

8. **hunger strike** [*uncountable; countable*] a situation in which someone refuses to eat for a long time in order to protest about something *голодная забастовка, голодовка*: *During a hunger strike she asked to go to Confession. | He has begun a hunger strike in protest over political violence in Karachi.*
9. **demonstrator | protester / protestor** [*countable*] someone who takes part in a demonstration *демонстрант, участник демонстрации / акции протеста*: *angry / peaceful demonstrators / protesters | anti-war / anti-abortion demonstrators / protesters | student demonstrators / protesters | Thirteen demonstrators were killed when soldiers opened fire on the crowd. | They claimed to be victims of political persecution following the military crackdown on student protesters.*
10. **campaigner** [*countable*] a person who takes part in organized activities which are intended to change something in society *участник кампании*: *She's a campaigner for Friends of the Earth.*
11. **activist** [*countable*] someone who takes part in activities that are intended to achieve political or social change, especially someone who is

a member of an organization **активист, борец**: a political / party / labour / conservative / democratic / republican / social / trade union / civil rights / human rights / animal rights / environmental / student / community activist | activist groups | environmental activists | He was known to be a political activist, but as far as we know had no record of violence.

12. **champion** [countable] someone who publicly fights for and defends an aim or principle, such as the rights of a group of people: *She was a champion of the poor / of women's rights all her life.*
13. **to protest** [intransitive; transitive] to come together to publicly express disapproval or opposition to something **протестовать, возражать; заявлять протест, выражать несогласие**  
**to protest**: *When the army took power, huge crowds gathered in the capital to protest.*  
**to protest against / at // about / over sth**: *Workers are protesting against high unemployment and inflation. | They're protesting at the government's proposals to allow private firms to tender for prison work. | The trade unions and the left are protesting about a drop in real pay and the prospect of mass unemployment.*  
**to protest sth (AmE)**: *Students protested the decision.*
14. **to strike** [intransitive] to deliberately stop working because of a disagreement about pay, working conditions etc **бастовать; объявлять забастовку**: *The government agreed not to sack any of the striking workers.*  
**to strike**: *Democratization has brought workers the right to strike and join a trade union.*  
**to strike for sth**: *We're striking for a reduction in the working week and improved safety standards.*  
**to strike over sth**: *Car workers were threatening to strike over the job losses.*
15. **to disperse | to break up | to scatter** (1) [transitive] to make people go away in different directions **разгонять**: *National Guard troops were called in to disperse the crowd. | Police dispersed the protesters with tear gas. | Twenty five officers were injured when police moved in to disperse a crowd of 200-300 youths. | Federal troops were used to disperse a crowd that tried to storm the jail. | Troops were deployed to disperse the protesters, several of whom were charged with assault. | Government soldiers broke up the demonstration. | Police moved in to break up the meeting. | Police were called in to break up the fight. | Soldiers used tear gas to scatter the crowd. | The cavalry scattered them and chased them off the field.*

- (2) [*intransitive*] to go away in different directions **расходиться; рассеиваться**: *The arrival of armed police made the students disperse. | As the firing commenced the crowd began to disperse. | The crowd dispersed quickly. | The crowd slowly began to disperse. | One resident said the student protesters dispersed peacefully. | It was at this point that police initially peacefully and totally unsuccessfully, sought to persuade the protesters to disperse. | The crowd dispersed peacefully after prayers. | The meeting broke up at eleven o'clock. | There was a sudden crack of gunfire, and the crowd scattered. | The demonstrators suddenly turned and scattered in all directions. | At the first gunshot, the crowd scattered. | At the sound of gunfire, the crowd scattered in all directions. | The sound of gunfire made the crowd scatter in all directions.*
16. **riot police** [*plural*] the section of the police force that is trained to deal with people who cause trouble in public places **полицейские формирования для борьбы с беспорядками, специальное подразделение полиции**: *Riot police fired tear gas into the crowd. | Riot police used tear gas and truncheons this afternoon to break up a demonstration by students. | After about ten minutes the riot police arrived. | Three school buses unload riot police. | Five hundred riot police now patrol the streets. | Hundreds of riot police clashed with students in Dhaka protesting against recent legislation to curb cheating in final exams. | As more than 300 people took to the streets, a police helicopter and eight vans carrying riot police were brought in.*
17. **riot gear** [*uncountable*] the special clothing and equipment worn by police officers or soldiers when they have to deal with a riot: *Police wore riot gear. | The police were in full riot gear, with shields and helmets. | Almost 1,000 officers, many in riot gear, were needed to restore order. | Police equipped with riot gear were called to the scene. | Warders in riot gear stormed the room after four hours and marched the 12 protesters to a segregation block.*
18. **riot shield** [*countable*] a piece of equipment made from strong plastic, used by the police to protect themselves from angry crowds: *They saw police in bullet-proof vests carrying riot shields. | There were no plastic riot shields, no riot sticks or helmets, no water cannon and no mobile command posts available.*
19. **bullet-proof vest** | **flak jacket** / **vest** [*countable*] a special coat made of strong, heavy material to protect soldiers and policemen from bullets **бронежилет**: *There were police in bullet-proof vests in the square. | The writer was wearing a bullet-proof vest.*
20. **truncheon** (*esp. BrE*) | **baton** (*esp. BrE*) | **nightstick** (*AmE*) | **billy (club)** (*AmE*) a short thick stick that police officers carry as a weapon

*полицейская дубинка: Police at first used rubber truncheons to prevent them, but then stood back. | Some of the prisoners were beaten about the head with rubber truncheons. | The police were ordered to draw their batons and disperse the crowd. | The police used their batons indiscriminately, bringing down anyone in their path. | This onslaught was driven back by a police baton charge in the course of which four youths were slightly hurt. | Five people were injured in the baton charge. | Police responded with nightsticks and pepper spray, further inflaming the crowd. | The police block us with their nightsticks. | The police were so astonished they put away their truncheons and led the small man away. | I saw one man being struck by a mounted officer's baton, picked up by some shocked onlookers and given first-aid. | Then there was the police baton charge. | He told Heatley that he had been walking along the footpath when the police had made a baton charge. | She was running down Duke Street, away from the baton charge, when she was arrested. | The security forces responded rapidly, using tear gas and batons.*

21. **tear gas** [uncountable] a gas that makes your eyes sting and fill with tears, used by the police or army to control crowds **слезоточивый газ: Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. | Police dispersed the crowds with tear gas, and tanks were stationed in the city. | Police used tear gas to break up the demonstration. | Police fired shots and used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.**
22. **water cannon** [countable; plural – **cannon** or **cannons**] a machine that produces a powerful flow of water, used by the police to control crowds of people **водомет; брандспойт: The Army moved in with a water cannon and tear gas, forcing the marchers into hasty retreat. | As demonstrations escalated, water cannon and fire engines appeared. | Police units used tear gas and water cannon against the crowds and over 200 people were arrested. | Detachments of police went after individuals and when the street was nearly clear, water cannon were brought in. | Children and adults were beaten by police and knocked from their feet by powerful water cannon manipulated by their fireman accomplices. | The bomb squad took the device to the basement and disarmed it by inundating it with a water cannon.**

### 3. Mudslinging in politics

1. **(public) image** [countable; uncountable] the way that someone or something is thought of by other people **имидж, репутация,**

**престиж, образ, лицо:** *The President's advisers said it would be bad for his image to be photographed with union leaders. | The Prime Minister knows that his personal image is his greatest political asset.*

**to build (up) / create / cultivate an image** *создавать имидж / образ / репутацию:* *Armstrong is working hard to build his public image. | Over the last year he had worked hard to create an image for himself and it was paying off. | He has cultivated the image of an elder statesman. | She has cultivated an image as a tough negotiator. | The company has been successful in cultivating a very professional image.*

**to improve / enhance an image (with sb)** *улучшать имидж / образ / репутацию:* *The party is seeking to improve its image with female voters. | The aim is to improve the public image of the police. | The World Bank is finding it difficult to improve its image.*

