

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS KRASTO APSAUGOS MINISTERIJA
KRASTO APSAUGOS MOKYKLA



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ANGLŲ KALBA

[D.1]

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A N G L Ų K A L B A

Mokymo priemonė

I dalis

Vilnius 1994

Mokymo priemonė skiriama Krašto apsaugos mokyklos pirmojo kurso kariūnams ir šioje sistemoje dirbantiems karininkams bei puskarininkiams.

P R A T A R M Ė

Mokymo priemonė skiriama Krašto apsaugos mokyklos kariūnams ir šioje sistemoje dirbantiems karininkams bei puskarininkiams. Jos tikslas – padėti kariškiam skaityti savo specialybės literatūrą naudojantis žodynu.

Medžiaga priemonėje pateikta pagal temas, ne pagal sudėtingumo laipenį. Pirmoji tema yra trumpas vidurinės mokyklos gramatinės ir leksinės medžiagos kartojimo kursas. Kitos keturios temos yra apie kariškius, jų pareigas, reikalavimus, ginkluotę, kovos techniką bei užduotis.

Gramatinė ir fonetinė medžiaga pateikiama ne atskirai, o kartu su pratybomis. Manoma, kad tokiu būdu skaitytojai ją įsisavins lengviau ir greičiau. Be to, reikėtų naudotis vadovėliu "Grammar in Use".

Priemonėje yra užduočių šnekamajai kalbai ugdyti. Knygelė "Kernel Lessons Intermediate" taip pat pasitarnautų šiam tikslui.

Prie kiekvieno teksto yra nauji žodžiai ir posakiai. Pabaigoje yra trumpas žodynėlis.

Autoriai

UNIT 1. CORRECTIVE REVISION LESSONS

LESSON 1.

1. SUSIPAŽINIMAS:

Good morning. I am your teacher, your teacher of English. I teach English. You are cadets. You study English. My name is
..... is my first name. My last name is What's your first name? And what's your last name? Nice to meet you. (Nice to meet you, too). What's his first name? What's his last name? What are their first (last) names?

2. ASMENINIAI ĮVARDŽIAI IR VEIKSMAŽODŽIO "to be" ASMENAIVIMAS ESAMUOJU LAIKU.

Asmeniniai įvardžiai turi du linknius: vardininko linknį - I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (sakinyje atlieka veiksnio funkciją) ir objektinį linknį - me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them (sakinyje atlieka papildinio funkciją).

2.1. Tiesioginis sakinys. Žodžių tvarka: veiksnys, tarinys, papildinys, aplinkybės. Kirčiuojami tik reikšminiai žodžiai. Intonacija krintanti.

I am (I'm) <u>a</u> cadet.	We are (we're) <u>cadets</u> .
You are (you're) <u>a</u> cadet.	You are (you're) <u>cadets</u> .
He is (he's) <u>a</u> cadet.	
She is (she's) <u>a</u> cadet.	They are (they're) <u>cadets</u> .
It is (it's).	

2.2. Neigiamasis sakinys. Žodžių tvarka: veiksnys, tarinys, neiginy not, papildinys, aplinkybės. Intonacija krintanti.

I am not a cadet.	We are not (aren't/ɑ:nt/) <u>cadets</u> .
You are not (aren't/ɑ:nt/) a cadet.	You are not (aren't) <u>cadets</u> .
He is not (isn't) a cadet.	
She is not (isn't) a cadet.	They are not (aren't) <u>cadets</u> .
It is not (isn't) a cadet.	

2.3. Klausiamasis sakinys. Žodžių tvarka: tarinys, veiksnys, papildinys, aplinkybės. Intonacija kylanti.

-Am I a cadet?	-Yes, you are.	-No, you aren't.
-Are you a cadet?	-Yes, I am.	-No, I am not.
-Is he a cadet?	-Yes, he is.	-No, he isn't.

- Is she a cadet? -No, she isn't.
 -Is it a cadet? -No, it isn't.
 -Are we cadets? -Yes, you are. -No, you aren't.
 -Are you cadets? -Yes, we are. -No, we aren't.
 -Are they cadets? -Yes, they are. -No, they aren't.

2.4. Pratybos. (Kalbasi poromis apie save, draugus, dėstytoją).

Ar tu kariūnas? Taip. O kaip tu? (And you? And what about you?). Aš taip pat kariūnas. Ar tu antro kurso kariūnas (a second-year cadet)? Ne, aš esu pirmo kurso kariūnas (a first-year cadet). O kaip Petras? Jis taip pat pirmo kurso kariūnas. Ar ji kariūnė? Ne. Kas ji? Ji - dėstytoja, anglų kalbos dėstytoja. Ačiū. Nėra už ką (not at all).

3. SAVYBINIAI ĮVARDŽIAI.

Prišliejamoji savybinių įvardžių forma yra vartojama kartu su daiktavardžiu.

- My name is Jane. Our names are Jane and Kate.
 Your name is Nick. Your names are Nick and Dick.
 His name is John.
 Her name is Nelly. Their names are Nelly and John.
 Its name is Rex.

Klausiamoji ir neigiamoji formos sudaromos taip pat, kaip ir su asmeniniais įvardžiais.

3.1. Pratybos. (Kalbasi poromis apie save, draugus, dėstytoją).
 Kuo tu vardu? O kaip pavardė? Kuo vardu tavo draugas? Kaip jo pavardė? Malonu susipažinti. Man taip pat malonu susipažinti.

4. FONETINIAI SIMBOLIAI.

- 4.1. Balsiai: /i:/ (see), /ɪ/ (sit), /e/ (ten), /æ/ (bag), /ɑ:/ (car), /p/ (not), /ɔ:/ (tall), /ʊ/ (put), /u:/ (too), /ʌ/ (but), /ɜ:/ (girl), /ə/ (a man).
 4.2. Dvibalsiai: /ai/ (like), /aʊ/ (now), /ei/ (take), /oi/ (boy), /əʊ/ (no), /ɪə/ (hero), /eə/ (parents), /ʊə/ (tourism).
 4.3. Priebalsiai: /p/ (put), /b/ (big), /t/ (two), /d/ (do), /k/ (kill), /g/ (get), /f/ (film), /v/ (very), /θ/ (theatre), /ð/ (this), /s/ (sister), /z/ (zoo), /ʃ/ (she), /ʒ/ (pleasure/pleɪzə/), /tʃ/ (match), /dʒ/ (village), /m/ (mother), /n/ (not), /ŋ/ (sing), /h/ (he), /w/ (winter), /l/ (little), /r/ (red), /j/ (yes).

4.4. Pratybos. Užrašomas simbolis. Kariūnai iliustruoja žodžiais ir piešiniais.

5. REPORTAS (A report).

Cadet on duty: Attention! (Shun!) Dear Teacher!

Group 12 is ready for the English class. Twelve cadets are present and correct. Cadets Petraitis and Jonaitis are absent. Cadet Petraitis is in hospital, cadet Jonaitis is on guard duty. Cadet on duty Bagdonas is reporting.

Teacher: At ease. Sit down.

5.1. Pratybos. Raskite raporte angliškų ekvivalentus:

ramiai, nedalyvauti, būti reikiamai apsirengus (susitvarkius), dalyvauti, budėti sargyboje, budėti, raportuoti.

5.2. Atsakykite į klausimus: 1. What is the first word that the cadet on duty says to his group? 2. What do the cadets do when they hear the word "attention"? 3. What does the cadet on duty say if all the cadets are at class? 4. What does the teacher say when the cadet on duty finishes his report?

5.3. Make a report to the teacher (your friend) about today's class.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Išmokite naują pamokos žodyną:

teach /ti:tʃ/, taught /tɔ:t/, taught /tɔ:t/	mokyti
a cadet /kə'det/	kariūnas
study /'stʌdi/	studijuoti
first name /fɜ:st/	vardas
last name /lɑ:st/	pavardė
nice to meet you	malonu susipažinti
a second-year cadet /ə'seknd jɪə kədet/	antro kurso kariūnas
a first /fɜ:st/-year cadet	pirmo kurso kariūnas
not at all	nėr už ką
be on duty /'dju:ti/	budėti
be on guard duty /gɑ:d/	būti sargyboje
be ready and correct /'redi/ /k'rekt/	būti pasiruošęs ir tinkamai susitvarkius
be present at /'preznt/	dalyvauti
be absent from /'æbsənt/	nedalyvauti
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/	raportuoti, raportas
at ease /i:z/	laisvai

and you, what about you?

o kaip tu?

6.2. Išmokite fonetinius simbolius.

6.3. Išasmenuokite sakinį "I am a first-year cadet at a military college" teigiamąja, neigiamąja ir klausiamąja formomis.

6.4. Pasiruoškite raportuoti angliškai.

6.5. Pakartokite dalį vidurinės mokyklos anglų kalbos žodyno-minimumo (pridedamą sąrašą).

ŽODYNAS MINIMUMAS

SUTRUMPINIMAI

prep - prielinksnis (preposition)

a - būdvardis (adjective)

cj - jungtukas (conjunction)

n - daiktavardis (noun)

v - veiksmažodis (verb)

adv - prieveiksma (adverb)

pron - įvardis (pronoun)

pl - daugiskaita (plural)

num - skaitvardis (numeral)

about /ə'baʊt/ prep

absent /'æbsənt/ a

after /'a:ftə/ prep

after cj

afternoon /'a:ftə'nu:n/ n

again /ə'geɪn/ adv

ago /ə'ɡəʊ/ adv

air /eə/ n

all /ɔ:l/ pron

already /ɔ:l'reɪ / adv

also /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ adv

always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ adv

and /ænd/ cj

animal /'ænɪml/ n

another /ə'nʌðə/ pron

answer /'ɑ:nə/ n

answer v

any /'eni/ pron

anybody /'enɪbɒdi/ pron

apie

nedalyvaujamas

po

po to, kai

popietė

vėl, iš naujo

prieš

oras

visas, visa, visi

jau

taip pat

visada

ir

gyvulyse

kitas

atsakymas

atsakyti

kas nors, koks nors, kiek nors,
bet kuris

kas nors, bet kuris (žmogus)

anything /'eniθiŋ/ pron	kas nors, bet kuris (daiktas)
area /'eəriə/ n	plotas, aritis, zona
arm /a:m/ n	ranka
army /'a:mi/ n	armija
around /ə'raʊnd/ prep	aplink
as /ɛz/ c.j	kai, kada
as /ɛz/ adv	kaip
as...as c.j	toks pat... kaip ir
ask /a:sk/ v	klausinėti
at /ət/ prep	prie, pas
atmosphere /'ætməsfiə/ n	atmosfera
attack /ə'tæk/ v	atakuoti
attack /ə'tæk/ n	ataka
attention /ə'tenʃn/ n	dėmesio
author /'ɔ:θə/ n	autorius
autumn /'ɔ:təm/ n	ruduo
back /bæk/ a	užpakalinis
back /bæk/ adv	atgal
bad /bəd/ a (worse/wɜ:s/, worst/wɜ:st/)	blogas
bag /bæg/ n	krepinys
tall /bɔ:l/ n	sviedinys
be /bi:/ (was/wɒz/, were/wɜ:/, been/bi:n/) v	būti, egzistuoti
because /bi'kɒz/ c.j	todėl, kad
become /bi'kʌm/ (became/bi'keɪm/, become/bi'kʌm/) v	tapti, pasidaryti
before /bi'fɔ:/ adv	anksčiau, priešaky
before prep	prieš, priešais
before c.j	anksčiau negu, kol
begin /bi'ɡɪn/ (began/bi'ɡæn/, begun/bi'ɡʌn/) v	pradėti
beginning /bi'ɡɪniŋ/ n	pradžia
bell /bel/ n	skambutis
belt /belt/ n	diržas
best /best/ adv	geriausiai
better /'betə/ adv	geriau
between /bi'twi:n/ prep	tarp
big /big/ a	didelis
bird /bɜ:d/ n	paukštis
black /blæk/ a	juodas
blue /blu:/ a	mėlynas
boat /bəʊt/ n	valtis
body /'bɒdi/ n	kūnas

book /bʊk/ n	knyga
both /bəʊð/ pron	abu, abi
box /bɒks/ n	dėžutė, dėžė
branch /bra:ntʃ/ n	šaka
bridge /brɪdʒ/ n	tiltas
bring /brɪŋ/ (brought, brought /brɔ:t/) v	atnešti, atvežti
brown /braʊn/ a	rudas
build /bɪld/ (built, built /bɪlt/) v	atstatyti
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ n	pastatas
burn /bɜ:n/ (burnt, burnt /bɜ:nt/) v	degti, deginti
bus /bʌs/ n	autobusas
busy /'bɪzi/ a	užsiėmęs, daug dirbęs
but /bʌt/ c.j	bet
buy /baɪ/ (bought, bought /bɔ:t/) v	pirkti
by /baɪ/ prep	prie, šalia, greta
call /kɔ:l/ v	šaukti, vadinti
can /kæn/ (could /kʊd/) v	galėti, mokėti
cap /kæp/ n	kepurė
car /kɑ:/ n	automobilis
centre /'sentə/ n	centras
century /'sentʃəri/ n	amžius
channel /'tʃænl/ n	sąsijauris, kanalas
chapter /'tʃæptə/ n	skyrius (knygoa)
character /'kærɪktə/ n	charakteris
cinema /'sɪnəmə/ n	kinas
citizen /'ɪtɪzn/ n	piliėtis
city /'sɪti/ n	didelis miestas
civil /'sɪvl/ a	piliėtinis
class /kla:s/ v	klasifikuoti
clean /kli:n/ a	švarus
clear /kliə/ a	aiškus

LESSON 2

1. RAPORTAS.

2. NAMŲ DARŲ TIKRINIMAS.

2.1. I-os pamokos žodynas: pirmo kurso kariūnas; vardas; pavardė; antro kurso kariūnas; mokytis; mokyti; malonu susipažinti; o kaip jūs?; kokia jos profesija?; ramiai; dalyvauti; nedalyvauti; raportuoti; bu-

dėti sągryboje; budėti; būti pasiruošusiam; laisvai; būti tinkamai apsirėngus; nėra už ką.

2.2. Asmenavimas. Išsmenuokite sakinius: "I'm a future officer" ir "My brother is a first-year cadet at a military college".

2.3. Žodynas-minizmas

Išverskite sakinius: a) į anglų kalbą (prisiminkite tiesioginio sakinio žodžių tvarką): 1. Po dvejų metų jis tapo geriausiu autoriumi. 2. Aš negaliu pamatyti valties, kadangi ji yra po tiltu. 3. Jis nusi-pirko udą diržą vakar. 4. Šio skyriaus pradžia yra labai įdomi.

b) į lietuvių kalbą: 1. The air was very fresh after the rain. 2. Can anybody answer my question about animals? 3. People are very busy in autumn. 4. They are building a new bus and car park but not in the centre of the city.

3. GRAMMAR.

3.1. Artikelis (Article).

Anglų kalboje prieš daiktavardį vartojamas nežymimasis a, an (a man, an apple), žymimasis the (the man you saw) ir nulinis artikeliai (—milk).

Pateikta lentelė parodo artikelių vartojimą su įvairių rūšių daikta-vardžiais.

Artikelis Daiktavardis	a, an	the	No article
Skaičiuotiniai, vartojami vienas- kaita	a tree an apple	the tree the apple	
Skaičiuotiniai, vartojami daugis- kaita	--	the trees the apples	trees apples
Neskaičiuotiniai	--	the water the sugar	water sugar

3.2 Pratybos. Pavartokite a/an, the arba nulinį artikelį. Naudokitės lentele.

- John is — first-year cadet.
- They are — cadets that study at our military college.
- These young men are — future officers.
- I like — lemonade very much.
- coffee is cold. I can't drink it.
- Close — door, please.

3.3. Daiktavardis

Daiktavardį gali pažymėti įvairios kalbos dalys:

Vienaskaita		Daugiskaita	
Give me	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ the \\ this, that \\ his, her \\ some, any \\ John's \end{array} \right\}$	pen,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} the \\ these, those \\ their \\ some, any \\ a few \\ a lot of \\ John's \end{array} \right\}$
			pens

Daiktavardis anglų kalboje turi skaičiaus ir linkinio kategorijas. Skaičiuotinių daiktavardžių daugiskaita sudaroma pridendant galūnes -s ir -es (po šnypščiančiųjų garsų) prie vienaskaitos formos. Pvz.:

a rifle	- rifles
a bus	- buses
a sergeant /'sa:dʒənt/	- sergeants
a city	- cities
a wife	- wives
a potato	- potatoes

Išimtys: a man /mæn/ - men; a woman /'wʊmən/ - women /'wɪmɪn/; a child - children; a tooth - teeth; a foot - feet.

Kai kurie daiktavardžiai vartojami tik vienaskaita:

medžiaginiai - milk, water, meat; abstraktieji - love, happiness, freedom; atskiri daiktavardžiai - news /nju:z/ (naujienos), money (pinigai), hair /heə/ plaukai, advice /ə'dvaɪs/ patarimas, furniture /'fɜ:niʃə/baldai, knowledge /'nplɪdʒ/ žinios, work /wɜ:k/ darbas, fruit /fru:t/ vaisiai.

Yra daiktavardžių, vartojamų tik daugiskaita:

trousers / 'traʊzəz/ kelnės, jeans /dʒi:nz/, people, police /pə'li:s/, clothes /klaʊðz/ rūbai.

Kai kurie daiktavardžiai turi tą pačią formą vienaskaita ir daugiskaita: a sheep - sheep; a fish - fish; a craft /kra:ft/ - craft (lėktuvas), a barracks - barracks (kareivinės); a headquarters /'hedkwɔ:tez/ - headquarters (štabas).

Sudurtinių veiksmažodžių II-oji dalis vartojama daugiskaita:
a bookcase - bookcases; a tooth brush - tooth brushes; a postman - postmen.

Išimtys: a commander-in-chief - commanders-in-chief /kə'mə:ndə(r) in tʃi:f/ (vyr.vadas); court martial /'kɔ:t'ma:ʃl/ - courts martial (karo teismas).

Daiktavardis turi du linknius: vardininką ir kilmininką. Daiktavardžių vardininko pavyzdžiai: a captain /'kæptən/, a cadet, an officer. Kilmininko linknis sudaromas pridodant apostrofą ir galūnę -s (-'s) prie daiktavardžio vienskaitos formos ir vien tik apostrofą - prie daugiskaitos formos. Šis būdas vartojamas, kai kalbama apie žmones, laiką, nuotolį, šalių pavad. ir t.t. Pvz.:

a student's book;	students' books
the cadet's uniform;	the cadets' uniforms.
John's parents	
yesterday's newspapers	
a five miles' distance	

Bet: a man's job - men's jobs
a woman's dress - women's dresses
a child's shoes - children's shoes

Daiktų kilmininko linknis reiškiamas prielinkiniu of, pvz.:
the pages of the book;
the door of the room.

3.4. Pratybos. Šiuose sakiniuose vienskaitą pakeiskite daugiskaita:

1. A cadet is a student who studies to be an officer. 2. A child must drink milk every day. 3. The news is very important. 4. I have much furniture in my room. 5. The man has much good advice. 6. The office needs a woman and a man. 7. Where is the money?

3.5. Pratybos. Pakeiskite frazę su prielinkiniu of daiktavardžio kilmininko linkniu:

the order of the commander-in-chief
the armed forces /'ɑ:md 'fɔ:sɪz/ of Lithuania
the barracks /'bærəks/ of the cadets - kariūnų bendrabutis
the wife of the captain /'kæptən/
the speech of the squad leader /'skv d 'li:ðə/ skyriaus vadas
the weather of today
the novels of Hardy
the population of England.

3.6. Parodomieji įvardžiai.

Pagrindiniai parodomieji įvardžiai yra šie:

Vnk. this /ðɪs/ šitas, šita; that /ðæt/ tas, ta, anas, ana;

Dgs. these /ði:z/ šitie, šitos; those /ðoʊz/ tie, tos, anie, anos;

This vartojamas kalbant apie objektus, esančius arti kalbančiojo, o that - apie tolimesnius objektus.

3.7. Pratybos. Išverskite į anglų kalbą.

1. Ši mokykla yra karinė mokykla (military /'mɪlətəri/).
2. Anas kėlnės man yra per didelės.
3. Šitie kariūnai mokosi mūsų mokykloje.
4. Paduok man aną anglišką knygą.

3.8. Veikamažodis "to be" būtuojų laiku (Past Indefinite).

Teigiamoji forma

Vienaskaita

I was present yesterday.

You were present yesterday.

He was present yesterday.

She was present yesterday.

It was present yesterday.

Daugiskaita

We were present yesterday.

You were present yesterday.

They were present yesterday.

Neigiamoji forma

I was not /wasn't/ present yesterday.

You were not /weren't/ present yesterday.

He was not present yesterday.

She was not present yesterday.

It was not present yesterday.

We were not present yesterday.

You were not present yesterday.

They were not present yesterday.

Klausiamoji forma (Dalis tarinio perkeliama prieš veiksnį).

Atsakymai

-Was I present yesterday? -Yes, you were. -No, you weren't.

-Were you present yesterday? -Yes, I was. -No, I wasn't.

-Was he present yesterday? -Yes, he was. -No, he wasn't.

-Was she present yesterday? -Yes, she was. -No, she wasn't.

-Was it present yesterday? -Yes, it was. -No, it wasn't.

- Were we present yesterday? -Yes, we were. -No, we weren't.
 -Were you present yesterday? -Yes, you were. -No, you weren't.
 -Were they present yesterday? -Yes, they were. -No, they weren't.

3.9. Išsmenuokite sakinį: "I was at the military college yesterday"
 teigiamąja, neigiamąją ir klausiamąją formomis.

4. KLAUSIMAI (Questions).

Anglų kalboje yra 4 klausimų tipai. Visi jie sudaromi pagal vieną modelį: (Wh) Tp V Tr P A ? Wh - specialus klausiamasis žodis - Who /hu:/ kas; when /wen/ kada; why /wai/ kodėl; how old /haʊəld/ kiek metų; where /weə/ kur.

Tp - tarinio pagalbinė dalis (is, are, was, do, did, have, shall)

V - veiksny

Tr - tarinio reikšminė dalis (ready, student, like, gone)

P - papildinys

A - aplinkybė

Pvz.: Jis yra studentas. Ar yra jis studentas?

Mes esame pavarę. Ar esate Jūs pavarę?

Palyginkite su sakiniu - Jis yra kambaryje.

4.1. Bendrasis klausimas (General question). Lietuvių kalboje prasi-
 deda žodeliu "Ar". Sudaromas pagal modelį: Tp V Tr P A. Reikalauja
 atsakymo "taip" arba "ne". Intonacija kylanti.

You are a cadet. You are all right.

Are you a cadet? Yes, I am.

Are you all right? No, I am not.

4.2. Pasirenkamasis klausimas (Alternative).

Susideda iš dviejų dalių. Pirmoji dalis - bendrasis klausimas. Po to
 eina jungtukas or ir priešpriešinimas kuriam nors pagrindinio sakinio
 žodžiui. Atsakome pagal prasmę. Pirmos dalies intonacija kylanti,
 antros - krintanti. Modelis Tp v Tr P A ?

Ar jis studentas, ar mokinys?

You are a cadet.

Are you a cadet or a teacher? I'm a cadet.

Are you or your brother a cadet?

Are you English or Lithuanian? I'm Lithuanian.

4.3. Specialusis klausimas (Special).

Lietuvių kalboje prasideda klausiamuoju žodeliu: kur, kada ir t.t. Sudaromas pagal modelį: Wh Tp V Tr P A ? Atsakome pagal prasmę. Intonacija krintanti. Klausime veiksniui nerenkia pagalbinio veiksmažodžio.

You are twenty. You are from Vilnius.

How old are you? I'm twenty.

Where are you from? I'm from Vilnius. Who speaks English? I do.

4.4. Skiriamasis klausimas (Tag).

Busideda iš 2 dalių. Pirmoji dalis yra teiginys, antroji - sutrumpintas klausimas (Tp (not) V): Šiandien šilta, ar ne? Atsakome vadoaudamiesi teiginiu. Pirmos dalies intonacija krintanti, antros - kylanti.

You are a cadet, aren't you? Yes, I am.

You aren't a cadet, are you? No, I am not.

5. ĖODYNAS. My Family and I.

Ask cadet Juozaitis questions using the verb to be in the Present and Past Indefinite tenses and word or phrases about the family.

Ar tavo šeima didelė? Kiek tau metų? Ar tu vedęs, ar ne (be married, be single)? Kada tu gimai (be born)? Ar gimai žiemą, ar vasarą? Tu esi vienintelis vaikas šeimoje, ar ne? Ar sesuo (brolis) jaunesnė (vyresnė) už tave?

6. HOMEWORK:

6.1. Išsmenuokite sakinį "I was present at the military college yesterday" teigiamąja, klausiamąja ir neigiamąja formomis.

6.2. Parašykite 4 skirtingus klausimus apie savo draugą, vartodami veiksmažodį to be esamuoju ir būtuoju laikais.

6.3. Išmokite 2 pamokos gramatinę medžiagą.

6.4. Pakartokite dalį vid. mokyklos anglų kalbos žodyno-minimumo (sąrašas pridedamas).

6.5. Išmokite naujus 2 pratybų žodžius.

an officer /'pfisə/ n

karininkas

a rifle /'raɪfl/n

šautuvas

news /nju:z/ n

naujienos

hair /heə/ n	plaukai
advice /ə'dvaɪs/ n	patarimas
furniture /'fɜːnɪtʃə/ n	baldai
knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ n	žinios
trousers /'traʊzəz/ n	kelnės
a craft /kra:ft/ n	lėktuvas
a barracks /'bærəks/ n	kareivinės
a headquarters /'hedkwɔ:təz/ n	štabas
a commander-in-chief /kə'mə:ndə(r)ɪn'tʃi:f/ n	vyriausiasis vadas
armed forces /'a:md 'fɔ:sɪz/ n	ginkluotosios pajėgos
a captain /'kæptən/	kapitonas
a squad leader /'skwɒd'li:də/	skyriaus vadas
population /pɒpju'leɪʃn/ n	gyventojai

ŽODYNAS MINIMUMAS

climate /'klaɪmɪt/ n	klimatas
clock /klɒk/ n	laikrodis
close /kloʊz/ v	uždaryti, užversti
cloud /klaʊd/ n	debesis
coal /kəʊl/ n	anglis
cold /kəʊld/ a	šaltas
colour /'kʌlə/ n	spalva
come /kʌm/ (came, come) v	ateiti, atvykti
compare /kəm'peə/ v	palyginti
condition /kən'dɪʃn/ n	padėtis, pl.sąlygos
construction /kən'strʌkʃn/ n	statyba, statymas
continue /kən'tɪnjuː/ v	tęsti(s)
continuous /kən'tɪnjuəs/ a	tęstinis
correct /kə'rekt/ a	teisingas
country /'kʌntri/ n	šalis
cup /kʌp/ n	puodelis
cut /kʌt/ (cut) v	pjauti
daily /'deɪli/ a	kasdieninis
danger /'deɪndʒə/ n	pavojus
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ a	pavojingas
dark /dɑ:k/ a	tamsus
date /deɪt/ n	data
day /deɪ/ n	diena

dead /ded/ a	miręs
decide /di'said/ v	nuspręsti
demonstration /demen'streiʃn/ n	akivaizdus parodymas, demonstracija
die /daɪ/ v	mirti
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ a	sunkus
direction /di'rekʃn/ n	kryptis
discuss /dɪs'kʌs/ v	svarstyti, diskutuoti
discussion /dɪs'kʌʃn/ n	svarstymas
distance /'dɪstəns/ n	nuotolis
do /du:/ (did, done /dʌn/) v	daryti
door /dɔ:/ n	durys
down /daʊn/ adv	žemyn
dream /dri:m/ n	svajonė, sapnas
dream /dri:m/ (dreamt, dreamt) v	svajoti, sapnuoti
during /'dʒʊərɪŋ/ prep	per
duty /'dʒu:ti/ n	pareiga
each /i:tʃ/ pron	kiekvienas
each other /'i:tʃ 'ʌðə/ pron	vienas kitą
ear /ɪə/ n	ausis
early /'ɜ:li/ a	ankstyvas
early /'ɜ:li/ adv.	anksti
earth /ɜ:θ/ n	žemė
East /i:st/ n	rytai
education /,edʒu:'keɪʃn/ n	auklėjimas, švietimas, mokymas
electrical /ɪ'lektrɪkl/ a	elektrinis
electricity /,elek'trɪsɪti/ n	elektra
end /end/ n	galas
enemy /'enəmi/ n	priešas
energy /'enədʒi/ n	energija
engineer /,endʒɪ'nɪə/ n	inžinierius
even /'i:vən/ adv	netgi
evening /'i:vniŋ/ n	vakaras
every /'evri/ pron	kiekvienas
everybody /'evrɪbədɪ/ pron	visi, kiekvienas
everything /'evrɪθɪŋ/ pron	visi
examination /,ɪgzæmɪ'neɪʃn/ n	egzaminas, nagrinėjimas
example /ɪg'zɑ:mpəl/ n	pavyzdys
excellent /'eksələnt/ a	puikus
exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ n	pratimas
eye /aɪ/ n	akis

face /feɪs/ n	veidas
factory /'fæktəri/ n	gamykla
fall /fɔ:l/ (fell, fallen) v	kristi
family /'fæməli/ n	šeima
famous /'feɪməs/ a	garsus, gerai žinomas
far /fɑ:/ a	tolimas
few /fju:/ adv	mažai
field /fi:ld/ n	laukas
fight /faɪt/ (fought) v	kovoti
find /faɪnd/ (found) v	rasti
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ v	baigti(s)
fire /faɪə/ n	ugnis, gaisras
first /fɜ:st/ num	pirmas
floor /flɔ:/ n	grindys
fly /flaɪ/ (flew, flown) v	skristi
foot /fʊt/ n (pl feet)	koja, pėda
for /fɔ:/ prep	dėl
force /fɔ:s/ n	jėga
foreign /'fɒrən/ a	užsienis, užsienio
forest /'fɒrəst/ n	miškas
forget /fə'get/ (forgot, forgotten) v	pamiršti
fork /fɔ:k/ n	šakutė
form /fɔ:m/ n	forma, pavidalas, kontūrai
free /fri:/ a	laisvas
freedom /'fri:dəm/ n	laisvė
friend /'frend/ n	draugas

LESSON 3

1. Raportas.

2. Fonetinė treniruotė:

/θ/ this, that, these, those, they, them

/θ/ theatre, thick, earth, mathematics, both

/ɜ:/ girl, bird, turn, firm, sir, dirty

3. Išsmenuokite sakinį "I was absent from college yesterday" teigiamąja, neigiamąją ir klausiamąją formomis.

3.1. 2-os pamokos namų darbų tikrinimas.

3.2. Ask your friend questions about his family and himself. Then speak about yourself.

3.3. Put 4 different questions to the sentence:

The article about new construction in the daily papers was excellent.
/ˈeksələnt/ (puikus)

3.4. Išverskite šiuos daiktavardžius į anglų kalbą. Jei galima, pavartokite daugiskaitos formą, pridėkite artikelį:

vaikas; laikrodis; debesis; šalis; anglis; moteris; svajonė; švietimas; priešas; ugnis; laisvė; vyras; pėda.

3.5. Pasakykite šių daiktavardžių daugiskaitą: a rifle; a tooth; water; advice; a barracks; a postman; a commander-in-chief; a squad leader; furniture; a fish.

4. Objektyvus asmeninių įvardžių linksnis (sakinyje atlieka papildinio funkciją).

Asmuo	Vnsk.	Dgs.
1	me (man, mane)	us (mus, musa)
2	you (tau, tave)	you (jus, jums)
3	{ him (jam, jį)	them (jiems, juos)
	{ her (jai, ją)	
	{ it (jam, jai, jį, ją)	

ex. 1. Įrašykite asmeninį arba savybinį įvardį:

1. Is English favourite subject? (you)
2. I want to know surname. (he)
3. He helps in my work. (I)
4. Jane is not well. Take home. (she)
5. My friend is speaking with about our college. (they)
6. Captain Juozaitis teaches tactics. (we)

5. Liepiamasis sakinys (The Imperative Sentence).

Ištariamas krintančiąja intonacija. Teigiamoji forma II-ajam vienas-
kaitos ir daugiskaitos asmeniui padaroma iš veiksmažodžio be daryties,
atmetus dalelytę "to", neigiamoji - pridėnant pagalbinį veiksmažodį
"do" ir neiginį "not".

e.g. Stand at attention!

Salute /səˈlu:t/ the colonel! /ˈkɔːnl/ - pulkininkas
salute - atiduoti pagarbą
Dress! (lygiuok!)

Report to the major! /meɪdʒə/ - majoras
 Don't halt! /hɔ:lt/ - sustoti
 Don't march! /ma:tʃ/ - žygiuoti

Paraginant kitus ką nors daryti kartu su savimi, sakome: Let's
 (•let us) wait for orders. /ɔ:dəz/ įsakymai

Komanda pakeičiama prašymu, reiškiamu kylančiąja intonacija ir žo-
 deliu "please".

Open your books, please.

Read the homework (namų užduotis), please.

ex.1. Think of 5 commands and 5 requests /rɪ'kwests/ - prašymas.
 Pvz., lygiuok. Atiduok pagarbą vyriausiajam vadui. Stovėk ramiai.
 Pakalbėkime angliškai. Prašom išplauti kelnes. Apie tai prašom pa-
 klausti skyrininko.

6. Veiksmažodis.

Veiksmažodžiai gali būti reikšminiai ir tarnybiniai (modaliniai, pa-
 galbiniai, jungtys). Tas pats veiksmažodis kartais yra ir reikšminis
 ir tarnybinis. Pvz.,

She is ill.	She is in the room.
I have breakfast at 8.	I have a dog.
She got married yesterday.	She got a letter yesterday.
She grew red.	Trees grow slowly.
She does everything herself.	Don't make noise.

Veiksmažodis turi laiko, rūšies ir nuosakos kategorijas. Skiriamos
 4 pagrindinės veiksmažodžio formos:

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Present Participle
Bendratis	Būtasias laikas	/Participle II/ Būtojo laiko da- lyvis	/Participle I/ Esamojo laiko da- lyvis
to go	went	gone	going

Taisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių II ir III formos sudaromos su galūne -ed.
 to ask asked asked asking
 to want wanted wanted wanting

Netaisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių formas reikia įsiminti:

to get (gauti)	got	got	getting
to go	went	gone	going

Veiksmažodžio nežymimųjų laikų grupė. Išreiškia pasikartojantį, faktinį, vienkartinį veiksmą.

INDEFINITE TENSES

Laikas Forma	Present Indefinite Tense V ₁	Past Indefinite Tense V ₂	Future Indefinite Tense shall/will + V ₁
Teigiamoji	I study English. He studies at school.	I studied English last year. He studied at school a year ago.	I shall study English soon. He will study at school next year.
Klausiamoji	Do I study.....? Does he study..?	Did I study....? Did he study..?	Shall I study..? Will he study..?
Neigiamoji	I do not (don't) study..... He doesn't study at school.	I didn't study He didn't study	I shall not (shan't) study He will not(won't) study.....

Perskaitykite pasakojimą. Nurodykite veiksmažodžių formas. Suraskite 2 liepiamuosius sakinius tekste. Sudarykite 4 klausimus tekstui Present Indefinite laikui.

"Sam!", says his father. "Put on your cap and coat and let's go for a walk". Sam is happy. He likes to go out with his father. He puts on his cap and coat and says: "Father, I am ready".

Sam and his father go out into the street. Suddenly they see a big black dog. The dog begins to bark. Sam is afraid of the dog. He wants to run home. His father says: "Don't be afraid, Sam. Don't you know the proverb: a barking dog does not bite?" "Oh, yes", says Sam. "I know the proverb, you know the proverb, but does the dog know the proverb?"

to put on (put)- užsidėti (kepurę), apsivilkti
to go for a walk /wɔ:k/ eiti pasivaikščioti
suddenly /'sʌdnli/- staiga
to bark /bɑ:k/- loti
to be afraid of /ə'freɪd/- bijoti
a proverb /'prɒvəb/- patarlė
to bite /baɪt/- kąsti

L E N T E L Ė

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle II	Present (I) Participle
be /bi:/būti, egzistuoti	was, were /wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	being
begin /bi'ɪn/pradėti	began /bi'gæn/	begun /bi'gʌn/	beginning
bring /brɪŋ/ atnešti	brought /brɔ:t/	brought	bringing
build /bɪld/ statyti	built /bɪlt/	built	building
burn /bɜ:n/ degti	burnt /bɜ:nt/	burnt	burning
buy /baɪ/ pirkti	bought /bɔ:t/	bought	buying
come /kʌm/ ateiti	came /keɪm/	come	coming
cut /kʌt/ pjauti	cut	cut	cutting
do /du:/ daryti	did	done	doing
dream /dri:m/ svajoti	dreamt /dremt/	dreamt	dreaming
fall /fɔ:l/ kristi	fell /fel/	fallen /fɔ:lən/	falling
fight /faɪt/ kovoti	fought /fɔ:t/	fought	fighting
find /faɪnd/ rasti	found /faʊnd/	found	finding
fly /flaɪ/ skristi	flew /flu:/	flown /flaʊn/	flying
forget /fə'get/ pamiršti	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten	forgetting
get gauti	got	got	getting
give duoti	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪvən/	giving
go eiti	went	gone /gɒn/	going
have /hæv/ turėti	had	had	having
hear /hɪə/ girdėti	heard /hɜ:d/	heard	hearing
know /nəʊ/ žinoti	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	knowing
lead /li:d/ vesti	led /led/	led /led/	leading
learn /lɜ:n/ mokytis	learnt /lɜ:nt/	learnt	learning
leave /li:v/ palikti, iš-	left	left	leaving
let /let/ leisti vykti	let	let	letting
lie /laɪ/ gulėti	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/	lying
make (pa)daryti	made	made	making
meet /mi:t/ susitikti	met	met	meeting
pay /peɪ/ mokėti	paid /peɪd/	paid	paying
put padėti	put	put	putting
read /ri:d/ skaityti	read /red/	read /red/	reading
rise /raɪz/ pakilti	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rɪzn/	rising
run /rʌn/ bėgti	ran /rʌn/	run /rʌn/	running
say /seɪ/ sakyti, kalbėti	said /sed/	said	saying

see/si:/matyti	saw/sɔ:/	seen	seeing
sell/sel/parduoti	sold/səʊld/	sold	selling
send/send/pasiųsti	sent	sent	sending
shoot/{u:t/šautyti	shot/{pt/	shot	shooting
shut/{ʌt/uždaryti	shut	shut	shutting
sit/sédėti	sat/sæt/	sat	sitting
speak/spi:k/kalbėti	spoke/spəʊk/	spoken	speaking
spend/spend/išleisti	spent	spent	spending
stand/stænd/stovėti	stood/stʊd/	stood	standing
take/imti	took	taken	taking
teach/ti:t/mokyti	taught/tɔ:t/	taught	teaching
tell/pasakyti	told	told	telling

7. Homework.

- 7.1. Išsmenuokite sakinį "I study to be an officer" nežymimaisiais laikais.
- 7.2. Parašykite 5 klausimus, susijusius su draugo autobiografija (kada gimė, kada pradėjai lankyti mokyklą, ar turi ypatingų pomėgių ir t.t.).
- 7.3. Išmokite 3-ios pamokos gramatinę medžiagą ir žodyną.
- 7.4. Išmokite dalį vidurinės mokyklos anglų kalbos žodyno minimumo.
- 7.5. Išmokite nataisyklingųjų veiksmažodžių formas.

Žodynas minimumas.

from /frɒm/ prep	iš
front /frʌnt/ n	priekis
future /fju:tʃə/ n	ateitis
game /geɪm/ n	žaidimas
get /get/ (got) v	gauti
give (gave, given) v	duoti
glass /glɑ:s/ n	stiklas
go /went, gone/ v	eiti, važiuoti
gold /gəʊld/ n	auksas
good (better, best) a	geras
government /gʌvnmənt/ n	vyrtausybė
great /greɪt/ a	didis, didelis
ground /graʊnd/ n	žemė
grow /grəʊ/ (grew, grown) v	augti
gun /gʌn/ n	šautuvas

hair /heə/ n	plaukai
half /ha:f/ n	pusė
hand /hænd/ n	ranka (plaštaka)
have (had, had) v	turėti
he /hi:/ pron	jis
head /hed/ n	galva
hear /hɪə/ (heard) v	girdėti
heart /hɑ:t/ n	širdis
heavy /hevi/ (heavier, heaviest) a	sunkus (svoris)
help /help/ v	padėti
help n	pagalba
hear /hɪə/ adv	čia, štai
high /hai/ a	aukštas
hill /hil/ n	kalva
home /həʊm/ n	namai
hope /haʊp/ v	viltis, tikėtis
hot a	karštas
hour /aʊə/ n	valanda
house /haʊs/ n	namas
how /haʊ/ adv	kaip
hundred /hʌndrəd/ num	šimtas
I /aɪ/ pron	aš
ice /aɪs/ n	ledas
if /ɪf/ c.j	jeigu
importance /ɪm'pɔ:təns/ n	svarbumas, reikšmingumas
important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ a (more important, most important)	svarbus
in /ɪn/ prep	po (nurodo vietą)
industry /'ɪndʌstri/ n	pramonė
interesting /ɪntrestɪŋ/ a (more interesting, most interesting)	įdomus
into /ɪntu:/ prep	į
island /'aɪlənd/ n	sala
it pron	jis, ji
journey /dʒɜ:nɪ/ n	keliavimas
jump /dʒʌmp/ v	šokti, šokinėti
kill /kɪl/ v	užmušti, nužudyti
kind /kaɪnd/ n	rūšis, tipas
know /neʊ/ (knew, known) v	žinoti
knowledge /'nplɪdʒ/ n	žinios (galvoje)

lake /leɪk/ n	ežeras
lamp /læmp/ n	lempa
land /lænd/ n	žemė, sausuma
language /ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ n	kalba
large /lɑːdʒ/ (larger, largest) a	didelis
last /lɑːst/ a	paskutinis
late /leɪt/ a	vėlyvas, vėlus
lead /liːd/(led) v	vesti, vadovauti
learn /lɜːn/ (learnt) v	sušinoti, mokytis
leave /liːv/ v	palikti, išvažiuoti
left /left/ a	kairys
lesson /ˈlesn/ n	pamoka
letter /ˈlet / n	laiškas, raidė
library /ˈlaɪbrəri/ n	biblioteka
lie /laɪ/ (lay, lain) v	gulėti, būti išsidėsčiusiam
life /laɪf/ n	gyvenimas
light /laɪt/ n	šviesa
light /laɪt/ v	šviesti, apšviesti
light /laɪt/ a	šviesus
like /laɪk/ v	mėgti, patikti
line /laɪn/ n	linija
little /ˈlɪtl/ (less, least) a	mažas
little /ˈlɪtl/ adv	mažai
live /lɪv/ v	gyventi
long /lɒŋ/ (longer, longest) a	ilgas
look v	žiūrėti
magazine /ˈmæɡəˈziːn/ n	žurnalas
make (made) v	padaryti, pagaminti
man (pl men) n	žmogus
mankind /ˈmænˈkaɪnd/ n	žmonija
many (more, most) a	daug, dauguma
map /mæp/ n	žemėlapis
mark /mɑːk/ n	žymė, pažymėjimas, pažymys
may (might /maɪt/) v	galėti (leidimas)
meet (met) v	susitikti
meeting /ˈmiːtɪŋ/ n	susirinkimas
member /ˈmembə/ n	narys (grupės, šeimos)

LESSON 4

1. Reportas.

2. Fonetinė treniruotė:

/ŋ/ sing; ring; thing; going;

/w/ winter; we; win; weather;

/ʌ/ cut; nut; but; shut.

3. Namų darbų kontrolė.

3.1. Pasmenuokite sakinį: "I learn to be an officer " Present, Past, Future Indefinite laikais.

3.2. Ask your friend different questions about his autobiography.

3.3. Translate these commands into English:

Liepk jam palaukti mūsų.

Liepk jai paskambinti man.

Paprašyk juos padėti mums.

Neatiduok pagarbos pastato viduje.

Reportuokime kapitoniui apie tai.

Nežygiuokite gatvėje.

3.4. Tell me what you usually, sometimes, never do and what you never did when you were young? What are your plans for the nearest future?

3.5. Translate using the vocabulary:

1. Svarbu gerai mokėti užsienio kalbą.

2. Buvo vėlus vakaras, kai iš kelionės grįžome namo.

3. Ši kalva nėra labai aukšta.

4. Šimtai turistų kasmet atvyksta į tą salą.

5. Kas vadovauja jūsų šalies vyriausybei?

6. Aš sužinojau apie tuos žurnalus bibliotekoje.

7. Jis paliko šviesią kambarį.

8. Mes susitikome keletą klubo narių susirinkime.

4. Revision of Questions.

Read the story and put questions to it. Mind questions to the subject in which no auxiliary verb is necessary.

A Forgetful Tourist

An English tourist came to Paris. It was his first visit there. On the same day he sent a telegram to his wife who was in London. In the telegram he told her the address of the hotel where

he was going to stay. He also told her that he was quite well.

As he was in Paris for the first time, he was very eager to see the places of interest. After dinner he went for a walk and then decided to go to the theatre to see a new play. It was very late when the play was over. It was time to go home.

But at the moment he realized that he couldn't get to the hotel: he didn't remember either the name of the hotel or the address. The Englishman was at a loss because he didn't know what to do. Suddenly he remembered sending that morning a telegram to his wife. So, late at night his wife got a very strange telegram: "Please, send me my address at once".

same /seim/-tas pats

to be going to do smth - ruoštis ką nors daryti

be well - gerai jaustis

be eager /'i:ge/-labai norėti

realize /'rɪəlaɪz/-suvokti

to get to some place - patekti į kur nors

(n)either.....(n)or /'aiðə.....ɔ:/-arba.....arba (nei.....nei)

be at a loss - pasimesti

5. The verb "to have" in Indefinite tenses.

Look through the tables. Make as many positive and negative sentences as you can. Then form questions. Use the auxiliary verb "do" or "does".

a)

I			chair(s)	in that room.
We	have		dining-table(s)	in the middle of
You	had		TV set	the mess.
They	will have	a(n)	writing-table(s)	in the club building.
These men		some	bookcase(s)	in front of the
		few		window.
He		many		to the right of the
She		no		window.
This officer	has	not any	mistakes in those tests.	
That woman	had	not many	interesting book(s) in the barracks.	
Her brother	will have		difficult question(s) on that text.	
			flat on the outskirts of our town.	
			English newspapers and magazines.	

b)

I	have			in the evening.
We	had			on Sunday.
You	will have	some	free time	after a roll-call.
Our children		little	work to do	in the afternoon.
He	has	much	time to meet	at half past three
She	had	not much	them	in the afternoon.
His wife		no		before supper.
Their brother	will have			

the outskirts of the town /'aʊtsa:ts/- miesto pakraščiai
a roll-call /'rɔ:lko:l/- patikrinimas (skaitant pavardėmis)

6. Būdvardžių ir prieveiksnių laipsniavimas.

Būdvardis anglų kalboje nelinksniuojamas ir neturi giminių. Jis kaitomas vieninteliu būdu - laipsniavimu.

Būdvardžių ir prieveiksnių laipsnių lentelė

Nelyginamasis Positive	Aukštesnysis Comparative	Aukščiausiasis Superlative
a) visi vienskiemeniai ir dviskiemeniai su galūnėmis -er; -ow; -le; -y:		
long	longer	the longest
big	bigger	the biggest
early	earlier	the earliest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
b) kiti dviskiemeniai ir visi daugiaskiemeniai:		
useful	more /mɔ:/ useful	the most /məʊst/ useful
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
talented	more talented	the most talented
c) atskira grupė:		
good (well)	better	the best
bad (badly)	worse /wɜ:s/	the worst /wɜ:st/
many, much	more	the most
little	less	the least
late	later	the latest last
near	nearer	the nearest next

(tęsinys)

old	<older elder	the <oldest eldest
far	<farther /a:/ further /ɜ:/	the <farthest furthest

Iyginant būdvardžius vieną su kitu, vartojamos konstrukcijos:

I-a-jam laipsniui:

as.....as
not as.....as
not so.....as

e.g. She is(not) as tall as her sister.

II-a-jam laipsniui:

better than /bɛn/
less interesting than

e.g. Tom's answer is better than Bob's. His article is less interesting than that one.

III-ia-jam laipsniui:

the best <of all
in the group

e.g. He is the best rifleman in his platoon.

ex.1. Give the degrees of the adjectives and adverbs: well; happy; beautiful; late; big; difficult; little; bad; interesting; much; narrow; good; many.

ex.2. Use the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs:

1. Which is (high) mountain in the world?
2. I like this part of the barracks (well) of all.
3. This cadet shoots (well) than his friend.
4. This order is the (difficult) of all.
5. Jane reads English (little) than Frank.
6. Henry is (old) of the three cadets.
7. Henry was (talented) member of the club.
8. Yesterday the weather was (bad) than today.
9. Officers speak English much (well) than cadets.
10. I get up long before the morning inspection but my friend gets up still (early).

7. Homework.

7.1. Name 4 things that you have and 4 things that you haven't. Then say the same about your best friend.

7.2. Learn the material about the adjective. Give the degrees of comparison of these adjectives and adverbs:

slow; badly; near; late; far; early; complicated; many; thin; little; difficult; good; much; old; happy; interesting; easy; wonderful; big.

