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**Краткий тематический  
словарь**

**Вооруженные конфликты**

**Учебное пособие  
для студентов университетов**

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

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## 1. Confrontation

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

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

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

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

5. **conflict COLLOCATIONS**

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

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

**to aggravate / escalate the conflict:** *Military intervention will only aggravate the conflict even further. | This policy will inevitably escalate the conflict.*

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

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

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

**a conflict blows up** if a situation, argument, conflict or problem blows up, it begins suddenly and with force **вспыхивает / раздражается конфликт; назревает / зарождается конфликт:** *The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has blown up again just as the US-led campaign in Afghanistan seems to be reaching its endgame.*

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

6. **tension** [*uncountable; countable – usually plural*] the feeling caused by a lack of trust between people, groups, or countries who do not agree about something and may attack each other **напряжение,**

**напряженность, напряженное состояние:** *increasing / mounting tension | high / low tension | political / social / racial tension(s) | The tension was high in Mexico as the day of the decision approached. | The years of his government are remembered for political tension.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. **aggression** [*uncountable*] | **act of aggression** [*countable*] the act of attacking a country, especially when that country has not attacked first *нападение; агрессия, незаконное применение силы преступное нападение: military / territorial aggression | an act of unprovoked aggression | Any eastward expansion would be regarded by the government as an act of aggression. | We shall unite to defend ourselves against aggression.*

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

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

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

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

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

**implacable / mortal / sworn enemy** *заклятый / непримиримый враг*

**natural enemy** *кровный враг*

**formidable / powerful enemy** *сильный враг, сильный / достойный соперник*

**insidious enemy** *коварный враг*

**(2) enemy | the enemy** (*usually singular; can be followed by a singular or plural verb*) a country, or the armed forces of a country, which is at

war with another country **враг; неприятель, противник**: *You cannot attack an enemy unless you have precise information about their numbers and position. | Britain and France decided to unite and fight against their common enemy. | The enemy were pursued for two miles.*

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

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

**enemy soldiers / troops / forces / aircraft / territory / lines / attack**: *Enemy forces have now built up to a dangerous strength. | Over three hundred enemy aircraft were destroyed. | The Serbs were determined to halt the enemy attacks.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

**to avert (a) danger** *предотвращать опасность*

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

**danger / hazard / menace to sb / sth**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. **to endanger | to jeopardize** [transitive] to put someone or something in danger of being hurt, damaged, or destroyed *подвергать опасности / риску, создавать угрозу безопасности*: *New tensions*

*could endanger the peace process. | Any raid or rescue operation would endanger the lives of the hostages. | Large-scale military offensives could jeopardize the UN peace process.*

18. **sanction** [countable; usually plural] an official order to stop communication, trade, etc with a country in order to make it obey international law or to force its leaders to make political changes  
**санкции:** *economic / trade / international sanctions | effective / tough sanctions | the threat of trade sanctions*  
**to impose sanctions (against / on a country)** *вводить санкции; принимать меры:* *The UN security council may impose economic sanctions. | The Council wanted to impose sanctions against the countries involved in the dispute. | Many nations have imposed sanctions on the country because of its attacks on its own people.*  
**to lift / end sanctions** *отменять санкции:* *Trade / economic sanctions will only be lifted when the aggressor nation withdraws its troops. | The economic sanctions have been lifted. | But nor is there a consensus on ending sanctions, thereby admitting that the policy of 10 years has failed.*  
**to ease / relax sanctions** *смягчать / ослаблять санкции:* *The latest resolution proposes to ease sanctions after weapons inspections are resumed for an initial 120 days.*
19. **embargo** [countable] an official order to stop trade with another country *эмбарго, запрет:* *an arms / oil / trade embargo | an embargo on wheat exports | a trade embargo against certain countries*  
**to impose / place / put an embargo on sth** *налагать / вводить эмбарго / запрет на что-л.:* *They have put an embargo on imports of clothing. | Venice placed an embargo on Bosphorus trade.*  
**to impose / place / put an embargo against / on a country** *вводить эмбарго против страны:* *The United Nations imposed an arms embargo against the country.*  
**to lift an embargo** *отменять / снимать эмбарго:* *He has called on the government to lift its embargo on trade with Vietnam. | The Senate voted to lift the economic embargo on Vietnam.*
20. **to embargo** [transitive] to officially stop particular goods being traded with another country *налагать / вводить эмбарго / запрет на что-л.:* *Several countries embargoed arms shipments to Yugoslavia. | There have been calls to embargo all arms shipments to the region. | They are planning to embargo oil imports.*

