

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
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КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

# BRITISH MASS MEDIA

*Навчально-методичний посібник  
для студентів III курсу*

Івано-Франківськ  
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*Друкується за ухвалою  
Вченої ради факультету іноземних мов  
Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника  
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*Посібник складається з трьох розділів, з яких перші два містять актуальну інформацію про британські ЗМІ та корпорацію Бі-Бі-Сі як унікальне явище у світовому медійному просторі. Останній розділ включає 12 підрозділів, лексика яких об'єднана спільною тематикою, що створює можливості для її успішної активізації. Закріплення лексичного матеріалу здійснюється через запропоновані вправи, а включені в посібник тексти для обговорення дадуть студентам змогу активно використати засвоєний вокабуляр, а також оволодіти стилем викладу засобів масової інформації.*

*Матеріал запропонованого посібника можна широко використовувати у вищих навчальних закладах, на факультетах підвищення кваліфікації вчителів, а також для проведення факультативних занять у школах із поглибленим вивченням англійської мови.*

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## **Chapter I.**

### **BRITISH MASS MEDIA**

*1.1. Television.* The United Kingdom has an extremely diverse media with an almost unrivalled number of outlets, second only to the United States.

Analogue terrestrial television in the United Kingdom is made up of two chartered public broadcasting companies, the BBC and Channel 4 and two franchised commercial television companies, ITV and Five. There are five major free-to-air analogue networks: BBC One, BBC Two, ITV1, Channel 4 and Five.

The BBC is funded by public money accrued from a television licence fee gathered from all UK households with a television set. This fee is legally compulsory and failure to pay it is punishable by prosecution, resulting in a fine or imprisonment. There are exceptions to paying, for homes with a pensioner (person over 65 years old). It is cheaper for those with a black & white TV or eyesight that is impaired. It is currently set at £131, but is not set in stone. The fee chargeable is limited by the government and regulatory authorities. The BBC provides two analogue networks, BBC One (comprising a network of local BBC stations) and BBC Two.

Channel 4 is chartered similarly to the BBC, with a remit to provide public service broadcasting and schools programmes, however it runs commercial advertisements to provide a revenue stream. It produces a single analogue network, currently branded as 4.

The commercial operators rely on advertising for their revenue, and are run as commercial ventures, in contrast to the public service operators. The ITV franchise transmits one analogue network known as ITV1 (comprising a network of local ITV stations) and Five transmits one analogue network too.

All the major analogue broadcasters provide additional networks on the free-to-air Freeview digital television service, and all of these channels can be accessed via a cable or satellite provider, such as Virgin Media or BSkyB.

Freesat, a satellite-based free-to-air service similar to Freeview, has been reported to be planned by a consortium led by the BBC.

In the UK the BBC has eight digital networks:

- BBC One (also available on analogue);
- BBC Two (also available on analogue);
- BBC Three;
- BBC Four;
- BBC Parliament;

- BBC News 24;
- CBBC Channel;
- CBeebies.

ITV has six digital networks:

- ITV1 (also available on analogue);
- ITV2;
- ITV3;
- ITV4;
- ITV Play;
- CITV Channel.

Channel 4 has four digital networks:

- Channel 4 (also available on analogue);
- E4;
- More4;
- Film Four.

Five has three digital networks:

- Five (also available on analogue);
- Five Life;
- Five US.

All four of the mentioned broadcasters also have interactive services on digital.

**1.2. Radio.** There are many hundreds of radio stations in the United Kingdom, the most prominent of which are the national networks operated by the BBC. Recent advances in digital radio technology have enabled the launch of several new stations by the Corporation.

- BBC Radio 1 broadcasts pop music output on FM and digital radio, with live music throughout the year.
- BBC Radio 2 is the UK's most listened to radio station, featuring presenters Terry Wogan and Jonathan Ross, with a mix of music from the last thirty years.
- BBC Radio 3 is a serious classical station, broadcasting high-quality concerts and performances. At night, it transmits a wide range of jazz and world music.

- BBC Radio 4 is a current affairs and speech station, with news, debate and radio drama. It broadcasts the daily radio soap *The Archers*, as well as flagship news programme *Today*.
- BBC Radio Five Live broadcasts live news and sports commentary with phone-in debates and studio guests.
- BBC 6 Music transmits predominantly alternative rock, with many live sessions. Phill Jupitus presents the morning show
- BBC 1Xtra broadcasts rap, RnB and drum'n'bass.
- BBC 7 uses the BBC's large archive of speech programming to broadcast classic comedy and drama, mainly originally from Radio 4.

The BBC also provides 40 local radio services, mainly broadcasting a mix of local news and music aimed at an older audience.

Also available nationally are three national commercial channels, namely Virgin Radio, Classic FM and talkSPORT. As with the BBC, digital radio has brought about many changes, including the roll-out of local stations (particularly those based in London) to a national audience. Examples of this are Kiss 100 and Xfm. Commercial radio licences are awarded by government body Ofcom, which advertises a licence for a specific area and holds a so-called beauty contest to determine which station will be granted permission to broadcast in that area. Stations submit detailed application documents containing their proposed format and the outcome of research to determine the demand for their particular style of broadcast.

Most local commercial stations in the United Kingdom broadcast to a city or group of towns within a radius of 20-50 miles, with a second tier of regional stations covering larger areas such as North West England. The predominant format is pop music, but many other tastes are also catered for, particularly in London and the larger cities, and on digital radio.

Rather than operating as independent entities, many local radio stations are owned by large radio groups which broadcast a similar format to many areas. The largest operator of radio stations is GCap Media with over 40 local commercial stations, mainly of the smaller variety. It also owns Classic FM and London's most popular commercial station, Capital FM. Other owners are Emap, holding mainly large city stations in the North of England and Chrysalis Group, owner of the major Heart and Galaxy brands.

Many of these stations, including all the BBC radio, are also available via digital television services.

**1.3. Newspapers (from the early days till now).** During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were many kinds of publications, that told both news and rumours. Among these were pamphlets, posters, ballads, etc. Even when the news periodicals emerged, many of these co-existed with them. A news periodical differs from these mainly because of its periodicity. The definition for 17<sup>th</sup> century newsbooks and newspapers is that they are published at least once a week. Johann Carolus' *Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien*, published in Strassburg in 1605, is usually regarded as the first news periodical.

At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the right to print was strictly controlled in England. This was probably the reason why the first newspaper in the English language was printed in Amsterdam by Joris Veseler around 1620. This followed the style established by Veseler's earlier Dutch paper *Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c.* However, when the English started printing their own papers in London, they reverted to the pamphlet format used by contemporary books. The era of these newsbooks lasted until the publication of the *Oxford Gazette* in 1665.

The control over printing relaxed to some extent after the ending of the Star Chamber in 1641. The Civil War escalated the demand for news. News-pamphlets or -books reported the war, often supporting one side or the other. Following the Restoration there arose a number of publications, including the *London Gazette* (first published on November 16, 1665 as the *Oxford Gazette*), the first official journal of record and the newspaper of the Crown. Publication was controlled under the Licensing Act of 1662, but the Act's lapses from 1679-1685 and from 1695 onwards encouraged a number of new titles. There were twelve London newspapers and 24 provincial papers by the 1720s (the *Daily Courant* was the first London newspaper). By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century there were 52 London papers and over 100 other titles.

As stamp, paper and other duties were progressively reduced from the 1830s onwards (and all duties on newspapers were gone by 1855) there was a massive growth in overall circulation as major events and improved communications developed the public's need for information. *The Daily Universal Register* began life in 1785 and was later to become known as *The Times* from 1788. This was the most significant newspaper of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but from around 1860 there were a number of more strongly competitive titles, each differentiated by its political biases and interests.

The *Manchester Guardian* was founded in Manchester in 1821 by a group of non-conformist businessmen. Its most famous editor, Charles Prestwich Scott,

made the *Manchester Guardian* into a world-famous newspaper in the 1890s. It is now called *The Guardian*.

The Chartist *Northern Star*, first published on May 26, 1838, was a pioneer of popular journalism but was very closely linked to the fortunes of the movement and was out of business by 1852. At the same time there was the establishment of more specialized periodicals and the first cheap newspaper in the *Daily Telegraph and Courier* (1855), later to be known simply as the *Daily Telegraph*. From 1860 until around 1910 is considered a “golden age” of newspaper publication, with technical advances in printing and communication combined with a professionalization of journalism and the prominence of new owners. Newspapers became more partisan and there was the rise of new or yellow journalism. Socialist and labour newspapers also proliferated and in 1912 the *Daily Herald* was launched as the first daily newspaper of the trade union and labour movement.

The WW I saw the rise of the “press barons” initially the Harmsworth Brothers (later Viscounts Northcliffe and Rothermere) and the Berry Brothers. A trend which continued between the wars when the WW I barons were joined by Max Aitken (later Lord Beaverbrook) and the newspaper industry took on an appearance similar to today’s. The post-war period was marked by the emergence of tabloid newspapers (or red tops), notably with Cecil Harmsworth King and his International Publishing Corporation.

In the 1980s the powerful print trade unions were challenged and production moved away from Fleet Street, marked by the successes of Rupert Murdoch and the *Sun* in the 1980s and 1990s. Currently circulation is in a slow but steady decline but still comparatively high.

More recently, the NUJ has complained of declining wages in the local press, which some claim are a result of increasing consolidation of the local newspaper industry. In March 2006 Labour MP Austin Mitchell called for a debate on the matter and encouraged the UK parliament to enact legislation to regulate the sector.

Newspapers are now going online as well with their own websites and with the ever increasing pressure to reduce waste in the UK and paper and ink cost rising it will not be far off when all newspapers will become electronic only using the internet and e-paper as ways to publish. This rise in costs made one UK media group to publish the UK first online only recognized local newspaper. It was *Southport Reporter* and it went online fully in 2000 as an online only publication from day one. This type of local newspaper could spell the move for



all local newspapers in the UK to publish only on the internet. Also in the perceived gap left by local newspapers, many of which have closed ‘district’ offices in smaller towns, local news websites are emerging in the form of webforums and blog sites. Examples of this include a website for the town of Bourne, in Lincolnshire, which is run by former Fleet Street journalist Rex Needle, and [RuberyVillage.co.uk](http://RuberyVillage.co.uk), which is run by teenagers and provides news for the West Midlands village of Rubery. What type of outlet will win is yet to be seen.

Here is the list of the major newspapers still in circulation (ordered by year the paper was established):

- *The News Letter* (1737);
- *The Herald* (1783);
- *The Times* (1785);
- *The Observer* (1791);
- *The Scotsman* (1817);
- *The Guardian/Manchester Guardian* (1821);
- *The Sunday Times* (1822);
- *Evening Standard* (1827);
- *News of the World* (1843);
- *The Daily Telegraph* (1855);
- *The People* (1881);
- *Financial Times* (1888);
- *Daily Record* (1895);
- *Daily Mail* (1896);
- *Daily Express* (1900);
- *Daily Mirror* (1903);
- *Sunday Mirror* (1915);
- *Sunday Express* (1918);
- *The Morning Star/Daily Worker* (1930);
- *Sunday Telegraph* (1961);
- *The Sun* (1964);
- *Daily Star* (1978);
- *Mail on Sunday* (1982);
- *Independent* (1986);
- *Sunday Sport* (1986);
- *Daily Sport* (1988);

- *Independent on Sunday* (1990).

**\*IT'S IMPORTANT!** Newspapers are traditionally categorized into two types in the United Kingdom: **broadsheets** which are larger in size and are seen as being more intellectual and upmarket; and **tabloids** which are smaller in size and seen as being more downmarket than broadsheets, containing more stories about celebrities or gossip. However, some broadsheet papers, such as *The Times* and *The Independent* have recently switched to a smaller size, preferring to call themselves compact rather than be stigmatised by the tabloid label.