7.3. Learn to retell the story "A Forgetful Tourist" to your fellow cadets.

7.4. Learn the new words and revise the secondary school vocabulary (sąrašas pridedamas).

ŽODYNAS MINIMUMAS

mile /maɪl/ n	mylia
military /'mɪlɪtəri/ a	karinis
mill /mɪl/ n	gamykla, malūnas
minute /'mɪnɪt/ n	minutė
mistake /mɪs'teɪk/ n	klaida
modern /'mɒdn/ a	šiurš laikinis, modernus
money n	pinigai
month /mʌnθ/ n	mėnuo
moon /mu:n/ n	mėnulis
morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ n	rytas
mountain /'maʊntɪn/ n	kalnas
much /mʌtʃ/ (more, most) a	daug
must /mʌst/ v	privalėti
name /neɪm/ v	vardas
nation /'neɪʃn/ n	tauta
nature /'neɪtʃə/ n	gamta
navy /'neɪvɪ/ n	laivynas
near /nɪə/ (nearer, nearest, next) a	artimas
near adv	arti
necessary /'nesəsəri/ a	būtinas
never adv	niekada
new /nju:/ a	nausias
news n	žinios
newspaper /'nju:spɛɪpə/ n	laikraštis
next a	kitas
night /naɪt/ n	naktis
no /nəʊ/ pron	joks
no part	ne

nobody /'nəʊbɒdi/ pron	niekas (apie žmogų)
North /nɔ:θ/ n	šiaurė
nose /nəʊz/ n	nosis
nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ pron	niekas (apie daiktą)
now adv	dabar
nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ adv	šiais laikais
number /'nʌmbə/ n	skaičius, kiekis
object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ n	dalykas, daiktas
ocean /'əʊʃn/ n	vandenynas
of /ɒv/ prep	(rodo kilmininko linksnį)
of course /ɒv 'kɔ:s/ adv	žinoma
often /ɒfn/ adv	dažnai
oil /ɔɪl/ n	nafta, tepalas
old /əʊld/ a	senas
on /ɒn/ prep	ant (arba rodo laiką, pvz., on Sunday)
once /wʌns/ adv	vieną kartą
only /'əʊnli/ adv	tik
open /'əʊpən/ v	atidaryti, atversti
open a	atidarytas
or /ɔ:/ conj	arba
order /'ɔ:də/ n	tvarka, įsakymas
other /'ʌðə/ pron	kitas
out /aʊt/ prep	iš
page /peɪdʒ/ n	puslapis
paper /'peɪpə/ n	popierius, rašto darbas
parents /'peərənts/ n	tėvai
part /pɑ:t/ n	dalis
party /'pɑ:tɪ/ n	partija
past /pɑ:st/ a	praejęs
pay /peɪ/ (paid, paid) v	mokėti (pinigus)
peace /pi:s/ n	taika, ramybė
peaceful /pi:sfʊl/ a	taikus
pen n	plunksnakotis
pencil /'pensl/ n	pieštukas
people /'pi:pl/ n	žmonės, tauta
perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/ a	tobulas
physics /'fɪzɪks/ n	fizika
picture /'pɪktʃə/ n	paveikslas
place /pleɪs/ n	vieta

plane /pleɪn/ n	lėktuvas
plant /plɑ:nt/ n	gamykla, augalas
plant v	sodinti
play /pleɪ/ v	žaisti
poor /puə/ (poorer, poorest) a	neturtingas, blogas
popular /'pɒpjələ/ a	populiarus
power /'paʊə/ n	valdžia, jėga, energija
practice /'præktɪs/ n	praktika
practice v	mokyti, treniruotis
prepare /prɪ'peə/ v	paruošti
present /'preznt/ a	dabartinis, esamas (momentas)
public /'pʌblɪk/ a	viešas
put (put, put) v	(pa)dėti
quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ n	ketvirtis
question /kwestʃən/ n	klausimas
quickly /'kwɪklɪ/ adv	greitai
quite /kwaɪt/ adv	visiškai
railway /'reɪlwei/ n	geležinkelis
rain /reɪn/ n	lietus
raise /reɪz/ v	pakelti
read /ri:d/ (read /red/, read/red/) v	skaityti
ready /'redi/ a	pasiruošęs
real /riəl/ a	tikras
really /'riəli/ adv	iš tikrųjų
red /red/ a	raudonas
region /'ri:dn/ n	rajonas

LESSON 5

1. A Report.

2. Phonetic Drill:

- /p/ shot, lot, squad, follow, obstacle, god
- /ɔ:/ tall, fall, mall, order, roll-call
- /ʌ/ cut, gun, shun, but, cousin, suddenly

3. Check up.

3.1. Say what 4 things your friend has that you would like to have.
Name 4 things that you have but don't need.

3.2. Give the degrees of these adjectives and adverbs:

pretty; good; clear; much; well; useful; new; bad; little; early;

old; badly; near; easy; comfortable.

3.3. Use the correct form of the adjectives or the adverbs:

This problem is as (serious) as the others.
I like this barracks (badly) of all.
G.G. Byron is one of the (outstanding) English poets.
Soldiers know much (little) than cadets.
This first-year cadet is the (good) rifleman in the platoon.
He always chooses the (easy) way.
This is the (near) way to the shooting range.

3.4. Translate into English:

Tomas protingas kaip ir jo brolis Petras. Taip, bet jis idomesnis už brolių. Kapitonas yra daug vyresnis už savo žmoną. Vyriausiasis vadas šiandien vilki geriausią savo uniformą. Mes turime laukti tolesnių nurodymų. Jis uždirba daugiausia, bet išleidžia mažiausia.

3.5. Give the 4 principal forms of these verbs:

begin; fall; make; buy; fight; give; lie; rise; say; send.

3.6. Translate the sentences into English using the new vocabulary and Indefinite tenses. Then form questions.

Jis vakar gavo svarbų laišką.
Tėvai davė man knygą gimtadienio proga.
Vaikai mėgsta žaisti įvairius žaidimus.
Būk atsargus!
Tu sudaužysi stiklinę.
Žemė yra balta žiemą.
Gal gali padėti man? Lagaminas yra labai sunkus.
Mes pasistatėme namą kalvos papėdėje.
Aš tikiuosi, kad žinosiu apie tai po valandos.
Paskutinis traukinys išvyko 8 val. vakare.
Jis lengvai suras tą salą žemėlapyje.

3.7. Ask questions about the story "A Forgetful Tourist". Then retell it.

3.8. Ask your friends the new secondary school words. (I'll give the word in Lithuanian, they will say, "What's the English for....").

4. Continuous Tenses (Eigos laikai).

Continuous forma vartojama visais trimis laikais - Present, Past ir Future. Iškeičia veiksmą, vykstantį, besiplėtojantį tam tikru

dabarties, praeities arba ateities momentu arba laikotarpiu. Todėl veiksmo žodžiai, reiškiantys būseną, mintis, norus, jausmus (to hear, to know, to want, to love, to be ir kt.) paprastai neturi Continuous formų. Momentas gali būti išreikštas junginiais: now; at present; at the moment; at 5 o'clock yesterday (tomorrow); when I came home; when the telephone rang.

Continuous laikai sudaromi iš atitinkamo pagalbinio veiksmo žodžio "to be" laiko ir 4 veiksmo žodžio formos (V₄) - esamojo laiko dalyvio, e.g. read + -ing = reading (V₄).

Continuous tenses

	P R E S E N T	P A S T	F U T U R E
am	am, is, are + V ₄	was, were + V ₄	will(shall)be + V ₄
is not	am not, is not (isn't) + V ₄	was not (wasn't) + V ₄	will (shall) not (won't) + V ₄
are not	are not (aren't) + V ₄	were not (weren't) + V ₄	shan't + V ₄
am, is, are....	am, is, are.... + V ₄	was, were.... + V ₄	will, shall....be + V ₄

e.g. I am learning English now.

I was reading manuals /'mɛnʒuəls/ (statutus) when my friend came,

I shall be reporting to the commander-in-chief tomorrow at nine o'clock.

Veiksmo žodis "to go" Present Continuous laiku + bendratis dažnai vartojami numatomiems būsimiems veiksams reikšti.

e.g. I am going to write a letter to her.

She is going to leave tomorrow.

They are going to shoot on the range.

Esamojo laiko dalyvis (Participle I = V₄) dažnai atlieka pažyminio funkciją.

e.g. The private /'praɪvɪt/ (eilinis) reporting to the major is our cadet.

The colonel commanding the 21st Division /dɪ'vɪʒn/ (divizija) will come to the headquarters in half an hour.

The shooting cadet is our squad leader.

The cadets going to the mess hall are second-year cadets.
The cadets forming up (rikiuotis) for the morning inspection live in this barracks.

ex.1. Form P I(V₄) from the following verbs: to get; to report; to form up; to stand; to command; to shoot; to salute.

ex.2. Use Present, Past or Future Continuous:

1. This cadet (to wait) for the captain.
2. When I met Tom his platoon (to go) to the shooting range.
3. In a minute or two the squad leaders (to report) to the colonel.
4. - Why is this cadet (to stand) at attention?
- Because he (to speak) to the major.
5. The cadets (to go) to the mess hall when it happened.
6. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock all the cadets and officers (to form up) for the opening of the academic year.
7. Look, the enemy units /'ju:nit/ (daliny) (to retreat/rɪ'tri:t/) (trauktis).
8. Where is cadet Leikus? - He (to clean) his gun.

ex.3. Use Present, Future Indefinite or Continuous.

Remember that Indefinite tenses express repeated, factual actions.
Continuous tenses express actions in progress at a certain moment.

1. I (to write) a letter to my brother every week.
2. I can't go with you. I (to write) a letter to my parents now.
3. He (to play) chess yesterday. He is good at it.
4. When his fellow cadets came, he (to play) chess.
5. They (to speak) about a military career at the meeting tomorrow.
6. They (to go) to the shooting range in March.
7. Look! Somebody (to swim) over there.
8. He (to swim) very fast.
9. Cadets never (to play) football in the gym.
10. "Statyba" (to play) very well today.

ex.4. Answer the questions:

1. What newspapers do you read every day? When did you read newspapers yesterday? Are you reading a magazine now? What were you reading at 3 o'clock yesterday?
2. Does your friend speak English well? Did he speak English to you after classes? Whom is he speaking English to? What was he

speaking about when you came in?

3. Do these cadets like to play volley-ball? When did they play volley-ball yesterday? Are they playing football now? Who is playing chess? What were they doing from 5 till 6 yesterday afternoon? Will they be playing football tomorrow at 6?

ex.5. Make at least 10 questions with every table and answer them.

a)

What		is	he she this man your brother	doing? writing? telling them? playing?
What	test(s) textbook(s) note-book(s) newspaper(s) magazine(s)	are	you these women those cadets	reading? taking from the table? looking through? bringing to the classroom? giving your friend?
Whose				
What	words expressions			repeating? reading? learning?

b)

Where	was	your friend Sergeant Petkus Private Linkus	playing football listening to the lecture preparing for the lessons	at 5 o'clock in the afternoon? from 4 till 6 o'clock?
	were	you they these cadets	walking resting	

ex.6. Translate into English:

1. Lyja. Eime į sporto salę.
2. Kariūnas atiduoda pagarbą kiekvieną kartą, kai sutinka karininką ar puskarininkį (a warrant officer /'wɒrənt/).
3. Kur yra dvyliktas būrys? - Jie šaudo. Jie šaudo tris kartus per savaitę.
4. Kur žygiuoja tas būrys? - Jis žygiuoja į valgyklą. - Ar jie visada žygiuoja? - Taip. Jie - būsimieji karininkai.
5. Kas vadovauja šitam daliniui? - Kapitonas Jonaitis.
6. Kariūnas raportavo majorui apie a. įtikinimą (accident/'æksɪdnt/).
7. Kai aš išėjau į kariūvines, skyrininkas raportavo būrininkui (platoon commander).
8. Kur kariūnai bėga? - Nikiuotis rytiniam patikrinimui.

ex. 7. Read the dialogue. Ask questions. Then act it out.

- Hello, Bob, glad to see you. Where are you going?
- I'm going to a cafe. Join me if you are hungry.
- No, thank you. I'll go there later. Now I'm going to the reading room.
- What book are you reading?
- I'm reading "Down the Hill" by Irvin Shaw. And what are you going to do tonight?
- Nothing special. Some of my friends are coming to see me. We are going to listen to music and dance a little.
- I see. Have a good time!
- Thank you.

5. Skaityvardis (Numeral).

Skaityvardžiai skirstomi į kiekinius ir kelintinius.

Skaityvardžiai: five; twelve; thirteen; thirty; two hundred and five (205); a (one) million; 5 thousand yra kiekiniai (but: thousand of books).

Junginiuose: ketvirtas pratimas, antras puslapis, penktas knygos skyrius, aštuntas autobusas - anglai vartoja kiekinius skaitvardžius be artikelio: room 5, bus 8, page 6, chapter 5 ir t.t.

Kelintiniai skaitvardžiai sudaromi, pridant prie kiekinio skaitvardžio galūnę -th, išskyrus tris pirmuosius:

- one - the first
- two - the second
- three - the third
- four - the fourth
- five - the fifth
- nine - the ninth
- twelve - the twelfth
- thirteen - the thirteenth
- twenty - the twentieth /'twentθ/
- one hundred and twenty three - one hundred and twenty third

Ex. 1. Translate into English:

- a) viena knyga - pirma knyga;
- trys kariūnai - trečias kariūnas;
- dvidešimt vienas karininkas - dvidešimt pirmas karininkas;
- penki puslapiai - penktas puslapis.

b) pusė penkių; be ketvirčio keturios; dvidešimt penkios minutės po trijų; šimtai kariūnų; tūkstantis devyni šimtai keturiadešimt penkios tonos.

6. Homework.

- 6.1. Learn the material about Continuous Tenses and Numerals.
- 6.2. Do ex.2, ex.3, ex.5, ex.6 on Continuous tenses in writing.
- 6.3. Learn the dialogue in ex.7 by heart.
- 6.4. Revise the secondary school vocabulary.
- 6.5. Read the story carefully:

Last week, I took my four-year-old daughter, Sally, to a children's party. We travelled by train. She sat near the window. Sally has never travelled by train before and asked a lot of questions. Suddenly a middle-aged lady came into our compartment and sat opposite Sally. "Hullo, little girl", she said. Sally did not answer, but looked at her curiously. The lady took out her powder compact. She then began to make up her face.

"Why are you doing that?" Sally asked.

"To make myself beautiful," the lady answered. She put away her compact and smiled kindly.

"But you are still ugly," Sally said.

- 6.5.1. Put questions to the underlined words.
- 6.5.2. Now write answers to these questions:
 1. Did you take Sally to the park?
 2. Did you take Sally to a children's party?
 3. Where did Sally sit?
 4. Who came into your compartment?
 5. Was the lady young or was she middle-aged?
 6. Where did the lady sit?
 7. Did she say "Hullo" to Sally, or did Sally say "Hullo" to her?
 8. Why did the lady make up her face?
 9. Did Sally think the lady was beautiful?
 10. What did Sally say to the lady?

Words: compartment /kəm'pɑ:tmənt/ n-kupė
curiously /'kjʊəriəslɪ/ adv-smalsiai
powder compact /'paʊdə'kɒmpækt/ n-pudrinė
make up v.-dažytis
ugly /ʌgli/ a-biauras

ŽODYNAS MINIMUMAS

remember /rɪˈmembə/ v	atsiminti
repeat /rɪˈpi:t/ v	pakartoti
resources /rɪˈsɔ:sis/ n	resursai, ištekliai
rest v	ilsėtis
rich /rɪtʃ/ a	turtingas
rifle /ˈraɪfl/ n	šautuvas
right /raɪt/ n	teisė, dešinė pusė
right /raɪt/ a	teisingas, dešinys
rise /raɪz/ (rose, risen) v	pakilti, iškilti
river n	upė
road /raʊd/ n	kelias
room /ru:m/ n	kambarys, vieta
round /raʊnd/ a	apskritas
run /rʌn/ (ran /rən/, run) v	bėgti
salt /sɔ:lt/ n	druska
same /seɪm/ a	toks pat, vienodas
say /seɪ/ (said /sed/) v	pasakyti
school /sku:l/ n	mokykla
sea /si:/ n	jūra
season /ˈsi:zən/ n	metų laikas
second /ˈseknd/ num	antras
see (saw, seen) v	matyti
sell /sel/ (sold /saʊld/) v	parduoti
send /send/ (sent) v	pašiuoti
serious /ˈsɪəriəs/ a	rimas
serve /sɜ:v/ v	tarnauti
she (her) pron	ji (jai, ją)
shelf /ʃelf/ n	lentyna
ship /ʃɪp/ n	laivas
shoe /ʃu:/ n	batas
shoot /ʃu:t/ (shot) v	šaudyti
short /ʃɔ:t/ a	trumpas
show /ʃəʊ/ (showed, shown) v	rodyti
shut /ʃʌt/ (shut, shut) v	uždaryti
side /saɪd/ n	pusė, šonas, kraštas
silent /ˈsaɪlənt/ a	tylus
silver /ˈsɪlvə/ n	sidabras
simple /ˈsɪmpl/ a	paprastas
sit (sat) v	sėdėti

size /saɪz/ n	dydis, matas
sky /skaɪ/ n	dangus
slow /sləʊ/ a	lėtas
small /smɔ:l/ a	mažas
smoke /sməʊk/ n	dūmai
snow n	sniegas
so /səʊ/ adv	taip, taip kad
some /səm/ pron	kažkoks, kiek nors
somebody /'səmbədi/ pron	kažkas (apie žmogų)
something /'səmtɪŋ/ pron	kažkas (apie daiktus)
sometimes /'səmtaɪmz/ adv	kartais
soon /su:n/ adv	greitai (apie laiką)
mouth /maʊθ/ n	pietūs
speak /spi:k/ (spoke, spoken) v	kalbėti
spend /spend/ (spent) v	išleisti
spring /sprɪŋ/ n	pavasaris
square /skweə/ n	kvadratas, aikštė
square /skweə/ a	kvadratinis
stand /stænd/ (stood) v	stovėti
star /sta:t/ n	žvaigždė
start /sta:t/ v	pradėti
station /'steɪʃn/ n	stotis
steam /sti:m/ n	garas
steel /sti:l/ n	plienas
stone /stəʊn/ n	akmuo
stop v	sustabdyti
storm /stɔ:m/ n	audra
story /'stɔ:ri/ n	pasakojimas, istorija
strange /'streɪndʒ/ a	keistas
street /stri:t/ n	gatvė
strong /strɒŋ/ a	stiprus
study /'stʌdi/ v	mokytis, studijuoti
subjekt /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ n	mokomasis dalykas
such /sʌtʃ/ pron	toks
summer /'sʌmə/ n	vasara
sun /sʌn/ n	saulė
table /teɪbl/ n	stalas
take /teɪk/ (took, taken) v	imti
teach /ti:t/ (taught/tɔ:t/) v	mokyti
tell /tel/ (told) v	pasakyti, papasakoti

test /test/ v
than /ðən/

iBandyti
negu, uš

LESSON 6

1. A Report.

2. Phonetic Drill:

/æ/ jam, hat, manly, sandwich, barracks, plastic

/ə/ again, arrive, achieve, commander, operator, matter, major,
sniper

/e/ mess, bread, pepper, head, quarters, lemon, pencil

3. Check up.

3.1. Here is a list of some things that Ann did yesterday and the times at which she did them:

1. 8.45 - 9.15 had breakfast.
2. 9.15 - 10.00 read the newspaper.
3. 10.00 - 12.00 cleaned her flat.
4. 12.45 - 1.30 had lunch.
5. 2.30 - 3.30 washed some clothes.
6. 4.00 - 6.00 watched TV.

Now write sentences saying what she was doing at these times:

1. At 9 o'clock
2. At 9.30 o'clock
3. At 11 o'clock
4. At 1 o'clock
5. At 3 o'clock
6. At 5 o'clock

3.2. Look at your friends and say what they are doing. Use different persons.

3.3. Tell me what you will be doing at 4 o'clock this afternoon. (read my notes; clean my personal gun; prepare for my classes; stand on guard duty; clean the barracks; go to the library).

3.4. Use Past Continuous or Past Simple:

1. last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a shot.
2. The squad leader (wait) for me when I (arrive).
3. What (you do) at this time yesterday?
4. We (not go) out because it (rain).

3.5. Say the dialogue in ex.7 by heart.

3.6. Retell the story about Sally.

3.7. Say: What's the English for(Checking the Vocabulary).

4. Perfect Tenses (Atliktiniai laikai).

Perfect grupės laikai (Present, Past, Future Perfect) reiškia:

1) veiksmą, baigtą iki tam tikro momento, nenurodant tikslaus veiksmo atlikimo laiko. (Aš jau perskaičiau knygą. Kai jis atėjo, aš bu-vau ištirtusi tekstą. Kai grįšiu namo, vaikai bus išvalę kambarius).

2) tęstinį veiksmą, nurodant, kada veiksmas pradėjo plėtotis arba kiek laiko veiksmas jau plėtojasi. (Aš nemačiau jo jau dvejus metus. Aš žinau apie tai nuo pirmadienio. Aš visada norėjau tapti kariūnu).

Perfect laikai sudaromi iš pagalbinio veiksmažodžio "have" Indefinite laikų + V₃. Neigiamoji ir klausiamoji formos sudaromos pagal bendrą taisyklę.

Perfect Tenses

	Present	Past	Future
1. O 2. a 3. c 4. d	+ have, has + V ₃	had + V ₃	will (shall) have + V ₃
5. e 6. f 7. g	+ haven't hasn't > + V ₃	hadn't - V ₃	won't shan't have + V ₃
8. h 9. i 10. j	? have you has he > + V ₃	had you he > + V ₃	will you have + V ₃

Present Perfect dažnai vartojamas su prieveiksmais already (jau), just (ką tik), never, ever, since (nuo), for (nurodant visą veiksmo plėtojimosi laikotarpį: for two years), lately (pastaruoju metu), not yet (dar ne) bei prielinksniu "by" (iki). Jie dažniausia eina po pagalbinio "have".

e.g. I have just seen your squad leader.

He had cleaned his automatic gun by 5 o'clock.

ex.1. Form P II (V₃) from ^{the} following verbs: find; go; decide; give up (nesti, atsisakyti); pass; make; win.

ex.2. You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both knew. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb in the Present Perfect Tense form.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. Tom (find) a new job. Tom
2. Charles (go) to Brazil. Charles
3. Jack and Jill (decide) to get married.
4. Mary (give up) smoking.
5. George (pass) his driving test.
6. Karen (win) the swimming match.
7. Bob (make) a new table for your mother.

Ex.3. Use Present, Past or Future Perfect.

1. (you ever be) to America?
2. By five o'clock yesterday they (to return) from the range.
3. She (already to see) this film. Take her to another.
4. By the end of the year they (to build) this bridge.
5. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (to go)

to bed.

6. The woman was a complete stranger to me. I (not to see) her before.
7. I see they (to repaint) the house. It looks much nicer now.
8. - Can I talk to cadet Pulkus?
- Wait a little, please. In ten minutes we (to finish) the morning inspection.

Ex.4. Use Present Indefinite, Continuous or Perfect.

1. - Is mother in the kitchen? - Yes, she is. She (to cook) something. She always (to cook) at this time.
2. Pete, let's go to the dining room. Mother (just to cook) dinner.
3. My uncle (to speak) two foreign languages. But I (not to know) which language he (to speak) now.
4. You (to be) on guard duty this week? - Yes.

Ex.5. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple:

1. W.Shakespeare (to write) the play "Hamlet" in the 16th century.
2. Your hair looks very nice. - I (to wash) it.
3. I can't get into the room. I (to lose) the key.
4. I (to leave) my watch in the bathroom yesterday.
5. Somebody (to take) my dictionary. It isn't on the table.
6. When he came home he (take off) his clothes and (to go) to bed.

Ex.6. Read the following dialogue. Find all the cases of Perfect tenses in it. Explain them.

Dialogue

- It's nice to see you, Mary. How are you?
- Good evening, Alec. Hope you are well. Haven't seen you for ages¹. Where have you been all this time?
- I have just arrived from Brighton². I was spending my summer holidays at the sea-side. Have you ever been there?
- Yes, I have been there several times. It's a nice place, isn't it? I hope you've enjoyed yourself³ greatly.
- Oh, yes. I have had a very nice time.
- Did you go there alone?
- No, together with John, an old friend of mine. You remember him, don't you?
- Sure⁴. Has he graduated from college?
- No, not yet. He is in his last year. What about you? I haven't heard from you⁵ lately. How are you getting on?
- Thank you, quite right. Come and see me some day, will you?
- I'll be delighted. So long⁶.
- See you soon. Bye!

Notes

- ¹ Haven't seen you for ages - Ąimta metų nemačiau tavęs
² Brighton /'braɪt n/ - kurortinis miestas Anglijos pietuose
³ to enjoy oneself = to have a good time
⁴ sure = of course
⁵ I haven't heard from you - negavau iš tavęs žinėlės
⁶ so long - iki!

a) Find English equivalents:

Kaip gyveni?; nemačiau tavęs ištisus amžius; pažūryje; ką tik atvažiavau; ar esi ten buvęs?; ar gerai praleidai laiką?; ar jis jau baigė koledžą?; negavau iš jo žinėlės paskutiniu metu; greit pasimatysim; iki!

b) Answer the questions:

1. Who are talking?
2. How long hasn't Mary seen Alec?
3. Where has he been all this time?

4. What is Brighton?
5. Has Mary ever been to Brighton?
6. Has Alec enjoyed himself at the seaside?
7. Has Mary ever met John? What does she know about him?
8. What does Alec ask Mary to do some day?

c) Act the dialogue out.

5. Perfect Continuous Tenses (Atliktiniai eigos laikai).

Išreiškia nebaigtinį tęstinį veiksmą, kuris prasidėjo prieš tam tikrą momentą ir tęsiasi iki to momento. Nurodoma arba veiksmo pradžia (prielinksnis "since /sins/"), arba visas vyksmo laikas (prielinksnis "for"). Palyginkite su Perfect laikų antrąja reikšme. Sudaromas iš pagalbinio veiksmažodžio "be" Perfect laiko + V₄.
e.g. I have been writing this letter for two hours. - Aš rašau šį laišką jau dvi valandas.

I have been writing this letter since 9 o'clock. - Aš rašau šį laišką nuo 9 valandos.

He said he had been working in that factory for 10 years.

That cadet said he had been studying at our college since August.

Klausiamosioje formoje prieš veiksnių iškeliamas pirmas pagalbinis veiksmažodis, o neigiamosioje po jo vartojamas "not".

Ex.1. Use Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous:

1. I (to have) this car for years.
2. How long (you to smoke)?
3. Sorry I'm late. (You to wait) long?
- Yes. For half an hour.
4. It (to rain) since I got up this morning.
5. How long (you to know) him? - For 20 years.
6. I (not to see) him since Sunday.
7. She (to teach) English since she graduated from the University.

Ex.2. Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct the wrong ones.

1. I know Bob for 5 years.
2. Sue and Alan are married since July.
3. How long has George studied at the military college?
4. How long has Ken a beard?

5. I don't see Ann for 15 years.

6. He is playing football since childhood.

6. Homework.

6.1. Learn the material about Perfect and Perfect Continuous Tenses

6.2. Do ex.2, ex.3, ex.4, ex.5 on Perfect Tenses in writing.

6.3. Speak with your friend about his holidays.

6.4. Look through ex.1, ex.2 on Perfect Continuous tenses. Be ready to explain your choice /tʃis/ (pasirinkimas).

6.5. Learn the new phrases from this unit and secondary school vocabulary.

ŽODYNAS MINIMUMAS

that /ðæt/ c.j	kad, kuris
that /ðæt/ pron (pl those)	tas (tie)
theme /θi:m/ n	tema
then /ðen/ adv	tada, tuo metu, po to
theory /'θiəri/ n	teorija
there /ðeə/ adv	ten
they /ðei/ pron (their, them)	jie (juos, jiems)
thick /θɪk/ a	storas
thin /θɪn/ a	plonas
thing /θɪŋ/ n	daiktas
think /θɪŋk/ (thought) v	galvoti, manyti
this /ðɪs/ pron (pl these)	šitas (šitie)
thousand /'θaʊzənd/ num	tūkstantis
till /tɪl/ prep	iki (kokio nors laiko)
time /taɪm/ n	laikas
to /tu:/ prep	1) iki, į (rodo kryptį) 2) rodo naudininko linksnį (to you)
today /tə'deɪ/ adv	šandien
together /tə'geðə/ adv	kartu
tomorrow /tə'mprəʊ/ adv	rytoj
tonight /tə'naɪt/ adv	šįvakar
too adv	taip pat
town /taʊn/ n	miestas
train /treɪn/ n	traukinys
tram /træm/ n	tramvažus

translate /træns'leɪt/ v	(iš)versti
travel /'trævl/ v	keliauti
tree /tri:/ n	medis
try /traɪ/ v	stengtis, bandyti
type /taɪp/ n	tipas, rūšis
under /'ʌndə/ prep	po (žemiau)
understand /ʌndə'stænd/ (understood) v	suprausti
union /'ju:njən/ n	sąjunga
up /ʌp/ prep	aukštyn
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ adv	paprastai
very /'veri/ adv	labai
victory /'vɪktəri/ n	pergalė
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ n	kaimas
visit /'vɪzɪt/ v	lankyti(s)
wait for /weɪt/ v	laukti
walk /wɔ:k/ v	eiti pėsčiomis
wall /wɔ:l/ n	siena
want /wɒnt/ v	norėti
war /wɔ:/ n	karas
warm /wɔ:m/ a	šiltas
wash /wɒʃ/ v	plauti(s), prausti(s)
watch /wɒtʃ/	stebėti, sekti
water /'wɔ:tə/ n	vanduo
way /weɪ/ n	kelias, būdas
we /wi:/ pron (our, us)	mes (mūsų, mus)
weather /'weðə/ n	oras
week /wi:k/ n	savaitė
well /wel/ adv	gerai
West /west/ n	vakar
what /wɒt/ pron	kas, koks, ką (apie daiktą)
when /wen/ adv	kada
where /weə/ adv	kur
which /wɪtʃ/ pron	kuris, koks
white /waɪt/ a	? tas
who /hu:/ pron (whose, whom)	kas, ką (kieno, kam)(apie žmogų)
why /waɪ/ adv	kodėl
wide /waɪd/ a	platus
win /wɪn/ won/wan/) v	laimėti
window /'wɪndəʊ/ n	lengas

winter /'wɪntə/ n	žiema
with /wɪð/ prep	su
without /wɪ'ðaʊt/ prep	be
word /wɜ:d/ n	žodis
work / wɜ:k/ n	darbas
work v	dirbti
world /wɜ:ld/ n	pasaulis
write /raɪt/ (wrote, written) v	rašyti
year /jɜ:/ n	metai
yellow /'jeləʊ/ a	geltonas
yes /jes/ part	taip
yesterday /'jestədi/ adv	vakar
you /ju:/ pron /your, you)	jūs, tu (jūsų, jums, tavo, tau)
young /jʌŋ/ a	jaunas

Junginiai su "to be"

- be busy: He was busy all the week.
 be ready: Platoon 12 is ready for the English class.
 be present: Commander-in-chief was present at the meeting.
 be absent: Five cadets were absent from the English class.
 be late: He was five minutes late for the morning inspection.

LESSON 7

1. A Report.

2. Phonetic Drill:

- / dʒ/ village, bridge, cage, large, sandwich, gym, imagine
 /tʃ/ watch, match, patch, switch, chief, reach, capture, chair
 /ʃ/ wish, push, she, shake, shell, shall, shiver
 /ʒ/ garage, rouge, measure, vision, provision, decision, collision

3. Check-up.

3.1. Translate into English:

- a) - Ar esi kada nors buvęs Londone?
 - Taip, esu buvęs ten keletą kartų.
 - O aš niekada nesu ten buvęs.
 - Iš tikrųjų? Tai pats gražiausias miestas, kurį esu kada nors matęs.
 b) - Ką veiki?
 - Skaitau knygą. Aš dažnai skaitau laisvalaikio.

- Kiek puslapių jau perskaitei?
- Aš neatsimenu. Vakar irgi skaičiau. Perskaičiau apie 100 puslapių.
- Žinau. Tu skaitei, kai aš grįžau iš koledžo.
- Taip. Aš manau, kad per savaitgalį pabaigsiu knygą ir tada duosiu ją tau.
- Gražu iš tavo pusės. Ačiū.

3.2. Choose Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. - I see you (to work) here all the morning.
- Yes. I (to work) since 8 o'clock in the morning.
2. - How long (you to know) him?
- I don't know exactly. I think I (to know) him for 12 years.
3. - I (to study) at this military college for 2 months. And I should say I (to learn) a lot of new things.
4. - (They to learn) how to shoot?
- Not yet.
- But they (to learn) how to shoot for three days already.
5. - Where is cadet Pulkus?
- He (to fall ill).
- How long he (to be) ill?
- I believe he (to be ill) for a week or a little more. But he is getting better now.

3.3. Use Present and Past Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. When I came to the station the train (to leave) already.
2. - Let's go to see that new horror film.
- But I (to see) it already.
- When (you to see) it?
- I (to see) it on Monday.
3. - (You to buy) a new cassette recorder?
- Yes, I (...:...).
- When (you to buy) it?
- I (to buy) it two weeks ago.
4. He (to fix) his personal gun yesterday.
He (to fix) it by the time I came home.
5. When he arrived the guests (to come) already.
6. By five o'clock everybody (to go) to bed.
7. - I (not to see) him for two weeks.

- (Anything to go) wrong?
- No. His mother told me yesterday that he (to leave) for our branch factory.
- I see.

3.4. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

1. - Aš nemačiau tavęs du mėnesius. Kaip gyveni?
 - Aš gerai leidžiu laiką. Ačiū. O tu?
 - Aš jaudinuosi (to worry) dėl savo brolio. Žinai, jis prieš du mėnesius išvažiavo į Afriką ir nuo tada aš negavau iš jo žinelių.
 - Apgailestauju tai girdėdamas.
2. - Mansu, kad ši medžiaga yra labai stora.
 - Taip. Suknelei tau reikia plonos medžiagos.
3. - Koks yra oras Anglijos vakaruose žiemą?
 - Nei per šalta, nei per karšta.
4. Jie daug kalba apie tą naują teoriją.
5. - Eime pėsčiomis į kaimą. Aš noriu pamatyti naująją mokyklą.
 - Kiek šimtų vaikų mokosi joje?
 - Du šimtai.

3.5. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. The morning inspection lasted ten minutes.
2. Cadets train at the range twice a week.
3. The captain is standing at attention in front of the colonel.
4. They have been learning the structure of the machine gun /məʃɪn ɡʌn/ for two days.
5. In two minutes the cadets will march to the mess hall.
6. One part of physical training at the military college was obstacle training. (a general question).
7. When the major went downstairs the cadets had already formed up.
8. The platoon commander ordered the cadets to dress.

4. PASSIVE VOICE (Neveikiamoji rūšis).

Veikiamosios rūšies veiksmažodis reiškia veiksmą, kurį atlieka vaiksny.

e.g. Our workers built this house last year.

Neveikiamosios rūšies veiksmažodis reiškia veiksmą, kurio veikėjas nenurodytas arba nesvarbus.

e.g. This house was built last year.

Jei veiksmo atlikėjas yra svarbus, jis gali būti reikšiamas daiktavardžiu arba įvardžiu su prielinkniu by.

e.g. The telephone was invented by Bell.

Veiksmo atlikimo priemonė arba instrumentas gali būti reikšiami daiktavardžiu arba įvardžiu su prielinkniu with.

e.g. The letter was written with a pen.

Neveikiamosios rūšies laikai sudaromi iš pagalbinio veiksmo žodio to be atitinkamo laiko + V₂.

e.g. The article was written two days after the interview.

The article will be written two days after the interview.

Klausiamoji ir neigiamoji neveikiamosios rūšies formos sudaromos pagal bendrą taisyklę, t.y. iškeliant pagalbinę tarinio dalį prieš veikinį klausiamojoje formoje, o neigiamojoje - vartojant neiginį not po pagalbinio veiksmo žodio.

Neveikiamojoje rūšyje vartojami: Future Continuous laikas ir viena ketvirta laikų grupė (Perfect Continuous laikai).

PASSIVE VOICE

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	am is are asked	am is are being asked	have has been asked	--
Past	was were asked	was were being asked	had been asked	--
Future	will shall be asked	--	will shall have been asked	--

Neveikiamojoje rūšyje veiksmo žodis kartais vartojamas su prielinkniu.
e.g. They laughed at him. He was laughed at.

Compare the sentences in the active and passive voice. Point out their differences.

	Active	Passive	Usage
Indefinite	ask, asks asked will ask	am/is/are asked was/were asked will be asked	Fakto konstatavimas, pasikartojimas
Continuous	am/is/are asking was/were asking will/shall be asking	am/is/are being asked was/were being asked —	Procesas
Perfect	have/has asked had asked will/shall have asked	have/has been asked had been asked will/shall have been asked	Atliktas iki tam tikro momento veiksmas
Perfect Continuous	have/has been asking had been asking will/shall have been asking	— —	Veiksmas, prasidėjęs prieš tam tikrą mo- mentą ir besitęsias iki to momento.

Ex.1. Give V_3 of the following verbs:

send, read, write, shoot, publish, buy, speak, wait, make, show,
build, ask, meet.

Ex.2. Read and translate the following sentences.

Write your own according to the models:

Smb	is	sent for
	was	spoken about
Ssth	will be	listened to
	has been	looked after

- The doctor was sent for 10 minutes ago.
The taxi
- This book was much spoken about last year.,
His article
- The lecturer was not listened to.
The man
- He was often laughed at.
The boy
- It'll be much spoken about very soon.
His project

6. The children have been well looked after.

The city parks

Ex.3. Choose a), b), c) or d):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Praėjusiais metais buvo pastatyta daug namų. | a) built
b) had built
c) were built
d) are built |
| 2. Kai aš atvažiuavau į šį miestą, šitą namą statė. | a) was built
b) had been built
c) was building
d) are being built |
| 3. Vilniuje statoma daug namų. | a) are built
b) have been built
c) was being built
d) are being built |
| 4. Kai persikėlėme čia, šitas namas jau buvo pastatytas. | a) was built
b) had been built
c) was being built
d) were built |
| 5. Šitą namą statys kitą mėnesį. | a) will have been built
b) will be built
c) will build
d) will be building |
| 6. Šį namą bus pastatę iki mėnesio pabaigos. | a) will build
b) will be built
c) will have been built
d) will be building |

Ex.4. Choose the right form in brackets:

1. Our university (often visits, is often visited) by foreigners.
2. Their luggage (/lagidz/(bagažas) (will bring, will be brought) to their room.
3. That book (has not yet translated, has not yet been translated) into Lithuanian.
4. On Sunday they (will take, will be taken) to the Opera House.
5. On Monday the guests from England (will receive, will be received) by the Dean and some of the teachers.

6. Some more books by Lithuanian writers (will translate, will be translated) into Swedish next year.

Ex 5. Užpildykite tuščias lentelės grafas (kur galima), pavartodami veikiamąžodį "to ask" neveikiamosios rūšies nurodytu laiku.

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

Ex.6. Translate into English:

1. - Ar visos telegramos išsiųstos?
- Dar ne. Kai kurios dar spausdinamos. Jos bus išspausdintos iki penktos valandos.
2. Šiuo metu mūsų mieste statomas naujas teatras.
3. Kada buvo parašytas šitas laiškas?
4. Egzaminuoja studentus. Neįeikite į kambarį.
5. Studentus egzaminuoja du kartus per metus.
6. Praėjusiais metais nepriklausoma Lietuva buvo pripažinta (to recognize) daugelio šalių.
7. Paskaitos pabaigoje dėstytojui nepateikė jokių klausimų.
8. Darbas turi būti baigtas laiku.
9. Ar galima tai padaryti kaip nors kitaip? (in a different way)
10. Kas parašė šią operą?
11. Ar jam pranešta apie tai (to inform of)?
12. Planas buvo svarstomas, kai aš grįžau, bet kelionė jau buvo aptarta.
13. Pagaliau surado tą svarbų dokumentą.
14. Tai turi būti padaryta.

Ex.7. Use these sentences in the Passive Voice:

Model: They have sent the letter today.

The letter has been sent today.

1. The postman has already brought the mail.
2. The teacher has given us much homework.
3. Somebody has broken the vase.

4. The archeologists /a:ki'bladʒists/ have found many pieces of ancient /'einʃənt/ culture.

5. They have done the exercise in writing.

6. We have chosen a beautiful place for our camp.

7. The students have written the grammar test successfully.

8. He has made his report in English.

9. They have spent a lot of time on that work.

10. I have forgotten their names.

11. We have completed the construction of our club.

Ex.8. Put the sentences in Past Perfect using one of the models:

Model: When I came

By 5 o'clock yesterday

By last Monday

By the time you arrived

} the work had been done.

1. All the students of our group have been examined.

2. The work has been finished.

3. The letter has not been posted yet.

4. All the tickets have already been sold out.

5. The books have been returned to the library.

6. The report has not been written yet.

7. Much has been said about it.

8. The new uniforms have not been bought yet.

Ex.9. This is a short article about computers. Read it. Then put the verbs in brackets into the Passive Voice. Choose the correct tense, or use the modal verb if one is given. Be ready to answer questions on the text.

Model: These machines (control) by computers nowadays.

These machines are controlled by computers nowadays.

Computers Then and Now

The world's first electronic computer (build) at the University of Pennsylvania in 1946, although computer-like machines (build) in the 19th century. Computers (sell) commercially for the first time in the 1950s, and a lot of progress (make) since then. Computers are now much smaller and more powerful, and they (can buy) much more cheaply.

Computers (use) in many fields - in business, science, medicine and education, for example. They (can/use) to forecast the weather or to control robots which make cars. The computer's memory

is the place where information (keep) and calculations (do).

A computer cannot think for itself - it (must tell) exact what to do. A lot of difficult calculations (can/do) very quickly on a computer.

And computers don't make mistakes. Stories (hear) sometimes about computers paying people too much money or sending them bills for things ^{they} didn't buy. These mistakes (make) by the programmers - the people who give the computer its instructions. Some years ago, a computer-controlled rocket belonging to the USA went out of control and (have to/destroy). The accident (cause) by a small mistake in one line of the programme. This mistake cost USA \$ 18 million.

Criminals have found out that computer crimes are often a lot easier than robbing banks. Hundreds of millions of dollars (steal) from American business every year by people changing the information in computers.

Large numbers of home computers (sell) recently especially in the USA and Britain. People know more about computers than they used to, and computers are playing a bigger part in our lives. Progress (make) all the time. Many people believe we can look forward to the day when even our household jobs like cleaning (do) by computer-controlled robots.

Vocabulary Notes

although /ə:l'tʃu/ conj	nors
commercially /kə'mɜ:ʃli/ adv	komerciniu būdu
powerful /'paʊəfəl/ a	galingas
to forecast /fo:'kɜ:st/ v	numatyti, prognozuoti
to calculate /'kælkjuleit/ v	apskaičiuoti
a bill /bil/ n	sąskaita
to destroy /dis'troi/ v	sunaikinti
an accident /'æksident/ n	nelaimingas atsitikimas, avarija
to cause /kə:z/ v	būti priežastimi, sukelti
a line /lain/ n	eilutė, linija
to cost /kɒst/ v	kainuoti
to find out /faɪnd aʊt/ v	sužinoti, išsiaiškinti
a crime /kraɪm/ n	nusikaltimas
to rob /rɒb/ v	apiplėšti
to steal /sti:l/ (stole, stolen) v	pavogti, pasgrobti
a number /'nʌmbə/ n	skaičius, kiekis
recently /'ri:əntli/ adv	paskutiniu metu, neseniai

used to know /ju:zd/
to look forward to /fɔ:wəd/
household jobs/hauʃəʊld/

žinodavo
laukti, tikėtis
namų ruošos darbai

Ex.9. Answer the questions:

1. Where was the first electronic computer built?
2. When were the first computer-like machines built?
3. When were first computers sold commercially?
4. Where are computers used?
5. Can a computer think for itself?
6. Who is a programmer?
7. What have criminals found out?
8. Which countries buy the largest numbers of home computers?
9. What can we expect from computers in everyday life?
10. How is it possible to steal hundreds of millions of dollars from American business every year?
11. What happened to a USA rocket one day?
12. What caused the accident?

6. Homework.

- 6.1. Learn the material on the Passive Voice.
- 6.2. Write 5 questions to the text "Computers Then and Now".
- 6.3. Retell the text "Computers Then and Now".
- 6.4. Do the exercises on the translation in writing (ex 3, ex 6).

LESSON 8

1. A Report.

2. Phonetic Drill:

/θ/ thirteenth, eighth, Thackery, thankful, Thatcher, thaw, theatrical, theft, theory

/ð/ weather, themselves, therefore, therewith, withstand, wither, worthy, mother

/s/ start, stir, star, stern, storm, sang, suck, sock, sex, sick, Saturday, cereal, mistress

/z/ buzz, zeal, zebra, zenith, zephyr /'zefə/, zipper, zodiac
/'zəʊdiæk/, zombie, zone

3. Check up.

3.1. Answer the questions:

How is the Passive Voice formed?

Which preposition is used to show the doer of the action?

Which tense forms are not used in the Passive Voice?

3.2. Translate the sentences:

Namai statomi kasdien.

Namą stato.

Namą jau pastatė.

Tuos namus pastatė pernai.

Kai atvažiavau į Vilnių, viešbutis "Lietuva" jau buvo pastatytas.

Vakar penktą valandą po pietų jį egzaminavo.

3.3. Put 5 questions to the text "Computers Then and Now".

1. Kur ir kada buvo sukurtas pirmas pasaulyje elektroninis kompiuteris?

2. Ar kompiuterius dabar galima nusipirkti daug pigiau?

3. Kas buvo padaryta 1950-aisiais?

4. Ar kompiuteriui reikia pasakyti, ką daryti?

5. Kas patrol ama iš Amerikos biznio kasmet?

3.4. Retell the text "Computers Then and Now".

3.5. Read the exercises on translation.

4. The Sequence of Tenses (Laiku derinimas).

Anglų kalboje šalutinio sakinio veiksmazodžio laikas priklauso nuo pagrindinio sakinio veiksmazodžio laiko.

Jeigu pagrindinio sakinio veiksmazodis yra būtojo laiko, tai šalutinio sakinio veiksmazodis taip pat vartojamas pagal prasmę reikalingu būtojo laiku.

Jei pagrindinio sakinio veiksmazodis yra esamojo laiko, tai šalutinio sakinio veiksmazodis vartojamas bet kuriuo laiku pagal prasmę.

Šalutinio veiksmazodžio laikas gali būti:

1. Vienalaikis su pagrindinio:

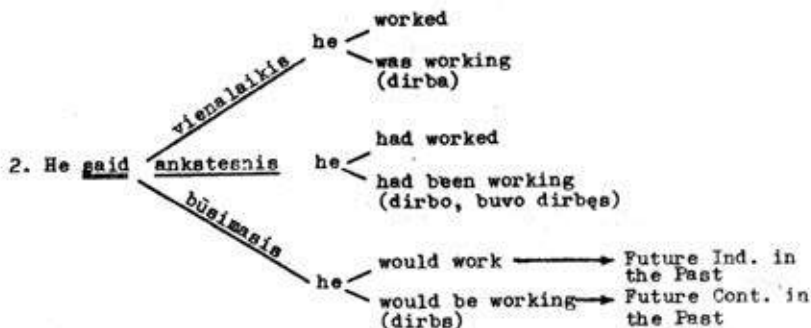
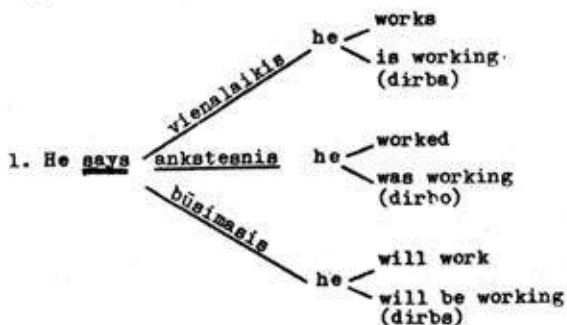
Jis sako, kad mégata teatrą.

2. Ankstesnis nei pagrindinio:

Jis sako, kad nusipirko kompiuterį.

3. Įvyksiantis po pagrindinio sakinio veiksmo (būsimasis):
Jis sako, kad važiuos į miestą.

Išnagrinėkite anglų kalbos laikų derinimą:



Ex.1. Išverskite sakinius į lietuvių kalbą, vadovaudamiesi laikų derinimo taisyklėmis.

1. He said the boy had lost his way in the forest.
2. I was sure they would see the new play.
3. I thought Ann had been examined by that time.
4. I was afraid Nick did not know anything about that story.
5. He asked if I had seen the new horror film.
6. The librarian asked me what books I had chosen.
7. I was asked where and when I had been born.
8. He said he was making an interesting experiment.

9. They explained to me that they never stayed at hotels.
10. I thought Ann was reading in her room but she wasn't there.

Ex. 2. Nustatę veiksmo pobūdį, panaudokite šaltinio sakinio veiksmažodį reikiama forma:

1. He said he (to meet) us at the station.
2. He said he (to prepare) for his exams and couldn't go on the trip.
3. He told me he (to see) Tom at the theatre.
4. He says he (to visit) his friends on Monday.
5. He said he (not to like) to skate.
6. I was sure they (to need) my help.
7. We didn't know she (to work) as a secretary.
8. I knew he (to go) to New York one of these days.
9. The doctor asked me when I (to break) my leg.

5. Indirect Speech (Netiesioginė kalba).

Laikytis laikų derinimo taisyklių ypač svarbu, keičiant tiesioginę kalbą netiesiogine.

e.g. He said, "I'll come to see you soon".

He said he would come to see me soon.

Šei sakinyje nurodome, kam sakome, tai "say" pakeičiamas žodeliu "tell".

e.g. He said to her "I don't like movies".

He told her he didn't like movies.

Keičiant tiesioginę kalbą netiesiogine, taip pat keičiasi kai kurie įvardžiai ir prieveikiniai:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this/these	that/those
here	there
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
last year	the year before
(three days) ago	(three days) before
tomorrow	the next (following) day

Table for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect		
The type of Sentence	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. A statement	a) He said, "I shall do it tomorrow". b) He said to me, "I shall do it tomorrow".	He said he would do it the next day. He told me (that) he would do it the next day. (inform; let smb know; explain to smb; reply/r'rplai/atsakyti)
2. A General Question	She asked me, "Have you written the paper?"	She asked me <u>if (whether)</u> I had written the paper. (want to know, wonder, question)
3. A Special Question	He asked me, "Where do you live?"	He asked me <u>where</u> I lived.
4. A Positive Command	She said to him, "Come at 3 o'clock."	She <u>told him to come</u> at 3 o'clock. (order, command)
5. A Negative Command	He said to me, "Don't go there".	He <u>told me not to go</u> there.
6. A Request /rɪ'kwest/ prašymas	She said to him, "Come at 3 o'clock, please".	She <u>asked him to come</u> at 3 o'clock.

N.B. Netiesioginiuose klausiamuose žodžių tvarka yra tiesioginė, t.y. V T P A.

Ex.1. Translate the sentences into Lithuanian:

1. I said I could get tickets there.
2. She said she went there every summer.
3. He told me he was going to Klaipėda.
4. The man said he had already packed his suitcase.
5. He thought I had already left.
6. He said he would come if he had time.
7. I didn't know they had been to London.
8. She didn't know they were in Paris.