## 2. Armed conflict

1. **war** [*uncountable; countable*] armed fighting between two or more countries or groups, involving large numbers of soldiers and weapons, or a particular example of this **война:** *a war hero / veteran*  
**to be on the brink / verge of war** **находиться на грани войны:** *In October 1962 the world seemed on the brink of nuclear war.*  
**to declare war (on / against sb.)** **объявлять войну:** *When Poland was invaded, the Allies had no choice but to declare war. | Britain and France declared war on Germany in 1939 as a result of the invasion of Poland.*  
**to launch / start / unleash / ignite (a) war (against sb) | to go to war (against / with sb // over sth)** to start to fight a war with another country **начать / развязать войну:** *Hitler may have been right to launch his war as soon as possible, on the calculation that only by seizing the resources of the entire continent could the Reich prevail against the British Empire or the Soviet Union. | The United States alternated between brandishing carrots and sticks, to which North Korea replied with a bewildering mix of signals that culminated in a June 1994 threat to unleash war against the South. | If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors. | If this country goes to war we will have to face the fact that many people will die. | The Kosovo conflict was not a matter of survival for any of the 19 nations which, with varying enthusiasm, went to war against Slobodan Milosevic.*  
**to plunge (a country) into (a) war** **ввергать (страну) в войну:** *Foolish mistakes by the nation's leaders have plunged the country into a war that could have been avoided.*  
**to set off / spark (off) / touch off / trigger (off) / provoke / ignite a war** **вызвать / спровоцировать войну:** *Careless political action can easily set off / spark off a war. | It was these national rivalries that eventually touched off the First World War. | The incident could trigger a civil war. | These events provoked / ignited the war in Europe.*  
**to incite / instigate / foment / stir up (a) war** **подстрекать к войне:** *He was blamed for fomenting war in the Balkans.*  
**war breaks out / erupts** **вспыхивает / разражается война:** *War broke out in September of 1939. | War broke out between the two countries after a border dispute. | I was still living in London when the war broke out. | However, even before the war erupted again in the early 1980s, education provision in the south was inadequate.*

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

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

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

**to escalate / step up / intensify a war** *наращивать / расширять военные действия*: *We do not want to escalate the war. | The US government stepped up its war against terrorism.*

**war escalates (into sth) / intensifies** *военные действия расширяются*: *Unless the international community succeeds in bringing the two countries to the negotiating table soon, the war itself could escalate. | The local war escalated into a major conflict. | In June the civil war intensified.*

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

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

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

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

**to abolish / eliminate war** *устранять возможность возникновения войны*

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

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

**to breed wars** *порождать войны*

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

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

**conventional war** *война с применением обычных видов оружия*

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

**full-scale / large-scale / all-out / total war** *полномасштабная / крупномасштабная война; полномасштабные / крупномасштабные боевые действия: The fighting is threatening to turn into full-scale war.*

**global / world war** *мировая война*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**national disaster / calamity / catastrophe**      *национальная катастрофа*

**to be on the brink / verge of disaster / calamity / catastrophe**  
*находиться на грани катастрофы: The peace process was on the brink of disaster.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**temporary ceasefire**      *временное прекращение огня*

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

12. **truce** [*countable*] an agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a short time, or the period for which this is arranged  
*перемирие: The rebels have ended a 17-month-old truce, and could strike at any time. | The fighting of recent days has given way to an*

*uneasy truce between the two sides. | The fragile truce between the two sides is not expected to last long.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. **to claim** [*transitive*] *if a war, accident, disease etc claims someone's life, they die as a result of it (used especially in news reports)* **уносить жизнь: The 12-year-old civil war claimed 1.5 million lives. | Its**



*independence campaign has claimed nearly 800 lives since 1968. | The civil war claimed the life of a U.N. interpreter yesterday.*

15. **ethnic cleansing** [uncountable] the use of violence to force people from a particular racial or national group to leave an area or country  
*этническая чистка: More have been wounded and others were victims of ethnic cleansing. | In late May, government forces began the ethnic cleansing of the area around the town. | This vile policy of ethnic cleansing must be stopped. | Slobodan Milosevic perpetrated ethnic cleansing right across former Yugoslavia.*
16. **genocide** [uncountable] the deliberate murder of a whole group of people, especially a whole nation, race or religious group  
*геноцид: The military leaders were accused of genocide. | What is going on is not just war, it is genocide.*  
**to carry out / commit / perpetrate (an act of) genocide** *совершать геноцид: They have alleged that acts of genocide and torture were carried out.*
17. **purge** [countable] an action to remove your opponents or the people who disagree with you from an organization or a place  
*чистка: victims of the Stalinist purges | a massive purge of dissidents | a purge of military commanders | a purge on tax dodgers*
18. **to purge** [transitive] to force people to leave a place or organization because the people in power do not like them  
*проводить чистку*  
**to purge sb from sth:** *There are plans to purge ethnic minorities from rebel-controlled areas.*  
**to purge sth of sb:** *There are plans to purge rebel-controlled areas of ethnic minorities.*
19. **atrocities | brutality | cruelty** [countable; usually plural; uncountable] an extremely cruel and violent action, especially during a war  
*жестокость, зверство, жестокое обращение: The brutal destruction of an entire village was one of the worst atrocities of the Vietnam war. | The report documented several incidents of mass atrocities in detail. | Civil rights activists were appalled by the brutality of the police. | There have been reports of cruelty and rape from the war zone. | He is still haunted by the cruelties he witnessed during the war.*  
**dreadful / extreme / grisly / great / gruesome / horrible / horrid / monstrous / revolting / vile atrocity / brutality / cruelty**  
**act of atrocity / brutality / cruelty** *жестокий / зверский поступок: These people are guilty of acts of great atrocity. | The killings were an act of mindless brutality.*  
**the brutalities / cruelties of war:** *He was unable to escape the cruelties of war.*