**to project / present / convey / promote an image** *иметь имидж / образ / репутацию:* *He is trying to project a more dignified, statesmanlike image in this election year. | I have to do what I can to project a positive image. | They present an image of themselves as experts in this area. | And it may even pay better, both in promoting a positive public image and in attracting employees.*

**to maintain an image** *поддерживать имидж / образ / репутацию:* *Since I started working in this company, I have tried to maintain the image of a winner.*

**to tarnish / hurt // blacken // ruin an image** *запятнать // испортить имидж / репутацию / образ:* *It is not the opposition that is tarnishing the image of the regime. | The scandal has badly hurt her image as an honest politician.*

**image building** *создание имиджа / образа / репутации*

2. **reputation** [*countable*] the opinion that people have about someone or something because of what has happened in the past *репутация: an enviable / excellent / fine / good / impeccable / spotless / unblemished / unsullied / untarnished reputation | a tainted / tarnished / unenviable reputation | a local / national / international / worldwide reputation*

**to have / enjoy a reputation** *иметь репутацию:* *The judge has a reputation for being fair. | The company has a worldwide reputation for quality. | The university has an international reputation as a centre of excellence. | Each of these artists enjoys a firm reputation in this country but wider international success has been elusive.*

**to acquire / establish / earn / gain / win / garner / build (up) / develop a reputation** *приобретать / завоевывать / создавать репутацию:* *He acquired / established / earned / gained a reputation in political circles as an eloquent speaker. | She won a reputation as a*

*reformer as energy minister. | She garnered a reputation as an incisive commentator. | He built up a reputation as a tough businessman. | Entering Congress as a New Dealer in 1937, he had built (up) a reputation as a supreme operator in congressional politics. | As prosecutor, she developed a reputation as a tough and compassionate legal administrator.*

**to improve / enhance / bolster a reputation** *улучшать репутацию*: *Throughout most of those countries the universal view is that Britain should do more to enhance its reputation through the fund.*

**to blemish / tarnish / damage / dent / harm / soil / sully / dirty / besmirch // blacken / compromise // destroy / ruin / spoil a reputation** *подмочить / запятнать // опорочить / испортить репутацию*: *The scandal blackened / blemished / damaged / dented / sullied his reputation. | The stories ruined his reputation. | That slander tarnished the senator's reputation. | Failure here would not only make it much more difficult for the United States to promote democratic reform in the Arab world or slow terrorist recruitment, but would damage its reputation everywhere. | The army's actions dirtied his reputation. | He deliberately set out to besmirch her reputation. | His reputation was destroyed when he was caught stealing some money.*

**to live up to a reputation** *оправдывать свою репутацию*: *Even so-called tax havens may fail to live up to their privileged reputation.*

**one's reputation suffers (from sth)**: *The EU's reputation has suffered in the past because the use and transfer of powers has appeared to be a one-way street.*

3. **to stir up mud** (*informal*) to make unpleasant facts known: *Stirring up mud is the politician's favourite method of destroying his opponent.*
4. **to hurl / sling / throw mud at sb** to say insulting or unfair things about someone, especially to try to damage their reputation *обливать / поливать грязью*: *He was slinging mud at his opponent.*
5. **to dish (the) dirt (on sb / about sb)** to tell people shocking things about someone's private life, which can damage their reputation *сплетничать; копаться в чужом грязном белье*: *They're the ones who'd love to dish the dirt. | He is often hired to inform Fleet Street about client views or, less charitably, to dish the dirt on opponents. | Television has given blanket coverage to United Russia and dished dirt on all opposition. | He was dishing the dirt about his opponents.*
6. **to dig up | to unearth** [*transitive*] to find hidden or forgotten information by careful searching *находить, откапывать*: *They tried to dig up something from his past to spoil his chances of being elected. | Tabloid newspapers love to dig up scandal. | The newspaper has*



*unearthed some disturbing facts. | The inquiry unearthed some disturbing evidence. | No evidence has yet been unearthed to link the incident to terrorists.*

7. **to dig up dirt on sb** (*informal*) to discover and reveal damaging information about someone: *The newspapers had been digging up dirt on the President.*
8. **to smear** [*transitive*] to try to damage someone's reputation by telling lies about them **дискредитировать; порочить, бесчестить, позорить**: *This is a cynical attempt to smear a political rival. | Carter refused to take part in an attempt to smear his campaign opponent. | She decided to sue for libel after the newspaper smeared her private life.*
9. **to blacken** [*transitive*] to say unpleasant things about someone in order to make other people have a bad opinion of them **чернить, клеветать**: *to blacken sb's character / image / name / reputation | He accused him of knowingly spreading falsehoods in an effort to blacken my character. | They're trying to blacken our name.*
10. **to denigrate** [*transitive*] to say things to make someone or something seem less important or good **порочить, чернить, клеветать, наговаривать, оговаривать**: *They denigrate their own country. | You shouldn't denigrate people just because they have different beliefs from you.*
11. **to be / go / sound negative (about / over sb / sth)** to consider only the bad qualities of a situation, person etc and not the good ones **отзываться недоброжелательно / негативно**: *Turnout collapsed (as it did in London when the party machines 'went negative' all over Red Ken) and the senator sneaked home. | He rarely sounded so negative about the president. | The portrayal of working women in the media tends to be very negative.*
12. **to defile** [*transitive*] (*formal*) to spoil something important, pure, or holy **осквернять, оскорблять, портить; разлагать, развращать**: *The soldiers deliberately defiled all the holy places. | These disgusting videos defile and corrupt the minds of the young.*
13. **to slander | to traduce** (*formal*) [*transitive*] to say something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клеветать (в устной форме); порочить репутацию**: *He slandered his political opponent. | My character was traduced by Captain Hawkins.*
14. **to libel** [*transitive*] to write something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клеветать (в письменной форме / в печати); писать пасквили; дискредитировать**: *The newspaper which libelled him had already offered compensation.*

15. **to defame | to vilify** [*transitive*] (*formal*) to say or write something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клеветать, порочить, наговаривать, оговаривать, позорить, поносить, бесчестить, чернить, очернить**: *He complained that the article defamed him. | Religious leaders say the novel defames Islam. | He was vilified by the press as a monster of perversity.*
16. **mudslinging | mud-slinging** [*uncountable*] the practice of publicly saying insulting or unfair things about someone in order to harm their reputation **клевета, обливание / поливание грязью**: *There has been a lot of political mudslinging in the battle for votes. | Haze says he is angry about the mudslinging in the campaign.*
17. **smear** [*countable*] an accusation which is unpleasant, unreasonable or unlikely to be true and which is made publicly with the intention of damaging a person's reputation **необоснованное обвинение; клеветническое / дискредитирующее замечание**: *The prime minister has dismissed the allegations as smears and innuendoes.*
18. **denigration** [*uncountable*] **клевета, диффамация**: *the denigration of minorities in this country*
19. **slander (1) traducement** [*uncountable; countable*] a false spoken statement about someone which damages their reputation **(устная) клевета, злословие, клеветнические измышления**: *cruel / vicious / vile slander | to commit slander | to spread / disseminate slander | to subject sb to slander | Korea has been a target of threats and slanders from the major western powers. | She regarded his comment as a slander on her good reputation.*  
**(2)** [*uncountable*] the crime of saying something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **(устная) клевета, клевета (в устной форме)**: *to bring a slander action against sb | Courts in some states treat slander and libel differently. | He is being sued for slander.*
20. **libel (1)** [*uncountable; countable*] a false written statement about someone which damages their reputation **клевета (в печати), диффамация; насквиль**: *to commit libel | to spread / disseminate libel | to publish a libel against sb | to subject sb to libel | If the jury decided there was a libel, it would have to consider its effect on Miss Smith's position. | The book is a libel on human nature.*  
**(2)** [*uncountable*] the crime of writing something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клевета (в печати), диффамация**: *to bring a libel action against sb | He sued the newspaper for libel.*