Ex.2. Change into Indirect Speech:

He said: { "I am busy".
"I have lost my key".
"I shall leave tomorrow".
"I am tired and I can't work any more".

He said to me: { "I am writing a letter to my parents".
 "I lived in Telšiai before the Independence Day".
 "My father was sent abroad a week ago".

He asked: { "Do you live in Šančių street?"
 "Are you busy now?"
 "Where do you work?"
 "What films do you like?"
 "Have you already had dinner?"
 "Did you take part in the conference?"
 "Why didn't you tell me about it before?"
 "How long will it take you to get to the station?"
 "Can you play chess?"
 "Are you reading the manuals?"

He said to me: { "Telephone me as soon as you are back from London"
 "Take these flowers to grandmother".
 "Don't salute indoors".
 "Carry the gun right".
 "Don't switch on the machine".
 "Please, help me with the suitcase".
 "Please, clean the mess hall for me".
 "Please, help me to pack the luggage".
 /'laɡidz/ - bagažas

Ex.3. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form:

1. I thought that you (to make) some decision.
2. They said they (to work) 7 hours a day.
3. Mr. Fox promised that he (to deliver) /di'live/ his lecture in the nearest future.
4. My former teacher asked me if I (to get on) well with my English.
5. I was sure that the foreign delegation (to arrive) the following day.
6. Nobody knew that Robin Hood (to be going to take part) in the shooting competition.
7. We did not know that they (to be discussing) the problem at that moment.
8. I was afraid they (to miss) the plane.

Ex. 4. Translate:

1. Jis pasakė man pradėjęs studijuoti anglų kalbą prieš trejus metus.
2. Aš maniau, kad jis šiandien neateis.
3. Mes buvome tikri, kad greitai važiuosime į Šilėnus.
4. Džonas sakė neišeisias iš namų, kol nepareisias tėvai.
5. Ji paaiškino man, kad rašo straipsnį.
6. Aš norėjau sužinoti, kuo ji vardu ir kur ji gyvena.
7. Jinai paprašė manęs pakelti dėžę.
8. Mums pranešė, kad kariūnai jau išsirikiavo.
9. Kapitonas liepė kariūnams lygiuoti.
10. Būrio vadas liepė mums stovėti ramiai.

6. Complex Object (Suvestinis papildinys).

Anglų kalboje yra konstrukcija, vadinama Complex Object. Ji susideda iš dviejų dalių: pirmoji - daiktavardis (arba objektinio linknio įvardis - me, you, him, her, it, us, them), antroji dalis - bendratis. Į lietuvių kalbą ši konstrukcija verčiama šalutiniu sakiniu.

e.g. Mano motina nori, kad jis ateitų. My mother wants him to come.
We expect him to speak English.

I'd like you to phone me.

Po veiksmazodžių: to hear, to see, to feel, to watch, to notice ir po to make (priversti) bei to let (leisti) bendratis vartojama be "to".

e.g. I saw him enter the house.

They heard her play the piano late at night.

We watched the children play in the garden.

She let me use her typewriter.

The father makes him go jogging every morning.

Ex. 1. Translate into English:

1. Norėčiau, kad jūs ateitumėte mokyti.
2. Aš pastebėjau juos einant skersai gatvės.
3. Aš nenoriu, kad mes aptartume šį klausimą šiandien.
4. Mes nesitikėjome, kad jis mus pastebės.
5. Motina priverė juos keltis anksti.
6. Vyriausiasis vadas stebėjo, kaip kariūnai rikiuojasi rytmetiniam patikrinimui.

7. Homework.

7.1. Learn the grammar material from Unit 1 Lesson 7.

7.2. Yesterday Tina had an interview for a job at a pet shop. A man and a woman interviewed her. The next day Tina told her friend what they had asked her. Give her words.

How old are you?

Where did you go to school?

What exams did you take?

Do you like animals?

What do you know about animals?

Do you want to work?

Have you had a job before?

Are you willing to work on Saturdays?

Can you drive?

7.3. Write the dialogue in Indirect Speech.

Tom: - Is your fellow cadet married or single?

Bob: - He is married.

Tom: - What is his wife's job?

Bob: - She is a teacher of English.

Tom: - How many children have they?

Bob: - They have one child, a boy.

Tom: - Does he go to school?

Bob: - No, he doesn't. He is a year old.

Tom: - Give me their telephone number.

Bob: - All right.

LESSON 9

1. A Report.

2. Phonetic Drill:

/ŋ/ conquerer, conquest, reading, anxious, singer, thing, morning, income

/æ/ amphibious, rapture, character, calculate, paddle, shadow, lamb

/ə/ opinion, again, comfortable, occasion, agrarian, holiday

/ɜ:/ burn, turnip, certainly, sir, furniture, murder, curtain, mercy, dirty, learner

3. Check-up.

3.1. Answer my questions: (an interview at a pet shop)

1. Did they ask Tina about her age?
2. Did they ask her about school?
3. Did they ask her about exams?
4. Did they ask her about animals? What?
5. Did they ask her about work?
6. Did they ask her about Saturdays?
7. Did they ask her about cars?

3.2. Kokius laikus galima vartoti šalutiniame papildinio sakinyje, jeigu pagrindinio sakinio tarinys yra reiškiamas būtuoju laiku? Nuo ko tai priklauso? Duokite pavyzdžių.

3.3. Retell in English what Tom wanted to learn from Bob.

3.4. Išverskite sakinius:

1. Mes sužinojome, kad jie nusipirko namą miesto pakraštyje.
2. Kapitonas pyko, nes kariūnas pavėlavo į patikinimą (pavardėmis).
3. Mes žinojome, kad jie skaito statutus bibliotekoje.
4. Budintis kariūnas pasakė, kad Tomas atostogauja.
5. Kariūnas pranešė, kad kitą dieną jie vyks į poligoną.
6. Skyrininkas norėjo, kad jo skyrius išsirikiuotų aikštės viduryje.
7. Būrio vadas paliepė būriui žygiuoti į valgyklą.

4. Modal Verbs (Modaliniai (defektyvūs) veiksmažodžiai).

Modaliniai veiksmažodžiai must (privalėti, turėti), can (galėti, mokėti, pajėgti, gebėti), may (galėti, leisti), have to (privalėti) reiškia ne veiksmą, o požiūrį į jį ir parodo, kad veiksmas yra galimas, negalimas, pageidautinas, leistinas arba draudžiamas. Visų asmenų modaliniai veiksmažodžiai yra tie patys - veiksmažodžio bendratis be dalelytės "to" (išskyrus "have to").

Tom can shoot very well.

He must study field manuals for tomorrow's class.

Cadets may play football in their free time.

I have to go to the library now.

Klausdamajame sakinyje modalinis veiksmažodis yra prieš veiksnį. (Su have to reikia pagalbinio do).

e.g. Can Tom shoot very well?
 Must he study field manuals?
 May they play football in their free time?
 Do you have to go to the library now?

Neigiamąją formą neiginys "not" vartojamas po modalinio veiksmazodžio (su have to vartojamas "didn't").

Tom can't shoot very well.
 He mustn't shoot in the street.
 They may not play football now.
 He didn't have to go to the library.

Modalinių veiksmazodžių pagrindinės formos:

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄
can	could (kud/	-	-
may	might /mait/	-	-
must	- (had to)	-	-
have to	had to	-	-(klausiant arba neigiant vart. pagalb. do arba did)

e.g. He could swim very well in childhood.
 He said they might be late.
 We had to come home at 6 o'clock.

Modalinio veiksmazodžio "can" būsimajam laikui reikšti vartojamas junginys "to be able to". I shall be able to learn English next year.

Must not = mustn't reiškia draudimą, todėl privalėjimo nebuvimas reiškiamas forma needn't.

e.g. Children mustn't play with matches. /~~must~~/

Vaikams draudžiama žaisti su degtukais.

You needn't wear your uniform in your free time.

Nebūtina vilkėti uniformą laisvalaikio.

Be leidimo, may gali reikšti abejotinę veiksmo įvykimo galimybę:

e.g. It may rain tomorrow. Galbūt lis rytoj.

I think they ~~might be~~ may late. Manau, kad jie gali pavėluoti.

Be privalėjimo arba būtinybės must gali reikšti didelę veiksmo įvykimo tikimybę.

e.g. It must be very late now. Dabar tikriausiai yra labai vėlu.

Let's ask mother. She must know about it. Paklauskime mamos.
Ji tikriausiai žino apie tai.

Netikėjimas, abejonė reiškiami can't.

e.g. It can't be true. Tai negali būti tiesa.

She can't be fifty. She looks so young. Negali būti, kad jai penkiasdešimt. Ji atrodo tokia jauna.

Ex.1. Use must, may or can:

1. It rain, take your raincoat.
2. He be on the next train. Let's wait a little.
3. If you don't want to fall ill you not drink cold water.
4. I help you with your luggage.
5. Hurry up! We come in time.
6. We not ring the bell. I have got a key.
7. Cadets not talk at classes.
8. I smoke here? Yes, you No, you

Ex.2. Translate into English:

1. Aš negaliu jos laukti.
2. Ar galima jūsų paklausti?
3. Jūs privalote atlikti tai iki pirmadienio.
4. Galbūt ji žino atsakymą į šį klausimą.
5. Ji tikriausiai žino viešbučio adresą.
6. Vaikams draudžiama žiūrėti televizorių vėlai vakare.
7. Nebūtina mokėti visų pinigų. Gali sumokėti pusę.
8. Rytoj aš galėsiu padėti tau dirbti sode.
9. Ar galiu pasinaudoti jūsų telefonu?
10. Negali būti, kad dabar aštuonios.

5. Nežymimieji įvardžiai "some", "any", "no", "every".

Some ir any reiškia neapibrėžtą kiekį daiktų ar medžiagos. Gali būti vartojami su skaičiuotiniais ir neskaičiuotiniais daiktavardžiais.
Some vartojamas teigiamajame sakinyje, o any - neigiamajame ir klausiamajame sakiniuose.

e.g. There is some ink in the bottle.
There are some books on the shelf.
Is there any ink in the bottle?
No, there isn't any ink in the bottle.
Yes, there is some ink in the bottle.

Are there any books on the shelf?

Yes, there are some books on the shelf.

No, there aren't any books on the shelf.

There are no books on the shelf.

There is no ink in the bottle.

Jei any pavartojamas teigiamajame sakinyje, jis turi reikšmę "bet koks", "bet kokias":

e.g. Any woman wants to be beautiful.

Some vartojamas klausime, reiškiančiame prašymą.

e.g. Would you like some coffee?

Taip pat vartojami nežymimųjų įvardžių išvestiniai žodžiai:

some - something - somebody - someone - somewhere

any - anything - anybody - anyone - anywhere

no - nothing - nobody - no one - nowhere

every - everything - everybody - everyone - everywhere

e.g. I think there is somebody in the room.

Is there anybody in the room?

Yes, there is somebody in the room.

No, there isn't anybody in the room.

or There is nobody in the room.

Atsiminkite, kad anglų kalbos sakinyje gali būti vartojamas tik vienas neiginy.

Jis nieko nežino.

He knows nothing.

He doesn't know anything.

Ex.1. Put general questions to the following sentences, then answer them.

1. I see something on that table.

2. Somebody called you up yesterday.

3. They met somebody going home.

4. I have put it somewhere here.

5. We shall go somewhere tonight.

6. There is some meat in the fridge.

Ex.2. Insert some, any or no:

1. Are there letters for me? No, there aren't letters for you. There are letters in the letter box.

2. You have very nice water colours (akvarelė).
3. I have got interesting books to read.
4. There isn't butter on the table. Take fresh butter from the fridge.
5. Would you like hot coffee?
6. I have got time to speak to you now.
7. You may take book you like.
8. May I have water, please.

Ex. 3. Translate into English the words given in brackets:

1. They understand (nieko).
2. Don't go (niekur) tonight.
3. (Niekas) is standing there.
4. There is (niekas) in the cup.
5. (Kažkas) speaks English in your group. Who is it?
6. Don't ask him (apie nieką).
7. (Niekas) knows (nieko) about this author.
8. (Kažkas) has fallen off the table in the darkness.
9. Have you got (kokių nors) questions?
10. (Bet kuris) of you can do it.
11. I have (truputį) free time after obstacle training.
12. - Is there (kiek nors) tea in the tea-pot?
- I'm afraid there is (né kiek) tea left.

Ex. 4. Form questions like in the model and give answers.

Model: - Is there anybody at the telephone?

- Yes, there is somebody.
- No, there is nobody.
- No, there isn't anybody.

Is there	anybody	in the room?
Do you see	anyone	at the blackboard?
Do you know	anything	in the library?
		in the street?
		in the Philological Department?
		in the mess hall?
		on the table?
		in your bag?
		on the floor?
		on the ceiling /'si:liŋ/(lubos)?
		in the bookcase?

6. Sąlygos ir laiko aplinkybės sakiniai.

Anglų kalboje šalutiniuose laiko aplinkybės ir sąlygos sakiniuose nevartojamas būsimasis laikas. Jis pakeičiamas reikiamu esamuju laiku, nepakeičiant laiko grupės, t.y. jei turime vartoti Future Indefinite, keičiame jį į Present Indefinite; jei turime vartoti Future Perfect, keičiame jį į Present Perfect.

e.g. Jei jis ateis, paprašykite jį palaukti.

If he comes, ask him to wait.

Kai grįši į Vilnių, paskambink man.

When you come back to Vilnius, phone me.

Ex. 1. Išverskite sakinius į lietuvių kalbą:

1. If I am free, I'll go to the cinema.
2. If I have time, I'll help you.
3. If we hurry, we'll catch the 7 o'clock train.
4. If you learn the poem by heart, the teacher will be pleased.
5. When the classes are over, we'll go to the mess hall.
6. Let me know as soon as he arrives.
7. When she phones me, I'll tell her the truth.
8. After I get ready for the lessons, I'll go to the movies.

Ex. 2. Translate into English:

1. Kai tik pamatysiu ją, aš pakalbėsiu su ja.
2. Kai pabaigsi vertimą, parodyk jį man.
3. Jis paskambins man, kai gaus laišką iš Helen.
4. Aš pasiliksiu čia, kol jis ateis (until).
5. Jei tau bus sunku atlikti darbą, paprašyk pagalbos.
6. Jei jis neateis po 5 minučių, mes išeisime.
7. Po to, kai pažiūrėsime šį filmą, jį aptarsime.
8. Jie važiuos į aerouostą, kai tik atvažiuos taksi.

Ex. 3. Join the following pairs of sentences with "if", "when", "as soon as", "until".

1. He will come. I shall call the taxi.
2. You will get on the bus. It will take you home.
3. The weather will keep fine. They stay in the country.
4. I shall not be busy. I shall go to the country.
5. I shall stay home. He comes back.
6. The concert will be over. They will go to a cafe.

7. Beasmenės veiksmažodžio formos (Verbals).

Beasmenės veiksmažodžio formos yra: bendratis, dalyvis ir gerūdi-jus. Jos neišreiškia gramatinių asmens, skaičiaus ar nuosakos kate-gorijų. Todėl jos negali savarankiškai atlikti tarinio funkcijos sakinyje. Jos atlieka kitoms kalbos dalims būdingas funkcijas.

e.g. I want to study English.

He went to Africa to die there.

To mistake is human.

I want him to show me the gallery.

After eating he felt better. (Gerūd).

I remember meeting her at the party.

I hate lying: I won't stand (nepakęsiu) being lied to.

Seeing is believing.

Hearing the bell she went to open the door. (Dalyvis).

Having done her job, we decided to rest a little.

He came up to the policeman standing at the corner.

While travelling one sees a lot of interesting things.

He read the note written in French.

When shown the letter, she told the truth.

8. A Biography.

Read the following text and learn to speak about yourself.

My name is Jonas Jonaitis. I am nineteen years old. I am not married. I am single. I was born on the twenty-third of January, 1973, in Panevėžys in the family of a medical nurse and a service-man. My mother works in a military hospital. My father is a batal-lion commander. He has been serving in the military for seventeen years already. I am proud of my parents. They are hard-working, honest people. I am the only child in the family, but I'd like to have a senior sister or a year younger brother. We could share our ideas and make up plans for the future together.

I started school at seven. I should say that I found school a most interesting place. I enjoyed my lessons and I was fascinated by my first teacher. She was devoted to us and knew her subjects perfectly. In senior forms I became interested in sports and music. I have taken part in many competitions and have even won prizes. I used to have training sessions four times a week. They lasted three

hours. But sports did not interfere with my studies and I made good progress at school. My favourite subjects were history and sports. I also liked English but you have to study hard to know it well and I was usually short of time. During my last year at school I started thinking about a military career. That's why after school-leaving examinations I submitted my application to this military college. I had to take two examinations and I should say I did quite well in them. So I am a first-year cadet. My studies will last four years. I study different military subjects, have classes in English, history and physical training. I'm busy from morning till night. A military career is hard and demanding. But at the same time it is rewarding. I understand that a mobile, well-trained and highly disciplined army is necessary for an independent state. This helps me at hard times. I live at 3 Sapiegos street in the college barracks.

Vocabulary Notes

a serviceman /'sɜ:vismən/ n	kariškis
be proud of /praʊd/ a	didžiūotis kuo nors
honest /'ɒnɪst/ a	sąžiningas
senior /'si:njə/ a	vyresnis
to share /ʃeɪ/ v	dalintis
be fascinated /'fæ:sɪneɪtɪd/ a	būti susižavėjusiam
be devoted /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/ a	būti atsidavusiam
perfectly /'pɜ:fɪktli/ adv	tobulai
even /'i:vən/ adv	netgi
used to have /'ju:st/	turėdavau
to last /la:st/ v	tęstis
interfere with /ɪntə'fɪə/ v	trukdyti
to make good progress	daryti pažangą
to be short of time	trūkti laiko
a military career /kə'rɪə/	karinė karjera
to submit an application /səb'mɪt ən'æplɪ'keɪʃn/	parduoti pareiškimą
demanding /dɪ'ma:ndɪŋ/ a	reiklus
rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/ a	duodantis atpildą, atlyginantis
mobile /'məʊbaɪl/ a	judrus, mobilus
be necessary /'nesəsəri/ a	būti būtina
an independent state /'ɪndəpendənt 'steɪt/	nepriklausoma valstybė

9. Homework.

9.1. Learn the grammar material of Unit 1 Lesson 9.

9.2. Do ex. 2 on modal verbs; ex. 3 on Indefinite pronouns;
ex. 2 on conditional sentences in writing.

9.3. Learn to speak about your own biography. Use the new vocabulary from the text.

UNIT 2. COMMANDS. MILITARY MAPS.

LESSON 1

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Repeat after the teacher:

shoot, serve, march, salute, dress, form up, report, manuals,
morning inspection, commander-in-chief, roll call, mess hall, major,
obstacle training, shooting range, machine gun, submachine gun, gun-
ner, stand at attention, military career.

3. Check up.

3.1. Read ex. 2, ex. 3 on Unit 1 Lesson 9.

3.2. Questions on the cadets' biography:

What's your first (last) name?

How old are you?

When were you born?

Where were you born?

What family were you born in?

Where do you live?

What is your address?

When did you start school?

Did you like life at school?

Did you make good progress at school?

What was your favourite subject?

What social activities did you have at school?

When did you leave school?

What did you do after finishing school?

Did you serve in the army?
What are you doing now?
Are you a second-year cadet?

3.3. The cadets will present their biographies.

4. The Commands That Cadets Should Know.

Cadets study at a military college. All of them live in large barracks of the college. The rooms are big and not very comfortable. Cadets prefer to live in small cosy rooms.

In the morning they get up early, make their beds and do morning exercises. After that they form up for the morning inspection. Then it is time to march to the mess hall for the breakfast. From the mess hall the cadets go to their classrooms. Classes start at ten past nine and last until a quarter past two. Then it is time for dinner. In the afternoon they spend some time on selfstudy. Others undergo drill training, because the day a man enters any branch of the Armed Forces he begins to take military training. The daily routine starts with "reveille" and ends with "taps". Drill training consists of certain movements by which a serviceman, squad, platoon, company or battalion is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one place to another. Cadets must learn a lot of commands. There are two kinds of commands: the preparatory command and the command of execution. When an instructor wants to give a command he cautions - "At my command!". The first command is "Fall in!". Then follow the commands "By twos, number!" or "Count off!". After that the commands "Dress!" or "Right (left), dress!" and "Attention!" sound.

Then the commander orders "Right (left), turn!" (USA "Right (left) face!") and either "Forward march!" or "Right (left) face, forward march!", or "Double time, march!" When the cadets hear the command "Halt!", they stop and wait for another. The next one might be "About turn!" and "Mark time, march!". If the cadets execute the commands correctly the commander gives the order "At ease!" and "Fall out!" or "Rest!" or "Dismissed!". At the command "At ease!", silence is required but one may move; at the command "Rest!" one may talk and move. At the command "Fall out!" one can leave the ranks but is required to remain in the immediate area. To dismiss the men the command "Dismissed!" is given. If the cadets don't execute the commands correctly the next order is "As you were!". Cadets also learn

the commands "Right wheel, march!" or "Left wheel, march!" or "Left about face!". The commands "Right (left) in file!" or "Form fours!" are also very important. Sometimes instead of giving the command "About turn!" the commander orders: "Right (left) half turn!" (USA "Right (left) half face!").

Before starting any movement of armed troops, the weapons are brought to the right or left shoulder, or sling position. The appropriate commands are "Right shoulder arms!" or "Left shoulder arms!" or "Sling arms!"

Vocabulary Notes

comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ a (more ~, most ~)	patogus
prefer /pri'fɜ:/ v	atiduoti pirmenybę, labiau mėgti
cosy /'kəʊzi/ a (cosier, cosiest)	įaukus
last /lɑ:st/ v	tęstis
selfstudy-selfeducation n	saviruoša
undergo /ʌndə'geʊ/ v (underwent, undergone)	patirti, praeiti
drill training /dril'treɪnɪŋ/ n	rikiuotės pratybos
a branch /brɑ:ntʃ/ n	skyrius, šaka
daily routine /ru:'ti:n/	kasdieninė nusistovėjusi tvarka
veille /rɪ'væl/ n	rytinis trimatis, signalas keltis
taps /tæps/ n="Lights out!" signal	ženklas gesinti šviesą
consist of /kən'sɪst əv/ v	susidėti
certain movements /'sɜ:tn 'muvmənts/	tamtikri judesiai
to be moved /mu:vd/	būti pervedamas
in an orderly manner /'ɔ:dəli'mænə/	tvarkingai
formation /fɔ:'meɪʃn/ n	(dalinių) išsidėstymas, rikiuotė, darinys
preparatory /pri'pæreteri/ s	paruošiamasis
execution /eksɪ'kju:ʃn/ n	įvykdytas, atlikimas
an instructor /ɪns'trakte/ n	dėstytojas, instruktorius
caution /kə:ʃn/ v	įspėti
Fall in! /fɔ:l'ɪn/	rikiuok!
By twos, number! /baɪ'tu:z'nʌmbə/	pirmas-antras, išsiskaičiuok!
Count off! /'kaunt 'ɔf/	paeiliui išsiskaičiuok!

Right (left), dress! /rait, left/	dešinėn (kairėn) lygiuok!
to order /'o:da/ v	įsakyti
Right (left), turn! /tɜ:n/	dešinėn! kairėn!
Forward march! /'fɔ:wəd'ma:tʃ/	žengte marš!
Right (left) face, forward march!	dešinėn (kairėn) žengte marš!
Double time, march! /dʌbl/	bėgte marš!
Halt!	stok!
might be (V ₂ nuo may) /maɪt/	gali būti
About turn! /ə'baʊt'tɜ:n/	aplink!
Mark time, march! /mɑ:k taɪm'ma:tʃ/	vietoje žengte marš
execute /'eksɪkjʊt/ v	įvykdyti (komandą)
Fall out! /'fɔ:l'aʊt/	išsivaikščioti! (trumpam laisvi)
Rest!	poilsis!
Dismissed!	išsivaikščioti! (visiškai)
silence is required /'saɪləns ɪz rɪ'kwaɪəd/	reikalaujama tylos
may move /mu:v/	leidžiama judėti
to leave the ranks /'li:v ðə'ræŋks/	palikti eiles
to remain /rɪ'meɪn/ v	pasilikti
immediate area /ɪ'mi:diət'eəriə/	netoliese (artima zona)
As you were! /əz ju'wə:/	palikt!
Right (left) wheel, march!	dešiniu (kairiu) sukiniu žengte marš!
(Left) about face!	(kairėn) aplink!
Right (left) in file! /faɪl/	dešinėn (kairėn) į vorą rikiuok!
Form four! /'fɔ:m'fɔ:z/	į vorą po keturis rikiuok!
instead of /ɪn'sted əv/	vietoj (ko nors)
Right (left) half turn! /'ha:f'tɜ:n/	pusiau dešinėn (kairėn)
movement /'mu:vmənt/ n	judėjimas
armed troops /'a:md 'tru:ps/	ginkluota kariuomenė
weapon /'wepən/ n	ginklas
are brought to the shoulder /brɔ:t'ʃəʊldə/	pakeliami prie peties
sling position /'slɪŋpə'zɪʃn/	laivo kabojimo padėtis
an appropriate command /ən ə'prəʊpriət kə'ma:nd/	atitinkama komanda
Right (left) shoulder arms!	ginklai ant dešinio (kairio) peties!
Sling arms!	ginklai ant krūtinės!

Ex.1. Answer the questions:

1. Do you live in a small town?
2. Does your fellow cadet study at this military college?

3. Do these cadets live in barracks?
4. Do they leave barracks early?
5. Do you do morning exercises every day?
6. When do cadets have morning inspection?
7. Do they march to the mess-hall before morning inspection?
8. How long do their classes last?
9. What subjects do you study at the military college?
10. What do you do after classes?
11. Is the time after dinner free?
12. When do you busy yourself with self-study?
13. When do you study manuals and drill regulations?
14. What were the commands that you learnt first?
15. What other commands do you know?
16. Do you wear your uniforms every day? Is it compulsory /kam'palsəri/ (privaloma)?
17. Do cadets have to salute? To whom?
18. Do they salute when on guard duty?

Ex. 2. Find English equivalents in the text:

rikiuok! aplink! bėgte marš! vietoje žengte marš! kairėn lygiuok! paeiliui išsiskaičiuok! pirmas-antras išsiskaičiuok! stoki! į vorą rikiuok! laisvai!

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into Lithuanian:

1. The squad leader commanded his squad: "Right wheel, march!"
2. The opposite of "Right wheel, march!" is "Left wheel, march!"
3. The second lieutenant /lef'tenant/ gave the command: "Left about face!"
4. "Right (left) turn!" is most common /'kpmən/(įprasta) command in the army.
5. After the command "Right face, forward march!" the cadets turned and began to march.
5. The command "Form fours!" is seldom /seldəm/(retai) used for the squad because it is the smallest military unit consisting of 9 cadets /kən'sist əv/-(susidėti iš).

Ex. 4. Play time. One of you will give commands (looking or not at the list), the others will execute them as silently as possible. The commander should be changed every minute. The one who manages to give the largest number of commands in a minute, wins the game.

Ex.5. Put 5 questions to the text using Present Indefinite. Answer them.

Ex.6. Remember how Passive Voice is formed. Find 3 cases of it in the text. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

Ex.7. How are Imperative Sentences formed? Are there any of them in the text? Can you give a negative command?

Ex.8. Find in the text 6 derivative /dɪ'rɪvətɪv/ (išvestinis žodis) words and 4 compound /'kɒmpaʊnd/ words (sudurtinis). Name the part of speech they belong to. What makes you think so?

Homework 1:

1. Learn the active vocabulary.
2. Write 8 questions to the text.
3. Do ex.2, ex.6 in writing.

Homework 2:

1. Revise the active vocabulary.
2. Give the gist of the text.
3. Think of: 3 derivative nouns, 3 derivative adjectives and 2 compound nouns.

Home-reading:

Text:

Personal Documents in the US Army

The personnel of the US Armed Forces are issued identification tags, identification cards, pay data cards, ration cards and such other papers as liberty passes, operator's permits, individual sick slips and so on.

Identification tags, two in number, suspended from the neck, must be worn in the field, when travelling by air, or when outside the continental United States. On the tag the following data are given: the wearer's last name, first name and middle initial; the service number; dates when different injections were given; blood type and religion.

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Identification tag

Identification cards are issued to all US personnel on duty. The cards contain the name of the individual, his grade, arm or service, SN, station where the card was issued, birth date, height, weight, colour of hair and eyes, race, sex, blood type, holder's fingerprint, and signature of the issuing officer.

Pay data cards are authorized for the convenience of each enlisted man as his personal record of his pay status. Liberty passes are issued by commanding officers authorizing a soldier to be absent for not more than 72 hours. A US government operator's permit is issued by commanding officers to drivers of various vehicles who have passed the required examinations.

When servicemen are authorized to travel, for example, to a new permanent station (in case of change of station), or on leave, they are issued travel orders and transportation requests.

Vocabulary Notes

personnel /pəˈsɒnəl/ n	personalia, tarnautojai, asmeninė sudėtis
they are issued /'isʃuːd/(be+V ₃)	neveikiamaoji rūšis) jiems išduodama
identification tag /aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn 'tæg/ n	asmens ženklas
identification card n	asmens liudijimas
pay data card /'peɪdɪtə'kɑːd/ n	duomenų apie užmokestį kortelė
ration card /ræʃn/ n	maisto kortelė
papers = documents	
liberty pass /'lɪbəti pɑːs/ n	leidžiamasis raštelis
operator's permit /'ɒpəreɪtəz'pɜːmɪt/	valdančiojo mašiną ar mechanizmą leidimas
individual sick slip /ɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl'sɪk slɪp/	asmens ligos lapelis
suspended /sə'spendɪd/ a	pakabinamas
be worn /wɔːn/(wear, wore, worn)	būti nešiojamas (be+V ₃)
wearer /'weərə/ n	nešiotojas
initial /ɪˈniʃl/ n	pradinė, pirmoji raidė
service number (SN) /'sɜːvɪs'nʌmbə/ n	tarnybos numeris
injection /ɪn'dʒekʃn/ n	injekcija
blood type /blʌd'taɪp/ n	kraujo grupė
contain /kən'teɪn/ v	turėti (savyje), talpinti
grade (greɪd) n	laipnis, rangas
arm or service n	armijos rūšis arba tarnyba

station /'ster(ə)n/ n	tarnybos vieta
height /haɪt/ n	ūgis (aukštis)
weight /weɪt/ n	svoris
holder's fingerprints/'həʊldəz 'fɪŋɡəprɪnts/	savininko pirštų atspaudai
signature /'sɪɡnətʃə/ n	parašas
to sign /saɪn/ v	pasirašyti
authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/ v	leisti, sankcionuoti
convenience /kən'vi:njəns/ n	patogumas
enlisted men /ɪn'listɪd/	puskarininkiai ir eiliniai
personal record /'rekɔ:d/	asmens oficialus dokumentas
pay status /'steɪtəs/ n	užmokesčio statusas
vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/ n	transporto priemonė
required /rɪ'kwaɪəd/ a	reikalingas, būtinas
serviceman /'sɜ:vɪsmən/ n	kariškis
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ a	pastovus, nuolatinis
be on leave /li:v/	atostogauti
travel order /'trævl 'ɔ:ɔ:/	leidimas važiuoti (keliauti), (bilietas)
transportation request /rɪ'kwɛst/ n	prašymas pervežti

Tasks

1. Read the text with the help of the given vocabulary notes.
2. Find English equivalents in the text:
išduoti dokumentą; ginkluotosios pajėgos; ligos lapelis; kraujo grupė; ūgis ir svoris; vadovaujantis karininkas; išlaikyti egzaminą; nuolatinė tarnybos vieta.
3. Answer the following questions:
Are passports personal papers of servicemen?
When must identification tags be worn?
What data are given on the identification card?
What do liberty passes authorize?
When are servicemen authorized to travel?
4. What types of personal documents of a serviceman do you know?
5. Finish the sentences:
The personnel of the US Armed Forces
The wearer's last and first names, the service number and
blood type
Pay data cards are issued for
When a serviceman travels he must have

6. Give a brief summary /'bri:f 'sʌməri/- (trumpa santrauka) of the text in English.

7. Translate into English:

1. Maisto kortelė yra vienas iš kariškių asmens dokumentų.
2. Kai kariškis suserga, jam išduodamas asmens ligos lapelis.
3. Asmens liudijimas nėra pakabinamas ant kaklo.
4. - Kokiam asmens dokumente yra informacija apie pirštų atspaudus? Ar tai leidžiamasis raštelis?
- Ne. Tai, žinoma, yra asmens liudijimas.
5. Leidžiamasis raštelis leidžia kariškiui nedalyvauti septyniasdešimt dvi valandas.
6. Kariškiai dažniausiai keliauja, kai jie atostogauja.
7. Kada kariškiams išduodamas leidimas keliauti?
8. Answer the questions:

1. Did you find any new information in the text? If so, what was it?
2. Was the text difficult to read? Did the given tasks help you to prepare for the retelling of the text?

LESSON 2

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Repeat the commands after the teacher:

At my command!

Fall in!

Count off!

By twos, number!

Dress! Right dress! Left dress!

Right turn! Left turn! About turn!

Right turn, march! Left turn, march!

Right face! Left face!

Right face, march! Left face, march!

Forward, march!

Double time, march!

Mark time, march!

At ease!

Fall out!

Rest!

Dismissed!

As you were!

Right wheel, march!	Left wheel, march!
Right about face!	Left about face!
Right in file!	Left in file!
Form fours!	
Right half, turn!	Left half, turn!
Right half face!	Left half face!
Right shoulder arms!	Left shoulder arms!
Sling arms!	

3. Check up.

3.1. Active vocabulary. Ask your fellow cadets to give the above commands in English. Use "What's the English for".

3.2. Ask your fellow cadets about different commands. Use "What must (or may) you do at the command?" Mind the usage of the infinitive after "must" and "may".

3.3. Read ex.3 on Unit 2 Lesson 1.

4. Text:

Military Maps (I)

Military maps are primary fighting instruments of the commander of any unit from the army to the squad. Therefore, not only the commanders but all the servicemen must know how to read and use them.

Each serviceman must determine quickly and accurately the positions of various features on the map. In order to do that one must know conventional signs and tactical symbols.

The terrain or ground features are shown on the map by conventional signs. To differentiate between various conventional signs, various colours are used:

- a) black - for man - made objects: buildings, roads, trails, railroads, etc.
- b) green - for vegetation: trees, woods, fields, etc.
- c) blue - for seas, rivers, lakes, ponds, etc.
- d) brown - for contour lines: hills, ravines, valleys, saddles, etc.
- e) red - for road classification

Tactical symbols are used to show on a map the locations of troops (companies, battalions, etc.) or command posts, observation posts, trenches, machine guns or other weapons. These symbols are

also drawn in colours.

Enemy troops and installations on situation and operation maps are shown in red, while friendly troops and installations, sectors of fire and weapons are drawn in blue.

All engineer obstacles such as minefields, roadblocks, wire entanglements, both friendly and enemy, are shown in green. Contaminated areas are marked in yellow.

When reading the US maps you must always use the rule "Read-Right-Up" for the military grid.

By scale all maps are classified as large-scale (1:75000 or larger), medium-scale (scales larger than 1:100000 and smaller than 1:75000) and small-scale maps (1:600000 or smaller).

Vocabulary Notes

primary /'praɪməri/ a	pagrindinis, svarbiausias
therefore /'ðeəfɔː/ adv	todėl, taigi
serviceman /'sɜːvɪsmən/ n	kariškis
determine /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/ v	nustatyti
accurately /'ækjʊrɪtli/ adv	tiksliai, teisingai
feature /'fi:tʃə/ n	(vietovės) objektas
in order to	kad; tam, kad; norint
conventional /kən'venʃənəl/ a	sutartinis; paprastas, įprastas
sign /saɪn/ n	ženklas
terrain /te'reɪn/ n	vietovė, teritorija
differentiate (between) /dɪfə'reɪnʃi'eɪt/ v	skirti, atskirti
trail /treɪl/ n	takas
etc. = et cetera /ɪt'setə/ lot.	ir taip toliau; ir kiti
vegetation /vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/ n	augmenija
pond /pɒnd/ n	tvenkinys; kūdra
contour /'kɒntʊə/ n	kontūras
ravine /rə'veɪn/ n	siaura dauba, loma
valley /'væli/ n	slėnis
saddle /'sædl/ n	įduba
location /ləʊ'keɪʃən/ n	vieta, padėtis
troops /truːps/ n (pl)	karinės pajėgos, kariuomenė
post /pəʊst/ n	postas, pozicija
company /'kʌmpəni/ n	kuopa
observation /əbzə'veɪʃən/ n	stebėjimas
trench /trentʃ/ n	tranšėja; apkasas
machine-gun /mə'ʃiːngən/ n	kulkosvaidis

installation /ɪnsteɪʃn/ n	įrenginys
operation /əpeɪʃn/ n	operacija, veikimas
while /waɪl/ conj	tuoj tarpu, kai
engineer /endʒiˈniə/ n	inžinierius
obstacle /ˈɒbstəkl/ n	kliūta
minefield /ˈmaɪnfɪld/ n	minų laukas
roadblock /ˈroʊdbloʊk/ n	užvara (kelyje)
wire entanglement /ˈwaɪərɪnˈtæŋɡlment/ n	vielų užvara
both and adv	ir....ir....; tiek....tiek
contaminate /kənˈtæmɪneɪt/ v	teršti, užteršti
area /ˈeəriə/ n	rajonas, sritis, zona
mark /mɑ:k/ v	žymėti
rule /ru:l/ n	taisyklė
grid /grɪd/ n	tinklinis
scale /skeɪl/ n	mastelis
medium /ˈmi:diəm/ a	vidutinis

4.1. Translate the following word combinations into Lithuanian:

military maps; primary fighting instruments; the commander of any unit; to determine quickly and accurately; the positions of various features; conventional signs; the terrain features; to differentiate between various signs; man-made objects; the locations of troops; enemy troops and installations; situation and operation maps; sectors of fire; engineer obstacles; contaminated areas; marked in yellow; the rule "Read-Right-Up"; the military grid; medium-scale maps.

4.2. What words are these derived from:

fighting; commander; quickly; accurately; tactical; buildings; classification; locations; observation; installations; operation; friendly; contaminated; marked; smaller.

4.3. Group the words in ex. 4.2 according to the parts of speech they belong to.

5. The Infinitive of Purpose.

We may use the Infinitive to talk about the purpose /'ps:psə/(tikslas) of doing something, or why someone does something.

To finish this work by 5 o'clock you must start at once.

Norėdami užbaigti šį darbą iki penkių, turite pradėti tuojau pat.

arba:

Jeigu norite užbaigti

We study here to become good officers.

Mes mokomės čia, norėdami tapti gerais karininkais.

arba:

.....kad taptume.....

We had to hurry not to be late.

Mes turėjome skubėti, kad nepavėluotume.

We can also use "in order to + the infinitive" to express the same:

We shouted to wake her.

We shouted in order to wake her.

or: In order to wake her we shouted.

5.1. Complete the sentences using the Infinitive of Purpose or "in order to.....":

1. We'll have to phone him
2. You must work hard
3. Sometimes you retreat
4. She knocked on the door
5. I save money
6. I'll have to hurry

5.2. Answer the following questions using the Infinitive of Purpose or "in order to.....":

1. Why must Ron go into hospital? (have an operation)
2. Why are you wearing two pullovers? (keep warm)
3. Why do you save money? (to go to America)
4. Why do you need this box? (put my books in)
5. Why did he give her a glass of water? (calm her down)
6. Why are you going to the bank? (change some money)

6. Homework.

6.1. Read the text once again and be ready to speak on it.

6.2. Learn the active vocabulary.

6.3. Find the Infinitive of Purpose in the text. Think of 3 examples of the kind.

LESSON 3

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Repeat after the teacher:

primary fighting instruments;

the commander of any unit;
from the army to the squad;
to determine quickly and accurately;
the position of various features;
conventional signs and tactical symbols;
the terrain features;
various colours;
contour lines;
locations of troops;
command and observation posts;
machine-guns and trenches;
enemy troops and installations;
situation and operation maps;
sectors of fire;
engineer obstacles;
minefields, roadblocks and wire entanglements;
contaminated areas;
medium-scale maps.

3. Check up.

3.1. Ex.6.1: a) Read sentences with the Infinitive of Purpose from the text and give good Lithuanian translation.

b) Read sentences of your own and give them to your friends to translate.

3.2. Speak on the following:

1. Why is it necessary to know conventional signs and tactical symbols?

2. What are conventional signs used for?

3. Are they marked in colours? If so, what colours are used? Are they difficult to remember?

4. What are tactical symbols used for?

5. What colours are used and for what objects?

6. Explain the rule you use while reading the US maps.

7. How are maps classified?

3.3. Complete the sentences:

1. To show the terrain features on the map

2. To show the locations of troops, command posts, observation posts, trenches and machine-guns on the map

3. To differentiate between various conventional and tactical signs

4. In order to read a map correctly
5. In order to determine accurately the positions of various features on the map
6. In order to mark a contaminated area

3.4. Make dialogues using the given words:

A.

Questions:

Answers:

(to take a map; to show the positions; your company)	-	(in Grid Square 9798; along the river; wood)
(obstacles)	-	(some)
(to show)	-	(wire entanglements; a minefield)
(colour; to mark)	-	(yellow)
(contaminated areas)	-	(no)

B.

(to locate; your unit)	-	(the northern part; town)
(antitank; ditch /ditʃ /-grivovs)	-	(yes; wire entanglement)
(mine field)	-	(two trees; in the direction/direktsion/- kryptis)
(contaminated areas)	-	(only one; bridge)
(to mark)	-	(yellow)

C.

(to use)	-	(old maps)
(scale)	-	(1:25000)
(to show; positions; your platoon)	-	(Grid Square 9898)
(village)	-	(not to know)

(road; to lead)	-	(town)
(how far)	-	(15 km)

4. The indefinite pronoun "one".

It means any person or every person and it is often used in a general sense.

In order to achieve good results <u>one must work</u> hard.	Norint pasiekti gerų rezultatų, <u>reikia</u> daug <u>dirbti</u> . (Verčiama beasmeniu sakiniu).
---	--

<u>One can</u> always <u>find</u> time for rest.	Visada <u>galima</u> rasti laiko <u>pailsėti</u> .
--	--

In order to use a map correctly <u>one must know</u> conventional signs and tactical symbols.	... <u>reikia žinoti</u>
---	--------------------------------

These are not things <u>one talks about</u>(ne) <u>kalbama</u>
---	------------------------------

In colloquial style it is more usual to use "you".

<u>You can't</u> say so.	<u>Negalima</u> or <u>Negali</u>
--------------------------	---

4.1. Translate the sentences. Think of other ways of translation:

1. You never know.
2. One cannot always find time for reading.
3. One doesn't like to be objected.
4. You live and learn.
5. One should remember these things.
6. One cannot be too careful.
7. You can't turn back the clock.
8. You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink.
9. You cannot judge a tree by its bark.

5. Text.

Military Maps (II)

A map is a graphic representation of the earth's surface

or a part of it. Man-made and natural features are marked by symbols, lines, colours and forms.

Maps play an important part in military operations. The ability to read, understand and use a map is a very important professional qualification of every serviceman.

The term "military maps" includes all maps designed for use by the Department of Defense. Military maps are usually identified according to scale and type. The scale is expressed as a fraction and gives the ratio (/ˈreɪʃn/-santykis) of map distance to ground distance.

By use all maps are classified as:

general maps, strategic maps and strategic-tactical maps.

By type all maps are subdivided into:

planimetric (kontūrinis) maps, topographic maps and photomaps.

5.1. Read the text paying attention to the pronunciation of new words.

5.2. Find words in the text that have the same stem in Lithuanian and give their Lithuanian equivalents.

5.3. Retell the text.

6. Homework.

6.1. Read ex. 4.1 once again and remember the sayings and proverbs. Think in what cases they can be used.

6.2. Think of 3 sentences with: "In order to.....one must....."

6.3. Learn the underlined words in Text 5.

LESSON 4

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Repeat after the teacher:

graphic representation;
the earth's surface;
natural features;
military operations;
the ability to read a map;

an important professional qualification;
 a term / a military term;
 to identify according to scale;
 general and strategic maps;
 strategic - tactical maps;
 planimetric and topographic maps;
 photomaps;
 Department of Defense.

3. Check up.

3.1. Think of simple Lithuanian sentences with the above given words or word combinations and give to your friends to translate.

3.2. Read ex.6.2.

3.3. Say in what cases the sayings and proverbs from ex.4.1 can be used.

4. Tactical symbols.

4.1. Translate the text into English. (Use the material from Unit 2 Lesson 2 and 3 if necessary.)

Text.

Dokumentuose ir žemėlapiuose kariuomenės padėčiai žymėti ir par-tyti planuojamus kovos veiksmus naudojami sutartiniai ženklai. Šiais ženklais žymima: kariuomenės ir tarnybų rūšys; padaliniai ir jų vadavietės; stebėjimo punktai; glaudžiai; inžinerinės uirtvaros ir įrenginiai; kariuomenės padėtis; kovos veiksmai ir kt.

NATO žalių kovinėse pajėgose sutartiniai ženklai, žymintys savo ir sąjungininkų kariuomenę, braižomi mėlyna spalva, o priešų kariuomenę - raudona spalva. Užkrėsti rajonai žymimi geltona spalva. Bet kokios uirtvaros, tiek savo, tiek priešų, žymimos žaliai.

Jeigu naudojama tik viena spalva, tuomet ženklai, žymintys priešų, braižomi dviem brūkšniais.

4.2. Read and remember:

Generally tactical symbols are classified into the following groups. Read them and discuss.




1. THE MAIN TACTICAL SYMBOLS






- Unit











- Observer

-  - Equipment object
-  - Officers
-  - Weapons

2. SIGNS OF ARMED SERVICES

-  - Army
-  - Navy
-  - Air Force

3. SIGNS OF ARMS






-  - Infantry
-  - Armor
-  - Artillery
-  - Reconnaissance
-  - Communications
-  - Engineer
-  - Transportation and Equipment
-  - Medical

4. SIGNS OF UNITS

- - Team
- • - Squad
- • • - Platoon
- | - Company or Battery
- || - Battalion
- ||| - Regiment

- X - Brigade
- XX - Division



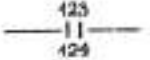

5. SIGNS OF OFFICERS

-  - Machine gunner
-  - Rifleman (third in squad)
-  - Sniper
-  - Observer
-  - Driver





6. SIGNS OF EQUIPMENT

-  - Machine gun or submachine gun
-  - Mortar
-  - Medium mortar
-  - Heavy mortar
-  - Machine gun
-  - Antitank gun
-  - Antiaircraft gun
-  - Howitzer
-  - Light tank
-  - Medium tank
-  - Heavy tank
-  - Airborne combat vehicle
-  - Armored personnel carrier





7. SIGNS OF BOUNDARIES

-  - Boundary between companies
-  - Boundary between regiments
-  - Boundary between battalion 123 and battalion 124
-  - Strong point of a platoon


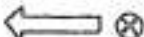

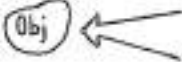
8. SIGNS OF POSITIONS, TARGETS AND FIRE

-  - Position
-  - Guard
-  - Cover
-  - Concentrated fire

9. SIGNS OF ENGINEER OBSTACLES

-  - Wire entanglement
-  - Open antitank ditch; concealed antitank ditch
-  - Antitank obstacle
-  - Antitank minefield

10. SIGNS OF COMBAT OPERATIONS

-  - March column
-  - Initial march point
-  - Final march point
-  - Attack direction and Attack object

Vocabulary Notes

armed service	n	ginkluotųjų pajėgų rūšis
arm	n	kariuomenės rūšis
infantry	/'infəntri/ n	pėstininkai
armour (armor)	/'ɑ:mə/ n	žarvučiai, tankai
artillery	/'ɑ:tɪləri/ n	artilėrija
reconnaissance	/'rɪ'kɒnɪsəns/ n	įvalgyba
regiment	/'redʒɪmənt/ n	pulkas
brigade	/'brɪ'geɪd/ n	brigada
submachine gun		automatinis šautuvas, automatas
mortar	/'mɔ:tə/ n	minosvaidis
antiaircraft	/'ænti'ækra:ft/ n	zenitiniai pabūklai ir kulkosvaidžiai
antiaircraft	a	priešlėktuvinis, zenitinis
howitzer	/'haʊɪtɜ:/ n	haubica
airborne	/'eəbɔ:n/ a	oro desantinis
combat	/'kɒmbət/ n	kova, mūšis
combat	a	kovas, kovinis
armored (personnel) carrier	n	žarvuotis
boundary	/'baʊndəri/ n	riba; atžeminimo linija
strong point		atramos punktas
target	/'tɑ:ɡɪt/ n	taikinys
cover	/'kʌvə/ n	priedanga; slėptuvė
dugout	/'dʌɡaʊt/ n	blindažas, slėptuvė
concentrated fire		suteiktos ugnies baras
conceal	/'kən'si:l/ v	slėpti; maskuoti
defense	/'di'fens/ n	gynyba
defensive	/'di'fensɪv/ n	gynyba
defensive	a	gynybos, gynybinis

4.3. Conventional signs.

The following objects are shown by conventional signs:

inhabited point;
isolated living house;
foliage forest;
fir wood;
mixed wood;
stream, rivers;
railroad;

highway;
 trail;
 tree;
 church;
 cemetery;
 hill, mountain;
 hollow;
 saddle;
 ravine.

Vocabulary Notes

inhabit /in'hæbɪt/ v	gyventi
isolated /'aɪsəleɪtɪd/ a	atskirtas; izoliuotas
foliage /'fəʊliɪdʒ/ n	lapai, lapija
fir /fɜ:/ n	spyglys
cemetery /'semɪtri/ n	kmpinės
hollow /'hplu:/ n	dauba

4.4. Read the texts and render them in Lithuanian:

TEXT A

In the middle of the area there is a road. The road runs from the north to the south up to the village of Knerren. In this village there is only one street, 47 yards. In the east of the village there is an isolated bush. It grows on the bottom of a ravine. The distance between the village and the bush is 1.5 km. On the northern edge of the village there is a fire position of an artillery antitank battery.

TEXT B

In the middle of the area there is a highway 15 meters wide. It goes from the west to the east and crosses the D. river. This river is 200 m wide and 8.5 m deep. The D. runs from the north to the south. There are some bushes on the right bank of the river near the highway. The area of the bushes is 100 hectares. The bushes are 4 m high. There is an enemy armored personnel carrier on the eastern edge of the bushes.