**1.4. Magazines.** A bewildering range of magazines are sold in the UK covering most interests and potential topics.

The best-selling weeklies are those giving details of the forthcoming week's television and radio programmes, *What's On TV*, the *Radio Times* and *TV Times*, with circulations in 1996 of 1.6 million, 1.4 million and 1 million, respectively. Second to them in popularity are women's magazines, of which easily the best-selling is *Take a Break*, with a weekly sale of almost 1.5 million, and *Woman's Weekly*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman*, *Woman's Realm*, which sell between 300,000 and 800,000 copies each week. During the early 1990s some recently established men's magazines, *Loaded*, *GQ* and *Esquire*, became popular with circulations of 100,000 to 240,000. The leading opinion journals are *The Economist*, a slightly right-of-centre political and economic weekly, the *New Statesman and Society*, a left-of-centre political and social weekly, the *Spectator*, a right-of-centre political weekly, and *Private Eye*, a satirical fortnightly with a reputation for devastating attacks on leading personalities, and some libel suits against it in the law courts.

## Chapter II. BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

**2.1. General Information.** The British Broadcasting Corporation, which is usually known as the BBC, is the largest broadcasting corporation in the world in terms of audience numbers. It has 26,000 employees in the United Kingdom alone and a budget of more than GBP£4 billion.



The corporation produces programmes and information services, broadcasting globally on television, radio, and the Internet. Its domestic programming and broadcasts are primarily funded by levying television licence fees (under the Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1949), although money is also raised through commercial activities such as sale of merchandise and programming. The BBC World Service, however, is funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In order to justify the licence fee, the BBC is expected to produce a number of high-rating shows in addition to programmes that commercial broadcasters would not normally broadcast.

Domestic audiences often affectionately refer to the BBC as “the Beeb”, a nickname coined by Kenny Everett. Another nickname, now less commonly used, is “Auntie”, said to originate from the old-fashioned “Auntie knows best” attitude in the days when John Reith, the BBC’s founder, was in charge. The two nicknames have also been used together as “Auntie Beeb”, and Auntie has been used in outtakes programmes such as Auntie’s Big Bloomers.

**2.2. Timeline of the BBC.** The original British Broadcasting Company was founded in 1922 by a group of telecommunications companies (including subsidiaries of General Electric and AT&T) to broadcast experimental radio services. The first transmission was on November 14 of that year, from station 2LO, located at Marconi House, London.

The Company, with John Reith as general manager, became the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1927 when it was granted a Royal Charter of incorporation and ceased to be privately owned. It started experimental television broadcasting in 1932 using an entirely mechanical 30 line system developed by John Logie Baird. It became a regular service (known as the BBC Television Service) in 1936 alternating between a Baird mechanical 240 line system and the all electronic 405 line EMI system. The superiority of the electronic system saw the mechanical system dropped later that year. Television

broadcasting was suspended from September 1, 1939 to June 7, 1946 during the Second World War. A widely reported urban myth is that, upon resumption of service, announcer Leslie Mitchell started by saying, "As I was saying before we were so rudely interrupted..." In fact, the first person to appear when transmission resumed was Jasmine Bligh and the words said were "Good afternoon, everybody. How are you? Do you remember me, Jasmine Bligh...?"

The European Broadcasting Union was formed on February 12, 1950 in Torquay with the BBC among the 23 founding broadcasting organisations.

Competition to the BBC was introduced in 1955 with the commercially and independently operated television network ITV. The BBC monopoly on radio services persisted until the 1970s. As a result of the Pilkington Committee report of 1962, in which the BBC was lauded and ITV was very heavily criticised for not providing enough quality programming, the BBC was awarded a second TV channel, BBC2, in 1964, renaming the existing channel BBC1. BBC2 used the higher resolution 625 line standard which had been standardised across Europe. BBC2 was broadcast in colour from July 1, 1967 and was joined by BBC 1 and ITV on November 15, 1969. The 405 line transmissions were continued for compatibility with older television receivers for some years.

Starting in 1964 a series of pirate radio stations (starting with Radio Caroline) came on the air, and forced the UK government to finally deregulate radio services. In response the BBC reorganized and renamed their radio channels. The Light Programme was split into Radio-1 offering continuous rock music and Radio-2 more "Easy Listening". The "Third" programme became Radio-3 offering classical music and cultural programming. The Home Service became Radio-4 offering news, and non-musical content such as quiz shows, readings, dramas and plays. As well as the four national channels, a series of local BBC radio stations was established.

In 1974, the BBC's teletext service, Ceefax, was introduced but was not finally transmitted in vision as such until April 1980. In 1978, the BBC went on strike just before the Christmas of that year, thus blocking out the transmission of both channels and amalgamating all four radio stations into one.

Since the deregulation of the UK television and radio market in the 1980s, the BBC has faced increased competition from the commercial sector (and from the advertiser-funded public service broadcaster Channel 4), especially on satellite television, cable television, and digital television services.

The BBC Research Department has played a major part in the development of broadcasting and recording techniques. In the early days it carried out essential research into acoustics and programme level and noise measurement.

The 2004 Hutton Inquiry and the subsequent Report raised questions about the BBC's journalistic standards and its impartiality. This led to resignations of senior management members at the time including the then Director General, Greg Dyke. In January 2007, the BBC released minutes of the Board meeting which led to Greg Dyke's resignation. Many commentators have considered the discussions documented in the minutes to have made Dyke's ability to remain in position untenable and tantamount to a dismissal.

Unlike the other departments of the BBC, BBC World Service is funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, more commonly known as the Foreign Office or the FCO, is the British government department responsible for promoting the interests of the United Kingdom abroad.

**2.3. *How the BBC Is Run.*** The BBC is a quasi-autonomous Public Corporation operating as a public service broadcaster. It is run in the interests of its viewers and listeners.

#### **Royal Charter**

The BBC is established under Royal Charter. The current Charter came into force in 2007, and runs until the end of 2016. It explicitly recognises the BBC's editorial independence and sets out its public purposes.

#### **BBC Trust**

Under the new Charter, the BBC is governed by the BBC Trust, which sets the strategic direction of the BBC and has a clear duty to represent the interests of licence fee payers. The Trust sets purpose remits, issues service licences and holds the Executive Board to account for its performance in delivering BBC services.

#### **Executive Board**

Operational responsibility rests with the Executive Board. It is responsible for delivering the BBC's services and running the organisation in accordance with the overall strategy set by the Trust.

**2.4. *The BBC Purpose and values.*** The BBC is a unique institution, owned by the British people and independent of political and commercial interests.

The BBC's purpose – largely unchanged in 80 years – is to enrich the life of every person in the UK with programmes that inform, educate and entertain.

The BBC is a major force in UK society, contributing through its programmes and services to the quality of life in the society as a whole. But in order to do this successfully, it must be inclusive and also strive to consistently offer value for people as individuals. It should touch people's lives in ways that contribute fundamentally to their individual enjoyment, self-fulfilment and ability to participate in their society.

The BBC creates public value in five main ways:

- **Sustaining citizenship and civil society:** the BBC supports civic life and national debate by providing trusted and impartial news and information that helps citizens make sense of the world and encourages them to engage with it.

- **Promoting education and learning:** by offering audiences of every age a world of formal and informal educational opportunity in every medium, the BBC helps build a society strong in knowledge and skills.

- **Stimulating creativity and cultural excellence:** the BBC enriches the UK's cultural life by bringing talent and audiences together to break new ground, to celebrate the cultural heritage, and to broaden the national conversation.

- **Reflecting the UK's nations, regions and communities:** by enabling the UK's many communities to see what they hold in common and how they differ, the BBC seeks to build social cohesion and tolerance through greater understanding.

- **Bringing the UK to the world and the world to the UK:** the BBC supports the UK's global role by being the world's most trusted provider of international news and information, and by showcasing the best of British culture to a global audience.

**2.5. BBC News.** BBC News gathers and produces national daily news, business, political and current affairs programmes on BBC television and radio. It is also responsible for the continuous news channels BBC News 24, BBC Parliament, BBC World, interactive services, Ceefax and the web site BBC News Online.

BBC News is the largest broadcast news operation in the world with more than 2,000 journalists and 48 newsgathering bureaux, 41 of which are overseas.

Last year BBC News reported from more than 150 countries and produced more than 45,000 hours of programming – that works out at an average of 120 hours of news broadcasting for every day of the year.

BBC News is also a global news provider reaching more than 260 million viewers through the international TV news channel BBC World and more than 150 million listeners via BBC World Service. These services are not funded by the licence fee but by grants for the World Service and commercial income for BBC World.

The bulk of programming comes from the news centre in Television Centre, West London – the largest such operation in the world. Political programming, including the BBC Parliament channel, is based in the heart of Westminster at Millbank while international radio programming comes from the home of World Service – Bush House in central London.

BBC News does not produce the BBC's UK regional news programmes and services but works very closely with BBC Nations and Regions across all media to ensure that it reflects the diverse picture of life in communities throughout the UK.

Alongside journalists, BBC News employs 700 people in the Resources department, providing a comprehensive range of dedicated location, editing, graphics and studio facilities, and operational staff for BBC News, including IT and engineering services.

BBC News is respected both in the UK and around the world for the strength of its journalism and impartiality. Since the first radio news bulletins almost 80 years ago, BBC News has become the first place people turn to during big news events.

According to an ICM poll, 93% of the UK population turned to BBC television, radio, text or online during the first two weeks of the war in Iraq. In the first week of the conflict, BBC News 24 was seen by 70% of the population – 40 million people. Traffic to BBC News Online increased massively with one week in March seeing a record 140 million page impressions – a typical weekly figure would be 45 million.

**Chapter III.**  
**MODERN LIFE THROUGH THE BBC PRISM**

**UNIT 1.**

- 1) article (economic, political, leading, editorial)
- 2) national newspaper
- 3) local newspaper
- 4) daily (weekly, monthly, periodical), evening (morning) newspaper
- 5) magazine
- 6) to subscribe to smth.
- 7) copy
- 8) issue
- 9) back (current) issue
- 10) editor-in-chief
- 11) report on
- 12) to report on
- 13) to inform the reader of
- 14) to give full attention to
- 15) to deal with
- 16) headline
- 17) screaming headlines
- 18) to hit the headlines
- 19) to keep up with current events
- 20) annual (confidential, daily, detailed, exhaustive, firsthand, objective, restricted, (top) secret) report
- 21) to interview smb.
- 22) to conduct an interview
- 23) to give (grant) an interview
- 24) to make (issue) a statement
- 25) to retract (withdraw) a statement
- 26) to deny (refute) a statement
- 27) to state / to announce / to declare
- 28) message
- 29) coded message
- 30) to comment on
- 31) commentary on
- 32) review



- 33) to review
- 34) media coverage
- 35) the whole mankind, all mankind
- 36) the greatest scientific triumph in the history of mankind
- 37) the world public
- 38) the ruling circles
- 39) academic (artistic, business, intimate, diplomatic, exclusive, financial, (well) informed, literary, political, professional, wide) circle
- 40) to make an appeal to the public for donations
- 41) to expose = to reveal
- 42) to publish an expose of smth.

**TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:**

1. Did you read that article ... the Middle Eastern peace process? 2. Hillary Clinton is featured ... the cover ... this week's Time magazine. 3. Remember to take the phone ... the hook while you are conducting the interview. 4. There's a message from Karen ... the answer-phone. 5. The whole progress of mankind ought to have consisted ... this: the elimination ... unnecessary work. 6. The case attracted newspaper reporters ... all ... the world. 7. So if you subscribe ... magazines or are ... the mailing lists of other catalogs, your name will get circulated. 8. Find ..., who the personnel are and, ... particular, who deals ... conservation matters and listed applications. 9. According ... its financial statement, the company made a profit ... \$15 million last year. 10. We're keeping this policy ... review. 11. All the organizations involved have sent urgent appeals ... the government, asking ... extra funding. 12. According ... recent news reports, two ... the victims are Americans.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Повідомленнями про цю доленосу для України подію рясніли заголовки усіх загальнонаціональних газет. Наші ж місцеві газети навіть не завдали собі клопоту передрукувати інтерв'ю хоча б одного високопосадовця, причетного до довгоочікуваних перетворень. 2. Я не виписую цього журналу, тому що його головний редактор не дотримується професійної етики, а його поведінка заслуговує додаткового коментарю. 3. Незважаючи на тиск владних структур, газета продовжує інформувати читачів про наслідки цього інциденту. 4. Отримана виключно з компетентних джерел інформація дасть Вам змогу бути в курсі подій і адекватно оцінити політичну ситуацію в державі. 5. Вчений заявив, що

його винахід є найбільшим науковим успіхом в історії людства. 6. Попри всі намагання, журналістові не вдалося опублікувати викривальний матеріал про спосіб життя окремих представників правлячих кіл країни. 7. Засоби масової інформації оприлюднили коментар міністра оборони стосовно перехопленого спецслужбами кодованого повідомлення. 8. Світову спільноту вразили викривальні статті у авторитетних друкованих ЗМІ про злочинну діяльність окремих міжнародних добродійних організацій, які збагачувалися завдяки численним закликам до громадськості робити пожертви нібито на підтримку сирітських притулків. 8. У вчорашньому випуску цієї газети йдеться про подію 20-річної давності, відлуння якої здатне змінити сьогоднішнього. 9. На жаль, прем'єр-міністр не зміг завітати до нашої студії і дав інтерв'ю по телефону. 10. Голова правління банку спростував офіційну заяву міністра фінансів про незаконність здійснених валютних операцій. 11. У мистецьких колах поширеною є думка про доцільність зміни пріоритетів у сфері прекрасного. 12. Щорічний звіт урядовців про виконання бюджету завжди супроводжується бурхливими суперечками у політичних колах.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### MADELEINE POLICE CONTINUE SEARCH

*Police in Portugal investigating the disappearance of Madeleine McCann have resumed their search of the home of the only official suspect Robert Murat.*

Mr Murat, 33, who lives about 100m (330 ft) from where Madeleine went missing, denies involvement.

