

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
KRASTO APSAUGOS MINISTERIJA
KRASTO APSAUGOS MOKYKLA

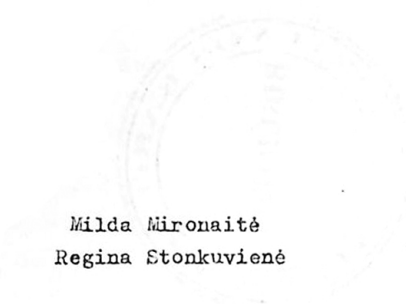


ANGLŲ KALBA

II DALIS

VILNIUS 1994

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS KRAŠTO APSAUGOS MINISTERIJA
KRAŠTO APSAUGOS MOKYKLA



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A N G L Ū K A L B A

Mokymo priemonė

II dalis

GENEROLO JONO ŽEMAIČIO
LIETUVOS KARO AKADEMIJA
Karo mokslų informacijos ir
leidybės centras

MOKYKLA
1994

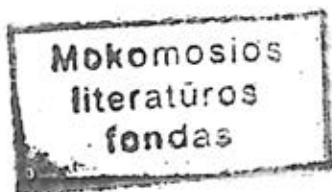
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Mokymo priemonę parengė Krašto apsaugos mokyklos Filologijos katedros dėstytojos M.Mironaitė ir R.Stonkuvienė.

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



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P R A T A R M Ė

Mokymo priemonė skiriama Krašto apsaugos mokyklos kariūnams ir šioje sistemoje dirbantiems karininkams bei puskarininkams. Jos paskirtis - padėti skaityti literatūrą karine tematika, naudojantis žodynu.

Medžiaga mokymo priemonėje pateikta pagal temas, ne pagal sudėtingumo laipsnį. Paskutinėje temoje yra gvildenama tik Lietuvos istorinė sankloda, jos geopolitinė padėtis bei krašto apsaugos klausimai.

Gramatinė ir fonetinė medžiaga pateikiama ne atskirai, o kartu su pratybomis. Manoma, kad tokiu būdu skaitytojai ją išsavinys lengviau ir greičiau. Patariama taip pat naudotis vadovėliu "Grammar in Use".

Be to, 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 žodynelis.

Autoriai

UNIT 1. COMBAT ACTIONS

LESSON 1

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

/θs/: fifths	/sθ/: this theater
lengths	six threads
depths	nice thing
breaths	at six thirty
births	it's thundering

/zθ/: these thoughts	/θz/: clothes
is thinking	
is thirsty	
is thin	
is thick	

3. TEXT.

OFFENCE

(Mechanized Infantry Battalion in Attack)

The mission of the battalion in offensive action is to close with and destroy or capture the enemy. The battalion accomplished this mission by a combination of fire, maneuver and close combat.

If the battalion is to execute an offensive mission a task force is organized using the battalion as a nucleus. The mechanized infantry battalion is usually attached a howitzer battery, a medium tank company and other units all of which are included in the battalion task force. Within the battalion task force the battalion commander organizes company task forces to which the mechanized rifle platoons and the tank platoons are allocated. A task force organized around a rifle company headquarters is usually infantry-heavy (it includes more rifle than tank platoons). If organized around a tank company headquarters, the task force is tank-heavy, the task force is tank-heavy (the number of tank platoons exceeds the number of rifle platoons).

The battalion may conduct or participate in either of the two basic forms of offensive maneuver: the envelopment or the penetration.

The battalion uses two basic formations, the column or line and some variations thereof: the echelon right or left, the wedge and the inverted wedge.

The column formation for the battalion has one company in the attacking echelon; the line formation has two or more companies in the attacking echelon and one in reserve.

Normally, the battalion is assigned a final and an intermediate objective, a zone of action, an axis of advance, a line of departure, an assembly area, check points and other control measures. The battalion commander may assign intermediate objectives to companies.

The battalion commander designates a main and a secondary attack. The main attack is directed against the objective which best facilitates the accomplishment of the battalion mission. When a supporting attack is used it is planned to support the main attack.

In this operation order the battalion commander designates the day and the hour for the attack.

Vocabulary Notes

close with the enemy	stoti į mūšį, susiremti su priešu
capture /'kʌptʃə/ v	užimti, paimti į nelaisvę
close combat	artimas mūšis
offensive /ə'fensiv/ n	puolimas
offensive a	puolamasis
task force /tɑːsk fɔːs/	taktinė grupė
nucleus /'njuːklɪəs/ n	branduolys
attach /ə'tætʃ/ v	prijungti, priskirti
allocate /'æləʊkeɪt/ v	išdėstyti, išskirstyti, paskirti
headquarters /'hed'kwɔːtəz/ n	štabas, valdyba
tank-heavy task force	tankų pėstininkų takt. grupė
envelop /ɪn'veləp/ v	apsupti
penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/ v	prasiskverbti
penetration /,penɪ'treɪʃn/ n	puolimas siekiant pralaužti frontą
echelon /'eʃəlɒn/ n	ešelonas
inverted wedge /ɪn'wɜːtɪd wedʒ/	formuotė kampu atgal
wedge	formuotė kampu pirmyn

assign /ə'sain/ v	(pa)skirti, pavesti
axis of advance /'æksis əvəd'va:ns/	pagrindinė puolimo kryptis
line /lain/ n	linija
line of departure	pradinė puolimo riba
departure /di'pɑ:tʃə/ n	išvykimas
measure /'meʒə/ n	priemonė
intermediate /'Intə'mi:djət/ a	tarpinis
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ v	dalyvauti
facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/	palengvinti
direct /dɪ'rekt/ v	nukreipti
support /sə'pɔ:t/ n	pagarba, palaikymas
designate /'deziɡneɪt/ v	skirti, numatyti

4.1. Give Lithuanian equivalents:

1. battalion in attack; 2. mission of the battalion; 3. close with the enemy; 4. destroy the enemy; 5. capture the enemy; 6. accomplish the mission; 7. battalion task force; 8. company task force; 9. infantry-heavy task force; 10. tank-heavy task force; 11. conduct an envelopment; 12. conduct a penetration; 13. use the echelon right formation; 14. use the inverted wedge formation; 15. in the attacking echelon; 16. in the reserve; 17. capture the final objective; 18. assign a zone of action; 19. designate an axis of advance; 20. designate a main and secondary attack.

4.2. Use the proper preposition or adverbs:

1. The mission ____ the troops ____ the offensive is to close ____ and destroy or capture the enemy. 2. A task force which is organized ____ a rifle company headquarters is an infantry-heavy task force. 3. A task force which is organized ____ a tank company headquarters is a tank-heavy task force. 4. The battalion ____ attack may conduct two basic forms of maneuver are: the echelon right or left, the wedge or the inverted wedge. 5. The battalion ____ attack uses two basic formations: the column or the line. 6. The line formation has two or more companies ____ the attacking echelon and one ____ reserve.

4.3. Give English equivalents:

1. batalionas puolime; 2. kovinė bataliono užduotis; 3. susiremti su priešu; 4. naikinti priešą; 5. paimti priešą į nelaisvę; 6. at-

- likti užduotį; 7. bataliono taktinė grupė; 8. kuopos taktinė grupė;
9. pėstininkų-tankų taktinė grupė; 10. tankų-pėstininkų grupė;
11. apsupti; 12. išiveržti; 13. pirmame ešelone; 14. užimti objektą;
15. numatyti puolimo zoną; 16. numatyti pagrindinę puolimo kryptį;
17. numatyti pagrindinio ir pagalbinio smūgių kryptį.

4.4. Find the answers in the text to the following questions:

1. What is the mission of the mechanized infantry battalion in offensive action?
2. How does the battalion accomplish this mission?
3. When is a battalion task force normally organized?
4. Around what is a infantry-heavy task force organized?
5. Around what is a tank-heavy task force organized?
6. What two basic forms of maneuver may the battalion conduct?
7. What control measures is the battalion normally assigned?
8. Who designates the main and the secondary attack for the battalion?
9. What attack is the supporting attack planned to support?

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Read and translate the text.
- 5.2. Ex. 4.2 in writing.

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.
2. PHONETIC DRILL.

battalion battle area; security area;
 forward defence area; battalion reserve area;
 company defence area; platoon defence area;
 main position; alternate position; fire position;
 fire support; reconnaissance platoon;
 frontage; defence position; depth of defence position;
 repel the enemy; destroy the enemy;
 close combat; retention of terrain; restore the position;
 conduct the counterattack; provide fire support.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Read and translate the text.

3.2. Ex. 4.2 lesson 1.

4. TEXT.

MECHANIZED INFANTRY ATTACK IN DEFENCE

The mission of the battalion in defence is to repel and destroy the enemy by the fire, close combat and counterattacks.

The mechanized infantry battalion may be employed as a part of a brigade in the security echelon, forward defence echelon, or reserve echelon.

The two basic forms of defence are the area defence and the mobile defence. These two forms of defence lie at the opposite ends of the scale in conducting defensive operations. Often the most suitable form of defence in a given situation will be a variation of either the area or mobile defence, incorporating elements of both.

The area defence is oriented toward the retention of specific terrain. In this type of defence, forward positions are strongly held. The bulk of combat power is committed in the forward defence area. Counterattacks by the reserve echelon aim to restore the defensive position in the event it is penetrated by the enemy.

The mobile defence is normally conducted by division and higher echelons. Minimum combat power is employed in the forward defence area. The bulk of combat power is retained in a strong mobile reserve positioned for offensive action, with the principle objective of destroying the enemy.

The battalion does not have the capability of conducting a mobile defence; however, it may participate as part of a larger force conducting such a defence.

In defence mechanized infantry battalion is assigned a battle area.

Battalion defensive echelons include the security area, the forward defence area and the reserve area. The battalion battle area extends from the FEBA rearward to the battalion rear boundary and comprises the forward defence area and reserve area.

Within the battalion defence area company defence areas and platoon defence areas are organized. Each unit prepares the main

and the alternate positions. The fire positions for the battalion mortars are placed somewhere in the centre of the defence area.

The organic maneuver elements of the battalion are the rifle companies and the reconnaissance platoon.

The fire support is provided by the heavy mortar platoon, the antitank platoon and the air defence section of the battalion fire support company. In defence mechanized infantry battalion may have a medium tank company attached.

The battalion is capable of conducting a defence with two companies forward, on frontage up to 5000 meters with depth of about 3000 metre. This battle formation is also known as "two-front-one-back", "two-up-one-down".

The frontage and the depth for the mechanized rifle company are 1500 metres and 1100 metres, respectively.

Control measures used in the defence may include the trace of the FEBA, boundaries, coordinating points, blocking positions and assembly areas.

FEBA - forward edge battle area.

Vocabulary Notes

repel /rə'pel/ v	atrenti
employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ v	naudoti
forward defence echelon	priešakinis gynybos ešelonas
area defence	zonos gynyba
mobile defence	mobili gynyba; aktyvi gynyba plačiame fronte
lie (lay, lain)	gulėti
retention /rɪ'tenʃn/ n	išlaikymas, apgynimas
retain /rɪ'teɪn/ v	apginti, išlaikyti
incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ v	apjungti
bulk /bʌlk/ n	didžioji dauguma
restore /rɪ'stɔ:/ v	atstatyti, sugrąžinti
capability /keɪpə'bɪlətɪ/ n	eugebėjimas
security area	aprūpinimo zona
frontage /'frʌntɪdʒ/ n	fronto linijos ilgis
trace /treɪs/ n	pėdsakai, trasa

4.1. Find Lithuanian equivalents:

battalion in defence; battalion battle area; forward edge of the battle area; security area; forward defence area; reserve area;

company defence area; platoon defence area is organized; prepare the main position; fire positions are placed in; has a tank company attached; is capable of conducting a defence; two companies forward and one in reserve; on frontages up to; defence formation; repel and destroy the enemy; by fire, close combat and counterattacks; area defence; retention of terrain; positions are held; restore the defensive position.

4.2. Translate into Lithuanian:

1. The battalion battle area includes the security area, the forward defence area and the reserve area. 2. Within the battalion defence area company and platoon defence areas are organized. Mechanized rifle companies prepare the main and the alternate positions. Mortar fire positions are placed in the defence area. The fire support is provided by the heavy mortar platoon. The forward rifle companies have TOW sections attached. The mechanized infantry battalion is capable of conducting a defence of the frontage of 1500 meters. The mission of the battalion in defence is to repel and destroy the enemy. They destroy the enemy by fire, close combat and counterattacks. In area defence the forward positions are strongly held. Counterattacks are aimed to restore the defensive position.

4.3. Give English equivalents:

batalionas gynyboje; bataliono gynybos zona; priešakinis gynybos kraštas; aprūpinimo zona; priešakinė gynybos zona; rezervo išsidėstymo zona; kuopos gynybos zona; sudaryta būrio gynybos zona; ruošti pagrindinę poziciją; ugnies pozicijos išdėstomos; paskirta tankų kuopa; gali vykdyti gynybą; dvi kuopos pirmame ešelone, viena - antrame; fronto ruože iki; gynybos kovinė tvarka; atremti ir sunaikinti priešą ugnimi, artima kova ar kontrataka; zoro gynyba; teritorijos išlaikymas; pozicijos yra išlaikomos; atstatyti gynybos pozicijas.

4.4. Answer the questions using the words and word groups on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What is the mechanized infantry battalion assigned in defence? | a battle area |
| 2. What areas does the battalion battle zone include? | battalion security area, battalion forward defence area, battalion reserve area |

3. By what units is the security area held?
4. By what units is the forward defence area held?
5. By what units is the battalion reserve area held?

battalion reconnaissance platoon, medium tank platoon, a mechanized rifle platoon
two mechanized rifle companies, a medium tank platoon,
a mechanized rifle company, one or two medium tank platoons

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Read and translate the text.
5.2. Ex. 4.4 in writing.

LESSON 3

1. REPORT.
2. PHONETIC DRILL.

A good name is sooner lost than won.
A great ship asks deep waters.
A hard nut to crack.
A threatened blow is seldom given.
A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will.
A wolf in sheep's clothing.

3. CHECK UP.
4. TEXT.

US INFANTRY

Infantry is the arm of close combat. It is capable of seizing and holding terrain for extended periods. Its primary mission in attack is to close with the enemy and destroy or capture him; in defense - to hold its positions and repel the hostile assault. Infantry fights by combining fire, maneuver and shock effect. It can move almost over any difficult ground by day and by night, and in any weather. As a rule, it is supported by other arms.

There are five types of divisions in the US Army: infantry, mechanized infantry, armored, airborne and airmobile. They are formed by combining a division base with a varying proportion of combat maneuver battalions of different types.

The mechanized infantry division consists of a division base and ten combat maneuver battalions, six of them are mechanized infantry battalions and four tank battalions.

The division base includes command and control elements, combat support elements and service support elements. The command and control elements contain the division headquarters companies and a military police company.

The combat elements are the division of artillery and the armoured cavalry squadron.

The combat support elements include the engineer signal battalions and aviation company.

The service support elements are the support command which contains supply and transportation battalion, the medical battalion and the administration company as well as a headquarters, headquarters company and a band.

There are three phases of movement in the modern battle: the close approach, the assault, and the close quarter fighting. All modern infantry training is now directed towards close coordination of fire and movement in the different phases of the infantry battle, so that can the task of the infantry of moving to close quarters be interfered with by the fire of the enemy.

Vocabulary Notes

shock effect /ʃɒk ɪ'fekt/	smūgio efektas
airmobile /eə'məʊbaɪl/	aeromobilus
armoured cavalry squadron	žvalgybos batalionas
band	orkestras
element	daliny
service support	užnugario aprūpinimas
supply and transportation battalion	tiekimo ir transporto batalionas

4.1. Read the following words and phrases aloud:

infantry; arm; close combat; capable; seizing and holding terrain; for extended periods; primary mission; to close with the enemy; to destroy or capture him; to hold positions; to repel the hostile assault; maneuver; supported by; five types of divisions; mechanized infantry; armoured, airborne airmobile; a division base and ten combat maneuver battalions; command and control elements; headquarters company; armoured cavalry squadron; supply and transportation battalion; maintenance battalion.

4.2. Translate into Lithuanian:

1. Infantry is the arm of close combat. 2. It is capable of seizing and holding the terrain. 3. The primary mission of infantry in attack is to close with the enemy and destroy or capture him. 4. Its primary mission in defence is to hold the positions and repel the hostile assault. 5. Infantry fights by combining fire, maneuver and shock effect. 6. Infantry can move almost over any difficult ground. 7. As a rule, infantry is supported by other arms. 8. There are five types of divisions: infantry, mechanized infantry, armoured, airborne and airmobile. 9. A division is formed by combining a division base with a varying proportion of combat maneuver battalions of different types. 10. The mechanized infantry division consists of a division base and ten combat maneuver battalions, six of them are mechanized infantry battalions. 11. The division base includes the command and control elements, combat elements, combat support elements and service support elements.

4.3. Translate Lithuanian equivalents into English:

1. Artimos kovos armijos rūšis. 2. Gali užimti ir išlaikyti teritoriją. 3. Ilgą laiką. 4. Pagrindinė užduotis. 5. Priartėti prie priešo. 6. Sunaikinti arba paimti į nelaisvę. 7. Išlaikyti savo pozicijas. 8. Atremti priešo ataką. 9. Ugnies, manevro ir smogiamojo efekto derinimas. 10. Palaiko kitos armijos rūšys. 11. Prisijungiant įvairiems kovos batalionų skaičiams prie diviziono pagrindo. 12. Diviziono bazę sudaro. 13. Štabas ir štabo kuopa. 14. Diviziono artilerija. 15. Žvalgybos batalionas. 16. Užnugario vadovybę sudaro.

4.4. Insert prepositions and adverbs:

1. Infantry is the arm ___ close combat. 2. It is capable ___ seizing ___ holding the terrain. 3. The primary mission ___ infantry ___ attack is to close ___ the enemy and destroy ___ capture him. 4. Its primary mission ___ defence is to hold its positions and repel the hostile assault. 5. Infantry fights ___ combining fire, maneuver and shock effect. 6. Infantry can move almost ___ any ground. 7. As a rule, infantry is supported ___ other arms. 8. There are five types ___ divisions. 9. A division is formed ___ combining a division base ___ a varying proportion of combat maneuver battalions. 10. The mechanized infantry division consists ___ a division base and ten combat maneuver battalions.

4.5. Find the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the main capabilities of infantry?
2. What is the primary mission of infantry attack?
3. What is the primary mission of infantry in defence?
4. How does infantry fight?
5. Is infantry supported by other arms?
6. What are the main five types of divisions?
7. How is the division of any type formed?
8. How many mechanized infantry battalions and tank battalions does the mechanized infantry division include?
9. What are the elements of the division base?
10. What do the command and control elements include?
11. What do the combat elements contain?
12. What do the combat support elements consist of?
13. What service support elements are found in the support command

5. JOKE.

PORRIDGE

(Situation: mother and daughter are at breakfast).

A: Why aren't you eating your porridge?

B: For one thing, it's stone cold.

A: It was hot ten minutes ago. You should have started sooner.

B: And, anyway, I'm not very keen on porridge.

A: Don't be so faddy and eat it up. You don't know what is good for you!

B: Oh, yes, I do! Ham and eggs is good for me.

New words:

porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ košé

faddy /'fædɪ/ keista, inoringa

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions (4.5).

6.2. Ex. 4.4 in writing.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

capable; seizing and holding terrain; for extended period; primary mission to clone with the enemy; to destroy or capture him; supported by; armoured, airborne airmobile; armoured cavalry squadron; supply and transportation battalion.

3. CHECK UP.

3.1. Ex. 4.4 Lesson 3.

3.2. Ex. 6.1.

4. TEXT.

TRAVELLING

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business, have at their disposal various means of transport. If you don't like travelling on foot there is, for instance, the inexpensive (1) bicycle. Then there's the (2) motor-bike, though for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a (3) motor-car one can travel comfortably for long distances without getting too tired. You can travel by sea, because comfortable modern (4) liners cross the seas and oceans from one continent to another and you can sail in any direction you want if you are not afraid of being seasick.

You can go by air as well, as aeroplanes (5) carry passengers to various parts of the world.

But if you asked me what kind of transport I like best I should answer that I prefer traveling by train (6).

Although we all agree that the future lies with air transport, the railway is still one of the most popular means of communication and, besides, it is one of the cheapest. Of course if I were short of time and had to travel a long distance I should travel by air. But if I have some extra time I always prefer to go by train.

And what an interesting place a big railway station is.

There are a lot of platforms (1) at which trains come in and go out from. Let's imagine a train standing at one of the platforms ready to leave. Some of the passengers (2) are looking out

of the windows watching the late-comers who are hurrying along looking for empty seats. It's due to go at 850. These people standing on the platform have come to see their friends and relatives off. We can hear them saying "Good-bye" to each other.

The porters (3) are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks (4). They are taking trunks (5) and suitcases (6) to the luggage van. Look at the labels (7) on them. Quite a lot of people are going for their vacations.

On another platform a train has just come in. Some passengers are getting out and we see them hurrying away. There are sleeping-cars in front of the train. This train stops at many stations before gets to Vilnius. It's a stopping train, not an express. The train on another platform is not a long distance train, it is a local train. There is no dining-car in it.

That man on the station - master (8). There's his office next to the booking office.

People are hurrying in all directions. We see those who haven't booked their tickets beforehand waiting in queues at the booking office.

At the book stalls (9) people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the long journey.

Further along there are refreshment rooms (11) crowded with people. You can see them having a hasty meal. Those who have to wait for their train are sitting in the waiting-rooms (12).

Vocabulary Notes

passenger /'pæsiŋdʒə/ n	keleivis
be due to go (arrive)	išvykti, (atvykti)
to see somebody off	išlydėti ką nors
push /pʊʃ/ v	stumi
truck /trʌk/ n	vežimėlis
trunk /trʌŋk/ n	lagaminas
luggage van /'lʌgɪdʒ vən/	bagazo vagonas
booking office	bilietu kasa
queue /kju:/ n	eilutė (žmonių)
book stall	knygų ir spaudos kioskas
refresh /rɪ'freʃ/ v	atsigaivinti, atsigerti
refreshment room	bufetas
hasty /'heɪsti/ a	skubotas

4.1. Give questions and answers to them:

What would you do if you	were an engineer?
	had a free day tomorrow?
	were a child again?
	felt ill?
	went to London?
	were a school-graduate?
	received a letter from your friend?
	had an exam tomorrow?
	were a pilot?
	had time?

4.2. One cadet gives questions to another. The question should be answered.

1. What he would do if he wanted to travel. 2. What he would do if he had to travel and were short of time. 3. What would he do if he had a lot of luggage. 4. What he would do if he wanted to travel light. 5. What he would do if there were no through train. 6. What he would do if he wanted to get his tickets beforehand. 7. Where he would go if he wanted to register his luggage. 8. Where he would go if he wanted to have a meal while travelling. 9. What compartment would he sit in if he wanted to smoke in a train. 10. What he would say if he wanted a return ticket.

4.3. Give questions to the following sentences:

1. Tom booked his tickets yesterday.

Who

What

When

2. A stopping train stops at many stations before it get to destination point.

What kind of train

Where

3. Tom asked for two return tickets.

Who

What

For what kind of tickets

5. JOKE.

A JOURNEY WITH MARK TWAIN

One day Mark Twain met a friend at the races in England. This friend came up to him and said: "I'm broke. I wish you would buy me a ticket back to London".

"Well", Mark Twain said. "I'm nearly broke myself, but I will tell you what we'll do. You can hide under my seat in the train and I'll hide you with my legs". The friend agreed.

Mark Twain, however, went to the ticket office and bought two tickets. When the train pulled out his friend was safely under the seat. The inspector came around for the tickets. When Mark Twain gave the inspector two tickets, he asked: "Where is the other one?"

Looking at the inspector the humorist said in a loud voice: "That is my friend's ticket. You see, he's a little eccentric and likes to ride under the seat".

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Speak on the topic "Travelling".

6.2. Ex. 4.1 in written form.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

There is no smoke without fire.

The work shows the workman.

The rotten apple injures its neighbour.

To make both ends meet.

To throw a stone in one's own garden.

3. CHECK UP.

4. "TRAVELLING"

Dialogue 1

Passenger: I want a ticket to M., please. Which train must I take?

Booking clerk: If I were you I should take the 8.55 train.

P.: Do I have to change anywhere?

- B.c.: No, no change it's through train.
P.: Thank you. A ticket to M., please!
B.C.: Single or return?
P.: Return, please, first class.
B.c.: Return, M., two pounds fifteen shillings, please. (The man gives her 3 pound notes). Five shillings change, thank you.
P.: Can you tell me what time the train goes?
B.c.: 8.55. You'll have to hurry if you want to register your luggage.
P.: Thanks.

Dialogue II

- Passenger: Porter, will you see to my luggage, please.
Porter: What train, sir?
Passenger: I'm going by the 10 o'clock train to Glasgow. Will you put the trunk in the luggage van? The suitcase and the bag can go with me.
Porter: Right, sir. What class?
Passenger: First. Try and find me a corner seat in a smoker, facing the engine, if you can. I'll meet you on the platform. Which platform is it?
Porter: No, 8, over there.
Porter: Here you are, sir. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near dining car and you can order lunch when the attendant comes along.
Passenger: What time do we get to Glasgow?
Porter: You're due to arrive at 6.15?
Passenger: Thank you. Here you are.
Porter: Thank you, sir. I hope you'll find the journey comfortable.
Passenger: Well, if I had some minutes left, I should like to go and get myself a book to while away the time during the journey.
Porter: I'll bring you a paper, sir.
(attendant - aptarnautojai, bilietais prekiaujantis žmogus)

4.1. Make up one sentence from the two.

a model: I saw Ann. She was talking to her friend.

I saw her talking to her friend.

1. We saw Tom. He was going to the pictures.
2. I watched the children. They were playing.
3. I heard Mary. She was singing a new song.
4. He noticed the porter. He was carrying a trunk.
5. Ann watched some students. They were playing basketball.
6. They heard Jane. She was playing piano.
7. I saw a sportsman. He was swimming in the river.
8. I saw the girl. She was talking to her friends.
9. We watched students. They were discussing the problem.

4.2. Translate into English:

1. Man patinka keliauti lėktuvu. 2. Mano draugui patinka keliauti laivu. 3. Jai geriau patinka keliauti traukiniu. 4. Mūsų traukinys išvyksta 10 val. 5. Tomo draugai atėjo jį palydėti. 6. Man nepatinka persėdinti iš traukinio į traukinį. 7. Mano draugas jau užsisakė bilietus. 8. Jūs galite palikti savo daiktus saugykloje. 9. Meri paliko daiktus bagaže ir keliauja laisvai. Ji turi tik rankinį bagažą. 10. Prašau bilietą į Mančesterio tiesioginį traukinį. 11. Prašau bilietą į Londoną ir atgal. 12. Jūsų traukinys atvyksta 6.15.

4.3. Make up dialogues.

5. JOKE.

HE UNDERSTOOD

Two Americans were travelling in Spain. One morning they entered a little restaurant for lunch. They did not know Spanish, however, and the waiter did not know English. So they tried to make him understand that they wanted some milk and sandwiches.

At first they pronounced the word "milk" many times. Then they spelled it. But the waiter still could not understand.

At last one of them took a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. He was just finishing his drawing, when the waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.