TEXT C

There is a saddle in the middle of the area. The saddle is situated between two hills. One hill is to the north of the saddle, the other is to the south of the saddle. On the top of the northern

hill there is an isolated tree. To the west of the tree the observation post of the 2nd rifle platoon commander is located. The distance between the tree and the observation post is 600 m. To the west of the observation post the position of the 2nd rifle platoon is located.

4.5. Give Lithuanian equivalents to:

A. the middle of the area the road runs to the village; an isolated bush; on the bottom of a ravine; the distance between the village and the bush; the northern edge of the village; fire position; artillery anti-tank battery.

B. a highway - m wide; crosses the river; - m deep; on the right bank of the river; - m high; an enemy armored personnel carrier; the eastern edge of the bushes.

C. situated between the hills; on the top of the northern hill; the position of the rifle platoon is located.

5. Read the text.

The terrain is one of the important elements of any combat situation. It plays a significant role both in the offensive and the defense.

Therefore the reconnaissance of the terrain is of great importance for the results of combat operations. To reconnoitre the terrain accurately is the major task of any operation.

Vocabulary Notes

significant /sig'nifikant/ a	svarbus, reikšmingas
offensive /p'fensiv/ n	puolimas
to reconnoitre /reko'naitə/ v	žvalgyti

5.1. Ask four types of questions to each sentence of the text:

- general (Is the terrain.....?)
- special (What is one of the most.....?)
- alternative (Is the terrain or weather.....?)
- disjunctive (tag) (The terrain is....., isn't it?)

5.2. Try to explain the underlined words in the text in English.

5.3. Joke.

Correct Estimate¹ of the Terrain

The cadets of a military school were sitting on the ground in an open area during a class in infantry tactics.

The lecture was on the location of weapons in various types of the terrain. During the lecture one cadet was dozing² peacefully.

Without warning, the instructor called the dozer's name. He jumped to his feet in time to hear the instructor ask him to look around and give a terrain evaluation³.

The student looked around and then proclaimed⁴: "Well, ten dollars an acre⁵ would be all right".

¹estimate /'estimeit/ n

ivertinimas

²doze /dʌʊz/ v

snaušti

³evaluation /ɪˌvæljʊ'eɪʃən/ n

ivertinimas

⁴proclaim /prə'kleɪn/ v

paselbtī; pranešti; pareikšti

⁵acre /'eɪkə/ n

akras (0,4 ha)

6. Homework.

6.1. Learn Tactical Symbols and Conventional Signs.

6.2. Prepare to read a map.

6.3. Read the joke (ex.5.3) and be ready to retell it.

6.4. Ask 4 types of questions to the text (ex.5.3) (different types to different paragraphs).

6.5. Read the text UNIFORMS. Learn the Vocabulary Notes.

LESSON 5

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Practice the following:

status /'steɪtəs/

authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/

however /haʊ'evə/

plain clothes /'pleɪn 'kləʊðz/

personnel /pɜ:snə'nel/

performance /pə'fɔ:nəns/

garrison /'gærɪsən/
 worsted /'wɜːstɪd/
 cotton /'kɒtən/
 conventional /kən'venʃənl/
 abbreviated /ə'brɪ:vɪeɪtɪd/
 item /'aɪtəm/
 headgear /'hedʒɪə/
 footgear /'fʊtʒɪə/
 helmet liner /'helɪt 'laɪnə/
 combat boots /'kɒmbət 'buːts/
 canvas leggings /'kænvəs 'legɪŋz/
 service coats /'sɜːvɪs 'kəʊts/
 field jackets /'fiːld 'dʒækɪts/
 service shirts /'sɜːvɪs 'ʃɜːts/
 overcoats /'əʊvə kəʊts/
 government issue /'gʌvnmənt 'ɪʃuː/
 digits /'dɪdʒɪts/
 serial number /'sɪəriəl 'nʌmbə/
 clothing /'kluːðɪŋ/
 identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/
 casualties /'kæʒjuəlɪz/
 equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/

3. Home-reading.

Text:

UNIFORMS (USA)

The prescribed service uniform is pictured and described in AR 670-5. Normally, the uniform must be worn at all times except when in an off-duty status or when engaged in games or sports. The commanding officer may authorize, however, the wearing of plain clothes to officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers not below the grade of sergeant when off duty.

The following uniforms are authorized for wear by the Army personnel:

1. Green service uniform to be worn in performance of garrison duty and while off duty.
2. Tropical worsted uniform prescribed for wear as a summer uniform.
3. Cotton uniform conventional and abbreviated for drill and training.

4. Blue dress uniform to be worn off duty.

5. Blue mess uniform.

6. Army white uniform.

The main items of uniform are as follows:

1. Headgear (service caps, garrison caps, field caps, steel helmets and helmet liners).

2. Footgear (combat boots, high shoes, low shoes, canvas leggings).

3. Service coats.

4. Field jackets.

5. Service shirts which may be worn without the coat.

6. Overcoats and capes.

7. Raincoats.

Each item of government issue clothing is marked with the first letter of the individual's last name and the last four digits of his Army serial number. The letter is separated from the digits by a dash: each item of clothing issued, for example, to Robert A. Green, ASN 3508651, will be marked G-8651.

To assist in identifying casualties, certain articles are marked with the soldier's first name, middle initial, last name, and full Army serial number. The items so marked are waist belts, helmet liners, leggings, and leather footgear.

All individual equipment issued to a soldier is marked in the same way as clothing. Organizational equipment is marked with a number or letter to identify companies and similar units.

Vocabulary Notes

prescribe /pri'skraib/ v

AR - Army Regulations /regju'leiʒənz/ n pl. nuostatai, įstatatai

status /'steitəs/ n

authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/ v

however /haʊ'evə/ conj

plain clothes

garrison /'gærɪsn/ n

worsted /'wɒstɪd/ n

worsted a

cotton /'kɒtn/ n

cotton a

conventional /kən'venʃənl/ a

nurodyti; nustatyti; paskirti

būvis, padėtis

leisti

tačiau

civiliniai rūbai

įgula

vilnonis audinys

vilnonis

medvilnė

medvilninis

įprastas, paprastas,

standartinis

abbreviated /ə'brɪ:vɪeɪtɪd/ n
 dress uniform
 mess uniform
 item /'aɪtəm/ n

headgear /'hedʒɪə/ n
 helmet /'helɪt/ n
 liner /'laɪnə/ n
 footgear /'fʊtɡɪə/ n
 canvas /'kænvəs/ n
 leggings /'legɪŋz/ n
 service coat
 field jacket
 shirt /ʃɪt/ n
 overcoat /'oʊvəkəʊt/ n
 cape /keɪp/ n
 government issue /'gʌvnmənt 'ɪʃuː/ n
 issue v
 digit /'dɪdʒɪt/ n
 serial number /'sɪəriəl/ n
 dash /dæʃ/ n
 casualty /'kæʒjʊəlɪti/ n
 leather /'leðə/ n
 equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ n

trumpas; sutrušpintas
 paradinė uniforma
 vakarinė šventinė uniforma
 vienas iš nurodytų dalykų
 (aprangos dalis)
 galvos apdangalas
 šalmas
 pošalmis
 avalynė
 stora drobė; brezentas
 antblauzdžiai, getrai
 švarkas, munduras
 striukė
 marškiniai
 apsiaustas, milinė
 apsiaustas su gobtuvu
 valdiškas
 išduoti
 skaitmuo
 eilės numeris
 brūkšny
 sužeistasis, užmuštasis;
 pl. nuostoliai (karo)
 oda
 apranga; amunicija

3.1. Find English equivalents in the text:

nustatyto pavyzdžio karinė uniforma; paprastai; išskyrus tuos atvejus, kai sportuojama; civiliniai rūbai; leidžiama dėvėti; nustatyta dėvėti; paprasta (standartinė) medvilninė uniforma; pagrindinės sudedamosios dalys; apsiaustas su gobtuvu; valdiška mundurinė; nustatyti žuvusiojo ar sužeistojo asmenybę.

3.2. Give Lithuanian equivalents to:

AR; except in an off-duty status; commanding officer; in performance of garrison duty; tropical worsted uniform; dress uniform; mess uniform; service coat; field jacket; the Army serial number; clothing issued to; individual equipment; organizational equipment.

- 3.3. Explain the following in English:
the prescribed service uniform;
AR;
the commanding officer;
plain clothes;
in performance of garrison duty;
headgear;
government issue clothing;
Army serial number (ASN);
to assist in identifying casualties;
individual equipment;
organizational equipment.

3.4. Remember:

- to mark with
to separate from
to issue to

Translate the sentences using Passive Voice:

1. Šis daiktas pažymėtas viena raide ir trimis skaitmenimis. 2. Kaip pažymėtas jo šalmas? 3. Kaidės nėra atskirtos viena nuo kitos. 4. Jis buvo atskirtas nuo būrio. 5. Nuo ko jį atskyrė? 6. Karininkams bus išduotos naujos paradinės uniformos.

3.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main rules of wearing the uniform in the US Army?
2. What kinds of uniforms are prescribed in the US Army? 3. What are the main items of the uniform? 4. How is clothing marked? 5. What information can be obtained (gaunama) from the marking of the organizational equipment?

4. Homework.

- 4.1. Revise the active vocabulary.
4.2. Ex. 3.3 and ex. 3.4 in writing.

LESSON 6

1. Report.
2. Phonetic Drill. Read the statements paying attention to the stresses (') and the falling tone (v).

1. The 'uniform is described in 'Army Regulations.
2. The 'uniform must be 'worn at 'all 'times.
3. 'Warrant 'officers are 'authorized to 'wear 'plain 'clothes.
4. 'Green 'service 'uniforms may be 'worn when 'off 'duty.
5. The 'commanding 'officer may 'authorize it.
6. The 'letter is 'separated from the 'digits by a 'dash.
7. 'This is his 'full 'Army 'serial 'number.
8. We 'wear this 'uniform for 'training.

3. Check up.

3.1. Speak on ex.3.3.

3.2. Make special questions and ask your friends to answer them.
Use Passive Voice where necessary.

1. Where ... (to describe) ... (the prescribed uniform) ...?
2. What ... (to be) ... (AR) ...?
3. What ... (to authorize) ... (the commanding officer) ...?
4. When ... (to wear) ... (plain clothes) ...?
5. What uniforms ... (to wear) ... (in performance of garrison duty) ...?
6. What ... (to be) ... (headgear) ...?
7. How ... (to mark) ... (government issue clothing) ...?
8. How many digits ... (to use) ... (in clothing marking) ...?
9. What ... (to assist) ... (in identifying casualties) ...?
10. What ... (to use) ... (to assist in identifying casualties) ...?

3.3. Read ex.3.4.

4. Our Military College

I am a first-year cadet. I study at a military college. Our college is a new educational institution of our Republic. It has been established this year, that is in 1992. We are proud of being among the first future officers of Lithuania.

Our college is comparatively small. At present 125 cadets study here. They all are first-year cadets.

There are several departments in our college: the Department of Weapons and Shooting, the Department of Tactics, the Department of Combat Equipment. In addition to these special departments there are also departments of politology, philology and physical training. There are many study-rooms in different buildings and many of them,

especially those of tactical subjects, are very well-equipped.

Studies at our college last two years. The curriculum combines special military programs, physical training and common subjects. The attendance of lectures and classes is compulsory, except the cases when cadets are on guard duty or on leave.

We study military and technical subjects, such as combat equipment, combat communications, security against mass destruction weapons, tactics, field fortifications and others. We devote much time to studying manuals as well. Once a week we go to the range and practice there. Besides, we work hard at our physical training in order to be strong and fit. We spend much time on training outdoors, but we have a well-equipped gym too. Anyone may join different sport societies where excellent coaches train in various kinds of sports.

As to common subjects, we listen to lectures on politology and history of Lithuania, and we also have classes in Lithuanian and foreign languages. We understand that an officer must be not only well-trained but highly educated as well.

Our college has a library with a good reading-hall and shelves full of books, newspapers and magazines. Any cadet may join the library and read in the reading-hall or borrow books at the lending department. The cadets can borrow not only special literature but fiction as well.

We live in the barracks and we have meals in the mess hall.

We are very short of time on working days but we have free time at week-ends. At leisure we usually read books, listen to music, watch TV or go in for sports.

We take every opportunity to study and train ourselves and we hope to become highly qualified officers after graduating from the military college.

Vocabulary Notes

educate /'edjukeɪt/ v	auklėti, mokyti
educational institution	mokymo įstaiga
establish /ɪs'tæblɪʃ/ v	įkurti
comparatively /kəm'pæretɪvli/ adv	palyginti
department /dɪ'pɑːtmənt/	katedra
in addition to /ə'dɪʃən/ adv	neskaitant, be
subject /'sʌbdʒekt/ n	dalykas, disciplina

especially /i'speʃəli/ adv
 equip /i'kwip/ v
 curriculum /kə'rikjələ/ n
 attend /ə'tend/ v
 attendance /ə'tendəns/ n
 compulsory /kəm'palsəri/ a
 besides /bɪ'saɪd/ adv
 society /sə'saɪəti/ n
 coach /kəʊtʃ/ n
 lend, lent, lent v
 borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ v
 fiction /'fɪkʃən/
 opportunity /əpə'tju:nəti/ n
 take the opportunity

ypač
 aprūpinti, įrengti
 mokymo planas, programa
 lankyti
 lankymas, lankomumas
 privalomas
 be to
 organizacija, būrelis
 treneris
 skolinti (kitam)
 skolintis
 grožinė literatūra
 proga
 pasinaudoti proga

4.1. Insert the proper preposition:

1. I study ____ a military college. 2. There are several departments ____ our college. 3. I am proud ____ my parents. 4. He is ____ his second year ____ present. 5. Where is the Department ____ Philology? 6. Yesterday we had a lecture ____ security ____ mass destruction weapons. 7. We devoted much energy ____ this work. 8. We have physical training once ____ week. 9. We work hard ____ studying manuals. 10. I don't want to join ____ this society. 11. As ____ him, he may join ____ us if he wants. 12. Today we are having a class ____ Lithuanian. 13. If you are short ____ money, I can lend some. 14. What are you doing ____ the week-end? 15. I like to listen ____ good music ____ leisure. 16. What are your plans ____ graduating ____ the college? 17. He spends much time ____ reading science fiction.

4.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. Is it an old educational institution?
3. What departments are there in the college?
4. What subjects do you study?
5. Which do you like best? Why?
6. Do you study manuals?
7. What can you say about them?
8. Do you often go to the range?
9. Do you find your library useful?
10. What can you say about your barracks?
11. What do you do at leisure?

5. JOKES. Read and retell them.

5.1. All Scheduled

"How long do you sleep every day?" the parents asked their son who was a cadet at a military school home on leave.

"It all depends", the cadet answered.

"Depends on what?"

"What kind of lessons we have every day".

schedule /'ʃɛdʒu:l/ v

schedule n

depend on /dɪ'pend/ v

it depends

planuoti

tvarkarsit

priklausyti

tai nuo daug ko priklauso

5.2. On the Safe Side

A soldier was asked by the chaplain if he prayed. He said, yes, he did.

"When? Before meals?"

"Well, that depends on what is served".

to be on the safe side

chaplain /'tʃæplɪn/ n

pray v

serve v

dėl visų ko

kapelionas

melstis

paduoti (maistą)

5.3. Correct

An examiner in military history at an Army college asked a cadet: "State the strength of the US Armed Forces in any given year of history".

The cadet replied at once: "1492 - none".

state /steɪt/ v

reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ v

none /nan/ pron

none adv

pasakyti, konstatuoti

atsakyti

joks

nė kiek

5.4. Simple Things

A soldier on leave was trying to impress his girl with his learning standards.

"I'm a radio operator in the Air Force. Radio ^{is} such a complicated thing. Even now, after two years of intensive training, I must

confess I haven't the slightest idea how the radio works in the whole complex".

"My goodness!" exclaimed the girl. "It's awfully easy! You must turn the knobs and it starts talking!"

impress /ɪm'pres/ v
standard /'stændəd/ n
radio operator
confess /kən'fes/ v
exclaim /ɪks'kleɪm/ v
knob /nɒb/ n

daryti išpūdi
mastas, lygis
radiistas
prisipažinti
sušukti
rankena, rankenėlė

6. Homework.

6.1. Get ready to speak about your Military College.

6.2. Learn the underlined words and expressions from 5.1 - 5.3.

6.3. Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to tenses and making of questions:

1. Kur mokaisi?
2. - Ar jis antro kurso kariūnas?
- Ką tu! Jis ką tik pradėjo mokytis.
3. Ši mokymo įstaiga įkurta pernai.
4. Kiek kariūnų čia mokosi?
5. - Kur jis? - Sargyboje. - Argi jis neatleistas?
- Man rodos, ne.
6. Kiek kartų per savaitę jums būna kovos technikos paskaitos?
7. - Kokia dabar paskaita? - Apsaugos nuo masinio naikinimo ginklo pratybos.
8. - Jei tau trūksta pinigų, aš galiu paskolinti.
- Ne, aš nenoriu iš tavęs skolintis. Aš niekada nesiskolinu pinigų.
9. Ar tu visada taip smarkiai dirbi?
- Kaip čia pasakius.
10. Kas jūsų mokyklos kapelionas?
11. Negaliu iš karto to padaryti. Tai gana sudėtinga.
12. Neturiu nė menkiausio supratimo, kaip veikia šie ginklai.

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read the following special questions. Mind the falling intonation:

1. 'Where is your ?college?
2. 'When was your 'college es?tablished?
3. 'How many cadets ?study here?
4. 'What 'military 'subjects do you ?study?
5. 'When do you 'study ?manuals?
6. 'What do you 'do on the ?shooting range?
7. 'Where is your ?gym?
8. 'What will you 'do upon gradu?ation?

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Answer the above given questions.

3.2. Speak on the following:

1. Our college as one of the educational institutions of Lithuania.
2. Our studies at the college.
3. Range pra tice.
4. Physical training at the college.
5. Learning foreign languages.
6. Our library.

3.3. Read ex. 6.3.

4. ASKING THE WAY

4.1. Read and try to give Lithuanian equivalents to the following vocabulary. Practice and memorize it.

- to go by bus (trolley-bus, plane, train, taxi)
- to go on foot
- to get somewhere
- to take a bus
- to take bus No5
- the right bus (the wrong bus)
- to get on a bus
- to get off (out)
- a stop (at the stop)

to go as far as
nearby
to go right (left)
to go to the right (to the left)
to change
next to
just round the corner
just across the street
to cross the street
a crossing
to go in the direction of
to walk straight ahead
to miss the stop
to miss the train
to find oneself

I didn't quite catch you.
Could you please repeat that?
Is it as far as that?
It will take you half an hour to get there.
Take the first turning on the left.
Walk two blocks.

4.2. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Paprastai aš važiuoju namo autobusu.
2. Kaip aš galiu ten nuvykti?
3. Galite eiti pėsčiomis.
4. - Ar man važiuoti autobusu? - Ne, važiuokite 5 troleibusu.
5. Išlipkite paskutinėje stotelėje.
6. Jums reikia važiuoti iki miesto centro.
7. Paštas netoliese, šalia kinotatro.
8. Eikite į dešinę.
9. Ši parduotuvė tuoį už kampo.
10. Jums reikės pereiti į kitą gatvės pusę.
11. Ar aš einu teisinga kryptimi?
12. Upravažiukite savo stotelės.

4.3. Insert the proper words:

1. It's a long way from here. Let's _____ a bus.
2. He lives nearby. You may _____

3. If you want to _____ there in time, you must _____ a taxi.
4. You must _____ at the next stop.
5. I knew he lived very far. But I didn't know he lived _____
6. You can't get there by this bus only. You'll have to _____.
7. The theatre is just _____ the street.
8. Hurry up or else you'll _____ the train.
9. Am I _____ way to the station?
10. No, you are walking _____ direction.
11. Go _____ the crossing and then turn _____ right.

4.4. Read the dialogues in pairs.

Mind the rising intonation of general questions.

Present your own dialogues changing some words.

Dialogue 1

A: 'Is this 'bus No. 5?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Oh, good! I'm on the right bus!

Dialogue 2

A: 'Does this 'bus 'stop at the 'Central Station?

B: I'm afraid, it doesn't.

A: Oh! I'm on the wrong bus!

Dialogue 3

A: Excuse me. 'Is there a post office nearby?

B: Yes, the post office is just across the street.

A: 'Across the street?

B: Yes, across the street, next to the bank.

A: Oh, yes, I see. Thank you.

B: That's all right.

Dialogue 4

A: 'Can you 'tell me 'how to 'get to the bus station?

B: Yes. Walk straight ahead. The bus station is on the left, next to the market.

A: I'm sorry. I didn't quite catch you. 'Could you 'please repeat that?

B: All right. Walk that way. You'll see the market on the left and then the bus station. 'Have you got that?

A: Yes. Thanks very much.

B: Don't mention it.

Dialogue 5

A: Which is the shortest way to the Old Bond street?

B: I think it best to take a taxi.

A: Is it as far as that?

B: Yes, it'll take you no less than half an hour to get there.

A: Never mind. I like walking.

B: Well then, cross this bridge and take the first turning on the left. Walk two blocks, then turn right and you'll find yourself in the Old Bond Street.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

Dialogue 6

A: Excuse me. 'Can you tell me how to get to 'Franklin's Department Store?

B: Sure. Take bus No.5 and get off at Park Street.

A: Is it far from here?

B: Oh, no. Get off at the fifth stop.

A: And if I take bus No.11?

B: Oh, then you'll have to change at the next stop.

A: O.K., I'll wait for the fifth bus.

4.5. Make your own dialogues about getting from one place to another.

4.6. Read the jokes and retell them.

Western?

An Army truck driver was driving the wrong way on a one-way street and was stopped by a cop who barked, "Hey, didn't you see the arrows?"

"Honest, Officer," the driver replied surprised. "I didn't even see the Indians".

truck /trak/ n

cop /kɒp/ n

arrow /ˈærəʊ/ n

nunkvežimis

policininkas

strėlė

Subordination

An officer got on a crowded bus

. soldier jumped to

his seat.

"Keep your seat", said the officer and the private took his seat again, only to get up another time a bit later. "Keep your seat, private, and forget about subordination!" ordered the democratic minded officer.

"But, sir," protested the private, "I have to get off. I have already missed my stop".

crowded /'kraudɪd/ə

democratic minded /deme'krætɪk/

perpildytas

demokratiškai nusiteikęs

5. Translate the text using a dictionary:

Some facts about Army educational system in the United States

Before receiving a commission cadets undergo a course of training. This preliminary training is conducted at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

The curriculum at the Military Academy combines tactical, physical and academic programs covering a period of four years.

Upon graduation, cadets are commissioned second lieutenants in the Regular Army or Air Force. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B.S.) is also awarded.

After receiving a commission, the officer is required to continue his development by attending the branch service school of his arm or service. Some officers attend courses at branch service schools of an arm or service other than the one in which they hold a commission.

6. Homework.

6.1. Learn the active vocabulary (4.1.)

6.2. Ex 4.5.

6.3. Translate the text (5) and ask a special question to each sentence.

LESSON 8

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Read the following disjunctive questions. Mind the the intonation of question tags. If you are asking to agree with you,

the voice goes down (↓):

1. It's 'not very 'far from\here, \is it?
2. He is 'walking in the 'right di\rection, \isn't he?
3. He 'works \hard, \doesn't he?
4. You've been 'reading in the \library, \haven't you?
5. We'll 'be there in \time, \won't we?

But if it is a real question, the voice goes up (↑):

1. I 'can't 'go there by \bus, \can I?
2. The 'shop is 'just 'round the \corner, \isn't it?
3. He 'hasn't 'got a \car, \has he?
4. They 'won't \come today, \will they?
5. You 'don't 'know what he \graduated from, \do you?

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Present your dialogues about getting from one place to another.

3.2. Ex 6.3. Read the text and give its translation. Ask as many special questions to each sentence as possible.

3.3. Speak on the following:

1. Why do you think cadets undergo a course of training before receiving a commission?

2. Why do you think the curriculum at the Military Academy combines the three programs?

3. Why is an officer required to continue his development by attending the branch service school of his arm or service?

4. Why do some officers attend courses at branch service schools of an arm or service other than the one in which they hold a commission?

4. WEST POINT TODAY by Kendall Banning

Text 1

It is July the first. July the first is "M Day" at the United States Military Academy. And that, as every military man knows, means "Mobilization Day".

This is the day when new people begin to assemble at West Point. From all over the country they come - by train, by bus, by boat, by automobile. Hundreds of them, representing every state in the Union. All are physically perfect. Most have won their chances

in competitive examinations. They constitute the raw material out of which the world-famous West Point cadets will be formed.

... The first official step is taken in the ceremony of converting him from civilian to a cadet. It includes a written engagement to serve in the Army of the United States for eight years from the date of his admission as a cadet unless sooner discharged.

With the members of his company he will be in constant contact during all of his cadet days. He will live with them in the same barracks, eat with them at the same tables in the mess hall, drill with them in the field.

When he enters the Military Academy he gives in all civilian clothing and starts life afresh with a complete new uniform outfit from head to foot. Articles of value are tagged and receipts for them are issued.

The newcomer is then assigned to his room, which he will share with one or two others of his class. Later he may, perhaps, when he gets to camp, make some choice in the selection of his roommates.

The next stop is barber shop. Every newcomer is required to submit to the regulation army haircut and keep it that way.

His hair is usually cut at weekly intervals.

By five o'clock in the evening of the first day the newcomer has been barbered, temporarily uniformed with issue clothing, and sufficiently drilled to march in formation with some order, to Battle Monument. There, in the presence of the Corps of Cadets in ranks and under arms, and in front of the colors, he takes the solemn oath of allegiance. It is an impressive moment.

At that moment he is officially entered into the United States Military Academy. At that moment he is officially "a new cadet".

The first day marks the beginning of a system of rigid discipline that extends during the entire first year. For several weeks, until the new cadet has adjusted himself a bit to his new surroundings, he is in a daze. Orders, rules, regulations, commands are barked at him from all sides, often several at once. His reactions vary with his previous training and his temperament. Every moment of his first few days is exciting.

Vocabulary Notes

assemble /ə'sembəl/ v	rinktis, susirinkti
competitive /kəm'petitiv/ a	konkursinis
constitute /'kɒnstɪtju:t/ v	sudaryti, būti
raw material /'rɔ: mə'tiəriəl/ n	žaliava
convert /kən've:t/ v	paversti
include /ɪn'klu:d/ v	apimti, turėti
engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/ n	pasisąjūsimas, įsipareigojimas
admission /əd'mɪʃən/ n	priėmimas
admit /əd'mɪt/ v	priimti
unless /ən'les/ conj	jei ne, nebent
discharge /dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒ/ v	demobilizuoti
discharge n	demobilizacija
give in /'gɪv'ɪn/ v	įteikti, atiduoti
afresh /ə'freʃ/ adv	naujai, iš naujo
outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ n	apdranga
value /'vælju:/ n	vertė
receipt /rɪ'si:t/ n	kvitas
newcomer /'nju:kamə/ n	naujai atvykęs
assign /ə'saɪn/ v	paskirti
barber shop /'bɑ:bə ʃɒp/ n	vyrų kirpykla
temporarily /'tempərərɪli/ adv	laikinai
sufficiently /sə'fɪʃəntli/ adv	pakankamai
battle /'bætl/ n	mūšis; pergalė, laimėjimas
corps /kɔ:z/ (pl corps /k :s/) n	korpusas; tarnyba, kariuomenės rūšis
colors /'kɒləz/ n pl.	vėliava
solemn /'sɒləm/ a	įškilmingas
to take an oath /əʊθ/	prisiekti
allegiance /ə'li:dʒəns/ n	ištikimybė
rigid /'rɪdʒɪd/ a	griežtas
extend /ɪks'tend/ v	tęstis, trukti
entire /ɪn'taɪə/ a	ištisias
until /ən'tɪl/ conj	kol
adjust (oneself) to /ə'dʒʌst/ v	pri(si)taikyti
surroundings /ə'saʊndɪŋz/ n pl.	aplinka
daze /deɪz/ n	apsvaigimas
previous /'pri:vjəs/ a	ankstesnis

4.1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

mobilization /məʊbilaɪ'zeɪʃən/
automobile /'ɔ:təməbi:l/
represent /reprɪ'zent/
physically /fɪzɪkəli/
chance /tʃɑ:ns/
official /ə'fɪʃəl/
ceremony /'serɪməni/
constant /'kɒnstənt/
contact /'kɒntækt/
civilian /sɪ'vɪljən/
interval /'ɪntəvəl/
monument /'mɒnjəmənt/
impressive /ɪm'presɪv/
discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/
reaction /ri:'kʌkʃən/
temperament /'temperəmənt/

4.2. Translate the above given words into Lithuanian.

4.3. Give Lithuanian equivalents to the following word combinations:

from all over the country; have won their chances in competitive examinations; it includes a written engagement; unless sooner discharged; he will be in constant contact; starts life afresh; a complete new uniform outfit from head to foot; articles of value are tagged; he may make some choice; to submit to the regulation army haircut (regulation - nustatytas, nustatyto pavyzdžio); temporarily uniformed with issue clothing; in the presence of the Corps of Cadets; in ranks and under arms; he takes a solemn oath of allegiance; he is in a daze; his reactions vary with his previous training and his temperament.

4.4. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. He usually comes _____ work _____ bus and only sometimes _____ foot. 2. What is made _____ this raw material? 3. Everybody was present _____ the ceremony _____ taking the solemn oath. 4. He was admitted _____ a cadet only _____ competitive examinations. 5. They have been _____ contact _____ several years. 6. He

ness _____ the same table. 7. _____ last year he entered _____ the Military Academy. 8. Can I have a receipt _____ the money I've paid? 9. Which room has he been assigned _____? 10. I share this room _____ two _____ my friends. 11. Every serviceman must submit _____ Army Regulations. 12. They are inspected _____ monthly intervals. 13. Will you come _____ 6 _____ the evening? 14. He could hardly adjust himself _____ rigid discipline.

5. Remember:

- regulation - 1. reguliavimas;
 2. taisyklė; nurodymas;
 3. pl. nuostatai, įstatatai;
 4. attr. (koks?) nustatytas,
 nustatyto pavyzdžio,
 uniforminis
 (~speed; ~dress/uniform;
 ~size).

5.1. Joke.

A visitor to a unit asked a sergeant:

"Do the soldiers have to work long hours every day?"

"No, everything is regulation in the Army here - just sixty minutes in every hour and no more".

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Read the text once again and be ready to discuss it.

6.2. Find sentences with Passive Voice in the text and translate them in written form into Lithuanian. State what tenses are used in these sentences.

LESSON 9

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Sentences are usually divided into groups of words that cannot be separated from one another. Such word groups are called sense (pras-
 ninės) groups. Sense groups have certain intonation and are separated by pauses (|) or (||).

Practice the following:

1. 'This is the day | when 'new 'people begin to assemble.
2. When he 'enters the 'Military Academy | he 'starts his 'life afresh.
3. At 'that moment | he is officially "a 'new cadet".
4. Orders, | rules, | regulations, | commands are 'barked at him from 'all sides, | 'often 'several at 'once.
5. There, | in the 'presence of the 'Corps of Cadets | and in 'front of the 'colors, | he 'takes the 'solemn 'oath of allegiance. || It is an impressive moment.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Read ex. 6.2.

3.2. Translate into English:

1. Jie atvyksta iš visos šalies.
2. Jie išlaikė konkursinius egzaminus.
3. Jie paprastai rašo pasižadėjimus.
4. Kaip žinai, ji demobilizavo pernai.
5. Aš nutariau viską pradėti iš naujo.
6. Kariūnams buvo išduota visa uniforminė apranga.
7. Jis buvo apsirengęs valdiškais rūbais nuo galvos iki kojų.
8. Pasirink.
9. Koks čia leistinas greitis?
10. Kiekvienas kariškis turi laikytis Armijos įstatų.
11. Būrys buvo pasiruošęs ir apsiginklavęs.
12. Kada tu davei priemonę?
13. Reizus priklauso (keičiasi priklausomai) nuo metų laiko.

3.3. Speak on the following:

1. What is "M Day" at the US Military Academy?
2. What people come there?
3. What does a written engagement include?
4. What has a newcomer to do on the first day? Tell in detail.
5. In what surroundings does the newcomer take an oath?
6. Why is it difficult to adjust oneself to the life at the Military Academy?

4. WEST POINT TODAY by Kendall Banning

Text 2

The toughest period of all covers the first five weeks.

But the entire first year is tough. If the cadet survives that, the worst will be over. Then he will be able to lead a more human existence that at moments may be quite enjoyable. At the end of his course he will appear a totally different person from the boy who entered. There is probably no institution of learning anywhere that places its stamp so conspicuously and indelibly upon a man. Not only does his physical appearance change, but his mental processes, even his manner of speaking and walking change. After three or four months of training, he has undergone something like a major operation.

Text 3

The primary mission of the United States Military Academy is to produce soldiers. To produce not merely competent company clerks, or even competent second lieutenants, but potential officers of the general staff and general officers. Officers who have been trained to reason logically, to think clearly and to plan intelligently. Officers who have been taught to translate plans into action. Officers who have been so disciplined that they can be depended upon to function as effective units in that vast machine that is the army. Officers with a basic education and training so broad and sound that they carry out not only their normal war-time functions but meet peace-time emergencies as well.

And the first step in their training is to build a military character.

The entire effort of the Military Academy - its resources, its discipline, its methods of instruction, its physical training, its material equipment, its curriculum - is focused on this objective.

Vocabulary Notes

tough /tʌf/ a	sunkus; kietas; tvirtas;
cover /'kʌvə/ v	atkaklus
survive /sə'vaɪv/ v	spiat
enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ a	ištverti; išgyventi; išlikti
place /pleɪs/ v	malonus
stamp /stæmp/ n	dėti
conspicuous /kən'spɪkjʊəs/ a	ženklas, žymė
indelible /ɪn'delɪbl/ a	ryškus, žymus
mental /'mentl/ a	neištiramas, neišdildomas
	protinis; psichinis

undergo /ʌndə'gəʊ/v (underwent, undergone) patirti

2. merely /'mɪrəli/ adv

tiktai

reason /'ri:zn/ v

protauti, mąstyti

intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ a

protingas; numanus

depend upon /dɪ'pend ə'pɒn/ v

priklausyti (nuo ko nors)

vast /vɑ:st/ a

platus, didžiulis

broad /brɔ:d/ a

platus

sound /saʊnd/ a

teisingas; protingas

carry out /'kæri 'aʊt/ v

atlikti

emergency /ɪ'nɜ:dʒənsɪ/ n

nenumatyta, išskirtinis atvejis

effort /'efət/ n

pastanga

focus(-sed) /'fəʊkəs/ v

sutelkti, koncentruoti (dėmesį, pastangas)

objective /əb'dʒektɪv/ n

tikslas

4.1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations. Translate them into Lithuanian.

1. period /'piəriəd/

human existence /'hju:mən ɪg'zɪstəns/

totally different person /'təʊtəli/

mental processes /'mentl/

manner /'mænz/

2. primary mission /'praɪməri 'mɪʃən/

competent company clerks /'kɒmpətənt 'kʌmpəni'kla:ks/

competent second lieutenants /lef'tenənts/

potential officers /pə'tenʃəl/

general staff /stɑ:f/

general officers

to function as effective units /ɪ'fektɪv/

basic education /'beɪsɪk/

normal functions

military character /'kæɪrɪktə/

resources /ri'sɔ:sɪs/

discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/

methods of instruction /'meθədz/

material equipment /mə'tɪəriəl i'kwɪpmənt/

4.2. Paraphrase the following:

1. the toughest period; covers five weeks; if the cadet survives;

the worst will be over; to lead a more human existence; at moments; quite enjoyable; to appear a totally different person; to place an indelible stamp; mental processes change; to undergo something like a major operation.

2. to produce soldiers; to reason logically; to plan intelligently; to translate plans into action; build a military character; everything is focussed on this objective.

4.3. Find adjectives and adverbs in the text and translate them. Give their three degrees.

4.4. State to what part of speech the following words belong and translate them. After a word, where possible, try to give a word of your own with the same suffix:

toughest; existence; enjoyable; totally; probably; institution; physical; appearance; walking; months; operation; mission; competent; general; trained; plan; taught; disciplined; basic; functions; first; emergencies.

4.5. Use words or word combinations from the text instead of the underlined ones:

1. It's the most difficult problem I've ever had.
2. The whole field was covered with snow.
3. Only now he can live normally.
4. Our meeting was really pleasant.
5. Now he is quite a different man.
6. Perhaps he won't come.
7. His manners have changed very clearly.
8. What was the task of his arrival?
9. It's hard to think logically in a situation like this.
10. I think he is speaking cleverly.
11. They concentrated their efforts on that problem.

4.6. Analyse the following sentences. Pay attention to the underlined parts:

1. If the cadet survives that, the worst will be over.
2. Not only does his physical appearance change, but his mental processes ...
3. After three or four months of training, he has undergone something like a major operation.
4. Officers who have been so disciplined that they can be depen-

ded upon to function as effective units in that vast machine that
is the army.

5. Translate the text using a dictionary. Mind the underlined words and word combinations and learn them.

Text 4

Every year, particularly during the first month or two, the entering class loses members who resign or simply disappear. They just "can't take it". That, however, is expected. Some men are temporarily unfitted for the life of a soldier, and their breakdown under the impact of discipline at West Point is but evidence that they entered the Military Academy in the first place with the misconception that the life of a cadet was comparable to the free-and-easy existence of a student in a civilian school. Those who survive the ordeal have the stuff out of which military characters are built.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Get ready to discuss Text 2 and Text 3.

6.2. Ex. 5.

LESSON 10

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

When speaking, if we want to pay greater attention to a certain word in the sentence, we emphasize (pəbrɛʒiəz) it. That is, we not only stress that word, but pronounce it with greater force and with the tone of the voice raised (↑).

Practice the following:

1. From ↑all over the country they ↑come.
2. But the en↑tire first year is ↑tough.
3. At the end of his ↓course he will ↑appear a ↑totally different ↑person.
4. Then he will be able to lead a ↓sore human ex↑istence.
5. I think it was ↑rather difficult to ↓study.

1. This life is not comparable to the free-and-easy existence of a student.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Read Text 4 (ex. 5) fluently, mind the stresses and intonation. Translate it.

3.2. Insert the proper words from Text 4:

1. I like all military subjects we are taught, but _____ tactics.
2. He has just started his studies. He is in the _____ class.
3. His health is not good. I mean he is physically _____ for the life of a soldier.
4. His life has been very hard for several years. But he _____ that.
5. It's impossible. I can't _____ it anymore.
6. He has never been working, just leading _____ life.
7. The strong wind has caused a _____ of communications.

3.3. Speak on the following:

1. Why are the first five weeks the toughest period at the Military academy?
2. What do you think is meant by "a more human existence"?
3. Why does this kind of institution place such an indelible stamp upon a man?
4. Why is the primary mission of the Academy to produce soldiers? Why not officers?
5. What do you think are the main qualities /'kwɒlɪtɪz/ (savybés) that a good officer must have?
6. How can this be achieved?

4. CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

Study the following words and phrases. Remember in what cases they are used. Mind the underlined ones and learn them.

Asking sb's opinion: What can you say about...?
 How do you like...?

What do you think of...?

What's your opinion of (about)...?

Agreement, Probability: Naturally.

Exactly (precisely).

Quite so.

You are right.

That's right.

That goes without saying.

I quite agree with you.

I agree entirely.

I suppose so.

In a way.

Disagreement, doubt:

I don't quite agree with you.

On the contrary!

I'm afraid not.

I'm afraid you are wrong.

I doubt it.

I'm not sure.

Nonsense!

Come on!

Hardly.

It's hard to say.

Surprise:

Really?

Do you really mean that?

Is that really so?

You don't say so!

It's news to me.

Ignorance, uncertainty: I'm afraid I don't know.

I haven't got the slightest idea!

If I remember exactly (rightly).....

If I am not mistaken.....

As far as I know.....

As far as I remember.....

Making oneself understood: You got me wrong.

You didn't (quite) get me.

That isn't exactly what I mean.

What I mean is.....

The point is that.....

In other words.....

Do you follow me?

Understanding:

I see.

I didn't (quite) get you.

I don't quite catch the idea.

Do you mean to say that.....?

Oh, that!

4.1. Translate into English using the above given phrases or words:

1. Štai kas! Dabar suprantu. 2. Gal galėtumėt pakartoti? Aš ne visai supratau. 3. Ką jūs manote apie mokymo planą? 4. Ar tu eisi į paskaitą? - Suprantama. 5. Ar tai labai sudėtinga? - Taip, tam tikra prasme. 6. Ar jis ateis? - Abejoju. 7. Man rodo, jis pagaliau išlaikė egzaminą. - Ką tu sakai! (Negali būti!). Čia man naujiems. 8. Jis daug dirba, ar ne? - Priešingai. Būna, kad jis visai nedirba. 9. Kiek aš atsimenu, jis gyveno kažkur netoliese. 10. Manau, tu man padėsi? - Savaine suprantama. 11. Ar jam gerai sekasi? - Sunku pasakyti. Kaip kada. 12. Man atrodo, jis ateis. - Vargu. Labai abejoju. 13. Sverbiausia, kad man labai trūksta laiko. 14. Ar jūs mane suprantate? 15. Ar jūs mane supratote?

4.2. Make short dialogues on:

a) asking sb's opinion; b) showing agreement or disagreement; c) expressing surprise; d) showing ignorance or uncertainty; e) understanding (or not) each other.

4.3. Show your attitude (/ˈʌtɪtju:d/ - požiūris) towards the following:

a) Agree or disagree with these statements:

1. Any fool can learn English in a few weeks.
2. It takes a long time to learn to shoot.
3. Soldiers shouldn't think.
4. Officers don't need English.
5. We work too hard at the college.

b) Now express surprise to the following:

1. There will be no classes tomorrow.
2. It's snowing.
3. I think he did it himself.

c) Show ignorance or uncertainty:

1. Where does he live?
2. When are you going to have exams?
3. What subjects are taught at the US Military Academy?
4. What will you do upon graduation?

5. Read the jokes and then retell them. Pay attention to the underlined words and learn them.

Company

A woman sent an invitation to an officer who was supposed to ask her daughter's hand.

"Mr. and Mrs. Dabney request the pleasure of Captain Black's company at dinner on the 16th of September."

She was somewhat dismayed to receive the enthusiastic reply:

"With the exception of four men on leave, and two sick, Captain Black's company accept with much pleasure your invitation to dinner on the 16th of September."

request /ri'kwest/v

dismay /dis'mei/v

receive /ri'si:v/v

enthusiastic /inθju:zi'æstik/a

reply /ri'plai/n

accept /æk'sept/v

prašyti

nuliūdinti

gauti

entuziastingas

atsakyman

priimti

Remember:

company /'kʌmpəni/: I'll be glad of your company on the trip.
to keep sb company:

He stayed at home to keep his wife company.
Will you keep me company?

A man is known by the company he keeps. - Paas
kyk, kas tavo draugas, ir sà pasakysiu, kas tu

somewhat - šiek tiek, kažkiek; gana

It's somewhat strange. - Keistoka.

We've arrived somewhat late, I'm afraid.

somewhere - kažkur

somehow - kažkaip, kažkodėl

with the exception /ik'sep(ə)ʃən/ - except /ik'sept/ - išskyrus

I enjoyed all his novels with the exception of his last.

Nobody was late except me.

Too Young

His uncle was retelling the same story over and over about his war adventures.

"And then only one man survived this dreadful attack. One man only. And the whole battalion lost their lives!"

"But Uncle," interrupted his nephew who was a constant listener of his story, "some years ago you told me it was a squad!"

"At that time you were too young, my boy, to learn the whole horrible truth!"

adventure /əd'ventʃə/n

dreadful /'dredfʊl/ə

nephew /'nevju:/n

horrible /'hɒrəbl/ə

nuotykiš, šygis

beisus, siaubingas

sūnėnas

beisus

Remember:

interrupt /ɪntə'rapt/ - pertraukti; įsiterpti; trukdyti

Don't interrupt the speaker. You will ask questions when he finishes.

I can't speak. He is constantly interrupting me.

too young to learn the truth - per daug jaunas (mažas), kad ži-
(too+adj.(adv.))+the infinitive notum teisybę

It's too far to walk. - Per toli, kad gali-
ma būtų eiti pėsčiomis.

The food is too hot to eat.

Too good to be true. - Per daug gerai, kad
galima būtų patikėti.

Too true! I agree with you. - Visai teisingai.

Too bad. - Labai gaila.

5.1. Translate into English:

1. Atėjo vėl, išskyrus tave.
2. Jis gyvena kažkur netoli atsties, ar ne?
3. Tai gėms sunku supranti.
4. Žinai, negaliu pasiskirti tau kompanijos.
5. Labai gaila.
6. Jis kalba

per greitai, kad galima būtų suprasti. 7. Jis buvo per daug pavargęs, kad galėtų eiti toliau.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the conversational phrases (5) and the underlined words and phrases (6).

6.2. Ex. 4.3.

6.3. Ex. 5.1.

LESSON 11

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read and practice the following paying attention to the stresses, intonation and pauses. Mind the falling-rising tone (∨) in one word.

1. - Do they come from ↑all over the ↓country? ||
- ∨ Yes, I ↑think ↓so.

2. - How do you find your ↓studies? ||
- ∨ Well, it's ↑hard to ↓say. || But on the ∨whole, it's ↑rather difficult to ↓study ↓here.

3. - Will you have taken ↑all your exams by the end of ↓January? ||
By the ∨way, you'll have ↑four ex↓ams, ↓won't you? ||

- You must be mis↓taken. || As far as I ∨know ↓ we'll have no more than ↓three.

4. Sometimes you ∨retreat ↓ in order to at↓tack.

5. When travelling by ∨air, ↓ or when outside the continental United ∨States, ↓ each serviceman must wear on his neck ↑ two identi-fication ↓ tags.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Ex. 4.3. Read a statement or question and let your fellow ca-det show his attitude towards it.

3.2. Read ex. 5.1.

3.3. When would you say: "Too good to be true"?

4. ASKING THE TIME

Read and try to give Lithuanian equivalents to the following words and phrases. Practice and memorize them.

What time is it?
What's the time?
What's the exact time?
What time is it by your watch?
Could you tell me the time, please?
Do you have the right time?
Does your watch keep good time?

My watch is fast.
My watch is two minutes fast.
My watch is slow.
My watch is ten minutes slow.
My watch has stopped.
I forgot to wind it up. (to wind /ai/, wound /au/, wound)

It's six o'clock already.
It's exactly five o'clock.
It's five sharp.
Five minutes past ten.
Five past ten.
A quarter past eleven.
Half past twelve.
Ten minutes to five.
Ten to five.

At what time?
At half past seven.
At any time.

I'm afraid I'm late.
Hurry up, if you don't want to miss the train.
Hurry up, if you want to catch the bus.
Come on, if you want to be on time.
Are you in a hurry?
There's no hurry.

How long does it take you to get there?
It takes me only five minutes (to get there).
It will take two hours.

Oh, that will take time!

It's high time to go.

It's time to finish.

We are pressed for time.

I'll be in no time.

prov. The more haste the less speed.

or: More haste less speed.

4.1. Translate into English:

1. - Kada turiu ateiti? - Kada nori (bet kokių laikų). 2. - Kiek valandų? - Deja, nežinau. Mano laikrodis sustojo. 3. - Per kiek laiko nuvykti namo? - Kaip kada. 4. - Ar labai skubate? - Taip, mes turime būti stotyje tiksliai 6.20. 5. Jis ateis lygiai šeštą. 6. Palauk truputį. Aš tuoj pat. 7. - Ar jūsų laikrodis gerai eina? - Man rodos skuba kokias penkias minutes. 8. - Kiek valandų? - Pagal mano laikrodį dabar be penkių aštuonias. 9. - Paskubėk, pats laikas eiti. - Nėra ko skubėti. 10. Bijau, kad mes vėluojame.

4.2. Read the dialogue. Then reproduce it. Mind the stresses and intonation.

Andrew: What's the time, Bob?

Robert: Awfully sorry, I don't know.

A.: Haven't you got a watch?

R.: Yes, but I forgot to wind it up.

A.: Oh, that's a thing one ought not to forget.

R.: Sure. But what about yours?

A.: Oh, it's always slow. I never know the right time.

R.: Listen, there's a clock striking ten.

A.: Then, I must be off.

R.: Why?

A.: I must be meeting a friend of mine at half past ten.

R.: When will you be back?

A.: Around eleven.

R.: All right, then. See you soon.

A.: Bye.

4.3. Think of your own dialogues using the above given words and phrases.

5. Questions "Do you know where.....?", "Can you tell me what.....?"

Sometimes we begin our questions with "Do you know where.....?", "Can you tell me what.....?" In such cases the word order is the same as in a simple sentence.

When will he come?

Do you know when he will come?

Will he come?

Do you know if (whether) he will come?

The same happens in the four given patterns. Study in what cases they are used and remember them.

1. Don't you know where he lives?

(expressing surprise - Argi tu nežinai.....?)

Nejaugi tu nežinai.....?)

2. Do you happen to know what it is?

(meaning "by chance" - Gal kartais žinote.....?)

Ar kartais nežinote.....?)

3. Who do you think he is?

(making the question more personal - Kaip manote.....?)

Kaip jums atrodo.....?)

4. I wonder when he is coming?

(asking oneself or showing curiosity - Įdomu.....?)

Kažin.....?)

5.1. Translate into English:

1. Manote, jis laimės? 2. Nejaugi jūs nežinote, kad čia griežta drausmė? 3. Kažin, ar jis ateis? 4. Gal kartais žinote, kur čia paštas? 5. Aš neatsimenu, ar prisukau laikrodį. 6. Kaip jums atrodo, kur jis dabar? 7. Negi tu nežinai, kad jam ruolat trūksta laiko? 8. Kam, jūsų nuomone, reikalingas fizinis parengiamas? 9. Ar kartais nežinote, kiek metų čia trunka mokymas? 10. Aš nežinau, ar mano laikrodis gerai eina. 11. Tu kartais nežinai, ar jis išlaikė egzaminus? 12. Argi nematai, kad jau vėlu? 13. Kažin, ar ten bus šalta? 4. Kaip jums atrodo, kodėl jis nenori mokytis?

5.2. Make new questions using the above given patterns. Then ask your friends to answer them. Begin your answers with phrases showing your attitude towards the questions (Lesson 10,4).