21. **defamation | vilification** [*uncountable*] (*formal*) the act or crime of saying or writing something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клевета; диффамация; поношение: to commit defamation / vilification | to subject sb to defamation / vilification | He sued (the newspaper) for defamation of character. | Clare did not deserve the vilification she had been subjected to.**
22. **character assassination** [*uncountable; countable*] a deliberate attempt to destroy someone's reputation, especially by criticizing them in an unfair and dishonest way when they are not present **подрыв репутации; злобная / злостная клевета: The campaign was accused of character assassination because of its negative ads. | A full-scale character assassination of the dead woman got underway in the tabloid press.**
23. **slanderous** containing or using slander **клеветнический; порочащий, очерняющий, позорящий, дискредитирующий; распространяющий клевету, занимающийся злословием: a slanderous accusation / allegation / comment / expression / remark | a slanderous person | Herr Kohler wanted an explanation for what he described as 'slanderous' remarks. | The truth can often be slanderous if it is put in certain ways.**
24. **libellous** containing or using libel **клеветнический; порочащий, очерняющий, позорящий, дискредитирующий; распространяющий клевету, занимающийся злословием: libellous gossip | a libellous accusation / report / periodical | a libellous person | He claimed the articles were libellous and damaging to his reputation.**
25. **defamatory** containing defamation **клеветнический; порочащий, очерняющий, позорящий, дискредитирующий: a defamatory remark / statement | He claims the remarks were highly defamatory. | The article was highly defamatory.**
26. **mudslinger** [*countable*] **клеветник**
27. **slanderer | traducer** [*countable*] a person who says something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клеветник**
28. **libeller** [*countable*] a person who writes something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation **клеветник, очернитель, пасквилян, автор пасквиля**

#### 4. Corrupt practices in politics

1. **to corrupt** [*transitive; intransitive*] to encourage someone to start doing dishonest, illegal, or immoral things **развращать, разлагать, портить; подкупать, давать взятку**: *Excessive campaign spending is corrupting the American political system. | The study claimed that violence on television corrupts the minds of children. | They say power / money corrupts.*
2. **to blackmail** [*transitive*] **(1)** to use threats to force a person or government to do what you want **шантажировать**  
**to blackmail sb (with sth) (into sth / doing sth)**: *The government insisted that it would not be blackmailed by violence / the rebels. | Someone was trying to blackmail him with pictures of him and his mistress. | We will not be blackmailed into silence. | The FBI blackmailed her into informing on the other members of the gang.*  
**(2) to extort** to make someone give you money or do what you want by threatening to tell people embarrassing information about them **вымогать деньги, совершать вымогательство**  
**to extort sth (from sb)**: *Corrupt government officials were extorting money from him. | Rebels extorted money from local villagers.*
3. **to bribe | to nobble** [*transitive*] to give money or presents to someone, especially a public official, so that they will help you by doing something dishonest or illegal **предлагать / давать взятку, подкупать**  
**to nobble sb**: *The trial was stopped before Christmas after allegations of attempts to nobble the jury. | The jury had been nobbled and the case had to be reheard.*  
**to bribe sb (with / by sth)**: *He bribed immigration officials and entered the country illegally. | Prisoners bribed guards with cigarettes. | I never knew a judge who was bribed by raw money.*  
**to bribe sb to do sth / into (doing) sth**: *They tried to bribe the judge to find their brother not guilty. | They bribed him into collusion. | Judges are bribed into making decisions favourable to drug traffickers.*
4. **corruption** [*uncountable*] **(1)** dishonest, illegal, or immoral behaviour, especially by people in positions of power **продажность, коррумпированность; коррупция; порочность, развращенность, разложение (моральное)**: *political / official / public corruption | The country's government has been accused of corruption and abuse of power. | Political corruption is widespread throughout the country.*  
**to fight / combat / tackle corruption** **бороться с коррупцией**: *The police unit was established to fight corruption. | The Socialists say they will tackle corruption by introducing a new law on party financing.*

**to expose corruption** *раскрывать / разоблачать коррупцию: It comprehends probes into departments of the Federal Government to expose corruption, inefficiency or waste.*

**to eliminate / eradicate / root out / stop / end corruption** *искоренить / вырвать с корнем / ликвидировать / уничтожить коррупцию: This measure was intended to eliminate / eradicate corruption. | The new president has promised to root out high level corruption. | They were determined to stop widespread corruption.*

**(2) the process of corrupting someone or something** *развращение, разложение: The play is about the gradual corruption of a scientist.*

5. **corrupt | corruptible** **(1)** using your power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to get an advantage for yourself *продажный, коррумпированный; бесчестный: corrupt / corruptible judges / politicians / officials / police officers | to weed out (= to get rid of) corrupt practices | Corrupt judges have taken millions of dollars in bribes. | Politics has become a corrupt, big-money game. | Perhaps some systems of government are more corruptible than others.*

**(2)** morally bad *безнравственный, испорченный, порочный, растленный: a corrupt society*

6. **blackmail** [*uncountable*] **(1)** the use of threats to force a person or government to do what you want *шантаж: Bates got a 5-year jail sentence for blackmail. | This is a move that immediately suggests a preliminary to political blackmail.*

**to commit / practise / use blackmail (against someone)** *использовать / применять шантаж*

**(2) extortion** the crime of making someone give you money or do what you want by threatening to tell people embarrassing information about them *вымогательство: Barrett was in court, facing a charge of blackmail. | He was found guilty of obtaining the money by extortion.*

7. **bribery | graft (esp. AmE)** [*uncountable*] the crime of giving money or presents to someone, especially a public official, so that they will help you by doing something dishonest or illegal *взяточничество, подкуп, дача / получение взятки: There was widespread / wholesale bribery and corruption in the police department. | He was arrested on suspicion of accepting bribery. | The drug bosses were using bribery to stay out of jail. | He promised to end graft in public life. | He promised an end to graft and corruption in public life.*

8. **bribe** [*countable*] money or a present given to someone, especially a public official, so that they will help you by doing something dishonest or illegal *взятка: They paid millions in bribes to tax officials in order to avoid investigation.*

**to offer / give / pay (sb) a bribe** *предлагать / давать взятку*: *He offered me a cash bribe to help him secure the contract. | Some companies paid bribes for the award of contracts.*

**to accept / take / receive a bribe (from sb)** *брать / принимать взятку*: *The judge admitted that he had accepted / taken / received bribes (from wealthy businessmen).*

9. **kickback** [countable] (informal) money that someone pays secretly and dishonestly in return for someone's help *взятка; откат (возвращение части полученной суммы денег, обычно в результате принуждения или в качестве взятки)*: *The kickbacks were disguised as personal low-interest loans. | Magistrates are investigating a nationwide web of alleged kickbacks and illegal party financing. | Top executives received / took millions of dollars in kickbacks.*

**to offer / pay (sb) a kickback (to sb)** *предлагать / давать взятку / откат*: *He offered me \$ 20,000 as a kickback if I'd push through a \$500,000 loan. | The company paid kickbacks to local officials to win contracts worth millions of dollars.*

**to accept / take / receive / get a kickback (from sb)** *брать / принимать взятку / откат*: *There are allegations that ministers accepted / took / received kickbacks from foreign contractors. | The hotel porter gets a 10 per cent kickback from the ticket agency.*

10. **blackmailer** [countable] (1) a person who uses threats to force a person or government to do what you want *шантажист*  
(2) **extortionist | extortioner** a person who makes someone give you money or do what you want by threatening to tell people embarrassing information about them *вымогатель*

11. **to sell out** [transitive; intransitive] (informal) to change your beliefs or principles, especially in order to get more money or some other advantage (used to show disapproval) *предать; стать предателем, продаться*

**to sell sb / sth out**: *The country has sold out its principles in yielding to the demands of a small but powerful group. | French farmers feel they've been sold out by their government in the negotiations.*

**to sell out**: *Many of the radicals of the 1960s sold out – they became accountants and salesmen. | The young in particular see him as a man who will not sell out or be debased by the compromises of politics.*