Police returned to the house at 0700 (0600 GMT) to search inside the property and its grounds.

Mr Murat spent the night in the premises and is said to be relaxed about the police investigation.

Mr Murat's uncle, Ralph Eveleigh, said his family have welcomed the search.

#### **Scanning equipment**

"What we're hoping is it will actually clear Robert completely of this whole investigation.

"He's very, very pleased with what's happening because the English police seem to be calling the shots. They're in charge of the whole search of the house," Mr Eveleigh told the BBC.

BBC correspondent Steve Kingstone said British detectives have been overheard giving instructions to their Portuguese counterparts.

It is thought detectives will use scanning equipment during their search, which can detect anything buried beneath the ground.

Madeleine, of Rothley, Leicestershire, vanished from an apartment in Praia da Luz on 3 May.

Mrs McCann said some of the last words that she had exchanged with her daughter before her disappearance had been been that she had had "the best day ever".

As many as 10 officers – including two British detectives – spent 12 hours on Saturday searching Mr Murat's Algarve villa, which is owned by his mother.

Much of the day was spent clearing thick vegetation, and a sniffer dog with a British handler inspected the premises.

The search is expected to last a total of four days.

Mr Murat, who was declared a suspect 10 days after Madeleine was last seen, was not arrested or questioned. He was on the premises with his lawyer as the search was conducted on Saturday.

### **Mother's regret**

The BBC understands British police were invited to review key aspects of the case by their Portuguese counterparts.

It is being reported in Portugal that British officers have taken part in renewed searches of the McCanns' holiday apartment and the nearby beach.

Police are also investigating a possible sighting of Madeleine at a restaurant in Tongeren, Belgium, on the Dutch border.

The search comes as Mrs McCann spoke of her regret at leaving her children alone in their holiday apartment while she and her husband Gerry had dinner at a nearby restaurant on the night the four-year-old disappeared.

"We are just so desperately sorry. Every hour now, I still question, 'Why did I think that was safe?' If I had had to think for one second, 'Should we have dinner and leave them?', I wouldn't have done it.

"It didn't happen like that. I didn't have to think for a second, that's how safe I felt."

She said that she tucked Madeleine into bed that night, the little girl said: "Mummy, I've had the best day ever. I'm having lots and lots of fun."

Asked what message she would send to her daughter, Mrs McCann said: "I would tell her that we love her. She knows we love her very much.

"She knows we are looking for her, that we are doing absolutely everything and we will never give up."

The McCanns have also backed a scheme aimed at letting parents and staff know what steps to take as soon as a child goes missing on holiday.

Code Madeleine is based on Code Adam in the US, named after abducted six-year-old Adam Walsh.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk\\_news/6931725.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/6931725.stm)

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## **UNIT 2.**

- 1) affairs (home, national, domestic, internal / foreign, international, world, external)
- 2) the latest events
- 3) the current events
- 4) the international situation
- 5) event of great interest
- 6) the latest developments
- 7) the developments in Asia
- 8) Home Office
- 9) Foreign Office
- 10) movement
- 11) to launch (support, oppose, suppress) a movement
- 12) civil-rights (feminist, labour, peace, political, revolutionary, social) movement
- 13) to contribute to = to make a contribution to
- 14) to tour the country
- 15) to make a tour over (of)
- 16) city (concert, goodwill, organized, sightseeing, student, study) tour
- 17) under a handicap
- 18) to overcome a handicap
- 19) expired visa
- 20) to receive (renew) a license (for smth. / to do smth.)
- 21) to annul (suspend) a license (for smth. / to do smth.)
- 22) mediocre
- 23) deadline

- 24) to break away
- 25) to claim for
- 26) claimant
- 27) to be subordinated to
- 28) petroleum
- 29) pipeline
- 30) underground parking lots
- 31) housing facilities
- 32) communication facilities
- 33) to be obtained from
- 34) ration card
- 35) approximately
- 36) infringement on inviolability
- 37) to deprive smb. of smth.
- 38) to enlist as a volunteer to
- 39) to apply for retirement
- 40) retirement age
- 41) to be engaged in
- 42) loss / damage
- 43) to trample on the rights of smb.
- 44) to make territorial claims on smb.
- 45) rush
- 46) oil products

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. Police are attempting to reconstruct the sequence of events ... the night of the killing. 2. The aim of the civil rights movement was to eliminate racial discrimination ... all its forms. 3. Transportation ... pipeline and handling are simple, and local storage is not required. 4. Most of the relief work was done ... volunteers. 5. Delegates had set a November deadline ... completing the negotiations in Geneva, which began ... January 1995. 6. Did you see Bruce Springsteen ... his last tour? 7. The school sees its job as preparing students to make a contribution ... the democratic development of the society. 8. After the fire we made a claim ... our insurance company. 9. Will you be able to support yourself ... retirement? 10. Do you have a licence ... that gun? 11. The team is hoping to start winning again ... last year's mediocre performance. 12. Local oil companies want a 10 percent tariff ... refined petroleum products and 3 percent

duty ... imported crude oil.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Останні події в Європі свідчать про успішне подолання найбільшої перепони на шляху до остаточного об'єднання країн-членів Євросоюзу. 2. Через прострочену візу я втратив близько 85500 доларів. 3. Досягнувши пенсійного віку, мій тесть одразу пішов на пенсію. 4. Для мене велика честь отримати пропозицію писати статті для вашого журналу. 5. Організація висунула свої претензії на засоби зв'язку, які виявилися далеко не посередніми, про що вказано у попередньому звіті. 6. Речник МЗС назвав висунуті російськими колегами звинувачення безпідставними і запевнив громадськість у тому, що українським дипломатам не властиво займатися інтригами. 7. Джона цинічно позбавили права на працю, тому він має всі підстави вимагати відшкодування збитків. 8. Посягання на права громадян спричинили появу надзвичайно активного революційного руху в країні. 9. Наразі залишається невідомою причина тимчасового анулювання ліцензій підприємства на виробництво та реалізацію спиртних напоїв. 10. Узгодивши остаточний термін побудови нового газопроводу, сторони таки підписали контракт. 11. Хоча ця частина країни ще кілька століть тому відділилася й утворила нову державу, їй досі висуваються територіальні претензії. 12. Штучно створений ажіотаж на ринку нафтопродуктів спричинив підвищення світових цін на нафту.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### **BATTLE FOR SOUTH ASIA FLOOD VICTIMS**

*Aid workers are battling to supply food and water to millions of increasingly desperate flood victims in South Asia.*

Clashes were reported over food drops in the worst hit area, India's state of Bihar, where 11 million are affected.

The state's latest victims were in a boat that capsized on the Ganges. Two are known dead but dozens are missing.

Water levels in some north Indian rivers are now receding but at least 240 people are known to have died across the region.

More than 20 million people have been affected across areas of northern India, Bangladesh and Nepal.

#### **Living outdoors**

Bihar's disaster management chief, Manoj Srivastava, told the AFP news agency more than 6,000 villages had been flooded and 11.5 m people affected, with at least two million living outdoors.

There were reports of clashes over small packets of food handed out by aid agencies in villages and looting of other food supplies.

One villager in eastern Bihar reportedly drowned trying to retrieve an aid package.

Mr Srivastava said helicopters were being used to drop food supplies to try to combat the rioting.

Many villagers have not had supplies for days while rescuers said they had had little rest since the flooding began.

Bhagwan Manjhi from Bihar's East Champaran district told local television: "We are surviving on snails as we have nothing to eat."

Late on Monday a boat capsized in the rain-swollen Ganges in Bihar's Samastipur district.

A BBC correspondent said two people were confirmed dead and there were 11 known survivors, but at least 80 were on the vessel.

A district official said many had been carried away by the strong currents.

### **Disease risk**

Bihar and Nepal have clashed over who is responsible for the water levels.

Officials in Bihar accused Nepal of failing to build dams to control Himalayan water.

But an MP in Nepal, Purna Kumari Subedi, blamed a dam built in India at Laxmanpur, telling AFP that it should be destroyed.

Although rains have generally eased, water levels coming down from Nepal are unlikely to lower soon, officials said.

Levels have lowered in areas such as Assam but officials said they were worried about an outbreak of disease as waters receded and temperatures soared.

Officials in Uttar Pradesh said they expected the situation to get better soon with water in three rivers – the Ghagra, Rapti and Gandak – receding.

Tens of thousands are still homeless in India's eastern Orissa state, officials said.

In Bangladesh, the UN's World Food Programme has been distributing emergency aid to flood-hit areas.

The agency estimated that one million people had been directly affected and some were in need of urgent assistance.

In Nepal, many roads in the flooded areas have been cut and bridges have been washed away.

It is proving hard for aid agencies and the government to bring help.

They have distributed food supplies to some communities, but many people who are still living in damaged mud and thatched homes complain it is not enough.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/south\\_asia/6932636.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/south_asia/6932636.stm)

**Published: 2007/08/06 16:11:08 GMT**

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### **UNIT 3.**

- 1) to adhere to (follow, pursue) a policy
- 2) cautious (clear / clear-cut, conciliatory, deliberate, economic, home, foreign, firm, flexible, foolish, long-range / long-term, short-range / short-term, military, monetary, national, official, open-door, prudent / wise / sound, rigid / tough) policy
- 3) policy of non-alignment
- 4) to adopt another course of action
- 5) to secede (from)
- 6) to issue (make) an announcement
- 7) formal (official, public) announcement
- 8) to start diplomatic relations on the level of embassies
- 9) to exchange the diplomatic representations
- 10) diplomatic body
- 11) diplomatic service
- 12) (diplomatic) immunity = (diplomatic) inviolability
- 13) Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador
- 14) the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 15) joint communiqué
- 16) on the occasion of
- 17) to issue (make) a declaration
- 18) solemn declaration
- 19) to work out a plan
- 20) to broaden (extend) cooperation
- 21) on the basis of mutual benefit
- 22) fruitful cooperation



- 23) relaxation of international tension
- 24) to hold (conduct) negotiations / talks on
- 25) top level (summit) talks
- 26) to draft a resolution on
- 27) to adopt a resolution
- 28) to reach (an) agreement
- 29) to sign an agreement
- 30) bilateral agreement
- 31) to result in
- 32) to conclude a treaty on
- 33) ties, links (economic, cultural)
- 34) to render (give, offer, provide) assistance
- 35) considerable /great (financial, legal, material, public, technical) assistance
- 36) economic assistance to underdeveloped countries
- 37) to mark (celebrate) an anniversary
- 38) to quit one's post
- 39) frontier guard

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. The company has adopted ... a strict no-smoking policy. 2. The courts were asked to adopt ... a more flexible approach ... young offenders. 3. We were shocked ... the announcement that the mayor was resigning. 4. Moreover, this growth ... diplomatic contacts was a two-way process. 5. The final G7 communiqué referred ... the conditions ... which global interest rates would be cut, not raised. 6. Helsinki was full ... pious declarations about the inviolability of borders and non-interference ... internal affairs. 7. Julia's been busy making plans ... her wedding. 8. Burglar alarm companies claim they work ...close co-operation ... the police. 9. Tension ... the region has grown due ... recent bombings. 10. I thought we had an agreement that you would keep me informed ... any changes ... the programme. 11. But the policy emphasis was always ... job creation stimulated ... economic development rather than ... direct assistance ... the unemployed. 12. Others even offer to send e-mail reminders ... upcoming birthdays, anniversaries and holidays.

**TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:***

1. Головним завданням українського уряду є розширення співпраці з Китаєм на взаємовигідній основі. 2. Обидві країни зав'язали дипломатичні

стосунки на рівні посольств і розробили план виходу із затяжної економічної кризи. 3. Обмінявшись дипломатичними місіями, держави заявили про готовність до забезпечення плідної співпраці. 4. Незважаючи на послаблення міжнародної напруги, досі не досягнуто згоди стосовно розподілу природних ресурсів проблемного регіону. 5. Всупереч очікуванням, переговори на вищому рівні і цього разу не мали своїм результатом підписання двосторонньої угоди про ненапад. 6. У комюніке йдеться про доцільність зміцнення економічних та культурних зв'язків між обома країнами, а також задекларовано готовність сторін надати економічну допомогу відсталим країнам. 7. Покидаючи свій пост, спікер парламенту пообіцяв надати підтримку своєму наступникові. 8. Ця країна дотримується політики неприєднання, а тому вступ до НАТО є для неї неперспективним. 9. Соромно дізнаватися про випадки, коли обрані представники народу послуговуються недоторканістю як своєрідним щитом для здійснення незаконних обробок. 10. Успішний лідер нації повинен проводити гнучку політику, укладати вигідні угоди з дружніми народами та не допускати жодних посягань на кордони підвладної йому країни. 11. Агресивний зовнішньополітичний курс та гучні заяви президента про відновлення робіт по створенню атомної бомби поставили під загрозу збереження миру у регіоні. 12. Якщо б у нього була нагода виправити свої помилки, він би відсвяткував річницю цієї події у сімейному колі.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### **ABBAS, OLMERT IN 'POSITIVE' TALKS**

*Talks between Israeli PM Ehud Olmert and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in the West Bank have been described by both sides as "constructive".*

Broad principles for establishing a Palestinian state were discussed but no significant progress was announced.

It was the first time Israeli and Palestinian leaders had met on Palestinian territory for some years.

The session was one in a series of meetings ahead of a US-sponsored peace conference in November.

At a news conference after the talks, Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat said Mr Abbas had "not come to the meeting with a magic wand, and neither did Mr Olmert".

"There is an agreement on a series of meetings to discuss the issues, including the establishment of a Palestinian state," he said.

David Baker, an official in Mr Olmert's office, said: "Both sides decided to expand the contents of their discussions in order to advance the understandings... to allow further progress to be made for the establishment of a Palestinian state."

### **Good will**

Before the talks, which took place in the town of Jericho, there appeared to be conflicting expectations.

Saeb Erekat had said that the Palestinians wished to sketch the outlines of a final peace deal and were looking to "establish the parameters" for resolving the core issues.

"Once the parameters are established, then it can be deferred to experts [for drafting]," he said.

One of the specific issues the Palestinians wanted to discuss is the reduction of military checkpoints in the West Bank.

However, Israel's David Baker had said the core issues would not be discussed.

Describing the meeting as a gesture of good will, he said it would be restricted to humanitarian aid for the Palestinians, Israeli security concerns and the institutions of a future Palestinian state.

Speaking from the Gaza Strip, Ismail Haniya, the former Hamas prime minister, dismissed the talks as futile.

"It's clear that the meetings... are just embarking once again down a long road that has produced no result for the Palestinian people."

The BBC's Aleem Maqbool in Jericho says many people across the Palestinian territories will remain sceptical about progress being made until they feel it in their day to day lives.

### **Drawing closer**

Co-operation between the Israelis and the Fatah administration of Mr Abbas, centred on the West Bank, has improved since Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip in June.

The takeover has left the Palestinian territories split between the two rival factions.

Israel has been trying to bolster Mr Abbas's position, freeing some Palestinian prisoners and releasing frozen Palestinian tax revenues.

Several hundred gunmen of the Fatah-linked al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades have taken advantage of an Israeli offer of amnesty and have handed in their weapons to Palestinian authorities and renounced violence.

Mr Olmert's popularity has plummeted since an inconclusive war in Lebanon last year that was intended to smash Hezbollah militants.

And it is not clear whether Mr Abbas can bring Hamas, which refuses to recognise the Israeli state, in on any deal.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

**[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/middle\\_east/6932561.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/middle_east/6932561.stm)**

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#### **UNIT 4.**

- 1) inviting climate for foreign investors
- 2) monetary unit
- 3) transitional period
- 4) outlay on / for scientific research
- 5) to make outlays for
- 6) capital (huge, large / modest, small) outlay
- 7) economic turmoil
- 8) bare (hand-to-mouth) subsistence
- 9) means of subsistence
- 10) subsistence level
- 11) to pay in cash
- 12) public utilities
- 13) benefit
- 14) to give smb. the benefit of one's experience (knowledge, etc.)
- 15) to derive (get) (a) benefit from
- 16) to benefit (by, from)
- 17) living stage
- 18) advertisement
- 19) advertisement hoarding (billboard)
- 20) to advertise
- 21) bankruptcy
- 22) insolvency
- 23) advance payment
- 24) money laundry

- 25) constant sway
- 26) social tension
- 27) eruption of discontent
- 28) to lead to panic
- 29) undernourishment
- 30) to call for an inquiry into financial affairs
- 31) commodity in short supply
- 32) to start emission
- 33) currency
- 34) currency snake
- 35) to ransom currency
- 36) the current taxation legislation
- 37) politics of taxation
- 38) to evade income tax
- 39) depreciation of the monetary unit
- 40) great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people
- 41) barter
- 42) wild cat money
- 43) uncovered paper money
- 44) velocity of money

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. Foreign investors have shown considerable interest ... the venture.  
 2. We shouldn't display selflessness and disregard ... public service and professional responsibility. 3. This is a transitional period between wakefulness and sleep lasting only about three ... five minutes. 4. When we built the factory the outlay ... machinery was heavy but we were able to buy all the latest equipment. 5. Many of the families are forced to live ... the subsistence level. 6. She earns extra cash ... working as a waitress. 7. My proposition, I assure you, would be ... our mutual benefit. 8. The Sunday papers are full ... advertisements ... cars. 9. In 1999 it was revealed that he was close ... bankruptcy. 10. Local banks give better rates ... converting your traveler's checks ... foreign currency. 11. He's working ... a finance company now, and making loads ... money. 12. Heavy selling of the dollar over the ensuing months produced a 5.5% depreciation ... the euro and the yen and 1.9% ... sterling.

**TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:***

1. На думку прем'єр-міністра, передусім в Україні потрібно створити

привабливий клімат для іноземних інвесторів. 2. Випуск незабезпечених паперових грошей може призвести до розвалу всієї національної економіки. 3. Президент висловив занепокоєння з приводу колосального падіння моралі в суспільстві і закликав громадські організації об'єднати зусилля задля порятунку нації. 4. Фінансисти заспокоюють, що це лише перехідний період у розвитку національної економіки, а тому подолання економічного безладдя в країні можливе. 5. Знецінення грошової одиниці призвело до паніки серед населення та банкрутства низки малих підприємств. 6. Національний банк забезпечив зміни валютного курсу у встановлених межах, що забезпечило послаблення соціальної напруги. 7. Мінімальний прожитковий мінімум вже роками є предметом обговорення і причиною розбрату у парламенті. 8. Люди, які не мають засобів до існування, часто страждають від недоїдання і потребують підтримки держави. 9. Ми не проти того, щоб поділитися з колегами досвідом встановлення реklamних щитів та здійснення витрат на рекламу пропонуванних послуг. 10. Ми можемо розраховатися за отримані товари готівкою чи бартером. 11. Чинне податкове законодавство не дає змоги отримати користь із власного бізнесу. 12. Унікаючи сплати податку з доходів, ви ризикуєте познайомитися з податковим інспектором.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### **FRENCH GOVERNMENT EYES 'LE BABY BOOM'**

*In the latest in our series about motherhood and the role of the state in encouraging couples to have more children, Hugh Schofield in Paris reflects on efforts made by successive French governments to ensure women give birth to more and more children.*

When people ask why I decided to settle in France six years ago, one of my answers is that it is easier to bring up a family here. Because it's true.

On the purely financial side, there are several ways in which government policy helps those of us who choose to breed. The most important of these is a calibrated income-tax rate which means that the more children you have, the less you pay.

With three children, my wife Rebecca and I give over an annual sum to the government that is so low British friends reel in disbelief (though it is also true that income levels are much lower here than in the UK).

A further incentive is the monthly allowance of some £180 for families with three children, which rises when they reach 11.

There is the famous *carte famille nombreuse* (large family card), which brings us 30% reductions on trains and half-price on the metro, and the *carte Paris-famille* which gives us free entrance to swimming-pools and other amenities, as well as about £150 a year towards extra-curricular arts and sports.

### **More benefits**

And there is the tax deduction for home help, which makes it easier for Rebecca to work. We have a lady to help once a week, and some of the money gets written off our tax bill.

One could go on. Parents who work in large companies or the public sector – as so many do – benefit from a range of services supplied via the *Comite d'entreprise* – or works committee – such as Christmas presents for the children, a financial contribution at the start of the school year, and subsidised holiday camps.

State nursery schools take children from the age of three, and for toddlers there is an extensive – if not quite comprehensive – system of *crèches*. Later, if you want to put your children into the private system, the nationwide network of Roman Catholic church schools costs about a tenth of what a British public school charges.

With all this, it is maybe not surprising that France is managing to buck the trend of European depopulation. With a fertility rate of 1.916, it is second only to Ireland in the birth stakes and, unlike many countries, its population is growing strongly.

According to recent government figures, France's population should reach 75 million (from 62 million today) by the middle of the century, in the process overtaking Germany – whose numbers the UN says will fall from 82 million to 70.8 million in 2050.

### **Women in the workforce**

What is particularly gratifying to French planners is that the bulk of the current population increase – put at 0.68% a year – is caused by home-grown births and only a quarter to immigration.

In addition, government figures show that France has one of Europe's highest rates of women in the workforce – some 80% of women between 25 and 49 have jobs, which shows that with the right policies work and babies can go hand in hand.

Throughout its modern history France has been obsessed about population levels. Experts have established that around the time of the revolution, French mothers stopped breeding – no one knows why – and a population that had been

the largest in Europe fell during the 19th century behind Britain and the emerging Germany.

The massive loss of life in World War I helped spread the conviction that national survival was linked to numbers.

Today, French governments of left and right put the "family" high in their election manifestos, and every year there is a much-publicised Conference on the Family, attended by the prime minister, parents and campaigning groups.

At last year's event, prime minister Dominique de Villepin outlined new incentives to encourage two-child families to move on to a third.

Until now, there has been a pay-out of £345 a month for mothers (or occasionally fathers) to take time off for up to three years for a third child. Under the new measures they have the option of taking a bigger pay-out of £508 for just one year – the idea being to win over women who were reluctant for financial or professional reasons to stop work.

On top of that, tax-credit for hiring child-minders is being doubled, and the carte famille nombreuse is being extended to cover museum entrance fees and other leisure activities.

It's almost worth thinking about having a fourth.