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

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

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

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

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

20. **to displace** [transitive] to force someone to leave their own country and live somewhere else *вынуждать людей покинуть свое место жительства, делать людей беженцами, превращать людей в беженцев; перемещать:* *In Europe alone thirty million people were displaced. | Many of its own people have been displaced by civil war or uprooted by drought or flood. | Fifty thousand people have been displaced by the fighting. | At least 50 million of them are refugees, displaced from their homes by warfare. | Aid agencies say that about 110,000 people in the peninsula are displaced because of the war.*
21. **displacement** [uncountable] (formal) a situation in which a person is forced to leave their own country and go somewhere else to live *вытеснение; перемещение:* *the gradual displacement of the American Indians | The recent famine in these parts has caused the displacement of tens of thousands of people.*
22. **refuge | sanctuary** (1) [uncountable] shelter or protection from someone or something *убежище; прибежище; приют*  
**to seek refuge / sanctuary (in sth // from sth / sb)** *искать убежище:* *Thousands of families came here seeking refuge from the civil war. | These people are seeking refuge from persecution. | But word also had it that he was seeking sanctuary from the government at a church.*  
**to take / find refuge / sanctuary (in sth // from sth / sb)** *находить убежище / приют; прятаться:* *They took refuge in a bomb shelter. | During the frequent air-raids people take refuge in their cellars. | These people are taking refuge from persecution. | Refugees fleeing from the advancing army found sanctuary in Geneva.*

**to give / provide / offer refuge / sanctuary**      *давать / предоставлять убежище / приют*

(2) [countable] **place of refuge** a place that provides shelter or protection from danger    *убежище; прибежище; приют: a refuge for earthquake victims / His home became a place of refuge for the believers.*

**to give / provide / offer a (place of) refuge / sanctuary (from sth)**  
*давать / предоставлять убежище / приют: The Allies are being asked to provide more refuges for those fleeing the fighting. / The basement provided us with a refuge from the fighting. / They often offer a place of refuge.*

23. **displaced person | displaced persons** [countable] (technical) someone who has been forced to leave their own country and live somewhere else because of war, cruel treatment, or a natural disaster  
*перемещенное лицо: the task of resettling refugees and displaced persons / By now she had the look of a refugee, a displaced person. / The elation of witnessing birth may be followed by a sense of disorientation at being a displaced person.*
24. **refugee** [countable] someone who has been forced to leave their country, especially during a war, or for political or religious reasons  
*беженец: Thousands of refugees fled across the border. / Refugees were streaming across the border. / We hope to help refugees from any war, any country. / Most of the refugees from the former war zone have now been sent back. / Meanwhile the fate of the refugees continues to hang in the balance. / Britain has traditionally been a safe haven for political refugees.*
25. **refugee camp** [countable] a place where people who have been forced to leave their country, especially during a war, can live, usually in bad conditions and only expecting to stay for a limited time    *лагерь беженцев: He returned to the refugee camp where his family has lived since 1948. / Many are still facing the uncertainty of life in refugee camps a year after leaving their homes. / Hundreds of thousands of people living in refugee camps and towns near the fighting were scattered and set adrift.*
26. **rogue / outlaw state / regime | outlaw nation** [countable] a country that does not behave in the usual or accepted way and often causes trouble    *страна-изгой, режим-изгой: Some are rogue states with which we may some day clash. / For one thing, intelligence does have some impact on foreign policy, for example, towards rogue states. / He would scrap the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and permit defensive*

*systems to guard against accidental firings or small-scale attacks by outlaw nations.*

### 3. Destruction

1. **to destroy** [transitive] to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or cannot be used or repaired **разрушать, рушить; сносить**: *It is they who carry out the traditional infantry role of closing with and destroying the enemy. | His conclusion also was that our next operation must be an all-out effort to destroy the enemy carriers. | Another project that the ministry has suddenly accelerated after two years of inaction is a new missile designed to destroy enemy radars.*
2. **to devastate** [transitive] to seriously damage or completely destroy something **уничтожать; опустошать, разорять**: *Bombing raids devastated the city of Dresden. | Years of war have devastated this island nation. | The bomb devastated the city centre. | For comparison, the atomic bomb explosions that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were about 20 kilotons each.*
3. **to obliterate** | **to wipe out** [transitive] (1) to destroy something completely so that nothing remains **уничтожать, истреблять; ликвидировать**: *to obliterate sth completely / entirely / totally / utterly | The bombing raid has obliterated whole villages. | Their warheads are enough to obliterate the world several times over. | Hiroshima was nearly obliterated by the atomic bomb. | The missile strike was devastating – the target was totally obliterated. | The arms factory has been wiped out by our bombs.*  
 (2) **to blot out** to remove a thought, feeling, or memory from someone's mind **вычеркивать, стирать (из памяти)**: *Nothing could obliterate the memory of those tragic events. | He tried to obliterate all thoughts of those tragic events from his mind. | There was time enough to obliterate memories of how things once were for him. | Nothing could wipe out his bitter memories of the past. | She tried hard to blot out the bitter memories of the war.*
4. **to raze** | **to level** | **to flatten** [transitive] to completely destroy a town or building **разрушить до основания, сравнять с землей, стереть с лица земли; сносить**  
**to raze sth (to the ground)**: *The troops attacked his village and razed it to the ground. | All these houses were razed to the ground in the war. | In 1162 Milan was razed to the ground by imperial troops.*