"You see", said the traveller who had drawn the cow, "what a pencil can do for a man who has difficulties in a foreign country".

After some time the waiter was back, but he brought no milk. He put down in front of the two men tickets for a bullfight.

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the new words.

5.2. Ex. 4.1 in writing.

5.3. Be ready to speak on "Travelling" in dialogues.

UNIT 2. OFFENSIVE

LESSON 1

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words correctly:

procurement/prə'kʃʊmənt/; concerning/kən'sɜ:nɪŋ/; strength/streŋθ/;
capabilities/keɪpə'bɪlɪtɪz/; agencies/'eɪdʒənsɪz/; specific/spɪ'sɪfɪk/;
dirigibles/'dɪrɪdʒəblz/; secure/sɪ'kjʊə/; reconnoitering/ri'kɒnɪtərɪŋ/.

2.2. Now read the following sentences correctly and fluently. Mind the stressed and unstressed words.

1. Reconnaissance us the procurement of military information.

2. It is specific information concerning the enemy's strength and capabilities.

3. To secure this information, they had to employ a reconnoite-ring unit.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

RECONNAISSANCE

Reconnaissance is the procurement of military information concerning the enemy's position, strength, composition, capabilities, disposition and intentions. The procurement of the information by intelligence agencies or by troops under control of the force commander requires physical observation by air, by land, or by sea of hostile dispositions and movements. To secure this observation, it is necessary to establish contact with the enemy and may require combat by the reconnaissance unit.

The reconnaissance mission for ground troops is performed by mechanized detachments, by outposts, patrols or scouts provided by the force commander. Reconnaissance from the air is provided by airplanes, ballons or dirigibles. Reconnaissance by water is provi-

ded by aircraft or by surface craft furnished by naval commands.

Reconnaissance missions are specified by the force commander, must be within the capabilities of the unit to which assigned, and are stated in specific terms as to what information is desired where the information is to be sought, and the time by which it is required. Close-in missions are performed by smaller mobile or foot units. Stress is laid on the necessity of securing information concerning the terrain, location, strength, composition, dispositions, capabilities, and movements of the hostile security forces and of the main enemy force or area. The instructions published by the force commander to the reconnaissance agency must be specific as to the extent to which the reconnoitering unit or personnel may conduct combat in order to secure the desired information.

Counter-reconnaissance is conducted to prevent the enemy from conducting reconnaissance and securing information of our troops and areas. It is accomplished by any operation or activity which can prevent the enemy reconnaissance agency from securing and reporting information, in time for the information to be of value.

Vocabulary Notes

procurement /prə'kjʊəmənt/ n	įgyjimas; parūpinimas
concern /kən'sɜ:n/ v	liesti, turėti ryšį
disposition /dɪspə'sɪʃən/n	išdėstymas, dislokacija
intention /ɪn'tenʃən/ n	ketinimas, tikslas
intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ n	žvalgyba (t.p. ~service)
agency /'eɪdʒənsɪ/ n	(žvalgybos) organas
secure /sɪ'kjʊə/ v	gauti, parūpinti
security /sɪ'kjʊərɪti/ n	1. saugumas; 2. apsauga; 3. užtikrinimas, garantija
detachment /dɪ'tætʃmənt/ n	padalinys; tarnyba, komanda
outpost /'aʊtpəʊst/ n	priešakinis postas
patrol /pə'trəʊl/ n	sargyba
scout /skəʊt/ n	žvalgas
balloon /bə'lu:n/ n	oro balionas; nevaldomas aerostatas
dirigible /'dɪrɪdʒəbl/ n	dirizablis; valdomas aero- statas
furnish /'fɜ:nɪʃ/ v	aprupinti
specify /'spesɪfaɪ/ v	1. tiksliai apibrėžti; 2. nurodyti

state /steit/ v

1. pareikšti; 2. formuluoti;
3. išdėstyti

seek /si:k/ , sought, sought /sɔ:t/ v siekti

to lay stress on

ypatingai pabrėžti

extent /iks'tent/n

mastas, apimtis

prevent /pri'vent/ v

atrukdyti; neleisti (from)

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

procurement of military information; information concerning the enemy's capabilities and intentions; under control of the force commander; to establish contact with the enemy; mechanized detachments; furnished by naval commands; within the capabilities of the unit to which assigned; close-in missions; hostile security forces; to conduct combat; in order to secure the desired information; accomplished by any operation or activity.

4.2. Paraphrase the underlined words:

1. mechanized detachments, outposts or scouts provided by the force commander;
2. reconnaissance from the air is provided by airplanes;
3. reconnaissance by water is provided by aircraft or surface craft furnished by naval commands;
4. stated in specific terms;
5. where the information is to be sought.

4.3. Find in the text sentences with the Infinitive of Purpose and translate them into Lithuanian.

4.4. Make nouns from these verbs:

to procure; to inform; to dispose; to intend; to require; to observe; to move; to secure; to establish; to reconnoitre; to perform; to detach; to specify; to assign; to state; to instruct; to prevent; to act.

4.5. Insert the necessary prepositions:

1. The troops were _____ control _____ the force commander.
2. The information was provided _____ the intelligence agency.
3. Reconnaissance _____ the air is provided _____ airplanes.
4. Reconnaissance _____ water is provided _____ aircraft furnished _____ naval commands.
5. Reconnaissance missions are stated _____ specific terms as _____ what information is desired

and the time _____ which it is required. 6. It is accomplished _____ operations which can prevent the enemy _____ securing and reporting information _____ time _____ the information to be _____ value.

4.6. Answer the following questions:

1. What is reconnaissance?
2. How can military information be secured?
3. Why are reconnaissance missions stated in specific terms?
4. Why are close-in missions accomplished by small mobile units?
5. What is counter - reconnaissance?
6. By what means can it be accomplished?

5. JOKE.

Leader of Men

Private Wonnegut reported in great excitement: "Sarge! I just spotted some enemies in the woods over there!"

"Fine", said the sarge. "Go in there and bring them out".

"Look, sarge, I don't mind going in, but if you see a bunch of guys running out, for God's sake, don't shoot the first one".

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Learn the new words.
- 6.2. Ex. 4.5 in writing.
- 6.3. Get ready to speak about the text (ex. 4.6).

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.

2. Phonetic DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words stressing the second syllable:

reconnaissance, procurement, intelligence, detachment, security, extent, prevent, activity, patrol, balloon, concerning, conduct.

2.2. Pronounce these words stressing the first syllable:

agency, contact, combat, mechanized, outpost, dirigible, aircraft, surface, mobile, hostile.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS

I. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Nuclear weapons differ from conventional chemical high-explosive weapons in three critical ways. First, it is the very large energy that can be obtained in a weapon. A one megaton nuclear weapon weighing perhaps a ton or so is approximately equivalent in energy release to the energy produced by one million tons of high explosive.

Second, the energy from a nuclear weapon is released in a very short time - a few millionths of a second. This leads to extremely high temperatures of the material and thermal radiation effects.

Third, the nuclear radiations and radioactive materials associated with nuclear explosions are essentially unique and of primary importance in consideration of effects.

The four major effects associated with any nuclear explosion are: initial or prompt nuclear radiation, thermal radiation, blast, and residual nuclear radiation or fallout.

The radiation emitted within about one minute following the detonation is called prompt radiation.

The enormous amount of energy released in a nuclear explosion is absorbed in the air surrounding the burst, heating the air to high temperatures. Thus, thermal radiation is emitted from the heated air of the fireball within the first few seconds following the explosion.

A fraction of a second after the explosion, a high-pressure shock front develops and moves outward from the fireball. This is the blast, or shock wave.

And, finally, residual nuclear radiation is defined as that which is emitted later than one minute from the instant of explosion. Early, or local, fallout reaches the ground during the first 24 hours following the explosion and is capable of producing radioactive contamination over areas adjacent to the explosion. Delayed fallout consists of very fine, invisible particles which settle in low concentrations over considerable territories.

Vocabulary Notes

obtain /əb'tein/ v
release /ri'li:s/ v
release n

gauti, iə'kyti
iškirti
iš(si)skyrimas

associate /ə'səʊʃɪt/ v	įungti, sieti
in consideration of /kən'sɪdə'reɪʃən/	atsižvelgiant į
prompt/prɒmpt/a	greitas, staigus
prompt radiation	skvarbioji radiacija
thermal radiation	šviesos spinduliavimas
blast /blɑːst/ n	sprogimas; smūgio banga
residual /rɪ'zɪdʒʊəl/ a	likęs, liekamasis
fallout /'fɔːlaʊt/ n	1. radioaktyviosios dulkės; 2. radioaktyviųjų dulkių iškri- timas 3. radioaktyvusis žemės pavir- šiaus užteršimas
to emit /ɪ'mɪt/ v	skleisti, spinduliuoti
detonation /detəʊ'neɪʃən/ n	detonacija; sprogimas
enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/ a	didžiulis, milžiniškas
fraction /'frækʃən/ n	dalelė
instant /'ɪnstənt/ n	akimirkenis
contamination /kɒntə'mɪ'neɪʃən/ n	užteršimas
adjacent /ə'dʒeɪsənt/ a	gretimas
delay /dɪ'leɪ/ v	uždelsti
settle /'setl/ v	nusėsti
decontaminate /'di:kɒn'tæmɪneɪt/ v	dezaktyvuoti, degazuoti, dezinfekuoti
evacuate /ɪ'veɪkjʊeɪt/ v	evakuoti

4.1. Practice the pronunciation of the following:

- nuclear weapons
- conventional chemical high-explosive weapons
- approximately equivalent
- a few millionths of a second
- extremely high temperatures
- thermal radiation effects
- essentially unique
- initial nuclear radiation
- within the first few seconds
- high-pressure shock front
- over considerable territories

4.2. Now translate ex. 4.1 into Lithuanian.

4.3. Find the equivalents or paraphrase the following using the words from the text:

not nuclear weapons; is nearly about; very quickly; this causes; connected with; basically; unusual; greater; in a minute; very great; a very small particle; blast develops; described as; moment; very near to; very small; that cannot be seen; rather large.

4.4. Translate into English:

1. E.Rezerfordas pirmasis pastebėjo, kad branduolinių reakcijų metu išsiskiria labai didelė energija. 2. Susidaro karšto oro ir dujų masės ugnies kamuolys. 3. Jis greitai kyla, išsiurbdamas tūkstančius tonų įvairiausių medžiagų. 4. Maždaug trečdalis branduolinio sproginio energijos išspinduliuojama šilumos pavidalu. 5. Išskirti neutronai veikia dešimtąsias sekundės dalis. 6. Nuo smūgio bangos apsaugo tvirtai apkasai ir slėptuvės. 7. Skvarbiąją radiaciją sumažina žėės sluoksnis. 8. Žmonės iš užkrėstos vietovės kuo skubiau evakuojami. 9. Žemė, pastatai ir daiktai dezaktyvuojami.

4.5. Answer the following questions:

1. How do nuclear weapons differ from conventional chemical high-explosive weapons?
2. What are the four major effects associated with a nuclear explosion?
3. Which of them is the most dangerous?
4. What is the shock wave?
5. Which of the two is more dangerous - early or delayed radiation?
6. Is there any protection against the effects of nuclear weapons?

5. JOKE.

Nuclear Weaponry

Sergeant Higgins finished the nuclear defence drill.

"Have you got any questions, guys?", he asked.

"So, in what position should I hold my submachine gun at the moment of the nuclear explosion?" asked private Gibson.

"You should hold it on outstretched (ištiestas) hands as far away from your body as possible".

"Why?".

"To keep the drops of the molten (išsilydęs) metal from your weapon from getting on your uniform and spoiling the government issue property", was the explanation.

6. HOMEWORK.

Ex. 4.4 in writing.

LESSON 3

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Mind the sounds /θ/ and /θs/:

third	- thirds
fifth	- fifths
six	- sixths
hundredth	- hundredths
million	- millions

2.2. Now pronounce these sounds in the sentences:

1. That will make two thirds.
2. It was approximately five sixths of the whole amount.
3. The energy is released in a few millions of a second.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS

2. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Toxic chemical and biological agents may be used in warfare to disable or destroy the enemy by direct effect or indirectly. Such warfare is waged by disseminating toxic chemicals or biological materials from the air or on the surface of the earth.

The main method of attack with both chemical and biological weapons is to form a cloud of fine particles of the material that remains airborne for a long time which people on the target inhale. A secondary method of attack is to penetrate the skin with toxic chemicals and biological agents.

Because of the nature of cloud attacks, chemical and biological agents can be effective over large areas. Fine particles penetrate buildings and fortifications and seek out enemy personnel, even though the target has not been accurately located. If these

people have not taken protective measures, a high percentage of casualties, perhaps up to 30 per cent, may result. In addition, these weapons have the advantage of doing relatively little property damage, so that if a post or similar facility is captured it is usable immediately.

3. PROTECTION

The basic protection against either chemical or biological agents is the protective mask. The mask covers the entire face, and the air inhaled is purified by charcoal and fiber filters to ensure that both gases and particles are removed. If used in time and worn properly, it gives practically complete protection to the lunge and eyes.

Other individual protective measures include both permeable and impermeable clothing. The permeable clothing normally would be the regular coveralls or uniform the serviceman wears, treated to prevent penetration by chemical agents, liquid or vapor, or to accelerate the death of biological organisms. Gloves and hoods, either permeable or impermeable, can be worn, and boots can be treated to resist penetration by agents. Impermeable clothing is simply a plastic barrier between the man and the hostile materials. Collective protectors are available to purify the air drawn into buildings and fortifications.

Decontamination measures and materials are available for use against both chemical and biological agents to clean contaminated persons, equipment, some food (particularly in containers), and limited areas of terrain.

Identification devices are available for chemical agents. Besides determining what agent may have been employed, they indicate when it is safe to unmask.

Vocabulary Notes

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ n	medžiaga
chemical agent	reagentas
warfare /'wɔːfəɪə/ n	karas, kariavimas
disable /dɪs'eɪbl/ v	daryti bejėgį; išvesti iš rikiuotės
wage /weɪdʒ/ v	kariauti, kovoti
disseminate /dɪ'semɪneɪt/ v	skleisti; bertti, sėti

inhale /ɪnˈheɪl/ v	įkvėpti
seek out /si:k/, sought ,sought/so:t/ v	suaikškti
relatively /ˈrelatɪvli/ adv	plyginti, gana
property /ˈprɒpəti/ n	nuosavybė, turtas
damage /ˈdʒæmɪdʒ/ n	nuostolis, žala
facility /fəˈsɪlɪti/ n	patalpa, pastatas
immediately /ɪˈmi:dʒətli/ adv	tuoj pat, nedelsiant
purify /ˈpjuərɪfaɪ/ v	valyti, gryninti
charcoal /ˈtʃɑ:kəʊl/ n	medžio anglis
fiber /ˈfaɪbə/ n	pluoštas
remove /rɪˈmu:v/ v	pašalinti, panaikinti
properly /ˈprɒpəli/ adv	tinkamai
lung /lʌŋ/ n	plautis
permeable /ˈpɜ:mjəbl/ a	laidus, pralaidus
coveralls /ˈkʌvəɔ:lz/ n	kombinezonus
treat /tri:t/ v	apdoroti
liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ n	skystis
liquid a	skystas
vapor /ˈveɪpə/ n	garai
accelerate /ækˈseləreɪt/ v	(pa)greitinti
hood /hʊd/ n	gobtuvas
available /əˈveɪləbl/ a	1. turimas, prieinamas;
	2. tinkamas

4.1. Give the English equivalents to the following Lithuanian words, using the words from the text. Mind the given parts of speech:

toksinės cheminės medžiagos; destrukcija; materializuoti; inhaliacija; natūra, natūralus; efektyvus, efektyvumas; personalas; lokacija; protektorius; procentas; reliatyvus; bazinis; akseleratorius; rezistorius, rezistencija; kolektorius; konteineris; limituoti; identifikuoti; deteminuoti; indikatorius, indikacija; seifas.

4.2. Explain the following in English:

toxic materials; to disable the enemy: airborne particles; to seek out the enemy; a high percentage of casualties may result; is usable immediately; is purified; permeable and impermeable clothing; coveralls; treated to resist penetration by agents; decontamination; identification devices; to unmask.

4.3. Insert the proper prepositions:

1. They destroy the enemy ____ direct effect. 2. This material is disseminated ____ the air. 3. It remains airborne ____ a long time. 4. People ____ the target inhaled the gas. 5. These agents can be effective ____ large areas. 6. Fine particles penetrate ____ buildings. 7. They also seek ____ the enemy. 8. There is no protection ____ this material. 9. The mask should be used ____ time. 10. It gives good protection ____ the lungs and eyes. 11. Decontamination materials are available ____ use ____ these dangerous agents.

4.4. Translate into English using the Infinitive of Purpose:

1. Šios medžiagos naudojamos, norint išvesti priežą iš rikiuotės. 2. Norint suformuoti debesį, reikia panaudoti labai smulkias šios medžiagos daleles. 3. Tam, kad būtų padaryta tikrai didelė žal , reikia naudoti ne vien įprastinius ginklus. 4. Norint apsaugoti nuo nuodingų medžiagų, reikia naudotis apsauginėmis priemonėmis. 5. Tam, kad cheminės medžiagos neprasiskverbtų į rankų odą, reikia mūvėti specialiomis pirštinėmis. 6. Norint apvalyti orą, reikia panaudoti kolektyvines saugos priemones. 7. Norint nustatyti, kokios medžiagos buvo paskleistos, reikia pasinaudoti įvairių atpažinimo prietaisais.

4.5. Find in the text the Present Perfect Tense and explain its usage.

4.6. Translate into English using either Past Indefinite or Present Perfect:

1. W.Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays.
2. My brother just (finish) his second book.
3. I can't go out because I (not finish) my work.
4. I (write) the letter but can't find a stamp.
5. He (arrive) yesterday.
6. He (go out) 10 minutes ago.
7. I (meet) him last June.
8. - The newspaper (come)? - Yes, Ann is reading it.
9. Who (write) "Hamlet"?
10. What's the matter? You (break) your leg?
11. - You look nice. You (have) a haircut?
- Oh, I (have) it a week ago.

4.7. Speak on the following:

1. How is chemical warfare waged?
2. Why can chemical and biological agents be effective over large areas?
3. What can you say about the location of the target when waging a chemical war?
4. What's the advantage of chemical and biological weapons?
5. What are the basic means of protection against these weapons?
6. On what principle does the mask work?
7. Can food be decontaminated?
8. What indicates the safe time to unmask?

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Learn the Vocabulary Notes.
- 5.2. Ex. 4.4.
- 5.3. Choose one question from ex. 4.7 to speak about.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.
2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read the proverbs fluently using proper intonation:

1. Nothing venture, nothing have.
2. One man, no man.
3. Well begun is half done.
4. Danger foreseen is danger avoided.
5. Don't cry out before you are hurt.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Corps of Engineers is both an arm and technical service. This military engineering and construction branch of the United States Army also provides construction service for the United States Air Force and other federal agencies, and is responsible for civil works functions concerning the improvement of navigation, flood control and other water resources activities.

It is the third largest combat arm in the United States Army, next in size to the infantry and the artillery, and the largest of the army technical services responsible for the supply, procurement, research, and development of engineer equipment. This corps is unique among military organizations because of its dual combat arm - technical service functions and its additional large-scale civil work responsibilities.

The engineers constructed in the U.S. alone between 1940 and 1945 approximately 3,000 command installations, 300 major industrial facilities, 500 camps, 756 airfields, 167 storage depots, and innumerable hospitals, port facilities, training schools, etc. At the height of construction activities in mid-1942 the engineers were building in the U.S. at the rate of \$ 20 million a day. Overseas an even greater job was accomplished. And, along with their building they fought in combat as well.

Major military missions of the corps are map making and reproduction; the collection and dissemination of engineer intelligence; research and development of new and improved engineer equipment and operating techniques for the army and, in specified areas, for the air force and navy; the procurement, storage and supply of equipment; the provision of fire protection, maintenance and repair of buildings and utilities at all army installations; the planning of engineering phases of military operations; and the training of army engineer personnel and units, of which there are over 100 different types, ranging from combat and construction to camouflage, water supply, map making, and equipment units.

Vocabulary Notes

corps /kɔː/ n(pl. /kɔːz/)	1. korpusas; 2. kariuomenės rūšis
flood /flʌd/ n	potvynis
research /rɪˈsɜːtʃ/ n	tyrimas, ieškojimas
development /dɪˈvɛləpmənt/ n	1. vystymas; 2. gerinimas, tobulinimas; 3. aukūrimas
dual /ˈdjuːəl/ a	dvigubas
installation /ɪnstəˈleɪʃən/ n	įrenginys; karo bazė ar įtvirtinimas
storage /ˈstɔːrɪdʒ/ n	1. saugojimas; 2. atsargos
storage depot /ˈdepəʊ/ n	sandėlis
innumerable /ɪˈnjuːməərəbl/ a	nesuskaičiuojamas
reproduction /rɪˈprɒˈdʌkʃən/ n	atgaminimas, dauginimas

technique /tek'ni:k/ n
utilities /ju:'tilitiz/ n
camouflage /'kæmʊflɑ:ʒ/ n

būdas, metodas
pl. komunaliniai patarnavimai
maskuotė, priedanga

4.1. Try to explain the following in other words:

corps of engineers; technical service; provides construction service; flood control; water resources; combat arm; development of engineer equipment; dual functions; command installations; industrial facilities; training schools; map making and reproduction; dissemination of engineer intelligence; development of new engineer equipment; specified areas; storage of equipment; fire protection; maintenance of buildings; repair of army installations.

4.2. Insert the proper words from the list below:

1. Corps of Engineers is a military engineering and construction _____ of the US Army. 2. It is _____ civil works functions as well. 3. This corps is of _____ nature. 4. The engineers constructed many facilities _____. 5. This corps is _____ among other military organizations. 6. One of its _____ is to develop new improved operating _____. 7. It is responsible for the _____ of engineer intelligence.

(dual; overseas; unique; procurement; branch; techniques; missions; responsible for).

4.3. Insert the proper preposition:

1. This arm provides construction service _____ the Army and the Air Force. 2. It is the third combat arm _____ size. 3. Corps of Engineers is unique _____ other military organizations. 4. _____ the World War II years the engineers were building _____ the rate _____ 20 million dollars _____ day. 5. This corps is responsible _____ research and development _____ new and improved operating techniques _____ the army. 6. There are many different types _____ army engineer units ranging _____ combat _____ water supply units.

4.4. Translate into Lithuanian:

1. Other major construction has included overseas supply lines of communications, depots, camps, hospitals, air-warming installations,

pipelines, antiaircraft guided missile sites, test ranges, family housing, and troop barracks.

2. Corps of Engineers has recently activated a new unit called the Engineer Amphibious Support Command. Three battalions of the Command are equipped with tracked landing vehicles, lightly armored and armed with MG's, carrying 24 fully equipped combat troops or 4 tons of cargo each. The battalion with 240 of these vehicles will be capable of carrying, in one lift, 5,000 assault troops in beach landings, overland, and in river-crossing operations.

4.5. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of arm is Corps of Engineers?
2. Why is it responsible for civil works functions as well?
3. Why is this corps considered to be unique among other military organizations?
4. What can you say about the activities of Corps of Engineers during the years of World War II?
5. What do you think is the primary mission of Corps of Engineers?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Ex. 4.4.

5.2. Learn the proverbs from ex.4.2. Choose one of them to speak about.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words correctly stressing the first syllable:

infantry; combat; vehicle; armored; warfare;
nuclear; concentrate; balance.

2.2. Pronounce these words correctly stressing the second syllable:

artillery; propelled; support; atomic; mobility;
combined; conduct; battalion; brigade; engage.

3. CHECK UP.

ARMORED FORCES

PART I

Along with infantry and artillery, armored forces are one of the combat arms, or branches, of an army. Armor is called "the arm of speed and violence". Armored forces are made up of mechanized infantry, armored cavalry, self-propelled artillery, engineers, and service elements, organized with tank units into a balanced striking force. Armor is thus a combined-arms force organized to conduct mounted combat, employing tanks and other armor-protected vehicles as the principal means of accomplishing its ground-combat mission.

A large armored unit, supported by military tactical aircraft, represents the most powerful striking force in an army. Organized for conventional as well as nuclear warfare, armored forces represent the combat arm most capable of fighting on an atomic battlefield. This is because of their armor protection, mobility and firepower. Armored units can cover wide fronts and deep zones of action in dispersed formation and can concentrate rapidly. Using their great firepower, mobility and shock action, armored forces conduct decisive, highly mobile warfare, primary on the offensive.

One of the main features of armored forces is their flexibility. Units of battalion, brigade, division, and even larger size, generally organize and balance their task forces according to the particular combat mission to be accomplished. Thus, a task force may be organized with more tank than mechanized infantry units, or vice versa, or the balance may be equal. Armored units are well equipped with radio communications. This gives them great flexibility of action and rapid response.

It is generally accepted that "the best antitank weapon is another tank". Tanks engage all enemy ground targets, and they are armed and protected for tank-versus-tank battle. They seek to close rapidly with enemy forces, using fire, maneuver and shock action.

Vocabulary Notes

along with /ə'lɒŋ/ adv
striking /'straɪkɪŋ/ a
disperse/dɪ'spɜːs/ v

kartu su
smogiamasis
iš(si)sklaidyti, iš(si)skirstyti; išplisti

decisive /dɪˈaɪsɪv/ a

particular /pəˈtɪkjʊlə/ a

vice versa /ˈvaɪsəˈvɜːsə/ adv

equal /ˈiːkwəl/ a

response /rɪˈspɒns/ n

accept /əkˈsept/ v

versus /ˈvɜːsəs/ adv

sprendžiamas, lemiamas;
ryžtingas

tam tikras

atvirkščiai

lygus

1. atsakymas; 2. reakcija

priimti, pripažinti

prieš

4.1. Give the English equivalents to these words and word combinations:

greitis ir jėga; motopėstininkai; savaeigiai artilerijos pabūklai; aptarnavimo daliniai; mūšis (esant) kovinėse mašinose; žarvuotos mašinos; atlikti užduotį; karo lėktuvai; įprastiniai ir branduolinių ginklai; mūšio laukas; ugnies galia; staigūs veiksmai; kariauti; taktinė grupė; kovinė užduotis; gerai aprūpintas; didelis lankumas; kliudyti taikini; susiremti su priešu.

4.2. Choose the most suitable word to go with the given ones from the list below:

forces; arms; elements; combat; warfare; front; firepower; size; mission; weapon; target; action.

(large; particular; ground; shock; antitank; service; combat; mounted; conventional; great; wide; armored).

4.3. Find in the text Present Participles and Past Participles. Translate them into Lithuanian.

4.4. Translate into English by Present or Past Participles:

organizacinė grupė; ginanti jėga; apsaugota oda; atliкта užduotis; remianti organizacija; palaikytas veiksmas; dengta mašina; koncentruotas skystis; panaudota medžiaga; siekiantis informacijos.

4.5. Ask questions to the following sentences and begin them with the given words. Then ask your friends to answer.

1. Armor is a combined-arms force organized to conduct mounted combat, employing tanks and other armor-protected vehicles as the principle means of accomplishing its ground-combat mission.

What kind of force

What combat

- What vehicles
- What principle means
- What mission

2. Armored units are well equipped with radio communications.

- What units
- How
- What with?

3. Tanks engage all enemy ground targets, and they are armored and protected for tank-versus-tank battle.

- What
- What targets
- What for?
- What battle for?

