

LIETUVOS KARO AKADEMIJA



GENOVAITE LAUGALIENE

TESTAI IR UŽDUOTYS PAGAL ALC

IV dalis

VILNIUS 1998

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Mokomoji knygelė

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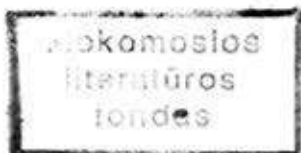
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Ši mokomoji knygelė skiriama tiems, kurie mokosi anglų kalbos, naudodamiesi vadovėliu AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE.

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P R A T A R M Ė

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Sėkmės !

Autorė

TRANSLATE.

1. - Kaip ji sutaria su savo vyro giminėmis?
- Ji nėra pakanti kitiems. Esu tikra, kad ji nesitaikstys ir vedybos gali baigtis skrybomis.
2. Užrašykite savo žmonos vardą čia.
3. Kartais mes visi apleidžiame savo pareigas.
4. Kokie jų ryšiai?
5. Aš troškau pamatyti pajūrį, ir jie pakvietė mane vykti kartu.
6. Anūkų dėmesį patraukė lėktuvo modelis, ir jų senelis pasidalijo savo žiniomis su jais.
7. Ji nežinojo kaip užbaigti skiltį "Lytis". Žodžiai "moteris, vyras" buvo jai nežinomi.
8. Vakaraš atsitiktinai sutikau savo buvusią mokytoją autobuse. Aš paklausinėjau jos apie mokyklą. Deja, greitai turėjau išlipti, todėl daug nesužinojau.

READ THESE SHORT DIALOGUES AND DECIDE WHAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS IS. SHARE YOUR OPINION WITH ANOTHER STUDENT.

1. A. Turn that wretched music down, will you? Or better still, turn it off.
B. Oh, all right.
2. A. Ann, will you come here a minute? Could you get me the file on sales in France? I just need to check on delivery arrangements. Oh, and I would love a cup of coffee if that's at all possible.
B. Oh yes, Mr. Jones.

3. A. May I take your order, please?
 B. Yes. I'd like a hamburger and a large order of French fries, please.
4. A. How long have you had these symptoms?
 B. For at least four days.
 A. Are you taking any medication?
 B. No, except an aspirin before I go to bed.

SCAN THE TABLE. THEN COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW. FINALLY COMPARE YOUR ANSWERS WITH YOUR PARTNER'S.

FAMILIES

- Average size of a family in the United States and Canada: 3,2 people
- Age when people marry: men - 25.5; women - 23.3
- Percentage of people over 60 who live with a relative: 6.3%
- Percentage of families with 1 parent: 26%
- Percentage of people who live alone: 8.3%
- Average age of people who live alone: men - 41.4 years; women - 65.5 years

Average size of a family in Lithuania:

Number of relatives living together with you ...

Average age when people marry in Lithuania: men ... women ...

Percentage of divorced families:

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. My uncle's son is my _____.
2. My husband's mother is my _____.
3. My brother's wife is my _____.
4. My wife's relatives are my _____.

5. Children like to build _____ castles.
6. My report is still _____. I need some _____ data to finish it.
7. Their house is _____ my father-in-law's, just a few steps apart.
8. He _____ in late yesterday and overslept his first class today.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED WORDS USING PHRASAL VERBS.

1. The children fell asleep while watching cartoons.
2. We hope she'll return soon.
3. She threw away all the old newspapers and letters.
4. Wait a minute, I'll check if Tom is in.
5. Tidying the room I found an old photo of mine.
6. Father is repairing the engine of his second-hand car right now.
7. Tom exercises in the gym twice a week.
8. We registered at the Hotel Royale upon our arrival.

CHOOSE ONE OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1. His knowledge is more profound than (her, hers).
2. The average (womens', women's) age exceeds that of (men, men's).
3. My (chief', chief's) office is located on the second floor.
4. (Our, ours) is a better project than (their, theirs).
5. (Children', children's) books are published by the publishing house "Vyturėlis".
6. My (father's-in-law, father-in-law's) presentation was brief but informative.

7. I can't put (down, up) with this noise any more.

8. My sister is married (with, to) an architect.



NOW PLAY THE GAME. ONE STUDENT THINKS OF A FAMOUS PERSON. THE GROUP CAN ASK UP TO 20 QUESTIONS TO FIND OUT WHO THE PERSON IS.

MAKE UP A BIOGRAPHY OF THE WOMAN IN THE PICTURE. IT SHOULD MENTION HER AGE, FAMILY, OCCUPATION, INTERESTS, HOBBIES, CHARACTER, ETC.



TRANSLATE.