**to level sth (to / with the ground):** *The bombing raid levelled a large part of the town. | Bombs levelled a large part of the town. | They levelled the building to / with the ground.*

**to flatten sth:** *The city has been flattened by heavy artillery bombardments. | Some analysts contradict its claim that it successfully tested a hydrogen bomb powerful enough to flatten Chinese cities.*

5. **to ravage** [transitive; usually passive] to damage something very badly *разрушать, уничтожать:* *For two decades the country has been ravaged by civil war and foreign intervention. | Cambodia has been ravaged by war for the past 20 years.*
6. **to annihilate** [transitive] to destroy something or someone completely *уничтожать, истреблять:* *Stockpiles of weapons could annihilate mankind. | Just one of these bombs could annihilate a city the size of New York. | The naval force was annihilated during the attack. | After a long and bloody battle the army succeeded in annihilating their forces.*
7. **to neutralize** [transitive] to destroy somebody or something that is dangerous to you during a war, such as enemy troops, a military target, or bomb *разрушать, уничтожать; подавлять огнем; обезвреживать:* *Government forces neutralized the rebels. | The aerial bombardments have neutralized the threat of artillery attacks on allied ground forces. | After some time the job is completed and the two mortar bombs have been neutralized.*
8. **to take out** [transitive] (informal) to kill someone or destroy something *разрушать, уничтожать:* *The building was taken out by a bomb.*
9. **to massacre | to slaughter** [transitive] to kill a lot of people in a violent way, especially when they cannot defend themselves *совершить массовое убийство, устраивать резню; убивать с особой жестокостью:* *Troops indiscriminately massacred the defenceless population. | The army massacred more than 150 unarmed civilians. | Thousands of people were slaughtered in the civil war / during the conflict.*
10. **to exterminate** [transitive] to kill large numbers of people or animals of a particular type or in a particular place so that they no longer exist *истреблять, уничтожать, ликвидировать:* *Entire peoples were exterminated in the concentration camps. | There was an attempt to exterminate ethnic groups in the north of the country. | The Khmer Rouge exterminated as many as two million Cambodians – a quarter of the population. | This uprising was ruthlessly suppressed and many Samaritans, including the leaders, were exterminated in the process.*

11. **destructive | ruinous** (*adjective*) causing a lot of damage or problems  
*разрушительный; разорительный; гибельный, губительный: a ruinous civil war | ten ruinous years of terrorism | The border war has been wasteful and destructive. | If multiple warheads are deployed, the different blast waves reinforce each other, increasing their destructive power. | But, given the destructive power of modern weapons, they did not believe that civilization could be protected by war.*
12. **destruction** [*uncountable*] the act or process of destroying something or of being destroyed  
*разрушение; уничтожение: The death and destruction had torn apart families whose political loyalties had also been divided in what was essentially a civil war. | What came instead were world wars, a Great Depression, a Holocaust, and threats of nuclear destruction. | These are the colour changes in Tamburlaine's army on the three days before the destruction of Damascus.*
13. **devastation | obliteration** [*uncountable*] severe and widespread damage or destruction affecting a large area  
*уничтожение; опустошение, разорение; истребление*
14. **destruction | devastation** **COLLOCATIONS**  
**widespread / wholesale destruction / devastation** *большие разрушения: The war caused widespread death and destruction. | Single-handed he did his best to prevent the wholesale destruction of the big houses in Spital Square.*  
**complete / total / utter destruction / devastation** *полное уничтожение / разрушение: It's a scene of complete devastation.*  
**wanton destruction / devastation** *бессмысленное уничтожение / разрушение*  
**sb carries out destruction / devastation:** *The soldiers carried out the total destruction of the village.*  
**sth causes / brings destruction / devastation (to sth):** *This reaction was based on the understanding that atomic bombs cause widespread death and destruction and extreme human suffering. | A huge bomb blast brought chaos and devastation to the centre of Belfast yesterday.*
15. **ruin** [*countable – often plural*] the parts of a building that remain after it has been severely damaged  
*развалины; руины: People built shelters among the ruins of the city. | One dead child was found in the ruins almost two hours after the explosion. | The countryside here is dotted with the ruins of churches the government has torn down or blown up in recent weeks.*  
**a heap / pile of ruins** *груда развалин / руин*  
**smoking / charred ruins** *дымящиеся / обуглившиеся руины*

**to reduce / blast sth to a ruin / ruins / rubble / ashes** to destroy something, especially a building, completely **превращать / обращать в груду развалин / руин**: *The attack reduced the town to a smoking ruin. | The bomb reduced the house to rubble. | Then cities can be blasted to rubble.*