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<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/europe/4856992.stm>

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## **UNIT 5.**

- 1) to arrive in Kyiv on the official visit
- 2) to schedule a visit to
- 3) to cancel a visit
- 4) to make a visit to, pay a visit to
- 5) courtesy (flying, formal, official, friendly, return, state, unscheduled) visit
- 6) on the arrival
- 7) to extend (issue, send) an invitation
- 8) formal (informal) invitation
- 9) to accept an invitation
- 10) to decline (spurn) an invitation
- 11) to be on a mission of good will
- 12) people of good will



- 13) to exchange delegations (visits, speeches, views)
- 14) to receive a delegation
- 15) statesman
- 16) stay
- 17) to express the complete readiness to do smth.
- 18) the reason for smth.
- 19) physically (mentally) handicapped
- 20) to aim at
- 21) to diverge
- 22) sovereignty
- 23) equality
- 24) an expired visa
- 25) to prevent the spread of smth.
- 26) to predict
- 27) incompatible
- 28) centre of strain
- 29) aggravation
- 30) irreconcilable
- 31) to deport
- 32) to expel
- 33) to establish feedback
- 34) premature
- 35) official statistics
- 36) competitive capacity
- 37) embassy
- 38) hiding place
- 39) preliminary estimate
- 40) with respect to
- 41) ill-considered step

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. I'm only here ... the weekend – just a flying visit this time. 2. Only the timely arrival of the police prevented the situation ... becoming worse. 3. When pressure was put ... them for more radical measures, these measures were too late to make any significant impact on the situation. 4. His main mission ... life is to earn as much money as possible. 5. He can see ... the window that the delegation members have gathered ... two round tables. 6. Will he be

remembered as a statesman ... his final days, or just another bought-and-paid-for hunk of political meat? 7. ... short, they have done everything ... their power to ensure a comfortable corporate stay in the city. 8. He changed his waiting attitude ... readiness ... a counter-attack. 9. The tower is closed ... reasons ... safety. 10. In his own day the two kinds of profession were ... no means incompatible. 11. They didn't realize how popular this leader was because of inaccuracies ... the official statistics, which were available. 12. They looked empty and forlorn as if they had not yet adjusted themselves ... their premature change of life.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Джордж Буш прибув до Києва з офіційним візитом і висловив абсолютну готовність обговорити зі своїм українським колегою усі стратегічно важливі питання. 2. Запланувавши візит до Ізраїлю на 22 травня, президент США зробив необдуманий крок. Вчасно зрозумівши поспішність своїх дій, він скасував цей візит і дав доручення провести додаткові консультації на рівні посольств. 3. По прибутті в аеропорт, де на делегацію вже чекали чимало державних діячів, люди доброї волі пояснили репортерам мету свого візиту. 4. За попередніми оцінками авторитетних служб, прогнози яких вже неодноразово підтверджувалися, податкова політика нового уряду може значно послабити конкурентноздатність малого та середнього бізнесу в Україні. 5. Журналістів, погляди яких несумісні з обраним президентом Лукашенком курсом, влада у будь-який момент може вислати за межі країни. 6. Непримиренні протиріччя щодо питання рівності всіх громадян перед законом характеризують погляди представників цих двох партій. 7. Що стосується вчорашньої акції, то вона мала на меті встановлення зворотного зв'язку із владою, яка вже декларувала принцип прозорого керування суспільно-політичними процесами у країні. 8. Ідея державного суверенітету країни, як свідчить офіційна статистика, має прибічників у всіх регіонах. 9. Актуальною наразі видається потреба попередити подальше поширення хвороби серед населення і спрогнозувати її можливі наслідки для наступних поколінь. 10. Відхиливши запрошення посла, цей високопосадовець звів нанівець усі попередні спроби досягти порозуміння між конфліктуєчими державами. 11. Триденне перебування прем'єр-міністра у Гватемалі не принесло очікуваного результату. 12. Оскільки наші погляди розходяться, навряд чи ми дійдемо згоди.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the**

*suggested vocabulary.*

### **LULA TOUR PUSHES BRAZIL BIOFUELS**

*Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva is in Mexico at the start of a tour to secure biofuel agreements in Latin America and the Caribbean.*

He was due to sign an accord with his Mexican counterpart, Felipe Calderon, to provide Mexico with technical assistance in ethanol production.

Brazil is the world's leading producer of ethanol from sugar cane.

President Lula has been actively promoting ethanol as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels.

This has put him at odds with Venezuela, where President Hugo Chavez has argued biofuels use up valuable agricultural land and increase food prices.

Venezuela has been using its large oil and gas reserves as a foreign policy tool.

While President Lula embarks on his tour, Mr Chavez has gone to Argentina, Ecuador and Bolivia to discuss energy issues.

#### **Political ties**

The talks between President Lula and President Calderon bring together the leaders of Latin America's two biggest economies.

Energy and trade were set to dominate their talks.

BBC Brasil's Denize Bacoccina reports from Mexico City that the visit is also likely to strengthen political relations which have improved substantially since Mr Calderon took office in Mexico last December.

Ahead of his trip, the Brazilian president said there were ample opportunities for co-operation with Mexico "in technological development for deep-water oil and gas exploration and production".

He said he also believed that Mexico would join "a campaign to create a market for clean, cheap and renewable fuels".

Mexico has expressed interest in learning more about Brazilian technology to produce ethanol from sugar cane.

#### **Fossil fuels**

From Mexico, President Lula travels on to Honduras, Nicaragua, Jamaica and Panama, where talks are also set to focus on biofuel development.

They all, except Mexico, import oil and President Lula has said they could save a lot of money by switching to biofuels.

But convincing them to forget about fossil fuels will not be easy, says the BBC's Latin America analyst, Martin Murphy.

Ethanol production requires large-scale plantations of sugarcane or, as is the case in the United States, corn.

Many environmental groups claim that the growing production of sugar cane is exacerbating deforestation.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/americas/6933608.stm>

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### **UNIT 6.**

- 1) to convene (hold) a conference
- 2) summit (peace, press, staff) conference
- 3) to arrange (hold, organize) a meeting
- 4) to chair (conduct, preside) over a meeting
- 5) to call off (cancel) a meeting
- 6) to bring up (raise) a question
- 7) on the agenda
- 8) agenda item
- 9) key question
- 10) controversial (crucial, explosive, open, vexed) question
- 11) to bring a question to a vote
- 12) to discuss a question
- 13) to approve a proposal
- 14) to reject a proposal
- 15) to come (arrive) at a conclusion (decision)
- 16) to reach a deadlock
- 17) to break a deadlock
- 18) tentative agreement
- 19) preliminary
- 20) as a preliminary
- 21) preliminary finding
- 22) to confirm
- 23) attempt
- 24) successful attempt
- 25) abortive (fruitless, futile, vain) attempt
- 26) last-ditch (bold, daring, rude) attempt
- 27) feeble (halfhearted, weak) attempt

- 28) deliberate attempt
- 29) councillor
- 30) tycoon
- 31) labour dispute
- 32) manual (physical) labour
- 33) hard (sweated, sweatshop) labour
- 34) forced labour
- 35) to incur a debt
- 36) to pay off one's debts
- 37) repudiate a debt
- 38) unsettled debt
- 39) to be in smb.'s debt
- 40) to wipe out a debt
- 41) to reinforce
- 42) side-process

**TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:**

1. Baxter was ... Boston attending a conference ... the environment.  
 2. Peter's ... London ... a business meeting. 3. The survey included questions ... age and smoking habits. 4. The new leaders have been very aggressive ... promoting their conservative agenda. 5. ... his original proposal, much of the savings would have gone ... the wealthy. 6. There are perhaps two main conclusions to be drawn ... the above discussion. 7. We finally came ... a firm decision ... the matter. 8. Vineyards like Napa Ridge like the idea ... using low impact, natural pest control and are pleased ... the preliminary results. 9. ... an attempt to diffuse the tension I suggested that we break ... for lunch. 10. Jane, who won the best actress award ... her role in *Coming Home*, married media tycoon Ted Turner. 11. The band will be ... debt ... the record company for years. 12. Their first trial ended ... deadlock when the jury could not reach an agreement.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. При посольстві було проведено конференцію з питань охорони природних ресурсів. На засіданні головував мій перший заступник. 2. На порядку денному було всього три питання, два з яких піднімалися представниками саме нашої фракції. 3. Ключове питання, яке обговорювалося на засіданні уряду, стосувалося євроінтеграційного поступу України. 4. Головуючий на засіданні поставив на голосування

дуже спірне питання, а тому згоди по ньому не було досягнуто. 5. Обговоривши це життєво важливе питання, члени комісії одностайно схвалили висунуту пропозицію. 6. Зайшовши у тупик, комісія дійшла висновку, що необхідно досягти хоча б попередньої домовленості по питанню, що обговорюється. 7. Попереднє обговорення цієї проблеми у колі фахівців значно покращить ваші можливості у підтвердженні своїх тез фактами. 8. Підсудний здійснив невдалу спробу заплутати слідство, надавши неправдиві свідчення, що підтвердило його причетність до цього злочину. 9. Обговорення нового кредиту було відкладене до того, як країною будуть сплачені всі борги. 10. Радник президента відзначив, що питання про побічні процеси входження в НАТО буде стояти на порядку денному. 11. Неприємним є те, що компанія залізла у величезні борги і не здатна сама вийти зі скрутного становища. 12. Важка фізична праця виснажила в'язня і стала причиною його передчасної смерті.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### **UN RESOLUTION ON BIGGER IRAQ ROLE**

*The US and the UK have circulated a new draft resolution to United Nations Security Council members proposing a bigger role for the UN in Iraq.*

Under the plan, the UN would get a wider mandate, to help promote political reconciliation in Iraq.

The UN has had a low-key presence in Iraq since a truck bomb devastated its headquarters in Baghdad in August 2003.

Diplomats say a vote on any resolution will happen by 10 August, when the UN's existing mandate in Iraq expires.

This draft resolution comes days after meetings in Washington between President George W Bush and the British Prime Minister, Gordon Brown.

#### **Wider mandate**

The resolution, if adopted, would give the United Nations a much more powerful advisory role in Iraq, authorising it to advise in the review of the Iraqi constitution and help settle disputed internal boundaries.

The UN mission would also be asked to promote human rights and judicial and legal reforms and to assist the Iraqi government in planning for a national census.

The draft resolution calls for more UN involvement in helping refugees to return and managing humanitarian aid and helping the entire national reconstruction effort.

It also points out the importance of armed protection by mainly US forces for any enhanced UN team on the ground.

Former Secretary General Kofi Annan pulled all UN international staff out of Iraq after the top UN envoy, Sergio Vieira de Mello, and 21 other people died in a huge explosion at the UN headquarters in Baghdad in August 2003.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/middle\\_east/6927106.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/middle_east/6927106.stm)

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## **UNIT 7.**

- 1) trade
- 2) to build up (develop, drum up, promote) trade
- 3) to carry on (conduct) trade with many countries
- 4) brisk (domestic, export, fair trade, foreign, free, illicit, retail, wholesale) trade
- 5) trade partner
- 6) the Common Market
- 7) the world market
- 8) bond (commodities, housing, labor) market
- 9) trade fair
- 10) International Trading Centre
- 11) voucher
- 12) securities
- 13) bonds
- 14) share
- 15) share and share alike
- 16) (to) (mis-) trust
- 17) to enjoy (have, gain, win) smb.'s confidence
- 18) to inspire (instill) confidence in smb.
- 19) a contract for the delivery of some goods to
- 20) to remit money through the bank
- 21) remittance
- 22) cargo

- 23) contraband cargo
- 24) to seize contraband
- 25) air-freighter = freight carrier
- 26) cockpit
- 27) freight
- 28) containerized freight
- 29) fragile freight
- 30) unclaimed freight
- 31) goods
- 32) forwarder of goods (consignor)
- 33) air freight forwarder
- 34) recipient of goods (consignee)
- 35) freight charges
- 36) wreckage
- 37) examination (professional findings)
- 38) technical overhaul
- 39) complete (major, thorough) overhaul
- 40) overhaul base
- 41) scrutiny
- 42) to come under police scrutiny
- 43) seeker
- 44) as an equal
- 45) at a high / low price
- 46) grouping