1. Tavo pagalba labai pravertė. Priešingu atveju avarija galėjo būti lemtinga.
2. Pagal instrukciją tvenkinys yra labai gilus. Laikykite vaikus atokiai nuo jo.
3. Aš esu visiškai įsitikinusi, kad buvo galima neleisti jam paskęsti.
4. - Mes susitarėme susitikti su Tomu, bet jo nėra namuose.
- Galbūt jis išvažiavo į degalinę. Ryte jis sakė, kad suvartojo visas degalų atsargas.
5. Jis primygtinai reikalavo išsiųsti bent keletą telegramų.
6. Kada jis užbaigė visus pasiruošimus?
7. - Kur yra raktai?
- Gal aš nepadėjau jų į vietą.
8. Jis atsikando kąsnelį duonos, bet visą likusį maistą paliko ant lėkštės. Jei aš sugebėčiau valgyti tiek mažai, taip pat tapčiau dailus.
9. Mes susitarėme išsodinti jį prie sankryžos.

THERE HAS BEEN A ROAD ACCIDENT INVOLVING TWO VEHICLES. FORTUNATELY, IT WAS NOT A SERIOUS ACCIDENT, BUT THERE IS AN ARGUMENT ABOUT WHO WAS TO BLAME.



a. Look at the picture, read the Accident Report Form below and establish:

- Where the accident happened?
- What the circumstances were?
- What car A was doing at the time of the accident?
- What car B was doing at the time of the accident?
- What exactly happened during the accident?
- Could the drivers have prevented the accident?
- Whose fault was it?

b. Imagine that you actually saw the accident. Describe what happened.

USE: "LITTLE/A LITTLE", "FEW/A FEW".

1. Hurry! We've got ____ time to get through with our assignment.
2. I last ran across Tom ____ days ago, when I was working in place of the new driver.
3. "Would you like some more cake?" "Yes, please, but only ____".
4. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so ____ tourists come here.
5. I don't think Jill would be a good assistant. She's got ____ patience with children.
6. This isn't the first time the car has broken down. It has happened ____ times before.
7. There is a shortage of water because there has been very ____ rain recently.
8. The vitamin bottle was almost empty. There were only ____ pills left.
9. There is ____ fuel in the tank left. It's time to go to the gas station.
10. Don't worry. We still have ____ time left.

agreed statement of facts on motor vehicle accident

Does NOT constitute an admission of liability, but a summary of identities and of the facts which will speed up the settlement of claims.

Must be signed by BOTH drivers.

1. date of accident	time	3. Injuries even if slight
		no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/>
2. place (exact location of accident)		
ROUNDABOUT at intersection of Church Road and Bath Road, Longford		
4. property damage other than to the vehicles A and B		
no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
5. witnesses names, addresses and tel. nos. (to be underlined if it relates to passenger in A or B)		
None		

vehicle A

6. Insured policyholder (see insurance cert.)

Name ASH
 (capital letters)
 First name CHARLES
 Address 24 BATH ROAD
LONGFORD
 Tel. No. (from 9 hrs. to 17 hrs.) 604718
 Can the insured recover the Value Added Tax on the vehicle? no yes

12. circumstances

Put a cross (X) in each of the relevant spaces to help explain the plan.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | parked (at the roadside) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | leaving a parking place (at the roadside) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | entering a parking place (at the roadside) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | emerging from a car park, from private grounds, from a track | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | entering a car park, private grounds, a track | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | entering a roundabout (or similar traffic system) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | circulating in a roundabout etc. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | entering the rear of the other vehicle while going in the same direction and in the same lane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | going in the same direction but in a different lane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 | changing lanes | <input type="checkbox"/> |

vehicle B

6. Insured policyholder (see insurance cert.)

Name DENT
 (capital letters)
 First name ARTHUR
 Address 42 CHURCH ROAD
LONGFORD
 Tel. No. (from 9 hrs. to 17 hrs.) 817406
 Can the insured recover the Value Added Tax on the vehicle? no yes

7. vehicle

Make, type VW GOLF
 Registration No. (or engine No.) PTR 807

8. insurance company

Policy No. SAEETY FIRST
 Agent (or broker) SDJ 818401
1/1/74

Green Card No. (if issued)

Is damage to the vehicle insured? no yes

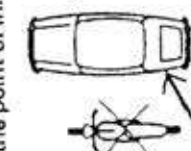
9. driver (see driving licence)
 Name As above
 First name As above
 Address _____
 Driving licence No. 143/00/CA
 Groups All issued by _____
 valid from 17-01-74 to 17-01-97

12 turning to the right _____
 13 turning to the left 13 X
 14 reversing _____
 15 encroaching to the opposite side of the lane _____
 16 coming from the right (at road junctions) _____
 17 not observing a right of way sign 17 X
 State TOTAL number of spaces marked with a cross 3