16. **to be / lie in ruins** (1) (of a building or city) to be extremely badly damaged so that most of it has fallen down **лежать в руинах**: *Whole blocks of the city were in ruins after the war. | The town lay in ruins after years of bombing. | Large rural areas lay in ruins.*

(2) to be in an extremely bad state **лежать в руинах**: *After the war the Japanese economy lay in ruins. | The economy was in ruins after the war.*

17. **the ravages of sth** the damage or destruction caused by something such as war, time, disease, or weather **опустошение, уничтожение**: *The ravages of the Napoleonic Wars hit the merchant guilds particularly hard. | Bureaucracy was also a necessary evil to cope with the ravages of war. | They repaired the ravages wrought by war.*

18. **annihilation** [uncountable] severe and widespread damage or destruction affecting a large area or a lot of people **(полное) уничтожение, истребление**: *During the Cold War the threat of nuclear annihilation was always on people's minds. | Muslim political leaders fear the annihilation of their people.*

19. **massacre** [countable; uncountable] | **slaughter** | **mass murder** [uncountable] the killing of a lot of people in a violent way, especially people who cannot defend themselves **массовое / жестокое / зверское убийство, резня, бойня; избиение**: *indiscriminate / mass / wanton / wholesale massacre / slaughter | The bombing of Dresden was one of the worst massacres in European history. | War always involves the slaughter of innocent civilians. | The fugitives, two of whom have been recaptured, are accused of genocide, mass murder and other crimes.*

**to order the massacre / slaughter / mass murder of sb**: *He ordered the massacre of 2, 000 women and children.*

**to carry out / commit / perpetrate a massacre** **совершить массовое убийство, устраивать резню**: *The soldiers who carried out the massacre have not been identified.*

**to survive a massacre**: *Chong plays a reporter who survives a massacre in the opening scenes, then tells her story on videotape.*

20. **carnage** [uncountable] the violent killing of large numbers of people, especially in a war **массовое убийство, резня, кровавая бойня, побоище**: *The foreign minister has asked ambassadors from several*

*states to help end the carnage. | All those lofty ideals and principled declarations led to unprecedented carnage in the trenches. | The Battle of the Somme was a scene of dreadful / terrible carnage. | History reduces the carnage to impersonal numbers. | He said that communal carnage was ripping the country apart.*

21. **extermination** [*uncountable; countable*] the killing of large numbers of people or animals of a particular type or in a particular place so that they no longer exist **истребление, уничтожение**: *complete / total extermination | the extermination of hundreds of thousands of their brethren.*



## Vocabulary practice

### I. Section: *Confrontation*

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

#### List A

1. to seek (a) confrontation
2. to be involved in (a) confrontation
3. to lead to a standoff
4. to prevent (a) conflict
5. to resolve (a) conflict
6. resolution of (a) conflict
7. tension builds (up) / mounts
8. to defuse tension(s)
9. tension eases
10. to cause / create tension(s) / friction(s)
11. to increase / heighten tension(s) / friction(s)
12. to renounce (the use of) force
13. by force (of arms)
14. to commit (an act of) aggression (against sb)
15. implacable enemy
16. to be / pose a threat (to sb / sth)
17. to be in danger / jeopardy
18. to reduce a threat
19. to put sb / sth in jeopardy

#### List B

- a. усилить противоречия / трения
- b. силой (оружия)
- c. отказываться от применения силы
- d. подвергать опасности
- e. осуществить агрессию
- f. подвергаться опасности
- g. уменьшать угрозу
- h. вести к противостоянию
- i. напряженность нарастает
- j. напряженность спадает
- k. заклятый / непримиримый враг
- l. предотвращать столкновение
- m. представлять угрозу
- n. разрешение конфликта
- o. вызывать противоречия / трения
- p. стремиться к конфронтации
- q. быть вовлеченным в противостояние
- r. ослаблять напряженность
- s. урегулировать конфликт

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to prevent (a conflict), to resolve (a conflict), (tension) builds up, to defuse (tension), (tension) eases, to cause (tension), to increase (tension), to be (a threat), to be in (danger), to put sb / sth in jeopardy, armed (conflict)

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

1. the feeling caused by a lack of trust between people, groups, or countries who do not agree about something and may attack each other
2. to put someone or something in danger of being hurt, damaged, or destroyed
3. the possibility that something very bad will happen; someone or something that is regarded as a possible danger
4. the act of attacking a country, especially when that country has not attacked first
5. a disagreement or fight in which neither opponent can do anything to win or achieve their aim
6. a situation in which there is a lot of angry disagreement between two people or groups
7. fighting between two or more groups of people or countries; a war
8. military action used as a way of achieving your aims
9. a country, or the armed forces of a country, which is at war with another country
10. great danger, especially of being harmed or killed
11. to be likely to harm or destroy something
12. an official order to stop trade with another country

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

**List A**

1. to settle
2. tension
3. to defuse
4. by force
5. to pose
6. to be under
7. to seek
8. armed
9. conflict
10. by force
11. to resort
12. to renounce
13. to commit
14. insidious
15. to impose