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. This insight ... the ethics of international trade comes from the Geneva-based World Economic Forum, a research organization. 2. September looked to be a dead month for mortgages, prompting fears ... a further collapse ... the market. 3. Two months ago 1,450 firms from 30 countries laid out their wares ... a trade fair. 4. Careful scrutiny ... the company's accounts revealed a whole series ... errors. 5. ... closer examination the vases were found to be cracked ... several places. 6. We'll send your personal belongings ... air freight and your furniture ... sea freight. 7. The sea waybill also allows the consignor to vary his delivery instructions ... the carrier ... any time during the carriage. 8. The two pilots sat side-...-side ... an enclosed cockpit, with a gangway between the seats and full dual control provided. 9. A yacht or fishing vessel would find it quite



easy to evade our controls and could carry large amounts ... contraband. 10. We will forward the goods ... remittance ... J10. 11. These would require a proper balance between market and state controls, backed ... political reforms to restore confidence ... central direction. 12. She showed a great mistrust ... doctors.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Україна веде жваву торгівлю з багатьма країнами і має від цього великі прибутки. 2. Торговими партнерами цієї компанії є великі європейські концерни, які мають велику частку на світовому ринку. 3. Наша компанія на рівних правах бере участь у перевезенні контейнерних вантажів. 4. Торгівля цінними паперами є прибутковою справою. 5. Наша компанія має довіру понад мільйона користувачів послуг мобільного зв'язку, а тому сумніватися у нашій щирості немає жодного сенсу. 6. Україна підписала договір про поставку низки товарів за доволі низькими цінами. Ця подія вселяє довіру до наших урядовців, які пообіцяли й надалі надавати підтримку президентові у реалізації його передвиборної програми. 7. Якщо б я хотів, щоби ти переказав гроші через банк, я б не просив надіслати їх поштовим переказом. 8. Скільки контрабандних вантажів ввезло це угруповання на територію України, на превеликий жаль, не може сказати ніхто. 9. У цій компанії, яка віднедавна надає послуги з транспортного перевезення вантажів, дуже часто виникали серйозні конфлікти між відправником та отримувачем вантажу, що пов'язано із недобросовісністю її працівників. 10. Поліція стверджує, що після отримання результатів експертизи вона швидко знайде злочинця. 11. Цей корабель знаходиться під постійним наглядом поліції у зв'язку з кількома тривожними сигналами про незаконні обладки, що повертаються на його борту. 12. Пройшовши техогляд автомобіля, водій був впевнений, що поїздка буде безпечною.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

**GAZPROM DELAYS BELARUS GAS THREAT**

*Russia's Gazprom has postponed the deadline for Belarus to pay its gas bill after a first instalment was paid.*

It had threatened to halve supplies to the former Soviet republic if the debt was not paid by Friday, but has now given Belarus until 10 August to pay.

Belarus has made a first payment of \$190m (£93m), which is 42% of the \$456m Gazprom says it owes.

A delegation from Belarus has been in Moscow trying to reach a settlement with Gazprom.

The incident is a reminder of the supply disputes with ex-Soviet republics seen in 2005 and 2006.

### **Price rises**

Belarus had previously said it needed more time to pay, blaming Gazprom's doubling of the price it charged for the gas earlier in the year.

Under a deal agreed at the start of year, Russia increased the price per 1,000 cubic metres of gas from \$46 to \$100.

The price for the first half of 2007 was set at \$55, but Belarus was required to pay debts of \$456m to Gazprom by 23 July.

Moscow denies accusations that it uses gas supplies to bully its neighbours.

Instead, it insists that price rises last year for Belarus, Ukraine and Georgia merely reflect the end of Soviet-era subsidies.

Like Belarus, Ukraine was forced to start paying more for its Russian gas in 2006, but not before Gazprom reduced its supplies, leading to a knock-on reduction in gas passing through the country to western Europe.

This dispute sparked concern within European Union nations about their energy security and the future reliability of Russian gas, which now accounts for much of European requirements.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/business/6929020.stm>

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## **UNIT 8.**

- 1) election(s)
- 2) free (general, local, primary) election
- 3) pre-term election
- 4) to hold an election
- 5) electoral system
- 6) electoral law
- 7) to vote
- 8) civic duty
- 9) election board
- 10) election campaign
- 11) the result of the ballot

- 12) to win (swing) an election
- 13) to lose (concede) an election
- 14) to fix (rig) an election
- 15) to nominate smb. for election
- 16) nominee
- 17) open (secret) ballot
- 18) void ballot
- 19) elected by a great majority of the ballots
- 20) heavy(light) poll
- 21) public opinion poll
- 22) polling station
- 23) to campaign = to have a drive
- 24) barnstorming tour
- 25) ally
- 26) ally of moment
- 27) in alliance with
- 28) to enter into (form) an alliance
- 29) to dissolve an alliance
- 30) defense (military, political, unholy) alliance
- 31) under (relentless) pressure
- 32) to bring pressure on
- 33) to face inexorable pressure from the media
- 34) national minorities
- 35) right-wing
- 36) to gain a weighty argument
- 37) collaboration
- 38) suffrage
- 39) bitter (deep, great, keen, profound) disappointment
- 40) in triumph = triumphantly = with signal success

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. The Labour Party won the 2001 election ... a huge majority. 2. The people of Ulster had finally been given a chance to vote ... the issue. 3. He is mentioned as a possible vice-presidential nominee ... 1996. 4. The President would be elected ... the basis ... universal, equal and direct suffrage ... secret ballot ... a five-year term. 5. In many counties people found ... they were ... the list when they arrived ... the polling station. 6. She knew she had found an ally

... Ted. 7. Any such majority was now thought likely to depend ... formal or informal alliances, which might emerge ... the current intense negotiations. 8. There are other very strong arguments ... the importance ... reading books ... pupils under the age ... 16. 9. The company is building the centre ... collaboration ... the Institute ... Offshore Engineering. 10. This was a bitter disappointment ... Oliver, but his new friends were still as kind ... him as ever. 11. The dam represents man's triumph ... nature. 12. ... the speech, these words were specifically pointed ... so that the listener could have been ... no doubt.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Саморозпуск парламенту зумовив потребу провести дострокові вибори. Виборчий закон це дозволяє і передбачає усі нюанси передвиборчої боротьби. 2. Комітет виборців України закликав українців виконати свій громадянський обов'язок і проголосувати за своє майбутнє. 3. Надмірні витрати на виборчу кампанію будь-якої партії чи блоку є невиправданими і злочинними за умови животіння простого народу. 4. Результати голосування показують, що на виборах з величезним відривом від найближчих конкурентів перемогла пропрезидентська коаліція. 5. Програвши президентські вибори, прибічники старої влади наступного року намагатимуться взяти реванш на виборах до парламенту. 6. Вибори були визнані недійсними, оскільки під час таємного голосування чинився тиск на виборців. 7. Мер Одеси є обраний більшістю голосів, тому ніхто не має права ставити під сумнів законність його перебування на посаді. 8. Агітаційні тури протягом передвиборчої кампанії не принесли жодної користі зацікавленим політичним силам, а лише морально виснажили українського виборця. 9. Безлад, який панував на виборчих дільницях, є вигадкою політичних партій, котрі зазнали на виборах нищівної поразки. 10. Тимчасовим союзником правих сил у парламенті при вирішенні цього нагального питання стали соціалісти, які погодилися на співпрацю за сприятливих для їх партії умов. 11. Сумнозвісна ініціатива уряду зазнала шаленого тиску з боку засобів масової інформації, які висловили гірке розчарування з приводу затвердженої медійної політики. 12. Свідок надав вагомні аргументи на підтвердження вини підсудного у співпраці з німецькими загарбниками.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

**UKRAINE RIVALS AGREE ON POLL DATE**

*Ukrainian rivals President Viktor Yushchenko and PM Viktor Yanukovich have agreed to hold early elections on 30 September, the president has said.*

The announcement early on Sunday morning followed more than 12 hours of talks between the two men aimed at ending a long-running political crisis.

Mr Yushchenko said the crisis was now "finished" and a compromise reached.

In April, the president dissolved parliament, accusing his rival of trying to usurp his power.

The latest talks started after several hours' delay and went on into the early hours of Sunday morning before the two men signed a joint statement.

Key lawmakers, including opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko, also attended.

"The political crisis in Ukraine is finished. We have come to a decision that represents a compromise," Mr Yushchenko announced.

"We remember everything, we will draw conclusions," Mr Yanukovich said.

"We will do everything so that this is not repeated, so that there are no more mistakes, no more emotions."

The BBC's Helen Fawkes in Kiev says many people will welcome the decision but will also realise that the root of the problem has not been dealt with.

Some may also see this as the president giving in to the prime minister, who had been insisting on an autumn election date, she says.

### **Troop dispute**

Fresh disagreements flared on Friday when Mr Yushchenko announced his intention to take control of 40,000 interior ministry troops.

His order came a day after riot police – acting on the orders of the interior minister – defended the offices of Ukraine's prosecutor-general, a Yanukovich ally who Mr Yushchenko had sacked.

He then ordered some 3,500 troops to head to Kiev but they were turned back by forces loyal to Mr Yanukovich.

Mr Yushchenko became president in January 2005 following the pro-democracy Orange Revolution, which overturned a rigged victory for Mr Yanukovich.

But Mr Yushchenko was forced to accept his rival as prime minister after his allies failed to win a majority in the March 2006 parliamentary election, and the two men have repeatedly clashed.

The president favours closer ties with the West, while the prime minister is seen as more pro-Russian.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/europe/6695791.stm>

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## **UNIT 9.**

- 1) law (currently) in force
- 2) labour (remedial, health, environmental) legislation
- 3) session
- 4) joint (special, working, plenary, briefing) session
- 5) to elect a chairman
- 6) to participate in = to take part in
- 7) to vote a measure (a bill, etc.) through
- 8) committee
- 9) to advance / to put forward a proposal (plan, programme)
- 10) to submit a resolution (agreement, treaty) for consideration
- 11) to be under consideration
- 12) proposed legislation
- 13) to adopt (enact, pass) legislation
- 14) to abrogate (repeal) legislation
- 15) to vote down legislation
- 16) to veto legislation
- 17) to impose (put, set) a veto on
- 18) to override a veto
- 19) able-bodied
- 20) military obligation
- 21) military service
- 22) military secret
- 23) military rank
- 24) military bearing
- 25) according to the law
- 26) to administer (apply, enforce) a law
- 27) to annul (repeal, revoke) a law
- 28) to break (flout, violate) a law
- 29) to cite a law

- 30) to interpret a law
- 31) to be in trouble with the law
- 32) to obey (observe) a law
- 33) fair (just, stringent, unfair) law
- 34) unwritten law
- 35) to promulgate a law
- 36) to put in force = to implement (a law)
- 37) to come / enter into force
- 38) to remain in force
- 39) administrative (business, canon, civil, commercial, constitutional, copyright, corporate, criminal, family, feudal, international, Islamic, labour, maritime, marriage, military, natural, patent, private, public, Roman, substantive, conflict-of-interest, antitrust, lynch) law
- 40) the law of income of enterprises
- 41) the law of surplus value
- 42) Murthy's Law = Sod's Law

**TASK 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:**

1. ... current legislation the school will have increased control of its resources, even if the latter do not increase. 2. Board members met ... the closed session. 3. The report, which has been submitted ... a parliamentary committee, set ... two lines of argument. 4. Many individuals also attend training and educational programs sponsored ... industry associations, often ... collaboration with postsecondary institutions. 5. However, the effect of requiring unanimity means ... practice that any constituent body has a right ... veto. 6. Armed forces: No standing army since 1868; citizens under 60 liable ... military service ... emergency. 7. ... the law, seatbelts must be worn ... all passengers. 8. He died ... forty, leaving me with two children; my son got ... trouble ... the law. 9. ... an unwritten rule, they avoided controversy ... the sake ... good fellowship. 10. I think a lot of readers will recognise your Murphy's Law, Jean, and may even have another name ... it. 11. When the police or the system fail to implement these laws, it can lead ... catastrophic repercussions. 12. Most of those words are cynical, humorous and often subversive ... the established order.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Чинне законодавство цієї країни часто суперечить неписаним законам моралі. 2. У трудоному законодавстві не передбачена виплата заробітної платні “у конвертах”. За законом, перед яким усі рівні, оплата

праці найманих робітників повинна проводитися відкрито, а також із забезпеченням усіх відрахувань до держбюджету. 3. Вчора Верховній Раді вдалося одноставним голосуванням провести закон, який три місяці знаходився на розгляді у профільному комітеті. 4. Позафракційні депутати подали на розгляд законопроект, який вимагає негайного схвалення і прийняття парламентом. 5. Незважаючи на підтримку голови, решта членів комітету провалили пропозицію. 6. Опозиційні партії закликали однодумців до єднання, щоби разом мати змогу подолати вето президента, накладене на запропонований законопроект. 7. Придатні до строкової служби громадяни не мають права уникати армії, адже держава покладає на них захист своїх кордонів. Військова повинність, військова таємниця, військова виправка, військове звання – це речі, з якими знайомить юнаків військова служба. 8. Чиновникам забороняється тлумачити закон на свій лад, вони можуть лише цитувати його. 9. Чому б американцям і не дотримуватися своїх законів, якщо вони вважають їх найсправедливішими й найгуманнішими в світі?! 10. Закон набуде чинності лише через місяць з моменту його опублікування. 11. Кожен працівник повинен дотримуватися правил службової етики, оскільки за цим пильно стежить наявний у компанії наглядовий комітет. 12. Саме час застосувати цей закон на практиці і встановити порядок на ринку чорних металів.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### ENGLAND SMOKING BAN TAKES EFFECT

*Smokers across England have sparked up at work and in the pub for the last time as the ban on smoking in enclosed public places begins.*

The new law, which came into effect at 0600 BST, is intended to cut deaths from second-hand smoke.