**to sell out to sb / sth**: *The officer was charged with selling out to the enemy.*

12. **to compromise | to betray** [transitive] to do something which is against your principles and which therefore seems dishonest or shameful

**компрометировать, дискредитировать, подрывать; предавать, изменять**

**to compromise / betray beliefs / ideas / ideals / principles / values:** *Traditional supporters are accusing the party of compromising its principles. | He tried to make money without compromising his moral values.*

**to compromise a reputation:** *If we back down on this issue, our reputation will be compromised.*

**to compromise yourself / your position:** *His political career ended when he compromised himself by accepting bribes.*

13. **sell-out | sellout** [singular] (informal) (1) a situation in which someone has not done what they promised to do or were expected to do by the people who trusted them (used to show disapproval) **измена, предательство:** *Anti-nuclear campaigners are calling the president's acceptance of nuclear testing a complete sell-out. | His decision to become a Socialist candidate at Sunday's election was simply a sell-out.*  
 (2) someone who has not done what they promised to do or who is not loyal to their friends or supporters, especially in order to become more popular, richer etc (used to show disapproval) **изменник, предатель; ренегат:** *Many black students regarded him as a sellout.*
14. **compromising** proving that you have done something morally wrong or embarrassing, or making it seem as if you have done so **компрометирующий, дискредитирующий, позорящий:** *a compromising position / situation | a compromising letter / photograph / picture | A large number of compromising letters / photographs / pictures fell into the hands of Tsarist investigators.*

## 5. Political manipulation

1. **to manipulate** [transitive] to make someone think and behave exactly as you want them to, by skilfully deceiving or influencing them **манипулировать, управлять, воздействовать, влиять; действовать в личных (корыстных) интересах, ловко использовать в собственных целях; подтасовывать, подделывать (факты / цифры)**  
**to manipulate sb /sth:** *Students were outraged that someone could use their newspaper to manipulate them. | He accused the environmentalists of trying to manipulate public opinion in their favour. | Throughout her career she has very successfully manipulated the media.*

**to manipulate sb into (doing) sth / to do sth:** *The thought that any parent would manipulate their child into seeking fame just appalled me.*

2. **to provoke** [transitive] (1) to cause a reaction or feeling, especially a negative one **вызывать, возбуждать, способствовать; провоцировать**

**to provoke sth:** *to provoke a demonstration / protest / outcry / (a storm / wave of) criticism | to provoke a reaction / response | to provoke anger / outrage / hostility | to provoke debate / discussion | The proposal provoked widespread criticism. | The MP's speech has provoked a furious reaction. | The destruction of the mosque has provoked anger throughout the Muslim world.*

**to provoke someone into (doing) something / to do sth:** *They provoked viewers into consideration about the state of the nation. | She hopes her editorial will provoke readers into thinking seriously about the issue.*

(2) to make or try to make someone angry, especially deliberately **раздражать, сердить, бесить, приводить в ярость; провоцировать:** *You don't care if you provoke people.*

3. **to incite | to instigate | to stir** [transitive] to deliberately encourage people to be violent or commit crimes by making them angry or excited **подстрекать, провоцировать; возбуждать, раздувать; вызывать**  
**to incite / instigate sth:** *His approach has incited even more intense debate among Democrats. | They were charged with inciting racial hatred. | A foreign government was accused of having instigated the bloodshed.*

**to incite / instigate / stir sb to sth:** *The newspaper published a few inflammatory articles that incited people to violence and hatred. | They instigated the students to riot. | It doesn't take much to stir the students to violence.*

**to incite sb to do sth:** *Republicans have complained that Democrats are using Social Security scare tactics to incite seniors groups and others to oppose the constitutional amendment.*

4. **to egg sb on** to encourage someone to do something, especially something that they do not want to do or should not do **подстрекать, провоцировать, науськивать:** *This may be what some of those egging the freedom fighters on want to happen.*

5. **to stir sth up** to deliberately try to cause arguments or bad feelings between people **раздувать (ссору); вызывать отрицательные чувства / эмоции:** *He said senior government officials / the opposition were trying to stir up ethnic tension / racial hatred / trouble / unrest / feelings of dissatisfaction among the voters. | His series of articles on party leaders has stirred up a great deal of public controversy.*



6. **manipulation** [*uncountable; countable*] behaviour that influences someone or controls something in an unfair or dishonest way **манипуляция, манипулирование; махинация, подтасовка подделка:** *The opposition party claims the president returned to power through political manipulation. | There's been so much media manipulation of the facts that nobody knows the truth of the matter.*
7. **provocation** [*uncountable; countable*] something that makes someone angry or upset, or is intended to cause such a reaction **вызов; подстрекательство; провокация:** *The Deputy Commander has condemned this weekend's protest as deliberate provocation. | The attack was an act of provocation by opponents of the peace process.*
8. **incitement** [*uncountable; singular*] something that encourages people to be violent or commit crimes, or the deliberate act of encouraging violence or crime **подстрекательство:** *(an) incitement to religious hatred / riot / murder | By publishing the book they were guilty of incitement to racial hatred.*
9. **machinations** [*plural*] (*formal*) secret, complicated, clever, and often unfair methods used to obtain power or control (*used to show disapproval*) **махинации, интриги, происки, козни:** *Despite a commitment to more open government, the public are still being kept in the dark about the inner machinations of the Cabinet. | It would be a mistake to ascribe this sensitivity purely to the propaganda and machinations of the Communists.*
10. **instigator** [*countable*] **подстрекатель, зачинщик; инициатор:** *He was accused of being the main instigator of the coup.*  
**instigator of war | warmonger** **поджигатель войны**
11. **manipulator** [*countable*] someone who is good at getting what they want by skilfully controlling or deceiving other people **махинатор:** *Research has shown that so-called Machiavellians can be effective manipulators of other people. | She was, said the judge, a ruthless and scheming manipulator.*
12. **provocative** intended to start arguments between people or to make people angry or upset **провокационный; вызывающий; раздражающий:** *a provocative comment / remark / question / statement / speech | a provocative act by a terrorist group | In a deliberately provocative speech, she criticized the whole system of government. | The minister's provocative remarks were widely reported in the press.*
13. **backstairs** | **backroom** (*adjective*) | **backstage** (*adjective; adverb*) secret and usually dishonest or illegal; in private **закулисный, кулуарный, тайный, скрытый, секретный; за кулисами:** *backstairs / backroom / backstage influence / political deals /*

*negotiations / talks | They have been calling the Presidency decision a backroom deal. | The organizers say it's a fair contest but who knows what goes on backstage?*

14. **to cater / provide for sb / sth** to give a particular type of people something they want or need, especially something unusual or special **удовлетворять (требования / прихоти); угождать, баловать; приспособливаться (к вкусам / запросам потребителей); принимать что-л. во внимание: Politicians should learn to cater for / provide for (the opinions of) the man in the street.**
15. **to pander / cater to sb / sth** to give someone anything they want in order to please them, even if it seems unacceptable, unreasonable or unnecessary, usually in order to get some personal advantage (*used to show disapproval*) **потворствовать, попустительствовать, потакать: The government was accused of pandering to racial prejudice. | He said the government had pandered to the terrorists for too long. | Many television plays pander to the public keenness for tasteless violence. | This legislation simply caters to racism.**
16. **to connive at / in sth | to condone sth** to accept or forgive behaviour that is morally wrong or to treat it as if it were not serious (*used to show disapproval*) **потворствовать, попустительствовать, потакать; смотреть сквозь пальцы, молчаливо допускать; мириться с чем-л.: He would not be the first politician to connive at a shady business deal. | He called for checks to discover whether corrupt officials are being bribed to connive in shoddy construction. | I cannot condone the use of violence under any circumstances. | Terrorism can never be condoned.**
17. **connivance** [*uncountable*] the act of conniving **потворство, попустительство, потакание; молчаливое одобрение / поддержка; игнорирование: Their appalling treatment of opposition candidates could only have happened with the connivance of the political authorities. | They could not have carried out the terrorist attack without the connivance of the police.**
18. **populist** (*adjective*) claiming to represent the interests and opinions of ordinary people, rather than those of rich or very highly educated people **популистский: a populist leadership / campaign | populist rhetoric | Edwards is seen as a populist Democrat. | In the ensuing campaign, their supporters exploited populist rhetoric on the war.**
19. **populist** [*countable*] someone who claims to represent the interests and opinions of ordinary people, rather than those of rich or very highly educated people (often applied to someone with demagogic tendencies) **популист: a political party dominated by populists**