**List B**

- a. blows up
- b. enemy
- c. confrontation
- d. conflict
- e. to force
- f. the use of force
- g. an embargo
- h. of arms
- i. a conflict
- j. of arms
- k. a threat to sb
- l. threat of attack
- m. aggression
- n. escalates
- o. tension

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

1. The country is involved in a direct confrontation ..... its powerful neighbour.
2. There is a protracted conflict between neighbouring countries ..... their common border.
3. Peace cannot be imposed ..... force of arms.
4. One of the superpowers committed an act of brutal aggression ..... its neighbour.
5. The border dispute poses a direct threat ..... peace.
6. The excesses of the secret police put the peace process ..... jeopardy.
7. The peace talks are now ..... danger of collapse.
8. The State Department was warning that this could lead ..... another diplomatic stand-off.
9. A decree in February banned the sale of weapons to countries involved ..... armed conflict.
10. The tension built ..... ..... a climax.
11. According to the Secretary of State, the Russians face no threat ..... an expanded NATO.
12. The Senate voted to lift the economic embargo ..... Vietnam.

**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 resolve, to erupt, common, heavily, in danger of, to reduce, conflict, to grow, to impose, to heighten, friction, to aggravate, catastrophe, to confront, to spark off, an act of aggression, to present, to threaten, to avert, military

1. The National Security Council has met to discuss ways of preventing a military .....
2. The talks were due to include discussions of measures ..... tension between the two states and to promote bilateral exchanges.
3. And pumping more weapons into Bosnia is likely ..... tensions, rather than ease them.
4. The dispute ..... a direct threat to peace.
5. The Paris summit formally ended four decades of ..... confrontation between East and West.
6. The police were obviously anticipating a confrontation, as they were ..... armed.

7. UN troops intervened ..... a threat of violent conflict.
8. Military intervention will only ..... the conflict even further.
9. No conflict can really ..... as long as these double standards prevail.
10. Tension in the region ..... due to recent bombings.
11. Any eastward expansion would be regarded by the government as ..... .
12. Britain and France decided to unite and fight against their ..... enemy.
13. The peace talks are now ..... collapse.
14. The Council wanted ..... sanctions against the countries involved in the dispute.

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

1. Встреча руководителей двух сверхдержав способствовала окончанию военного противостояния между востоком и западом.
2. Многие страны оказались втянутыми в вооруженный конфликт.
3. Политологи считают, что конфликт необходимо урегулировать в ближайшее время.
4. Напряженность в регионе нарастает вследствие агрессивной политики, которая проводится одной из двух сторон, вовлеченных в конфликт.
5. Эти переговоры призваны ослабить напряженность между двумя противоборствующими сторонами.
6. Предложенный план только усилит напряженность в стране.
7. Нельзя установить прочный мир путем использования силы, этого можно достичь только мирными средствами.
8. США осуществили агрессию против Ирака.
9. Такая политика представляет угрозу миру на планете.
10. Последние события поставили под угрозу мирные переговоры.
11. Политические разногласия угрожают стабильности и безопасности в регионе.
12. ООН ввела запрет на поставки оружия воюющим странам.

## II. Section: *Armed conflict*

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

### List A

1. armed conflict
2. to be on the brink of war

### List B

- a. вести войну
- b. горячая точка

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 3. to declare war (on / against sb.)                                   | c. район боевых действий                                     |
| 4. to launch (a) war   | d. этническая чистка   |
| 5. to plunge (a country) into (a) war                                  | e. объявлять о прекращении огня                              |
| 6. to spark (off) / trigger (off) a war                                | f. совершать злодеяние                                       |
| 7. to be at war (with sb)  | g. очаг напряженности  |
| 8. war breaks out  | h. партизанская война  |
| 9. the outbreak of war   | i. нарушать соглашение о прекращении огня                    |
| 10. to wage war (against / on / with sb)                               | j. вооруженный конфликт                                      |
| 11. to escalate a war  | k. добиться прекращения огня                                 |
| 12. to abolish / eliminate war   | l. начинать / прекращать / приостанавливать военные действия |
| 13. conventional war   | m. двигаться к катастрофе                                    |
| 14. to open / cease / suspend hostilities                              | n. устранять возможность возникновения войны                 |
| 15. war / battle zone  | o. объявлять войну   |
| 16. hot spot   | p. находиться на грани войны                                 |
| 17. a hotbed of terrorism  | q. быть в состоянии войны                                    |
| 18. tinderbox  | r. вспыхивает война  |
| 19. guerrilla warfare  | s. война с применением обычных видов оружия                  |
| 20. to be heading for / move towards disaster / calamity / catastrophe | t. ввергать (страну) в войну                                 |
| 21. to call a ceasefire  | u. начать / развязать войну                                  |
| 22. to achieve a ceasefire   | v. выполнять соглашение о прекращении огня                   |
| 23. to implement a ceasefire   | w. внезапное начало войны                                    |
| 24. to break a ceasefire   | x. наращивать военные действия                               |
| 25. ethnic cleansing   | y. вызвать / спровоцировать войну                            |
| 26. to commit an atrocity (against sb)                                 | z. очаг терроризма   |