1. Your friend is a second-year cadet, isn't he?
2. Do the cadets study only military subjects?
3. Do you study manuals?
4. How many departments are there in your college?
5. You have a good gym, don't you?
6. Where is it?
7. Your college is far from the centre of the city, isn't it?
8. Does it take long to get to the station from here?
9. How many exams did you take?
10. They were difficult, weren't they?
11. Do only officers study at military colleges?

5.3. Make dialogues. Imagine that one of you is a cadet of the US Military Academy and the other is a cadet of our Military College. While speaking, use the above patterns and phrases showing your attitude towards the questions. You may choose to speak on the following:

- a) your entrance exams;
- b) what people come to study at your College or Academy?
- c) discipline at your military schools;
- d) the day you took the solemn oath;
- e) your life in barracks.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Get ready to read the following joke with the proper stresses, pauses and intonation:

The professor commented on the response of the audience to his lectures: "If students occasionally look at their watches when I am delivering my lecture, I don't mind", he said. "But it's rather annoying when they put them to their ears to find out if they are still running".

6.2. Ex. 5.3.

UNIT 3. THE SERVICEMAN

LESSON 1

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Read one strophe of the poem with expression.

No Enemies (by Mackay)

You have no enemies, you say?
Alas! My friend, the boast is poor.
He who has mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure,
Must have made foes! If you have none,
Small is the work that you have done.

New words:

boast	- gyzinasis
mingle	- susijyti; susimaižyti; buvoti
fray	- peštynės
endure	- ištverti, pakęsti
foe /fəʊ/	- priešin

3. Text

The Cadets' Duties

Every cadet must know that he is in the National Defence service and is obliged to obey the State authorities elected to the Supreme Council or Seim by Lithuanian citizens.

Every cadet must always remember his noble task of the calling, i.e. to stand on guard of the independence of the Lithuanian Republic. In order to fulfil his service duties in the best possible way and not to break his taken oath, he must concentrate all his abilities.

One of the major tasks of every cadet is studying of military subjects on the programme, history, languages and his self-education. Officers of the Lithuanian Republic must be highly educated military specialists.

Every cadet must do the following:

obey the commanding officers, fully understand his duties

and fulfil them honestly; appraise the friendship of his friends, help them by words and by actions, keep his friends from the evil and save in case of danger or combat; be of exemplary behaviour and always remember that he represents not only his structural unit but the whole National Defence of the Lithuanian Republic;

take care of his uniform in order to keep it clean and tidy;

have a smart military appearance and keep to the rules of military politeness; not betray his service secrets;

besides, commissioned officers and re-enlistees may wear plain clothes when they are in an off-duty status. Mixed uniforms are prohibited.

In special cases commissioned officers and re-enlistees may be authorized by their commanding officers to have their individual gun with them.

Participation in various political parties, unions, organizations, groups, demonstrations and protest rallies is strictly forbidden.

Cadets are allowed to take an active part in literary and journalistic fields collaborating in the journals and publications of the National Defence. Those who write and use their pen-name must inform their direct commander about it.

Vocabulary Notes

to be obliged to do smth. /ə'blaɪdʒd/	privalėti daryti ką nors
obey /ə'beɪ/ v	paklusti
elect /ɪ'lekt/ v	įrinkti, rinkti
Supreme Council /ə'juːprɪːm 'kaʊnsəl/	Aukščiausioji Taryba
Seim /'seɪm/ n	Seimas
citizen /'sɪtɪzən/ n	piliėtis
noble /'neɪbl/ adj	klaus
calling /'kɔːlɪŋ/ n	pašaukinas
oath /əʊθ/ n	priesaika
to break one's oath	sulaužyti priesaiką
independence /ɪn'dɪ'pendəns/ n	nepriklausomybė, savarankiškumas
firm /fɜːm/ a	tvirtas, stiprus
honest /'ɒnɪst/ a	sąžiningas
appraise /ə'preɪz/ v	vertinti (teigiamą prasme)

evil /'i:vl/ n	blogis
danger /'deɪndʒə/ n	pavojus
behave /bɪ'heɪv/ v	elgtis
exemplary /ɪg'zempləri/ a	pavyzdingas
tidy /'taɪdi/ a	tvarkingas
smart /smɑ:t/ a	įvalus; puikus, puošnus, dailus
appearance /ə'piərəns/ n	išorė
re-enlistee /ri:ɪnli'sti:/ n	liktinis
re-engaged man /ri:ɪn'geɪdʒd/	liktinis
betray /bɪ'treɪ/v	išduoti
to prohibit /prə'hɪbɪt/ v	uždrausti
strict /strikt/ a	griežtas
forbid /fə'bid/ v (forbade, forbidden)	uždrausti
publication /pəbli'keɪʃn/ n	leidinys
pen-name /'pen neɪm/ n	slapyvardis
rally /'ræli/	susirinkimas, masinis mitingas

3.1. Fill in the blanks:

1. Every cadet must know that he is in the National Defence service and _____ the state authorities. 2. Every cadet must always remember his _____ task of the _____. 3. In order to fulfil his service duties in the best possible way and not to _____, he must concentrate all his abilities, obey the commanding officers, _____ understand his duties and fulfil them _____. _____ the friendship of his friends, keep his friends from the _____ and save them in case of _____ or combat. 4. Every cadet must have a smart military appearance and keep to the rules of military politeness, not _____ his service secrets. 5. Participation in demonstrations and protest _____ is _____.

3.2. Make the nouns from the given verbs adding the endings -ance; -ation (-tion); -ment; -ing; -al.

1) oblige-	obligation	2) call-	3) remember-
elect-		break-	allow-
represent-		study-	
authorize-		help-	
participate-			
collaborate-			
concentrate-			

4) fulfil-

5) understand-
keep-
save-
write-

6) betray-
appraise-

3.3. Translate into English:

1. Tie, kurie aktyviai kovojo dėl mūsų nepriklausomybės, buvo įrašinti į Aukščiausiąją Tarybą, o dabar - į Seimą.
2. Kariūnas negali laukti priesaikos, duotos Tėvynei (country, native land, fatherland, motherland).
3. Dėstytojas įvertino mano sugebėjimus labai griežtai. Aš gerbiu tokius dėstytojus.
4. Mes privalome rūpintis savo uniforma, kad ji būtų švari ir tvarkinga.
5. Mes turime vertinti draugystę ir neišduoti draugo būdoje.
6. Ne tarnybos metu galima dėvėti arba karinę uniformą, arba civilius drabužius. Mūsų uniformą dėvėti draudžiama.
7. Rūkyti mūsų mokykloje yra griežtai draudžiama.
8. Kariūnams leidžiama naudoti ir lavinti savo sugebėjimus literatūroje ir žurnalistikoje.

3.4. Answer the questions:

1. What are cadets obliged to obey?
2. What service are cadets in?
3. What task must a cadet remember?
4. What guard do cadets stand on?
5. What should a cadet concentrate all his abilities on?
6. What subjects do cadets study?
7. What officers are the Lithuanian officers expected to be?
8. Must cadets obey their commanding officers?
9. What about their appraisal of friendship?
10. How must every cadet behave and what should he remember?
11. What appearance must a cadet have?
12. What about service secrets? May he betray them?
13. Who is allowed to wear plain clothes?
14. Are they sometimes authorized to wear plain clothes?
15. Are they allowed to participate in political parties?

4. Homework,

- 4.1. Retell the text.

4.2. Translate the Lithuanian sentences into English. In case you've done it during the class orally, put them down in writing.

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Pronounce correctly and try to remember:

Every country has its customs. /'evrɪ ʃkantri|hæz its ʔkəstəmz/
Cut your coat according to the /'kʌt jɔ: ʃkəʊt | əkɔ:diŋ tə ðə
cloth. ʔklɒð/

No Enemies (by Mackay)

(Continuation)

You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right,
You've been a coward in the fight.

New words:

hit	užgauti, suduoti
traitor	išdavikas
hip	šlaunis
dash	sviestti, tēksti
perjured /pɜ:ɹdʒ d/	melagingsai prisiekęs; sulaukęs priesaiką

3. RETELL the text "The Cadets' Duties" (ex. 4.1. Lesson 1) Ex. 4.2. Lesson 1.

4. TEXT

Interior Service

There are two kinds of interior service, namely, the interior service in the fleet and the interior service in the training centres and camps.

A fleet is a special area where vehicles (trucks, tanks, cars, etc.) are held. Their maintenance and repair are also carried out here.

Fleets can be stationary and field. A stationary or permanent fleet is usually located at a constant location place of a

unit in a training centre, camp, etc. The territory of the fleet is usually divided among the units. The boundaries are marked by plates. The territory of stationary fleets is fenced in, lighted and greenery is usually planted.

The deputy commander for technical service is responsible for the internal order organization in the fleet.

The commander of the unit is responsible for the parking of the vehicles, the buildings and the territory itself.

Technical maintenance of transport is carried out after having come back from the trip and in accordance with the set schedule taking into consideration the kilometres covered.

The entrance to the fleet must be looked after and kept in good order. The unit commander is responsible for the vehicles' readiness to leave. Service assignments are the following: a man on duty in the fleet, orderlies and the driver-mechanic of the tractor on duty.

A unit leaves for the training centre or camp in accordance with the curriculum or in accordance with the commander's orders.

The staff, medical aid station, workshops and depot are settled in the buildings. Transport is covered with tarpaulin and held in the field fleet.

In case there are several units in the camp, the commander of the camp is assigned. The commander of the camp is the direct commander of all the units (subunits) that are located in the camp. The commander of the camp appoints an orderly for the day service, and he fulfils his appropriate duties.

The internal order or the day order is reflected in the orders of the unit commander or higher-grade commander.

There are indications and conventional road signs limiting the speed that are fixed on the roads of the training centre (camp). There are separate roads or routes for personnel carriers.

Soldiers are assigned for duty according to a duty roster. Sentinels on post and guards on duty are posted and equipped according to their particular duty. The officer of the day inspects the guards and sentinels at least once between midnight and daytime and visits the guardhouse.

Vocabulary Notes

interior /ɪn'tɪəriə/ n	vidus, vidinė pusė
namely /'neɪəli/ adv	būtent, konkrečiai
fleet /'fli:t/ n	parkas (automobilių, tankų)
maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ n	priežiūra (techn.)
repair /rɪ'peə/ n	remontas
fence in /fens 'ɪn/ v	aptverti
greenery /'ɡri:nəri/ n	žaluma
plant /'plɑ:nt/ v	pasodinti (augalus)
deputy /'depju:ti/ n	pavaduotojas
to be responsible for smth.	būti atsakingas už ką nors
trip /trip/ n	kelionė
in accordance with	pagal ką nors
to take into consideration	atsižvelgti į ką nors
entrance /'entrens/ n	įvažiavimas
kilometres	nuvažiuotas atstumas (kilometrais)
to keep in good (bad) order	laikyti (ne)tvarkingai
readiness to leave	pasiruošimas išvykimui
curriculum /kə'rikjuləm/ n	programa
orderly /'ɔ:deli/ n	tvarkdarys
order /'ɔ:de/ n	nurodymas
staff /stɑ:f/ n	štabas
aid /'eɪd/ n	pagalba
workshop /wɜ:kʃɒp/ n	cechas, dirbtuvė
depot /'depoʊ/ n	sandėlys
tarpaulin /tɑ:pə:lin/ n	brezentas
direct /dɪ'rekt/ a	tiesioginis
appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ a	tas tikras, (at)itinkamas
reflect /rɪ'flekt/ v	atspindėti
limit /'lɪmɪt/ v	apriboti
duty roster /'rəʊstə/ n	budėjimo tvarkaraštis
sentinel /'sentɪnl/ n	budėtojas
inspect /ɪn'spekt/ v	apiūreiti, tikrinti
schedule /'ʃedju:l/, /'skedju:l/ n	tvarkaraštis, grafikas

4.1. Give antonyms to the following words:

interior -	special -	repair -
stationary -	usually -	fenced in -
lighted -	in accordance	covered -
appropriate -	with -	to limit -

4.2. Translate into English:

1. Stovyklos teritorija buvo aptverta. 2. Pastatą reikia remontuoti. 3. Sode buvo pasodinta daug žalumos. 4. Kas skyriuje atsakingas už tvarką? 5. Mašinų parką būtina laikyti visada tvarkingą. 6. Tu turi atsižvelgti, kad įvažiavimas pro vartus nėra lengvas. 7. Pagal vado nurodymą viskas buvo užmaskuota: štabas, medicinos pagalbos punktas, cechai, sandėliai. 8. Budintysis leitenantas apžiūri sargybą ir budėtojus mažiausiai kartą per naktį.

4.3. Answer the questions:

1. What are two kinds of interior service?
2. What is a fleet?
3. What types of vehicles are held in the fleet?
4. What is done with the territory of a constant fleet?
5. Who is responsible for the internal order organization in the fleet?
6. What is ^{the} Deputy commander responsible for?
7. What is the commander of a unit responsible for?
8. When is technical maintenance carried out?
9. What must be looked after and kept in good order?
10. What subunits are settled in the buildings?
11. In what case is the commander of the camp appointed?
12. Whom does the commander of the camp appoint and what for?
13. What is reflected in orders of the unit commander or higher-grade commander?
14. Do indications limit the speed on the roads in the training centre (camp)?
15. How often does the officer inspect the guards and sentinels?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Retelling of the text.

5.2. Translate into English:

1. Mūsų teritorijoje yra štabas, sandėlis, medicininės pagalbos punktas ir t.t.
2. Dalinio vadas paskiria budėtoją ir tvarkdary, ir dar vieną vairuotoją mechaniką.
3. Parkas turi būti aptvertas, apšviestas ir apželdintas.
4. Techninis aptarnavimas vykdomas grįžus iš reiso ir atsižvelgiant į nuvažiuotą kilometrą.

LESSON 3

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Repeat correctly and try to remember: /ʊ/, /u:/

No news is good news. /nəʊ ˈnjuːz ɪz ˈɡʊd njuːz/

Too good to be true. /ˈtuː ˈɡʊd tə bi ˈtruː/

The proof of the pudding /ðə ˈpruːf əv ðə ˈpuːdɪŋ ɪz ɪn ðɪ
is in the eating. ʔiːtɪŋ/

Too many cooks spoil the broth. /ˈtuː ˈmeni ˈkʊks | ˈspɔɪl ðə ˈbrɒθ/

You must choose either boots or shoes. /ju mʌst ˈtʃuːz ˈaɪðə ˈbuːts
ɪz ʔʊz/

3. Check Up.

3.1. Retelling of the text "Interior Service".

3.2. Check up of the active words.

4. Text.

Clothing

The wearing of the military uniform is authorized to the soldiers of the regular National Defence Service, commissioned officers and re-enlistees who have preserved the right for the uniform wearing. The uniform may be worn by the volunteers of Voluntary National Defence Service during their training or in case when being on official duties.

Military uniform must be worn according to special rules.

The following military uniforms may be worn:
dress uniform,
service uniform,
field uniform.

As to officers, they wear dress uniform during holidays, in official meetings, official receptions, off-duty status, and other cases in conformity with the unit commander's (senior commander's) direction. Service uniform is worn during training, during work in the headquarters and other cases in conformity with the unit commander's (senior commander's) direction. Field uniform is worn during training, exercises, on duty and in other cases in conformity with the unit commander's (senior commander's) direction.

As to soldiers, they wear dress uniform during holidays and their days-off, while leaving the territory of the unit and in other cases in conformity with the unit commander's (senior commander's) direction. Service uniform is worn during training, at leisure at the location place of the unit and in other cases in conformity with the unit commander's (senior commander's) direction. Field uniform is worn during training, exercises, on duty, and in other cases in conformity with the unit commander's (senior commander's) direction.

THE UNIFORM OF LAND FORCES OFFICERS

Dress Uniform

Summer (picture 1)

Mixed gray and green colours:
a uniform cap, a double-breasted service coat, long trousers, a white shirt with a black tie, black shoes, white gloves.

Winter (picture 2)

Mixed gray and green colours:
a winter cap, a raincoat, a double-breasted service coat, long trousers, a white shirt with a black tie, black shoes, white gloves, and a white muffler.

Service Uniform

Summer (picture 4)

Mixed gray and green colours:
a beret, a service coat, long trousers, a shirt with a black tie, black shoes.

Winter (picture 5)

Mixed gray and green colours:
a winter cap, a raincoat, a muffler, a service coat, long trousers, a shirt with a black tie, black shoes and black gloves.

Field Uniform

Summer (picture 8)

Camouflaged colours:
a cap, a field service coat, long trousers, a shirt of mixed gray and green colours without sleeves (with long sleeves), black boots and black gloves.

Winter (picture 9)

A knitted cap of mixed gray and green colour. Camouflaged colours:
a field service coat, a field shirt, long trousers, a shirt of mixed gray and green colours with long sleeves, black boots and black gloves.



Picture 1
Officer's summer
dress uniform



Picture 2
Officer's winter
dress uniform



Picture 3
Officer's summer
dress uniform



Picture 4
Officer's summer
service uniform



Picture 5
Officer's winter service
uniform



Picture 6
Officer's summer service
uniform



Picture 7
Officer's summer service
uniform



Picture 8
Summer field uniform of the
officer and soldier of land
forces and aviation



Picture 9
Winter field uniform of the
officer and soldier of land
forces and aviation



Picture 10
Summer dress uni-
form of the land
forces soldier



Picture 11
Winter dress uni-
form of the land
forces soldier



Picture 12
Summer dress uni-
form of the land
forces soldier

Differentiation colours of separate armed services and units

Guasetts:

Land Force - yellow, National Border Defence - green, Aviation and Air Defense service - light blue.

Herets:

Field Army brigades and National Border Defence battalions of state objects of major importance and in Voluntary National Defence Service - dark red.

Vocabulary Notes

defence /di'fens/ n	gynyba
commissioned officers /kəmi'nd'pfi:sz/	karininkai
re-enlistee /ri:mlis'ti:/ n	liktiniai
preserve /pri:z:v/ v	išsaugoti
reception /ri'sepʃn/ n	priėmimas
in conformity /kən'fɔ:miti/ with	remiantis kuo, pagal
headquarters /hedkwɔ:təz/n	štabas
direction /di'rekʃn/ n	nurodymas
a-double breasted service coat	kasdieninis dviejis švarkas
long trousers	ilgos kelnės
tie /tai/ n	kaklaraištis
Land Force	saukumos kariuomenė
gloves /glavz/ n	pirštinės
mix /miks/ v	maišyti
camouflage /'kæmɒflɑ:ʒ/ v	maskuoti, pridengti

4.1. Translate into English:

1. Krašto apsaugos tarnyba.
2. Karininkai.
3. Likstiniai.
4. Štabas, štabo būstinė.
5. Saugumos kariuomenė.
6. Savanoriška krašto apsaugos tarnyba.

4.2. Name the items of military clothing, including the uniforms of Land Forces officers, service uniforms and field uniforms.

4.3. Answer the questions:

1. Who is authorized to wear the military uniform?
2. When may the uniform be worn by Voluntary National Defence Servicemen?
3. What kinds of military uniforms do you know?
4. When do officers wear dress uniforms?
5. When do soldiers wear dress uniforms?
6. When is service uniform worn?
7. When is field uniform worn?

5. Homework.

5.1. Learn the vocabulary.

5.2. Answer the seven above-mentioned questions in writing.

LESSON 4

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Pay attention to the sound /ʒ:/:

First come, first served. /fɜ:st ʃkʌm |'fɜ:st ʃəsɪvd/

It's the early bird that catches the worm. /ɪts ði: 'ɜ:li ʃbɜ:ɪd|ðæt
'kɜ:tʃɪz ðə 'wɔ:m/

Ferns grow in the damp earth near the trees. /'fɜ:nz 'grəʊ ɪn ðə
'dʌmp ɜ:θ |'niə ðə 'tri:tɪz/

3. Check Up.

3.1. Ex. 5.2. Lesson 3.

3.2. Check up of the active words.

4. Text.

Insignia

The term "insignia" includes all metallic or embroidered articles which are worn on the uniform that serve to identify the wearer as a member of the Army - his grade and arm service, and some incidents of his service.

Shoulder loops on the service coats of the dress uniforms of officers are of gold colour. The other articles of the uniform are of the same colour as clothing.

The stars and the galloons are of gold colour in dress and service uniforms of officers. As to field uniforms, the stars and galloons are of camouflaged colours. Dress uniforms of soldiers are of gold colours. As to service and field uniforms, the stars and galloons are of camouflaged colours.

Shoulder loops and grades insignia

Private - a shoulder loop with a pip around it. The colour of the piping must correspond to the type of weapons (picture 1).

Cadet - a shoulder loop with a 1 cm wide band around it. (picture 2).

Private 1-st class (lance-corporal) - a gold galloon stripe of 1 cm width positioned upwards at 125° angle. It must be sewn at a distance of 30 mm from the wider end of the shoulder loop (picture 3).

Staff sergeant - one triangle star (picture 4) in the middle of a shoulder loop. The distance between the centre of the star and the wider end of the shoulder loop should make up 30 mm.

Noncommissioned officer - two triangle stars (picture 5) positioned at a distance of 30 mm from the wider end of the shoulder loop. The gap between the centres of the stars 25 mm.

First sergeant - three triangle stars (picture 6) with a gap of 18 mm between the centres of the stars; 10 mm - distance from the shoulder loop edges and 30 mm - distance between the wider end of the shoulder loop and the centres of the stars.

Junior lieutenant - one hexagonal star (picture 7) in the middle of the shoulder loop at a distance of 30 mm between the wider end of the shoulder loop and the centres of the stars.

Lieutenant - two hexagonal stars (picture 8) positioned at a distance of 30 mm from the wider end of the shoulder loop.

Senior lieutenant - three hexagonal stars (picture 9) positioned at a distance of 30 mm from the wider end of the shoulder loop. A gap between the centres of the stars - 25 mm. The third star is positioned at a distance of 50 mm from the wider end of the shoulder loop, in the middle.

Captain - four hexagonal stars (picture 10) positioned at a distance of 30 mm from the wider end of the shoulder loop. A gap between the

centres of the stars - 25 mm. The third star is positioned at 50 mm distance between the wider end of the shoulder loop and the centre of the star, just in the middle. The fourth star is positioned at 75 mm distance from the centre of the star, just in the middle.

Major - one hexagonal star with a circle around it (picture 11). The space between the wider end of the shoulder loop and the centre of the star should make up 30 mm.

Lieutenant-Colonel - two hexagonal stars with circles around them (picture 12) at 30 mm distance from the wider end of the shoulder loop. The gap between the centres of the stars should make up 25 mm.

Colonel - three hexagonal stars with circles around them (picture 13) positioned at 30 mm distance from the wider end of the shoulder loop. The gap between the centres of the stars - 25 mm. The third star is positioned at 55 mm distance from the same end, just in the middle.

General - one star with ^{the} national state emblem, ~~the~~ knight, in the middle of the shoulder loop. The space between the wider end of the loop and the centre of the star should make up 40 mm (picture 14).

Vocabulary Notes

insignia /ɪnˈsɪɡniə/ n (pl.)	skiriamieji ženklai
embroider /ɪmˈbrɔɪd/ v	pagražinti, papuošti, išsiuvinėti
shoulder loop /ˈʃəʊldə ˈlu:p/ n	antpetis (a loop - kilpa)
galloon /ɡəˈluːn/ n	galionas
private /ˈpraɪvət/ n	eilinis
piping /ˈpaɪpɪŋ/ n	(drabužio) apvadas
correspond /kəˈrɪsˈpɒnd/ v	atitikti
private 1-st class or lance corporal /ˈaɪːns kɔːpərəl/	grandinis
stripe /straɪp/ n	juostelė
width /wɪð/ n	plotis
angle /æŋɡl/ n	kampas
sew /səʊ/ (sewed, sewn) v	siūti
stiff sergeant /stɪːf ˈsɜːdʒənt/	jaunesnysis puškarininkis
triangle /ˈtraɪæŋɡl/	trikampis



Picture 1
Private



Picture 2
Cadet



Picture 3
Private
1-st class
(lance-corporal)



Picture 4
Staff sergeant



Picture 5
Noncommissioned
officer



Picture 6
First
sergeant



Picture 7
Junior lieutenant



Picture 8
Lieutenant



Picture 9
Senior
lieutenant



Picture 10
Captain



Picture 11
Major



Picture 12
Lieutenant-colonel



Picture 13
Colonel



Picture 14
General

non-commissioned officer	puskarininkis
gap /gæp/	tarpelis, plyšys, (fronto linijos) pralaužimas
first sergeant	viršila
junior lieutenant /'dʒu:njə lef'tenant/	jaunesnysis leitenantas
captain /'kæptin/ n	kapitonas
hexagon /'heksəɡən/ n	šešiakampis
major /'meɪdʒə/ n	majoras
space /speɪs/ n	erdvė, nuotolis
lieutenant-colonel /'kɜ:nəl/ n	pulkininkas leitenantas
colonel n	pulkininkas
general /'dʒenərəl/ n	generolas

4.1. Match the words on the left with those on the right:

metallic or embroidered	stripe
camouflaged	colours
a gold galloon	articles
triangle, hexagonal	gap
narrow	star

4.2. Give all the English variants for the Lithuanian word "atatusas".
Is there any difference among them?

- 4.3. a) Name the military grades of the Lithuanian Army.
b) Name the insignia.

5. Homework.

5.1. Write down the insignia of officers according to their grades.

LESSON 5

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill.

a) Repeat the poem by Mackay "No Enemies".

b) Pronounce correctly the two sounds: /i:/ and /ɪ/.
Treat him as you see fit. /'tri:t him |æt ju: 'si: ʔfit/
It is a busy little street. /ɪt ɪz ə 'bɪzi 'lɪtl ʔstri:t/
A little leak will sink a big ship. /ə 'lɪtl ʔli:k|wɪl 'sɪŋk ə 'bɪg
ʔɪp/

3. Check Up.

4. Text

The Daily Routine

The rooms we live in are large and light. The cadets keep them in good order and clean them every day. However, let's begin from the very morning and tell the whole daily routine.

Usually the company or platoon leader gets up 10 minutes earlier before common wake up. After their toilet the cadets do morning exercises tidy up the rooms, make up their beds and are ready for the morning check-up.

Usually, twenty minutes are prescribed for breakfast. Thirty minutes are prescribed for dinner and thirty minutes - for supper.

Every day, except Sundays, cadets must attend classes that may last for 6 or even 8 hours. The platoon leaders must check up if cadets wear proper clothes. The cadets are allowed to miss a class if they are on guard-duty or have ~~the~~ doctor's permission.

Leisure time. At leisure cadets can have a rest, sing, learn, read, write, play instruments ^{or} sport games. They can do it until 22 o'clock. Alcoholic drinks are strictly forbidden.

Guests may pay visits only in due time. There are special days prescribed for visiting.

Cadets who leave the barracks till evening are given identification cards. Those who leave the barracks till late night are given liberty passes. Every time while leaving the barracks or coming back to them cadets must report to their direct commander and the man on duty (in the company). Once a week cadets should go to the bathhouse. Those who are put under arrest are allowed to go to the bathhouse once in 10 days according to the prescribed days.

Every evening a roll-call is conducted. When it ends everybody must go to bed. Any work is forbidden.

Vocabulary Notes

daily routine /deɪli ruːtiːn/	dienotvarkė
tidy up /'taɪdi ʌp/	sutvarkyti (kasbarius)
proper a	atitinkamas
permission /pə 'mɪʃn/ n	leidimas
strict /'strikt/ a	griežtas
forbid /fə'bid/ (forbade, forbidden)	uždrausti

prescribed
direct /di'rekt/ a
put under arrest
allow /ə'laʊ/ v

numstytyas
tiesioginis
areštuoti
leisti

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

daily routine; company or platoon leader; to tidy up the rooms;
two minutes are prescribed for roll-call; to wear proper clothes;
strictly forbidden; to be put under arrest; to allow.

4.2. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you live?
2. Do you clean the rooms where you live?
3. Are your rooms in good order?
4. Who tidies up the rooms?
5. Who gets up the first?
6. What do you do when you get up?
7. How much time is prescribed for breakfast, dinner and supper?
8. Do cadets attend classes every day?
9. May they miss their classes?
10. What do cadets do at leisure?
11. Can guests come and see cadets and when?
12. What are the rules of leaving the barracks?
13. How often do cadets go to the bathhouse?
14. How does the day end? What is conducted before going to bed?

4.3. Read the dialogue. Make proper pauses and intonation. Remember ordinary and commonly used expressions.

A.: What will you do when you are through with your work?

B.: When I'm through, I shall go for a walk.

A.: May I go with you?

B.: Yes, you may.

A.: Where shall we go-to the forest or to the river?

B.: Let's go to the river. I like it there. It's such a beautiful place!

A.: By the way, what are your plans for tomorrow?

B.: I shall stay here in the camp. I have quite a number of things to do. And besides, if I go to town, I shall miss the football game between the teams of the 1-st and 2-nd companies. And I can't do this.

- A.: Do you take part in the game?
 B.: No, I don't. But they say that the game will be very interesting. Will you come?
 A.: I am not sure. I have other plans for tomorrow. I must go to town to see my parents.
 B.: If you leave early in the morning you'll be back in time for the game.
 A.: When does the game begin?
 B.: At 5 p.m.
 A.: I'll do my best. After I see my parents I shall go straight to the station and take the 3 o'clock train.

4.4. Open the brackets using proper tenses:

1. By the way, you (to know) that tomorrow we (to take part) in reconnaissance? 2. As soon as Private first class Onaitis (to be through) with his assignment, he (to report) to our teacher. 3. We must be through with our tidying the rooms up by ten o'clock. 4. Then we (to be sure) that we (to be) in time. 5. The team of our platoon (to lose) the game yesterday. 6. It happened so because our best player (to be) ill. 7. We hope that next time our team (to win) the game.

5. Homework.

- 5.1. Answer 14 questions from ex. 4.2 in writing.
 5.2. Retell the text.

LESSON 6

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill.

enlisted	/in'listid/	captain	/'keptin/
warrant	/'wɒrənt/	major	/'meɪdʒə/
sergeant	/'sɜ:dʒənt/	colonel	/'kɒlɪnl/
corporal	/'kɔ:pərəl/	brigadier	/'brɪgə'dɪə/
private	/'praɪvɪt/	lieutenant	/lef'tenənt/

3. Check Up.

- 3.1. Retelling of the text "The Daily Routine"

4. Text.

Promotion and Retirement (USA)

All grades of officers are classed as permanent and temporary. A Regular Army officer in the permanent grade of captain, for example, may become a temporary major or higher grade; after the passage of time, he may receive his appointment as a permanent major. The requirements for permanent promotion are prescribed by law and are based primarily on length of service and length of service in grade.

Figuring from the date of the officer's original commission, a first lieutenant, for example, is to be promoted to the next higher grades after ten years of service.

Normally, no officer will be recommended for promotion or his recommendation forwarded unless a position vacancy exists in the command on the grade to which promotion is recommended and in the appropriate arm or service.

There are the following methods of retirement of RA^{*} officers: voluntary retirement when an officer has served 40 years; retirement at the discretion of the President, after 45 years of service as a commissioned officer or 62 years of age; compulsory retirement when 60 years of age (for officers below the grade of Maj Gen); resignation "For the Good of the Service", when an officer has committed a serious offense for which dismissal would certainly be required. The officer may prefer to submit such a resignation rather than appear before a court-martial or board of officers.

Vocabulary Notes

permanent /'pɜːmənənt/ a
passage /'pæsiʒ/ n
pass /pɑːs/ v
receive /rɪ'siːv/ v
appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ n
promotion /prə'məʃən/ n

figure /'fɪɡə/ v
retirement /rɪ'taɪəmənt/ n
resignation /rezɪg'neɪʃn/ n

pastovus, nuolatinis
praėjimas; perėjimas
praei(ė); pravažiuoti
gauti
paskyrimas
paaukštėjimas, pakėlimas
taryboje
apskaičiuoti; suvokti
atsiėstatydinimas
atsiėstatydinimas; atsisakydas
nuo pareigų

* RA - Regular Army

dismissal /dis'misəl/ n	atleidimas iš karinės tarnybos
commissioned officers (Como)	JAV karininkai
non-commissioned officers (NCO, noncom)	puskarininkiai
permanent grade /'pɜːmənant/	pastovus laipenis
temporary grade /'tempərərɪ/	laikinas laipenis
length of service	ištarnauti metai
court-martial	karinis tribunolas
board of officers	karininkų teismas, garbės teismas
position vacancy /pə'zɪʃən/	vakuojančios pareigos
retirement at the discretion	išėjimas į atsargą pagal kieno nors nutarimą
compulsory retirement	būtinės atsisistatydinimas pagal metus
commission /kə'mɪʃən/	pirminio karininko laipenio suteikimas
resignation "For the Good of Service"	atsistatydinimas "tarnybos labui"

4.1. Translate into English:

nuolatiniai (pastovūs) ir laikini kariniai laipsniai;
 gauti paskyrimą;
 tarnybos trukmė;
 suteikti pirminį karininko laipinį;
 pasaukštinti, pakelti tarnyboje;
 vakuojančios pareigos;
 atsisistatydinimas;
 atleidimas iš karinės tarnybos.

4.2. a) Give synonyms to the following words:

permanent; to receive; primary; retirement; to commit; to prefer.

b) Give antonyms to the following words:

compulsory; temporary grade; promotion.

4.3. Translate into English:

1. Aukščesnis laipenis suteikiamas pirmausia atsišvelgiant į ištarnautų metų skaičių ir laikotarpį, ištarnauta turint žemesnį laipinį.
2. Privalomas atsisistatydinimas būna sulaukus 60 metų.
3. Žinoma, visi nori gauti gerus paskyrimus.
4. JAV karininkų (Como) apmokėjimas yra didesnis negu puskarininkų.

4.4. Answer the questions:

1. How are all grades of officers classed?
2. What are the requirements for permanent promotion primarily based on?
3. When will any officer be recommended for promotion? Is a position vacancy a necessary condition?
4. What methods of retirement of RA officers do you know?
5. What does an officer usually prefer in case of committing a serious offense, a resignation rather or appearing before a court-martial?

5. Homework.

5.1. Ex. 4.3 in writing.

5.2. Ex. 4.4.

LESSON 7

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill.

permanent /'pɜːmənant/, constant /'kɒnstənt/,
temporary /'tempərərɪ/, grade /greɪd/, pass /pɑːs/,
promotion /prə'məʃən/, appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/,
retirement /rɪ'taɪnmənt/, resignation /rezɪg'neɪʃn/,
dismissal /dɪs'mɪʃəl/, company /'kʌmpəni/, officers /'ɒfɪsəz/,
field officers /fi:ld 'ɒfɪsəz/, position /pə'zɪʃn/,
vacancy /'veɪkənsɪ/, staff officers /'stɑːf 'ɒfɪsəz/

3. Check Up.

3.1. Lesson 6 ex. 4.3.

3.2. Lesson 6 ex. 4.4.

4. Explain the use of Present Continuous in the following sentences:

1. Bill, stop that disgusting game you're playing. 2. They've moved to their London house. They are buying new furniture. 3. He paused and looked at her. "You're shaking. Are you all right?" 4. He is always having to check his emotions. 5. I am meeting Jason at his office on the 25-th. Would you join us? 6. You know that cinema audiences are declining in the United States. 7. The rain is just

beginning. 8. Sally put down the telephone. "It was Dan. He's staying at the club tonight. He's too tired to drive home". 9. You are always drinking tea when I come here for a snack. 10. I miss her very much, almost every minute of the day I think of her, or I think I am hearing her. 11. He started to the house ahead of us shouting "Mary, what are you doing? Your guests have come!". 12. "I'm sorry", I said, "I'm being clumsy". 13. My cousin just rented an old barn to a young man who repairs bicycles. He's here all the time. Even on Sundays. He's working on some kind of an invention. 14. My father is always saying things that he shouldn't say in front of me. 15. "Don't go", he said. "I feel faint. The room is spinning around. 16. I'll say good night to you, Mr. Brown, now, if you'll excuse me. I'm feeling kind of exhausted this evening. 17. "Why are you still dressed?" her father asked. "I am working tonight. Mr. Hardy has a meeting at his house. I'm going out there to take notes". 18. Paris is wonderful. I like the food here, and I'm eating like mad. 19. The aspirin isn't working. I'm in pain. 20. Albert is doing quite nicely in the used-car business. 21. Hello, Alice. You're looking healthy, prosperous and fine. 22. "I've heard the whole story, all the town is talking of it", he said.

4. Text

Julio Martinez ("The Naked and the Dead")
after Norman Mailer

Julio was a small slim and very handsome Mexican with neat wavy hair small sharp features. His body had the poise and grace of a deer. And like a deer his head was never quite still. His brown eyes always seemed nervous and alert as if he were thinking of flight.

Little Mexican boys also breathe the American fabies, also want to be heroes, aviators, lovers, financiers.

Julio Martinez, age of eight, walks the festering of San Antonio in 1926, stumbles over pebbles and searches the Texas sky. Yesterday he has seen an airplane arching overhead; today, being young, he hopes to see another.

The Mexican quarter is unpaved. You can always breathe earth-powder, always smell the kerosene, the cooking grease, always sniff the odor of horses drawing carts, barefooted old men sucking at pipes.

Momma, his teacher shakes him, talks Spanish. Lazy one, get me a pepper and a pound of beans. He grasps the coin, which is cold

against his palm.

Momma, when I am big I'll fly a plane.

You are my good smart boy, now get what I have sent you for.

There are many things I will do, Momma. She laughs. You will make money, you will own land, but now you hurry.

Vocabulary Notes

slim /slɪm/ a	plonas, laibas, grakštus
poise /pɔɪz/ n	laikysena (galvos, kūno)
grace /ɡreɪs/ n	grakštumas
deer /dɪər/ n	elnias
alert /ə'lə:t/ a	budrus
breathe /bri:ð/ v	kvėpuoti
fable /feɪbl/ n	mitas, legenda
fester /'festa/ v	pūliuoti; kankinti
stumble /'stʌmbl/ v	užkliūti
pebble /pebl/ n	žvirgždas
arch /ɑ:tʃ/ v	išlenkti lanku
pave /peɪv/ v	grįsti
pavement /'peɪvmənt/ n	šaligatvis, grindinys
quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ n	kvartalas
kerosene /'kerəsi:n/ n	žibalas
sniff /snɪf/ v	užuosti, uostyti
suck /sʌk/ v	čiulpti
shake /ʃeɪk/ (shook, shaken) v	kratyti, purtyti
to shake hands	pasisveikinti
beans /bi:nz/ n	pupelės
grasp /ɡrɑ:sp/ v	čiupti, suspausti
coin /kɔɪn/ n	moneta
palm /pɑ:m/ n	dėlnas
smart /smɔ:t/ a	vikrus, išradingas, greitas

4.1. Translate into English:

1. Jaunas elnias buvo laibas, grakštus ir su nuostabia galvos laikysena. 2. Karys ir policininkas visada turi būti pasiruošę. 3. Ant kelio grindinio nebuvo, tik žvirgždas. 4. Apie žvėris yra daug legendų. 5. Žibalas, kaip ir visi naftos produktai, yra brangus ir lengvai užuodžiamas. 6. Jis čiupo monetas ir nubėgo pirkti pupelių.

4.2. Find Participle I in the text.

Participle I (dalyvis I) sudaromas su galūne -ias, pridedant ją prie veiksmatodžio šaknies, išskyrus sodalinius veiksmatodžius.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to take - taking | 2. to sit - sitting | 3. to study - studying |
| to give - giving | to put - putting | to try - trying |

Participle I vartojamas pažyminiu ir aplinkybe:

1. He looked at the shining windows.
2. We sat talking until late at night.

Participle I, kaip pažyminys, verčiamas esamojo arba būtojo laiko veikiamosios rūšies dalyviu.

1. He looked at the falling snow. Jis žiūrėjo į krintantį sniegą.
2. The cars filling the street moved very slowly. Automobiliai, pripildę gatvę, judėjo labai lėtai.

Participle I, kaip aplinkybė, verčiamas pusedalyviu (padalyviu) arba būtojo laiko veikiamuoju dalyviu.

1. The pupils ran into the yard laughing loudly. Mokiniai išbėgo į kiemą, garsiai juokdamiesi.
2. Opening the window, he looked out into the street. Atidarys langą, jis pasižiūrėjo į gatvę.

Participle II sudaromas su galūne -ed. Paprastai vartojamas pažyminiu. Verčiamas būtojo laiko neveikiamosios rūšies dalyviu.

He stood looking at the closed door.

We read a letter received from England.

5. Homework.

5.1. Learn the new words.

5.2. Reading and translation of the text.

LESSON 8

1. Report.

2. Phonetic Drill. Slang equivalents to some terms:

private	- dogface /'dɒgfeɪs/
corporal	- corp
	acting Jack

sergeant	- sarge /sɑ:dʒ/
first sergeant	- top, topick, the major
recruit /rɛkrʊ:t/	- yard bird /'jɑ:d bɜ:d/
2nd lieutenant	- shavetail
captain	- cap
colonel	- chicken
general	- big noise
promotion	- one up
staff officers	- brass hats

3. Check up.

3.1. Use Present Indefinite or Present Continuous in the following sentences:

1. He has suffered a great deal of pain. You (not to think) he (to behave) very well, though? 2. "I (to live) up there" she said, indicating the gates. 3. I never (to change) my shoes even when I (to get) my feet wet. 4. "By the way", I asked Arthur, "what Bill (to do) now?" 5. The guard stared at him. "You (to have) a pass?" 6. "Mr. Brown (to play) cards?" he asked. 7. "Louis (to keep) something secret". "He (not to tell) you everything?" 8. They will have to stay with us when they (to arrive) here. 9. "And what has become of Mr. Jones?" the man asked. "He (to do) well". 10. "You must forgive me", Mr. Smith said, "but I (not to touch) alcohol". 11. It's no use mumbling at me out of the side of your mouth and imagining that you (to speak) French. 12. "Dan", she said, turning to her husband with her hand over the mouthpiece, "why your brother (to call) so early?" 13. I (to believe) she (to feel) foolish this morning. 14. If there is one thing I (not to like) on a voyage it is the unexpected. Naturally, I (not to talk) of the sea. The sea (to present) no problem. 15. He will give me a welcome whenever I (to come) here. 16. A very old woman was staring at him intently. "We (to do) something to attract attention?" Grace asked. 17. At the further end of the village (to stand) the medieval church. 18. "I shall go mad if this (to go) on much longer", said Rex. 19. "Where is Mrs. Hardy?" "Townstairs, sir. She (to greet) the guests". 20. May I put my car away in your garage in case anyone (to come)? 21. She always (to try) to show off to her husband that she can do without him.

4. Text

Julio Martinez ("The Naked and the Dead") after Norman Mailer

Julio Martinez is a big boy, big financier; he works in a hashhouse. Counterman. Grease on a sizzling plate and the crumbly, the rancid fat all to be scraped with the spatula. Martinez wears a white jacket.

Texans can be impatient. Hey, you boy, hurry up.

Yes, sir. Yes, miss.

The cars flare by the electric light, his feet ache on the concrete floor (I will make much money).

But there are no jobs with much money. What can a Mexican boy do in San Antonio? He can be counterman in hashhouse; he can be bellhop; he can pick cotton in season; he can start store; but he cannot be a doctor, a lawyer, a big merchant, a chief.

Fort Riley is big and green and the barracks are of red brick. The officers live in pretty little houses with gardens. Martinez is ^{an} orderly for lieutenant Bradford.

Julio, will you do a good job on my boots today?

Yes, sir.

The Lieutenant takes a drink. Want one, Martinez?

Thank you, sir.

I want you to do a real good job on the house today.

Yes, sir. I do that.

The Lieutenant winks. Don't do anything I wouldn't do.

No, sir.

The Lieutenant and his wife leave. I think you are the best boy we've ever had. Mrs. Bradford says.

Thank you, ma'am.

Vocabulary Notes

hashhouse /'hæʃhaʊs/ n
counterman /'kaʊntərmən/ n
counter n
sizzling plate
grease /greɪs/ n
crumbly /'krʌmblɪ/ n
rancid /'rænsɪd/ a
fat /fæt/ n

pigų restoranas
pardavėjas
prekystalis
spiganti keptuvė
taukai, riebalai
trupiniai
pakartęs
riebalai

scrape /skreɪp/ v
 spatula /'spætjʊlə/ n
 impatient /ɪm'peɪjənt/ a
 flare /fleə/ n
 ache /eɪk/ n
 concrete floor /'kɒkri:t 'flɔ:/
 bellhop /'belhɒp/ n
 store /stɔ:/ n
 lawyer /'lɔ:jə/ n
 merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/ n
 brick /brɪk/ n
 orderly /'ɔ:dəli/ n
 wink /wɪŋk/ v

grandyti, nuvalyti
 mentelė, lopetėlė
 nekantrus
 švytėjimas
 skausmas
 betoninė grindys
 berniukas pasiuntinys
 parduotuvė
 teisininkas
 pirklys, komersantas
 plyta
 pasiuntinys: budintysis
 žirktelėti

4.1. Fill in the missing words:

1. My brother stands at the counter. He is a _____ in a _____.
2. When preparing meals one must scrape the frying-pan from _____ and _____ 3. A _____ is the necessary instrument of the doctor. 4. After rain the streets usually _____ under electric light of shop-windows. 5. The boy fell on the _____ and felt a sharp ache in his knee. 6. Often merchants need _____ help. 7. I'll choose either a _____ house or a wooden house. 8. She was back in _____ of an eye.

5. Homework.

5.1. Learn the new words.

5.2. Think of five sentences with some of them. Write them down.

UNIT 4. MILITARY UNITS, WEAPONS.

LESSON 1

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Practice the following. Mind the stresses.

to 'assemble
 'soldier

'mechanized
,engineer
communication
re'connaissance
'infantry
'weapons
although
to assign
to 'operate
terrain
to control
,organization
'guidance
to equip

2.2. Read the following sentences fluently.

Mind the stresses and intonation.

The pauses are marked.

1. It is the smallest group of soldiers | assembled for drill, |
duty, | etc.
2. In combat operations | it usually acts as a part of a platoon.
3. Although the squad will move and fight mounted whenever
possible, | it must always be ready to dismount and fight.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Translate the following words and word combinations into
Lithuanian:

the smallest tactical unit; generally consists of eleven men; combat operations; acts as a part of a platoon; whenever possible; fights as two teams; consists of at least two men; experienced team leader; close to the carrier; normally controls it; depends on the strength of the squad.

4. TEXT. The Squad

1. It is the smallest group of soldiers assembled for drill.
duty, etc.
2. It is the smallest tactical unit. a subdivision of a platoon. It generally consists of 11 men. It is included into mechanized rifle, engineer, communications and other platoons. In combat operations it usually acts as a part of the platoon, but sometimes it

can perform independent tasks (e.g. in reconnaissance, in support of combat operations, etc.).

The Mechanized Infantry Rifle Squad

The mechanized infantry rifle squad at full strength has 11 men. It is organized to make maximum use of the carrier and of the weapons assigned to the squad. Although the squad will move and fight mounted whenever possible, it must always be ready to dismount and fight. When it is necessary to dismount, the squad fights as two teams: a carrier team and a maneuver team.

The carrier team consists of men employed on or close to the carrier, while the maneuver team operates away from the carrier to perform tasks that require dismounted infantry.

As long as the cal. 50 machine gun is mounted, the carrier team consists of at least two men - a team leader/gunner and a driver. Other members of the squad can be assigned to the carrier team based on the situation, i.e. based on the mission, the terrain and the enemy.

The men and weapons assigned to the carrier team are controlled by the carrier team leader/gunner who is usually the more experienced team leader in the squad. The weapons are employed either on or close to the carrier.

The maneuver team consists of all squad members who are not assigned to the carrier team. The squad leader normally moves with the maneuver team and controls it.

The organization of the teams in a squad depends on the strength of the squad, the mission, the terrain, the enemy, guidance from the platoon leader and the weapons.

A full strength squad may organize a six men maneuver team and a five men carrier team. The maneuver team may comprise the squad leader, a machine gunner, the team leader, two grenadiers each equipped with a grenade launcher and a rifleman. The carrier team comprises the team leader/gunner, a driver, a gunner, a machine gunner and a rifleman.

An understrength squad will organize a maneuver team of five and a carrier team of three. The maneuver team will comprise the squad leader, a machine gunner, a rifleman and two grenadiers armed with grenade launchers. The carrier team will comprise the team leader/gunner, a driver and a gunner.

Platoon and squad leaders cannot expect to be always at full strength. Nevertheless, the mission can be performed if the under-strength units are organized according to the following principles:

- a) the key leadership positions are filled;
- b) the most powerful weapons are manned first.

Vocabulary Notes

subdivision /'sʌbdɪvɪʒən/ n	padalinys
mechanize /'mekənaɪz/ v	mechanizuoti
mechanized rifle platoon	metošaulių būrys
support /sə'pɔ:t/ n	palaikymas; parama; sauga
at full strength	visos sudėties
to assign /ə'saɪn/ v	(pa)skirti
to mount /maʊnt/ v	stėti į šėšinę, traukinį
to dismount /dɪs'maʊnt/ v	išlipti (iš šėšinės, traukinio)
to mount a gun	užkelti pabūklą (ant lafeto)
to dismount a gun	nukelti pabūklą (nuo lafeto)
maneuver /mə'nu:ve/ n	manevras
maneuver v	manevruoti
to employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ v	dirbti; užsiimti
as long as adv	jei; kol
cal - calibre /'kælɪbrə/ n	kalibras; diametras
(cal .50 machine gun)	(0,5 colio kalibro kulkosvaidis)
based on adv	priklausomai (nuo ko nors)
guidance /'gaɪdəns/ n	vadovavimas
to comprise /kəm'praɪz/ v	susidėti; sudaryti; apimti
grenade /grɪ'neɪd/ n	granata
grenadier /grenə'dɪə/ n	granatavaidininkas
grenade launcher /'lɔ:ntʃə/ n	granatavaidis
understrength squad	ne visos sudėties skyrius
key /ki:/ adj	pagrindinis, svarbiausias
leadership /'li:dəʃɪp/ n	vadovavimas
to fill /fɪl/ v	vykdyti, atlikti
to man /mæn/ v	užimti (pozicijas), stoti (prie pabūklų)

4.1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

atlikti savarankiškas užduotis; maksimaliai panaudoti; skyriui paskirti ginklai; kovoti esant šarvuotyje; būtina išlipti (iš šarvuotio); manevrinė grupė; priklausomai nuo situacijos; arba šarvuotyje.

arba šalia jo; visos sudėties skyrius; nevisos sudėties skyrius; penkių žmonių grupė; taškas; pagal šiuos principus; vadovaujančios pozicijos; didžiausio galingumo ginklai.