4.6. Supply the articles where necessary:

1. ___ armor-protected vehicles are ___ principal means of accomplishing important missions. 2. ___ armored forces have been organized for ___ conventional warfare. 3. One of ___ main features is ___ armor protection. 4. ___ tank is ___ best weapon against another tank. 5. They rapidly closed with ___ enemy. 6. ___ task force may have ___ different number of ___ tanks. 7. ___ tanks engage all ___ enemy ground targets. 8. ___ tank engaged ___ target and ___ house exploded.

4.7. Speak on the following:

1. Why is armor called "the arm of speed and violence"?
2. What do armored forces consist of?
3. What operations can they conduct?
4. Can they engage in an atomic warfare?
5. What is the flexibility of armored forces?
6. What is the best antitank weapon?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Choose one question from 4.7 and speak about it.

5.2. Ex. 4.6.

LESSON 6

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read these idioms correctly, minding the stressed and unstressed words:

as blind as a bat
as busy as a bee
as cold as a cucumber
as cunning as a fox
as deaf as a post
as old as the hills
as quiet as a mouse
as white as chalk

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

ARMORED FORCES

PART II

Armored forces fight by a combination of fire and maneuver. These are called "the base of fire" and "the maneuver element". The base of fire is designed to neutralize enemy capabilities; it usually comprises artillery and mortar units and tactical aircraft. The maneuver force has the mission of closing with and destroying the enemy; it is composed of task and mechanized infantry units. It moves rapidly and continuously in mass, firing as it moves. The entire force advances as fast as possible on the enemy without halting. Tanks attack in mass formation.

The heavy weight of the vehicles and their high fuel consumption impose limitations. Bridges, for example, must be strong enough to bear them. High fuel requirements necessitate a large system of supply. Modern armored forces, therefore, began using diesel fuel instead of gasoline. In a tactical sense, armor is limited in its ability to fight in forests, mountains and certain other terrain. In the strategic sense of being transported great geographical distances, armor must travel either overland or by sea, since only certain light vehicles can be transported by air.

Armor is particularly suited to nuclear conflicts, because its armor protection reduces significantly the effects on men of

blast, heat and radiation from nuclear explosions.

Operationally, armor can conduct the following missions: deep penetration and wide envelopment, mobile defence, destruction of enemy armor, reconnaissance, withdrawal operations, close support of infantry, and counterinsurgency operations.

Vocabulary Notes

neutralize /'nju:trəlaɪz/ v	neutralizuoti; nuslopinti ugnimi
advance /ə'dvɑ:ns/ v	eiti pirmyn; pulti
impose /ɪm'pəʊz/ v	sudaryti, sukelti
bear /beə/ (bore /bɔ:ə/, born /bɔ:n/) v	(iš)laikyti, (pa)kelti
necessitate /nɪ'sesɪteɪt/ v	daryti būtiną, reikalauti
overland /əʊvə'lænd/ adv	sašūma, sausumos keliu
counterinsurgency /kɑʊntərɪn'sɜ:dʒənsɪ/ n	kariniai veikimai, nu- kreipti prieš maištininkus
insurgent /ɪn'sɜ:dʒənt/ n	sukilėlis, maištininkas

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

enemy capabilities; mortar units; tactical aircraft; entire force; without halting; mass formation; heavy weight; fuel consumption; system of supply; diesel fuel; armor protection; effects on men; deep penetration; wide envelopment; withdrawal operations; close support.

4.2. Say what verbs these nouns are derived from:

combination; limitation; requirement; protection; radiation; explosion; penetration; envelopment; withdrawal.

4.3. Make nouns from these verbs:

neutralize; destroy; compose; move; transport; reduce; operate; consume.

4.4. Give the words that these definitions refer to:

1. large military movement or operation, esp. done for training purposes;
2. to move forward;
3. a person who is not an official soldier but is fighting against

those in power, usu. in his or her own country;

4. something in or on which people or goods can be carried from one place to another, esp. something that moves on wheels;

5. to keep safe, esp. by guarding or covering;

6. strong protective metal covering on modern vehicles of war;

7. something that happens when one thing acts on another; influence or action;

8. soldiers who fight on foot;

9. a branch of modern army that uses armored vehicles;

10. to have the right qualities or be of the right kind.

4.5. Insert the correct form of the verb given in brackets (mind the modal verbs, use their equivalents where necessary):

1. The entire force (to attack) in mass formation. 2. They (to move) as fast as possible because they (to want) (to reach) the headquarters before it (to get dark). 3. They (must) (to use) this kind of fuel next year. 4. Armor (to have) certain limitations because it (not to be able) (to fight) on every kind of terrain. 5. In their last battle they (must) (to transport) heavy vehicles by sea. 6. Nothing (can) (to reduce) the effects on people after the atomic bomb (to explode) in Japan. 7. If they (to employ) mobile elements, they (can) (to conduct) more effective offensive operations.

4.6. Answer the following questions:

1. What do the base of fire and the maneuver element include?

2. Why do tanks attack in mass formations?

3. What are the limitations of armor?

4. Why does armor suit to be employed in nuclear warfare?

5. What missions can armor accomplish?

5. JOKE.

There's Always Hope

A man wished to buy a cottage in the country.

"What deters me", he told the owner, "it's the ugly building in front. It obstructs the view of the countryside".

"Well", said the owner. "May it not bother you at all. It's a powder plant. It may blow up at any moment".

to deter /dɪ'tɜː/ = to prevent or keep from doing sth.

to bother /'bɒðə/ = to cause trouble, worry

to blow up /'bləʊ/ (blew, blown) = to explode

5.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

1. I'm busy. Don't bother me just now.
2. What bothers me most is that he takes no interest in his work.
3. His old injury still bothers him.
4. Will it bother you if I turn the radio on?
5. Don't bother yourself.
6. I sent them an invitation, but they didn't even bother to reply.
7. You needn't bother to lock the door.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Ex. 4.5.

6.2. Read the joke (5) and translate ex. 5.1.

6.3. Write 3 sentences of your own with the word "to bother".

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Pronounce these questions correctly using proper intonation:

'Can I send it by ↗airmail?

'How much will it ↓cost?

'Could I buy a ↗postcard here?

'Where could I send a ↓parcel from?

'Do you happen to know where the ↗telegram ↘counter is?

3. CHECK UP.

4. AT THE POST OFFICE

Dialogue 1

A.: Excuse me, how much is a letter to England?

B.: Fifty cents.

A.: I'd like to send it airmail.

B.: All letters go airmail.

A.: When will it get there?

B.: In ten days.

- A.: Couldn't we make it faster?
B.: Then send it by express.
A.: How much will it cost?
B.: You'll have to pay fifty cents extra.

Dialogue 2

- A.: I'd like five postcards, please.
B.: Here you are.
A.: How much is a postcard abroad?
B.: Thirty-five cents.
A.: Give me then five thirty-five-cent stamps, please. Oh, and an envelope, too. What is the postage on a letter to France?
B.: Fifty cents.

Dialogue 3

- A.: I'd like a telegram form, please.
B.: Pardon?
A.: I want to send a telegram.
B.: But you can't send a telegram from here.
A.: Why not?
B.: Because that's the parcel counter.
A.: Oh, I see. And where's the telegram counter?
B.: That way, to the right.
A.: Thanks a lot. Do you happen to know what the rate per word is?
B.: I'm afraid I don't.

Dialogue 4

- A.: I'd like to mail this package.
B.: Where is it going?
A.: To Detroit.
B.: How do you want to send it?
A.: First class, please.
B.: Do you want to insure it?
A.: Especially. I don't know.
B.: Well, is it valuable?
A.: Yes, it is. It's a camera I'm sending to my brother. Please insure it for fifty dollars.
B.: All right. That's four dollars and thirty-seven cents, please.

Dialogue 5

- A.: Wait a minute, I want to mail a letter.
B.: Look! But you haven't written your return address.
A.: Oh, really? I'll write it just now. Have you got a pen?
B.: Sure. Are you sending it registered?
A.: Certainly. Otherwise, I could have dropped it into the mailbox.
B.: How much does a registered letter cost?
A.: I have no idea. I don't even know how much an ordinary one costs. I'll soon find out.
B.: I'll wait here. Don't forget to collect your receipt!

Dialogue 6

- A.: Didn't you get the letter I wrote?
B.: I'm afraid not.
A.: But I posted it at least a week ago!
B.: If we'd received it, you would have had a reply. We always answer letters if there is a return address. But are you sure you posted it?
A.: Of course I am! I remember sticking the stamps on and sealing it!
B.: And do you remember posting it?

Vocabulary Notes

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. express /ɪks'pres/ n | skubus persiuntimas |
| extra /'ekstrə/ a | papildomas |
| extra adv | papildomai |
| 2. postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ n | atvirukas |
| stamp /stæmp/ n | pašto ženklas |
| envelope /'envɪləʊp/ n | vokas |
| postage /'pəʊstɪdʒ/ n | pašto išlaidos, mokestis |
| 3. form /fɔ:m/ n | blankas |
| parcel /'pɑ:səl/ n | siuntinys |
| counter /'kaʊntə/ n | langelis (skyrius) |
| rate /reɪt/ n | mokestis; tarifas |
| 4. package /'pækɪdʒ/ n | siuntinys |
| insure /ɪn'ʃʊə/ v | ap(s)drausti |
| camera /'kæmərə/ n | fotopaparatas |

5. mail /'meɪl/ v	siųsti paštą
drop /drɒp/ v	įmesti (laišką į pašto dėžutę)
collect /kə'lekt/ v	paisti
receipt /rɪ'si:t/n	kvitas
6. post /pəʊst/ v	siųsti paštą; įmesti į pašto dėžutę
reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ n	atsakymas
stick (stuck, stuck) v	(pri)klijuoti
seal /si:l/ v	užklijuoti (voką)

4.1. Give synonyms to the following:

fast; extra; to mail; mailbox; valuable; to learn; to collect; to get; to post; reply.

4.2. Ask these questions in other words:

1. How much is it?
2. When will it get there?
3. What is the postage?
4. What is the rate per word?

4.3. Insert the necessary prepositions:

1. I'd like to send it ____ express. 2. It will get there ____ five days. 3. The postage ____ a letter is fifty cents. 4. You can send a telegram ____ the telegram counter. 5. It is ____ the right. 6. The rate ____ word is five cents. 6. I'd like to insure it ____ ten dollars. 7. Drop the letter ____ the mailbox. 8. Find ____ how much a telegram costs.

4.4. Complete the sentences:

1. How much is
2. What is the postage on
3. Do you happen to know what (where, how much, if).....?

4.5. Translate into English:

1. Visi laišškai siunčiami oro paštu. 2. Jums reikės primokėti. 3. Prašom duoti du pašto ženklus po 50 centų. 4. Ar turite vokų? 5. Gal kartais žinote, kur yra telegramų skyrius? 6. Ar norite apdrausti savo siuntinį? 7. Kodėl neparašai atgalinio adreso? 8. Kiek kainuoja pasiųsti laišką paprastu paštu? 9. Nepasirūk pasišalinti paš-

to ženklų. 10. Ar priklįjavai ženklukus? - Taip, ir voką uėkli-
javau.

4.6. Read the dialogues in pairs using proper intonation. Then describe the given situations.

5. JOKE.

Military Secret

Father told his schoolboy son to mail a letter he had written to an Army friend.

"Daddy", the son reported, "I've dropped the letter into the mailbox".

"Have you?" exclaimed the father. "Didn't you notice that I had forgotten to write the address on the envelope!"

"I did", answered the son, "but I thought it was a military secret".

5.1. Find in the text the Present Perfect and the Past Perfect tenses and explain their usage.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Make dialogues of your own.

6.2. Read the joke (5) and do ex. 5.1 orally.

UNIT 3. COMMUNICATIONS

LESSON 1.

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL,

Rhythmical groups

The English language is very rhythmical. Stressed syllables preceded or followed by unstressed ones are repeated in approximately equal time periods. National words are stressed but structural words are unstressed. Unstressed syllables alongside with the stressed one form a rhythmical group which is pronounced like one word.

E.g. 'Put it on the table.

Read fluently and correctly:

2.1. When every other syllable is stressed: x 'Xx 'X

A 'cup of tea | is 'all I need.
The 'longest day | must 'have an end.
The 'more you have | the 'more you want.

2.2. When two syllables are stressed: 'X 'X

'Big Ben. | 'New York. | 'Good luck. | 'Come here. | 'Sit down.
'Try hard. | 'Come on. | 'All right. | 'How much. | 'Why not.
'That's true. | 'Go on. | 'Shut up.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

COMMUNICATIONS

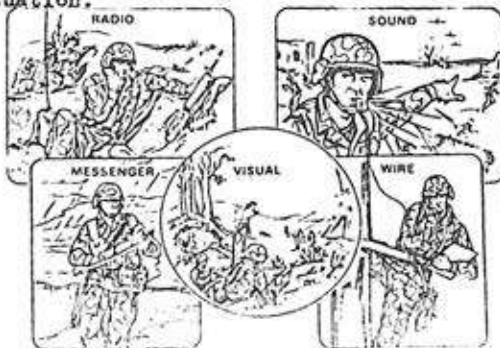
GENERAL

Communications are exchanges of information by two or more parties. The information must be transmitted and received/understood.

You must know ^{how} to communicate with your leaders and fellow soldiers. You must be able to tell:

- What you see.
- What you are doing.
- What you have done.
- What you are going to do.
- What you need.

There are many ways to communicate. Each has its own capabilities and limitations. The primary types of communications available at platoon level are visual, sound, messenger, wire and radio. An alternate means of communicating should always be planned in case the primary method fails. The means of communication chosen will depend on the situation.



Sound Communications

Sound communications include such simple devices as whistles, horns, gong, and explosives: sound signals are used mainly to attract attention, transmit simple messages over short distances. Battle noises cut down the range and reliability of sound signals. They are also open to enemy interception, so their use may be restricted for security. To avoid any misunderstanding, sound signals must be simple.

Messenger Communications

Messengers are fairly secure means of communicating and usually the best way to send long messages that can not be delivered personally by a commander. Unlike other infantry communications, messengers are a means of transmitting large maps, documents, and bulk material, as well as oral or written messages. Using a messenger, though, is the slowest means of sending information, and depends on the messenger not being delayed, captured or killed.

Messages sent by messenger should be clear, concise and complete. No unnecessary words should be used. If there is a chance the messenger might be captured, the message should be in code using the operational code.

Vocabulary Notes

communication /kə,mju:ni'kei n/n	ryšys
communicate /kə'mju:nikeit/v	pranešti, perduoti
exchange /iks'tʃeindʒ/n	keitimas, mainai
party /pa:ti/n	šia: žmogus, subjektas
transmit /tranz'mit/v	perduoti, persiųsti
fellow /feləʊ/n	draugas, bičiulis, kolega
available /ə'veiləbl/ a	pasiokiamas, prieinamas
sound /saund/ n	garsas
messenger /'mesɪndʒə/ n	pasiuntinys, kurjeris
alternate /ɔ:l'tɜ:nət/ a	atsarginis, papildomas
case /'keis/ n	atvejis
in case cj	jeigu, jei
fail /feil/ v	nepasisiekti, nepavykti
whistle /'wisl/ n	švilpukas
whistle v	švilpti
horn /hɔ:n/ n	ragas

noise /nɔɪz/ n
reliability /rəˌlaɪəˈbɪləti/ n
reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbl̩/ a
interception /ˌɪntəˈsepʃn/ n

restrict /rɪsˈtrɪkt/ v
avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ v
though /ðəʊ/ adv
delay /dɪˈleɪ/ v
concise /kənˈsaɪs/ a
complete /kəmˈpli:t/ a

triukšmas
patikimumas
patikimas
slaptas klausymasis; perėmi-
mas
apriboti
vengti, išvengti
tačiau, vis dėlto
sulaikyti, uždelsti
glaustas, trumpas
pilnas, visiškas

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

exchange of information; transmitter, receiver; information transmitted and received; fellow colleagues; available at platoon level; in case the primary method fails; to cut down; the range and reliability of sound signals; availability and use of guns; restricted for security; to avoid any misunderstanding; fairly secure means of communications; a messenger, though, is the slowest means of sending information; messages should be clear, concise and complete; operational code; bulk material.

4.2. Paraphrase the underlined words or phrases:

1. An alternate means of communicating should always be planned in case the primary method fails.

2. Sound communications include such simple devices as whistles, horns, gongs and explosives.

3. Battle noises cut down the range and reliability of sound signals.

4. Concise; complete; unnecessary words.

4.3. Make either nouns or verbs or both of them where possible:

complete a -
concise a -
delay n -
restrict v -
communication n -
limitation n -
available a -
avoid v -
receive v -
transmit v -

4.4. Remember modal verbs (can-could; may-might; must; have (to); have got (to); ought (to); should; be (to); need).

Translate the sentences into English paying attention to modal verbs. Use them.

1. Žinios, siunčiamos per kurjerį, turėtų būti aiškios, glaustos ir išsamios.

2. Jokie nereikalingi žodžiai neturėtų būti vartojami.

3. Jeigu gresia pavojus, kad kurjerį galėtų paimti ir nelaisvę, pranešimas turėtų būti užkoduotas, naudojant operatyvinį kodą.

4.5. Answer the following questions:

1. How can you define "communications"?

2. What are the primary types of communications available at platoon level?

3. Does the means of communication depend on the situation?

4. What devices do sound communications include?

5. Can the enemy intercept the transmittable sound signals?

6. Must sound signals be simple in order to avoid any misunderstanding?

7. What can you tell about messenger communications? What purposes does it usually serve for?

5. A Joke.

A USEFUL ECHO

An American and a Scot were walking near the foot of one of the Scottish mountains. The Scot, wishing to impress the visitor, produced a famous echo to be heard in that place. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the Scot, turning to the American said: "There, my man, you can't show anything like that in your country, eh?"

"Oh, I don't know", said the American. "I think I can do better than that. In my camp in the Rockies, when I go to bed I just look out of the window and call out: "Time to get up, wake up!" and eight hours afterwards the echo comes back and wakes me .

5.1. Find modal verbs in the text.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new words.

6.2. Ex. 4.4 in writing.

6.3. Get ready to speak about "Communications" in general.

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Read the following sentences fluently and correctly. Mind the stressed and unstressed words or syllables. Use the model 'Xx'X when the syllable in between is not stressed.

'Hurry ʔup. | 'Go to ʔbed. | 'Try aʔgain. | 'Do it ʔnow. | 'Not at ʔall. |
'Quite all ʔright. | 'Not so ʔbad. | 'Not so ʔfast. | 'Just in ʔtime. |
'What's your ʔname? | 'Ring me ʔup. |

2.2. Practice pronouncing the following:

common means

flashlights and pyrotechnics /paɪrəʊ'teknɪks/

advantage and disadvantage

to diminish

limited visibility

to improvise

to confuse, to confirm

mirrors, headlights, cloth panels

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS

Visual signals are the most common means of communicating in squads and platoons. Arm-and-hand signals, flags, flashlights and pyrotechnics can be used to rapidly transmit messages and instructions. A disadvantage is that these signals may be seen by the enemy, but using the terrain properly diminishes that chance.

Another danger is that visual signals require visual contact between the sender and the receiver, and the signals may be misunderstood. To overcome this disadvantage, every man must be able to send, receive and understand messages using visual signals. Squads and platoons must continually practice these signals.

Arm-and-hand signals are the basic way of communicating within squads and platoons when visibility is good. Flag signals are easier to see and understand at greater distances than arm-and-hand signals are. Each APC and each tank has a set of three flags -

red, green and yellow. Flashlight signals are used mainly for communicating in darkness. For identification, each squad or platoon may use a differently coloured filter.

Pyrotechnics can be used as signals at any time. In daylight, and in conditions of limited visibility such as fog, rain, or falling snow, they are less effective. Pyrotechnic signals are usually prescribed in the communications-electronics operating instructions. Squads and platoons are not to improvise and use their own pyrotechnic signals. They may confuse other units. Pyrotechnic messages must be confirmed as soon as possible because the originator cannot be sure that the signal was seen and understood.

CAUTION: Pyrotechnic signals are easy for the enemy to intercept and imitate.

Mirrors, headlights and panels are other means of visual communication but are difficult to use on the move. Cloth panels are to be spread on the ground to communicate with aircraft.



Vocabulary Notes

common /'kɒmən/ a
 flashlight /'flaʃlaɪt/ n
 pyrotechnics /paɪrəʊ'teknɪks/ n
 disadvantage /dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n
 diminish /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/ v

įprastinis, bendras, lab. paplitę
 šviesos signalas, švyturio
 šviesa
 pirotechnika
 kliūtis, nepatogumas, žala
 mažėti, mažinti

overcome /'ɔ:və'kʌm/ (overcame, overcome) v	nugaišti, įveikti
set /set/ n	komplektas, rinkinys
fog /fɒg/ n	rūkas, ūkana
prescribe /prɪ'skraɪb/ v	nurodyti
improvise /'ɪmprəvaɪz/ v	improvizuoti,
confuse /kən'fju:z/ v	(ausi)painioti, (su)trikdyti
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/ v	(pa)tvirtinti
headlight /'hedlaɪt/ n	priekinės šviesos, prožektorius
panel /'pænl/ n	apalvinė juosta iš medžiagos

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

to rapidly transmit messages and instructions;
to diminish the chance;
fog diminishes the chance of proper visual communications;
sender, receiver, transmitter;
to overcome the disadvantages and dangers;
to continually practice the signals;
good visibility, bad visibility;
arm-and-hand signals;
in daylight, in darkness;
to confirm the received message;
cloth panels;
identification card.

4.2. Give antonyms to the following words:

usual -
fast -
shortcoming -
friend -
lower -
easy -
to be uncertain -

4.3. Find modal verbs in the text. Read and translate the sentences with them.

4.4. Translate into English:

1. Vizualiniams signalams reikalingas vizualinis kontaktas tarp perdavėjo ir gavėjo. 2. Siekiamas įveikti šį trūkumą, kiekvienas žmogus turi sugebėti perduoti, gauti ir suprasti žinias, naudojantis vizualiniais signalais. 3. Kiekviename šarvuotyje ir kiekviename tanke yra trijų vėliavėlių rinkinys. 4. Šviesos signalai yra dažniausiai naudojami ryšiams tamsiu paros metu. 5. Atpažinimo sumetimais kiekvienas būrys ar skyrius gali naudoti skirtingai nuspalvintą filtrą. 6. Dienos metu ir riboto matomumo sąlygomis, pavyzdžiui, ūkanotą dieną, per lietų ar sningant pirotechnika yra mažiau veikminga.

4.5. Answer the questions:

1. What visual signals do you know?
2. What disadvantage can you mention?
3. Can the signals be misunderstood?
4. What is better to see and understand at greater distances?
5. What can you say about pyrotechnics?
6. What other means of visual communication do you know?

5. JOKE.

Something He Can Do Fast

Fourteen-year-old George who helped in the grocer's wasn't a fast worker. In fact, he moved very slowly. One day Mr. Jones, the grocer, called out to him: "George, is there anything you can do fast?" "Yes, Mr. Jones," drawled George, "I get tired, fast".

drawl /drɔ:l/ v tęsiant tarti žodžius

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Learn the new words.
- 6.2. Ex. 4.4 in writing.
- 6.3. Read and translate the text.

LESSON 3

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Read correctly and fluently. Mind the reading when an unstressed syllable is followed by a stressed one: x 'Xx 'X

It's 'quite all \right. | I 'think I 'can. | I 'want to \go. |
It 'wasn't \yours. | It's 'hard to \say. | I 'd 'love to \help.
She 'mustn't \know. | It's 'not so \bad. | She's 'not quite \sure. |

2.2. Practice the reading of the following model: x Xx Xx

I 'couldn't \help it. | I 'd 'love to \help you. | It 'doesn't \matter. |
It's 'time for \dinner. |

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS

Wire is another type of communications used in infantry units. Although installing a wire network takes more time than installing a radio, wire lines are usually more secure than radio. When you talk over wire lines, your voice travels through the wire lines from one telephone to another and is generally not sent through the air. Wire lines will give better communications in most cases because they are less subject to interference from weather, terrain, and man-made obstacles. Wire lines also protect you from enemy electronic warfare actions such as jamming.

Wire lines are subject to breakage by enemy artillery and air strikes and by friendly forces who accidentally cut the lines when driving over them with tracked and wheeled vehicles. It is important, therefore, to install wire lines properly to reduce the possibility of breakage. When laying wire lines, first consider the tactical situation. In a fast moving situation, the use of wire may be impractical. In a static situation, you have more time to install wire lines.

Consideration must be given to the enemy's ability to jam radios and to locate positions through direction finding ^{when} you communicate by radio. If the enemy has displayed such capabilities, wire should be considered as an alternative to radio. The terrain will also influence ^{the} use of wire communications. Wire laying may be difficult in dense vegetation, in swampy areas or in mountainous terrain. Rain, snow, and temperature extremes may also influence wire laying. Men and equipment to lay wire lines should be available.

Vocabulary Notes

install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ v	įrengti, montuoti
network /'netwɜ:k/ n	tinklas
interference /ɪntə'fɪərəns/ n	trukdžiai, interferencija
jamming /'dʒæmɪŋ/ n	trukdymas, slopinimas
reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ v	sumažinti, mažėti
display /dɪ'spleɪ/ v	parodyti, pasirodyti, girtis
dense /dens/ a	tankus
vegetation /vedʒɪ'teɪʃn/ n	augmenija
swampy /'swɒmpɪ/ a	pelkėtas
consider /kən'sɪdə/ v	apgalvoti, atsižvelgti
consideration /kən'sɪdə'reɪʃn/ n	svarba, reikšmė
extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ n	kraštutinusas

4.1. Give the English equivalents to the following Lithuanian words or sentences:

įrengti telefono ryšio tinklą; telefono linijos paprastai yra saugesnės negu radijas; kalbėti telefono linijomis; trukdymas iš oro, žemės ir žmogaus sukurtų kliūčių; elektroninio karo veiksmai; trukdymas; draugiškos pajėgos gali atsitiktinai nupjauti linijas; vikarinės ir ratinės autopriemonės; teisingai nutiesti (įrengti) telefono linijas; sumažinti gedimo galimybę; nepraktiškas naudojimas; demonstruoti savo sugebėjimus; svarstyti (traktuoti) kaip alternatyvą; kalnuota vietovė; tanki augmenija; pelkėtos vietovės; dideli temperatūros svyravimai; įranga.

4.2. Give the English equivalents using the active words and expressions used in the text:

they are influenced by interferences; damage; air attack; by chance; to lower; to think over; not practical; to show capabilities; to have men and equipment at hand.

4.3. Make nouns from the presented verbs:

to install -	to reduce -
to secure -	to consider -
to travel -	to locate -
to protect -	to display -
to jam -	to influence -
to break	

4.4. Give antonyms to the following words:

more -	unimportant -
to protect -	to increase -
enemy -	to take -
maintenance, repairs -	to hide -

4.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What another type of communications is used in infantry units?
2. What is more secure, wire lines or radio?
3. What is more subject to interference, wire lines or radio? Why?
4. How should wire lines be installed to prevent their breakage or cutting?
5. What factors influence the use of wire communications?

5. JOKE.

Edison's First Invention

When Edison was a boy of fifteen, he worked as a telegraph operator. He had to be on duty from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. and give a signal every hour to prove that he was awake. The signals were made with astonishing exactness. One night an inspector arrived and saw Edison sleeping in a chair.