20. **populism** [*uncountable*] politics based on an appeal to popular sentiments or fears **популизм**: *a wave of populism | an artful blend of nationalism and economic populism*

## Vocabulary practice

### I. Section: *Political rivalry*

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

#### List A

1. controversy
2. to defuse a controversy
3. to arouse controversy
4. controversial
5. to be divided over sth
6. to take a position on an issue
7. to accuse sb of sth
8. to put the blame on sb
9. to charge sb with sth
10. to level criticism at sb
11. to attract criticism
12. to provoke criticism
13. to make an accusation against sb
14. to deny an accusation
15. to refute an accusation
16. allegation
17. baseless accusations
18. to cause a rift
19. to be highly critical of sb
20. to lash sb
21. to stand accused of sth
22. to launch into criticism
23. to respond to criticism
24. the blame lies with sb
25. to shift the blame on to sb
26. to bear the blame

#### List B

- a. нести ответственность
- b. отвергать обвинение
- c. опровергать обвинение
- d. вызывать полемику
- e. выдвинуть обвинение против кого-л.
- f. резко критиковать кого-л.
- g. ответственность лежит на ком-л.
- h. быть причиной раскола
- i. разносить в пух и прах
- j. голословное заявление
- k. спорный
- l. вызывать критику
- m. расходиться во мнениях по вопросу
- n. сгладить разногласия
- o. отвечать на критику
- p. направлять критику против к-л.
- q. необоснованные обвинения
- r. возлагать вину на кого-л.
- s. занимать позицию по вопросу
- t. предъявлять кому-л. обвинение
- u. быть обвиненным в чем-л.
- v. обрушиться с критикой
- w. подвергаться критике
- x. обвинять кого-л. в чем-л.
- y. перекладывать ответственность
- z. разногласия

2. *Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.*

controversy, to arouse (controversy), bitter (controversy), (a debate) goes on, controversial, to put (the blame on sb), (the blame) lies with sb, (to take) a position, to make (an accusation), to deny (an accusation), to take (the blame), to level (criticism at sb), to attract (criticism), to drop (an allegation)

3. *Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.*

1. to say that someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something bad
2. a statement that someone has done something wrong or illegal, but that has not been proved
3. criticism that is intended to be helpful
4. claimed to be true, although this has not been proved
5. not based on facts, evidence, or good reasons (*used to show disapproval*)
6. to say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong, although this has not been proved
7. to express disapproval of someone or something, or to talk about their faults
8. causing a lot of discussion or disagreement, because people have different opinions about the subject being discussed
9. a serious discussion of a particular subject, especially about a public policy or a moral issue, that often continues for a long time and in which people express different opinions
10. to state officially that someone is guilty of a crime
11. to say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad
12. to suddenly start criticizing sb / sth
13. to be the cause of disagreement between people, especially within a group, organization, or country
14. to criticize someone or something severely or angrily, especially in a newspaper article or speech
15. an opinion about an important issue, especially the official opinion of a government, a political party, or someone in authority
16. a serious disagreement between two people or groups

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

**List A**

1. heated
2. to be divided
3. to adopt
4. to be critical
5. to voice
6. to lay
7. to bring
8. groundless
9. to spark off
10. a controversy
11. the subject
12. controversial
13. highly
14. public opinion
15. to be
16. to lead
17. a rift
18. to lash out
19. to stand
20. to launch
21. to respond
22. to dismiss

**List B**

- a. develops
- b. policy
- c. an allegation
- d. controversial
- e. at sb
- f. accused of sth
- g. to a split
- h. of much debate
- i. to an accusation
- j. into criticism
- k. criticism
- l. on an issue
- m. of an opponent
- n. debate
- o. rages on
- p. an accusation
- q. is split
- r. suspicions
- s. the blame on sb
- t. sharply divided
- u. a controversy
- v. a stance

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

1. The two sides remained divided ..... the issue of nuclear weapons.
2. His tough stance ..... crime appeals to voters.
3. If she had taken a tougher line ..... them at once, they would have known where to stop.
4. The report also criticized the government ..... refusing to allow Amnesty observers into the territory.
5. The report has been criticized ..... inaccurate and incomplete.
6. Criticism has been levelled ..... senior figures in the industry.
7. Bernstein's work has come ..... some strong criticism recently.
8. McCain lashed ..... the media.
9. You can't blame all your problems ..... your working class background.

10. They tried to pin the blame ..... the killing ..... an innocent army officer.
11. Labour spokesman David Oakenson says there's evidence to suggest the blame lies ..... Swindon Police.
12. It's no use trying to shift the blame ..... other people.
13. Local officials stand accused ..... gross mismanagement.
14. Several serious accusations have been made ..... the former state governor.
15. The man they arrested last night has been charged ..... murder.
16. Allegations of fraud were made ..... him.
17. Much of the friction stemmed from a debate ..... which technology to use.
18. The 1980s saw another twist in the controversy ..... the structure of local government.
19. This idea sparked ..... a debate that still continues.
20. An intense debate is going ..... within the Israeli government.
21. Very few environmentalists would choose to engage ..... a debate ..... the extent to which they had either succeeded or sold out.
22. But whether Republicans want to cooperate is open ..... question.
23. There is anxiety about the growing split ..... foreign policy.
24. The new policy has led ..... a split in the armed forces.
25. Four years ago Clinton was highly critical ..... federal policies implemented by George Bush.
26. Democrats have blamed Republicans ..... the failure to reach an agreement.
27. The report lashes ..... police commanders for failing to act on intelligence information.
28. Protesters angrily accused the police ..... violence and intimidation.
29. The police have charged him ..... murder.
30. Microsoft dismissed the allegations ..... unfounded.

**6.** *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 drag on, controversy, allegation, to attract, debatable, allegedly, divided, to take, widely, critical, to level, figure, to draw, to deny, point, to face, to allege, unfounded, matter, to fall, fierce, subject, to criticize, rift, constructive, alleged, to go

1. Several criticisms ..... at the company's board of directors.
2. These allegations are totally ..... .

3. It took 15 years for the ..... criminals to prove their innocence.
4. It is ..... whether the plan would actually work.
5. The Minister ..... the accusation that she had behaved dishonestly.
6. He ..... to have ordered the murder of a US citizen.
7. The blame ..... on all of them.
8. Mr Major now ..... accusations that he forced the Maastricht motion through the House for no urgent reason.
9. The policy has caused ..... controversy ever since it was introduced.
10. As the debate ..... on for months after the election, the strain of the turbulent year began to show on Daley.
11. They are sharply ..... about the choice of a new chairperson.
12. The government denied there had been a ..... with the UN.
13. The international community has been timid in ..... a stand on such principles.
14. We always welcome ..... criticism.
15. The government is being ..... criticized in the press for failing to limit air pollution.
16. The result was controversy between Vienna and St Petersburg which ..... for two decades.
17. Her books have been the ..... of much debate.
18. He was highly ..... of the use of private houses for Government Offices.
19. When he first became the candidate more than two years ago it caused considerable .....
20. Plans for the new road ..... fierce criticism from local people.