4.2. State what parts of speech these words are and which words they are derived from:

smallest; assembled; tactical; subdivision; generally; mechanized; communications; operations; independent; carrier; dismounted; leader; driver; gunner; organization; grenadier; understrength; armed; leadership; powerful.

4.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the most general definition of the squad?
2. How many ~~men~~ does a full strength squad consist of?
3. Can the squad fight only mounted?
4. What does the carrier team consist of?
5. What is the strength of the maneuver team?
6. How do each of the teams operate?
7. What does the organization of the two teams depend on?
8. Who commands a squad?

4.4. Speak on the following:

1. When do you think it is necessary for a mechanized rifle squad to dismount?
2. Can a combat mission be performed with understrength squads?

5. JOKE

Cautious

The sergeant commands: "Eyes right!", Everybody in the platoon obeys only Private Brown looks left.

"Why aren't you doing as ordered?" asks the sergeant.

"I'm afraid that the enemy can take us by surprise from the left".

cautious /'kɔːʃəs/ a
to obey /ə'beɪ/ v
by surprise adv

atsargus
paklusti
netikėtai, staiga

Remember: to take ~
to my ~

surprise attack; surprise visit;
I'm surprised at you.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Ex. 4.4.

6.2. Find in the text sentences with the Infinitive of Purpose and translate them into Lithuanian.

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words correctly:

'mechanized
at 'full 'strength
ma'neuver
'calibre
'guidance
gre'nade
gre'nade 'launcher
,grenad'ier
re'connaissance

2.2. Read the following fluently. Mind the stressed and unstressed words:

mechanized infantry rifle squad; a full strength mechanized infantry rifle squad; either engineer or reconnaissance platoon; in support of combat operations; carrier and maneuver teams; depends on the strength of the squad; guidance from the platoon leader; two grenadiers equipped with grenade launchers.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

The Platoon

It is a military unit, usually consisting of three squads. Platoons are in all types of arms (infantry, armor, artillery, reconnaissance, communications, engineer, etc.). They are included into larger units (companies, batteries, etc.) or directly into battalions and divisions.

The Mechanized Infantry Rifle Platoon

A mechanized infantry rifle platoon is composed of the platoon headquarters (HQ) and three rifle squads. The rifle platoon is 38 men strong and is commanded by a First or Second Lieutenant. A typical mechanized infantry rifle platoon headquarters is organized in the following way. It includes the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant, the assistant platoon sergeant, a forward observer, a forward observer/radio/telephone operator, a platoon radio/telephone operator, a medic, a driver.

A mechanized infantry rifle platoon has four armored personnel carriers (APC). The platoon leader and his headquarters operate from one of the APCs. Each of the other APCs is a fighting base for a mechanized infantry squad.

The platoon sergeant is a part of the platoon HQ, but doesn't ride in the HQ APC. He rides with one of the squads, usually that which is third in the order of march so that he can help control the trailing part of the platoon.

The assistant platoon sergeant is the machine gunner on the HQ APC.

A forward observer, his radio/telephone operator and a medic are usually attached to the platoon for combat.

Armament in the platoon consists of three (four in some units) anti-tank missile systems ("Dragons"), four cal .50 machine guns, five M 60 machine guns, 32 rifles and six grenade launchers. Grenades and mines are issued as required by the situation.

Communication equipment in the platoon consists of a radio in each APC, a squad radio (transmitter and receiver) in each squad and two in the platoon HQ, and two telephones in the platoon HQ and one per squad.

Gunnery for the anti-tank missiles and the M 60 machine guns must be selected by the platoon and squad leaders. To get maximum effectiveness from these weapons, men who have proved (in training or in combat) that they are good with the weapon are selected. For example, if one of the riflemen hits the target every time he fires the missile, and it is known that he is steady during the fire fight, he should man the anti-tank missile system.

As long as all of the squads of the platoon remain mounted and are under the platoon leader's control, the platoon fights as a single mounted force. If one or more of the squad maneuver teams dismount, the platoon then has two elements - a maneuver element

(the dismounted maneuver team) and a carrier element (the carrier team). The more usual attack formation for a platoon will comprise four APCs executing the frontal attack and the maneuver element for a flanking movement.

Vocabulary Notes

strong a	turintis tam tikrą skaičių (žmonių)
assistant /ə'sistent/ n	padėjėjas; pavaduotojas
to ride, rode, ridden v	važiuoti; judėti (kuo)
third in the order of march	trečias kolonoje
to trail v	vilkėti; tęstis; eiti iš paskos
the trailing part of the platoon	kolonos judėjimas
to attach /ə'tætʃ/ to v	pritvirtinti; prijungti; paskirti
armament /'ɑ:mənt/ n	ginklai; armacija
missile /'mɪsaɪl, mɪsəl/ n	raketa
transmitter /trənz'mɪtə/ n	siųstuvas
receiver /rɪ'si:və/ n	įstuvas
per /pɜ:/ prep	per; iš; (kas)
one per squad	vienas skyriui
to hit (hit, hit) v	pataikyti
to fire /'faɪə/ v	šaudyti
steady /'stedɪ/ a	pastovus; vienodas; tvirtas; ramus; patikimas
a single mounted force	padalinys šarvuočiuose
a maneuver element	manevrinė grupė ("desantas")
a carrier element	dengiančioji grupė
to execute /'eksɪkjʊt/ v	atlikti, (į)vykdyti
flank /flæŋk/ n	sparnas
flank v	apėiti ir apšaudyti iš sparno

4.1. Make sure if you remember the pronunciation (and meaning) of the following words:

first lieutenant
platoon sergeant
radio operator
armored personnel carrier
fighting base
forward observer

grenade launchers
 as required by the situation
 communication equipment
 maximum effectiveness
 during a fire fight
 to man the anti-tank missile system
 to remain mounted
 under the platoon leader's control
 if the squad maneuver teams dismount

4.2. Translate into Lithuanian:

platoon commanded by a first lieutenant; operate from one of the APCs; grenades and mines are issued; in training or in combat; are good with the weapon; hits the target; fires the missile; usual attack formation; frontal attack; flanking movement.

4.3. Finish the sentences:

1. A rifle platoon is composed of
2. A rifle platoon is commanded by
3. The platoon HQ include
4. The mechanized rifle platoon is armed with
5. The platoon leader operates from
6. The platoon sergeant rides in
7. Armament of the riflemen consists of
8. Grenades and mines are issued to
9. Communication equipment in the platoon consists of
10. Gunners for the Dragons are selected by
11. A usual attack formation for a platoon comprises

4.4. Make special questions and ask your friends to answer them.

Use Passive Voice where necessary:

1. What (to consist of) (a platoon)?
2. How(strong).....(to be).....(the rifle platoon)....?
3. Who.....(to command).....(the rifle platoon).....?
4. Who.....(to include).....(the rifle platoon HQ).....?
5. How many.....(to have).....(it).....(APCs).....?
6. Where.....(from).....(to operate).....(the platoon leader)....?
7. Why.....(to ride).....(the platoon leader).... (with one of the squads).....?

8. When.....(to attack).....(to the platoon).....(a forward observer, his radio operator and a medic).....?
9. What.....(to consist of).....(armament in the platoon).....?
10. What.....(to be).....(communication equipment).....(in the platoon).....?
11. Who.....(to select).....(gunners).....(for the anti-tank missile systems).....?
12. What.....(gunners).....(to man).....(them).....?
13. When.....(to fight).....(the platoon).....(as a single unit).....?
14. When.....(to be).....(two elements).....(in the platoon).....(there).....?

5. JOKE.

Simple Problem

The tactics instructor was putting a group of cadets through a tactical problem: "Cadet Blimps," he asked sternly. "If you were on a mounted reconnaissance patrol /pɜː'trɔ:nl/ as a patrol leader and sighted an enemy patrol pursuing you along at sixty miles per hour, what would you do?"

The cadet smiled at such a simple problem. "Ninety miles per hour," he replied briefly.

sternly /'stɜ:nlɪ/ adv
to sight /saɪt/ v
to pursue /pə'sju:/ v

griežtai
pastebėti
persekioti, vyti

5.1. Remember:

60 miles per hour (= 60 miles an hour)
6 per cent
per annum (= a year, for each year)
15 rounds of ammunition per man (= for each man)
(a round - šovinis, šūvis)
5 rounds per minute

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Get ready to retell the text.

6.2. Write 3 sentences with the preposition "per" (5.1).

LESSON 3

1. REPORT.
2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read the following sentences fluently. Mind the stresses, pauses and intonation.

1. It consists of the company headquarters, a weapons platoon, three mechanized infantry rifle platoons and a maintenance section.
2. Each of three platoons of the rifle company is thirty-nine men strong while each rifle squad is eleven men strong.
3. M 47 anti-tank missile system is also known as "Dragon" missile.
4. Each rifle squad is authorized an armored personnel carrier and the necessary radio equipment.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT

The Company

It is a subdivision of an infantry, rifle, armor, airborne, engineer, communications and other battalions, consisting of three or more platoons. It can also operate as a separate unit.

Mechanized Infantry Rifle Company

The mechanized infantry rifle company is the basic maneuver element of the battalion. It consists of the company HQ, a weapons platoon, three mechanized infantry rifle platoons and a maintenance section. The total strength of the company is 170 enlisted men and commissioned officers. It is usually commanded by a captain.

The company HQ is ten men strong. Company HQ has two radio sets at its disposal.

The weapons platoon provides fire for the rifle platoons. It comprises a HQ and two sections. The two sections are mortar and anti-tank. The mortar section consists of three mortar squads. Each is equipped with a mortar. The anti-tank section consists of two squads. Each squad is armed with one anti-tank missile.

Each of the three rifle platoons of the rifle company is 39 men strong while each rifle squad is eleven men strong.

The equipment of the rifle squad may include: one M 47 anti-

tank missile; one or two M 60 machine guns; two M 203 grenade launchers. The men are armed with M16A1 automatic rifles.

M 47 anti-tank missile system is also known as "Dragon" missile. It is wire-guided and has the range of over 1,000 meters.

M 60 machine gun is a 7.62 mm weapon with the effective range of up to 1,000 meters.

M 203 grenade launcher is a single shot weapon designed for an attachment to the M 16A1 rifle. It is a 40 mm weapon and can be used against point as well as area targets.

M 16A1 is an automatic rifle firing 5.56 mm ammunition and equipped with a 20-round ammo magazine.

Each rifle squad is authorized an APC and the necessary radio equipment. The rifle squad fulfils its mission either mounted or dismounted. When dismounted, the maneuver team is supported by fire from the APC.

The mechanized infantry battalion commander allocates additional combat power to the rifle companies to accomplish specific missions in either offensive or defensive operations. These missions may include destroying and capturing enemy personnel, seizing and / or holding ground or repelling the enemy assault by fire, close combat and counterattacks.

Vocabulary Notes

maintenance /'meintənəns/ n

techninis aptarnavimas ir remontas; priežiūra; eksploatacija

disposal /dis'pəʊəl/ n

disponavimas, turėjimas šinioje

at one's disposal

kieno nors dispozicijoje

range /'reɪndʒ/ n

(šaudymo) nuotolis

to design /di'zeɪn/ v

skirti

round /raʊnd/ n

šovinys

ammo /'æmə/ n - ammunition

amunicija

magazine /'mæɡə'zi:n/

apkaba

to allocate /'æləʊkeɪt/ v

paskirti

additional /ə'dɪʃənəl/ adj

papildomas

to accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ v

įvykdyti, atlikti

to destroy /di'strɔɪ/ v

sunaikinti

to capture /'kæptʃə/ v

sulaikyti, suimti, paimiti į nelaisvę

to seize /si:z/ v	užgrobti, užimti
to repel /rɪ'pel/ v	stremti (puolimą)
assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ n	užpuolimas, ataka
counter-attack /'kaʊntə, tæk/ n	kontrataka

4.1. Revision exercise. Give Lithuanian equivalents to:
 operate as a separate unit; the basic maneuver element; the total strength; enlisted men and commissioned officers; ten men strong; to provide fire; a mortar section; equipped with a mortar; armed with rifles; wire-guided; a single shot weapon; point or area targets; to authorize the necessary equipment; to fulfil the mission either mounted or dismounted; specific missions; defensive and offensive operations.

4.2. Insert the necessary prepositions:

1. A company consists _____ three platoons. 2. It is commanded _____ a captain. 3. They have two radio sets _____ their disposal. 4. The weapons platoon provides fire _____ the rifle platoons. 5. Mortar squads are equipped _____ mortars. 6. These squads are armed _____ anti-tank missiles. 7. The range _____ the anti-tank missile is _____ 1,000 meters. 8. The range of M 60 machine gun is _____ 1,000 meters. 9. The grenade launcher can be used _____ point and area targets. 10. The rifle squad is supported _____ fire _____ the APC.

4.3. Speak about the text. Think of at least one special question to each of the paragraphs and give to your friends to answer.

5. Translate the texts using a dictionary.

5.1. TEXT 1.

Security

Attacking companies normally secure their own flanks. When the flank of the battalion is exposed, and the brigade has not assumed responsibility, a flank guard is designated and assigned an area responsibility. In certain situations, the area may be designated as a series of terrain features. The flank guard operates within supporting distance of the battalion.

5.2. TEXT 2.

Selection of Objectives

To ensure seizure of the battalion objective, the battalion commander will designate company objectives. These may coincide with the battalion objective. In other circumstances, company objectives may consist of key terrain features, the seizure of which will ensure control of the battalion objective. In either case the objectives must be clearly defined.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Revise the active vocabulary of lessons 1-5.

6.2. Get ready to speak about the three units (the squad, platoon and company) at the College.

6.3. Ex. 5.1 and 5.2.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words correctly:

'combat
ar'tillery
ma'neuver
'capture
as'sault
'counters'attack
,indi'vidual
gren'ade 'launcher
'caliber
'constitute
NATO
weigh-weighs
throw, threw, thrown
,character'istics

2.2. Read the following sentences fluently. Mind the stresses, pauses and intonation.

1. In combat|infantry is capable of limited independent actions.
2. In the defensive|it must hold its position|repel the enemy assault|and counterattack him.
3. They constitute the whole family of the US Army cal 30 infantry weapons.
4. Hand grenades are those|which are thrown by hand.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

Infantry and its Weapons (I)

Troops that participate directly in combat are referred to as "arms". They include Infantry, Armor and Artillery. Infantry is the basic fighting arm. It is capable of limited independent actions by use of its own weapons. It is essentially an arm of close combat. Infantry fights by combining fire, maneuver and shock attack. It can move almost over any difficult ground by day and by night, and in any weather. The mission of infantry in the attack is to close with the enemy and destroy or capture him; and in the defensive it must hold its position, repel the enemy assault and counter-attack him.

Infantry weapons are classified as individual and crew-served.

Individual weapons are carried, loaded and fired by one man. They are divided into handguns, shoulder guns and grenades. All these are called small arms.

Handguns are mainly pistols used for personal protection and in close combat. The principal handgun used in the US Army is the caliber .45 automatic pistol known as Colt .45. In fact, this is a semi-automatic weapon because the trigger must be squeezed for each shot. Its effective range of fire is up to 50 yds. It is loaded by inserting a clip with 7 rounds into the handle.

Shoulder guns include rifles, carbines and sub-machine guns.

The M 14 rifle, the M 15 automatic rifle and the M 60 general purpose machine gun constitute the whole family of the US Army cal .50 infantry weapons. The M 14 rifle fires the 3.0 in NATO cartridges and weighs 8.7 lbs, unloaded. Magazine capacity is 20 rounds.

A rifle can fire either in bursts or by single shots.

Grenades are divided into hand grenades which are thrown by hand and rifle grenades fired from grenade launchers. Grenades may be classified as high-explosive, incendiary and smoke.

Vocabulary Notes

participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpət/ v

directly /dɪ'rektli/ adv

refer to /rɪ'fɜ:/ v

capable (of) /'keɪpəbl/ a

essentially /ɪ'senʃəli/ adv

essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ a

close /kloʊs/ a

shock /ʃɒk/ n

close with /kloʊz/ v

crew /kru:/ n

load /ləʊd/ v

small arms

pistol /'pɪstl/ n

protection /prə'tekʃən/ n

principal /'prɪnsəpəl/ a

in fact

semi-automatic /'semi:ɔtə'mætɪk/ a

trigger /'trɪɡə/ n

squeeze /skwi:z/ v

yds = yards; yard /jɑ:d/ n

insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ v

clip /klɪp/ n

handle /'hændl/ n

carbine /'kɑ:bəɪn/ n

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ n

in = inch /ɪntʃ/ n

cartridge /'kɑ:trɪdʒ/ n

weigh /weɪ/ v

lbs = libra = pounds; pound /paʊnd/ n

capacity /kə'pæsəti/ n

burst /bɜ:st/ n

explosive /ɪks'plɒsɪv/ a

incendiary /ɪn'sendɪəri/ a

dalyvauti

tiesiogiai

priskirti (prie ko),
kalbėti (kaip apie)

galintis, sugebantis

iš esmės

svarbus, esminis

artimas

smūgis

stoti į mūšį

komanda, ekipažas

užtaisyti

šaulių ginklai

pistoletas

gynimas; apsauga

pagrindinis

faktiškai

pusiau automatinis

gaidukas

spausti

jardas (-914,4 mm)

įdėti, įstatyti

apkaba

rankena

karabinas

paskirtis; tikslas

colis (-2,5 cm)

šovinys; užtaisas

sv. ti

svaras (-453,6 g)

talpumas

sprogimas; serija (šūvių)

sprogotamasis, fuginis (sviedinys, bomba)

padegamasis

4.1. Give Lithuanian equivalents to the following word combinations: they include Infantry, Armor and Artillery; the basic fighting arm; limited independent actions; by combining fire and maneuver; the mission of infantry; to destroy and capture the enemy; to hold one's position; to repel the enemy assault; divided into three groups; fired from grenade launchers.

4.2. Find in the right-hand column Lithuanian equivalents to the following word combinations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. close combat | 1. šaulių ginklai |
| 2. shock attack | 2. fuginė granata |
| 3. difficult ground | 3. staigus užpuolimas |
| 4. crew-served weapon | 4. ugnies nuotolis (taikli ugnis) |
| 5. small arms | 5. universalus kulkosvaidis |
| 6. personal protection | 6. sunkiai pereinama vietovė |
| 7. effective range of fire | 7. arties mūhis |
| 8. general-purpose MG | 8. padegamoji granata |
| 9. magazine capacity | 9. savigyna |
| 10. high-explosive grenade | 10. apkabos talpa |
| 11. incendiary grenade | 11. grupinis ginklas |

4.3. Paraphrase the underlined words or word combinations using new words from the text.

1. This infantry rifle platoon took part in the offensive. 2. It can act independently. 3. It primarily acts in close combat. 4. They had to begin to fight against the enemy. 5. This vehicle is operated by more than one man. 6. Is there a cartridge in your gun? 7. He used his gun to defend himself. 8. Have you put all the cartridges into the revolver? 9. 20 cartridges may be held in this magazine. 10. These bombs cause fire.

4.4. Complete the sentences:

- Arms include
- Infantry is essentially the arm of
- Infantry fights by combining
- The mission of infantry in the offensive is
- The mission of infantry in the defensive is
- Infantry weapons are classified as
- Individual weapons are divided into

8. Pistols are mainly used for

9. Grenades are divided into

4.5. Speak on the following:

1. Explain the term "arms".

2. The primary mission of infantry in combat.

3. What is the difference between individual and crew-served weapons?

4. What kind of guns are handguns?

5. The main characteristics of Colt A5.

6. What other handguns do you know?

7. Can an automatic rifle fire by single shots?

5. JOKE.

Big Calibre

A lady walked into an arms shop.

"I'd like to have a pistol and cartridges", she demanded the sales assistant.

"What calibre would you like?"

The lady shrugged her shoulders. "I don't know exactly the calibre, but my husband wears suit size 11".

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new words (also from ex. 4.2).

6.2. Make sentences using the following words and word combinations:

to participate; to refer to sth. as; to be capable of;

to use for personal protection; a handle.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words correctly:

maneuver

antiaircraft gun

value

certain
air-cooled
gas-operated
require
exceed
armored vehicle
accuracy
explosive
mobility
equip
mechanism

2.2. Read the following sentences fluently. Mind the stresses, pauses and intonation.

1. Machine guns may be employed as antiaircraft weapons, as well as against men and vehicles where heavy volume of fire is needed.

2. They are of special value where the enemy is known to be in a certain small area.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

Infantry and its Weapons (II)

Crew-served weapons are carried, loaded and fired by more than one man. They may be machine guns, rocket launchers, recoilless rifles and mortars.

Machine guns used by ground forces on ground mounts, vehicles or tanks may be employed as antiaircraft weapons; against men and vehicles where heavy volume of fire is needed; and against enemy gun positions, machine gun nests and snipers. Machine guns are of special value when the enemy is concealed and his position is known to be in a certain small area.

The air-cooled, gas-operated M 60 machine gun, with a bipod weighs 23 lbs. Its maximum rate of fire is 600 r.p.m. It can be fired from a bipod, a tripod mount or from the shoulder or a hip.

The cal .50 MG used by ground forces weighs 84 lbs without the mount and requires a crew of two to four men. Its practical rate of fire is 75 r.p.m. and it has a maximum range exceeding four miles.

Rocket launchers (or bazookas) are mainly used against enemy tanks and armored vehicles. The range, accuracy and penetration of the rocket are not great.

Recoilless rifles are much heavier than rocket launchers. They have a comparatively great range and accuracy and a high penetrating power. They fire gas, high-explosive, smoke and armor-piercing shells. These rifles may be employed against manpower and for general defensive purposes. They are effective as offensive weapons where great mobility is necessary. They are effectively used against specific targets, such as tanks, pillboxes, troop concentrations and strong points.

The US Army cal .30 RR fires a projectile weighing 14 lbs at the effective range of nearly 4 mi. The rifle may be fired from a special tripod and is equipped with a telescope sight. It may be fired standing, kneeling and prone.

A newer model, cal .42, has a maximum range of more than 7,000 yds. As its weight exceeds 300 lb, it is usually mounted on a jeep and is self-propelled.

Mortars are high - trajectory missile-loading weapons. They fire high-explosive, smoke, illuminating and gas mortar shells. A mortar consists of the tube, the base plate, the tripod and the traversing mechanism.

Vocabulary Notes

rocket launcher	raketinis pabūklas
recoilless /rɪ'kɔɪləs/ a	beatatrankis
recoil	atatranka
volume /'vɒljʊm/ n	apimtis; stiprumas
nest /nest/ n	lidas; grupė
sniper /'snaɪpə/ n	snaiperis
conceal /kən'si:l/ v	slėpti, maskuoti
cool /ku:l/ v	aušinti
bipod /'baɪpɒd/ n	dvikojis (stovas)
tripod /'traɪpɒd/ n	trikojis (stovas)
hip /hɪp/ n	šlaunis
exceed /ɪk'si:d/ v	viršyti
accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/ n	tikslumas; taiklumas
penetration /penɪ'treɪʃən/ n	skverbimas

penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/ v
 comparatively /kəm'pærətɪvli/ adv
 piercing /'piəriŋ/ a

pierce /piəs/ v
 shell /ʃel/ n
 pillbox /'pɪlbɒks/ n
 projectile /'prɒdʒɪktəɪl/ n
 mi - mile
 sight /saɪt/ n
 kneel, knelt, knelt v
 prone /praʊn/ a
 jeep /dʒi:p/ n
 trajectory /'trædʒɪktəri/ n
 propel /prə'pel/ v
 muzzle /'mʌzl/ n

illuminate /ɪ'lju:mɪneɪt/ v
 tube /tju:b/ n
 plate /pleɪt/ n
 traverse /'trævɜːs/ v

skverbti
 palyginti
 prasiskverbiantis;
 pramušamas
 pramušti; prasiskverbti
 artilerijos sviedinys
 ugniavietė
 sviedinys; šovinys; kulka
 mylia (-1603 m)
 taikiklis
 klūpoti, klastoti
 kniubečias; išsitiesęs
 džipas
 trajektorija
 varyti, stumti į priekį
 (šautuvo, pabūklo) vamzdžio
 šiotys, priekinis vamzdžio
 galas
 šviesti
 vamdis
 plokštė
 suktis; horizontaliai taikyti

4.1. Give Lithuanian equivalents to the following word combinations:

crew-served weapons; carried, loaded and fired by more than one man;
 employed as anti-aircraft weapons; they are of special value; certain
 small areas; it can be fired from the shoulder; requires a crew of
 two men; maximum range exceeding four miles; much heavier; employed
 against manpower; for general defensive purposes; effectively used
 against specific targets.

4.2. Find in the right-hand column Lithuanian equivalents to the
 following word combinations:

1. rocket launcher
2. recoilless rifle
3. ground forces
4. anti-aircraft weapons
5. enemy gun position
6. machine gun nest
7. air-cooled MG

1. priešlėktuviniai ginklai
2. sukimosi mechanizmas
3. kulkosvaidžių grupė
4. šūvių per minutę
5. bestatrankis pabūklas
6. pramušamoji galia
7. atšaukos punktas

8. rate of fire	8. priešo artilerija
9. r.p.m.	9. greitumas
10. armored vehicle	10. atraminė plokštė
11. penetrating power	11. šarvus pramušantieji sviediniai
12. armor-piercing shells	12. raketinis prieštankinis pabūklas
13. strong point	13. sausumos kariuomenė
14. self-propelled rifle	14. savaragis pabūklas
15. high-trajectory weapons	15. per vamzdžio galą uštaisomi ginklai
16. muzzle-loading weapons	16. iškiliosios trajektorijos ginklai
17. smoke mortar shells	17. oru sušinamas kulkosvamdis
18. base plate	18. dūminės minos
19. traversing mechanism	19. ugnies nuotolis
20. effective range of fire	20. šarvuotis

4.3. Change the sentences using Active Voice instead of Passive Voice:

1. Crew-served weapons are carried, loaded and fired by more than one man.
2. Machine guns may be employed by ground forces as anti-aircraft weapons.
3. It may be fired by a gunner from the shoulder or a hip.
4. They are effectively used by infantry units against specific targets.
5. This rifle can be fired by a rifleman standing, kneeling or prone.

4.4. Find Past Participles (P II) in the text and translate them.

4.5. Find Present Participles (P I) in the text and translate them.

4.6. Ask a special question to each paragraph of the text and give it to your friends to answer.

5. COMPLEX SUBJECT (Sudėtinio veiksienio konstrukcija).

Complex Subject naudojamas po tų pačių veiksmažodžių, kaip ir Complex Object (Lesson 8): to know, to believe, to think, to expect, to assume, to suppose, to say, to report. Taip pat po veiksmažodžių, to seem, to appear, to be likely, to be certain, to be sure.

Veiksnys
(daiktavardis arba
sameninis įvardis)

Passive Voice

the Infinitive

He + is said + to be rich.

Sako, kad jis turtingas.

Beasmenis sakinyas + šalutinis sakinyas.

Analyse the sentences:

1. He is said to come here every day.

Sako, kad jis ateina čia kasdien.

2. He is said to have come yesterday.

Sako, kad jis buvo atėjęs vakar.

3. He is said to be coming now.

Sako, kad jis ateina čia (yra pakeliui).

4. It's likely to be raining.

Atrodo, kad lyja (dabar).

5.1. Translate into English:

1. Atrodo, kad jis ateio. 2. Manoma, kad jis ten yra buvęs. 3. Atrodo, kad jis dabar labai dirba. 4. Manoma, kad šis ginklas nėra efektyvus. 5. Manoma, kad šis ginklas nebuvo efektyvus. 6. Pranešama, kad mūšis jau prasičėjo. 7. Tikimasi, kad ataka ilgai netruks. 8. Atrodo, kad jis išlaikė egzaminą. 9. Sako, kad jis įstojo į Akademiją. 10. Žinoma, kad šis paveikslas ypač vertingas.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Find Complex Subject in the text and translate the sentence.

6.2. Ex. 5.1.

6.3. Learn the active vocabulary.

LESSON 6

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Pronounce the following word combinations correctly and fluently:

chemical and biological weapons
mass destruction weapons
according to the calibre
medium calibre weapons
revolvers, pistols and carbines
fire by single shots or in bursts
revolving mechanism
modern pistol
insert into the handle
rate of fire
cool by air
effective range of fire
heavy, light and general purpose MGs
easily dismounted

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION.

Weapons and their Structure

Translate the following texts into Lithuanian using the active vocabulary (Unit 2 Lesson 4 and Lesson 5) and also the new words on the right.

1. Ginklai

Ginklai yra skirstomi į šaunamuosius, raketinius, branduolinius, cheminius, biologinius ir t.t. Branduolini-
niai, cheminiai ir biologiniai ginklai vadinami masinio naikinimo ginklais.

fire-arms
nuclear
/'njuklis/

Ginklų efektyvumą lemia jų veikimo nuotolis, taiklumas, šaudymo greitis, manevringumas, taikinių klu-
dymo ir sunaikinimo plotas.

Asmeniniai šaunamieji ginklai vadinami šaulių ginklais.

2. Šaulių ginklai

Tai kulkiniai šaunamieji ginklai. Pagal vang-džio kalibrą skirstomi į mažo, vidutinio ir stambaus kalibro. Tai revolveriai, pistoletai, šautuvai, karabinai, kulkosvaidžiai. Būna rankiniai ir stoviniai. Prie stovinių priklauso kulkosvaidžiai, įrengti tankuose, šarvuotuose, laivuose, lėktuvuose. Būna individualūs ir grupiniai. Individualūs naudojami savigynai arba puolant priešą iš arti. Grupinį aptarnauja keli šauliai.

Skirstomi į neautomatinius, pusiau automatinius ir automatinius. Neautomatiniai užtaisomi vienu ar keliais šoviniais. Pusiau automatiniai užtaisomi irgi rankomis pirma šūvių serijos šūviui. Automatiniai šauda pavieniais šūviais ir serijomis.

3. Pistoletas

Tai rankinis šaunamasis ginklas be pasielukan-čio mechanizmo. Šiuolaikinis pistoletas yra automatinis ginklas graištvinis vamzdžiu, užtaisomas 6-20 šovinų apkeba, įdedama į rankeną. Kalibras nuo 5,45 mm iki 11,56 mm. Šaudymo greitis 14-40 šūvių per minutę. Šaudymo tolis iki 100 m.

4. Šautuvas

Šautuvas yra rankinis šaunamasis ginklas ilgu vamzdžiu. Turi spyną, nuleidžiamąją įtaisą, šovinų dėtuve, taikiklį, bucę, apsodą. Vamzdis gali būti graištvinis ir negraištvinis. Kariško šautuvo vamzdis yra graištvinis. Jo kalibras 5-8 mm, masė 3-4,5 kg, ilgis 95-125 cm. Automatinio šautuvo dėtuveje telpa iki 20 šovinų.

Kulkos pradinis greitis 700-1300 km/h, šaudymo tolis iki 2000 m. Šautuvo su mechaniniu taikikliu taikli ugnis iki 400-800 m, snajperio su optiniu taikikliu - iki 1300 m.

5. Karabinas

Šautuvas su patrumpintu vamzdžiu vadinamas karabinu. JAV armijoje daugiausia naudojamas lengvasis pusiau automatinis 30 kalibro šautuvas.

barrel
/'bærel/

revolving
modern
rifled

bolt /ɒplɪt/
stock; forearm
/'fɔ:rdəm/
smooth-bore
/'smu:ð bɔ:ɪ/
length/lenθ/

bullet velocity
/'vi:lɪpɪti/

6. Kulkosvaidis

Kulkosvaidžiai yra automatiniai šaunamieji ginklai. Jais šaudoma ilgomis ir trumpomis šūvių serijomis. Šaudymo greitis iki 1200 šūvių per minutę. Skiriami į sunkiuosius, lengvuosius (rankinius) ir universaliuosius.

Sunkusis įrengtas ant stovo. Jį aptarnauja keletas karių.

Lengvasis neturi stovo, o tik kojelės po vamzdžiu ir buožą ar metalinę atramą. Jį aptarnauja 1-2 kariai.

Universalusis yra lengvesnis už sunkųjį, lengvai nuimamas nuo stovo. Iš jo galima šaudyti arba nuo kojelių, arba nuo stovo.

Kulkosvaidžiai gali būti įrengti tankuose ir šarvučiuose. Jie gali būti panaudojami ir kaip priešlėktuvinis ginklas.

Kulkosvaidį 1883 m. sukonstravo H. Maksimas (JAV).

7. Minosvaidis

Tai begraištvinis artilerijos pabūklas, šaudantis minomis. Minos trajektorija iškilė (iki 5 km), ir mina į taikinį patenka iš viršaus. Minosvaidį sudaro atraminė plokštė, vamzdžio kojelės su sukimosi mechanizmais, taikymo prietaisai. Kalibras 81-240 mm. Masė (užtaisyta mina) 35-3600 kg. Šaudymo tolis 2,5-10 km. Didelio kalibro minosvaidžiai užtaisomi iš vamzdžio galo.

8. Automatas

Tai šaunamasis ginklas, kuriame užtaiso dujų energiją panaudojama ginklui iš naujo užtaisyti ir iššauti. Šiam tikslui panaudojama:

1. Vamzdžio arba spygnos atatranka;
2. Išvestų iš vamzdžio dujų slėgis.

Automatų vamzdžiai nuo šaudymo įkaista. Jie aušinami vandeniu arba oru.

legs
tube; support
/sə'pɔ:t/

either ... or...

designed
/di'zaind/

from above

devices
/di'vaɪsɪz/

energy/'enədʒi/
reload /ri:lɔʊd/

pressure/'preʃə/
get hot

5. JOKE.

No Spoiling

Mother with her son was visiting an exhibition of Army weapons. The son got interested in an antiaircraft missile system. He asked the sergeant in charge of presentation:

"What's this?"

"An AA missile".

"What's it used for?"

"To shoot down planes".

"Oh", cried out the boy. "Do let me see you shoot down that plane!" and he pointed at a plane flying not far away from the place.

Addressing the sergeant the mother said severely:

"Now, don't you shoot down that plane for him until he says 'please!'".

spoil /bɒɪl/

in charge of /tʃɑːdʒ/

point /pɔɪnt/

address /ə'dres/

severely /sɪ'verɪli/

lepinti

atsak. ngas

rodyti

kreiptis

grieštai

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new words from 4.

6.2. Get ready to speak about different kinds of weapons.

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Pronounce these word combinations fluently. Mind the stressed and unstressed words.

a rifleman with special training;
the sniper must be an expert shot;
he must be in excellent physical condition;
can be detected for great distances;
he must also be intelligent;
he must be able to reach his positions undetected;

enemy targets that are in fortified positions;
the sniper can be highly selective;
the sniper must have the most accurate rifle;
this sight does not give the width, depth and clarity of daylight vision.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

THE SNIPER, HIS MISSION AND EQUIPMENT

The sniper is a rifleman with special ability, training and equipment. He is to fire with great accuracy against enemy targets which, because of range, size, location, nature or visibility, cannot be engaged successfully by the average rifleman.

The sniper must be an expert shot. He must be in excellent physical condition to withstand extensive operations with very little sleep, food and water. He must have good eyesight and not use glasses that may be lost, damaged or reflect light. He should also be a non-smoker. Smoke and the glow of a cigarette can be detected for great distances. The sniper must be capable of mental conditioning to successfully accomplish his duties. He must be intelligent and experienced in the field. He must be able to reach and leave his firing positions undetected.

In combat the sniper's mission is to support combat operations by firing at selected targets from concealed positions. He engages the enemy personnel and thus weakens the enemy's resistance and morale. Consequently, the importance of snipers does not depend only upon the number of casualties they inflict. Realization of the sniper's presence causes fear in enemy troops and influences their decisions and actions.

The sniper is the only means by which a unit can engage targets at distances beyond the effective range of the service rifle. He can also engage enemy targets that are in fortified positions or those where non-combatants are used for cover. Fire from automatic weapons in such operations can wound or kill innocent people, but the sniper here can be very useful.

Snipers can also be used as information-gathering agents for the commander. They can be employed in offensive and defensive combat operations in which high accuracy of fire is needed at long

ranges, as well as in combat patrols, ambushes and countersniper operations.

In order to accomplish his mission, the sniper must have a special rifle and sighting devices. The rifle is equipped with a light-weight telescope sight.

The Sniper Rifle System uses the Night Vision Sight. This sight does not give the clarity of daylight vision. However, it allows the sniper analyse the tactical situation, detect enemy targets and place effective fire on them. The sight can be used when moving to pre-selected or alternate positions under the cover of darkness.

Vocabulary Notes

because of /bɪkəʊ/ conj	dėl
visibility /vɪzə'bɪlɪti/ n	matomumas
engage a target	pataikyti į taikinį
successfully /sək'sesfəli/ adv	sėkmingai
average /'ævərɪdʒ/ a	vidutiniškas
expert /'ekspɜ:t/ a	prityęs
shot /ʃɒt/ a	1) šaulys; 2) artilerijos sviedinys; 3) šrautas; 4) šūvis
condition /kən'dɪʃən/ n	stovis, padėtis
withstand /wɪð'stænd/ (withstood, withstood) v	atlaikyti
extensive /ɪks'tensɪv/ a	platus
eyesight /'aɪsaɪt/ n	regėjimas
damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ v	gadinėti
reflect /rɪ'flekt/ v	atspindėti
glow /gləʊ/ n	švytėjimas
detect /dɪ'tekt/ v	susekti
accomplish /ə'kɒmplɪʃ/ v	atlikti, įvykdyti, pasiekti
experience /ɪks'pɪəriəns/ v	patirti
select /sɪ'lekt/ v	atrinkti, parinkti
resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/ n	pasipriešinimas
morale /mə'roʊl/ n	(armijos ir pan.) moralinė būklė, nuotaika
consequently /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/ adv	todėl, taigi, dėl tos priežasties
inflict /ɪn'flɪkt/ v	sukelti
realization /rɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ n	supratimas, suvokimas

fear /fiə/ n	baimē
means /mi:nz/ n (pl)	priemonė, būdas
beyond /br'jənd/ prep	už
non-combatant /'nɒn'kɒmbənt/ n	nekarys, civilis gyventojas
wound /waʊnd/ v	suteisti
innocent /'ɪnəsnt/ a	nekaltas
ambush /'æmbuʃ/ n	pasala
vision /'vɪʒən/ n	regėjimas, matymas
clarity /'klærɪti/ n	aiškumas
alternate /ɔ:l'tɜ:nət/ a	atsarginis

4.1. Paraphrase the following words and word combinations:

excellent physical condition
 extensive operations
 have good eyesight
 use glasses
 be a non-smoker
 can be detected
 accomplish duties
 must be intelligent
 experienced in the field
 to leave positions undetected
 from concealed positions
 number of casualties
 non-combatants
 can be employed
 place effective fire on
 under the cover of darkness

4.2. Work in pairs. Listen to a statement.

Show your attitude towards it, expressing agreement, disagreement, doubt, uncertainty, probability, surprise or ignorance. (You may use Conversational Phrases from Unit 2 Lesson 10). Then give a statement of your own.

E.g. -The sniper is just an average rifleman.

-On the contrary! He is a rifleman with special ability and training.

1. The sniper may use common equipment.
2. The sniper always fires together with other riflemen.

3. It isn't necessary for a sniper to be an expert shot.
4. The primary thing is that he must be physically perfect.
5. The sniper shouldn't wear glasses.
6. It's good when a sniper is a great smoker.
7. A good sniper should be both intelligent and experienced in the field.
8. The sniper doesn't support combat operations by fire.
9. Most often the sniper fires from concealed positions.
10. I think a sniper couldn't weaken the enemy's morale.
11. The importance of snipers depends on the number of casualties they inflict.
12. Snipers always causes fear in enemy troops.
13. Snipers often wound and kill many innocent people.
14. Snipers can be employed in defensive operations.
15. In order to fire accurately a sniper must have a good service rifle.

4.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the term "sniper" mean?
2. What qualities should the sniper have?
3. Why must he be physically fit?
4. Why should he be intelligent and experienced in the field?
5. Why is he said to weaken the enemy's morale?
6. What is the necessary equipment used by the sniper?

4.4. Translate into English:

1. Snaiperis yra labai taiklus šaulys.
2. Norint tai atlikti, reikia, kad snaiperis būtų ginkluotas šautuvu su optiniu taikikliu.
3. Iš užmaskuotų pozicijų jie stebi priešą ir šaudo į jį.
4. Snaiperiai šaudo per didelį atstumą, paprastai iki 1000 m.
5. Jie šaudė iš paslpos.
6. Jie paliko ugnies pozicijas nepastebėti.
7. Jų veiksmai demoralizavo priešo kariuomenę.
8. Šiuolaikiniuose karuose ir kariaujantieji, ir civiliai gyventojai žūsta aviacijos antskrydžių (oro atakų) metu.
9. Jie šaudė iš už priedangos.
10. Priešo kariuomenė patyrė didelį nuostolių - 500 nukautų ir 3000 sužeistų.

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the new vocabulary.

5.2. Ex. 4.4 in writing.

LESSON 8

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations:

the Republic of Lithuania

the centre of Europe

the Baltic Sea

the East, the West, the North and the South

eastern and western sides

80 per cent

the official language

the Indo-European language

a small territory

mineral resources

in the course of centuries

constantly attacked

foreign power

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

LITHUANIA

1. The Republic of Lithuania is in the centre of Europe, on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea. In the north Lithuania borders on Latvia, in the east and south on Byelorussia, in the southwest on Poland and the Russian Federation. On the western side it is washed by the Baltic Sea. The length of Lithuanian coastline is 99 km. Lithuania covers an area of 65,200 sq km.

The population of Lithuania is nearly 4 mln. More than 80 per cent are Lithuanians. Other national groups are Russians, Poles, Byelorussians, Jews, etc. 65 per cent live in towns.

The official language of the country is Lithuanian. It belongs to the Baltic group of the Indo-European language family. Lithuanian

is a unique language because it has comparatively many dialects spoken over such a small territory. The believers are mostly Roman Catholics.

The relief of Lithuania is mainly plain. There are over a thousand rivers and four thousand lakes. About 20 rivers are longer than 100 km, the longest of them being the Nemunas which is 937 km long. The majority of lakes are in the north-east of the country. Lithuania's largest (the Drūkšiai), deepest (the Tauragnas) and longest (the Asveja) lakes are in that area, too.

A great part of the country is covered with woods in which fir, pine, oak, birches, limes, maples grow. Lithuanian forests are rich in mushrooms and berries.

There^{are} many kinds of mineral resources in Lithuania, such as clay, sand, gravel, gypsum, coalk, etc. There are also good prospects for obtaining oil in the western part of Lithuania.

2. The name of Lithuania was first mentioned in written sources in 1009. In 1230-40's Duke Mindaugas, later King of Lithuania, united the lands where Lithuanian people lived into The Grand Duchy of Lithuania. But later, in the course of centuries Lithuania has been constantly attacked and ruled by one foreign power or another, mainly Poland or Russia.

In 1918 the Republic of Lithuania was established. However, in 1940 it was occupied by the USSR. But people did not surrender. In spite of repressions and deportations, they continued to struggle, and on the 11th of March, 1990, independence was reestablished.

In Lithuania there are many unique historical and architectural monuments. Vilnius, the capital of the country, is a fine example. It can be considered a museum itself with its Old Town, one of the largest in Europe. Among the most beautiful monuments are the churches of Vilnius.

Among other cities are Kaunas where the art-works of the world-famous artist M.K.Čiurlionis are the most prominent; Trakai, one of the oldest capitals of Lithuania, where a wonderful Gothic castle has survived; Klaipėda, a port city, where you can visit the world-wide known Aquarium; Palanga, a resort, where you can see fine sand beaches and visit a unique Asber Museum.

Vocabulary Notes

coast /kəʊst/ n

border (on) /'bɔ:də/ v

pakrantė

ribotis

sq = square /'skweə/ a
 population /ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃən/ n
 Jew /dʒuː/ n
 unique /juːniːk/ a
 dialect /'daɪəlekt/ n
 relief /rɪliːf/ n
 plain /pleɪn/ a
 majority /mə'dʒɔːrɪti/ n
 wood /wʊd/ n
 fir /fɜː/ n
 pine /paɪn/ n
 oak /oʊk/ n
 birch /bɜːtʃ/ n
 lime /laɪm/ n
 maple /'meɪpl/ n
 mushroom /ˈmʌʃrʊm/ n
 berry /'beri/ n
 clay /kleɪ/ n
 sand /sænd/ n
 gravel /'grævəl/ n
 gypsum /'dʒɪpsəm/ n
 chalk /tʃɔːk/ n
 prospect /'prɒspekt/ n
 obtain /əb'teɪn/ v
 oil /ɔɪl/ n
 duke /dʒuːk/ n
 unite /juː'naɪt/ v
 Grand Duchy /'grænd 'dʌtʃɪ/
 rule /ruːl/ v
 surrender /ə'rendə/ v
 in spite of /spaɪt/ prep
 independence /ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/ n
 architectural /ˌɑːkɪ'tektʃərəl/ a
 consider /kən'sɪdə/ v
 prominent /'prɒmɪnənt/ a
 aquarium /ə'kwærɪəm/ n
 resort /rɪ'sɔːt/ n
 beach /biːtʃ/ n
 amber /'æmbə/ n

kvadratinis
 gyventojai; gyventojų skaičius
 žydai
 unikalus
 dialektas, tarasė
 reljefas
 lygus
 dauguma
 miškas
 eglė
 pušis
 ąžuolas
 beržas
 liepa
 klevas
 grybas
 uoga
 molis
 smėlis
 žvyras
 gipsas
 kreida
 perspektyva
 gauti
 nafta
 kunigaikštis
 sujungti, suvienyti
 Didžioji Kunigaikštystė
 valdyti
 pasiduoti
 nepaisant
 nepriklausomybė
 architektūrinis
 laikyti
 įėjimas; žinomas
 akvariumas
 kurortas
 pliažas, paplūdimys
 gintaras

4.1. Make adjectives from these nouns:

Lithuania; centre; Europe; the east; the west; Russia; nation; Rome; history; architecture; independence; geography.

4.2. Make nouns from these verbs:

to cover; to believe; to unite; to rule; to occupy; to repress; to deport; to depend; to visit.

4.3. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. Our Republic is ___ the centre ___ Europe. 2. It is ___ the eastern coast ___ the Baltic Sea. 3. ___ the southwest it borders ___ Poland. 4. ___ the west side our country is washed ___ the sea. 5. Lithuanian belongs ___ the Baltic languages. 6. There are prospects ___ obtaining oil ___ the western part ___ Lithuania. 7. Our country has long been ruled ___ foreign power. 8. The major part of the population speaks ___ Lithuanian. 9. Lithuania is rich ___ mineral resources. 10. Great areas are covered ___ woods.

4.4. Complete the following sentences:

1. The Republic of Lithuania is on
2. Lithuania is in
3. In the south it borders on
4. More than half of the population lives in
5. Lithuanian belongs to
6. Lithuania was first mentioned in
7. Duke Mindaugas united the Lithuanian lands into
8. Independence was reestablished on
9. Independence was reestablished in
10. Vilnius is known for
11. Lithuania is rich in

4.5. Speak on the following:

1. Geographical situation of Lithuania.
2. Population of Lithuania.
3. The Lithuanian language.
4. Nature of Lithuania.
5. Some historical facts about Lithuania.
6. Major cities of Lithuania.

5. Work in pairs. Speak in dialogues about the places you come from.
6. HOMEWORK.
- 6.1. Learn the new words.
- 6.2. Get ready to speak about Lithuania (ex. 4.5).

UNIT 5. COMBAT EQUIPMENT

LESSON 1

1. REPORT.
2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Pronounce these word combinations correctly and fluently:

armor-protected vehicles
armored reconnaissance units
mechanized infantry units
close support of infantry
a number of independent missions
high mobility and great firepower
in cooperation with other arms
employed mainly in offensive operations
capture enemy positions
pursue the retreating enemy
repulse attacks by fire and counterattacks
equipped with various weapons

3. CHECK UP.
4. TEXT.

ARMOR, ITS MISSION AND WEAPONS

Modern armor is an arm employing armor-protected vehicles as primary means of accomplishing a ground combat mission. Armor includes armored reconnaissance units and light, medium and heavy tank units. It can also include mechanized infantry units, artillery, airborne troops, engineer and communication units. It is generally used for close support of infantry in combat. But it can also carry out a number of independent missions. The main characteristics of Armor are

high mobility, great firepower and shock effect. It is an arm of speed and violence.

The main element of the US Armor organization is the Armored Division. Its strength is about 14,500 men.

There are three types of armor units in the Armored Division: tank units, armored reconnaissance units and mechanized infantry units. These units carry out different missions in combat.

Tank units in cooperation with other arms are employed mainly in offensive operations. During the attack tanks support infantry. On breaking through the enemy defence tanks capture enemy positions and hold them until infantry comes up. Carrying out independent missions tanks pursue the retreating enemy, destroy his lines of communications, artillery positions and so on. In short, tanks disorganize the enemy rear.

The armed reconnaissance units can carry out reconnaissance and provide security for those units to which they belong or are attached to.

Mechanized infantry units close with the enemy, destroy or capture him or repulse his attacks by fire and counterattacks.

Armored units are equipped with various weapons and fighting vehicles: armored personnel carriers, tanks, self-propelled guns, infantry combat vehicles, auxiliary vehicles (trucks, etc.). The most important among them is the tank.

Vocabulary Notes

modern /'mɒdən/ a	šiuolaikinis
carry out /'kæri aʊt/ v	atlikti, įvykdyti
characteristic /kə'rektɪs'tɪstɪk/n	savybė
violence /'vaɪələns/ n	jėga
cooperation /keʊ'pə'reɪʃən/ n	bendradarbiavimas
in cooperation with	veikiant kartu su
break through /breɪk θru:/ v	prasiveržti, prasilaužti
pursue /pə'sju:/ v	persekioti
in short /ɪ'sɔ:t/	trumpai tariant
rear /rɪə/ n	užugaaris
provide /prə'vaɪd/ v	sudaryti, suteikti
auxiliary /ɔ:g'eɪljərɪ/ a	pagalbinis, papildomas
truck /trʌk/ n	sunkvežinis

4.1. Give Lithuanian equivalents to the following word combinations:

an arm employing armor-protected vehicles; primary means; to accomplish a combat mission; reconnaissance units; airborne troops; close support of infantry; a number of independent missions; employed mainly in offensive operations; to capture and hold enemy positions; to pursue the retreating enemy; to destroy lines of communications; to repulse attacks by fire and counterattacks; equipped with various weapons; armored personnel carriers; self-propelled guns.