He was about to shake him when he caught sight of a mechanism on a table near the telegraph instrument. He waited to see what would happen. When the hand of the clock pointed to the hour, the instrument got busy and one lever threw open the key while the other sent signal over the wire.

The inspector seized the sleeping fellow, roused him and "fired" him. That is why the first of Edison's numerous inventions was never patented.

lever /'li:və/ svirtis
to rouse /'raʊz/ žadinti, kelti
to "fire" atleisti iš darbo

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Learn the new words.
- 6.2. Ex. 4.5 in writing.
- 6.3. Read and translate the text.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Read fluently and correctly according to the following stress model: x 'Xx 'Xx

I 'couldn't help it. | I'd 'love to help you. |
I 'want to meet him. | I 'like it better. | It 'doesn't matter. |
It's 'time for dinner. | She's 'gone to London. |
You 'need a haircut. | I 'wasn't ready. |

2.2. Read according to another stress model: Xx Xx

'Come to_o tomorrow. | 'Dinner is ready. | 'George's hungry. |
'Mary's singing. | 'Have a chocolate. |

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Radios are a frequently used means of communications. Radios are particularly suited for use when you are on the move and need a means of maintaining command and control. Small hand held or backpacked radios that communicate for only short distances are found at squad and platoon level. As the need grows to talk over greater distances and to more units, the size and complexity of radios are increased.

To put these radios to good use, you must first look at some of the things that affect radio communications. To communicate with each other, radios must have a common frequency. They must also be able to transmit and receive the same type signal. Most infantry radios are FM (frequency modulated) and will not communicate with AM (amplitude modulated) radios.

Factors that affect the range of radio equipment are weather, terrain, antenna, power and the location of the radio. Trying to communicate near man-made objects such as bridges and buildings may also affect radio transmissions. Interference in the form of static often occurs when you use radios near powerlines or electrical generators. Interference may also come from other radio stations, bad weather, or enemy jamming.

Many of the things that may cause poor radio communications can be corrected by using common sense. Such things as making sure that you are not trying to communicate from under a steel bridge or near generators and powerlines, using the best available antenna for your needs, and selecting the best site for your radio help insure more reliable communications. You can also reduce the effects of enemy jamming by employing anti-jamming techniques.

Radio is one of the least secure means of communicating. Each time you talk over a radio, the sound of your voice travels in all directions. The enemy can listen to your radio transmissions while you are communicating with other friendly radio stations. You must always assume that the enemy is listening to get information about you and your unit, or to locate your position to destroy you with artillery fire. Everyone who uses radios must know the defensive techniques available to prevent the enemy from getting information.

Vocabulary Notes

suit /sju:t/ v
 maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ v
 complexity /kəm'pleksɪti/ n
 static /'stætɪk/ n

cause /kɔ:z/ v
 assume /ə'sju:m/ v
 occur /ə'kɜ:/ v

tikti, derėti
 teigti; paremti, palaikyti
 sudėtingumas
 trukdymas, atsiradęs dėl susi-
 kaupusio statinio krūvio,
 elektrostatinis trukdymas
 sukelti, būti priežastimi
 manyti, tarti
 pasitaikyti atsitikti

4.1. Translate the sentences or word combinations into English:

1. Ypatingsai tinka naudoti.
2. Kol manęs nebū, tu pasirūpinsi kontrole.
3. Šis telefonas veikia trumpu atstumu.
4. Padidėja radijo aparato dydis ir sudėtingumas.
5. Abu radijo ryšį palaikantys aparatai turi turėti vienodą dažnumą.
6. Priešo trukdymo poveikį galima taip pat sumažinti.
7. Galima naudoti aparatūrą, skirtą kovai su triukšmu.
8. Radijo ryšys yra mažiausiai saugi ryšio priemonė.
9. Klausytis radijo perdavimo.
10. Visada galima manyti, kad priešas klausosi tavo radijo perdavimo.
11. Galimybė išigyti apsaugos techniką ir sutrukdyti priešui gauti informaciją.

4.2. Give antonyms to the following words:

frequently -
 to find -

short -
 to grow -

greater -	near -
more -	to help -
complexity -	to reduce -
increased -	least -
common -	always -
corrected -	to prevent -

4.3. Find the sentences with the Infinitive of Purpose and translate them.

4.4. Speak on the following:

1. When are radios particularly suited?
2. What affects radio communications?
3. What type of modulation can be used?
4. What factors can affect the range of radio equipment?
5. What factors can cause poor radio communications?
6. Is radio a secure means of communicating?

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the Vocabulary Notes.

5.2. Ex. 4.4.

5.3. Read and retell the text.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read fluently and correctly according to the following stress models:

2.1. x 'Xxx 'X

I 'sent him a}way. | She 'sang us a}song. | I'll 'send you a}card. |
 I'll 'do it a}gain. | He 'switched off the}light. | I'll 'see you t}night. |
 I'm 'sorry I'm }late. | I 'can't do it }now. |

2.2. x Xxx Xx

I 'don't want to}ask her. | It's 'not the right}answer. |
 You'll 'get it on}Sunday. | It's 'not what I}asked for. |

2.3. Xxx Xxx

'See you on}Saturday. | Borrow a}nother one. | Travel by }aeroplane. |
 'Send me a}telegram. | 'How is your }holiday? |

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

Communications security keeps unauthorized persons from gaining information of value from radio and telephone transmissions. It includes:

- Using authentication to make sure that the other communicating station is a friendly one.
- Using only approved codes.
- Designating periods when all radios are turned off.
- Restricting the use of radio transmitters and monitoring radio receivers.
- Operating radios on low power.
- Enforcing net discipline and radio telephone procedure (all stations must use authorized signs and words, and must transmit official traffic only).
- Using radio sites with hills or other shields between them and the enemy.
- Using directional antennas when feasible.

Electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) prevent or overcome enemy electronic warfare. ECCM taken by a platoon mainly involve using proper signal security and anti-jamming techniques.

Radio operators must use anti-jamming procedures to reduce enemy jamming effects. These procedures include:

Recognition. When an operator's radio indicates interference, he first tries to find what is causing the interference. He should not immediately assume jamming, because jamming signs often are like other types of interference. Removal of the receiver antenna can help to find out if the interference is being produced internally by the receiver. If interference lessens when the antenna is removed, the problem is jamming.

Continued operations. Normal radio operations should be continued, once jamming has been identified.

Reporting. All operators must report jamming to their next higher headquarters by some other means of communications - for example, wire or messenger.

Vocabulary Notes

authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/ v
unauthorized /ʌn'ɔ:θəraɪzd/ a

ɪgalioti, leisti
neɪgaliotas

countermeasures /ˈkaʊntəˈmɛʒəz/ n	radijo elektroninio slopinimas
site /saɪt/ n	vieta
feasible /ˈfiːzəbl/ a	įmanomas, įvykdomas
gain /geɪn/ v	gauti, įgyti
authenticate /ɔːˈθentɪkeɪt/ v	paliudyti, patvirtinti autentiškumą
restrict /rɪsˈtrɪkt/ v	apriboti
monitor /ˈmɒnɪtə/ v	kontroliuoti, tikrinti radijo stočių darbą
enforce /ɪnˈfɔːs/ v	sustiprinti
traffic /ˈtræfɪk/ n	judėjimas; perduodamos žinios
overcome /ˌoʊvəˈkʌm/ v	nugalėti, įveikti
recognition /ˌrekəɡˈniʃn/ n	(at)pažinimas
lessen /ˈlesn/ v	mažėti

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

exchange of messages; to avoid errors, violations; complete and concise messages; to overcome the enemy; . . . to reduce enemy jamming effects; recognition came to the writer after the writing of his third novel; removal of the receiver antenna; once jamming has been identified; other means of communication; to report jamming.

4.2. Say what verbs are these nouns derived from:

authorization; gains; authentication; restrictions; receiver; recognition; interference; ; assumption; removal; continuation; communications; report.

4.3. Make nouns of these verbs.

secure; transmit; use; approve; code; reduce.

4.4. Ask questions to the following sentences and begin them with the given words. Then ask your friends to answer:

1. Communications security keeps unauthorized persons from gaining information of value from radio and telephone transmissions.

What keeps unauthorized persons

What does communications security

2. Radio operators must use anti-jamming procedures to reduce the enemy jamming effects.

Who must use

What must radio operators

What for must radio operators

3. He should not immediately assume jamming, because jamming signs often are like other types of interference.

What should not he

Should he assume jamming

Why should not he

4.5. Speak on the following topics:

1. What is necessary to do to recognize another communicating station?

2. What can you tell about counter-measures?

3. What must radio operators use?

4. What must an operator do when he indicates interference?

5. What should be done, once jamming has been identified?

5. JOKE.

Bobby Can Tell the Age of a Chicken

"I can tell the age of a chicken by the teeth".

"But a chicken has no teeth".

"No, but I have".

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Ex. 4.5.

LESSON 6

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL

Read fluently and correctly the following rhythmical group models:

2.1. 'Xxxx 'X

'Follow my ad|vice. | Mind how you be|have. | 'Try to do it|now. |

'Ask him what he|wants. | 'Try to be in|time. | 'Tell me all you|know. |

2.2. x 'Xxxx 'X

He 'had another|drink. | I 'told her all I|knew. |

We'll 'ask him what he|wants. | You 'ought to go to|bed. |

I 'never have a|cold. |

2.3. x 'Xx 'Xx 'X

The 'King can 'do no 'wrong. To'morrow 'never 'comes.
I 'can't believe it's 'true. I 'can't afford a 'car.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

RADIO EQUIPMENT

A soldier must be familiar with the AN/PRC-77 radio and the two types of squad radios. One type of squad radio is the AN/PRC-68 Small Unit Transceiver (SUT). The other comes in two parts: the AN/PRT-4 (transmitter) and the AN/PRR-9 (receiver).

To operate the AN/PRC-77 radio:

Install the battery.

Replace the battery compartment and close both latches at the same time.

Select the antenna (plus antenna base) and tighten it down.

Connect the handset.

Select the frequency band.

Set the frequency using the tuning control knobs.

Turn the function switch to ON.

Turn the volume control knob about half a turn.

Depress the push-to-talk switch on the handset to talk and release it to listen.

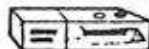
Adjust the volume control to the desired level.



RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER



HAND SET



MAGNESIUM BATTERY
(BA-4386)



ANTENNA CARRY
POUCH



SHORT WHIP
ANTENNA

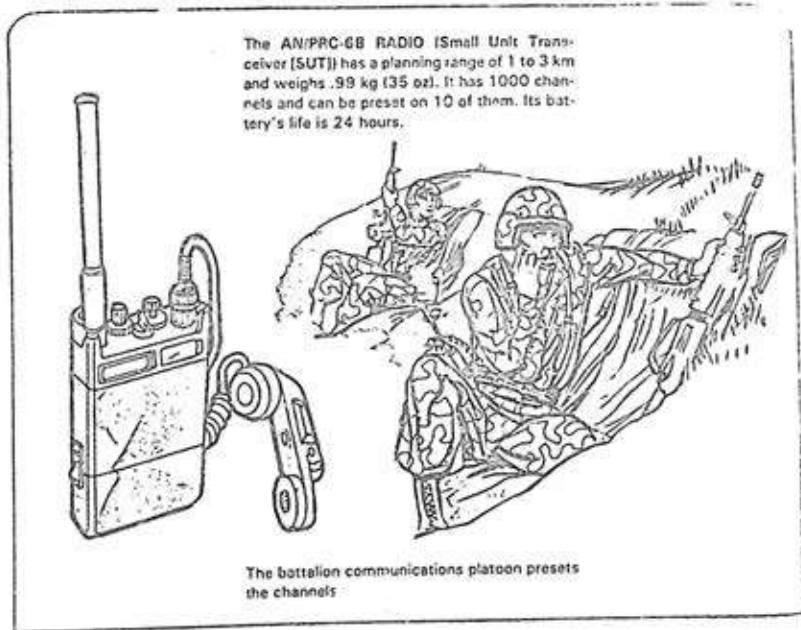
LONGER 10-FOOT
WHIP ANTENNA



CARRY HARNESS

Radio AN/PRC-68

The AN/PRC-68 Radio (Small Unit Transceiver (SUT)) has a planning range of 1 to 3 km and weighs 99 kg (35 oz). It has 1000 channels and can be preset on 10 of them. Its battery's life is 24 hours.



To operate the AN/PRC-68 radio:

Install the battery.

Set the channel position (0 through 9) (your leader will tell you what channel to use).

Connect the handset.

Connect the antenna.

Turn the PWR OFF/ON/SQUELCH switch to ON.

Turn the PWR OFF/ON/SQUELCH switch to SQUELCH (this switch is spring loaded and will return to ON when disengaged).

Turn the volume knob to adjust loudness of received signal.

Depress the push-to-talk switch on the handset or the back of the radio to transmit and release it to listen.

Vocabulary Notes

transceiver = transmitter + receiver

replace /ri:pleis/ v

latch /'læt/ n

tighten /'taɪtn/ v

handset n

frequency band /'fri:kwənsi/

tuning control knobs

volume control knobs

depress v

switch /swɪtʃ/ n

push-to-talk switch

release v

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ v

channel /'tʃænl/ n

preset v

squelch /skwɛltʃ/ n

spring loaded

antenna carry pouch

short whip antenna

carry harness

pažeisti; dėti į vietą

fiksatorius; prispaudiklis

suspausti

mikrotelefonas

dažnių diapazonas, juosta

reguliavimo rankenėlės

garso reguliavimo rankenėlės

nuspausti

jungiklis

mikrotelefono įjungimo

jungiklis

atleisti

sureguliuoti, suderinti

kanalas

nustatyti

garso reguliavimas slopinant
trukdymus

su spyruokle

antenos įdėklas

trumpa kaištinė antena

įdėklas nešiojimui

4.1. Translate into English:

siųstuvas ir ištuvas; įstatyti bateriją; fiksatorius; mikrotelefonas; dažnių juosta; reguliavimo rankenėlės; garso reguliavimo rankenėlės; nuspausti; mikrotelefono įjungimo (nuspaudir.) mygtukas iš anksto nustatyti; nustatyti kanalą; įjungti mikrotelefoną; jungiklis su spyruokle; gautas signalas; įdėklas nešiojimui.

4.2. Insert the prepositions where necessary.

1. A soldier must be familiar ___ the AN/PRC-77 radio. 2. The other comes ___ two parts. 3. It has 1000 channels and can be preset 10 of them. 4. Depress the push-to-talk switch ___ the handset or the back of the radio to transmit and release it to listen. 5. I'd like to listen to the CNN news. Please, turn ___ the TV. 6. Interference is too strong. It is impossible to adjust ___ the radio properly. Please, turn ___ the receiver at all.

4.3. Give antonyms to the following words.

familiar -

squell -

receive -

tighten -

turn off -
depress -

strong -
properly -

4.4. Answer the questions:

1. What radio types do you know?
2. Which of them are the most convenient?
3. Have you ever tried to transmit the radio?
4. What are the most important requirements stated for transmissions by radio?

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Read, understand and be ready to speak on a brief item.
- 5.2. Ex. 4.2. in writing.

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read fluently and correctly the following rhythmical group models:

2.1. x 'Xx 'Xx 'Xx

I'll 'show you 'how to }do it. | You 'mustn't 'waste a }moment. |
She's 'looking 'fine and } lovely. | It's 'time we 'went to }dinner. |
I 'want a 'pound of }sugar. | I 'study 'every }evening. |

2.2. x 'Xxx 'Xxx 'X

She's 'gone for a 'walk in the }park. The 'office is 'open at }nine.
I'm 'looking for 'paper and }ink.

2.3. x 'Xx 'Xx 'Xx 'X

You 'ought to 'know the 'way by }now. | I 'always 'like a 'cup of }tea. |
You'll 'have to 'do it 'all a}gain. That's 'not the 'way to 'fold
a }coat. |

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT and DIALOGUES

HOTEL

The Lithuanian-British Joint Venture "VILLON" has the pleasure of inviting you to a brand-new hotel "VILLON". It offers a choice of 73 rooms to suit all tastes and budgets, as well as three fully equipped conference halls. Whether you come as a tourist, on bu-

business or as a participant of a conference, the "VILLON" hotel has plenty to offer. The hotel boasts of the following amenities and services: dry laundry service, hairdressing, room service, gift shop, computerized security system in all the rooms and free parking. Leisure facilities include a restaurant, bars, a night club, a sauna, a solarium, an indoor swimming-pool, the fitness club "Nike", fishing, boat hire and horseback riding.

There is also a travel service in the hotel which can provide car hire, transfers, sightseeing tours in Lithuania, professional guides and the booking of railway and plane tickets.

Room Rates 1993

(including breakfast, per night, USD)

Note: Rates are subject to change without notice.

Type of Room	Oct. 15 - May 1	May 1 - Oct. 15
Single	40	45
Twin	56 (1 person)	70 (1 person)
	70 (2 persons)	80 (2 persons)
Double	60 (1 person)	70 (1 person)
	70 (2 persons)	80 (2 persons)
De luxe twin	82 (1 person)	80 (1 person)
	92 (2 persons)	95 (2 persons)
De luxe double	82 (1 person)	95 (1 person)
	92 (2 persons)	112 (2 persons)
<u>Two-bedroom-de-luxe apartment</u>	108 (2 persons)	125 (2 persons)
	132 (1-2 persons)	142 (1-2 persons)

Discounts are available for tour groups and children and the owners of ETN World-wide Travel Cards (ETN - European Travel Network).

The payment is accomplished in litas according to the rate of USD of the day.

Hope that the above information might be of interest to you.

Clerk: Good evening.

Mr. Snow: Good evening. My name is Snow. You've got a room reserved for me.

Clerk: Oh, yes, Mr. Snow. Room four oh four. It's a double.

Mr. Snow: A double? With two beds?
 Clerk: Yes. But the price is only for a single. Is that all right?
 Mr. Snow: Yes, of course.
 Clerk: How long are you staying, Mr. Snow?
 Mr. Snow: Three nights.
 Clerk: Three nights. Thank you. Are those your suitcases?
 Mr. Snow: Yes, they are.
 Clerk: Porter! Those are Mr. Snow's suitcases. Take them to room 404.
 Mr. Snow: Thank you.
 Clerk: Thank you, Mr. Snow.
 Mr. Snow: Oh, where's the lift?
 Clerk: It's on the left. The porter is going there now.
 Clerk: How long are you staying?
 Mr. Sutton: Pardon? How long am I ... what?
 Clerk: How long are you staying? How many nights?
 Mr. Sutton: Oh, ... one night. I'm staying one night.
 Clerk: Oh. Here's your key. Room 16.
 Mr. Sutton: Where is it?
 Clerk: Four floors up.
 Mr. Sutton: Is there a lift?
 Clerk: A lift? No, there isn't.
 Mr. Sutton: Oh. Where are the stairs?
 Clerk: On the right.

Vocabulary Notes

venture /'ventʃə/ n

joint /dʒɔɪnt/ a

joint venture

brand n

brand new

boast /bəʊst/ v

amenity /ə'mi:nɪti/ n

laundry /'lɔ:ndrɪ/ n

dry laundry

sauna /sə:na/ n

solerium /səu'leəriəm/ n

rizikingas sumanymas

jungtinis, bendras, sutelktinis

bendra įmonė

įdeginta žymė; išpaudas;
 (prekių, gaminių) rūšis
 visiškai naujas

girtis

malonumas; pl - patogumai

skalbykla

sausas valymas

sauna

soliciumas

fitness /'fɪtnɪs/ n	gera sveikata, tinkamumas
transfer /'trænzfɜː/ n	pervežimas
book /buk/ v	užsakyti
rate /reɪt/ n	tarifas; kaina
network /'netwɜːk/ n	tinklas
apartment /ə'pɑːtmənt/ n	kambarys
discount n	nuolaida
reserve v	užsakyti, rezervuoti

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

joint venture; brand new; amenities and services; computerized security system; leisure facilities; rate; reserved; to accomplish payment.

4.2. Give synonyms of the following words:

amenities; book; dry laundry; fitness.

4.3. Fill in the missing words:

1. It offers a _____ of 73 rooms to suit all tastes and budgets.
 2. The "VILLON" hotel has _____ to offer. 3. The hotel boasts of the following _____ and _____. 4. Leisure _____ include a restaurant, bars, a night club. 5. _____ are subject to change without notice. 6. There is also a travel service in the hotel which can _____ car hire, transfers, etc. 7. _____ are available for tour groups and children and the _____ of ETN Worldwide Travel Cards. 8. You've got a room _____ for me.

4.4. Practise making up special dialogues.

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the new words and expressions.

5.2. Ex. 4.3 in writing.

5.3. Develop a dialogue with your friend.

UNIT 4. THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
UNITED STATES

LESSON 1

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce these words correctly:

National Guard /'næʃənəl'gɑ:d/
Army Reserve /'ɑ:mɪ rɪ'zɜ:v/
reservist /rɪ'zɜ:vɪst/
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/
emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/
Ordnance Corps /'ɔ:dnəns'kɔ:z/
Chemical Corps /'kemɪkəl'kɔ:z/
Finance Corps /faɪ'næns'kɔ:z/
Alaskan /ə'læskən/
Atlantic /ət'læntɪk/
Caribbean /kə'rɪbiən/
European /,jʊərə'piən/
North East /'nɔ:θ'i:st/
Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/

2.2. Now read the following sentences with the falling intonation:

1. The 'Army Reserve consists of reɪsɜ:vɪsts.
2. The 'National 'Guard is cɔ:məndəd bɪ'stə:ɔ:fɪʃlɪz.
3. 'This is a 'permanent ɪstə:ʃən.
4. 'Ordnance Corps and 'Chemical Corps are ɪ'sɜ:vɪsɪz.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The US Armed Forces include the following three armed services: Army, Navy and Air Force. Each armed service consists of the regular and reserve components. Each of them has its own Department (Department of the Army, Department of the Navy and Department of the Air Force) headed by a civilian Secretary. The military heads of the Departments are their Chiefs of Staffs who are principal military advisers to the Secretary of Defence and they form the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Army Reserve.

The Regular Army is permanent professional force the members of which are on active full-time military duty.

The National Guard is composed of state troops formed and commanded by state officials, however, in time of emergency it is called into active federal service.

The Army Reserve consists of reservists who are civilians and may be called into active service in an emergency. The Army Reserve units are required to provide additional trained personnel for necessary replacement and further expansion of the Army in case of war or national emergency.

The Department of the Army is headed by the Secretary of the Army who is a civilian. But actual command in the Department is exercised by the Chief of Army Staff assisted in performing his duties by the Army Staff.

The active forces of the US Army are divided into the Continental Army Command, the Army Air Defence Command and the Army Overseas Commands.

The Continental Army Command is further subdivided into six armies each located in its army area and the military district of Washington.

Army Aviation, the Army Air Defence Command, is not an official branch such as Infantry or Artillery. However, it functions in a manner similar to a branch.

The Army Overseas Commands comprise Alaskan, Atlantic, Caribbean, European, North East, and Pacific.

Troops that participate directly in combat are referred to as "arms". They include Infantry, Armor and Artillery. Services are to supply the Army or to serve it in other ways. These are the Ordnance Corps, the Chemical Corps, the Transportation Corps, the Army Medical Corps, the Finance Corps and the Army Intelligence and Security (AIS). And two branches - the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps - are considered to be both an arm and a service.

Vocabulary Notes

component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ n

joint /'dʒɔɪnt/ a

permanent /'pɜːmənənt/ a

sudedamoji dalis, komponentas

jungtinis

nuolatinis, pastovus

emergency /i'mɜ:dʒənsi/ n

replacement /ri'pleismənt/ n

expansion /iks'pænzən/ n

expand /iks'pænd/ v

actual /'æktʃʊəl/ a

exercise /'eksɜ:sɪz/ v

assist /ə'sist/ v

nepaprastoji padėtis (state of ~)

pakeitimas

didinimas

didinti, plėsti

tikras

atlikti, vykdyti

padėti

4.1. Translate into English:

ginkluotosios pajėgos; ginkluotųjų pajėgų rūšys; karinis vadovas; štabo viršininkas; karinis patarėjas; gynybos ministras; jungtinis štabas; štabų viršininkų komitetas; nuolatinės pajėgos; tikroji karo tarnyba; nepaprastoji padėtis; papildomas parengtas personalas (kariai); būtinas pakeitimas; padėti atlikti tarnybines pareigas; sausumos kariuomenės priešlėktuvinės gynybos daliniai; karinė apygarda; tiesiogiai dalyvauti mūšyje; ryšių daliniai.

4.2. State what parts of speech these words are and what words they are derived from:

following; service; headed; adviser; active; reservist; additional; replacement; expansion; assistant; directly; transportation.

4.3. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. The three services consist ___ the regular and reserve components.
2. Each service is headed ___ a civilian Secretary. 3. Chiefs of Staffs are principal military advisers ___ the Secretary ___ Defence.
4. The members of RA are ___ active military service. 5. The National Guard is composed ___ the troops ___ states. 6. They are commanded ___ state officials. 7. ___ time ___ emergency NG is called ___ active service. 8. Reserve units are intended ___ replacement ___ the Army. 9. Chief of Staff is assisted ___ performing his duties ___ the Army Staff. 10. The active forces of the US Army are divided ___ three commands. 11. Troops that participate directly ___ combat are referred ___ as "arms". 12. Services may serve ___ the Army ___ many ways.

4.4. Give the words that these definitions refer to:

1. not of armed forces;
2. a group of people, esp. soldiers, whose duty is to guard someone or something;

3. a soldier who can be called at any time of difficulty to serve in a country's army;
4. lasting or intended to last for a long time or for ever;
5. serious happening or situation needing prompt action;
6. to increase in size, number, volume, degree, etc.;
7. to help or support;
8. the way in which something is done or happens;
9. to take part;
10. to mention or speak about.

4.5. Speak on the following:

1. What is the structure of the United States Armed Forces?
2. What components does the United States Army consist of? Speak about each of them.
3. How does the Department of the Army function?
4. What are the Commands of the active forces?
5. Why do you think the Continental Army Command is divided into six armies?
6. Why isn't the Army Air Defence Command an official arm?
7. What is the difference between arms and services?

5. JOKE.

FAME

A Pentagon general ran into a neighbour from his home town. "Do the folks in the town still remember me, perhaps, with a little bit of pride?" he asked hopefully. "Maybe", said the neighbour. "As a matter of fact, we have a tablet put up in front of your old house". "Really?" exclaimed the general. "What does it say?" "It says; "8 miles to Greenville".

Pentagon = Headquarters of the United States Armed Forces
 run into = meet by chance
 folks /fɔːks/ = people

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Ex. 4.3 in writing.
- 6.2. Ex. 4.5.

LESSON 2

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Intonation in questions.

2.1. If a question begins with an interrogative word or phrase, there is usually a falling tone on the word that is most prominent.

'Where do you \live?

'How 'long have you \lived there?

'How \long have you lived there?

'Why have you \come here?

'Why have you 'come \here?

'Why have \you come here?

2.2. If a question begins with a verb, there is usually a rising tone on the verb that is most prominent.

'Is your 'name \Green?

'Is \your name Green?

'Were you \late yesterday?

'Were you 'late \yesterday?

'Were \you late yesterday?