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland already have similar bans in place.

Many venues held farewell events for the final night of smoking on Saturday, while local authorities are preparing to enforce the ban.

Doctors estimate second-hand smoke kills more than 600 people a year.

The government also hopes it will help smokers to quit, and discourage children from taking up the habit.

#### **Fines**



The new Health Secretary, Alan Johnson, welcomed the ban saying that tackling the causes of illnesses saved lives.

"A smoke-free country will improve the health of thousands of people, reduce the temptation to smoke and encourage smokers to quit," he added.

England's chief medical officer Sir Liam Donaldson said the ban was a "momentous move" and would prevent the deaths of both smokers and non-smokers.

"We are removing from the air at a stroke 50 cancer causing chemicals, and that's bound to be good news for the exposure to risk," he said.

From Sunday anyone lighting up illegally could be fined £50 – reduced to £30 if it is paid within 15 days.

The figure rises to £200 if an individual is prosecuted and convicted by a court.

Businesses failing to comply with the ban could be hit with fines of up to £2,500.

The ban has prompted protests by smokers and those concerned about what they see as the "nanny state".

A legal challenge to the ban has been launched at the High Court by Freedom2Choose, which says the change in the law contravenes the European Convention on Human Rights.

Smokers from the group defied the ban The Dog Inn in Ewys Harold, near Hereford.

Landlord Tony Blows said he was prepared to go to court.

Mr Blows said: "I'm doing it for the simple reason that this is my home. My wife and I work 200 hours a week in this pub. It's private property and there's no way they can stop us doing it.

"Pubs have been smoking for goodness knows how long and you just can't do that. It's been brought in on the back of a pack of lies."

### **Decline in sales**

Others are worried that the ban will mean the demise of the traditional pub and other social haunts such as middle-eastern style shisha cafes.

Market researchers Nielsen estimate beer sales in England and Wales could drop by 200 million pints each year because of the ban.

However, a survey by the Campaign for Real Ale suggested England's 6.2 million regular drinkers are likely to go out to pubs and bars more often after the ban.

Its study also found that 840,000 people who currently do not go to the pub said they would do so after smoking was made illegal.

Mark Hastings, communications director of the British Beer and Pub Association, said that although the ban may lead to a small decline in beer sales, pubs would also see an increase in the sale of food.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

**<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/uk/6258034.stm>**

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## **UNIT 10.**

- 1) clash of opinions
- 2) unemployment
- 3) high (low) unemployment
- 4) to eliminate (reduce) unemployment
- 5) the prices on food are going up
- 6) to impose (levy) a tax (on)
- 7) to lower (reduce) tax rates
- 8) taxes are up
- 9) free of tax = tax-free
- 10) infringement of safety arrangements
- 11) to call (to declare, to stage) a strike
- 12) to be (go) on strike
- 13) to avert a strike
- 14) to break a strike
- 15) to settle a strike
- 16) strike action
- 17) to raise a claim
- 18) lay claim to smth. = put smth. in a claim
- 19) annual collective labour contract
- 20) standard of living = living standard
- 21) to come out for (against)
- 22) to oppose smth.
- 23) to arouse (stir up) opposition
- 24) to offer (put up) opposition
- 25) to come across (meet, run up against) opposition
- 26) to crush (overcome) opposition

- 27) determined ( fierce, stiff, strong, unbending, unyielding) opposition
- 28) defence
- 29) to speak out in defence of justice
- 30) support
- 31) ardent (complete, firm, solid, unwavering, wholehearted, active, loyal, government, public) support
- 32) to lend (give, offer, provide) support to = to support
- 33) mutual understanding
- 34) to reach an understanding to keep a dispute out of the newspapers
- 35) on the understanding that
- 36) to resist pressure from extremist groups
- 37) wave of protest
- 38) to put up resistance
- 39) to consolidate
- 40) to issue an edict (an order)
- 41) under an agreement with
- 42) divergency

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. A rising national income is generally associated ... a fall ... unemployment. 2. People ordinarily do buy more of a given product ... a low price than they do ... a high price. 3. ... these circumstances individuals would not pay taxes ... interest or investment income. 4. It is reported that miners began a hunger strike ... protest. 5. It is opposed ... religious people who believe that one can and should pray ... home or ... a place ... worship. 6. But the girlfriend of deputy manager John Onanuga spoke out ... his defence. 7. When a baby is newborn, friends, family, and even strangers deluge us ... moral support and advice. 8. The programme of the same name will promote growth ... mutual understanding and cross community awareness ... Protestant and Catholic communities. 9. 5000 employees came out ... strike ... protest ... the poor working conditions. 10. It's surprising how little resistance there's been ... the new budget plan. 11. Several people were nearly trampled ... death ... the rush to get out. 12. The parties committed electoral suicide ... nominating extremist candidates like George McGovern and Barry Goldwater.

**TASK 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:***

1. Високий рівень безробіття зумовив низку страйків, які значно поглибили політичну кризу в країні. На захист безробітних став малий та

середній бізнес, представники якого закликали главу держави підтримати своїх співгромадян. 2. Страйкарі висунули вимогу припинити перегляд правил укладання щорічного колективного трудового договору та знижити рівень безробіття в державі. 3. Якби ціни на харчі не зростали, страйки не були б такими численними, а страйкарі не мали б такої широкої суспільної підтримки. 4. Громадськість виступила за зниження податкових ставок та підвищення життєвого рівня пересічного українця. 5. Якби цей товар не підлягав оподаткуванню, механізм його реалізації був би значно спрощеним. 6. За умови наявності порушень правил безпеки власник підприємства та контролюючі органи ніколи не досягнуть взаєморозуміння. 7. Ініціативи уряду зустріли шалений опір з боку профспілок, представники котрих позавчора висловилися на захист справедливості. 8. Хоча деяка інформація про згадане непорозуміння і виринула у вузьких бізнесових колах, прийняте рішення приховати конфлікт від газетярів зіграло свою роль. 9. За мовчазною згодою президента в країні рішуче подолано спротив екстремістських угруповань і запроваджено тотальний контроль над діяльністю радикально-настроєних організацій. 10. Масштабні хвилі протесту прокотилися столицею після ганебних спроб силових структур припинити студентські страйки. 11. Розбіжність у поглядах президент назвав головною причиною неможливості досягнення компромісу між владою та бізнесом. 12. Нам ще треба навчитися обкладати товари податком без ущемлення інтересів громадян. Розумна податкова політика є запорукою фінансової стабільності у державі.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### **AFGHAN DEMONSTRATORS 'SHOT DEAD'**

*Seven people have died after Afghan police opened fire on demonstrators in Shiberghan, the capital of the northern province of Jowzjan, officials say.*

The demonstrators were supporters of the controversial Uzbek fighter Gen Rashid Dostum.

They were demanding the resignation of the provincial governor. Nato-led troops have been called in.

Meanwhile US-led forces say they have killed 36 Taleban in the south. Locals say most of the dead were civilians.

#### **Critical condition**

About 1,000 supporters of General Dostum were protesting outside government offices in Shiberghan. Some reports say they were throwing stones.

Gen Dostum and the provincial governor, Joma Khan Hamdard, used to be close allies, but the BBC's Daud Qarizadah in Kabul says political differences have emerged recently and the two men are now rivals.

As well as the seven dead, more than some 30 protesters were injured in the police firing. At least 10 are reported to be in a critical condition.

Shops in Shiberghan are closed and Afghan soldiers and police have been deployed to keep order. Nato-led forces with tanks have also taken up position in the city centre.

Governor Hamdard told the BBC Pashto service that the protests were organised by Gen Dostum. A spokesman for Gen Dostum in Jowzjan said the demonstration was a "public uprising" against the governor who he described as "incapable".

Gen Dostum is one of the most controversial figures in Afghan politics.

In the 1980s he backed the invading forces of the Soviet Union against the mujahideen rebels. He then played a prominent role in the civil war that destroyed much of the capital, Kabul, and left thousands dead.

In 2001, while helping the US, his militias were accused of suffocating hundreds of Taleban prisoners to death by locking them inside shipping containers.

### **'Ten-hour battle'**

Elsewhere in Afghanistan, US-led coalition forces say more than 36 Taleban militants were killed after they ambushed a convoy of coalition troops and Afghan police in the southern province of Helmand.

US forces said the convoy hit two roadside bombs and then came under rocket and gunfire from the insurgents.

In a 10-hour battle, aircraft were called in, destroying a fighting position and killing more than three dozen insurgents, the US said.

However, a number of local people told the BBC that more than 20 civilians had been killed in the bombing raid, including some women and children.

They said there had been no Taleban in the buildings destroyed and said the ambush of US forces had taken place some distance away.

The US coalition denies this, saying no Afghan civilian injuries were reported.

There is no independent verification of either account.

### **Worsening violence**

In the south-eastern province of Paktika, Taleban militants are reported to have killed six police officers in an attack on their convoy.

A government spokesman said the militants detonated several bombs as the convoy passed by, and opened fire.

There are also reports of two Taleban suicide attacks, one in northern Kunduz province, and one in Kunar, in the south-east with a number of civilians killed.

Bloodshed in Afghanistan has returned to levels not seen since the fall of the Taleban in 2001, with parts of the south and east particularly hard-hit.

Analysts say the attacks are the Taleban's response to being squeezed by the build-up of foreign troops in the south and east and that they are very difficult to prevent.