4.2. Insert the adjectives given in brackets below:

1. Armor is used for _____ support of infantry in combat. 2. Armored units can carry out _____ missions. 3. Armored vehicles have _____ mobility. 4. The _____ element of the armor is Armored Division. 5. Armored units are equipped with _____ vehicles. 6. Trucks are _____ vehicles in combat. 7. Tanks are very _____ weapons in armor. 8. The _____ mission of armor is to break through the enemy defense.
(independent; main; high; primary; various; auxiliary; close; important).

4.3. Complete the following sentences:

1. Armor includes
2. Armor is generally used for
3. The Armored Division is
4. Tank units are usually employed in
5. Tanks hold enemy positions until
6. Tanks destroy
7. Mechanized infantry units repulse enemy attacks by
8. Armored units are equipped with

4.4. Translate into English:

1. Tankų kariuomenė yra pagrindinė smogiamoji sausumos kariuomenės rūšis.

2. Į tankų kariuomenę gali įeiti motošaulių, raketų, zenitinės dalys.

3. Tankų kariuomenės ginkluotę sudaro tankai, savarakišiai artilerijos pabūklai ir šarvuotieji.

4. Ši kariuomenės rūšis skirta pralaužti priešo gynybą ir įeiveržti į priešo užnugarį.

5. Tankai ir šarvuočiai pasižymi dideliu mobilumu ir didele ugnies galia.

6. Tankų junginiai kartu su kitais daliniais dalyvauja puolamuo-siuose veiksmuose.

4.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Armor?
2. What is its mission?
3. What are the main characteristics of Armor?
4. How strong is the US Armored Division?
5. In what operations are tank units mainly used?
6. Which units do you think are of greater importance - the armored reconnaissance units or mechanized infantry units?
7. What are armored units equipped with?

5. Translate these texts into Lithuanian using a dictionary:

TEXT 1

The M 113 APC is a light, armor-protected and highly mobile vehicle. It carries a driver and 12 men. Its maximum speed is 40 m.p.h. Combat-loaded weight of 23,000 pounds can be reduced to 18,000 for airdrop. Designed as not a fighting vehicle, for self-protection the M 113 has only a cal .50 MG. Two side-firing 7.62mm MGs have been added to give the APC more fire power.

TEXT 2

The M 551 Armored Reconnaissance airborne vehicle (General Sheridan), a lightweight vehicle, can be transported and dropped by air. The Sheridan has a 152 mm gun-launcher that fires conventional rounds. The vehicle has a top speed of 45 m.p.h. and a range of 350 miles. It is driven by a 300 horse-power Diesel engine. The Sheridan carries a crew of four men and is capable of operating at night and under conditions of low visibility.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new vocabulary.

6.2. Translate TEXT 1 and TEXT 2 (5) using a dictionary.

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Pronounce these word combinations correctly and fluently:

a new offensive means
strongly organized defences
to maneuver on the battlefield
the tank armament
to pass through wire entanglements
destruction of enemy personnel
weapons and various obstacles
medium-gun and heavy-gun tanks
used for auxiliary purposes
patrolling of rear communications
close cooperation with infantry

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

THE TANK

In World War I the tank was introduced as a new offensive means to overcome strongly organized defences. However, it was employed only as an infantry support weapon. It was first used in Great Britain.

A tank is a machine of war which is able to maneuver on the battlefield in the face of enemy fire and deliver fire against the enemy. The basic characteristics of a modern tank are firepower, mobility and armor protection.

Firepower depends upon the tank armament. It may be divided into primary (guns), secondary (tank machine guns) and antiaircraft (antiaircraft machine guns) armament.

Mobility of tanks depends upon their speed, cross-country capacity and radius of action. The speed of a tank generally depends on the terrain, ground and weather conditions and may vary from 20 to 40 m.p.h. Tanks easily move on any normal terrain and they can cross trenches and pass through wire entanglements.

Radius of action is the distance a tank can travel without refuelling. It depends on the fuel capacity of the tank and may be from

30 to 40 miles across the country to 300 miles on roads.

Tanks are armored with armor plates. Front plating is thicker than side, rear, bottom or top plating.

A very important characteristic of tanks is shock action, i.e. the ability to use speed and weight for the destruction of enemy personnel, weapons and various obstacles.

A modern tank is a heavily armored track-laying vehicle driven by Diesel or gasoline engine.

The tank consists of three main parts: the hull with the revolving turret, the running gear and the engine.

The hull is divided into four compartments: the driver's compartment, the fighting compartment, the engine compartment and the transmission compartment. Besides the crew, the fighting compartment contains the armament, ammunition, observation and communication devices.

The engine is a powerful internal combustion engine. It may be either Diesel or gasoline, of 500 HP or more.

According to their weight tanks are generally classified as light, medium and heavy. According to their armament they may be light-gun, medium-gun and heavy-gun tanks.

Light-gun tanks are mainly used for auxiliary purposes, such as reconnaissance, patrolling of rear communications and with airborne troops.

Medium-gun tanks are normally used against enemy defences. They may also be employed in support of infantry.

Heavy-gun tanks are employed for close cooperation with infantry in attacks. The crew of such a tank consists of 5 men: tank commander, gunner, loader, assistant loader and driver.

Vocabulary Notes

introduce /'intrə'dju:s/ v
overcome /əvə'kʌm/ v
deliver fire /dɪ'lɪvə/ v
armament /'ɑ:smənt/ n

cross-country capacity
radius /'reɪdɪəs/ n
fuel /fjuəl/ n
fuel v

įvesti; pradėti naudoti
nugalėti, įveikti
apšaudyti
ginklavimas, ginklai; amūni-
cija; tanko pabūklai
(vietovės) pereinamumas
spindulys
kuras, degalai
prieibldyti kuro ar degalų

fuel capacity /'fjuəl kə'pæsi/	bako talpa
plate /pleit/ n	(metalo) plokštė, lapas
bottom /'bɒtəm/ n	apačia, dugnas
top /tɒp/ n	viršus
track /træk/ n	vikšras (tanko)
track-laying	vikšrinis
gasoline /'gæslɪn/ n	Amer. benzinas (-petrol)
engine /'endʒɪn/ n	variklis
hull /hʌl/ n	korpusas
turret /'tʌrɪt/ n	patrankos bokštelis
running gear /gɪə/ n	važiuoklė
compartment /kəm'pɑːtmənt/ n	skyrius
internal combustion engine	
/ɪn'tɜːnəl kəm'bʌstʃən/	vidaus degimo variklis
patrol /pe'trəʊl/ v	patruliuoti

4.1. Give Lithuanian equivalents to the following word combinations:

a new offensive means; strongly organized defences; employed as an infantry support weapon; to maneuver on the battlefield; to depend on the terrain and weather conditions; to cross trenches; to pass through wire entanglements; the ability to use speed and weight; a heavily armored vehicle; driven by a Diesel engine; according to weight; according to armament; to use for auxiliary purposes; employed for close cooperation with infantry.

4.2. Give synonyms to the following words and word combinations or paraphrase them:

to introduce; armament; cross-country capacity; radius of action; refuelling; fuel capacity; shock action; track-laying vehicle; compartment; auxiliary purpose; loader.

4.3. Make special questions and ask your friends to answer them. Use Passive Voice where necessary. Mind the word order.

1. When (to introduce).....(the tank).....?
2. How.....(to employ).....(it).....?
3. What.....(to be).....(its basic characteristics).....?
4. What.....(to depend on).....(firepower).....?
5. What.....(to be).....(the speed of a tank).....?

6. What.....(to armor with).....(tanks).....?
 7. What.....(to drive by).....(a modern tank).....?
 8. What.....(to consist of).....(the tank).....?
 9. Where.....(to be).....(observation devices).....(usually).....?
 10. How many.....(to be).....(compartments).....(there).....(in the hull).....?
 11. What.....(to use for).....(light-gun tanks).....?
 12. What.....(to employ against).....(medium-gun tanks).....?
 13. How many men.....(to consist of).....(the crew of this tank)....?
- 4.4. Speak about these weapons. When making sentences, use the necessary words (verbs, pronouns, articles, etc.).

M 60 Medium Tank (UF)

Crew	4	
Armament	One 105 mm	M 69 G
	One cal .50	M 85 MG
	One cal .30	M 73 MG
Communication system	Radio and interphone	
Weight, combat	52.5 tons	
Engine	Diesel, air-cooled, 750 HP	
Maximum speed	30 mph	

M 103 Heavy Tank (USA)

Crew	5	
Armament	One 120 mm	G
	Two cal .30	MGs
	One cal .50	AA MG
Weight	62.5 tons	
Maximum speed	21 mph	

5. Give full words for these abbreviations:
1. sqd; plat; co; btry; bn; regt; brg; div.
 2. inf; arty; recon.
 3. G; MG; AAMG; RH; SA; mmg; BFMG; ammo; cal.
 4. HP; mi; yd; in; lb; m.p.h.; r.p.m.; max.
 5. HQ; AR; RA; NG; USMA.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new words.

6.2. Translate into English:

1. Tankas yra šarvuota vikėrinė kovos mašina.
2. Tankai lengvai įveikia kliūtis ir vielų užtvaras.
3. Jo pagrindinės dalys yra šarvuotas korpusas su pasileukančiu bokšteliu, važiuoklė ir variklis.
4. Paprastai tanke naudojami sunkieji kulkosvaidžiai.
5. Patranka skirta šarvuotiems taikiniams-tankams, savaeigiam patrankoms, šarvuotiems naikinti.
6. Tanko įgulą paprastai sudaro 4-5 žmonės.

LESSON 3

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

- a) To kill two birds with one stone.
- b) To lock the stable-door after the horse is stolen.
- c) A tree is known by its fruit.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

ARTILLERY

Artillery is an important arm of the service. It might be characterized as the main striking force.

Artillery combines fire and maneuver /maneuva/. The main characteristics of artillery are: long range, accuracy, destructive power, rate of fire, flexibility of fire and great moral effect. Flexibility of fire means the ability to operate over a zone of considerable width and depth, to rapidly shift and lift fire without changing positions.

The main task of artillery is to clear the way for the infantry and tanks in attack and to bar the enemy advance in defence.

Another task of artillery is to support the other arms by bringing its fire on enemy fortifications, obstacles and other installations of the battlefield. To destroy enemy armored fighting vehicles, weapon emplacements, machine guns is also a task of artillery.

Artillery destroys enemy manpower in the open as well as behind or under cover.

Artillery is effectively employed for counterbattery work, that is to fight enemy artillery.

Artillery pieces may be divided into two main classes: guns and howitzers. Guns are low trajectory weapons with a high initial velocity and long range. Their low trajectory enables them to engage stationary or moving targets in the open as well as enemy artillery batteries. There are many types of guns: heavy guns, field guns, anti-tank (AT) guns, anti-aircraft automatic weapons, etc.

Anti-tank guns fire armor piercing shells which can penetrate the thick armor-plating of medium and even heavy tanks. Anti-aircraft automatic weapons, as their name suggests, are employed against enemy aircraft.

Howitzers are high trajectory weapons. That is why they can effectively engage targets behind or under cover. Large calibre howitzers are employed to engage well-protected targets.

Guns^{fire} - armor-piercing shells or high explosive (HE) shells; howitzers - mainly high explosive shells.

According to the means of traction artillery is divided into horse-drawn artillery, pack artillery, truck or tractor-drawn artillery, self-propelled (SP) artillery and railway artillery.

The rocket artillery was first designed and effectively employed in the former Soviet Union.

During the Second World War new and highly efficient tactics of artillery employment in attack and defence were being worked out and tested. Artillery was used in large formations with centralized fire control. The fire of thousands of guns was concentrated on enemy defences. The artillery thus cleared the way for tanks and infantry.

Vocabulary Notes

destructive power /paus/

flexibility of fire

bar /ba:/ v

advance /əd'vɑ:ns/ n

weapon emplacement

counter-battery

naukinanti jėga

ugnies lankstumas (manevrin-gumas)

sutrukdyti

praeiveržimas

šaudymo statinys; ugnies taškas

priešbaterinis

piece /pi:s/ n	šaukmanio ginklas; pabūklas
engage v	atidengti ugnį; taikyti; kliudyti, pataikyti
pierce /pi:ə/ v	pramušti
shell /ʃel/ n	art. sviedinys
means of traction /mi:nz 'trækʃən/	traukimo priemonės
pack artillery	nešulinė artilerija

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

1. low trajectory weapons;
2. high initial velocity;
3. counter-battery work;
4. armored fighting vehicles;
5. moving targets;
6. enemy artillery batteries;
7. anti-aircraft automatic weapons;
8. armor-piercing shells;
9. high explosive shells;
10. horse-drawn artillery;
11. centralized fire control;
12. truck-drawn guns;
13. intelligence section;
14. operation section.

4.2. Translate into the Lithuanian language. Determine the parts of speech:

1. wide-width;
2. rapid-rapidly;
3. install-installation;
4. suggest-suggestion;
5. characterize-characteristics;
6. superior-superiority;
7. success-successful;
8. appear-disappear;
9. possible-impossible.

4.3. Be ready to give answers to the following questions:

1. What are the main characteristics of artillery?
2. What is the main task of artillery?
3. In what way does artillery support the other arms of service during offensive operations?
4. What are the two main classes of artillery pieces?
5. What shells do guns fire?
6. Why can howitzers engage targets behind or under cover?
7. What shells do howitzers fire?
8. In what country was rocket artillery first designed and effectively employed?
9. How was artillery used during the Second World War?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the vocabulary.

5.2. Translate into the English language the following sentences:

1. Kokio kalibro yra šios haubicos? 2. Kokiais sviediniais jie šaudė? 3. Ar gali šie sviediniai pataikyti į gerai įrengtus (apsaugotus) taikinius? 4. Kiek pabūklų buvo sunaikinta paskutiniame mūšyje? 5. Artilerija yra viena iš svarbiausių kariuomenės rūšių. 6. Pagrindinė artilerijos uždavinys puolime yra paruošti laisvą kelią pėstininkams ir tankams. 7. Nesulinė artilerija paprastai naudojama kovojant kaimuose. 8. Haubicos daugiausiai šaudė fugariniais sviediniais, kurie gali praeiti vidutinių ir netgi sunkiųjų tankų šarvus.

5.3. Answer the questions to the text in oral form.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Read the sentences with correct intonation:

1. Artillery pieces are divided into two main classes.

2. Artillery is an important arm of service.

3. Anti-tank guns fire armor piercing shells which can penetrate the thick armor plating of medium and even heavy tanks.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Ask your fellow cadet two new words.

3.2. Read ex. 5.2, lesson 3, unit 5.

3.3. Do ex. 5.3., lesson 3, unit 5.

4. TEXT.

MINE FIELDS

Mine fields are considered as the most important obstacles. In the US Army mine fields are classified as unit, division, nuisance, temporary security and dummy. Unit mine fields are used to improve local protection of a defence position. Division mine fields are installed to improve the defences of much larger areas than unit mine fields. They are employed to divert enemy attacks into strongly defended areas. Nuisance mines are mines that are not laid to any

specific pattern. They are used when drastic action is required and only on the authority of a corps or army commander.

Temporary security mine fields are laid for local protection. They are used primarily on routes of approach for Enemy armored vehicles to prevent surprise attacks. Dummy mine fields are primarily a means of camouflage. They don't show the exact location of actual live mine fields.

Mines may be either buried or laid on the surface of the ground. All antipersonnel mines or activated mines used are accurately located and recorded. The laying of a mine field normally is accomplished in three phases. In the first phase, the mines are laid on the ground and armed, and the field is marked and recorded; in the second phase, the mines are buried; and in the third phase, antipersonnel mines ^{and} activating devices are installed. Antipersonnel mines are either of pressure-type or of tripwire-type and explode with shrapnel effect.

A mine consists of a cast-iron, wooden or plaster case filled with a high explosive (trinitrotoluene being the most common example) which is detonated by a fulminating powder contained in the cap.

Special types of mines are bounding mines and booby traps.

When planted on a road or path it can't easily wipe out a large group of men.

Booby traps are hidden charges which have their firing mechanism attached to some harmless-looking object and set to explode when the object is moved by an unsuspecting person. Conventional marking signs of mines are red triangles.

Vocabulary Notes

unit mine field	minų laukas, užminuojamas pagal padalinio planą
division mine field	minų laukas, užminuojamas pagal divizijos planą
nuisance mines /'nju:nsəns/	išmėtomos minos
temporary security mine field	laikinasis minų laukas
dummy mine field /'dʌmi/	netikras minų laukas
live mine field /laiv/	kovos minų laukas
improve v	pagerinti, patobulinti
divert /daɪ'veɪt/v	nukreipti, paeukti

lay (laid, laid) v	padėti
drastic actions	ryštingi veiksmai
authority n	leidimas; įgaliojimas;
corps n	korpusas
approach n	priartėjimas, priėjimas
prevent /pri'vent/ v	sutrukdyti, užkirsti kelią; neleisti
camouflage /'kæmɒflɑːʒ/ n	maskuotė, priedanga
exact a	tikslus
bury /'berɪ/ v	slėpti; dengti; užkasti
anti-personnel mines	minos skirtos kovai su pėstininkais
activated mines	nejudinamos minos
arm v	visiškai paruošti miną
mark v	pažymėti vietovę ženklais
record /rɪ'kɔːd/ v	pažymėti žemėlapyje (minų lauką)
activating device	elementas neleidžiantis nei pa- judinti, nei išardyti minos
tripwire-type mines	įtempimo minos
pressure-type mines	prispaudimo minos
cast iron	ketus
case n	korpusas
high explosive	brizantinis, didelio sprogeta- muso; skeveldrinis
detonate v	sprogti, detonuoti
fulminating powder /'fʌlmɪneɪtɪŋ/	sprogdinimo milteliai
cap n	kapsulė-detonatorius
bounding mines	šokinėjančios minos
booby traps	minos-gaudyklės
plant v	pastatyti miną
trinitrotoluene (TNT) /traɪ,naɪtrəʊ'tɒlɪjuːn/ n	trotilas
hide (hid, hidden) v	slėpti
hidden charge	paslėptas užtaisas
harmless a	nekalnas; nešalingas
unsuspecting person /ʌnəsə'spektɪŋ/	neįtarantis, neįtarus žmogus
firing mechanism n	sprogetamasis mechanizmas

4.1. Translate these word combination into Lithuanian:

1. Live mine field; dummy mine field; temporary security mine field; nuisance mine field; bounding mines; booby traps.
2. Drastic action; to improve local protection; to divert or slow down enemy movement; to plant a mine on a road or path; to lay mines according to a division pattern; to prevent surprise attacks.
3. Harmless-looking object; cast-iron; inner case; fulminating powder is contained in the cap; exact location; drastic action; camouflage; firing mechanism; unsuspecting person.

4.2. Translate into the English language:

1. Minų laukas užsieniojamas pagal padalinio planą.
2. Išsėtosios minos nėra dedamos pagal specialų planą.
3. Sutartiniai minų laukų ir minų-gaudyklių ženklai JAV armijoje yra raudoni trikampiai.
4. Laikinasis minų laukas minuojamas lokalinio apsauginio tikslais.
5. Netikras minų laukas yra maskuotės priemonė, apgaunanti priešą kovos minų lauko išsidėstymo prasme.
6. Pirmojoje fazėje minos yra dedamos ant žemės ir viniųškai paruošiamos (užtaisomos), o minų laukas yra pažymimas sutartiniais ženklais ir žemėlapyje taip pat pažymimas.
7. Antrojoje fazėje minos yra užkasamos (paslepiamos).
8. Trečiojoje fazėje yra įtaisomos minos, skirtos kovai su pėstininkais ir įtaisomi elementai, neleidžiantieji nei pajudinti, nei išardyti minų.
9. Prispaudimo ir įtempimo minos gali būti skirtos kovai su pėstininkais.
10. Kapsulėje-detonatoriuje yra sprogdinimo milteliai, kurie duoda brizantinio sprogdinimo efektą.
11. Minos gali sunaikinti didelę žmonių grupę. Nuostoliai gali būti dideli.

4.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the US Army classification of mine fields?
2. What is the difference between a unit mine field and a division mine field?
3. What is the purpose of planting temporary security mine fields?
4. What are the three phases of the laying of a mine field?
5. What are the types of anti-personnel mines?
6. What is a booby trap?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the active words.

5.2. Write down sentences with five words selected by you.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

1. 'shore-observation 'station

2. de'teriorate

3. arti'ficial

4. 'safety de'vice

5. 'Mary is up'tairs|'airing the|room|and 'dusting the|chairs.

6. I 'shot an 'arrow 'into the|air|it 'fell to|earth|I 'knew not|where.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Task 5.1, Unit 5, Lesson 4.

3.2. Task 5.2, Unit 5, Lesson 4.

4. TEXT.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

A round of ammunition for a piece of ordnance consists of a primer, a propelling charge with its container (a case or bag), a projectile and a fuse.

Types of Projectiles

Two general types of projectiles are used for field, siege and coast artillery known as shell and shrapnel.

Shells are made of steel and are filled with low explosives (L.E.), high explosives (H.E.), blasting explosives or chemicals (Ch). Low explosive shells produce chiefly fragments upon explosion; high explosive shells produce blast and fragments; and chemical shells produce gas or smoke cloud.

Other types such as tracer shells (tracers), time shells, armour-piercing shells (Ap), incendiary shells (incendiaries), star or illuminating shells are used for special purposes.

A tracer shell is a projectile fitted with a device which by illumination or smoke indicates the course of the projectile.

through the air. A time shell is fitted with a time fuse and bursts at some predetermined time depending upon the setting of the time fuse. An armor-piercing shell is a shell made of special steel, with a high-tempered point, and walls of great strength, especially intended to pierce armor; these shells are charged with explosives of high-bursting power; their point is fitted with a cap of soft steel, which yielding on the first shock of impact, obviates the shattering of the projectile. An illuminating shell (a star shell) is a projectile of such a construction that when it explodes it lights up the surrounding district. An incendiary shell is a shell filled with a composition intended to set fire to surrounding objects when it bursts.

Artillery shells are made in sizes from slightly over one inch in diameter, weighing about one pound, to 16 inches in diameter weighing over a ton.

Shrapnels are filled with a number of balls (bullets) and when the time fuse, with which a shrapnel is fitted, functions, the powder charge of shrapnel is exploded. The balls are expelled forward in the form of a cone with action similar to that of a shot-gun. Shrapnels are used only in field and anti-aircraft guns.

A shell that fails to go off is colloquially called a "dud".

Fuses. Fuses are used practically in all projectiles to detonate or ignite the bursting charge of the projectile. Point fuses are used in high explosive and chemical shells to obtain quick action and burst the shell before it has penetrated the ground. Base fuses are in general used in projectiles for penetrating hard substances, such as armor plating concrete, etc., where a point fuse would crush and fail on impact. Most fuses used in shells function upon impact, while fuses used in shrapnels, time shells and anti-aircraft shells are time fuses which are designed to function at some predetermined time after the projectile leaves the gun and during the flight of the projectile. The time fuse used in a shrapnel intended for ground targets is designed also to function upon impact. The time interval in most time fuses is obtained by means of the burning of a powder train, the length of which is varied by the setting of the fuse. A mechanical time fuse is one in which the desired time interval is obtained through a mechanical device or a clockwork.

Fuses of field artillery may be classified firstly as time fuses and impact fuses. Further subdivision of the impact fuses is

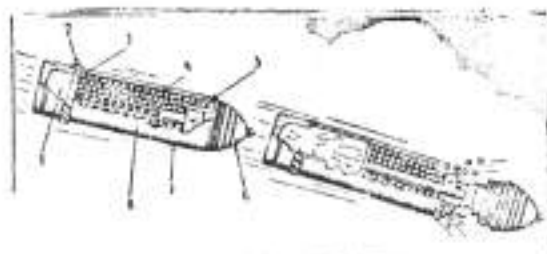
dependent upon quickness on action, the classification being: a superquick or long fuse, a non-delay fuse, a short fuse, a short-delay fuse, and a long-delay fuse.

Vocabulary Notes

piece n	pabūklas, šaunamasis ginklas
ordnance /'ɔ:dnəns/ n	artilėrijoa pabūklai
primer /'praɪmɜ/ n	kapsulė
propelling charge /prə'pelɪŋ tʃɑ:ɹdʒ/	svaidytuvinis užtaisas, kavinis užtaisas
container /kən'teɪn/ n	gilsė
fuse /fju:z/ n	sprogdiklis
siege artillery /saɪdʒ/	blokadom (apsupimo) artilėrija
coast artillery	pakrantės artilėrija
shell n	sviedinys
shrapnel /'ʃræpnəl/	šrapnelis
L.E. (low explosive)	avaidymo sprogatamoji medžiaga
H.E. (high explosive)	skaldanti sprogat. medžiaga
blasting explosive	sprogatamoji medžiaga
chemical n	cheminė medžiaga
tracer shell	trasmuojantis sviedinys
time shell	distancinio veikimo sviedinys
incendiary shell (incendiaries /ɪn'sendjəri:/)	padėgamasie sviedinys
star shell	apšvietimo sviedinys
fit v	įrengti; pritaikyti
high-tempered	grūdintas
high-bursting power	didelė sprogstamoji jėga
point n	viršūnė; smailys
shock of impact	smūginis poveikis
intend v	norėti, ketinti; turėti omeny
obviate /'ɒvɪeɪt/ v	įgalinti; nukelti
shattering	trupinimas, skaldymas
burst (burst, burst) v	sprogti
ball /bɔ:l/ n	šovinys, šratas
fill v	užpildyti
powder charge	parako užtaisas
expell forward	išstumti į priekį

cone n
 shot-gun
 fail v
 dud /dʌd/ n
 ignite /ig'naɪt/ v
 point fuse
 base fuse
 powder train
 clockwork

kūgis
 kartečė šaudantis šautuvas
 nepavykti
 nesprogsas sviedinys
 uždegti
 smūginis sprogdiklis
 elektroninis sprogdiklis
 dagtis, bikfordo virvutė
 laikrodžio mechanizmas



Picture 1. Shrapnel

1. The powder charge - parako (stumiantis) užtaisas. 2. The rotating band - vedančioji juostelė. 3. The diaphragm - diafragma. 4. The shrapnel balls - šrapneliniai šratai. 5. The head - šrapnelio galvutė. 6. The time fuse - distancinis sprogdiklis. 7. The shrapnel case - šrapnelio korpusas. 8. The central tube - centrinis vamzdelis.

4.1. Translate into English:

1. Artilerijos šovinyje sudarytas iš sviedinio, gilsės su užtaisu, sprogdiklio ir kapsulės. 2. Artilerijos sviedinių pagrindiniai tipai: fuginis arba skeveldrinis sviedinys, šrapnelis (sviedinys su šratais), skirtas gyviems taikiniams, cheminis sviedinys, šarvasuždis sviedinys. Be to, yra specialūs sviediniai: spāviečiamieji, uždegantieji, tresuojantieji ir dūminiai.

4.2. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences:

1. _____ produces blast and fragments upon explosion. 2. _____ is a projectile timed to burst short of the target and let the bullets contained in it fly in shower. 3. _____ is a projec-

tile whose course is made visible to the gunner by smoke or flame.

4. _____ is a fuse calculated to burn in a given time. 5. _____ is a device for igniting or detonating the bursting charge of a shell or shrapnel. 6. _____ is filled with a composition for causing fires instead of an explosive.

4.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does an artillery round of ammunition consist of? 2. What are the two general types of projectiles? 3. What types of shells do you know? 4. What effect does a H.E. shell produce? 5. What is a tracer shell? 6. What is a time shell? 7. What is an armor-piercing shell? 8. What is an illuminating shell? 9. What does a chemical shell produce? 10. What is a shrapnel? 11. What is a shell that fails to go off called? 12. What are fuzes used for? 13. What is the difference between a base fuse and a point fuse?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. To learn the new words.

5.2. Ex. 4.2 and ex. 4.3.

LESSON 6

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Requests (prašymai): prašymai būna sandėgūs, liepiantys ir reikalaujantys. Čia pateikti pavyzdžiai sandėgių prašymų.

1. There, isn't it a splendid uniform, Peter? Hurry up and get it on.

2. Come on, Jim, give me a hand.

3. Will you give me the book you've just finished reading?

4. Would you be so kind as to tell him what you heard this afternoon?

5. Would you mind putting your hand on it (the cupboard) just to steady it while I pull it forward?

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Task 5.1, Lesson 5.

4. TEXT.

LIGHT TANKS

In addition to the main battle tank, all countries feel the need for a light armored vehicle for use in the fighting reconnaissance role. In Britain, ^{the} Scorpion is taken into service. Its general design has proved satisfactory and this has led to a number of variants.

Basically, the Scorpion is a light fire support vehicle mounting a 76 mm gun in a 360° traverse turret built almost entirely of aluminium. Its battle weight is 17,500 pounds (7940 kg) with a maximum speed of 80.5 km/hour. It has better protection from hostile gunfire than any other vehicle of its class. The design is fundamentally simple, requires comparatively little maintenance and, because of its versatility, readily lends itself to modifications to produce a family of variants, some of which are listed below.

The Acrobat mounts a 30 mm cannon which can defeat the sides and rear of the heaviest battle tank.

The Striker carries the missile system which can be operated either from within the vehicle or separated up to 180 metres.

In France a similar family of light armored vehicles is being developed. They are based on the AMX 10 infantry combat vehicle which has proved highly satisfactory. The light tank version will mount a 105 mm gun and will be effective in the anti-tank role, but its primary task will be reconnaissance and fire support. For tank destruction the AMX 10M version will carry anti-tank guided missiles.

In Sweden the I KV 91 light tank is under development. This is something between a reconnaissance vehicle and an anti-tank gun. It has a maximum road speed of 67 km/h and swiss at 8 km/h. It is particularly designed for use on marshy ground.

In the United States the Sheridan light tank has proved very expensive and because its production was hurried, not very satisfactory. It has a road speed of 70 km/h with a main armament of a 152 mm XM 81 gun launcher. It is airportable and has an excellent cross country performance; but at twice the selling price of the Chieftain or Leopard it has not proved effective. Production ceased.

However good the weapon and its platform may be, they will not be successful unless their crews are properly trained in their use.

Vocabulary Notes

addition n /ə'dɪʃən/	papildymas
add v	papildyti, pridėti
satisfactory a /sə'tɪsfəktəri/	patenkinamas, neblogas
satisfy v /sə'tɪsfai/	patenkinti
support v /sə'pɔ:t/	palaikyti; paremti
traverse turret /trævɜ:s 'tʌrɪt/	horizontalaus taikymo bokštelis
hostile a /'hɒstail/	priešo
lend v	skolinti (duoti)
borrow v /'bɒrɒw/	skolintis (imti)
maintenance n /'meɪntənəns/	techninis aptarnavimas
list v	išvardinti; paminėti
list n	sąrašas
destruction n /dɪ'strʌkʃən/	naikinimas
anti-tank guided missile	prieštankinė valdoma raketa
marshy a /mɑ:ʃi/	balotas, pelkėtas
cross-country performance	vištosės pereinamumas
cease v /si:s/	liautis, nutolti
crew n /kru:/	komanda

4.1. Find in the text the English equivalents to the following word combinations:

1. Lengvoji šarvuotoji mašina.
2. Pagaminta beveik vien iš aliuminio.
3. Jo konstrukcija pasirodė esanti patenkinama.
4. Reikalauja palyginti nedidelio techninio aptarnavimo.
5. Specialiai skirtas naudoti.
6. Kad ir koks geras būtų ginklas.

4.2. Give a brief summary of the text.

4.3. Enumerate in English the main performance data of:

- a) Sheridan tank;
- b) Scorpion tank.

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Ex. 4.1 in written form.

5.2. Ex. 4.2.

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Insistent requests:

1. Say it again, will you?
2. Say it again two or three times, will you?
3. Fetch a chair, will you?

Proverbs:

1. A good beginning makes a good ending.
2. Beggars cannot be choosers.
3. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

3. CHECK UP.

Ex. 4.2, Lesson 6;

Ex. 4.1, Lesson 6.

4. TEXT.

MAKING ACQUAINTANCES

It was Ann's birthday yesterday. She had asked some of her friends to come to the party. She said to Tom and John: "I'm inviting a few friends to come to my house on Sunday afternoon. I'm going to have a party and I'd like you to come. It will be at 4 o'clock."

Tom said, "Thank you for the invitation. We'd like to come very much."

When John called on Tom to pick him up at three on Sunday afternoon they told him that Tom had already gone to the birthday party.

So John had to go there alone. John bought a box of chocolates and a bunch of roses for Ann and hurried to the station as Ann lived in the suburbs. When John reached the station the train had already left, so he had to wait a little for the next train. When John arrived at Ann's house it was already a quarter past four. He rang the doorbell. Ann answered the bell. She said, "Hello. I am glad to see you. How are you? You are welcome, come in, please!" "Good afternoon, Ann", said John, "Many happy returns of the day". He gave her the flowers and chocolates that he had bought for her. She said, "Oh, thank you. What beautiful roses. How kind of you to

bring them. Come into the living room, you'll be acquainted with the others", she went on, "everybody is waiting for you. I want you to meet some friends of mine".

There were many people in the room. John had not seen two of them before. Ann said, "Let me introduce my friends to you, John. This is Pete Smith and that is Bill Miller". They said, "How do you do", and John shook hands with them and the other boys and girls. They sat and talked and played some new records on the record player. After they had chattered for a little time Ann went to see about the tea and laid the table. At the table they talked on. When they had finished tea she took the dishes to the kitchen and turned the player on. They listened to the new records, danced and had a good time. They danced and sang till late at night. Then the company began to leave. One of Ann's friends, Tom, said: "We had a very nice time. We enjoyed the records. We enjoyed the party. Thank you for the wonderful evening".

When they left Ann's house it was very cloudy but John and Tom had already got home before it began to rain.

Vocabulary Notes

call on v	užsukti
pick up v	užsukti paimiti
branch n /brʌntʃ/	puokštė
suburb n /'sʌbɜːb/	priemiestis; pl miesto pakraščiai
to be acquainted with somebody	susipažinti su kuo nors
to introduce somebody to somebody	pristatyti ką nors kam nors
to lay the table (laid, laid)	padengti stalą
enjoy v	patikti
chatter v /'tʃætə/	plepėti
turn on v	įjungti
to be going to do something	ruoštis daryti ką nors

4.1. Nežyminiai įvardžiai. (Unit 1, Lesson 9.)

Nežyminiai įvardžiai skiriami į paprastuosius ir sudurtinius. Paprastieji nežyminiai įvardžiai yra: all, any, both, each, every, either, few, many, much, little, one, other, (another), some, several.

Sudurtiniai neįsiaišieji įvardžiai yra sudaryti iš paprastųjų įvardžių "any", "some" ir "every", pridodant prie jų žodžius "body", "thing" ir "one".

"Some", "any". Įvardžiai "some" ir "any" vartojami tiek su nesuskaičiuotiniais, tiek su skaičiuotiniais daugiskaitos ir vienskaitos daiktavardžiais.

I asked him for some ink but he hadn't any.

Have you read any good books lately?

Pavartoti su neskaič. daiktavardžiais "some" ir "any" turi neįsai-
sojo artikelio reikšmę ir į lietuvių kalbą paprastai neverčiami.

May I give you some tea?

Have you got any spare time now?

Sudurtiniai įvardžiai "some" ir "any" vartojami tose pačiose konstruk-
cijose, kaip žodžiai "some" ir "any".

Somebody has left the door open, close it, please.

Let someone go and fetch some chalk.

Drauge su neiginiu "not" - "niekas".

There isn't anybody here. There isn't anything in the box.

I don't know anyone who can do it better than you.

Anybody - bet kas; Anybody can do it.

Something - kažkas; There's something wrong in this sentence.

Anything - kas nors; Can I do anything for you?

Įvardis "either" reiškia: kiekvienas iš dviejų (ir vienas, ir antras)
ir bet kuris iš dviejų, ir vartojamas, kalbant apie asmenis ir daik-
tus.

You may go either road.

There are shops on either side of the street.

-Do you want a pen or a pencil?

-Either will do.

"Either" vartojamas ir prieveiksmio "taip pat" reikšmę "nuspūso nei-
giamuose atakymuose".

I haven't seen him lately.

I haven't either.

"One". Daiktavardiškasis įvardis "one" (ones) atlieka dvi pagrindi-
nias funkcijas:

1. Pakeičia anksčiau pavartotą daiktavardį po būdvardžio, taip pat kelintinių skaitvardžių ir įvardžių "this", "that", "another", "the other", "which".

I don't want the red pencil, give me the black one.

I'll take this one (that one).

These spades are too small for us. We need some bigger ones.

Here are some interesting books for you. Which one do you prefer?

2. Atlieka funkciją neapibrėžtinio asmeninio veikinio ir atitinkamo pažyminio, išreikšto savybiniu linkeniu (one's).

One must always keep one's promise.

One has to do one's best.

4.2. Dialogue.

Here is a part of the conversation between Mike and Vytautas when they meet at Vytautas' place.

Mike: Are these all the stamps you have?

Vytautas: Yes, that's all I have.

Mike: I think I can give you some British stamps. You haven't got many.

Vytautas: I'll be glad to get more, of course.

Mike: And have you any Indian stamps?

Vytautas: Yes, I have some. Here they are.

Mike: Oh, I see. Can you give me this one? You have got too many.

Vytautas: You may take two if you like.

Mike: Thank you. I'll take this one and that one, and for the two I have taken I'll give you two British stamps. Agreed?

Vytautas: Agreed!

Mike: Shall I see you tomorrow?

Vytautas: Let me think. I'm afraid, not. Tomorrow I'm going to work at the plant. I shall be free the day after tomorrow.

Mike: That's fine. The day after tomorrow. At what time?

Vytautas: How about 6?

Mike: Shall I come to your house or will you come to me?

Vytautas: You'd better come to me. I have my little brother to look after. I can't leave the house until mother comes home. Father is away on a business trip.

Mike: All right, then. I'll come the day after tomorrow at 6.

Vytautas: Good-bye, Mike.

4.3. Read and translate the following:

1. There is no chalk in the classroom. Gintaras, go and bring some, please.
2. We haven't got any homework for tomorrow.
3. Jonas got a two in history today. Is it true that he knows very little of history?
4. I have some news for you today.
5. Are there any flowers in the flowerbed yet?
6. Have you any interesting stories to tell?
7. Is there any snow in winter there? - Oh, yes. There's a lot of snow there in winter.
8. Is there any grass growing in the yard of your house?
9. For breakfast I usually have some bread and butter.
10. I drank no milk at breakfast today.
11. I had very little supper last night.
12. Did you buy any fruit? - Yes, I bought some.

4.4. Translate into English:

1. Šią žiemą nebuvo daug sniego. 2. Šaudybos dėstytojas papasakojo mums daug įdomių dalykų apie ginklus. 3. Aš uždirbu daug, bet mano draugas Edis uždirba daugiau. 4. Aš pasiūnekučiavau su juo kelias minutes, ir jis man pasirodė nuobodus. 5. Ar šio lengvojo tanko konstrukcijoje yra kažkas specialaus? - Taip, šia yra kai kas, į ką verta atkreipti dėmesį. 6. Įguloje kas nors turi būti vadu. 7. Jūs negalite daryti bet ko, kas jums šauna į galvą. Jūs turite paklusti kažkam ir vykdyti jo komandas. 8. Ar arbatinuke yra dar kiek arbatos? 9. Jūs galite pasivaikinti bet kokiais baldiniais. Prašome, imkite, bet kokį, koks jums patinka.

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Conversation on the topic of being acquainted with somebody.
- 5.2. Ex. 4.4. 5 sentences in written form.

LESSON 8

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

1. Custom is a second nature.

2. East or West home is best.
3. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
4. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
5. Speech is silver but silence is gold.
6. Early to bed early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Ex. 4.4.

3.2. Conversation (ex. 5.1).

4. About birthday party and visiting a friend.

Birthday Party

Father (to Dalia): Did you have a good time at Laima's birthday party last night?

Dalia: Rather nice. Some of us played while others watched TV and then we had tea with lots of tasty things.

Father: What present did you give her?

Dalia: A drawing album with "Many Happy Returns of the Day!" written on it.

Mother: Was Vidas there?

Dalia: Oh, yes. He was the life of the party. He was the only one who could talk louder than the TV.

Romas comes into the room.

Romas: What do you say to a little music, Dad?

Father: I don't mind. Turn on the radio. It's almost seven o'clock. Time for the news broadcast.

Romas: (Turns on the radio) There's something wrong with it, I'm afraid.

Father: I wonder, what's wrong. I hope it's something that can be easily fixed. There's a good programme of music I want to listen to this evening.

Romas: Let's take a quick look inside.

Father: As you know, my son, haste makes waste. Before looking inside, examine it outside.

Romas: I wonder what's making all this trouble? Oh, somebody has pulled out the plug.

Father: There you are! It is working, isn't it?

Romas: Yes, now I'll tune it and we'll listen in.
 Mother: It looks as if we've missed the news. Leave it tuned to Vilnius. They usually broadcast songs at this hour, and I'm fond of listening to songs over the radio.
 Romas: All right.

Visiting a Friend

Dalia: Good afternoon.
 Vida: Good afternoon. Take off your things and come in.
 Dalia takes off her hat and coat and comes into the room.
 Vida: Come and sit by me.
 Mother (calling from the other room): Who's there?
 Vida: It's Dalia. She's come to watch TV.
 Mother (coming in): How are you, Dalia? How's Mother?
 Dalia: I'm fine. My mother is quite well, thank you.
 Mother: What's on the programme tonight?
 Vida: "The 57th Passenger". They say it's a most exciting film.
 Mother: Will you have a cup of tea with us?
 Dalia: I don't mind.
 Mother: Move up to the table, girls. Pass that cup, Vida.
 The girls take their seats at the table.
 Mother: Have some cake, Dalia. It's new. I just made it this morning.
 Dalia: Thanks. Cake is something I can never refuse. At home they say I've a sweet tooth, you know. How tasty!
 Mother: Now, girls, help yourselves to everything there is on the table. There's the sugar, jam. Or maybe you want some honey? Have some more tea and cake, Dalia.
 Dalia: Oh, no, thank you. I've had enough.
 Vida: They're starting! Quick, Dalia, or we'll miss the beginning.
 Dalia: How clear the picture is!
 Mother: Yes, it's a very good TV model. We have no trouble with it at all.
 Vida: Huh! I don't hear a word of what they are saying!

Vocabulary Notes

TV set	televizorius
tasty	skanus
Many happy returns of the day!	sveikinu gimtuo dienos proga.

to hear on (over) the radio
to turn on (off) the radio
news

girdėti per radiją
įjungti (išjungti) radiją
naujiena, naujienos

e.g. The news is interesting.
What's the news?

broadcast n
broadcast v
mind v

laida, transliacija
transliuoti
prieštarauti, pasisakyti prieš

e.g. ... you mind my smoking?

fix v

waste n
haste n
wonder v

sutvarkyti; pataisyti; pri-
tvirtinti
atliekos
skubėjimas
stebėtis; domėtis

e.g. I wonder what he wants.

tune v

derinti

e.g. Tune the radio to Vilnius.

will you have a cup of tea?
have some more cake.
help yourself to (the sweets)
I've had enough
Eh...!
refuse v

gal išgertumėte puoduką arbatos?
vaikykite dar torto.
vaisikinitės (saldainiais)
aš sotus, nebencriu
Tyliau!
atsisakyti

4.1. Answer the questions:

1. Did Dalia have a good time at Laima's birthday party?
2. Did the guests have tea with lots of tasty things?
3. Did Father mind a little music over the radio?
4. What was written on the album which Dalia gave Laima as a birthday present?
5. Was Dalia's mother quite well?
6. Did Dalia want to have a cup of tea?
7. Did Dalia come to watch TV or to help Vida about the house?
8. Is the film which was on the programme exciting or dull?
9. Why do they say that Dalia has a sweet tooth?
10. Why did Vida ask Dalia to stop talking?

4.2. Say in English:

- Labas vakaras, Irena. Ar dar neprasidėjo filmas? (Ar są nepraleidau filmo pradžios?).
- Ne, šiandien nerodo filmo.
- O ką rodo?
- Anksčiau rodė kino žurnalą, o dabar figūrinių varžybų.
- Puiku. Ar labai mėgtu dailųjį čiuožimą.
- Šėskis čionai. Nori arbatos?
- Ne, aciū. Man patinka jūsų televizorius. Jo vaizdas labai geras.
- Jį tik praeitą savaitę pataisė.
- Įdomu, kokia rytoji programa?
- Kiek paženu, dokumentinis filmas ir kažkokį spektaklį.
- Mielai atečiau rytoj, jei tavo mama neturės nieko prieš.
- Labai prašau.

Haven't I missed

They aren't showing.
And what is on?
a newsreel
a competition of figure skaters
That's fine; to be fond of
figure skating;
Will you have some tea?
TV set; the picture is very
good;
last week; to be fixed;
I wonder what's on the programme.
as far as I a document-
tary; a play;
I'd like to if.....
doesn't mind;
You're welcome.

4.3. Have a conversation on one of the given topics.

4.4. Answer the following questions:

1. Does your family often receive guests? Do they come to watch TV or to see you? Do you give them tea with jam, honey and cake? When is your birthday? Do your parents usually give a party on that day? What do your guests say when they give you their presents?
2. Have you got a radio set at home? Do you listen to news broadcasts two or three times a day? Which do you like better, popular science programmes or musical ones? Is it difficult to tune your radio? What station is your set usually tuned to? Do you pull out the plug when you want to turn off the set?
3. Do you like TV programmes? What was on the programme the last time you watched TV? What do you say when you want other people to be quiet?

5. Proverbs:

1. Guests that come by daylight are best received.
2. A new broom sweeps clean but the old one finds the corners.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. A conversation on either a birthday party or visiting a friend.

6.2. Ex. 4.4 in written form.

LESSON 9

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

1. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
2. Don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.
3. Truth lies at the bottom of a well.
4. Still waters run deep.
5. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

MOTORCYCLE SCOUTS

Not only tanks, trucks, jeeps and other motorized vehicles are used to enable the scout to carry out his missions, but also aerial observations are used to search the enemy and his movements. But there is an obvious need for someone on the ground to seek and find the enemy in hidden places on the battleground.

For several years the role of the motorcycle as a vehicle for reconnaissance missions has been studied. Since 1972, much has been learned about the military application of motorcycles.

Transportation of motorcycles to the area of operations was the first problem. Helicopters, trucks and armored personnel carriers are used to bring the motorcycles closer to the area where the scouts are to do their work. The method of transport depends on the mission of the motorcycle.

The next factor is communication. Here several problems were solved and now the cyclists are equipped with small radio sets attached to the belts.

Commercial motorcycle helmets have proved to be the best to ensure a rider's safety.

From the viewpoint of tactics, the motorcycles have a few advantages and disadvantages. On the positive side, the cycles are

fast, cheap, able to cover rough terrain, difficult to spot on radar, simple to maintain and operate. On the negative side, they are rather noisy, easy to ambush, are limited in the amount of equipment they can carry.

What's the enemy's location? What weapons does the enemy have? Where are the enemy's supply routes? What's the best route to avoid the enemy's strong points?

Throughout history, the answers to these questions have often spelled the difference between victory and defeat for many battle-field commanders.

And the major question that always troubles combat commanders is the matter of how a ground scout is to move on search of the enemy in those places.

Of course, the answer to that perpetual problem depends on a number of factors including the terrain, the weather, the time available, the type of information needed and the combat situation of the moment.

However, by now the motorcycle has evolved as a recreation vehicle that is designed to climb over and run through the roughest terrain imaginable with speed and power to spare. The new machines are much simpler and very lightweight, tipping the scales at slightly over 200 pounds, so they can be man-handled relatively easy. They are fast, cheap, able to cover rough terrain more rapidly than most other vehicles, difficult to spot on radar, simple to maintain and operate and have low POL consumption.

Still, the use of motorcycle scouts is an interesting concept - if not a romantic one-because it closely approximates the use of the scout of 100 years ago, only modified by the application of modern technology.

Vocabulary Notes

enable v /ɪn'əɪbəl/	įgalinti
search v /sɜ:t /	ieškoti
hide (hid, hid, hidden) v	slėptis, slapstyti
obvious a /ə'vɪʒəs/	ryškus, matomas
communication n	ryšių sistema
ensure v /ɪn'ʃʊə/	užtikrinti
attach v /ə'tætʃ/	pritvirtinti
rider's safety	motociklininko saugumas

advantage /ədva:ntidʒ/ n

disadvantage n

spell v

trouble /traʊbl/ v

perpetual /pə'petʃjuəl/ a

recreation /rekri'eɪʃn/ n

evolve /i'vɒlv/

tip v

rough /rʌf/ a

scales (pl)

spot v

ambush /'æmbʊʃ/ v

privalumas

trūkumas

reikšti

varginti, kelti susirūpinimą;
sunkiai sekti

amžinas; nuolatinis

poilsis; pramoga

vystytis

pasivirti, palenkti; nusverti

nelygus

svarstyklės

pastebėti, pamatyti; atpažinti

užpulti iš paslų

4.1. Translate into English:

1. Kad žvalgas galėtų įvykdyti savo užduotis, naudojamos įvairios transporto priemonės.

2. Vis gi būtina, kad kas nors ieškotų ir aptiktų priešą slėptuvės kovos lauke.

3. Mėlynsparniai, sunkvežimiai ir šarvuotai pristato motociklus arčiau tos zonos, kur žvalgai turi atlikti savo darbą.

4. Motociklininkai aprūpinami mažais radijo įtaisais, pritaikytiems prie dirbo.

5. Šalmai pasiteisino kaip geriausiai užtikrinantys motociklininko saugumą.