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Control of the seas is essential in wartime to protect the shores from enemy bombardment and invasion, and to provide surface transport for delivering friendly fighting forces overseas. Also, ships of various kinds are employed for launching amphibious assaults and, sometimes, in supporting of land operations.

The ships of the US Navy may be listed under three main classifications: combatant, auxiliary and service.

Combatant ships are fighting ships: battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine layers and mine sweepers, patrol vessels and amphibious ships.

Auxiliary ships are tankers; cargo ships; transports that move men, fuel, ammunition, tanks, vehicles, provisions; hospital ships; tenders and repair ships that keep combatant ships serviced and in operation.

Service ships are small vessels used for local delivery and maintenance tasks at an operating base or advanced base.

Organizationally, the Naval Establishment consists of three principal parts: Department of the Navy, Shore Establishment and the Operating Forces, including Naval Aviation.

The Department of the Navy is the headquarters of the Naval Establishment from which comes the over-all policy, command, administrative and ^{direction} logistics of both the Operating Forces and the Shore Establishment. The military part of the Department of the Navy consists of the Naval Staff headed by the Chief of Naval Operations.

The Operating Forces comprise the Pacific Fleet, the Atlantic Fleet, the US Naval Forces Europe, Marine Corps, the Military Sea Transportation Service and some other components.

The Shore Establishment comprises the shore activities of the Department of the Navy ashore and includes all activities not assigned to the Operating Forces. These are the activities for the purpose of maintaining, supplying, equipping, repairing and rendering similar services in support of the Operating Forces.

The Coast Guard, which is a part of the Armed Forces, operates under the Treasury Department in peacetime and under the Navy in wartime or in case of national emergencies.

The fleet in the US Navy usually consists of several formations of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, etc. and a fleet marine force.

Aircraft carriers of various types and cruisers are grouped into divisions. Destroyers, mine sweepers, mine layers and submarines are combined in flotillas. The flotilla consists of three squadrons of two divisions each.

Vocabulary Notes

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒən/ n
invade /ɪn'veɪd/ v
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/ v
amphibious /æm'fɪbɪəs/ a
battleship /'bɪtlɪp/ n
cruiser /'kru:zə/ n
destroyer /dɪ'strɔɪə/ n
submarine /'sʌbməri:n/ n

įsiveržimas
įsiveržti
tiekti, gabenti, pristatyti
desantinis
linijinis laivas
kreiseris
eskadrinis minininkas
povandeninis laivas

mine layer /'maɪn,leɪə/ n	minininkas
mine sweeper /'maɪn,swi:pə/ n	minų traleris
vessel /'vesl/ n	laivas
tanker /'tæŋkə/ n	tanklaivis
cargo /'kɑ:ɡəʊ/ n	kroviny
provisions /prə'vɪʒənz/ n	maisto atsargos, maistas
tender /'tendə/ n	plaukiojanti laivų remonto bazė
Naval Establishment /ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/	karinio jūrų laivyno pajėgos
logistics /ləʊ'dʒɪstɪks/ n	materialinis techninis aprūpinimas
tender /'tendə/ v	teikti
Treasury /'treʒəri/ Department	Finansų ministerija
flotilla /fləʊ'tɪlə/ n	flotilė
squadron /'skwɒdrən/ n	jūr. eskadra

4.1. Translate into English:

priešo bombardavimas; pradėti puolimą; paremti sausumos operacijas; koviniai laivai; transporto laivas; pervežti kūrą; operatyvinė bazė; priešakinė bazė; organizaciniu požiūriu; bendroji politika; jūrų pėstininkai; kranto tarnyba; kranto apsauga; nepaprastoji padėtis šalyje.

4.2. Find in the right-hand column English equivalents to the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. patrulinis laivas | 1. mine sweeper |
| 2. kreiseris | 2. cruiser |
| 3. eskadrinis minininkas | 3. cargo ship |
| 4. tanklaivis | 4. patrol vessel |
| 5. transporto laivas | 5. submarine |
| 6. krovininis laivas | 6. repair ship |
| 7. povandeninis laivas | 7. transport |
| 8. lėktuvnešis | 8. battleship |
| 9. linijinis laivas | 9. aircraft carrier |
| 10. minininkas | 10. tanker |
| 11. desantinis laivas | 11. mine layer |
| 12. minų traleris | 12. amphibious ship |
| 13. remonto laivas | 13. destroyer |

4.3. Complete the following sentences:

1. In wartime it is essential to protect the shores from
2. Warships are also employed for
3. Transports usually carry
4. Service ships are intended for
5. The Department of the Navy is
6. The Shore Establishment comprises such activities as
7. In peacetime the Coast Guard operates under
8. Aircraft carriers are usually grouped into
9. The squadron consists of

4.4. Answer the following questions:

1. How are the ships of the US Navy classified?
2. What kinds of combatant ships do you know?
3. What are auxiliary ships used for?
4. What are the principal parts of the Naval Establishment?
5. What are the functions of the Department of the Navy?
6. What elements are the Operating Forces composed of?
7. What are the main formations in the US Navy?

4.5. Find in the text sentences with the Gerund and translate them into Lithuanian.

5. THE USE OF THE GERUND.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Remember the ways the Gerund can be translated into Lithuanian:

1. I enjoy travelling. (keliauti)
2. Smoking is dangerous to health. (rūkymas)
3. Without saying a word he turned and left. (netaręs)
4. He remembered having spoken to him. (kad kalbėjo)

Sometimes both the Gerund and the Infinitive may be used, but in the following cases only the Gerund is used:

1. With the verbs and verbal phrases:
to avoid, to enjoy, to excuse, to fancy, to finish,

to stop, to forgive, to give up, to go on, to keep (on),
to mind, cannot help.

- e.g. He avoided meeting her.
I enjoy thinking about it.
Fancy him being here!
He'll never give up smoking.
Go on reading.
Do you mind helping me?
I couldn't help laughing.

2. With the following verbs and verbal phrases used with a preposition:

to agree to, to complain of, to depend on, to feel like,
to insist on, to look like, to object to, to prevent from,
to speak of, to succeed in, to thank for, to think of,
to look forward to.

- e.g. I agree to his helping me.
I don't feel like going out.
It looks like raining.
It prevented them from losing everything.
He succeeded in finishing work on time.
I look forward to hearing from you.

3. With the following word-groups:

to be busy with, to be capable of, to be fond of,
to be pleased at, to be proud of, to be sure of,
to be surprised at, to be worth.

- e.g. He is capable of doing it himself.
He was fond of being looked at.
They were not pleased at our coming.
He was proud of having done it himself.
This book is worth reading.

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Translate all the sentences with the Gerund (5) into Lithuanian.
6.2. Ex. 4.4.
6.3. Think of 3 sentences with the Gerund using the verbs from 5.

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Intonation in questions.

2.1. Questions beginning with an interrogative word may, however, have a rising tone. The use of it may indicate:

- a) personal interest making the question less formal:

'Where do you ʃlive?

'How 'long have you ʃbeen there?

b) a request for repetition, with the rising tone on the interrogative word, or an exclamation of surprise:

ʃWhere do you say?

ʃHow much did you pay?

ʃWhat do you say he wants? (I)

ʃWhat?(I)

2.2. Exclamations in interrogative form, when they begin with a verb, usually have a falling tone:

'Doesn't she 'look ʃpretty!

'Isn't it ʃwarm today!

'Aren't they ʃnice!

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

The aircraft carrier is a floating airdrome possessing all the advantages in mobility and seagoing capacity of the large warship and all the advantages inherent in the use of aircraft.

The aircraft carrier uses its carrier-borne attack bombers and fighters to deliver bombs, torpedoes and rockets at targets which can be selected in flight. In addition, by the use of radar and communications systems, the choice of the target can be controlled by the carrier even after the plane has been launched.

Aircraft carriers are classified as follows: fast heavy attack carriers, antisubmarine carriers and close-support carriers. The first type carries large fast bombers. Their canted flight decks with arresting gears and deck landing mirrors are so designed that

planes can take off while others are landing. The antisubmarine warfare type carries specialized planes and equipment as well as special teams that work with supporting ships and helicopters. The third type gives close support for land operations within the range of the carrier's aircraft.

The modern aircraft carrier is able to accomodate from 60 to 200 aircraft in several vast hangars, one above the other, extending almost the whole length of the hull. Since the superstructure is built up above the flight deck, aircraft taking off, or landing, have enough room to pass this superstructure without hindrance. She is also very maneuverable and able to turn rapidly, as flying operations require a carrier to be turned into the wind whenever aircraft are flown on or off.

An aircraft carrier is vulnerable to attack by land-based enemy airplanes. And it is particularly vulnerable when it is performing its most important functions of launching planes and receiving them back on board the carrier.

Vocabulary Notes

possess = have

inherent = present

superstructure = the upper part of a ship

hindrance = obstruction

vulnerable = open to attack by armed forces

4.1. Practice pronouncing these words correctly:

possess /pə'zɛs/

inherent /ɪn'hɪərənt/

bomber /'bɒmə/

torpedo /tɔ:'pi:dʒ/

radar /'reɪdɑ/

helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/

accomodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/

hangar /'hæŋɑ/

hindrance /'hɪndrəns/

vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbəl/

4.2. Find in the right-hand column Lithuanian equivalents to the following English words:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. capacity | 1. nuožulnus denis |
| 2. to take off | 2. plaukioti |
| 3. to float | 3. stabdymo mechanizmas |
| 4. bomber | 4. angaras |
| 5. fighter | 5. naikintuvas |
| 6. helicopter | 6. sraigtasparnis |
| 7. board | 7. pakilti |
| 8. to land | 8. korpusas |
| 9. hull | 9. bombonešis |
| 10. flight deck | 10. nusileisti |
| 11. arresting gears | 11. pakilimo denis |
| 12. hangar | 12. galingumas |
| 13. canted deck | 13. bortas |
| 14. attack carrier | 14. smogiamasis lėktuvnešis |

4.3. Translate into English:

1. Lėktuvnešis yra karo laivas, kuriame yra aerodromas. 2. Jo denis yra įrengtas taip, kad lėktuvai gali leistis ir kilti. 3. Triume yra lėktuvų angasai. 4. Lėktuvnešiuose yra priešlėktuviniai ginklai. 5. Lėktuvnešis kelia iki 200 lėktuvų. 6. Lėktuvai yra ginkluoti raketomis, torpedomis ir bombomis. 7. Lėktuvnešiai naudojami kovai su priešo karinio jūrų laivyno pajėgomis jūroje ir bazėse bei svarbiausiems kranto objektams griauti. 8. Atominis (nuclear-powered) lėktuvnešis "Enterprise" yra vienas iš galingiausių JAV lėktuvnešių. 9. Lėktuvnešyje buvo dešimt smogiamųjų bombonešių.

4.4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main principle of the functioning of the aircraft carrier?
2. What are carriers designed for?
3. How are they classified?
4. What is the average capacity of the modern aircraft carrier?
5. What is its structure?
6. When is an aircraft carrier most vulnerable?

5. JOKE.

STILL SAFER

On board a troop transport an infantry soldier asked a naval officer: "Is it right, sir, that the depth here is 10,000 feet?"

"No, guy, it's only 1,000".

"What a relief!" exclaimed the soldier. "I can't swim at all".

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Translate the following sentences into English using the proper form of the Gerund:

1. Šiame lėktuvnešyje gali tilpti 200 lėktuvų.
2. Jis turėtų vengti skristi tokiu oru.
3. Lėktuvnešio lėktuvai gali pasirinkti taikini būdami ore.
4. Atrodo, kad lėktuvas pakilo.
5. Atrodo, kad lėktuvas leidžiasi.
6. Jie neleido priešui pulti.
7. Visi nekantriai laukė, kad jie nusileistų.
8. Jam pavyko suvaldyti bombonešį.
9. Kapitonas buvo tikras, kad pasuko teisinga kryptimi.
10. Tikrai verta pamatyti šitą naikintuvą.

6.2. Learn the underlined words in the text (use ex. 4.1 and 4.2)

6.3. Ex. 4.4.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

In colloquial English an interrogative response to a statement or request often consists of an interrogative (what, where, who) and a preposition. There is the falling tone on the preposition.

-I've 'just 'had a }telegram.

ƒReally? 'Who }from?

-I was 'given a 'diamond }ring yesterday.

ƒOh! 'Who }by?

-I 'want you to 'take these }books, }please.

ƒYes. 'Where }to? (or) 'Who }to?

- 'Will you 'open this }tin, please?

- 'What }with?

- 'Can you 'lend me some }money?

- 'What }for?

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The United States Air Force is made up of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard.

The basic unit of functional organization is the individual plane and its crew. Two or more planes may be organized into a flight. Two or more flights make a squadron. The squadron is the basic Air Force unit with both tactical and administrative duties. Also included into the squadron is ground personnel to serve technical missions. Squadrons vary in size in accordance with their mission, e.g. a fighter squadron consists of 25 planes while a heavy bomber squadron flies 10 planes.

The group is usually made up of a headquarters and two or more squadrons. The group is the striking force of a wing. A wing is a mobile, self-supporting organization capable of independent operation. It consists of a combat group, a maintenance and supply group, an air base group, and a hospital unit.

Above the wing there is an air division which, as a rule, consists of 2-5 wings. Next comes the numbered air force. It is composed of two or more divisions. It is usually, but not always, designed to fulfil a particular mission, such as bombardment, air defence or ground support operations.

Next above the numbered air force is the air command. The air command is usually composed of two or more air forces and may or may not be designed for a particular type of air operations. The air command may have no air forces within it when it is assigned support missions.

The United States Air Force is made up of several commands. Each command is organized on a functional basis within the continental limits of the United States and on an area basis overseas. The major commands of the USAF are as follows:

The Aerospace Defence Command whose major responsibility is that of defence of the United States against air attack.

The Military Airlift Command which is intended to provide air transportation for the Armed Forces.

The Air Force Systems Command which is the centre for coordination ballistic missile programs and other major defence systems

as well as for research and development of ballistic and guided missiles, pilotless aircraft and jet-powered aircraft.

The Air Training Command which provides all phases of individual training except higher education available at the Air University.

The Air Force Logistics Command which provides all possible supply to the Air Force.

All the commands are under immediate control of the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force.

Vocabulary Notes

flight n	av. grandis
squadron /'skwɒdrən/ n	av. eskadrilė
group n	aviacijos pulkas
wing n	aviacijos brigada
air force	aviacijos armija
air command	aviacijos daliniai
Aerospace Defence Command	priešlėktuvinės gynybos aviacija
Military Airlift Command	karinė transporto aviacija
Air Force Systems Command	karinių kosminių sistemų kūrimo padalinys
Air Training Command	karinių oro pajėgų kadro rengimo padalinys
Air University	Aviacijos universitetas
Air Force Logistics Command	karinių oro pajėgų materialinio techninio aprūpinimo padalinys
immediate /ɪ'miːdɪət/ a	tiesioginis

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

Air National Guard; individual plane and its crew; basic unit; serve technical missions; vary in size; in accordance with the mission; striking force; self-supporting organization; independent operation; maintenance and supply group; as a rule; designed to fulfil a mission; air defence; support missions; on a functional basis; within the continental limits; air attack; ballistic missile programs; guided missiles; pilotless aircraft; jet-powered aircraft; under immediate control.

4.2. Translate into English:

aviacijos armija; aviacijos pulkas; aviacijos bazės tarnyba; užpuolimas iš oro; priešlėktuvinės gynybos aviacija; balistinės raketos; bopilotė aviacija; naikintu.ų eskadrilė; judrus savarankiškas dalinys; kovinė grupė; techninis aptarnavimas ir tiekimas; aviacijos bazė; antskrydis; gynybos sistema; valdomų raketų kūrimas; reaktyvinis lėktuvas.

4.3. What do these abbreviations mean:

USAF; NG; HQ; Div; Cmd; CSUSAF; Acft; ADC; Bmr; AR; Ftr; Ftr Sq; Bmr Wg.

4.4. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. The USAF is made ___ three principal components. 2. Squadrons vary ___ size ___ accordance ___ their mission. 3. A wing is capable ___ independent operation. 4. The air force is composed ___ two or more divisions. 5. The air command may be designed ___ a particular mission. 6. The USAF commands are organized ___ a structural basis. 7. The ADC is responsible ___ the defence ___ the US ___ air attack. 8. The MAC provides ___ air transportation ___ the Armed Forces. 9. Higher education is available ___ the Air University. 10. All commands are ___ control ___ the CSUSAF.

4.5. Speak on the following:

1. What principal components does the United States Air Force consist of?
2. What are the main units in the United States Air Force?
3. What are the main commands in the United States Air Force?
4. What are the functions of each of them?

4.6. Find in the text sentences with the Infinitive and translate them into Lithuanian.

5. THE USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	-

Remember constructions used with the Infinitive:

1. The Objective Infinitive Construction (Complex Object).

It is used after the following verbs: to see; to watch; to hear; to feel; to think; to believe; to know; to suppose; to expect; to wish; to make; to report, etc.

e.g. I've never heard him talk like that.

I saw her enter the room.

We expected you to come.

I believe him to tell the truth.

He made me do it.

2. The Subjective Infinitive Construction (Complex Subject).

It is used after the same verbs and also after the following word groups: to be likely; to be sure; to be certain.

e.g. He was seen to disappear in the distance.

She was never thought to be honest.

The picture is believed to have been painted in the 18th century.

She was heard to be talking.

They were supposed to have begun cooperating much earlier.

3. The "for" + the Infinitive construction.

I think it's not good for you to work so hard.

That was for him to find out.

I waited for him to speak.

The best thing for you to do is to have a good rest.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Translate all the sentences with the Infinitive into Lithuanian (5).

6.2. Ex. 4.5.

6.3. Think of 3 sentences with the Infinitive constructions using the notes from 5.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

Read the following disjunctive questions. Mind the falling tone in the statements and different tones in question tags. Also mind what tone is used in the answers (depending on whether you agree or disagree).

2.1. 'What 'lovely }weather we're having,| }aren't we?

You 'haven't }finished the book,| }have you?

(}No,| }not yet.)

You under'stand this 'quite }well,| }don't you?

(}Yes,| I }think so.)

2.2. Today's }Monday,| }isn't it?

(}Yes,| it }is.)

You 'speak }French,| }don't you?

(}No,| I }don't. || 'What 'made you }think I do.

'That was the }telephone bell,| }wasn't it?

(}No,| I don't }think so.)

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

TYPES OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT

According to their specific functions modern military planes are classified as fighters, bombers, reconnaissance, liaison, cargo or transport, tanker planes, and helicopters.

Fighters, earlier known as pursuit planes, possess speeds higher than those of any other type of aircraft but their radius of action is relatively small. Fighters are used to protect friendly bombers and to attack enemy fighters. Fighters capable of carrying bombs are classified as fighter-bombers. They can be armed with bombs, air-to-surface missiles, air-to-air missiles and guns.

Bombers are the offensive component of the air force designed for the attack of ground targets with bombs. They are large planes with crews of 3 to 12 men. Bombers are armed with conventional or nuclear weapons.

A special type of bombers are dive bombers which dive at ground targets from great height and release their bombs near to the ground thus achieving better accuracy in bombing.

Torpedo planes are naval aircraft having the same characteristics as those of bombers. They attack enemy ships at sea at low

altitudes and launch their torpedoes at close range.

Reconnaissance planes possess a large tactical radius and high speed. Their primary duties being those of reconnaissance, they are less heavily armed than fighters or bombers. The crew of a large reconnaissance plane may include a pilot, an observer who is also an aerial photographer, a radio operator, and a navigator. These planes reconnoitre positions and movements of enemy troops, locate targets for bomber attacks, report the results of bombing and take air photos.

Liaison planes are small and slow aircraft having short safe take-off distance but being exceedingly useful in liaison work and detailed observation.

Cargo planes render great service to ground troops carrying ammunition, medical supplies, food, pieces of ordnance and light tanks to distant fighting areas. Having great seating capacity they carry airborne troops as well.

Tanker planes provide flight refuelling for other types of aircraft thus increasing their radius of action.

Helicopters, due to their vertical take-off, are very useful in aiding ground troops to perform their missions and therefore form the bulk of the Army aviation. Helicopters perform the missions of observation, reconnaissance, medical evacuation, liaison, transportation, etc.

Modern aircraft are equipped with jet or turbojet engines which allow them to achieve a supersonic speed.

Vocabulary Notes

liaison /li'eizən/ n	ryšiai
tanker plane	kuro tiekimo lėktuvas
dive bomber	pikiruojantis bombonešis
dive /daiv/ v	staiga kristi, smigti; av. pikiruoti
altitude /'æltitju:d/ n	aukštis; aukštis virš jūros lygio
navigator /'nævigeitə/ n	šturmanas
supersonic /sju:pə'spnik/ a	ultragarsinis, viršgarsinis

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

radius of action; relatively small; fighter-bomber; air-to-surface missiles; air-to-air missiles; offensive component; designed for the

attack; ground targets; better accuracy; launch torpedoes; at close range; less heavily armed; radio operator; reconnoitre positions and movements; locate targets; take air photos; short safe take-off distance; exceedingly useful; pieces of ordnance; great seating capacity; airborne troops; provide flight refuelling; due to the vertical take-off; turbojet engine.

4.2. Paraphrase or explain in English the underlined parts of the following sentences:

1. Fighters are capable of carrying bombs.
2. Bombers are the offensive component of the AF.
3. Torpedo planes attack enemy ships at low altitudes.
4. Reconnaissance planes report the results of bombing.
5. Liaison planes are exceedingly useful in liaison work.
6. Cargo planes render great service to ground troops.
7. Having great seating capacity they carry airborne troops.
8. Tanker planes provide flight refuelling.
9. Helicopters form the bulk of the Army aviation.

4.3. Choose synonyms from the right-hand column to the following words on the left. Mind parts of speech.

particular	have
fighter	plane
possess	offensive
aid	carry out
attack	specific
as well as	height
aircraft	pursuit plane
combat	also
component	planned
designed	fight
altitude	help
primary	part
exceedingly	extremely
perform	main

4.4. Get ready to speak about each type of modern military aircraft.

4.5. Find in the text sentences with the -ing forms and state what parts of speech they are.

5. THE USE OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Remember that there are two Participles in English: Participle II (asked, designed, made, done, written) and Participle I:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

1. The Objective Participial Construction (Complex Object).

It is used after the following verbs: to see; to hear; to feel; to find; to consider; to understand; to want; to wish; to have; to get, etc.

e.g. He saw her coming back.

I found him having finished everything.

I want it done as soon as possible.

She had her hair cut.

2. The Subjective Participial Construction (Complex Subject).

e.g. They were heard talking together.

He was seen coming.

3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

e.g. The door being open, he came in.

His work finished, he had a rest.

5.1. Find in the text sentences with participial constructions and translate them into Lithuanian.

5.2. Translate the following sentences into Lithuanian using participial constructions:

1. Jis pamatė, kad lėktuvas pakeitė kryptį.

2. Vadas žinojo, kad jie gabena artilerijos pabūklus.

3. Sukūręs naują naikintuvų rūšį, jis tapo plačiai žinomas karinės aviacijos srityje.

4. Kadangi lėktuve galėjo tilpti labai mažai žmonių, kai kurie iš jų turėjo pasilikti.

5. Kadangi sraigtasparniai gali pakilti vertikaliai, jie yra labai plačiai naudojami įvairioms užduotims atlikti.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Ex. 4.4.

6.2. Ex. 5.2.

LESSON 6

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Intonation in subordinate clauses.

Since a subordinate clause is not a complete statement, there is usually a rising tone on the word that is most important:

'If it ↗rains...

'If she ↗listened ↗carefully...

'When we ↗came ↗yesterday...

As she was ↗late...

Before you ↗go...

Generally (but not always), this rising tone is in the subordinate clause whether it comes first or last:

'If it ↗rains, | we ↗won't ↘go.

We ↗won't ↘go if it ↗rains.

'If she ↗listened ↗carefully, | she'd under↗stand.

She'd under↗stand if she ↗listened ↗carefully.

When we ↗came ↗yesterday, | he had ↘gone.

He had ↘gone when we ↗came ↗yesterday.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION.

ARMED FORCES AND THEIR WEAPONS

Translate the following texts into Lithuanian using the active vocabulary and the new words given on the right.

1. Sausumos kariuomenė

Sausumos kariuomenė yra ginkluotųjų pajėgų rūšis, turinti vykdyti kovines užduotis sausumoje. Ji yra pagrindinė karinės galios dalis ir gali veikti savarankiškai arba kartu su kitomis ginkluotųjų pajėgų rūšimis.

Sausumos kariuomenė gali ginti valstybę nuo priešo įsiveržimo, sutriuškinti didelius oro ir jūrų desantus, smogti masinius ugnies smūgius, pralaužti gynybą, išplėtoti strateginį puolimą, užimti teritoriją ir įsitvirtinti joje.

2. JAV sausumos kariuomenė

JAV armija sudaryta iš kariuomenės rūšių (pėstininkų, artilerijos, šarvuotųjų kariuomenės) ir tarnybų (chemijos, artilėrijos technikos, transporto, karo policijos). Inžinerijos ir ryšių kariuomenė, armijos aviacija, žvalgybos ir kontržvalgybos dalys laikomos ir kariuomenės rūšimis, ir tarnybomis. Į sausumos kariuomenės divizijų sudėtį įeina raketų, artilerijos, ženitinių divizionai.

3. Karinis jūrų laivynas

Tai ginkluotųjų pajėgų rūšis. Veikia savarankiškai arba kartu su kitomis ginkluotųjų pajėgų rūšimis. Paprastai jį sudaro povandeninis laivynas, jūrų aviacija, antvandeninis laivynas, krantų apsaugos kariuomenė, jūrų pėstininkai, pagalbinis laivynas, įvairių tarnybų dalys.

4. Povandeniniai laivai

Povandeniniai laivai plaukioja iki 400 m gilyje. Jie ginkluoti raketomis, torpedomis arba minomis. Raketos iš po vandens leidžiamos į taikinius sausumoje ir jūroje. Torpedos naudojamos priešų laivams naikinti. Minos klojamos priešų jūrų keliuose. Didžiausias panirusio laivo greitis yra apie 60 km per valandą.

airborne assault force
surface assault force

fortify (sth.)

Ordnance Corps

air defence battalion

fleet

cruise /kru:z/

submerge /səb'mɜ:dʒ/

5. Koviniai laivai

Kreiseriai ir eskadriniai mininiškai kovoja su nedidelėmis karinio jūrų laivyno jėgomis, lydi ir saugo laivų eskadras, ug-nimi remia jūrų desantus, minuoja.

Traleriai suranda ir sunaikina mi-nas. Kovos su povandeniniais laivais ir priešlėktuvinės apsaugos laivai susieka ir sunaikina priešo povandeninius laivus ir lėktuvus.

6. Desantiniai laivai

Tai specialios konstrukcijos lai-vai skirti jūrų desantui gabenti ir išlai-pinti. Vidutiniuose JAV tankų desantiniuose laivuose telpa 10 tankų ir 100 karių. Jų greitis viršija 40 km per valandą. Visi to-kio tipo laivai ginkluoti artilerijos (dau-giausia zenitinės) pabūklais.