Some 4,000 people are believed to have died in 2006 in the insurgency – about a quarter of them civilians.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/south\\_asia/6697299.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/south_asia/6697299.stm)

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### **UNIT 11.**

- 1) mortal / sworn (powerful, common, insidious, natural, political) enemy
- 2) to conquer (overcome, rout) an enemy
- 3) conflict of interests
- 4) to come into conflict with
- 5) to provoke a conflict
- 6) protracted conflict
- 7) armed conflict
- 8) to demand independence
- 9) to make territorial claims on the successors
- 10) to take a turn for the worse (for the better)
- 11) the state of emergency
- 12) to impose a curfew
- 13) curfew order
- 14) to arouse (generate, stir up) discord
- 15) to spread discord
- 16) to raid

- 17) conventional armaments
- 18) nuclear armaments
- 19) armaments race = rush of armaments
- 20) warhead
- 21) to detonate (explode, set off) a bomb
- 22) to drop a bomb
- 23) to plant a bomb
- 24) to deactivate (defuse) a bomb
- 25) atomic (fission, fusion, hydrogen, nuclear, napalm, neutron) bomb
- 26) troops
- 27) to open fire on the enemy
- 28) fierce
- 29) to perish = to be lost
- 30) cessation of hostilities
- 31) the right to
- 32) to abridge (curtail) freedom
- 33) to grant freedom
- 34) to gain (secure, win) freedom
- 35) to disguise
- 36) to win a victory
- 37) bloodless (cheap, clear, decisive, glorious, hard-won, Pyrrhic) victory
- 38) hireling
- 39) to stabilize the situation
- 40) stabilization efforts
- 41) refugee
- 42) political refugee
- 43) to be granted civic rights = to get the rights of citizenship
- 43) inviolability of frontiers

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. One minute they were sworn enemies, the next they agreed ... making business together.
2. UN troops intervened to avert a threat ... violent conflict.
3. While Nelson expressed affectionate thoughts about his business partners, he was also clearly ... conflict with them.
4. Algeria won independence ... France more than thirty years ago.
5. The President was stunned ... the sudden turn ... events.
6. They responded ... arresting politicians ... wartime emergency rules.
7. Another 20 people were shot in Karachi where at least three Muhajir districts

were placed ... curfew. 8. Armaments and related technologies remain the main sump that diverts funds ... essential human priorities. 9. ... comparison, the atomic bomb explosions that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were about 20 kilotons each. 10. Castro shows no signs of allowing any market policies to lead to the creation of opposition political parties or freedom ... expression. 11. At last the moment to silence all the doubters ... a decisive victory arrived. 12. The rebels blamed the massacre ... the government troops and the government blamed it ... the rebels.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Непорушність кордонів нашої держави є головним пріоритетом обраного зовнішньополітичного курсу. Жоден конфлікт інтересів не повинен дестабілізувати наявну ситуацію та призвести до втрати незалежності. 2. Необдумані кроки новоствореного уряду спровокували збройний конфлікт, у якому ніхто не здобуде перемогу. 3. Затяжний конфлікт між двома сторонами почався з того, що у свій час хтось висловив територіальні претензії правонаступникам у надто різкій формі. 4. Ситуація в країні змінилася на краще виключно у зв'язку з припиненням бойових дій. 5. В умовах надзвичайного стану у країні вводиться комендантська година. 6. Сорок біженців було вбито, загинуло дванадцятьоро солдатів. Стабілізаційні заходи влади виявилися непродуктивними. 7. Добре вишколені та озброєні до зубів найманці є сильним і підступним ворогом. 8. Наші країни були втягнуті у гонку озброєнь, накопичуючи все більше і більше зброї. 9. Витрачаючи гроші, які могли б допомогти сиротам, на атомні, напалмові, нейтронні та інші види бомб, людство наближує себе до катастрофи. 10. Американські війська не використовували в Іраку боєголовок із атомними зарядами. Ця дезінформація справді викликала гарячі дискусії у суспільстві, але не підірвала авторитету США як “головного борця за демократію” у всьому світі. 11. Загін отримав наказ відкривати вогонь по ворогу без попередження. Тільки так можна було зламати опір повстанців. 12. Здобутий урядовими військами “успіх” виявився пірровою перемогою, оскільки він не виправдав кількості принесених в жертву життів.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

## US 'KILLS' KEY IRAQ SHRINE BOMBER



*US troops in Iraq say they have killed an al-Qaeda leader who masterminded the attacks on a Shia shrine that led to a major escalation in sectarian violence.*

Officials say Haitham al-Badri was behind the 2006 and 2007 attacks on the al-Askari shrine in Samarra, which destroyed its golden dome and minarets.

Mr Badri's body has reportedly been identified by people close to him.

The US claim came as mortar attacks killed at least 11 people in the eastern part of the capital, Baghdad.

Mr Badri, said to be leader of al-Qaeda in Salahuddin Province, was killed on Thursday by US troops east of Samarra, US officials said.

"It looked like they were setting up an ambush and so they [the troops] brought in rotary-wing close air support and there was some strafing that occurred from helicopters," US military spokesman Mark Fox said.

He added that the dead man's body had been positively identified by "close associates and family members".

### **Turning point**

The Iraqi government has always blamed Mr al-Badri for the February 2006 attack on the mosque, which is seen by many as a turning point in the sectarian violence, the BBC's Andy Gallacher reports from Baghdad.

The mosque is one of the most sacred Shia sites in Iraq, and the attacks set off a wave of sectarian violence which claimed the lives of thousands of civilians.

A second attack, in June 2007, saw its ancient minarets destroyed.

Violence claimed more lives in Iraq on Sunday.

In east Baghdad, a barrage of mortar rounds fell on a petrol station crowded with Iraqis queuing for fuel at dawn, killing at least 11 people, wounding 15 and destroying cars.

Mortar rounds also fell at another petrol station nearby, wounding six more people.

Shortages mean Iraqis often have to line up for hours for fuel, where they are frequently targeted.

### **Political crisis**

News of Mr Badri's killing came amid a crisis within the ruling Iraqi coalition.

Prime Minister Nouri Maliki has refused to accept the resignation of six cabinet ministers from the largest Sunni party in parliament and urged them to come back.

The loss of the Iraqi Accordance Front ministers would leave the government with barely any Sunni ministers, undermining its claim to represent "national unity".

They accuse Mr Maliki of failing to rein in Shia militias and failing to give all parties a say on security issues.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/middle\\_east/6931862.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/middle_east/6931862.stm)

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## **UNIT 12.**

- 1) to (transgress, violate, break) the law
- 2) to observe the law = to keep within the law
- 3) in the name of the law
- 4) to commit a crime
- 5) to prevent a crime
- 6) assault
- 7) assault-homicide case
- 8) attempt on smb.'s life
- 9) to seize (take) smb. hostage
- 10) to hold smb. (as a) hostage
- 11) to commit an arson
- 12) to exceed one's authority
- 13) to hold back the payment
- 14) to withhold information from the police
- 15) with that end in view
- 16) unlawful enrichment
- 17) games of chance
- 18) forged documents
- 19) interception
- 20) to investigate (inquire into)
- 21) to launch an investigation into charges of corruption
- 22) painstaking (thorough, impartial) investigation
- 23) to sell into bondage
- 24) to deliver from bondage
- 25) to capture
- 26) to detain

- 27) detention
- 28) to be in detention
- 29) preventive detention
- 30) house of detention
- 31) to sentence to
- 32) death sentence
- 33) to commute (reduce) a sentence
- 34) to get off with a light sentence
- 35) to pass a sentence upon smb. = to impose (pronounce) a sentence
- 36) to serve one's sentence = to do time
- 37) to suspend a sentence
- 38) under sentence
- 39) to carry out (execute) a sentence
- 40) to vacate a sentence
- 41) death penalty = capital punishment
- 42) life sentence
- 43) suspended sentence
- 44) condemned cell
- 45) to extirpate corruption
- 46) to appeal for pardon

**TASK 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:***

1. He was sentenced ... 25 years ... prison ... rape and other sexual crimes against women. 2. The driver was charged ... obstruction, and the passenger travelling with him was charged ... assault. 3. Williams received the George Medal ... saving three young children who had been taken hostage during a bank robbery. 4. I was fairly sure we would find ample evidence ... their connections to the increased arson and bombing attacks ... clinics. 5. One can only assume that the Roman officials exceeded their authority and treated the royal family ... disrespect. 6. These measures helped to extirpate the widespread corruption that had been glaring ... the Yeltsin regime. 7. Later generations were frequently reminded that they had been members of a slave community whom the Lord had mercifully redeemed ... bondage. 8. Detained numbers ... refugees seeking asylum in the United Kingdom are held ... detention for long periods following their arrival. 9. I feel that the death penalty is not a solution ... the problems ... hand. 10. He spent a night ... the cell ... the local police station. 11. Juan will be freed when a letter is discovered granting him pardon ... his crime. 12. The truth is that an aircraft accident investigation should be carried ... .. a completely

impartial and objective manner.

**TASK 2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Інколи вчиняти злочин людей змушує сама влада. Незаконне збагачення окремих її представників, недотримання ними закону та повна відсутність контролю з боку правоохоронних органів руйнує систему моральних цінностей в суспільстві. 2. Засуджений до страти бос мафії подав президентові прохання про помилування, стверджуючи, що знайдені у його помешканні трупи, наркотики та підроблені документи були підкинуті йому членами ворогуючого клану. 3. Ваш син звинувачується у вчиненні замаху на життя голови правління Національного Банку, кількох розбійних нападах на перехожих та здійсненні низки підпалів у нічних клубах столиці. 4. Підсудний неодноразового перевищував свої повноваження, захоплювався азартними іграми та приховував від поліції важливу інформацію. 5. Міліція часто вдається до прослуховування телефонних розмов, щоб запобігти вчиненню злочину. 6. По завершенні ретельного розслідування правоохоронні органи ознайомили громадськість із подробицями жахливого вбивства. 7. Співробітники Інтерполу затримали осіб, причетних до вивозу за кордон та продажу в рабство громадян України. Кожного очікує великий термін ув'язнення, але остаточний вирок за судом. 8. В засобах масової інформації неодноразово висловлювалася думка про те, що смертна кара є справедливим покаранням для злочинця, який захопив у заручники 37 дітей. 9. Тимчасово відклавши виконання вироку, суд зажадав остаточної перевірки обставин вчинення злочину. 10. Хоча розслідування звинувачень у корупції розпочато, ніхто не очікує швидкого винесення вироку чиновникам, причетним до цієї справи. 11. Пом'якшуючою обставиною було добровільне зізнання у скоєному злочині, що сприяло заміні смертної кари на довічне ув'язнення. 12. Провівши ніч у камері попереднього затримання, молодик усвідомив помилковість своїх вчинків, які могли мати для нього фатальні наслідки.

**TASK 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.**

### LIBYA REVOKES HIV DEATH SENTENCES

*Death sentences on six foreign medics convicted of infecting Libyan children with HIV have been commuted to life in prison by Libya's top legal body.*

The High Judicial Council ruling came after the families of the 438 children agreed a compensation deal reportedly worth \$1m (£500,000) per child.

Talks are expected to open on Wednesday on the transfer of the six to Bulgaria.

The five Bulgarian nurses and a Palestinian doctor, who were convicted in 2004, maintain their innocence.

Libya's foreign minister said Tripoli was willing to consider the medics' transfer to Bulgaria but that it would take place in "the legal framework and political context" between the two countries.

"There is a legal co-operation agreement between Libya and Bulgaria, and we don't mind that the Bulgarian nurses and the Palestinian doctor benefit from it," Abdel-Rahman Shalqam told the Associated Press news agency.

### **TRIAL IN DATES**

**1999:** 19 Bulgarian medics and a Palestinian doctor are arrested at a Benghazi hospital after an outbreak of HIV/Aids among children. 13 are later freed

**May 2004:** Libya convicts and sentences five Bulgarian nurses and the Palestinian doctor for infecting children with HIV. A Bulgarian doctor is freed

**Dec 2005:** Libyan Supreme Court overturns the convictions and orders a retrial

**Dec 2006:** Medics sentenced to death a second time

**Feb 2007:** Medics appeal to the Libyan Supreme Court

**June 2007:** Top EU officials hold talks in Libya to try to secure medics' release

**11 July 2007:** Libya's Supreme Court upholds death sentences

He added that the conditions of the infected children and their families should be a consideration in the transfer deal.

Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Ivailo Kalfin said negotiations on the transfer of the six prisoners to Sofia would begin on Wednesday.

"This decision is a big step in the right direction... For us the case will end once they come back to Bulgaria," he said.

The Palestinian doctor has been granted Bulgarian citizenship to allow him to benefit from any transfer deal.

Libya's Supreme Court last week upheld their 2004 death sentences, placing the medics' fate with the High Judicial Council.

The council, a semi-political body, has the power to commute sentences or issue pardons.

### **'Deflecting criticism'**

At the weekend the medics signed a letter of request for pardon and mercy, as well as a document ruling out any further legal action against the Libyan state over the prison time they have so far served.

A spokesman for the relatives, Idriss Lagha, said that all the families had now received compensation.

The payout is reportedly coming from an international fund which the Libyan government, the European Union and other organisations are contributing to.

The medics were convicted of deliberately injecting 438 children with HIV-tainted blood. Fifty-six children have since died.

The six, who have been in prison since 1999, say they were tortured to confess.

Foreign experts say the infections started before the medics arrived at the hospital, and are more likely to have been a result of poor hygiene.

Bulgaria, its allies in the European Union, and the United States say Libya has used the case to deflect criticism from its run-down health service.

They have also suggested that not freeing the nurses could carry a diplomatic price for Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, who is seeking to emerge from more than three decades of diplomatic isolation.

**Story from BBC NEWS:**

**<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/africa/6903336.stm>**

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