6. Taktikos požiūriu motociklai turi ir privalumų, ir trūkumų.

7. Jie yra lengvi, gali važiuoti nelygia vietoje, juos lengva valdyti ir eksploatuoti.

8. Visgi, motociklininkų žvalgų panaudojimas yra labai panašus į žvalgų panaudojimą prieš 100 metų.

4.2. After reading the text answer the following questions:

1. What are the main missions of scouts?

2. What vehicles are used by scouts?

3. Have the scouts any means of communication?

4. What helps to ensure a rider's safety?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Write English sentences with the following Lithuanian word combinations:

1. siekiant užtikrinti (kad būtų užtikrinta)
2. kad būtų galima privežti arčiau
3. yra aprūpinti šiuolaikiniais ginklais
4. gali važiuoti nelygia vietoje

A

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt/ v	autrumpinti
ability /ə'bɪlɪti/ n	ugebėjimas
accident /'æksɪdɪnt/ n	atsitikimas, atvejis; nelaimingas atsitikimas; avarija
accomplish /ə'kɒmplɪʃ/ v	įvykdyti, atlikti
according to /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ/ adv	pagal, sutinkamai
accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/ n	tikslumas; taiklumas
accurate /'ækjʊrɪt/ a	tikslus; taiklus
add /əd/ v	pridėti
addition /ə'dɪʃən/ n	pridėjimas, priedas; in ~ to - be to, dar
additional /ə'dɪʃənəl/ a	papildomas
adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ v	pritaikyti; sureguliuoti
admission /əd'mɪʃən/ n	priėmimas
admit /əd'mɪt/ v	priimti
advance /əd'vɑ:ns/ n	žengimas į priekį; puolimas
advance v	eiti pirmyn; pulti
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n	pranašumas
advice /əd'vaɪs/ n	patarimas
advise /əd'vaɪz/ v	patarti
afresh /ə'freʃ/ adv	naujai, iš naujo
airborne /'eəbɔ:n/ n	oro desantinis; esantis ore
aircraft /'eəkrɑ:ft/ n	lėktuvas, lėktuvas
allegiance /ə'li:dʒəns/ n	ištikimybė; oath of ~ - ištikimybės priesaika; karinė priesaika
allocate /'æləkeɪt/ v	paskirti
allow /ə'laʊ/ v	leisti
alternate /ɔ:l'tɜ:nɪt/ a	kintamas; atsarginis
although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ conj	nors
ambush /'æmbʊʃ/ n	pasala
ambush v	tykoti pasaloje; užpulti iš pasalos
ammo /'æmə/ - ammunition	amunicija, šaudmenys
ammunition /'æmə'nɪʃən/ n	kampan
angle /'æŋɡl/ n	

anti-aircraft /ænti:'eəkra:ft/ n	ženitininiai pabūklai
anti-aircraft a	priešlėktuvinis, ženitinis
appear /ə'piə/ v	pasirodyti
appearance /ə'piərəns/ n	išorė, išvaizda
application /,æpli:'keiʃən/ n	prašymas, pareiškimas
apply /ə'plai/ v	kreiptis, prašyti
appoint /ə'pɔɪnt/ v	paskirti
appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ n	paskyrimas
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ n	pri(ši)artinimas, priėjimas
approach v	priartėti, prieiti
appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ a	(ati)tinkamas
area /'eəriə/ n	plotas; rajonas, zona
arm /ɑ:m/ n (dėm. pl.)	ginklas; small ~ - šaulių ginklai; in ~ - ginkluotės; under ~ - su ginklu; right (left) shoulder ~ - ginklas ant dešinio (kairio) peties; sling ~ - ginklas ant kruties; karo tarnyba; kariuomenės rūšis; pl. herbas (papr. coat of ~)
arm v	ginkluoti(a); užtaisyti; paruošti mink
armament /'ɑ:məmənt/ n	ap(ši)ginklavimas; ginklai, armacija; tanko, karo laivo pabūklai
armor, armour /'ɑ:mə/ n	šarvai; šarvuočiai, tankai
artillery /ɑ:'tiləri/ n	artilėrija
assault /ə'səʊlt/ n	(už)puolimas, ataka; by ~ - šturmas
assault v	pulti, šturmuoti
assemble /ə'sembl/ v	(nu)rinkti; sušaukti
assign /ə'sain/ v	paskirti, nustatyti; pavesti
assignment /ə'sainmənt/ n	paskyrimas; užduotis, pavidimas
assist /ə'sist/ v	padėti
assistance /ə'sistəns/ n	pagalba
assistant /ə'sistent/ n	padėjėjas
as you were!	palikti! (komanda)
attach /ə'tætʃ/ v	pritvirtinti; prijungti; paskirti
attachment /ə'tætʃmənt/	pritvirtinimas; prijungimas

attack /ə'tæk/ n
 attack v
 attend /ə'tend/ v
 attendance /ə'tendəns/ n
 attention /ə'tenʃən/ n

 authority /ɔ:'θɒrɪti/ n

 authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/ v
 automatic /'ɔ:tə'mætɪk/ a
 auxiliary /'ɔ:gɪ'sɪljəri/ a

 average /'ævərɪdʒ/ a

ataka, (už)puolimas
 atakuoti, (už)pulti
 lankyti; dalyvauti
 lankymas; dalyvavimas
 dėmesys; ~ - ramiai to
 stand at ~ - stovėti ramiai
 po komandos
 valdžia, įgaliojimai; (papr.
 pl.) valdžia, vyresnybė;
 įgaliojimas, leidimas
 įgalioti; leisti, sankcionuoti
 automatinis
 pagalbinis; atsarginis, papildomas
 vidutinis

B

ball /bɔ:l/ n
 bar /bɑ:/ v
 barber /'bɑ:bə/ n

 barracks /'bærəks/ n
 barrel /'bærəl/ n
 base /beɪs/ n
 base v

 battalion /bə'tæljən/ n
 battery /'bætəri/ n
 battle /'batl/ n

 battle v
 because /bi'kəz/ c.j
 besides /brɪ'saɪdɪz/ adv
 bipod /'bɪpɒd/ n
 blood /blʌd/ n
 bolt /'bəʊlt/ n
 border /'bɔ:də/ n

 border v

 bore /bɔ:/ n

kulka; sviedinys
 stabdyti, trukdyti
 kirpėjas (vyrų); barber's,
 ~ shop - kirpyklė
 pl. kareivinės
 (ginklo) vamzdis
 pagrindas; bazė; atrama
 paremti; wed on - remiantis,
 priklausomai (nuo ko nors)
 batalionas
 baterija
 kova, mūšis; pergalė, laimėjimas
 kovoti, kautis
 kadangi; ~ of - dėl
 be to
 dvikojis (stovas)
 kraujas
 spyra (šautuvo)
 sieną; ~ troops - pasienio kariuomenė
 ribotis, turėti bendrą sieną su (su)
 (vamzdžio) kanalas

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ v
 both /'bɒθ/ pron
 both ej
 bottom /'bɒtəm/ n
 boundary /'baʊndəri/ n
 branch /brɒntʃ/ n
 break /breɪk/ (broke, broken) v
 brigade /bri'geɪd/ n
 broad /brɔːd/ a
 burst /bɜːst/ (burst, burst) v
 bury /'beri/ v

C

cadet /kə'det/ n
 calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/ v
 calibre /'kælɪbə/ = caliber n
 camouflage /'kæmɪflɪdʒ/ n
 canvas /'kænvəs/ n
 cap /kæp/ n
 capable /'keɪpəbl/ a
 capacity /kə'pæsɪti/ n

cape /keɪp/ n
 captain /'kæptɪn/ n
 capture /'kæptʃə/ n

capture v
 carbine /'kɑːbaɪn/ n
 card /kɑːd/ n
 career /ke'ɪrɪə/ n
 carrier /'kæriə/ n

carry /'kæri/ v

cartridge /'kɑːtrɪdʒ/ n
 cartridge-clip /'kɑːtrɪdʒ klɪp/ n
 case /keɪs/ n
 casualty /'kæʒjəlti/ n

skolintis (ia ko nors)
 abu
 ~...and... - ir..., ir...
 apačia
 riba
 šaka; aritis; ginklo rūšis
 laušti; ~ through - prasiversti
 brigada
 platus
 sprogti
 slėpti, dengti, užkasti

kadetas; kariūnas
 apskaičiuoti
 kalibras; diametras
 maskuotė; priedanga
 stora drobė; brezentas
 kapsulė
 galis, sugebas (of)
 talpumas; apimtis; sugebėjimas;
 cross-country ~ - (vie-tovės) pereinamumas
 apsisuostas su gottuvu
 kapitonas
 pėsimas į nelaisvę; užgro-bimas, užėmimas
 peisti į nelaisvę; užimti
 karabinas
 kortelė; liudijimas
 karjera
 transporteris; armored person-nel ~ - šarvuotas transporte-ris, šarvuotis
 nešti; vežti; gabenti; ~ out - ivykdyti
 šoviny; užtaisas
 šovinių apkauba
 korpusas
 nelaimingas atsitikimas, avari-ja; sužeistasis arba užuosta-sis; pl. (karo) nuostoliai

cause /kəʊz/ n	priežastis
cause v	sukelti
caution /'kɔ:ʃən/ v	įspėti (against)
cease /si:s/ v	baigtis, nustoti
cemetery /'semɪtri/ n	kapinės
certain /'sɜ:tn/ a	tam tikras
chaplain /'tʃeplɪn/ n	kapelionas
characteristic /kærɪktə'rɪstɪk/ a	charakteringas
characteristic n	būdingas bruožas, savybė
charge /tʃɜ:dʒ/ n	užtaisas
charge v	užtaisyti (ginklą)
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ n	piliietis
civil /'sɪvɪl/ a	piliietinis, civilinis
civilian /sɪ'vɪljən/ n	civilis
civilian a	civilinis
clarity /'klærɪti/ n	aiškumas
clip /klɪp/ n	(kovinių) apkeba
close /kloʊs/ a	artimas
close /kloʊz/ v	uždaryti; baigti; ~ in - ap- supti; ~ with - stoti į sąsą
coach /kəʊtʃ/ n	treneris; instruktorius
coach v	treniruoti; instrukuoti
coast /kəʊst/ n	jūros krantas, pakrantė
coat /kəʊt/ n	švarkas, munduras
college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ n	kolėdžas; (karo, jūreivystės, ir pan.) specialioji mokykla
colonel /'kɒ:nl/ n	pulkininkas
colour /'kʌlə/ = color n	spalva; pl. vėliava; to salute the ~s - atiduoti pagarbą vė- liavai
column /'kɒləm/ n	kolona
combat /'kɒmbət/ n	mūšis, kova
combat v	kovoti, kautis
combatant /'kɒmbətənt/ n	karys
comfortable /'kɒmfətəbl/ a	patogus
command /kə'məʊnd/ n	komanda, įsakymas; at the ~ - pagal komandą; valdymas, vado- vavimas; kieno nors vadovauja- ma kariuomenė, daliniai
command v	komanduoti, įsakinėti; valdy- ti, vadovauti
commander /kə'məʊndr/ n	vadas

commander-in-chief /kə'mə:ndərɪn'tʃi:f/	n	vyrčiausiasis kariuomenės vadas
commission /kə'miʃən/	v	suteikti karininko laipsnį
communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/	n	ryšiai; ausisiekio priemonė; pl. komunikacijos; ryšių sistema
company /'kʌmpəni/	n	kuopa
comparatively /kəm'pærətɪvli/	adv	palyginti, lyginant
compare /kəm'peə/	v	lyginti, gretinti
compartment /kəm'pɑ:təmənt/	n	skyrius
compete /kəm'pi:t/	v	rungtyniauti, varžytis, konkuruoti
competitive /kəm'petɪtɪv/	a	konkurencinis
comprise /kəm'praɪz/	v	apimti
compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/	a	privalomas
conceal /kən'si:əl/	v	slėpti, maskuoti
condition /kən'dɪʃən/	n	slovis, padėtis; pl. sąlygos, aplinkybės
cone /kəʊn/	n	konusas, kūgis
conformity /kən'fɔ:miti/	n	atitikimas; in ~ with - sutinkamai, pagal
consist /kən'sɪst/	v	susidėti (iš) (of)
conspicuous /kən'epɪkjʊəs/	a	ryškus, žymus; krintantis į akis
constant /'kɒnstənt/	a	pastovus
constitute /'kɒnstɪtju:t/	v	sudaryti
contain /kən'teɪn/	v	turėti (savyje), talpinti
container /kən'teɪnə/	n	konteineris; gilvė
contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/	v	užteršti; užkrėsti
contamination /kən'tæmɪneɪʃən/	n	užterdimas; užkrėtimas
contour /'kɒntʊə/	n	kontūras
convenience /kən'vi:njəns/	n	patogumas
convenient /kən'vi:njənt/	a	patogus
conventional /kən'venʃənəl/	a	įprastas; autartinis; paprastas, tradicinis
convert /kən'veɜ:t/	v	paversti, pakeisti
cool /ku:l/	v	vėsinti, aušinti
cooperate /kə'ɒpəreɪt/	v	bendradarbiauti
cooperation /kə'ɒpə'reɪʃən/	n	bendradarbiavimas; in ~ with - bendradarbiaujant, veikiant kartu
corps /kɔ:/	n	(pl. corps /kɔ:s/) korpuses; tarnyba, kariuomenės rušis

correct /kə'rekt/ a
 correspond /kə'res'pənd/ v
 cost /kɒst/ n
 cost (cost, cost) v
 cosy /'kɒzi/ a
 cotton /'kɒtn/ n
 cotton a
 count /kaʊnt/ v

 counter- /'kaʊntə/ pref
 court-martial /'kɔ:t'mɑ:ʃəl/ n
 cover /'kʌvə/ n
 cover v

 craft /kra:ft/ n

 crew /kru:/ n

 crime /kraim/ n
 curriculum /kə'rɪkjʊləm/ n

tinkamas (apie apsirėngimą)
 atitikti
 kainą; papr.pl. išlaidos:
 kainuoti
 jaukus
 medvilnė; medvilninė medžiaga
 medvilninis
 skaičiuoti; ~ off! - pasiliui
 išvinskaičiuok!
 prieš-, kontr(a)-
 karo teismas
 dangą; priedangą
 dengti; apsaugoti, pridengti;
 apinti, aprėpti; ~ the distan-
 ce - įveikti atstumą
 lėktuvas, lėktuvai; laivas,
 laivai
 komanda, ekipažas; (pabūklų)
 tarnyba
 nusikaltimas
 mokymo planas, programa

D

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ n
 damage v
 danger /'deɪndʒə/ n
 dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ a
 dash /dæʃ/ n
 defence /di'fens/ n
 defend /di'fend/ v
 defensive /di'fensɪv/ n
 defensive a
 department /di'pɑ:tmənt/ n

 depend /di'pend/ v
 depot /'depɒ/ n
 deputy /'depjuti/ n
 design /di'zaɪn/ v

 destroy /di'strɔɪ/ v

nuostolis, žala
 gadinti; padaryti nuostolių
 pavojus
 pavojingas
 brūkšny
 gynyba; apsauga
 ginti; saugoti
 gynyba
 gynybos
 skyrius; katedra; ministerija,
 departamentas
 priklausyti (nuo) (on, upon)
 sandėlis
 pavaduotojas
 planuoti, konstruoti; num-
 tyti, skirti
 griauti, naikinti

destruction /di'strækʃən/ n	griovimas, naikinimas
destructive /di'straktiv/ a	griaunamasis, naikinantis
detach /di'tætʃ/ v	atskirti
detect /di'tekt/ v	susekti, surasti, nustatyti
determine /di'tɜːmin/ v	nustatyti, apibrėžti
detonate /'detəneɪt/ v	detonuoti, sprogti
device /di'vaɪs/ n	įrengimas, įtaisas, prietaisas
devote /di'vəʊt/ v	skirti
differentiate /ˌdɪfə'renʃi'eɪt/ v	skirti(s); keistis
digit /'dɪdʒɪt/ n	skaitmuo
direct /di'rekt/ a	tiesus; tiesioginis
directly /di'rektlɪ/ adv	tiesiai; tiesiog; tuoju pat
direction /di'rekʃən/ n	kryptis
disadvantage /ˌdɪsəd'vaɪntɪdʒ/ n	trūkumas
discharge /dɪs'tʃɑːdʒ/ n	paleidimas (iš kariuomenės), demobilizacija
discharge v	demobilizuoti
discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/ n	tvarka; disciplina, mokslas
dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ v	paleisti; vedl - išsivaiškinti (viesiškai)
dismissal /dɪs'mɪʃəl/ n	atleidimas iš karo tarnybos
dismount /dɪs'maʊnt/ v	išlipti, nulipti; nuistiti; to ~ a gun - nuistiti pabūklą nuo lafeto; išmontuoti
disposal /dɪs'pəʊzəl/ n	disponavimas, turėjimas savo žinioje; at one's ~ - kieno nors žinioje, dispozicijoje
divert /dɪvɜːt/ v	nukreipti, pasukti
division /dɪ'vɪʒən/ n	divizija
dress /dres/ v	lyginti; right (left) ~ - dešinėn (kairėn) lygiuoti
dress uniform /'dres'juːnɪfɔːm/ n	paradinė uniforma
drill /drɪl/ n	pratimas; treniruotė; rikiuotės mokymas
drill v	mokyti; treniruoti
drive /draɪv/ (drove, driven) v	važiuoti; važiuoti
dud /dʌd/ n	nesprogęs sviedinys
dugout /'dʌɡaʊt/ n	slėptuvė, blindasis
duty /'dʒuːti/ n	pareiga; tarnybinės pareigos; budėjimas; on ~ - tarnyboje, budis; of ~ - ne tarnyboje, laisvas

ease /i:z/ n	laisvumas; ramumas; at ~i - laidavil
educate /'edʒukeɪt/ v	mokyti; auklėti; šviesti
education /edʒu:'keɪʃən/ n	mokymas; auklėjimas; švieti- mas
educational /edʒu:'keɪʃənl/ a	mokymo
effort /'efɔ:t/ n	pastanga
either /'aɪðə/ pron	vienas iš dviejų
either cj	...or... - arba..., arba...
elect /i'lekt/ v	išrinkti
emergency /i'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/ n	nenumatyta; kraštutinis at- vejis; avarija
employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ v	dirbti; užsiimti
enable /ɪ'neɪbl/ v	įgalinti
enemy /'eniɪ/ n	priešas
enemy a	priešo, priešiškas
engage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/ v	pataikyti; ~ a target - patai- kyti į taikinį
engine /'endʒɪn/ n	variklis; internal combustion ~ - vidaus degimo variklis
enlist /ɪn'list/ v	įsti, atoti į karo tarnybą; ~ed men - puskarininkiai ir eiliniai
ensure /ɪn'ʃʊə/ v	užtikrinti, garantuoti
entanglement /ɪn'tæŋɡlment/ n	uštvara; wire ~ - vielų už- tvara
entire /ɪn'taɪə/ a	visas, ištisas
equip /ɪ'kwɪp/ v	ap rūpinti
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ n	įrengimas; ap rūpinimas; girkluotė
especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ adv	ypač
essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ a	esminis
establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ v	įsteigti, įkurti
evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/ v	vystytis
exact /ɪg'sækt/ a	tikslus
exceed /ɪk'si:d/ v	viršyti
execute /'eksɜ:kju:t/ v	įvykdyti, atlikti
execution /ekɜ:'kju:ʃən/ n	įvykdymas, atlikimas
expel /ɪks'pel/ v	išvesti, išstumti
expert /'eksɜ:pɜ:t/ n	ekspertas, specialistas

explode /iks'pləʊd/ v
 explosion /iks'pləʊʒən/ n
 explosive /iks'pləʊsɪv/ a
 explosive n
 extent /iks'tent/ n
 extensive /iks'tensɪv/ a
 eyesight /'aɪsaɪt/ n

sprogti
 sproginas
 sprogotamasis
 sprogotamoji medžiaga
 mastas, apimtis; to a great ~
 - dideliu mastu
 platus
 regėjimas

P

fail /feɪl/ v
 failure /'feɪljə/ n
 fall in /fɔ:l'ɪn/
 fall out /fɔ:l'aʊt/
 familiar /fə'mɪljə/ a
 feature /'fi:tʃə/ n
 fence /fens/ v
 fiction /'fɪkʃən/ n
 field /fi:ld/ n
 fight /faɪt/ n
 fight /faɪt/ (fought, fought) v
 file /faɪl/ n
 fill /fɪl/ v
 finger-mark /'fɪŋgəma:k/ n
 fire /faɪə/ n
 fire v
 fire-arms /'faɪəɑ:m/ n
 firm /fɜ:m/ a
 fit /fɪt/ v
 flank /flæŋk/ n
 flank v
 fleet /fli:t/ n
 flexible /'fleksəbl/ a
 foot /fʊt/ n (pl.feet)
 footgear /'fʊtgɪə/ n
 force /fɔ:s/ n
 force v

nepavykti
 nesėkmė
 rikiuok!
 išsivaikščioti (laisvi trumpai)
 susipažinę
 vietovės objektas
 aptverti
 grožinė literatūra
 laukas; kovos laukas; ~ court-
 martial - karo lauko teismas
 kovs, mūšis
 kautis, kovoti
 eilė, greta
 užpildyti
 pirštų atspaudas
 ugnis; šaudymas
 uždegti; šaudyti (at)
 šaunamasis ginklas
 tvirtas, stiprus
 tikti; pritaikyti
 flangas; sparnas
 apėiti ar apšaudyti iš sparno
 laivynas; flotilė; (tankų, au-
 tomašinių) parkas
 lankstus
 pėda (30,5 cm)
 avalynė
 jėga; (dėn.pl.) kariuomenė
 priversti

form /fɔ:m/ v	formuoti, sudaryti; ~ fourai - į vorą po keturias rikiuokl
formation /fɔ:'meiʃən/ n	formuotė; išsidėstymas; rikiuotė
fortification /fɔ:tifi'keiʃən/ n	įtvirtinimas
forward /'fɔ:wəd/ a	priešakinis
forward adv	pirmyn! ~ march! - žengte marš!
fragment /'frægment/ n	nuolausia, skeveldra
front /frʌnt/ n	priekis; frontas, priešakinės pozicijos
fuel /fjuəl/ n	kuras, degalai
fuse /fju:z/ n	detonatorius, sprogdiklis

G

galloon /gə'lu:n/ n	galionas
garrison /'gærɪən/ n	igula
gasoline /'gæslɪn/ n	benzinas (amer.)
gear /gɪə/ n	perdavimo mechanizmas; pavara; running ~ - važiuoklė
general /dʒə'nərəl/ n	generolas
glove /glʌv/ n	pirštinė
grade /greɪd/ n	laipenis, rangas
graphic /'græfɪk/ a	grafinis
grenade /gri'neɪd/ n	granata
grenade launcher /gri'neɪd 'ləʊntʃə/ n	granatavaidis
grenadier /'grenədiə/ n	granatavaidininkas
ground /'graʊnd/ n	žemė; vietovė; difficult ~ - sunkiai pereinama vietovė
ground forces /'graʊnd 'fɔ:sɪz/ n	pl. sausumos kariuomenė
guard /gɑ:d/ n	sargyba; sargybinis
guard v	saugoti
guidance /'gaɪdəns/ n	vadovavimas; under the ~ of - vadovaujant
guide /gaɪd/ v	vadovauti
gun /gʌn/ n	šaukiamasis ginklas; šautuvas, kulkovaidis
gun powder /'gʌn paʊdə/ n	parakas
gunner /'gʌnə/ n	kulkosvaidininkas
gym /dʒɪm/ n	sporto salė

halt /hɔ:lt/ v	auštoti
halt! int	stok! (komanda)
handle /hændl/ n	rankena
harm /hɑ:m/ n	žala
haul /hɔ:l/ v	traukti, tempti
headgear /'hedgɪə/ n	galvos apdangalas
headquarters /'hed'kwɔ:təz/ n	(pl) štabas; štabo būstinė
height /haɪt/ n	aukštis
helmet /'helmt/ n	šalmas
helmet liner /'helmt 'laɪnə/ n	pošlapis
hexagon /'heksəgən/ n	šešiakampis
hide /haɪd/ (hid, hidden) v	slėpti(s), slapstyti
hip /hɪp/ n	šlaunis
hit /hɪt/ (hit, hit) v	pataikyti
hold /həʊld/ (held, held) v	laikyti; turėti
holder /'həʊldə/ n	savininkas
hollow /'hɒləʊ/ n	dauba
honest /'ɒnɪst/ a	sąžiningas
hostile /'hɒstaɪl/ a	priešo, priešiškas
however /haʊ'evə/ cj	tačiau
howitzer /'haʊɪtə/ n	haubica
bull /bʌl/ n	korpusas (tanko)

I

identification /aɪ,dentɪfɪ'keɪʃən/	n identifikacija, tapatybės nustatymas; ~ card - asmens liudijimas
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ v	identifikuoti, nustatyti tapatybę
ignite /ɪg'naɪt/ v	uždegti
illuminate /ɪ'lju:mɪneɪt/ v	apšviesti
immediate /ɪ'mi:dɪət/ a	betarpiškas; ~ zone - artima zona
impact /'ɪmpækt/ n	smūgis; poveikis
improve /ɪm'pru:v/ v	pagerinti
incendiary /ɪn'sendɪəri/ a	padegamasis
inch /ɪntʃ/ n	colia (2,5 cm)

include /ɪnˈkluːd/ v	apimti
indelible /ɪnˈdɛlibl/ a	neišildomas
independence /ɪndɪˈpɛndəns/ n	nepriklausomybė
independent /ɪndɪˈpɛndənt/ a	nepriklausomas
infantry /ˈɪnfəntri/ n	pėstininkai
inflict /ɪnˈflɪkt/ v	suduoti smūgį, kirati; sukelti
inhabit /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ v	gyventi
inhabitant /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ n	gyventojas
initial /ɪˈniʃəl/ a	pradinis
innocent /ˈɪnəsnt/ a	nekaltas
insert /ɪnˈsɜːt/ v	įstatyti, įdėti
insignia /ɪnˈsɜːniə/ n	(pl) skiriamieji ženklai; paaišymėjimo ženklai
inspect /ɪnˈspekt/ v	apžiūrėti; tikrinti
inspection /ɪnˈspekʃən/ n	patikrinimas
install /ɪnˈstɔːl/ v	įrengti, įtaisyti
installation /ɪnstəˈleɪʃən/ n	įrengimas
instead /ɪnˈsted/ adv	o of - vietoj (ko)
instruct /ɪnˈstrʌkt/ v	mokyti
instructor /ɪnˈstrʌktə/ n	instruktorius; mokytojas; dėstytojas
intelligent /ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/ a	protingas
intend /ɪnˈtend/ v	ketinti
interfere /ɪntəˈfɪə/ v	trunkdyti (with)
interior /ɪnˈtɪəriə/ n	vidus
interior /ɪnˈtɪəriə/ a	vidaus, vidinis
introduce /ɪntrəˈdjuːs/ v	įvesti; pradėti naudoti; supažindinti
isolate /ˈaɪsələt/ v	atskirti, izoliuoti
issue /ˈɪʃuː/ n	išleidimas; leidinys; problema, klausimas; government o - val- diško pavyzdžio, valdiškas
item /ˈaɪtəm/ n	vienas iš paaišytų dalykų, viena iš sudėtinių dalių
jacket /ˈdʒækt/ n	švarkas, striukė
jeep /dʒiːp/ n	džipas

K

key /ki:/ n
 key adj
 knee /ni:/ n
 kneel /ni:l/ (knelt, knelt) v
 knob /nɒb/ n
 knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ n

raktas
 svarbiausias, pagrindinis
 kelis
 klūpoti
 rankena, rankenėlė
 žinios

L

last /lɑ:st/ v
 lay /leɪ/ (laid, laid) v
 lead /li:d/ (led, led) v
 leader /'li:də/ n
 leadership /'li:dəʃɪp/ n
 leather /'leðə/ n
 leather adj
 leave /li:v/ n
 leg /leg/ n
 legging /'legɪŋz/ n
 lend /lend/ (lent, lent) v
 length /'lenθ/ n
 lieutenant /lef'tenənt/ n
 limit /'lɪmɪt/ n
 limit v
 list /lɪst/ n
 list v
 locate /ləu'keɪt/ v
 location /ləu'keɪʃən/ n
 long /lɒŋ/ adv
 look forward /'lʊk'fɔ:wəd/ v

tęstis, trukti
 padėti; ~ a mine - padėti miną
 vesti; vadovauti
 vadas
 vadovavimas
 oda
 odinis
 leidimas; atostogos; on ~ -
 atostogos
 koja; kojėlė (techn.)
 (pl) antblauzdžiai
 skolinti (kam nors)
 ilgis
 leitenantas
 riba
 riboti
 sąrašas
 išvardinti
 nustatyti buvimo vietą
 vieta, padėtis; vietos nusta-
 tymas
 ilgai; as ~ as - kol
 laukti, tikėtis (to)

M

machine-gun /mə'ʃi:ngən/ n
 magazine /mæɡə'zi:n/ n

kulkosvaidis
 apkauba

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ v	aptarnauti; eksploatuoti
maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ n	techninis aptarnavimas ir remontas; priežiūra; eksploatacija
major /'meɪdʒə/ n	majoras
major /'meɪdʒə/ a	didesnis, svarbesnis; pagrindinis
majority /mə'dʒɪrɪti/ n	dauguma
man /mæn/ v	užimti (pozicijas); stoti (prie pabūklų)
maneuver /mə'nu:və/ n	manevras
maneuver v	manevruoti
manner /'mænə/ n	būdas, metodas
manoeuvre = maneuver	
manual /'mænjʊəl/ n	statutas
march /mɑ:tʃ/ n	įygis
march v	įygiuoti; forward ~! -ženkte marš! mark time, ~! - vietoje žengte marš! double time, ~! - bėgte marš! right (left) wheel, ~! - dešiniu (kairiu) sukiniu ženge marš!
	žymė, ženklas
mark /mɑ:k/ n	įymėti
mark v	(pl) priemonė, būdas
mean /mi:n/ n	mechanizuoti; ved infantry - motopėstininkai
mechanise /'mekənaɪz/ v	vidutinis; vidurinis
medium /'mi:djə/ a	protinis
mental /'mentl/ a	tiktai
merely /'mɛrəli/ adv	bendras stalas, bendras maitinimasis (kariuomenėje)
mess /mes/ n	valgyti už bendro stalo
mess v	valgykla
mess hall /'mes hɔ:l/ n	
mess room = mess hall	
mess uniform /'mes 'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ n	išsiginė uniforma
mile /maɪl/ n	mylia (1609 m)
military /'mɪlɪtəri/ a	karinis, karo
mine /maɪn/ n	mina
minefield /'maɪn fi:ld/ n	minų laukas
missile /'mɪsaɪl, 'mɪsəl/ n	raketa; guided ~ - valdoma raketa

mission /'mɪʃən/ n
 mix /mɪks/ v
 mobile /'məʊbaɪl/ a
 mobility /məʊ'bɪlɪti/ n
 modern /'mɒdən/ a
 morale /mə'reɪl/ n
 mortar /'mɔ:tə/ n
 mount /maʊnt/ v

move /mu:v/ v
 movement /'mu:vmənt/ n
 muzzle /mʌzl/ n

tikslas; uždutis
 maišyti
 mobilus; judrus
 mobilumas; judrumas
 šiuolaikinis
 moralinė būklė, nuotaika
 minosvaidis
 užlipti, įlipti; eiti į sąsi-
 ną; įrengti, įtaisyti; ~ a gum
 - pastatyti pabūklą ant lafeto
 judėti
 judėjimas
 (šautuvo, pabūklo vamzdžio)žio-
 tys

E

natural /'nætʃərəl/ a
 navy /'neɪvi/ n
 neither /'neɪðə/ pron
 neither ej
 nest /nest/ n
 newcomer /'nju:kʌmə/ n
 non-combatant /'nɒn'kɒmbətənt/ n
 non-commissioned officer /'nɒnke mɪ
 none /nʌn/ pron
 nuclear /'nju:kliə/ a
 number /nʌmbə/ n
 number v

gastinis; gastas; natūralus,
 paprastas
 karinis jūrų laivynas
 nė vienas iš dviejų
 ~...nor... - nei...,nei...
 grupė
 naujai atvykęs
 civilis, ne kariškis
 ~ndɒfɪsə/ n puskarininkis
 niekas; nė vienas
 branduolinis
 skaičius; kiekis; numeris;
 serial ~ - eilės numeris;
 išsiaiškinti; by two ~ i -
 pirmas - antras išsiaiškinti

O

oath /əuθ/ n
 obey /ə'beɪ/ v
 object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ n
 objective /'ɒb'dʒektɪv/ n
 objective a
 oblige /ə'blaɪdʒ/ v
 observation /əbzə'veɪʃən/ n

priessika; ~ of alliance -
 karinė priessika; to take an ~
 - prisiekti
 paklusti
 dalykas; objektas
 tikslas; objektas
 objektyvus
 įpareigoti; be ~ed - privalėti
 stebėjimas

observe /əb'vɜ:v/ v	stebėti
obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ n	kliūtis
obviate /'ɒbvɪeɪt/ v	šalinti; išvengti
obvious /'ɒbvɪʊs/ a	ryškus, matomas
offensive /ə'fensɪv/ n	puolimas
officer /'ɒfɪsə/ n	pareigūnas; karininkas
operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ v	veikti; valdyti
operation /ɒpə'reɪʃən/ n	veikimas, veiksmas; operacija
operator /'ɒpəreɪtə/ n	telefonistas; radiistas (t.p. radio ~)
opportunity /ɒpə'tju:nɪti/ n	proga; take the ~ - pasinau- doti progą
order /'ɔ:də/ n	tvarka; rikiuotė; įsakymas; leidimas; in ~ to - tam, kad
orderly /'ɔ:dəli/ n	budintysis
ordnance /'ɔ:dnəns/ n	artilėrijos pabūklai
outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ n	apranga
overcoat /'əʊvəkəʊt/ n	milinė
overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/ (overcame, overcome) v	įveikti, nugalėti

P

paper /'peɪpə/ n	popierius; dokumentas
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ v	dalyvauti
pass /pɑ:s/ n	leidimas; liberty ~ - leidžia- masis raštelis
patrol /pə'treʊl/ n	sargybą; sargybinis
patrol v	patruliuoti, eiti sargybą
pay /peɪ/ n	sokestis; užsokestis
pay (paid, paid) v	sokėti; užsokėti
penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/ v	prasiakverbti
penetration /penɪ'treɪʃən/ n	prasiakverbimas
per /pɜ:/ prep	per; 60 miles ~ hour - 60 my- lių per valandą
perfectly /'pɜ:fɛktli/ adv	puikiai
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ a	pastovus
permit /'pɜ:mɪt/ n	leidimas
permit /pə'mɪt/ v	leisti
perpetual /pə'petʃjuəl/ a	amžinas; nuolatinis
personal /'pɜ:snəl/ a	asmeniškas, asmeninis
personnel /pɜ:sə'nel/ n	personales

petrol /'petrəl/ n
piece /pi:ə/ n
pierce /piəs/ v
piercing /'piəriŋ/ a

pietol /'pi:tl/ n
place /pleis/ v
plain /plein/ a

plant /plɑ:nt/ v
plaque /plɑ:k/ n
plate /pleit/ n
platoon /plə'tu:n/ n
point /'point/ n

population /pəpju'leiʃən/ n
position /pə'zi:ʃən/ n
post /pəʊst/ n
pound /paʊnd/ n
powder /'paʊdə/ n
power /'paʊə/ n
powerful /'paʊəfʊl/ a
pray /prei/ v
prefer /pri'fɜ:/ v
preparatory /pri'pɜ:təri/ a
prescribe /pri'skraib/ v
preserve /pri'zɜ:v/ v
pressure /'preʃə/ n
prevent /pri'vent/ v
previous /'pri:vjəs/ a
primary /'praɪməri/ a
primer /'praɪm/ n
principal /'prɪnsɪpəl/ a
private /'praɪvɪt/ a
private n
proclaim /pra'kleɪm/ v
progress /'prəʊgrəs/ n
prohibit /prə'hɪbɪt/ v
projectile /'prɒdʒɪktail/ n
promote /pra'məʊt/ v

benzinas
šaukiamasis ginklas; pabūklas
prasiskverbtį (through)
prasiskverbiantis, prasušantis,
armor ~ - šarvasaukis
pistoletas
dėti
paprastas; ~ clothes - civili
niai rūbai; lygus (apie vieto-
vę)
tvirtai pastatyti
lentelė, plokštelė
plokštė, lapas (metalo)
būrys
taškas; punktas; strong ~ -
atrasos punktas;
smailėlyns
gyventojai; gyventojų skaičius
pozicija, padėtis; vieta
postas
svaras (453,6 g)
silteliai; parakas
jėga
galingasis, stiprus
neleisti
teikti pirmenybę; labiau mėgti
paruošiamasis, parengtinis
nurodyti, nustatyti
išsaugoti, išlaikyti
slėgis
sutrukdyti; neleisti
ankstesnis
pirminis; pagrindinis
kapsulė
pagrindinis, svarbiausias
asmeninis; privatus
cilinis
paskelbti
pažanga
uždrausti
aviedinys; šovinyas; kulka
paaukštinti, pakelti (tarnyboje)

prone /praʊn/ a
 propel /prəˈpel/ v
 protect /prəˈtekt/ v
 provide /prəˈvaɪd/ v
 purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/ n
 pursue /pəˈsjuː/ v

kniūbadias; išseitiesas
 varyti, stumti pirsyn
 ginti; saugoti
 tiekti; aprūpinti; sudaryti
 tikslas
 vyti, persekioti

Q

qualification /kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ n
 quality /ˈkwɒləti/ n
 quantity /ˈkwɒntəti/ n

kvalifikacija; tinkamumas
 kokybė
 kiekybė

R

radius /ˈreɪdɪəs/ n
 range /ˈreɪndʒ/ n
 rank /ræŋk/ n
 rate /reɪt/ n
 ravine /rəˈviːn/ n
 raw /rɔː/ a
 realize /ˈrɪəlaɪz/ v
 rear /rɪə/ n
 reason /ˈriːzn/ n
 reason v
 receipt /rɪˈsiːt/ n
 receive /rɪˈsiːv/ v
 receiver /rɪˈsiːvə/ n
 recently /rɪˈsɛntli/ adv
 recoil /rɪˈkɔɪl/ n
 recoilless /rɪˈkɔɪlɪs/ a
 reconnaissance /rɪˈkɒnɪsəns/ n
 reconnaître /reˈkɒnɪt/ v
 record /ˈrekɔːd/ n
 record /rɪˈkɔːd/ v
 recreation /rekrɪˈeɪʃən/ n
 re-enliste /rɪˈɪnlaɪsˈtiː/ n

spindulys
 šaudykla; šaudymo nuotolis
 eilė, gretė; laipenis, rangas
 greitis
 siaura dauba, loma
 žalias, neišdirbtas; ~ mate-
 rial - žaliava
 išvaizduoti, suprasti, suvok-
 ti; realizuoti, įgyvendinti
 užnugaris
 priežastis; protas
 sąstyti
 kvitas
 priimti; gauti; ~ commission -
 gauti karininko laipenį
 (radio) įtūvas
 neseniai
 atatranka
 beatatrankis
 ivalgyba (karinė)
 ivalgyti
 įrašas; oficialus dokumentas
 įrašyti; užfiksuoti
 poilsis
 lėktinis

refer /rɪ'fɜː/ v	nurodyti; remtis (to)
reflect /rɪ'flekt/ v	atspindėti
refuel /rɪ:'fjuəl/ v	papildyti degalų
regiment /'redʒɪmənt/ n	pulkas
regulation /ˌregjʊ'leɪʃən/ n	taisyklė; (pl) nuostatė
remain /rɪ'meɪn/ v	pasilikti
repair /rɪ'peə/ n	remontas
repair v	taisyti
repel /rɪ'pel/ v	atremti (puolinę, priešą)
reply /rɪ'plai/ v	atsakyti
report /rɪ'pɔːt/ n	reportas
report v	raportuoti
represent /ˌreprɪ'zent/ v	atstovauti; atvaizduoti
representation /ˌreprɪ zentɪ'ʃən/ n	atstovavimas; atvaizdavimas
request /rɪ'kwest/ n	prašymas
request v	prašyti
require /rɪ'kwaɪə/ v	reikalauti
required /rɪ'kwaɪəd/ a	būtinas
requirement /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ n	reikalavimas; poreikis
resign /rɪ'zaɪn/ v	atsistatydinti
resignation /ˌreɪzɪ'neɪʃən/ n	atsistatydinimas
resist /rɪ'zɪst/ v	priešintis; atremti
resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/ n	pasipriešinimas
rest /rest/ n	ramybė; poilsis
rest v	ilsėtis; ~ : -poilsis!
retire /rɪ'taɪə/ v	atsistatydinti; išeiti į pen- siją
retirement /rɪ'taɪəmənt/ n	atsistatydinimas
retreat /rɪ'triːt/ n	atsitraukimas
retreat v	atsitraukti
reveille /rɪ'vaɪl/ n	rytinis trimtis, signalas keltis
revolve /rɪ'vɒlv/ v	suktis
revolver /rɪ'vɒlvə/ n	revolveris
reward /rɪ'wɔːd/ n	atlyginimas; apdovanojimas
reward v	atlyginti; apdovanoti
ride /raɪd/ v (rode, ridden) v	važiuoti
rifle /raɪfl/ n	šautuvas
rifle v	šaudyti; įsiregti (ginklo vazdį) ~ed -graištinis

rifleman /'raɪflmən/ n	šaulys
rigid /'rɪdʒɪd/ a	griežtas
roadblock /'rəʊdblok/ n	uštvara (kelyje)
rocket /'rɒkɪt/ n	raketa
rocket launcher /'rɒkɪt ˌlɔːntʃə/ n	raketinis prieštankinis pabūklas
roll-call /'rəʊlkɔːl/ n	patikrinimas (iššaukiant pavardėmis)
roster /'rəʊstə/ n	budėjimo tvarkaraštis (t.p. duty ~)
rough /rʌf/ a	nelygus
round /raʊnd/ n	šovinsų šūvis
routine /ruːtiːn/ n	nusistovėjusi tvarka; daily ~ - dienotvarkė
rule /ruːl/ n	taisyklė; valdžia
rule v	valdyti; vadovauti

8

saddle /sædl/ n	įduva
safe /seɪf/ a	saugus
safety /'seɪftɪ/ n	saugumas
salute /sə'luːt/ n	pagarba
salute v	atiduoti pagarbą
scale /skeɪl/ n	maistas; maistelis
schedule /'edʒuːl, 'skedʒuːl/ n	tvarkaraštis; planas; schema
search /sɜːtʃ/ n	ieškojimas
search v	ieškoti; skverbti
seize /siːz/ v	pagriebti, pačiupti; užgrobti, užimti
select /sɪ'lekt/ v	parinkti, atrinkti
self-education /'selfedʒu'keɪʃən/ n	savišvieta
self-propelled /'selfprə'peld/ a	savaeigis (pabūklas)
self-study /'self'stʌdi/ n	saviruoša
semi-automatic /'semi ɔːtə'matɪk/ a	pusiau automatinis
senior /'siːnjə/ a	vyresnis
sentinel /'sentɪnəl/ n	sargybinis; budėtojas
sergeant /'sɜːdʒənt/ n	seriantas
serve /sɜːv/ v	tarnauti (armiijoje)
service /'sɜːvɪs/ n	tarnyba; kariuomenės rūšis

serviceman /'sɜ:vɪsmən/ n	kariškis
share /ʃeə/ v	dalintis
shatter /'ʃætə/ v	trupinti, skaldyti
shell /ʃel/ n	artilėrijos sviedinys
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ n	marškiniai
shock /ʃɒk/ n	smūgis
shock a	smogiamaisiai
shoot /ʃu:t/ (shot, shot)	šauti, šaudyti
shooting-range /'ʃu:tɪŋreɪdʒ/ n	šaudykla
shot /ʃɒt/ n	artilėrijos sviedinys; šėtas, kulka; šūvis; šaulys
shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ n	petys; bring to the ~ - pa- kelti prie peties (ginklą); right (left) ~ , arms! - ginklas ant dešinio (kairio) peties!
shoulder-loop /'ʃəʊldəlu:p/ n	antpetis
shun /ʃʌn/ = attention!	rausiai!
siege /si:dʒ/ n	apsiaustis, blokada
sight /saɪt/ n	regėjimas; regėjimo laukas; švilgenis; taikiklis
sight v	pastebėti
sign /saɪn/ n	ženklas
sign v	pažymėti; pasirašyti
signature /'sɪɡnətʃə/ n	parašas
significant /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/ a	svarbus, reikšmingas
silence /'saɪləns/ n	tyla
single /'sɪŋɡl/ a	vienas; atskiras; vieningas
sling /slɪŋ/ (slung, slung) v	laisvai kabėti; pakabinti; persesti(per petį); ~ arms! - ginklas ant krūtines! ~ po- sition - laisvo kabėjimo pa- dėtis
slip /slɪp/ n	lapelis; sick ~ - nedarbin- gumo lapelis
smooth /smu:ð/ a	lygus
smooth-bore /'smu:ðbɔ:/ n	negraištvinis šautuvas
sniper /'snaɪpə/ n	sniperis
society /ə'səɪəti/ n	visuomenė; susivienijimas, draugija
soldier /'səʊldʒə/ n	kareivis, eilinis
solemn /'sɒləm/ a	iškilingas; take a ~ oath - iškilingai prisiekti
sound /saʊnd/ a	sveikas; tvirtas; protingas

space /speɪs/ n	erdvė; nuotolis
speed /spi:d/ n	greitis
spot /spɒt/ n	vieta
spot v	pastebėti; nustatyti priešo pozicijas
squad /skwɒd/ n	skyrius
squeeze /skwi:z/ v	išspausti
staff /stɑ:f/ n	personalas; štabas
stamp /stæmp/ n	ženklas; žymė
state /steɪt/ n	būklė
state v	pareikšti; išdėstyti
station /'steɪʃən/ n	taraybos vieta
steady /'stedɪ/ a	pastovus
stock /stɒk/ n	(laivo) buožė
strength /streŋθ/ n	jėga; sudėtis; at full ~ - pilnos sudėtis
strick /strikt/ a	griežtas
stripe /straɪp/ n	juostelė
strong /strɒŋ/ a	stiprus; turintis tam tikrą skaičių; how ~ is your platoon? - kiek žmonių yra jūsų būryje?
study /stʌdi/ v	mokyti, studijuoti
subdivision /'sʌbdɪvɪʒən/ n	padalinys
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ n	dalykas, disciplina
submachine gun /'sʌbməʃɪn ɡʌn/ n	automatas (laivui)
submit /səb'mɪt/ v	paklusti, pasiduoti
successful /sək'sesʃl/ a	sėkmingas
sufficient /sə'fɪʃənt/ a	pakankamas
support /sə'pɔ:t/ n	atrama
surface /'sɜ:fɪs/ n	paviršius
surroundings /sə'reʊndɪŋz/ n	(pl) aplinka
survive /sə'vaɪv/ v	išlikti, išgyventi
suspect /sə'spekt/ v	įtarti
suspend /sə'spend/ v	pakabinti, kaboti
symbol /'sɪmbəl/ n	simbolis, ženklas
T	
tactical /'tæktɪkəl/ a	taktinis; kovinis
tactics /'tæktɪks/ n	taktika

tag /tæg/ n	etiketė; kortelė; identification ~ - sąsena ženklas
target /'tɑ:ɡɪt/ n	taikinyė
tarpaulin /tɑ:'pɔ:lɪn/ n	brezentas
team /ti:m/ n	komanda; ekipažas; grandis; grupė
temporary /'tempərərɪ/ a	laikinas
term /tɜ:m/ n	laiko tarpas; terminas; se- sestras
terrain /tə'reɪn/ n	vietovė, teritorija
therefore /'ðə'fɔ: / adv	todėl; taigi
tip /tɪp/ v	paliesti
top /tɒp/ n	viršūnė; viršus
top a	viršutinis; aukščiausias, di- džiausias
tough /tʌf/ a	kietas; atkaklus; sunkus
tracer /t'reɪsə/ n	traseuojantis sviedinys, tra- suojanti kulka
track /træk/ n	(tanko) vikšras
track-laying /'trækleɪɪŋ/ a	vikšrinis
traction /'trækʃən/ n	traukimas, vilkimas
train /treɪn/ v	mokyti; treniruoti; ruošti, rengti
training /'treɪnɪŋ/ n	mokymas; lavinimas; treniravi- mas; rengimas, ruošimas
trajectory /'trædʒɪktəri/ n	trajektorija
transmit /trænz'mɪt/ v	perduoti
transmitter /trænz'mɪtə/ n	siųstuvas
transport /'trænzpɔ:t/ n	transportas
transport /trænz'pɔ:t/ v	transportuoti, gabenti
traverse /'trævɜ:s/ v	suktis; horizontaliai taikyti
trench /trentʃ/ n	tran. ja; apkasas
triangle /'traɪŋɡl/ n	trikampis
trigger /'trɪɡə/ n	gaidukas
tripod /'traɪpɒd/ n	trikojis
troops /tru:ps/ n	(pl) karinės pajėgos, kariuo- rėnė
trousers /'traʊzəz/ n	(pl) kelnės
truck /trʌk/ n	sunkvežimis
tube /tju:b/ n	vamdis
turn /tɜ:n/ v	suktis; right (left) ~ ! - dešinėn (kairėn)! about ~ ! - aplink! right (left) half ~ ! - pusiau dešinėn (kairėn)!

turret /'tarɪt/ n

bokštelis; traverse ~ - hori-
sontalaus taikymo bokštelis

U

undergo /ʌndə'ɡəʊ/ (underwent, undergone) v patirti, iškęsti

understrength /'ʌndəstreŋθ/ a nepilnos sudėties

unit /ju:nɪt/ n dalinys

unless /ʌn'les/ c.j. jei ne; nebent

V

valley /'væli/ n

alėnys

value /'vælju:/ n

vertė

vast /vɑ:t/ a

platus

vegetation /vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/ n

augmenija

vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/ n

transporto priemonė

velocity /vrɪ'leɪsɪtɪ/ n

greitis; muzzle ~ - kulka
pradinis greitis

violence /'vaɪələns/ n

jėga

visibility /vrɪzɪ'bɪlɪtɪ/ n

matomumas

visible /'vɪzɪbl/ a

matomas

vision /'vɪʒən/ n

regėjimas

W

warrant officer /wɒrənt'ɒfɪs/ n

puskarininkis

weapon /'wepən/ n

ginklas

wear /weə/ (wore, worn) v

dėvėti, nešioti

weigh /weɪ/ v

sverti

weight /weɪt/ n

svoris

wheel /wi:l/ n

ratas

width /wɪð/ n

plotis

wire /waɪə/ n

viela

withstand /wɪð'stænd/ (withstood, withstood) v atlaikyti

wood /wud/ n

(dėn.pl.) miškas

worsted /'wɒstɪd/ a

vilnonis

wound /waʊnd/ n

žaisda

wound v

sūžesti

Y

yard /jɑ:d/ n

jardas (914,4 m)

TURINYS

Pratarinė	3 psl.
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