7. Karinio jūrų laivyno aviacija

Skirama į bombonešių, raketinių naikintuvų, žvalgybos, kovos su povandeniniais laivais, transporto ir specialiąją aviaciją. Bazuojasi pajūrio aerodromuose ir lėktuvuose. Kai kurie lėktuvai ir araitasparniai gali bazuotis ir kituose karo lai-vuose. Bombonešių aviacija ginkluota bombo-mis, torpedomis, minomis. Raketnešių avia-cija ginkluota valdomomis raketomis oras-žemė ir oras-laivas.

8. Karinės oro pajėgos

Tai ginkluotųjų pajėgų rušis, vei-kianti lėktuvais ir araitasparniais. Pade-da sausumos kariuomenei ir kariniam jūrų laivynui vykdyti karo operacijas, išmeta oro desantus, gabena kariuomenę, ginklus, žaudmenis, degalus ir karo techniką.

escort /i'skɔ:t/

sweep

search out /'sɜ:tʃaʊt/

land

tank landing ship

base

9. Koviniai lėktuvai

Kovos lėktuvai ir sraigtesparniai, ginkluoti bombomis, raketomis, patrankomis, kulksvaidžiais, reaktyviniais sviediniais, smogia priešui greitus ir galingus smūgius, greitai keičia veiksmų kryptį ir smūgių objektus.

missile

10. JAV karinės oro pajėgos

Jos sudarytos iš strateginės, taktinės, karo transporto ir priešlėktuvinės apsaugos aviacijos. Į JAV karinių oro pajėgų sudėtį įeina tarpkontinentinių balistinių raketų junginiai ir karinės kosminės priemonės. Karinis jūrų laivynas taip pat turi savo jūrų aviaciją.

air defence

ICBM = intercontinental ballistic missile weapons

11. Bombonešiai ir naikintuvai

Bombonešiai yra ginkluoti bombomis. Bombonešiai, kurie vietoje bombų ginkluoti raketomis oras-žemė, vadinami raketnešiais, o ginkluoti torpedomis - torpednešiais. Viršgarsiniai naikintuvai vadinami perimančiais. Jie, padedami žemėje esančios radiolokacijos ir radioelektroninės sistemos, suranda ore lėktuvą (raketą), perima jo sekimą ir ginklais sunaikina. Veikimo nuotoliui padidinti jų kelyje į taikinį degalai įpilami ore.

interceptor

search out
= intercept it
radius of action
refuel

12. Reaktyviniai lėktuvai

Pirmieji reaktyviniai karo lėktuvai buvo panaudoti Antrojo pasaulinio karo pabaigoje. Po karo pradėti naudoti ir turboreaktyviniai lėktuvai. Jų greitis siekia iki 3500 km per valandą, aukščio riba - iki 30 km, bombų krovnis - daugiau nei 30 tonų.

ceiling /'si:lɪŋ/
bomb load

5. JOKES.

Jumping with Parachutes

A soldier had just been assigned to the paratroops at his own request. His sergeant warned him: "It's a tough duty and you've got to do a lot of dangerous jumping!"

"I know that, sergeant. What height are we supposed to jump from?"

"Five hundred feet", the sergeant replied.

"Nothing doing, sergeant," the soldier said. "It's too high. Can't you make it three hundred?"

The sergeant explained that in jumping from such a low altitude there was danger of the parachute not opening in time. The man broke into a happy smile.

"Hot dog!" he said. "Do we get parachutes, too?!"

Illogical

A group of soldiers were flying in a transport plane. One of the men asked a crew member: "Do they issue parachutes to passengers in planes?"

"No; chutes aren't provided".

"But they issued us safety belts when we went on ships at sea".

"Safety belts are the issue items in the Navy all right".

"That's odd! I guess there are much fewer people who can fly than those who can swim", commented the soldier.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new words or word combinations from 4.

6.2. Revise the active vocabulary of Lessons 1-6.

6.3. Find in the first joke sentences with the Gerund and translate them into Lithuanian.

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Pronounce these proverbs correctly and fluently finding the stresses and intonation:

2.1. The 'appetite 'comes with \eating.

'Cracked 'pots 'last \longest.

A 'watched 'pot 'never \boils.

'Too many \cooks 'spoil the \broth.

2.2. After \supper, \mustard.

'First \come, 'first \served.

A \hungry man | is an \angry man.

Better an 'egg to \day, | than a 'hen to \morrow.

Better a 'small \fish | than an 'empty \dish.

'Dry 'bread at \home | is 'better than 'roast meat a \broad.

You 'can't \eat your cake | and \have it.

3. CHECK UP.

4. CONVERSATION.

IN THE RESTAURANT

Ann: What a lovely place it is!

/ˈlʌvli/ gražus, malonus

John: Yes, that's right. Look, there's a vacant table over there, in the corner. Come on!

/ˈveɪkənt/

Ann: It looks nice here.

John: And not crowded. I hate crowded places.

/ˈkraʊdɪd/ perpildytas

Ann: So do I.

Manager: I beg your pardon, but this table has been reserved. Would you mind taking that one, at the window, please?

/rɪˈzɜːvd/

John: Oh, sure.

Manager: Thank you. That'll be a nice place as well.

Ann: They say this restaurant serves good food.

/ˈrestərɒnt/

John: You never know until you see yourself. Are you hungry?

Ann: Not very.

John: And I am hungry as a hunter. And awfully thirsty at that.

/ɔːfʊli/ labai, baisiai
/ˈθɜːsti/ ištroškęs

Ann: So am I. To tell ^{you} the truth, I'm dying of thirst.	
John: What would you like to drink?	
Ann: I'd like some <u>juice</u> , <u>orange</u> juice, perhaps.	/dʒu:s/ sultys; /'ɔ:ɪndʒ/
John: I'd rather have apple juice. They say apples are very good to health.	
Waiter: Good evening. Here's the <u>menu</u> . What would you like <u>to order</u> ?	/'menju:/ /'ɔ:də/ užsakyti
John: First bring us two glasses of juice - orange and apple, please.	
Waiter: Sorry, but we haven't got apple juice. I can <u>suggest</u> <u>pine-apple</u> or <u>grapefruit</u> juice.	/sə'dʒest/ pasiūlyti /'paɪnæpl/ ananasas /'greɪpfru:t/ greipfrutas
John: Pine-apple, please.	
Waiter: Yes, sir. One orange and one pine-apple. That will be in no time at all.	
John: What shall we start with?	
Ann: I want some <u>salad</u> . Yes, there is a salad of raw vegetables.	/sæləd/
John: And what would you like to follow? As to me, I'd like some meat <u>dish</u> say, <u>roast</u> <u>beef</u> . What about you?	/dɪʃ/ patiekalas /'rəʊst bi:f/
Ann: I don't want roast beef. <u>Actually</u> , I avoid eating meat dishes.	/'æktʃʊəli/ faktiškai
John: Are you on some kind of <u>diet</u> ?	/'daɪət/
Ann: No, why? You know, tastes differ. I prefer fish and vegetable dishes. I suppose I'll have some fish. But I don't see it on the menu.	
John: Neither do I.	
Waiter: May I have your order now?	
Ann: To start with I'll have vegetable salad. Then, I think I'd like some fish. Do you have <u>trout</u> or <u>carp</u> ? What can you <u>recommend</u> ?	/traʊt/ upėtakis /kɑ:p/; /rɪ'ɒmənd/
Waiter: I'm afraid we haven't any fish this evening.	

Ann: What a pity! Could I have chicken, then?

Waiter: Certainly. We have chicken with spaghetti and mushrooms.

Ann: Oh, that sounds interesting. And delicious at that.

Waiter: And it tastes delicious, too, I should say.

Ann: Some exotic cuisine, I suppose?

Waiter: I shouldn't say it's very exotic.

Ann: Won't it be too spicy?

Waiter: Oh, no. This dish is not spicy at all. It's rather tender.

Ann: O.K. I'll try.

Waiter: And for you, sir?

John: I'd like some hot soup to start with.

Waiter: We have a very delicious chicken broth.

John: Good, one broth, please. Then, roast beef.

Waiter: With fried potatoes?

John: Oh, no! No potatoes. You see, I'm trying to lose some weight.

Waiter: Then, would you prefer baked beans and rice? With cheese sauce.

John: That will be nice!

Ann: Have you ever tasted that?

John: No, not yet. But I'll taste it now.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

John: I'd like some dry wine. And what about you, Ann?

Ann: The same for me, please.

Waiter: Yes, dry wine. Twice. And what would you like for dessert?

John: No dessert. Just coffee. Black coffee, please.

/spə'ʒeti/

/dɪ'lɪʃəs/ nepaprastai skanus, nuostabus

/ɪg'zɒtɪk/; /kwɪ'zi:ən/ virtuvė, kulinarija

/'spɑ:si/ aštrus

/'tendə/ švelnus

/su:p/

/brɒθ/ sultinys

/fraɪd/ keptas

/beɪkt/ keptas
/bi:nz/ pupelės
/raɪs/ ryžiai
/tʃi:z/ sūris
/sɔ:s/padažas

/teɪst/ ragauti

/dɪ'zɜ:t/

Ann: And a cake and coffee with <u>cream</u> for us, please. By the way, have you got <u>ice-cream</u> ?	/kri:m/ grietinélė
Waiter: Sure, we do. We have <u>banana</u> , <u>vannilla</u> , <u>raspberry</u> and <u>chocolate</u> ice-cream. What do you choose?	/'aɪs kri:m/ /b'ɑ:nɑ:nə/ /'vɒnɪlə/ /'rɑ:zberi/ avietė /'tʃɒklɪt/
Ann: Chocolate ice-cream, please.	
John: For me, too. And bring us the <u>bill</u> at once, please.	/bɪl/ saskaita

4.1. Give synonyms to the following words or paraphrase them:

- a) lovely; vacant; crowded; sure; as well; awfully; perhaps; suggest; in no time at all; start; prefer; suppose.
- b) Come on! I beg your pardon. I'm afraid.

4.2. Give answers to the following questions. Use words and expressions from the conversation:

1. It's a lovely place, isn't it?
2. Is this table vacant?
3. Aren't you hungry?
4. Are you thirsty?
5. What would you prefer - orange or apple juice?
6. Do you like vegetable dishes?
7. Isn't it too spicy?
8. What would you like for dessert?

4.3. Analyse the following questions. Give examples of the same kind.

1. Would you mind sitting here?
2. What would you like to drink?
3. What shall we start with?
4. May I have your order?
5. What can you recommend?
6. Could I have chicken?
7. Won't it be too spicy?
8. Would you prefer baked beans?
9. Would you like anything to drink?

4.4. Find in the text proverbs or sayings and translate them into Lithuanian.

4.5. Translate into English:

1. Kur jis? - Štai ten, prie lango. 2. Nemėgstu taip greit valgyti. 3. Ar galima būtų jūsų paprašyti kalbėti lėčiau? 4. Ką gali žinoti. 5. Aš nei alkanas, nei ištroškęs. 6. Jis protingas, be to dar ir turtingas. 7. Tiesą sakant, nenorėčiau eiti. Verčiau liksiu čia. 8. Ką galėtumėt pasiūlyti? 9. Palauk, tai ilgai netruks. 10. Huo ko norėtum pradėti? 11. Deja, jis neateis. - Kaip gaila! 12. Šis patiekalas gerai atrodo. - Ir skanus! 13. Ar tau patinka kinų virtuvė? - Nepasakyčiau. 14. Ar esi kada buvęs tame restorane? - Ne, o ką? 15. Kur sąskaita?

4.6. Make your own dialogues about going to the restaurant.

5. JOKES.

At a Restaurant

"Look here, waiter, I've just found a button in my soup".

" Oh, thank you, sir. I've been looking all over for it".

The Unlucky Cook

Father: Only cheese for dinner?

Kate: You see, Daddy, I was going to cook everything but the cutlets caught fire, so I had to take the soup to put it out.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Learn the new words.

6.2. Learn 5 proverbs from the phonetic drill.

6.3. Ex. 4.5 in writing.

UNIT 5. LITHUANIA: STATE AND ARMED FORCES

LESSON 1

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Read and pronounce categoric statements using the falling intonation:

It's 'time to 'get \up. |

It 'wasn't \ready. |

Be \careful. |

'Go \straight. |

'Take it \easy. |

2.2. Pronounce and remember:

European /juərə'pi:ən/

North American /'nɔ:θ ə'merɪkən/

Tartar-mongol /'tɑ:tə'mɒŋgɒl/

Czech /tʃek/

Polish /'pɔ:liʃ/

Hungarian /hʌŋ'gɛəriən/

Slavonic /slə'vɒnɪk/

Swedish /'swɪ:diʃ/

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

LITHUANIA'S GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION

Usually, all the Europeans, North Americans and the rest of the world know about Lithuania is that it was occupied and later proclaimed its independence.

Up to the 12th century, Lithuania had to resist the Slavonic tribes advancing to the West, the tartar-mongol incursions, and from the 13th century, German knights coming from the West. The Lithuanian tribes also had to resist strong Czech-Polish-Hungarian pressure, and later, with the growth of Swedish power, the Swedish advances to the East.

These attempts to survive and defend our way of life resulted in rather early development of a centralized Lithuanian State and the evolution of distinctive Eastern and domestic policies, the influence of which can still be seen in our attitudes and policies.

Later in history, with the development of the polarization between the East and West, Lithuania (or parts of it) became a peripheral territory to the Russian and German empires.

The understanding of our history is important since it has led us to conclude that now having created an independent state capable of controlling its borders and territory, its geopolitical situation will ensure rapid political, social and economic development provided that peace is maintained in Europe. It is the status of an independent state that will enable us to protect the interests of our people. That is why the main objective of our policy is to seek balance in our relations with the East and West, preserving a maximum of independence. This is also true of economic, cultural and military influences.

Vocabulary Notes

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ v	(pa)skelbti
tribe /traɪb/ n	gentis
incursion /ɪn'kɜːʃn/ n	įsiveržimas, (staigus) užpuolimas
attempt /ə'tempt/ n	pastanga
attempt on (against) v	kėsintis
evolution /i:və'luːʃn/	evoliucija, vystymasis
distinctive /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/ a	charakteringas, būdingas
domestic /dəʊ'mestɪk/ a	vidaus, krašto; naminis
domestic policy	vidaus politika
attitude /'ætɪtjuːd/ n	požiūris, nusistatymas
empire /'empaɪə/ n	imperija
conclude /kən'kluːd/ v	padaryti išvadą, nuspręsti; sudaryti sutartį
provided /prə'vaɪdɪd/ cj	su sąlyga; jei
ensure /ɪn'ʃʊə/ v	užtikrinti
enable /ɪ'neɪbl/ v	įgalinti, duoti galimybę ar teisę
seek /si:k/ (sought, sought) v	siekti; ieškoti
preserve /prɪ'zɜːv/ v	išsaugoti

4.1. Translate into Lithuanian:

to proclaim independence; Slavonic tribes; Tartar-mongol incursions; the last attempt; monkey's evolution according to Darwin / d : w n /; distinctive foreign policy; the break-up of the Roman Empire;

to evaluate the parcel in order to insure it; historic evaluation; to create a monument; to create an independent state with a free-market economic system; to make a conclusion; to conclude a contract; to ensure the growth of strength; to enable somebody to do something; to seek the truth.

4.2. Paraphrase the underlined words using the active vocabulary:

1. The German invasion was planned to be accomplished in a fairly fast way. 2. Don't give up, make the last try. You must jump over this obstacle. 3. To be a winner is a characteristic feature of yours. 4. Can you tell me the price of your hand-knitted socks? 5. Development takes place in every society. 6. They decided it was time to make up their minds. 7. Insurance can guarantee the security of your mail.

4.3. Make nouns from the following verbs:

to occupy -	to evaluate -
to proclaim -	to conclude -
to resist -	to control -
to advance -	to maintain -
to press -	to protect -
to survive -	to insure (ensure) -

4.4. Read and remember these geographical names:

Continent	Country	Adjective
	Europe	European
	Asia	Asiatic (Asian)
	America	American
	Africa	African
	Germany	German
	France	French
	Austria	Austrian
	Australia	Australian
	Belgium	Belgian
	Holland	Dutch
	Spain	Spanish
	Portugal	Portuguese
	Denmark	Danish
	England	English

China
Japan
Poland

Chinese
Japanese
Polish

4.5. Put questions to the text and ask your friends to answer them.

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Put 6 questions to the text in writing and be ready to answer them.

5.2. Learn the new words.

5.3. Read and get ready to discuss the text.

LESSON 2.

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce the following words:

de jure /di:'dʒʊəri/

de facto /di:'fæktəʊ/

particularly /pə:'tɪkjʊləli/

subsequent /'sʌbsɪkwənt/

supplementary /sʌplɪ'mentəri/

protocol /'prɒtəkɒl/

ultimatum /ʌltɪ'metɪəm/

massive arrests /'mæslv ə'rests/

deportations /di:pɔ:'teɪʃ nz/

restoration /restə'reɪʃ n/

crisis /'kraɪsɪs/ (pl. crises / kraɪsɪ:z/)

Siberia /saɪ'brɪəriə/

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

INCORPORATION OF THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC INTO THE SOVIET UNION AND RESTORATION OF ITS INDEPENDENCE

The Lithuanian state emerged in the 13 century. It was one of the greatest powers in Eastern Europe.

On February 16, 1918 the Council of Lithuania declared the independence of Lithuania. This day has become a national holiday

symbolizing the restored freedom and statehood.

During 1920-22 Lithuania was recognized both de jure and de facto by 43 states.

The subsequent history of Lithuania was determined by the detent /de t : t/ between Hitler and Stalin in 1939 and particularly by the secret supplementary protocol of the Soviet-German agreement of friendship of September 28, 1939, which also concerned the state borders. This protocol was responsible for the agreement of mutual assistance which Lithuania was forced to sign with the Soviet Union on October 10, 1939, and which provided for the restoration of Vilnius to Lithuania and the introduction of 20.000 Red Army troops on the territory of Lithuania. By the ultimatum of June 14, 1940, the USSR violated all the previous agreements, introduced an unspecified and uncontrolled number of its military troops into Lithuania and forced a change in its government. Acting on the orders issued by the Soviet representative Dekanozov, the new leftist People's government staged elections to the People's Seim which, without being vested with the power, proclaimed Lithuania a Socialist Republic on July 21-23 and resolved to approach the Soviet Union with the request to be incorporated into it. That was how Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union. The introduction of Soviet power and the building of socialism was conducted under the conditions of Stalin's cult. This resulted in massive arrests and deportations to Siberia. A deep economic and political crisis coincided with the beginning of "perestrojka".

June 3, 1988 saw the foundation of the Lithuanian Reform Movement "Sąjūdis". On August 23, 1989 the people of the Baltic republics joined hands in a human chain protesting against the 50th anniversary of Molotov - Ribentrop pact. On March 11, 1990 Sąjūdis gained majority in the first free elections in Lithuania since 1940. On March 11, 1990 the Supreme Council restored Lithuania's Independence. Yet, on January 13, 1991 Soviet troops assaulted the TV tower killing 14 unarmed civilians. On February 12, 1991 Iceland was the first country to recognize Lithuania.

The government of the United States of America had never recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union, but officially recognized the three Baltic States: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia on September 2, 1991.

On September 17, 1991 the three Baltic States were readmitted into the United Nations (the UN). On June 25, 1993 the "Litas", Lithuania's pre-war currency, was introduced. On August 31, 1993 the last Russian soldier left Lithuania.

The long process of rebuilding the state, its economy, culture, and armed forces has already started. All we need is to steadily move forward towards a better world, towards a better life, towards a better future.

Vocabulary Notes

subsequent /'sʌbsɪkwənt/ a	paskesnis, vėlesnis
determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ v	apspręsti
supplementary /sʌplɪ'mentəri/ a	papildomas, pridėtinis
agreement /ə'grɪ:mənt/ n	sutartis, susitarimas
concern /kən'sɜ:n/ v	liesti, turėti ryšį-
mutual /mju:tʃʊəl/ a	abipusis
restoration /restə'reɪʃn/ n	atstatymas
introduction /ɪntrə'dʌkʃn/ n	įvadas, įvedimas; naujovė
ultimatum /'ʌltɪ'mɪtəm/ n	ultimatumas, galutinis tikslas
violate /'vaɪələɪt/ v	grubiai pažeisti
previous /'pri:vjəs/ a	pirmesnis, ankstesnis
stage /steɪdʒ/ v	inscenizuoti; statyti pjesę
vest /vest/ v	suteikti
resolve /rɪ'zɒlv/ v	ryžtis
request /rɪ'kwest/ n	prašymas
cult /kʌlt/ n	kultas, garbinimas
pattern /'pætən/ v	sekti pavyzdžiu
declare /dɪ'kleə/ v	paskelbti
coincide /kəʊn'saɪd/ v	sutapti
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃn/ n	įkūrimas, įsteigimas
movement /'mu:vmənt/ n	judėjimas
chain /tʃeɪn/ n	grandinė
anniversary /ænɪ'vɜ:səri/ n	metinės
elections /ɪ'lekʃnz/ n	rinkimai
assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ n	užpuolimas, šturmas
recognize /'rekəgnaɪz/ v	pripažinti, pažinti
readmit /,ri:əd'mɪt/ v	čia: iš naujo priimti
introduce /ɪntrə'dju:s/	įvesti

4.1. Give English equivalents:

1. tolimesnė istorija; 2. apspręsti; 3. santykių atšilimas; 4. pa-pildomas protokolai; 5. draugystės sutartis; 6. valstybės sienai; 7. abipusė pagalba; 8. desanto dalinių įvedimas į šalies teritoriją; 9. atstovas vyriausybėje; 10. inscenizuoti rinkimai; 11. paskelbti nepriklausomybę; 12. kreiptis su prašymu; 13. ryžtis; 14. Stalino kulto sąlygomis; 15. administraciniai metodai; 16. atitinkami pasie-kimai; 17. krizė-krizės.

4.2. Write and read the plural form of the following words:

child -	crisis -
man -	aircraft -
woman -	sheep -

4.3. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. The subsequent history of Lithuania was determined ___ the detent between Hitler and Stalin. 2. This protocol was responsible ___ the agreement ___ mutual assistance. 3. Acting ___ the orders issued ___ the Soviet representative Dekanozov the new government staged elec-tions. 4. The Seim without being vested ___ the power proclaimed Lithuania a Socialist Republic and resolved to approach the Soviet Union ___ the request to be incorporated ___ it. 5. The building of socialism was conducted ___ the conditions of Stalin's cult. 6. This resulted ___ massive arrests and deportations to Siberia. 7. A deep economic and political crisis coincided ___ the beginning of "perestrojka".

4.4. Complete the following sentences.

1. The Lithuanian state emerged
2. On February 16th, 1918 the Council of Lithuania
3. Lithuania was recognized both de jure and de facto by
4. The subsequent history of Lithuania was determined by
5. The secret supplementary protocol was responsible for agree-ment
6. By the ultimatum of June 14, 1940, the USSR violated
7. On July 21-23 the People's Seim after staged elections pro-claimed
8. The Seim also resolved to approach the Soviet Union with the request

9. Stalin's cult resulted in
10. On March 11, 1990 the independence of Lithuania was

4.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the secret supplementary protocol of the Soviet-German agreement prescribe for Lithuania?
2. When were all the previous agreements violated?
3. Where did the building of socialism and achievements in collectivization bring Lithuania to?

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Learn the new words, read and translate the text.
- 5.2. Ex. 4.3 in writing.
- 5.3. Develop wider answers to the three questions given in ex. 4.4.

LESSON 3

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL. Pronounce the following words:

European integration process /ˌjʊərəˈpiən ɪntɪˈɡreɪʃn əˈprəʊsɪs/
confrontation /kənˈfrʌntɪʃn/
Baltic States /ˈbɔːltɪk ˈsteɪts/
of crucial importance /ɒv ˈkruːʃl ɪmˈpɔːtəns/
neutralize /ˈnjuːtrəlaɪz/
transatlantic /ˌtrænzətˈlæntɪk/
Vienna /viˈenə/

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC

Our main goal is to increase political and economic stability on the territory of the Baltic States and to achieve a balance of influences from the East and the West. We try to do this by:

1. Participating in the European integration process in the economic, political and security spheres.
 - The geopolitical situation, the historical economic relations, the road network as well as the industrial infrastructure of the Baltic States, enable these countries to assist the integration of Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union into Euro-

rope. At the same time, the Baltic countries could temporarily play the role of a buffer-zone -inevitable and indeed necessary at this stage of international relations - thus minimizing the friction between the different economic, cultural and security policies.

- Of crucial importance to the task of neutralizing threats to Lithuania are the common European mechanisms designed to increase security and stability, and the activities of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). We intend to be active participants in the Vienna process, in conflict prevention and confidence building. We are also planning to participate in UN (United Nations) peacekeeping actions in the near future.

2. Consolidating relations with our neighbours.

- Lithuanian-Polish Declarations proclaim the principle of inviolability of borders.

- Lithuania and Byelorussia have already established diplomatic relations, border demarcation and border controls. This is the longest border stretching for 740 km.

- Lithuanian-Russian relations are regulated by the Lithuanian-Russian State agreement and a special agreement on the Kaliningrad region.

- Lithuanian-Latvian relations are based on the experience of friendly relations lasting for many years. They are regulated by several treaties which include Estonia as well. The Council of the Baltic States coordinates common policy.

3. Strengthening the mechanisms of regional security.

- The coordination of foreign and economic policies between Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

- The expansion of relations with the countries of Central Europe, Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak states.

- Establishment of stable and peaceful relations with Russia should also be considered among the priorities.

4. Enhancing the prospects for the development of the former East Prussia - the Kaliningrad region.

The Lithuanian Republic is greatly concerned about the presence of enormous Russian military contingents on this territory which surpasses defence needs.

Vocabulary Notes

temporary /'tempərəri/ a	laikinas
temporarily adv.	laikiniai
prospect /'prɒspekt/ n	perspektyva
buffer /'bʌfə/ n	buferis
inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ a	neišvengiamas
friction /'frɪkʃn/ n	trintis
crucial /'kru:ʃl/ a	lemiamas, kritiškas
treaty /tri:t/ n	sutartis
confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ n	pasitikėjimas
consolidate /kən'splɪdeɪt/ v	tvirtinti, konsoliduoti
invulnerability /ɪn,vælə'leɪbɪlɪti/ n	nesugriaujamumas
invulnerable /ɪn'vælə'leɪbl/ a	nesugriaujamas
Czechia /'tʃeɪʒ/ n	Čekija
Slovakia /sləʊ'veɪkʃə/ n	Slovakija
priority /praɪ'prɪəti/ n	prioritetas, pirmumas
enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/ v	didinti, stiprinti
Prussia /'prʌʃə/ n	Prūsija
contingent /kən'tɪndʒənt/ n	kontingentas
surpass /sə'pɑ:s/ v	viršyti, pralaukti
demarcation /di:mɑ:'keɪʃn/ n	ribų nustatymas, demarkacija

4.1. Find English equivalents in the text for the following:

pagrindinis tikslas; pasiekti ekonominį stabilumą; Europos integravimosi procesas; istoriniai ir ekonominiai ryšiai; kelių tinklas; pramonės infrastruktūra; įgalinti; neišvengiama ir iš tikrųjų būtina; laikinai sumažinti trintį; turėti lemiamą reikšmę; Šiaurės Atlanto Sąjunga; užkirsti kelią konfliktams; taikos palaikymo veiksmai; stiprinti ryšius; valstybės sienų demarkacija ir kontrolė; valstybinė sutartis; Baltijos valstybių taryba; sustiprinti regioninius saugumo mechanizmus; kultūrinių ryšių plėtimas; didelis karinis kontingentas; pranokti gynybos poreikius.