*7. 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 defuse, to provoke, alleged, to intensify, moot, to develop, highly, to split, to heal, to lambast, to accuse, to lash out, accused, to make, to calm, to come under, open, to increase, to pin, to accept, to reject, to level, allegedly, to rage, blame, to charge

1. Labour's Bryan Gould ..... that Mr Mellor acted improperly.
2. Current reforms in the legal system may be ..... to criticism.
3. The government stands ..... of eroding freedom of speech.
4. He ..... the blame for that defeat.
5. Many observers ..... the blame on the army, whose all-powerful generals are seeing their grip weaken.
6. Debate about how to reform the railways .....



7. The leadership ..... charges that it was insensitive to the plight of the unemployed.
8. This policy repeatedly ..... strong criticism on Capitol Hill.
9. The second incident ..... occurred in the spring of 1992.
10. As the debate ..... on for months after the election, the strain of the turbulent year began to show on Daley.
11. The meeting was called in an effort ..... the rift between the two presidents.
12. Democrats ..... the President's budget plan for being 'inadequate'.
13. The people applaud politely when speakers ..... at Government.
14. The ambassadorial nominations were ..... controversial at the time.
15. Whether these controls will really reduce violent crime is a ..... point.
16. The report ..... many criticisms of the nation's prison system.
17. Serious allegations ..... against the minister.
18. The proposed cuts ..... considerable controversy.
19. The welfare bill ..... the Democratic Party.
20. Though angry, both sides quickly sought ..... the controversy.

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

1. В стране продолжается острая политическая полемика.
2. Действия полиции вызвали ожесточенные споры среди членов парламента.
3. Внешняя политика правительства является предметом серьезных разногласий в обществе.
4. В высшей степени спорной является проводимая правительством политика в области разоружения.
5. Члены партии резко расходятся во мнениях по широкому кругу вопросов.
6. Президент занял твердую позицию по вопросу о терроризме.
7. Профсоюзы резко критиковали правительство за его нежелание заниматься вопросами социального обеспечения.
8. Оппозиция возложила всю ответственность за провал экономических реформ в стране на кабинет министров.
9. Газеты обвиняли генерала в некомпетентности.
10. Ему было предъявлено обвинение в убийстве.
11. Утверждают, что новое правительство будет проводить жесткую политику в экономической сфере.
12. Критика была направлена против министра финансов.
13. Ее голословные заявления были подвергнуты резкой критике.

14. Ответственность за экономический кризис лежит на либеральных экономистах.
15. Они пытались переложить ответственность за инфляцию на оппозицию.
16. Ему надо не только отвергнуть обвинение в коррупции, но и опровергнуть его.
17. Выдвинутое против него обвинение является абсолютно необоснованным.
18. Он обрушился с критикой на премьер-министра.
19. Действия полиции вызвали острую критику со стороны правозащитников.
20. Правительство должно пересмотреть свою позицию по вопросу об иммиграции.

## II. Section: *Forms of protest*

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

### List A

1. to promote the cause of justice
2. to touch off a storm of protest
3. peaceful demonstration
4. violent demonstration
5. to disperse a demonstration
6. to call a strike
7. to enter a protest
8. to express a protest
9. to address a rally
10. to hold a demonstration
11. to lead a demonstration
12. to ban a rally
13. to trigger off an outcry
14. to threaten a strike
15. to call for a strike
16. to call // organize / stage a strike
17. to go on on strike
18. to call off a strike
19. hunger strike

### List B

- a. угрожать забастовкой
- b. организовать акцию протеста
- c. призывать к забастовке
- d. выступать на митинге
- e. голодовка
- f. разогнать демонстрацию
- g. отменять забастовку
- h. слезоточивый газ
- i. бурная демонстрация
- j. бронежилет
- k. водомет
- l. полицейская дубинка
- m. вызывать шумный общественный протест
- n. бороться за дело справедливости
- o. мирная демонстрация
- p. объявлять забастовку
- q. выходить на забастовку
- r. заявить протест

20. to disperse demonstrators	s. организовать забастовку
21. riot police	t. разгонять демонстрантов
22. tear gas	u. полицейские формирования для борьбы с беспорядками
23. bullet-proof vest	v. выразить протест
24. water cannon	w. проводить демонстрацию
25. truncheon	x. возглавить демонстрацию
26. to mount a protest	y. запретить проведение митинга
	z. вызвать волну протеста

2. *Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.*

to promote (a cause), to touch off (a storm of protest), to provoke (a demonstration), to enter (a protest), to express (a protest), to hold (a demonstration), to take part in (a demonstration), to cause (an outcry), to stage (a strike), to begin (a strike), to go on (strike), demonstrator, to disperse (a crowd), truncheon, bullet-proof vest

3. *Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.*

1. an angry protest by a lot of ordinary people
2. to come together to publicly express disapproval or opposition to something
3. a machine that produces a powerful flow of water, used by the police to control crowds of people
4. a gas that makes your eyes sting and fill with tears, used by the police or army to control crowds
5. a strong complaint expressing disagreement, disapproval or opposition
6. a piece of equipment made from strong plastic, used by the police to protect themselves from angry crowds
7. to make people go away in different directions
8. an event at which a large group of people meet to protest against or to support something in public
9. a short thick stick that police officers carry as a weapon
10. the section of the police force that is trained to deal with people who cause trouble in public places
11. a person who takes part in organized activities which are intended to change something in society
12. a situation in which someone refuses to eat for a long time in order to protest about something

13. a special coat made of strong, heavy material to protect soldiers and policemen from bullets
14. a period of time when people deliberately stop working because of a disagreement about pay, working conditions etc
15. a socially valuable principle, belief, aim, or idea which is strongly supported by some people, for example in politics

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

**List A**

1. to advance
2. mass
3. to address
4. a protest
5. to participate
6. to cause
7. general
8. strike
9. to call
10. to come out
11. to call off
12. civil rights
13. to break up
14. demonstrators
15. riot
16. billy

**List B**

- a. on strike
- b. club
- c. activist
- d. action
- e. for a trike
- f. scatter
- g. a cause
- h. police
- i. a crowd
- j. strike
- k. occurs
- l. a rally
- m. in a rally
- n. an outcry
- o. a strike
- p. demonstration

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

1. The accident triggered ..... a public outcry.
2. The meeting broke ..... at eleven o'clock.
3. There was a widespread outcry ..... the increase in fuel tax.
4. We lodged a strong protest ..... their government.
5. Police dispersed the crowds ..... tear gas.
6. The trade unions and the left are protesting ..... a drop ..... real pay and the prospect of mass unemployment.
7. A big crowd of demonstrators were protesting ..... cuts in health spending.

8. Tear gas was used to break ..... demonstrations by 300 striking bus drivers and students in Managua on July 21.
9. As many as 400,000 people participated ..... a peaceful demonstration in Srinagar.
10. The angry outcry ..... officials and the press was deafening.
11. 5000 employees came ..... strike in protest at the poor working conditions.
12. They refused to obey the court's order to call ..... the strike.
13. We're striking ..... a reduction in the working week and improved safety standards.
14. Government soldiers broke ..... the demonstration.
15. Hundreds of riot police clashed ..... students in Dhaka.
16. Staff at the hospital went ..... strike in protest ..... the incidents.
17. The independent unions continued to call ..... strikes and became increasingly involved ..... political protest.
18. A massive pro-independence demonstration soon turned ..... a riot.

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

to provoke, rally, to hold, outcry, to champion, strike, to mount, to file, to address, general, to allow, peaceful, to occur, to ban, to threaten, public, to call, activist, to disperse, tear gas, massive, baton

1. The police were ordered to draw their ..... and disperse the crowd.
2. There was a large but ..... demonstration outside the US Embassy.
3. The closure of the local hospital has caused a huge ..... outcry.
4. In July 1986 violent demonstrations ..... at Yarmuk University in which thousands were arrested.
5. He was shot dead while ..... an election rally.
6. Over fifteen thousand people ..... a mass protest against racism in the country's capital.
7. The trade union federations ..... a general strike to protest at working conditions.
8. Police fired shots and used ..... to disperse the demonstrators.
9. Supporters of the policy are reported to be gathering in Delhi for a mass  
.....
10. The large number of civilian deaths in Sakhiet provoked an international  
.....
11. Interior Ministry officials have said that they cannot guarantee safety for protesters, so public protests ..... indefinitely.