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

to be on the brink (of war), to launch (a war), to spark off (a war), (war) breaks out, to be at war (with sb), to wage (war), to escalate (a war), to call (a ceasefire), disaster, ceasefire, to break (a ceasefire), atrocity, to commit (an atrocity), to demonstrate (brutality)

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

1. a terrible and unexpected event that causes a lot of damage or suffering

2. the period of time when a country is fighting a war
3. an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, especially in order to discuss permanent peace
4. a place where there is often a lot of violence or fighting
5. fighting in a war; acts of fighting
6. the use of violence to force people from a particular racial or national group to leave an area or country
7. the deliberate murder of a whole group of people, especially a whole nation, race or religious group
8. armed fighting between two or more countries or groups, involving large numbers of soldiers and weapons, or a particular example of this
9. an area where a war is being fought
10. the activity of fighting in a war, especially when particular methods of fighting are involved
11. an action to remove your opponents or the people who disagree with you from an organization or a place
12. an extremely cruel and violent action, especially during a war
13. someone who has been forced to leave their country, especially during a war, or for political or religious reasons
14. a country that does not behave in the usual or accepted way and often causes trouble

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

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. to be          | a. war             |
| 2. to breed       | b. for disaster    |
| 3. to resume      | c. state           |
| 4. troubled       | d. area            |
| 5. war            | e. for a ceasefire |
| 6. wartime        | f. experiences     |
| 7. to negotiate   | g. a ceasefire     |
| 8. to commit      | h. cleansing       |
| 9. to declare     | i. person          |
| 10. to plunge     | j. camp            |
| 11. outbreak of   | k. at war with sb  |
| 12. to be heading | l. wars            |
| 13. to call       | m. erupts          |
| 14. ethnic        | n. an atrocity     |
| 15. displaced     | o. war on sb       |
| 16. refugee       | p. into war        |
| 17. rogue         | q. hostilities     |

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

1. Britain and France declared war ..... Germany in 1939.
2. The USA launched a war ..... Iraq ..... the pretext that the latter possessed weapons of mass destruction.
3. National rivalries can easily set ..... a war.
4. He was blamed for stirring ..... war in the Balkans.
5. War broke ..... between the two countries after a border dispute.
6. The US government stepped ..... its war ..... terrorism.
7. They've been ..... war for the last five years.
8. The local war escalated ..... a major conflict.
9. The war rages ..... and the time has come to take sides.
10. Anti-war demonstrations continued after the outbreak ..... hostilities.
11. Even ..... wartime some people held concerts.
12. The world seems to be moving ..... nuclear catastrophe.
13. There was a remote chance that their efforts might help to ward ..... catastrophe.
14. They called ..... a ceasefire in the region.
15. They're ..... trial for committing atrocities ..... the civilian population.

**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.*

hotbed, to instigate, to go to war, to resume, to implement, at the outbreak of, to claim, hazard, to massacre, to lay down, catastrophe, to commit, to fight, to confront, to prevent, to intensify, to spark off, to threaten, to call, guerrilla warfare, to build up, to endanger, war zone, to erupt

1. If this country ..... we will have to face the fact that many people will die.
2. Careless political action can easily ..... a war.
3. I volunteered for the Navy when war ..... .
4. This preparatory work was practically complete ..... war.
5. Sudan requires food immediately to avert a humanitarian ..... .
6. At Olympia, it was customary for cities at war ..... a truce.
7. Significant progress was nevertheless achieved in May, when the factions agreed to begin ..... a temporary ceasefire.
8. The army was brought in to try ..... further bloodshed.
9. Today we remember those who ..... their lives for their country.
10. Hundreds of civilians ..... in the raid.

11. Its independence campaign ..... nearly 800 lives since 1968.
12. The conflict was peculiarly bloody with both sides responsible for ..... atrocities.
13. Russia ..... two world wars in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
14. In early 1990 the guerrilla war ..... , with rising casualties among both the local population and the security forces.
15. The rebels ..... hostilities against government troops.
16. If they stayed in the ..... they would face almost certain death.
17. The political party has become a ..... of nationalism and racial bigotry.
18. The soldiers were in the jungle now and developing a taste for ..... .

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

1. Великобритания объявила войну Германии в 1939 году.
2. Они развязали войну против маленькой латиноамериканской страны.
3. Этот инцидент спровоцировал полномасштабную войну.
4. Он был за границей, когда вспыхнула война.
5. Недальновидная политика руководства ввергла страну в очередную войну.
6. Страна находится в состоянии войны в течение последних пятидесяти лет.
7. Гражданская война свирепствует в стране в течение многих лет.
8. Начало военных действий сопровождалось массовыми демонстрациями протеста.
9. В этом регионе имеется несколько горячих точек.
10. В тридцатые годы Германия была очагом нацизма.
11. Боевики используют методы партизанской войны.
12. Мир находится на грани ядерной катастрофы.
13. Мир идет к ядерной катастрофе.
14. Воюющие стороны договорились о прекращении огня.
15. Соглашение о прекращении огня вступает в силу завтра.
16. Подавляющее большинство вовлеченных в конфликт государств соблюдает соглашение о прекращении огня, и только одна страна нарушает его.
17. Война унесла жизни сотен тысяч людей.
18. Необходимо положить конец этническим чисткам в этом регионе.
19. Нацисты ответственны за совершение страшных злодеяний во время Отечественной войны.