4.2. Make Gerunds from words in brackets to fit the sentences:

1. (to participate) in the European integration process in the economic, political and security spheres is highly appreciated. 2. (to strengthen) the mechanism of regional security is crucial at present. 3. These factors are of crucial importance to the task of (to neutralize) threats to Lithuania. 4. We intend to be active participants in the Vienna process, in conflict prevention and confidence (to build).

4.3. Remember the country and nationality:

- Norway - Norwegian
- Sweden - Swedish
- Finland - Finnish
- Iceland - Icelandic
- Denmark - Danish
- Belgium - Belgian
- Holland - Dutch
- Scotland - Scottish
- Poland - Polish
- Russia - Russian
- Prussia - Prussian
- England - English
- America - American

4.4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is our main goal?
2. What role could the Baltic countries play to minimize the friction between the different economic, cultural and security policies?
3. What is of crucial importance to the task of neutralizing threats to Lithuania?
4. What can you say about the consolidation of relations with our neighbours?
5. What border demarcations concerning Lithuania can you mention?
6. Why is the expansion of our relations with the countries of Central Europe, Poland, Hungary and other states important?

5. HOMEWORK.

- 5.1. Learn the new words.
- 5.2. Ex. 4.2 in writing.
- 5.3. Be ready to answer questions on the text. Speak about the item of the text you like.

LESSON 4

1. REPORT.
2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Read paying attention to stresses and intonation.

A: 'Have you 'got a 'camera?

B: 'Yes, I 'have.

A: 'Have you 'taken any 'pictures today?

B: 'Not 'yet. | I'm 'going to 'take some to'morrow. I'd 'like to have some 'colour 'slides.

A: 'Why didn't you 'take them 'yesterday?

B: I was 'busy. | I had to 'go to the 'station to 'meet Mr. 'Green.

2.2. Pronounce the following words:

domestic political situation /də'mestɪk pə'lɪtɪkəl,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/

border control personnel /'bɔ:də kənt'rəʊl,pɜ:sə'nel/

border crossing procedures /'bɔ:də,kɹɒsɪŋ prə'si:dʒəz/

temporary agreement /'tempərəri əg'reɪmənt/

in conformity with /ɪn kən'fɔ:mɪtɪ/

regime /rei'ʒi:m/

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

The direction of our security policy is basic to the development of the Lithuanian defence system. Historical experience and the analysis of dangers show that at present it is crises which are most likely to occur in our region rather than conflicts. The causes of these crises lie, first of all, in the instability of Lithuania's domestic political situation. This is linked to our internal political situation, long economic depression, rise in the crime rate, and insufficient control of our territory. Seeking to minimize these threats, the Lithuanian Republic is organizing the following:

1. Border control personnel - some 5,200 strong - which at present consists of customs and military border protection forces. As far as the border with Poland is concerned, it is controlled by the Lithuanian Border Guards. Border crossing procedures in specific locations have been established by a temporary Lithuanian-Polish agreement. Other Lithuanian borders are guarded in conformity with a regime - established order which suits the economic needs of the Lithuanian Republic.
2. In order to ensure the protection of key facilities and reserves

in Lithuania, as well as the integrity of the territory itself, territorial guard units and groups of volunteers for national defence have been set up, acting on principles which are similar to those of the Scandinavian "home guard" groups. The number of the territorial guard equals to 3,000 people and the number of home guard is 12,000.

Vocabulary Notes

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ n	patyrimas, patirtis
crisis /'kraɪsɪs/(pl. crises /kraɪsɪz/)n	krizė
link /lɪŋk/ v	sujungti, (sukabinti)
insufficient /ɪnsə'fɪʃnt/ a	nepakankamas, nepatenkinamas
conformity /kən'fɔ:mɪti/ n	atitikimas; in v with - sutinkamai su; pagal
key facilities	strateginės svarbos objektai
regime /reɪʒi:m/ n	santvarka, režimas
rate n	procentas, proporcija; tempas, greitis

4.1. Find English equivalents in the text for the following:

saugumo politika; gynybos (apsaugos) sistema; krizė; atsirasti; vidaus politinės situacijos nestabilumas; vidaus politinė konfrontacija; ekonominis sėtingis; procentinis nusikaltimų padidėjimas; pasienio kontrolės personalas; karinės pasienio gynybos pajėgos; valstybės sienos kirtimo formalumai; sukurti; laikinas susitarimas tarp Lietuvos ir Lenkijos; sutinkamai su (pagal); atitikti ekonominius poreikius; užtikrinti apsaugą; krašto apsaugos savanorių grupės.

4.2. Give synonyms to the following words:

to occur -	domestic -
to establish -	in conformity with -
to minimize -	similar -
to consist of -	basic -

4.3. Fill in prepositions or adverbs:

1. ___ far ___ the border with Poland is concerned, it is controlled ___ the Lithuanian Border Guard. 2. Border crossing procedures ___ specific locations have been established ___ a temporary Lithuanian-Polish agreement. 3. Border control personnel ___ present consists ___ customs and military border protection forces.

4.4. Make up sentences by linking the given word combinations.

Make necessary changes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Young specialists, having insufficient experience | to need more attention from the authorities. |
| 2. At the end of the seventies | America to suffer a rather deep economic crisis. |
| 3. During exercises cadets | to act in conformity with the learned principles and rules. |
| 4. Many links unite the Baltic States now and | to unite us even more tightly in the future. |
| 5. Sometimes military leaders | to overthrow the legal government and set up their own regime. |

4.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is basic to the development of the Lithuanian defence system?
2. What negative factors are characteristic of our internal affairs?
3. How strong is the border-control personnel?
4. What do territorial guard units and groups of volunteers for national defence ensure?

5. JOKE.

FATAL QUARRELS

One of the visitors of a wild beast show was astonished seeing a lion and a sheep together in a cage.

"Haven't they any quarrels?" he asked the keeper in surprise.

"Well, they sometimes have", answered the keeper.

"And what do you do then?" the visitor wanted to know.

"Then we must buy a new sheep".

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Learn the new words.
- 6.2. Accomplish ex. 4.3 in writing.
- 6.3. Be ready to develop answers to the questions given in ex.4.5.

LESSON 5

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Pronounce correctly:

land forces /'lənd 'fɔ:sɪz/

coast-guard /'kəʊst-ɡɑ:d/

air control forces /'eə kən'trəʊl fɔ:sɪz/

disasters and catastrophes /dɪ'zɑ:stəz ən kət'æstrəfɪz/

control of dangerous facilities /kən'trəʊl əv 'deɪndʒərəs
fə'sɪlɪtɪz/

Ministry of home affairs /'mɪnɪstrɪ əv həʊm ə'feəz/

National Security Department /'næʃənəl sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/

Latvia and Estonia /'lætviə ənd əs'təʊnjə/

military authorities /'mɪlɪtəri ɔ:'θɒrɪtɪz/

tolerant attitude /'tɒlərənt 'ætɪtju:d/

Euro-Atlantic security and defence system /'jʊərə ət'læntɪk
sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ ən dɪ'fensə'sɪstəm/

2.2. Read paying attention to pauses, stresses, intonation:

The Lithuanian Republic is 'striving to 'integrate into the 'civil
se'curity-↘system|of European ↘countries. || At the 'present ↘time | ag-
reements with 'Germany and 'Poland are being ↘finalized | and we are
'seeking to 'sign agreements between the Lithuanian 'Civil Deffence|and
↘that | of the Scandinavian ↘countries. ||

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

(continued)

3. The armed forces of the Lithuanian Republic were reestablished by a special Act on November 19, 1992. The armed forces currently consist of:

- land forces - one rapid reaction brigade or Field Army Brigade. Present actual personnel strength of the FAB "Gelsėžinis Vilkas" is 3,250 (including personnel of the HQ and support units). It consists of 8 battalions.
- the coast guard - one flotilla consisting of two light frigates, four sea-port security boats and one hydrographic boat.

- the air control force being equipped with 4 aircraft type L-39 designed for pilot training, 24 transport aircraft type AN-2, 2 transport aircraft type L-410 and 3 helicopters type M 1-8. So far it has neither combat units nor aircraft that could be treated as combat.
4. Civil defence forces are being set up to ensure the security of Lithuanian citizens in case of disasters and catastrophes in peace time. They consist of a department for the administrative control of dangerous facilities and the transportation of dangerous goods; and special rescue units formed on a territorial basis. The Lithuanian Republic is striving to integrate into the civil security systems of European countries. This includes agreements with Germany and Poland and agreements between the Lithuanian Civil Defence and that of the Scandinavian Countries.
5. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the state Security Department are responsible for the control and prevention of crime. The presence of a foreign army hampers the economic development of the Baltic states and, in particular, hinders good state relations with the Russian Federation which are essential not only to our peaceful development, but to East-West stability in general.

Vocabulary Notes

currently /'kʌrəntli/ adv	pastaruoju metu
flotilla /fləʊ'tilə/ n	flotilė
frigate /'frɪɡɪt/ n	fregata
hydrographic /'haɪdrəʊ'græfɪk/ a	hidrografinis
treat /tri:t/ v	traktuoti, nagrinėti
rescue /'reskju:/ n	išgelbėjimas, išvadavimas
strive /'straɪv/ /strove, striven/ v	stengtis, siekti
hamper /'hæmpə/ v	kliudyti, trukdyti
hinder /'hɪndə/ v	trukdyti, kliudyti
essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ a	esminis, svarbus
seaport security boat	sargybos kateris

4.1. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Šiuo metu lauko kariuomenės brigadoje "Geležinis Vilkas" yra 3230 karių. 2. Flotilę sudaro dvi lengvosios fregatos, keturi apsaugos kateriai., vienas hidrografinis laivas. 3. Taigi, nėra nei kovinių junginių, nei lėktuvų. 4. Civilinės saugos pajė-

gos sukurtos, siekiant užtikrinti Lietuvos piliečių saugumą nuo stichinių nelaimių ir katastrofų taikos metu. 5. Specialūs gelbėjimo padaliniai formuojami teritoriniu pagrindu. 6. Lietuvos Respublika stengiasi įsijungti į Europos šalių civilinės saugos sistemą. 7. Vidaus reikalų ministerija ir Valstybės saugumo departamentas yra atsakingi už nusikaltimų prevenciją. 8. Užsienio armijos buvimas trukdo Baltijos šalių ekonominiams vystymuisi ir ypač trukdo gieriems valstybiniams santykiams su Rusijos Federacija.

4.2. Give antonyms:

- destroy -
- absence -
- slow -
- bad -

4.3. Rearrange the following words to form correct sentences:

1. When the Lithuanian Republic re-established was?
2. What set up was to ensure the security of Lithuania?
3. What responsible institutions for the prevention are of crime?

5. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES (sąlygos sakiniai).

- Jungtukai: if - jeigu, jei;
 unless - jei ne;
 provided (that) - jei, su sąlyga;
 on condition (that) - su sąlyga, jei;
 suppose (that) - tarkim.

		Principle Clause	Conditional Clause
Open Condition		He will learn	if he works (Simple Present)
SUBJUNCTIVE	Present Conditional	He would learn	if he worked (Simple Past)
	Past Conditional	he would have learned	if he had worked (Past Perfect)

Examples:

Open Condition. If the master pays him properly, the workman will work well.

Present Conditional. If the master paid him properly, the workman would work well.

Past Conditional. If the master had paid him properly, the workman would have worked well.

Open Condition. If I know what you want, I will buy you a present.

Present Conditional. If I knew what you wanted, I would buy you a present.

Past Conditional. If I had known what you had wanted, I would have bought you a present.

5.1. Read and translate:

1. A fellow once said to me: "What would you do if you had Lord Moneybags' income?"

I said: "What would Lord Moneybags do if he had an income like mine?"

2. A friend of Nick said to him: "I hear your mother-in-law has died. How long has she been dead?" Nick replied: "If she had lived till tomorrow, she would have been dead three months"

5.2. Rewrite the following sentences:

a) in the Present Conditional;

b) in the Past Conditional.

Example: I will go if you want me to.

a) I would go if you wanted me to.

b) I would have gone if you had wanted me to.

1. If it rains, we'll stay at home.

2. You will see the Eiffel Tower if you go to Paris.

3. If I receive any news, I shall let you know.

4. If you help me with the chairs, the room will soon be ready.

6. HOMEWORK.

6.1. Read and translate the text.

6.2. Ex. 5.2 in writing.

LESSON 6

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Repeat paying attention to the pronunciation:

National Defence Establishment /'neɪʃənl dɪ'fens ɪs'tæbliʃmənt/

Field Army Brigade /'fi:ld 'ɑ:mɪ bri'geɪd/

National Defence Voluntary Service /'næʃənl dɪfəns 'vɒləntərɪ
'sɜ:vɪs/

State Border Defence Service /'steɪt 'bɔ:də dɪfəns 'sɜ:vɪs/

Military Air Force /'mɪlɪtəri 'eə 'fɔ:s/

Navy Force /'neɪvɪ 'fɔ:s/

Civil Security Department /'sɪvl sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/

Ignalina Atomic Power Station /ɪgnə'lɪnə ə'tɒmɪk 'paʊə 'steɪʃən/

National Defence Academy /'næʃənl dɪfəns ə'kædəmi/

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Lithuanian Armed Forces are 13,200 men strong. 2,300 servicemen are on active military service. It lasts for 12 months. So far, there are no plans for diminishing the time of the military service and no forecasts have been made towards the decrease of the strength of the Armed Forces of the Republic.

Servicemen who are called into active service and choose the alternative service must hand in their applications to the municipality of their town or region. So far, no citizens have been registered on the alternative service. The duration of the alternative service is 24 months; for those who graduated from higher schools it is 12 months long. Citizens executing the alternative service are paid 85 per cent of their salary but not less than the minimum living level determined by the state. Some changes in the alternative service are to take place in the future as the laws acting in the National Defence Establishment were adopted in 1990-91.

The service in the National Defence Forces of the Lithuanian Republic and the organization of it is determined by the temporary Law of the National Defence military service.

The structure of Lithuanian Armed Forces is as follows: Field Army Brigade is 3,230 men strong. It is called "Geležinis vilkas" (Iron Wolf) and consists of 7 Mechanized Airborn battalions and the Commandment Battalion.

National Defence Voluntary Service has 1,597 employees and about 10,000 volunteers. There are 8 defence districts in our Republic. Their objective is to maintain the Army Reserve. Although 39 aircraft are prescribed to their type of service, it has neither combatant units nor a single aircraft that could be considered as a combatant one.

State Border Defence Service comprises 5,407 employees. The Border stretches for 1,743 km, the length of the sea border being 99 km.

Military Air Force. The personnel consists of 610 employees; 30 aircraft and 3 helicopters.

Navy Force. It includes 480 employees, 7 vessels, two light frigates, four patrol vessels and a hydrographic ship.

Civil Security Department. The personnel consists of 868 employees. It includes 8 rescue units, the Republic Training Centre.

There is also a separate battalion for the protection of the Ignalina Atomic Power Station of 259 men strong.

Military Academy Officers as high as the battalion commanders are being trained here. Besides, there is Non-Commissioned officers' School in Kaunas where non-commissioned officers are being trained.

The Central Range, Arsenal and attending services should also be counted.

Vocabulary Notes

so far	iki šiol, kol kas
forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ n	numatymas, prognozė
forecast /fɔ:'kɑ:st/ v	numatyti
apply /ə'plai/ v	kreiptis, prašyti
application /æpli'keiʃn/ n	prašymas, pareiškimas
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ n	pilietis
duration /dʒuə'reiʃn/ n	trukmė
salary /'sæləri/ n	alga
temporary /'tempərəri/ a	laikinas
vessel /'vesəl/ n	laivas; indas
non-commissioned officer /nɒnkəmiʃnd 'ɒfɪsə/n	puskarininkis
attending service	aprūpinimo tarnyba
attend /ə'tend/ v	prižiūrėti, rūpintis

4.1. Translate into English:

prognozuoti orą; numatyti kariuomenės dydį; paduoti prašymą savivaldybei; alternatyvi tarnyba; respublikos piliečiai; alternatyvios tarnybos trukmė; paskirti algą; nustatyti minimalų pragyvenimo lygį; kariuomenės oro pajėgos; Krašto apsaugos tarnyba; patvirtinti įstatymus; karinė prievolė; laikinasis Krašto apsaugos prievolės įstatymas; Lauko kariuomenės brigada; motodesantinės batalionas; Sava-

norikoj Krašto apsaugos tarnyba /SKAT); Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnyba (VSA); Karinė jūrų flotilė (KJF); Civilinės saugos departamentas; Ignalinos atominė elektrinė; Karo Akademija ; Centrinis poligonas; aprūpinimo tarnybos; ginkluotė.

4.2. Give answers:

1. How strong are the Lithuanian Armed Forces?
2. Is the alternative service paid for?
3. What is the Field Army Brigade made up of? What is its strength?
4. How many volunteers are registered on the National Defence Voluntary Service?
5. How many employees does the State Border Defence Service comprise?
6. How many aircraft and helicopters does the Military Air Force include?
7. How strong is the Navy Force?
8. How strong is the personnel of the Civil Security Department?

5. JOKE.

A Forcible Argument

A politician was much warmed with his subject. Bringing his fist heavily down upon the desk, he cried out, "Who dare deny this?"

"Nobody who is within the reach of that fist of yours," exclaimed a man in one of the back seats.

fist n - kumštis
dare v - drįsti
exclaim v - sušukti

6. HOMEWORK.

- 6.1. Learn the new words and expressions.
- 6.2. Ex. 4.1 in writing.
- 6.3. Be ready to answer the questions in ex. 4.2.

LESSON 7

1. REPORT.

2. PHONETIC DRILL.

2.1. Read paying attention to the stresses and intonation:

Customer: Good ↘morning.

Shop-assistant: Good ↘morning. 'Can I ↗help you?

Customer: I'd 'like a 'pair of 'walking ↘shoes.

Shop-assistant: 'What ↘colour would you like?

Customer: ↘Brown.

Shop-assistant: 'What's your ↗size?

Customer: ↘Nine.

Shop-assistant: 'Will you 'try 'on ↗these shoes, please?

Customer: I ↘don't like these ↗shoes. 'What about ↘you, Nick?

Customer's friend: I 'don't like them ↘either.

Customer: Can I 'try 'on those ↗black shoes?

Shop-assistant: ↘Certainly. ↘Here you ↗are.

Customer: ↘They are all ↗right. 'How↘much are they?

Shop-assistant: 'Four ↘pounds.

Customer: 'Where must I ↘pay?

Shop-assistant: You may pay ↘here. ↘Here's your ↗change. ↘Thank you.

3. CHECK UP.

4. TEXT.

SHOPPING

My uncle Tom never got married, and he used to do all his own cleaning and cooking and shopping. One day I went with him to the butcher's, and this was the conversation that I heard:

Uncle Tom: Is the beef tender?

Butcher: Tender, Tom? It s as tender as a woman's heart.

Uncle Tom: Oh, then I'll take a pound of sausages, instead.

tender meat - švelni jauno gyvulio mėsa
(tough meat - kieta seno gyvulio mėsa)

- - -

My friend and I go the grocery store every day. There we buy tea, bacon, cheese and a lot more. E.g. sugar, flour, tins of fruits, eggs, honey, jar marmelade, biscuits, and butter. Sometimes we call at the greengrocer's where we buy apples, oranges, nuts, beans, potatoes and cabbage. Of course, every day we call at the dairy store, too. We buy milk (2 bottles daily), cream and new-laid eggs there. At the fishmonger's we can get some herrings for our supper. Bread and cakes are sold at the baker's or confectioner's.

A confectioner is a man who makes cakes. My Uncle Tom's shop (he was a confectioner) was just opposite another. There was great rivalry between them. One day one of them put a big notice in his shop window:

Try our cake at 2/3 a pound
To pay more is to be robbed.

About an hour later his rival put a notice in his shop window:

Try our cake at 2/6 a pound.
To pay less is to be poisoned.

- - -

Men's shopping.

At the men's outfitter's they can buy new gloves or ties, socks, handkerchiefs or shirts. They can also get collars and hats there. The tobacconist's is a frequently visited shop, too. There are excellent Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes, or hand-made Virginia. He has a good choice of lighters, cigarette-holders, cigarette cases, and pipes. He sells excellent quality pipe tobacco, too.

- - -

Where can they buy a birthday present for their girl or sister? Certainly, they will go to the jeweller's. There they can choose lovely ear-rings, necklaces and bracelets or a brooch of diamonds and rubies set in platinum or gold.

Men can buy a small but useful present at the stationer's. Beautiful ball-pens, envelopes, note-pads will always be kindly accepted.

Vocabulary Notes

butcher /'bʊtʃə/ n
the butcher's n
grocer /'grəʊsə/ n
tin /tɪn/ n
greengrocer /'grɪːnɡrəʊsə/ n
dairy store /'deəri/ n
fishmonger /'fɪʃmɒŋgə/ n
herring /'herɪŋ/ n
baker /'beɪkə/ n

mėsíninkas
mėsínė
bakalėjininkas
skardinė; konservų dėžutė
daržovių, vaisių pardavėjas
pieninė (parduotuvė, gamykla)
žuvų pardavėjas
silkė
kepėjas

confectioner /kən'fekʃənə/ n
rivalry /'raɪvəlri/ n
rival /'raɪvəl/ n
the outfitter's /'aʊt,fɪtəz/ n
tobacconist /tə'bakənɪst/ n
case /keɪs/ n
pipe /paɪp/ n
jeweller /'dʒuːələ/ n
necklace /'neklɪs/ n
brooch /brʊtʃ/ n
diamond /'daɪəmənd/ n
ruby /'ruːbi/ n
platinum /'plætɪnəm/ n
note-pad n

konditeris
konkurencija
konkurentas
aprangos, drabužių parduotuvė
tabako parduotuvės savininkas
dėžutė
pypkė
juvelyras
vėrinys, karoliai
sagė
deimantas, briliantas
rubinas
platina
bloknotas užrašams

4.1. What can you buy at:

1. The men's outfitter's
2. The tobacconist's
3. The stationer's
4. The baker's

5. The jeweller's
6. The grocer's
7. The greengrocer's
8. The dairy store

4.2. Where would you go to buy:

1. a pencil
2. a brooch
3. cream
4. a pair of socks
5. apples
6. a packet of cigarettes
7. a shirt
8. writing paper

9. a ring
10. a head of cabbage
11. biscuits
12. a piece of beef
13. a herring
14. a loaf of bread
15. a note-pad
16. ...

5. HOMEWORK.

5.1. Learn the new words.

5.2. Be ready to speak about shopping.

A

accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ v	(pa)greitinti
accept /ək'sept/ v	paskirti, pripažinti
accomodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ c	(su)talpinti
actually /'æktʃʊəli/ adv	faktiškai
adjacent /ə'dʒeɪsənt/ a	gretimas
adjust / ə'dʒʌst/ v	sureguliuoti, suderinti
advance / ədvɑ:ns/ v	eiti pirmyn, pulti
Aerospace Defence Command	priešlėktuvinės gynybos aviacija
aerodrome /'eərədrəʊm/ n	aerodromas
agent /'eɪdʒənt/ n	medžiava, reagentas, cheminis reagentas
chemical ∞	
agreement /ə'grɪ:mənt/ n	sutartis, susitarimas
air command	aviacijos daliniai
air force	aviacijos armija
Air Force Logistics Command	karinių oro pajėgų materialinio techninio aprūpinimo pa- dalinys
Air Force Systems Command	karinių kosminių sistemų kūrimo padalinys
Air Training Command	karinių oro pajėgų personalo rėngimo padalinys
Air University	aviacijos universitetas
allocate /'æləʊkeɪt/ v	išdėstyti, išskirstyti, pa- skirti
along with /ə'lɒŋ/ adv	kartu su
alternate /ɔ:l'tɜ:nət/ a	atsarginis, papildomas
altitude /'æltɪtju:d/ n	aukštis, aukštis virš jūros
amenity /ə'mɪnətɪ/ n	malonumas, (pl) patogumai
amphibious /æm'fɪbiəs/ a	desantinis
anniversary /ænɪ'vɜ:sɜ:ri/ n	metinės
antenna /æn'tenə/ n	antena
short whip ∞	trumpa kaištinė antena
∞ carry pouch /paʊtʃ/	antenos idėklas
apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ n	kambarys
application /æplɪ'keɪʃn/ n	prašymas, pareiškimas
apply /ə'plai/ v	kreiptis, prašyti
assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ n	užpuolimas, šturmas

assign /ə'sain/ v	(pa)skirti, pavesti
assist /ə'sist/ v	padėti
associate /ə'səʊʃieit/ v	jungti, sieti
assume /ə'sju:m/ v	manyti, tarti
attach /ə'tætʃ/ v	prijungti, priskirti
attempt /ə'tempt/ n	pastanga
~ on (against)	kėsintis
attend /ə'tend/ v	prižiūrėti, rūpintis
attending service	ap rūpinimo tarnyba
attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ n	požiūris, nusistatymas
authenticate /ɔ:'θentikeit/ v	paliudyti, patvirtinti autentiškumą
authorize /'ɔ:θəraiz/ v	įgalioti, leisti
available /ə'veɪləbl/ a	turimas, tinkamas, pasiekiamas, prieinamas
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ v	vengti, išvengti
awfully /'ɔ:full/ adv	labai, baisiai
axis /'æksɪs/ n	ašis
~ of advance	pagrindinė puolimo kryptis