12. Angela Phillips was planning ..... street protests against the sending of their menfolk into war zones.
13. The organization ..... a formal protest against the nuclear testing.
14. Federal troops were used ..... a crowd that tried to storm the jail.
15. He always ..... the cause of justice.
16. Its lack of detail ..... considerable protest.

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

1. Он всегда боролся за дело мира.
2. Убийство двух подростков вызвало мощную волну протеста среди жителей небольшого города.
3. Отказ президента уйти в отставку стал причиной массовой митинг.
4. Оппозиционная партия организовала мирную демонстрацию с требованием защитить население от террористов.
5. Пятьсот тысяч человек приняли участие в акции протеста на главной площади города.
6. Оккупация небольшого островного государства вызвало справедливый гнев мировой общественности.
7. Все работники предприятия вышли на забастовку с требованием повысить заработную плату.
8. Забастовщики протестуют против значительного повышения цен.
9. Стачечная борьба быстро распространилась по всей стране.
10. Профсоюзы призвали всех трудящихся к всеобщей забастовке.
11. Заключение объявил голодовку в знак протеста против политического насилия в стране.
12. Он известен как борец за гражданские права.
13. Представители всех слоев общества протестуют против безработицы в стране.
14. Для разгона демонстрации полиция использовала дубинки, слезоточивый газ и водометы.
15. Полицейским специального подразделения было приказано надеть бронежилеты и взять с собой огнестрельное оружие.

### III. Section: *Mudslinging in politics*

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

#### List A

1. to build up an image
2. to enhance a reputation
3. to establish a reputation
4. to blemish a reputation
5. to live up to a reputation
6. to smear sb
7. slander
8. libel
9. mudslinging
10. to project an image
11. to enjoy a reputation
12. to hurl mud at sb
13. to dish dirt on sb
14. to denigrate one's own country
15. to go negative over sb
16. to defame
17. smear
18. libellous
19. slanderer
20. defamation
21. to tarnish an image
22. image building
23. to blacken one's name

#### List B

- a. клеветать
- b. опорочить имя
- c. обливать грязью
- d. клеветник
- e. клеветать на свою страну
- f. иметь репутацию
- g. необоснованное обвинение
- h. копаться в чужом грязном белье
- i. запятнать репутацию
- j. клеветнический
- k. диффамация
- l. приобретать репутацию
- m. клевета в печати
- n. оправдывать свою репутацию
- o. отзываться недоброжелательно
- p. создавать имидж
- q. устная клевета
- r. иметь имидж
- s. обливание грязью
- t. дискредитировать
- u. испортить имидж
- v. создание имиджа
- w. улучшать репутацию

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to build up (an image), to project (an image), to tarnish (an image), to enjoy (a reputation), to establish (a reputation), to blemish (a reputation), to hurl (mud at sb), to go (negative over sb), to slander, to defame, defamation

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

1. to spoil something important, pure, or holy

2. to consider only the bad qualities of a situation, person etc and not the good ones
3. to write something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation
4. the opinion that people have about someone or something because of what has happened in the past
5. to say something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation
6. to say or write something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation
7. to say unpleasant things about someone in order to make other people have a bad opinion of them
8. the practice of publicly saying insulting or unfair things about someone in order to harm their reputation
9. to say insulting or unfair things about someone, especially to try to damage their reputation
10. an accusation which is unpleasant, unreasonable or unlikely to be true and which is made publicly with the intention of damaging a person's reputation
11. to tell people shocking things about someone's private life, which can damage their reputation
12. to make unpleasant facts known
13. to try to damage someone's reputation by telling lies about them
14. to say things to make someone or something seem less important or good
15. the way that someone or something is thought of by other people

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

**List A**

1. to stir up
2. to project
3. to sound
4. to earn
5. to live
6. to dish
7. to blacken
8. to denigrate
9. to defile
10. political
11. to commit

**List B**

- a. slander
- b. a holy place
- c. mudslinging
- d. allegation
- e. an image
- f. a libel against
- g. sb to libel
- h. one's own country
- i. up to a reputation
- j. negative over sth
- k. mud



12. to publish	l. sb dirt on sb
13. to subject	m. sb's character
14. slanderous	n. a reputation

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

1. The book is a libel .... human nature.
2. He rarely sounded so negative ..... the president.
3. The university has an international reputation ..... a centre of excellence.
4. Even so-called tax havens may fail to live ..... their privileged reputation.
5. There has been a lot of political mudslinging ..... the battle for votes.
6. Television has given blanket coverage ..... United Russia and dished dirt ..... all opposition.
7. She developed a reputation ..... a tough and compassionate legal administrator.
8. He sued the newspaper ..... libel.
9. Stirring ..... mud is the politician's favourite method of destroying his opponent.
10. The judge has a reputation ..... being fair.
11. The prime minister has dismissed the allegations ..... smears and innuendoes.
12. The party is seeking to improve its image ..... female voters.
13. She regarded his comment ..... a slander ..... her good reputation.
14. Armstrong is working hard to build ..... his public image.
15. She has cultivated an image ..... a tough negotiator.
16. He has cultivated the image ..... an elder statesman.
17. The scandal has badly hurt her image ..... an honest politician.
18. They present an image ..... themselves ..... experts in this area.

**6.** *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 improve, to project, mudslinger, to maintain, reputation, to enjoy, to build up, defamation, to suffer, to enhance, to sling, to dish, to sue, to live up to, libel, to smear, to blacken, mud, negative, to defile, mudslinging, to denigrate, slander, slanderous, to tarnish, libellous

1. He sued the newspaper for ..... of character.

2. They ..... their own country.
3. The portrayal of working women in the media tends to be very ..... .
4. He claimed the articles were ..... and damaging to his reputation.
5. They're trying ..... our name.
6. Carter refused to take part in an attempt ..... his campaign opponent.
7. He ..... a reputation as a tough businessman.
8. Haze says he is angry about the ..... in the campaign.
9. She decided ..... for libel after the newspaper smeared her private life.
10. The aim is ..... the public image of the police.
11. The EU's reputation ..... in the past because the use and transfer of powers has appeared to be a one-way street.
12. The truth can often be ..... if it is put in certain ways.
13. In the absence of significant parties, nominations could be won by charismatic self-starters who could ..... an acceptable image.
14. That slander ..... the senator's reputation.
15. These disgusting videos ..... and corrupt the minds of the young.
16. He ..... the dirt about his opponents.
17. Courts in some states treat ..... and libel differently.
18. He ..... mud at his opponent.
19. The university has an international ..... as a centre of excellence.
20. She threatened to sue the magazine for ..... .

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

1. Он предпринимал огромные усилия для того, чтобы создать себе положительный политический имидж.
2. Он имеет репутацию дальновидного политика.
3. Политические оппоненты поливали друг друга грязью.
4. Никто не смог очернить его имя.
5. Такие безобразные видеоматериалы только развращают молодежь.
6. Клевета как в устной форме, так и в печати является излюбленным методом борьбы с политическими оппонентами.
7. Клеветнические заявления были направлены на то, чтобы опорочить доброе имя кандидата в президенты.
8. Потребуется много времени для того, чтобы улучшить имидж полиции.
9. Ему необходимо поддерживать имидж честного политика.
10. Его имидж миролюбивого политика был окончательно испорчен его жесткими заявлениями в отношении соседней страны.
11. Ему еще предстоит сделать многое, для того чтобы оправдать свою репутацию.

12. Его обвиняли в очернительстве своей собственной страны.
13. Лидер оппозиции назвал премьер-министра клеветником.
14. Многие полагали, что он распространяет клеветнические измышления относительно намерений правительства.