### III. Section: *Destruction*

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

#### List A

1. to raze sth (to the ground)
2. to reduce / blast sth to ruins
3. to be / lie in ruins
4. widespread / wholesale destruction / devastation
5. complete / total / utter destruction / devastation
6. to blot out
7. to neutralize
8. to exterminate
9. smoking / charred ruins
10. wanton destruction / devastation
11. to carry out / commit / perpetrate a massacre
12. obliteration

#### List B

- a. разрушать до основания
- b. превращать в груды развалин
- c. лежать в руинах
- d. большие разрушения
- e. полное уничтожение
- f. вычеркивать из памяти
- g. обезвреживать
- h. уничтожение
- i. дымящиеся руины
- j. бессмысленное разрушение
- k. устраивать резню
- l. истреблять

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to devastate, to raze sth (to the ground), to reduce / blast sth) to ruins, devastation, destructive, widespread devastation, complete destruction, a heap of ruins, to massacre

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

1. to destroy something completely so that nothing remains
2. to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or cannot be used or repaired
3. to remove a thought, feeling, or memory from someone's mind
4. to completely destroy a town or building
5. to kill someone or destroy something
6. causing a lot of damage or problems
7. severe and widespread damage or destruction affecting a large area
8. severe and widespread damage or destruction affecting a large area or a lot of people

9. to destroy something, especially a building, completely
10. to be in an extremely bad state
11. the killing of large numbers of people or animals of a particular type or in a particular place so that they no longer exist
12. to kill a lot of people in a violent way, especially when they cannot defend themselves

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

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to level sth  | a. ruins               |
| 2. wanton        | b. power               |
| 3. to reduce sth | c. of war              |
| 4. to wipe out   | d. annihilation        |
| 5. to blot out   | e. in ruins            |
| 6. to neutralize | f. destruction         |
| 7. destructive   | g. a massacre          |
| 8. nuclear       | h. of dreadful carnage |
| 9. the ruins     | i. of a city           |
| 10. charred      | j. to the ground       |
| 11. to lie       | k. bitter memories     |
| 12. the ravages  | l. to ashes            |
| 13. to carry out | m. rebels              |
| 14. a scene      | n. a town              |

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

1. Entire sections of the city were wiped ..... by the repeated bombing.
2. She tried hard to blot ..... the bitter memories of the war.
3. The town was razed ..... the ground in the bombing raid.
4. They levelled the building ..... the ground.
5. The building was taken ..... by a bomb.
6. A huge bomb blast brought devastation ..... the centre of Belfast.
7. A bomb reduced the houses ..... rubble.
8. The economy was ..... ruins after the war.
9. All those lofty ideals and principled declarations led ..... unprecedented carnage in the trenches.
10. War always involves the slaughter ..... innocent civilians.

**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 slaughter, all-out, to cause, to exterminate, widespread, to claim, destruction, to raze, carnage, to neutralize, guerrilla warfare, to devastate, destructive, to lay down, massacre, to threaten, to blot out, to ravage

1. Three days later, a second bomb ..... the city of Nagasaki.
2. Government forces ..... the rebels.
3. They ..... to blow up the plane if their demands were not met.
4. His conclusion also was that our next operation must be an ..... effort to destroy the enemy carriers.
5. She tried hard ..... the bitter memories of the war.
6. The troops attacked his village and ..... it to the ground.
7. For two decades the country ..... by civil war and foreign intervention.
8. But, given the ..... power of modern weapons, they did not believe that civilization could be protected by war.
9. What came instead were world wars and threats of nuclear ..... .
10. The war caused ..... death and destruction.
11. The foreign minister has asked ambassadors from several states to help end the ..... .
12. The bombing of Dresden was one of the worst ..... in European history.
13. There was an attempt ..... ethnic groups in the north of the country.
14. Thousands of people ..... during the conflict.

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

1. Многие города и села были стерты с лица земли во время варварских бомбардировок.
2. После продолжительной войны страна лежала в руинах.
3. Бомба полностью уничтожила центр города.
4. Ракетный удар оказался крайне разрушительным: цель была полностью уничтожена.
5. Он попытался вычеркнуть из памяти все воспоминания о тех трагических событиях.
6. Страна была опустошена гражданской войной.
7. Правительственные войска уничтожили мятежников.
8. Война оказалась в высшей степени разрушительной.
9. Разрушительная сила современного оружия огромна.

10. В продолжительной кровавой битве им удалось истребить все войска противника.
11. Нацисты планировали истребить целые народы.
12. Боевики устроили резню в захваченной ими деревне.
13. Он приказывал уничтожать безоружное гражданское население.
14. Эта битва стала настоящей кровавой бойней.