B

bake /beɪk/ v	kepti
baker /'beɪkə/ n	kepėjas
ballon /bə'lu:n/ n	oro balionas, aerostatas
battleship /'bɔtlʃɪp/ n	linijinis laivas
bean /bi:n/ n	pupelė, pupa
bear /beə/ (bore /bɔ:/, born /bɔ:n/) v	(iš)laikyti, (pa)kelti
beef /bi:f/ n	jautiena
bill /bɪl/ n	sąskaita
blast /blɑ:st, n	sprogimas; smūgio banga
boast /bəʊst/ v	girtis
boat /bəʊt/ n	valtis, laivas
seaport security ~	sargybinis kateris
bomber /'bɒmə/ n	bombonešis
book /bʊk/ v	užsakyti bilietą
brand /brænd/ n	deginata žymė; įspaudas; (prekių, gaminių) rūšis
~ new	visiškai naujas

brooch /brʊtʃ/ n
broth /brɒθ/ n
buffer /'bʌfə/ n
bulk /bʌlk/ n
butcher /'bʊtʃə/ n
the ō 's

sagė
sultinys
buferis
didžioji dauguma
mėsininkas
mėsinė

C

camera /'kæməɹə/ n
camouflage /'kæmʊflɑ:ʒ/ n
capability /keɪpə'biləti/ n
capture /'kæptʃə/ v
cargo /'kɑ:gəʊ/ n
carp /kɑ:p/ n
case /keɪs/ n
in ō
cause /kɔ:s/ v
chain /tʃeɪn/ n
channel /'tʃænl/ n
charcoal /'tʃɑ:kəʊl/ n
cheese /tʃi:z/ n
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ n
close /kloʊs/ a
ō combat
ō with the enemy

coincide /kəʊɪn'saɪd/ v
collect /kə'lekt/ v
combat /'kɒmbət/ n
common /'kɒmən/ a

communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/ v
communication /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ n
complete /kəm'pli:t/ a
complexity /kəm'pleksɪti/ n
component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ n
concern /kən'sɜ:n/ v
concise /kən'saɪs/ a

fotoaparatas
maskuotė, priedanga
sugebėjimas
užimti; paimti į nelaisvę
kroviny
karpis
dėžutė; atvejis
jeigu, jei
sukelti, būti priežastimi
grandinė
kanalas
medžio anglis
sūris
piliėtis
artimas
artimas mūšis
stoti į mūšį, susirenti su
priešu
sutapti
paimti; rinkti
mūšis, kova
įprastinis, bendras, labiau
paplitęs
pranešti, perduoti
ryšys
pilnas, visišk
sudėtingumas
sudedamoji dalis, komponentas
liesti, turėti ryšį
glaustas, trumpas

conclude /kən'klu:d/ v	padaryti išvadą, nuspręsti; sudaryti sutartį
confectioner /kən'fekʃənə/ n	konditeris
confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ n	pasitikėjimas
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/ v	(pa)tvirtinti
conformity /kən'fɔ:məti/ n	atitikimas
in ō with	sutinkamai su; pagal
confuse /kən'fju:z/ v	(susi)painioti, (su)trikdyti
consider /kən'sɪdə/ v	apgalvoti, atsižvelgti
consideration /kən,sɪdə'reɪʃn/ n	svarba, reikšmė; apgalvoji- mas, svarstymas
in ō of	atsižvelgiant į
consolidate /kən'splɪdeɪt/ v	tvirtinti, konsoliduoti
contamination /kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃn/ n	užteršimas
contingent /kən'tɪndʒənt/ n	kontingentas
corps /kɔ:/ (pl. corps /kɔ:s/) n	korpusas; kariuomenės ~ūdis
counter /'kauntə/ n	langelis (skyrus) -
counterinsurgency /'kauntərɪn'sɜ:dʒənsɪ/ n	kariniai veiksmai, nu- kreipti prieš maišti- ninkus
countermeasure /'kauntə'meʒə/ n	radielektroninis slopinimas; priešinga atsakomoji priemonė
coverall(s) /'kʌvəɔ:l(z)/ n	kombinezonas
cream /kri:m/ n	grietinė
crisis /'kraɪsɪs/ (pl. crises /kraɪsɪz/) n	krizė
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ a	perpildytas
crucial /'kru:ʃl/ a	lemiamas, kritiškas
cruiser /'kru:zə/ n	kreiseris
cuisine /kwɪ'zi:n/ n	virtuvė, kulinarija
cult /kʌlt/ n	kultas, garbinimas
currently /'kərəntli/ adv	pastaruoju metu
Czechia /'tʃekɪə/ n	Čekija

D

damage /'dʒæmɪdʒ/ n	nuostolis, žala
decisive /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ a	sprendžiamas, lemiamas; ryžtingas
declare /dɪ'kleə/ v	paskelbti
decontaminate /,dɪ:kən'tæmɪneɪt/ v	dezaktyvuoti, degazuoti, dezinfekuoti

defence n
 area n
 mobile n

 delay /dɪ'leɪ/ v
 delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ a
 deliver /dɪ'liv/ v
 demarcation /dɪ'mɑ:k'eɪʃn/ n
 dense /dens/ a
 departure /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ n
 depress /dɪ'pres/ v
 designate /'deɪzɪneɪt/ v
 dessert /dɪ'sɜ:t/ n
 destroyer /dɪ'strɔɪə/ n
 detachment /dɪ'tætʃmənt/ n
 determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ v
 detonation /dɪ'tə'neɪʃn/ n
 development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ n

 diamond /'daɪəmənd/ n
 diminish /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/ v
 direct /dɪ'rekt/ v
 dirigible /'dɪrɪdʒəbl/ n

 disable /dɪs'eɪbl/ v

 disadvantage /dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n
 discount /'dɪskaʊnt/ n
 dish /dɪʃ/ n
 disperse /dɪ'spɜ:s/ v

 display /dɪ'spleɪ/ v
 disposition /dɪ'spə'zɪʃn/ n
 disseminate /dɪ'semɪneɪt/ v
 distinctive /dɪ'strɪktɪv/ a
 dive /daɪv/ v

 n bomber
 domestic /dəʊ'mestɪk/ a
 n policy
 drawl /drɔ:l/ v

gynyba
 zonos gynyba
 mobili gynyba, aktyvi gynyba
 plačiamis fronte
 sulaukyti, uždeleli
 nepaprastai skanus, nuostabus
 tiekti, gabenti, pristatyti
 ribų nustatymas, demarkacija
 tankus
 išvykimas
 nuspausti
 skirti, numatyti
 desertas
 eskadrinis minininkas
 padalinys, tarnyba, komanda
 apspręsti
 detonacija, sproginimas
 vyatymas, gerinimas, tobuli-
 nimas, sukurimas
 deimantas, briliantas
 mažėti, mažinti
 nukreipti
 dirizabilis, vairuojamas aero-
 statas
 daryti bejėgį; (su)žaloti,
 luošinti
 kliūtis, nepatogumas, žala
 nuolaida
 patiekalas
 iš(si)sklaidyti, iš(pi)skirs-
 tyti, išplisti
 parodyti, pasirodyti, girtis
 išdėstymas, dislokacija
 skleisti; berti, sėti
 charakteringas, būdingas
 staiga kristi, smigti;
 av. - pikiruoti
 pikiruojantis bombonešis
 vidaus, krašto; naminis
 vidaus politika
 tęsiant tarti žodžius

drop /drɒp/ v

dual /'dju:əl/ a

due /dju:/ a

to be ~ to go

duration /djuə'reɪʃn/ n

įmesti (laišką į pašto dėžutę)

dvigubas

laukiamas, turis atvykti

turis išvykti numatytu laiku

trukmė

E

echelon /'eʃəlɒn/ n

forward defence ~

effect /ɪ'fekt/ n

shock ~

elections /ɪ'lekʃnz/ n

emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/ n

state of ~

emit /ɪ'mɪt/ v

empire /'empaɪə/ n

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ v

enable /ɪ'neɪbl/ v

enforce /ɪn'fɔ:s/ v

enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/ v

enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ a

ensure /ɪn'sʊə/ v

envelop /ɪn'veləp/ v

envelope /'envələʊp/ n

equal /'i:kwəl/ a

essential /ɪ'senʃl/ a

establishment /ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt/ n

naval ~

evacuate /ɪ'veɪkjueɪt/ v

evolution /ɪ:və'lu:ʃn/ n

exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ n

exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ v

expand /ɪks'pænd/ v

expansion /ɪks'pænzjən/ n

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ n

express /ɪks'pres/ n

to send something by ~

ešelonas

priešakinis gynybos ešelonas

efektas

smūgio efektas

rinkimai

nenumatytas atvejis; kritiška padėtis

nepaprastoji padėtis

skleisti, spinduliuoti

imperija

naudoti

įgalinti, duoti galimybę ar teisę

sustiprinti

didinti, stiprinti

didžiulis, milžiniškas

užtikrinti

apsupti

vokas

lygus

esminis, svarbus

įstaiga; sukūrimas

karinio jūrų laivyno pajėgos

evakuoti

evoliucija, vystymasis

keitimas, mainai

atlikti, vykdyti

didinti, plėsti

didinimas

patyrimas, patirtis

skubus (nu)siuntimas

skubiai ką nors pasiųsti

extent /iks'tent/ n
extra /'ekstrə/ a
extra adv
extreme /ik'stri:m/ n

mastas, apimtis
papildomas
papildomai
kr: štutinumas

F

facilitate /fə'siliti:t/ v
facility /fə'siliti/ n
key wies
fail /feil/ v
fallout /'fɔ:laut/ n

feasible /'fi:zəbl/ a
fellow /'feləʊ/ n
fiber /'faibə/ n
fighter /'faite/ n
fishmonger /'fiʃ,məŋgə/ n
fitness /'fitnis/ n
flashlight /'flæʃlaɪt/ n

flight /flaɪt/ n
floating /'fləʊtɪŋ/ a
flood /flʌd/ n
flotilla /fləʊ'tɪlə/ n
fog /fɒg/ n
force /fɔ:s/ n
 surface assault w
 tank-heavy task w
 task w
forecast /'fɔ:kə:st/ n
forecast /'fɔ:kə:st/ v
form /fɔ:m/ n
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃn/ n
fraction /'frækʃn/ n
frequency /'fri:kwənsɪ/ n
 w band
friction /'frɪkʃn/ n

palengvinti
patalpa, pastatas; priemonė
strateginės svarbos objektai
nepasisiekti, nepavykti
radioaktyviosios dulkės; ra-
dioaktyvių dulkių iškritimas,
radioaktyvusis žemės pavir-
šiaus užteršimas
įmanomas, įvykdomas
draugas, bičiulis, kolega
pluoštas
naikintuvas; kovotojas, karys
žuvų pardavėjas
gera sveikata, tinkamumas
šviesos signalas, švuturio
šviesa
grandis
plaukiąs, plūduriuojąs
potvynis
flotilė
rūkas, ūkana
jėga; kariuomenė
jūrų desantas
tankų pestininkų taktinė grupė
taktinė grupė
numatymas, prognozė
numatyti
blankas
įkūrimas, įsteigimas
dalelė
dažnumas
dažnio juosta
trintis

frigate /'frɪɡɪt/ n
frontage /'frʌntɪdʒ/ n
fry /fraɪ/ v
furnish /'fɜːnɪʃ/ v

fregata
fronto linijos ilgis
kepti
aprupinti

G

gain /geɪn/ v
gear /gɪə/ n
 arresting *ovs*
grapefruit /'ɡreɪpfruɪt/ n
greengrocer /'ɡriːn,ɡreʊsə/ n
grocer /'ɡreʊsə/ n
group /ɡruːp/ n

gauti, įgyti
mechanizmas; krumpliaratis
stabdomo mechanizmas
greipfrutas
daržovių, vaisių parduotuvė
bakalėjininkas
(aviacijos) pulkas

H

hamper /'hæmpə/ v
handset n
hangar /'hæŋɡə/ n
harness /'hɑːnɪs/ n
 carry *v*
hasty /'heɪstɪ/ a
headlight /'hedlaɪt/ n
headquarters /hed'kwɔːtəz/ n
helicopter n
herring /'herɪŋ/ n
hinder /'hɪndə/ v
hood /hʊd/ n
horn /hɔːn/ n
hydrographic /haɪdrou'ɡræfɪk/ a

kliudyti, trukdyti
mikrotelefonas
angaras
pakinktai
idėklas nešiojimui
skubotas
priekinė šviesa, prožektorius
štabas, valdyba
sraigtasparnis
silkė
trukdyti, kliudyti
gobtuvas
ragas
hidrografinis

I

ice-cream /,aɪs'kriːm/ n
immediate /ɪ'miːdɪət/ a
immediately /ɪ'miːdɪətli/ adv
impose /ɪm'pəʊz/ v

ledai
tiesioginis, greitas
tuojau pat, nedelsiant
sudaryti, sukelti

improvise /'ɪmpɹəvaɪz/ v
 incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ v
 incursion /ɪn'kɜ:ʃn/ n
 inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ a
 inhale /ɪn'heɪl/ v
 innumerable /ɪ'nju:mərəbl/ a
 install /ɪn'stɔ:ɪl/ v
 installation /ɪnstə'leɪʃn/ n
 instant /ɪnstənt/ n
 insufficient /ɪn'sɪfɪʃnt/ a
 insure /ɪn'ʃʊə/ v
 insurgent /ɪn'sɜ:dʒənt/ n
 interception /ɪntə'sepʃn/ n
 interference /ɪntə'fɪərəns/ n
 intermediate /ɪntə'mi:djət/ a
 introduce /ɪntrə'dju:s/ v
 introduction /ɪntrə'dakʃn/ n
 invade /ɪn'veɪd/ v
 invasion /ɪn'veɪʒn/ n
 inviolability /ɪn,vəɪələ'bɪlətɪ/ n
 inviolable /ɪn'veɪələbl/ a

improvizuoti
 apjungti
 įsiveržimas, (staigus) užpuo-
 limas
 neišvengiamas
 įkvėpti
 nesuskaičiuojamas
 įrengti, montuoti
 įrenginys; karo bazė ar
 įtvirtinimas
 akimirksnis
 nepakankamas, nepatenkinamas
 ap(s)drausti
 sukilėlis, maištininkas
 slapta klausymasis, perėmi-
 mas
 trukdžiai, interferencija
 tarpinis
 įvesti
 įvadas, įvedimas; naujovė
 įsiveržti
 įsiveržimas
 nesugriaunamumas
 nesugriaunamas

J

jamming /'dʒæmɪŋ/ n
 jeweller /'dʒu:ələ/ n
 joint /dʒɔɪnt/ a
 juice /dʒu:s/ n

trukdymas, slopinimas
 juvelyras
 jungtinis, bendras, sutelk-
 tinis
 sultys

K

key /ki:/ n
 key a
 knob /nɒb/ n
 tuning control ʌs
 volume control ʌs

raktas
 svarbiausias, pagrindinis
 rankena; rankenėlė, rygtukas
 derinimo rankenėlės
 garsų reguliavimo rankenėlė

landing /'lændɪŋ/ n
 latch /'lætʃ/ n
 laundry /'ləʊndrɪ/ n
 dry n
 lesson /'lesn/ v
 lever /'li:və/ n
 liaison /li'eɪzən/ n
 lie /laɪ/ (lay, lain) v
 line /laɪn/ n
 n) of departure
 link /lɪŋk/ v
 liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ n
 liquid a
 logistics /ləʊ'dʒɪstɪks/ n
 lovely /'lʌvli/ a
 luggage /'lʌdʒɪdʒ/ n
 lung /lʌŋ/ n

(nu) tūpīmas
 fiksatorius, patspauškinis
 skalbykla
 sausas valymas
 našėti
 svirtis, svertas
 ryšys
 gulėti
 linija
 pradinė puolimo riba
 sujungti (sukabinti)
 skystis
 o) skystas
 materialinis techninis aprū-
 pinimas
 gražus, malonus
 bagažas
 plautis

II

mail /meɪl/ v
 maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ v
 measure /'meɪʒə/ n
 messenger /'mesɪndʒə/ n
 Military Airlift Command
 mine /maɪn/ n
 n) layer /'leɪə/
 n) sweeper /'swi:pə/
 monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ v
 movement /'mu:vmənt/ n
 mutual /'mju:tʃuəl/ a

siųsti paštu
 teigti; paremti, palaikyti
 priemonė
 pasiuntinys, kurjoris
 karinė transporto aviacija
 mina
 minininkas
 minų traleris
 kontroliuoti, tikrinti radijo
 stočių darbą
 judėjimas
 abipusis

II

naval /'neɪvəl/ a
 navigator /'nævɪgeɪtə/ n

(karinis) jūrų, laivyno
 šturmanas

necessitate /ni'sesiteit/ v
necklace /'neklis/ n
network /'netwɜ:k/ n
neutralize /'nju:trəlaiz/ v

note-pad n
nucleus /'nju:kliəs/ n

daryti būtiną, reikalauti
vėrinys, karoliai
tinklas
neutrelizuoti; nuslopinti ug-
nimi
bloknotas užrašams
branduolys

O

obtain /əb'tein/ v
occur /ə'kɜ:/ v
offensive /ə'fensiv/ n
offensive a
office /'ɒfis/ n
 booking v
orange /'ɒrindʒ/ n
order /'ɔ:də/ v
outpost /'aʊtpəʊst/ n
outfitter /'aʊt'fɪtə/ n
overcome /ə'vɜ:'kʌm/ (overcame, overcome) v
overland /ə'vɜ:'lənd/ adv

gauti, į(si)gyti
pasitaikyti, atsitikti
puolimas
puolamasis
kontora, biuras
bilietų kasa kelionės bilietams
apelsinas
užsakyti
priešakinis postas
aprangos, drabužių parduotuvė
nugalėti, įveikti
sausuma, sausumos keliu

P

package /'pækɪdʒ/ n
panel /'pænl/ n
parcel /'pɑ:sl/ n
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ v
particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə/ a
party /'pɑ:ti/ n
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ n
patrol /pə'trəʊl/ n
pattern /'pætən/ v
penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/ v
penetration /penɪ'treɪʃn/ n

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ a
permeable /'pɜ:mjəbl/ a

siuntinys, paketas
spalvinė juosta iš medžiagos
siuntinys
dalyvauti
tam tikras
čia: žmogus, subjektas, šalis
keleivis (teis.)
sargyba
sekti pavyzdžiu
prasiskverbti, pramušti
puolimas siekiant pralaužti
frontą
nuolatinis, pastovus
laidus, ypaclaidas

pine-apple /'paɪn,æpl/ n
 pipe /paɪp/ n
 platinum /'plætɪnəm/ n
 post /pəʊst/ v
 postage /'pəʊstɪdʒ/ n
 postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ n
 pouch /paʊtʃ/ n
 prescribe /prɪ'skraɪb/ v
 preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ v
 preset /prɪ:'set/ v
 prevent /prɪ'vent/ v
 priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/ n
 proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ v
 procurement /prə'kjʊəmənt/ n
 prompt /prɒmpt/ a
 w radiation
 properly /'prɒpəli/ adv
 property /'prɒpəti/ n
 prospect /'prɒspekt/ n
 provided /prə'vaɪdɪd/ cj
 provisions /prə'vɪʒənz/ n
 Prussia /'prʌʃə/ n
 purify /'pjʊərɪfaɪ/ v
 push /pʊʃ/ v
 pyrotechnics /paɪrəʊ'teknɪks/

ananasas
 pypkė
 platina
 siųsti paštų; įnešti į pašto dėžutę
 pašto išlaidos, mokestis
 atvirukas
 maišelis, idėklas
 nurodyti
 išsaugoti
 nustatyti
 sutrukdyti, neleisti (fron)
 prioritetas, pirmumas
 (pa)skelbti
 įgyjimas, aprūpinimas
 greitas, staigus
 skvarbioji radiacija
 tinkamai
 nuosavybė, turtas
 perspektyva
 su sąlyga; jei
 maisto atsargos, maistas
 Prūsija
 valyti, gryninti
 stumti
 pirotechnika

Q

queue /kju:/ n

eilutė (žmonių)

R

radar /'reɪdɑ:/ n

radiolokatorius, radaras;
radiolokacija

radiation /reɪdɪ'eɪʃn/ n
thermal w

spinduliavimas

raspberry /'rɑ:zberɪ/ n

šiluminis spinduliavimas

rate /reɪt/ n

avietė

greitis, tempas; mokestis,
tarifas

readmit /ri:əd'mɪt/ v
 receipt /rɪ'si:t/ n
 recognition /rɛkəg'nɪʃn/ n
 recognise /'rɛkəgnaɪz/ v
 reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ v
 refresh /rɪ'frɛʃ/ v
 ↪ room
 regime /reɪ'ʤi:m/ n
 relatively /'relətɪvli/ adv
 release /rɪ'li:s/ n
 release v
 reliability /rɪ'lɪə'bɪləti/ n
 reliable /rɪ'lɪəəbl/ a
 remove /rɪ'mu:v/ v
 render /'rendə/ v
 repel /rɪ'pel/ v
 replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ v
 reply /rɪ'plɑɪ/ n
 reproduction /ri:prɛ'dʌkʃn/ n
 request /rɪ'kwest/ n
 rescue /'reskjʊ:/ n
 research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ n
 reserve /rɪ'zɜ:v/ v
 residual /rɪ'zɪdʒʊəl/ a
 resolve /rɪ'zɒlv/ v
 response /rɪ'spɒns/ n
 restoration /restə'reɪʃn/ n
 restore /rɪ'stɔ:/ v
 restrict /rɪ'strɪkt/ v
 retain /rɪ'teɪn/ v
 retention /rɪ'tenʃn/ n
 rice /raɪs/ n
 rival /'raɪv/ n
 rivalry /'raɪvlrɪ/ n
 roast /rəʊst/ a
 ↪ beef
 rouse /raʊs/ v
 ruby /'ru:bi/ n

iš naujo priimti
 kvitas
 (at)pažinimas
 pripažinti, pažinti
 sumažinti, mažėti
 atsigaiivinti, atsigerti
 bufetas
 santvarka, režimas
 palyginti, gana
 iš(si)skyrimas
 išskirti, atleisti, atlaisvinti
 patikimumas
 patikimas
 pašalinti, panaikinti
 teikti
 atremti
 pakeisti; dėti į vietą
 atsakymas
 atgaminimas, dauginimas
 prašymas
 išgelbėjimas, išvadavimas
 tyrimas, ieškojimas
 užsakyti, rezervuoti; užimti
 likęs, liekamasis
 ryžtis
 atsakymas, reakcija
 atstatymas
 atstatyti, sugrąžinti
 apriboti
 apginti, išlaikyti
 išlaikymas, apgynimas
 ryžiai
 konkurentas
 konkurencija
 keptas
 kepanys (jautienos)
 šadinti, kelti
 rubinas

salad /'sæləd/ n	salotos
salary /'sæləri/ n	alga
sauce /sɔ:s/ n	padažas
sauna /'sɔ:nə/ n	sauna
scout /skaut/ n	žvalgas
seal /si:l/ v	užklijuoti (voką)
seaport /'si:pɔ:t/ n	jūros uostas; uostamiestis
N security boat	sargybinis kateris
security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ n	saugumas, apsauga; aprūpinimas
N area	aprūpinimo zona
see somebody off	išlydėti
seek (si:k/ (sought, sought /sɔ:t/)v	siekti, ieškoti
N out	suieškoti
settle /'setl/ v	nusėsti
set /set/ n	komplektas, rinkinys
shock /ʃɒk/ n	smūgis
site /saɪt/ n	vieta
Slovakia /sləʊ'vækɪə/ n	Slovakija
so far	iki šiol, kol kas
soliarium /səʊ'liəriəm/ n	soliariumas
sound /saund/ n	garsas
soup /su:p/ n	sriuba
specify /'spesɪfaɪ/ v	tiksliai apibrėžti; nurodyti
spicy /'spaisɪ/ a	aštrus
spring loaded	su spyruokle
squadron /'skwɒdrən/ n	(jūr.) eskadra; (av.) eskadrilė
squelch /skweltʃ/ n	garso reguliavimas slopinant
stage /steɪdʒ/ v	trukdymas
stage n	inscenizuoti, statyti pjesę
stall /stɔ:l/ n	stadija, pakopa; scena
book N	kioskas, prekystalis
stamp /stæmp/ n	knygų, spaudos kioskas
state /steɪt/ v	pašto ženklas
static /'stætɪk/ n	pareikšti, išdėstyti, formuluoti
stick (stuck, stuck) v	trukdymas, atsiradęs dėl susikaupusio statinio krūvio, elektrostatinis trukdymas
	(pri)klijuoti

storage /'stɔ:ri:dʒ/ n
 n depot /'depəʊ/
 store /stɔ:/ n
 dairy n
 stress /stres/ n
 to lay n on
 striking /'stri:kɪŋ/ a
 strive /'straɪv/ (strove, striven) v
 submarine /sʌbməri:n/ n
 submerge /səb'mɜ:dʒ/ v
 subsequent /'sɪbsɪkwənt/ a
 suggest /sə'dʒest/ v
 suit /sju:t/ v
 supersonic /sju:pə'sɒnik/ a
 supplementary /sʌplɪ'mentəri/ a
 supply /sə'plaɪ/ n
 support /sə'pɔ:t/ n
 service ~
 surface assault force
 surpass /sə'pɑ:s/ v
 swampy /'swɒpi/ a
 switch /swɪtʃ/ n
 push-to-talk n

saugojimas, atsargos
 sandėlys
 atsargos
 pieno parduotuvė
 spaudimas, slėgimas, kirtis
 ypatingai pabrėžti
 smogiamasis
 -stengtis, siekti
 povandeninis laivas
 panirti, panardinti
 paskešnis, vélešnis
 pasiūlyti
 tiktai, derėti
 ultragaršinis, virėgaršinis
 papildomas, pridėtinis
 tiekimas
 pagalba, palaikymas
 užnugario aprūpinimas
 jūrų desantas
 viršyti, pralenkti
 pelištas
 jungiklis
 mikrofono įjungimo mygtukas

T

take /teɪk/ v
 n off
 tank /tæŋk/ n
 tanker /'tæŋkə/ n
 tanker-plane n
 task /tɑ:sk/ n
 taste /teɪst/ v
 technique /tek'ni:k/ n
 tender /'tendə/ n

 tender a
 temporarily /'tempərərɪli/ adv
 temporary /'tempərəri/ a
 thermal /'θɜ:ml/ a

imti
 (pa)kilti; nuimti
 tankas
 tanklaivis
 kuro tiekimo lėktuvas
 užduotis
 ragauti
 būdas, metodas
 plaukiojanti laivų remonto
 bazė
 švelnus
 laikinai
 laikinas
 šiluminis, termišinis

thirsty /'θɜːsti/ a
though /ðəʊ/ adv
tighten /'taɪtn/ v
tin /tɪn/ n
tobacconist /tə'bakənɪst/ n
torpedo /tə'piːdəʊ/
trace /treɪs/ n
traffic /'træfɪk/ n
transfer /'trænsfɜː/ n
transmit /trænz'mɪt/ v
treasury /'treʒəri/ n
 n Department
treat /tri:t/ v

treaty /'tri:ti/ n
tribe /traɪb/ n
trout /traʊt/ n
truck /trʌk/ n
trunk /trʌŋk/ n
tuning n

U

ultimatum /'ʌltɪ'meɪtəm/ n
unauthorized /ʌn'ɔːθəraɪzd/ a
university /juːnɪ'vɜːsɪti/ n
utilities /juː'tɪlɪtɪz/ n
utility n

ištroškęs
tačiau, vis dėlto
suspausti
skardinė; konservų dėžutė
tabako parduotuvės savininkas
torpeda
pėdsakai, trasa
judėjimas; perduodamas žinios
pervežimas
perduoti, persiųsti
iždas, valstybės išdas
finansų ministerija
traktuoti, nagrinėti; apd-
roti
sutartis
gentis
upėtakis
vežimėlis
lagaminas
derinimas

ultimatumas; galutinis tiks-
las
neįgaliotas
universitetas
komunaliniai patarnavimai
naudingumas, nauda

V

vacant /'veɪkənt/ a
van /væn/ n
 luggage n
vapor /'veɪpə/ n
vegetation /vedʒɪ'teɪʃn/ n
venture /'ventʃə/ n
 joint n

laisvas
prekinis vagonas
bagažo vagonas
garai
augmenija
rizikingas sumanymas
bendra įmonė

versus /'vɜ:səs/ adv
vessel /'vesl/ n
vest /vest/ v
vice versa /'vaɪsɪ 'vɜ:sə/ adv
violate /'vaɪoleɪt/ v
volume /'vɒljʊ:m/ n

prieš
laivas; laivas
suteikti
atvirkščiai
grubiai pažeisti
(garso) stiprumas; tomas,
knyga; apimtis, turis

W

wage /weɪdʒ/ n
wage v
warfare /'wɔ:feə/ n
wedge /wedʒ/ n
 inverted ∩
whistle /wɪsl/ n
whistle v
wing n

alga
kariauti, kovoti
karas, kariavimas
formuotė kampu pirmyn
formuotė kampu atgal
švilpukas
švilpti
aviacijos brigada

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