#### **IV. Sections: *Corrupt practices in politics, Political manipulation***

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

##### **List A**

1. to blackmail sb
2. to corrupt sb
3. to tackle corruption
4. to expose corruption
5. to offer a bribe
6. to take a bribe
7. to eliminate corruption
8. widespread bribery
9. to instigate the bloodshed
10. political manipulation
11. incitement
12. machinations
13. instigator
14. backstairs talks
15. to pander to sb
16. to connive at sth
17. to commit blackmail
18. to sell out to sb
19. to betray ideals
20. sell-out
21. compromising picture
22. to manipulate public opinion
23. to stir up trouble
24. provocative statement
25. with the connivance of sb

##### **List B**

- a. искоренить коррупцию
- b. закулисные переговоры
- c. махинации
- d. провоцировать кровопролитие
- e. потворствовать
- f. развращать кого-л.
- g. манипулировать общественным мнением
- h. смотреть сквозь пальцы
- i. широко распространенное взяточничество
- j. политическое манипулирование
- k. предательство
- l. разоблачать коррупцию
- m. использовать шантаж
- n. продаться кому-л.
- o. предлагать взятку
- p. брать взятку
- q. шантажировать кого-л.
- r. провокационное заявление
- s. подстрекатель
- t. компрометирующий снимок
- u. бороться с коррупцией
- v. подстрекательство
- w. при попустительстве кого-л.
- x. вызывать беспорядки
- y. изменять идеалам

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to incite, to offer (a bribe), to take (a bribe), to eliminate (corruption), backstairs, to cater (for sth), to pander (to sb), to commit (blackmail), blackmailer, to compromise (beliefs), corrupt, (to tackle) corruption

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

1. politics based on an appeal to popular sentiments or fears
2. to cause a reaction or feeling, especially a negative one
3. to encourage someone to do something, especially something that they do not want to do or should not do
4. to ignore behaviour or an activity that is wrong, or do nothing to stop it, so that you seem to approve of it (*used to show disapproval*)
5. to give someone anything they want in order to please them, even if it seems unacceptable, unreasonable or unnecessary, usually in order to get some personal advantage (*used to show disapproval*)
6. to do something which is against your principles and which therefore seems dishonest or shameful
7. to make someone think and behave exactly as you want them to, by skilfully deceiving or influencing them
8. a person who uses threats to force a person or government to do what you want
9. to deliberately encourage people to be violent or commit crimes by making them angry or excited
10. to give a particular type of people something they want or need, especially something unusual or special
11. secret and usually dishonest or illegal; in private
12. to deliberately try to cause arguments or bad feelings between people
13. secret, complicated, clever, and often unfair methods used to obtain power or control (*used to show disapproval*)
14. someone who is good at getting what they want by skilfully controlling or deceiving other people
15. intended to start arguments between people or to make people angry or upset
16. to change your beliefs or principles, especially in order to get more money or some other advantage (*used to show disapproval*)
17. the crime of giving money or presents to someone, especially a public official, so that they will help you by doing something dishonest or illegal
18. to use threats to force a person or government to do what you want

19. money or a present given to someone, especially a public official, so that they will help you by doing something dishonest or illegal
20. to encourage someone to start doing dishonest, illegal, or immoral things

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

**List A**

1. to eradicate
2. to practise
3. to blackmail
4. to bribe
5. wholesale
6. to accept
7. to sell out
8. to betray
9. to compromise
10. compromising
11. to manipulate
12. to incite
13. to egg
14. to stir up
15. incitement
16. provocative
17. backstage
18. to cater for
19. to pander
20. to connive
21. populist
22. corrupt

**List B**

- a. rhetoric
- b. situation
- c. influence
- d. to riot
- e. practices
- f. sb to violence
- g. sb on
- h. to racial prejudice
- i. at a shady deal
- j. blackmail
- k. the media
- l. the man in the street
- m. a bribe
- n. to the enemy
- o. corruption
- p. sb with cigarettes
- q. principles
- r. the government
- s. bribery
- t. comment
- u. a reputation
- v. unrest

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

1. The officer was charged with selling ..... the enemy.
2. Prisoners bribed guards ..... cigarettes.
3. Rebels extorted money ..... local villagers.
4. He managed to manipulate her ..... lending his company £500,000.
5. Corrupt judges have taken millions of dollars ..... bribes.
6. They instigated the students ..... riot.
7. I never knew a judge who was bribed ..... raw money.

8. Politicians should learn to cater ..... the man in the street.
9. It would be a mistake to ascribe this sensitivity purely ..... the propaganda and machinations of the Communists.
10. Their appalling treatment of opposition candidates could only have happened .... the connivance ..... the political authorities.
11. Judges are bribed ..... making decisions favourable to drug traffickers.
12. Political leaders almost inevitably pander ..... big business.
13. Some companies paid bribes ..... the award of contracts.
14. Action is being taken to root ..... corruption in the police force.
15. They provoked viewers ..... consideration about the state of the nation.
16. It doesn't take much to stir the students ..... violence.
17. To buy things cheaply from a poor country is to connive ..... its poverty.
18. We will not be blackmailed ..... silence.

*6. 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 corrupt, to blackmail, bribery, to bribe, to tackle, corruption, to root out, corrupt, to offer, extortion, to receive, to compromise, sell-out, to sell out, compromising, to manipulate, to egg on, to provoke, to stir up, machinations, to incite, manipulation, provocative, backstage, to pander, to connive

1. He tried to make money without ..... his moral values.
2. Four men were arrested for ..... the riot.
3. He would not be the first politician ..... at a shady business deal.
4. A large number of ..... letters fell into the hands of Tsarist investigators.
5. Throughout her career she very successfully ..... the media.
6. There were allegations of political ..... .
7. Many television plays ..... to the public keenness for tasteless violence.
8. The organizers say it's a fair contest but who knows what goes on ..... ?
9. Excessive campaign spending ..... the American political system.
10. The FBI ..... her into informing on the other members of the gang.
11. The Socialists say they will ..... corruption by introducing a new law on party financing.
12. The new president has promised ..... high level corruption.
13. She hopes her editorial will ..... readers into thinking seriously about the issue.
14. His series of articles on party leaders ..... a great deal of public controversy.

15. Anti-nuclear campaigners are calling the president's acceptance of nuclear testing a complete .....
16. Politics has become a ....., big-money game.
17. The minister's ..... remarks were widely reported in the press.
18. The judge admitted that he ..... bribes from wealthy businessmen.
19. He was found guilty of obtaining the money by .....
20. He ..... immigration officials and entered the country illegally.

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

1. Министра подкупили подарком в виде роскошного особняка.
2. Оппозиция заявляет, что в случае прихода к власти она будет последовательно бороться с коррупцией.
3. Журналисты полагают, что коррупцию необходимо разоблачать.
4. Торговцы наркотиками широко используют шантаж.
5. Его признали виновным в получении денег с помощью вымогательства.
6. Его арестовали по подозрению в получении крупной взятки.
7. Продажные судьи получили миллионы долларов в виде взяток.
8. Мы не должны изменять своим принципам.
9. Он продался крупному бизнесу.
10. Он обвинил экологов в попытке манипулировать общественным мнением.
11. Его статьи способствуют тому, что люди начинают всерьез думать о проблемах окружающей среды.
12. Его речи подстрекают студентов к расовой ненависти и массовым беспорядкам.
13. Его шантажировали компрометирующими материалами из его частной жизни, чтобы он отказался от участия в выборах.
14. Эти государственные служащие не только берут, но и дают взятки.
15. Говорят, власть оказывает разлагающее влияние на человека.
16. Президент обещал искоренить взяточничество в крупных размерах.
17. Махинации правящей элиты спровоцировали беспорядки на национальной почве.
18. Правительство обвинили в том, что оно потворствует расовой нетерпимости.
19. Массовые акции протеста произошли при попустительстве полиции.
20. Ему было предъявлено обвинение в подстрекательстве к антигосударственной деятельности.
21. Оппозиционные политики требуют расследовать закулисную деятельность некоторых министров.

22. Полиция сквозь пальцы смотрит на нарушения закона со стороны местных банкиров.