Is damage to the vehicle insured? no yes

9. driver (see driving licence)
 Name DENT
 First name ARTHUR
 Address As above
 Driving licence No. 134/00/AD
 Groups All issued by _____
 valid from 12-12-70 to 12-12-95

10. Indicate by an arrow the point of initial impact

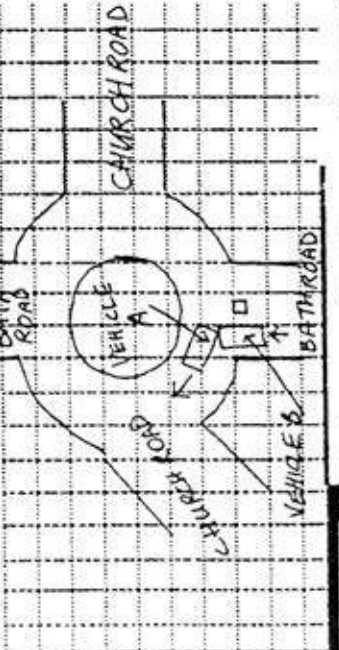


11. visible damage
Big dent in rear
nearside wing

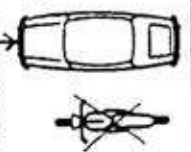
14. remarks _____

13. plan of the accident

Indicate: 1. the layout of the road - 2. by arrows the direction of the vehicles A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ



10. Indicate by an arrow the point of initial impact



11. visible damage
Damage to front
bumper and
radiator

14. remarks _____

15. signatures of the drivers
A Charles R. Ash
Arthur Dent

A YOUNG COUPLE THAT YOU INVITED TO THE PARTY A FEW DAYS AGO HASN'T ARRIVED ON TIME. YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE WONDERING AT THE POSSIBLE CAUSE OR DISAGREEING WITH THE PROPOSED ONE. USE: "COULD(N'T)/MIGHT"+ PERFECT INFINITIVE.

Example: Their car might have broken down on the way here.

FIRST, SCAN THE TABLE ON CAR FACTS AND COMPARE THEM WITH THOSE IN LITHUANIA. THEN, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW. LAST, COMPARE YOUR ANSWERS WITH THOSE OF YOUR PARTNER.

- The cost of a taxi ride from New York to Los Angeles: \$5,500.
- The top car manufacturer in the world today: Japan.
- The number of people killed in U.S. traffic accidents in the 20th century: 25 million.
- The cost of a car wash in New York City: \$ 155.
- Percentage of Americans who drive faster than the 55 mile per hour speed limit: 77%.

The kinds of transportation I have owned:

_____ bicycle _____ motorcycle _____ truck
_____ van _____ car _____ other

The number of cars I have owned: _____.

The number of times I have gotten a speeding ticket: _____.

The number of times I've nearly caused an accident: _____.

My favourite car: _____. Speak about its specifications.

STUDY THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE, WHICH HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE SAFE AND LEGAL DRINKING LIMITS. THE PENALTIES FOR DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED OR FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED ARE ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TYPES OF PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR SUCH OFFENCES IN MANY STATES IN AMERICA. COMPARE THE DATA WITH MEASURES TAKEN IN LITHUANIA. THEN ANSWER THE FOUR QUESTIONS.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC) - NUMBER OF DRINKS

BODY WEIGHT	DRINKS (2 HOUR PERIOD)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
120	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
140	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
160	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
180	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
220	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
240	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BAC	CAUTION : Keep your BAC below 05 %			DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED ABOVE 05 %				DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) 10 % & up				
	YOU'RE PLAYING IT SAFE			FIRST OFFENCE \$ 250 FINE * UP TO 15 DAYS IN JAIL *90 DAY LOSS OF LICENSE				FIRST CONVICTION * \$ 350 - \$ 500 FINE * Up to one year in jail Possible 3 year probation Minimum 6-month Loss of license				

- Q1. A 140-pound person would be deemed to be driving while impaired after consuming during a 2-hour period a minimum of
 A.2 drinks B.3 drinks C.4 drinks D.5 drinks E.6 drinks
- Q2. The maximum number of drinks a 100-pound person may consume during a 2-hour period without being deemed to be driving while impaired is
 A.1 drink B.2 drinks C.3 drinks D.4 drinks E.5 drinks
- Q3. A 180-pound person would be deemed to be driving while intoxicated after consuming during a 2-hour period a minimum of
 A.1 drink B.2 drinks C.4 drinks D.6 drinks E.8 drinks
- Q4. The maximum number of drinks a 200-pound person may consume during a 2-hour period without being deemed to be driving while impaired is

ENJOY THIS SHORT JOKE.

Too Much of a Hurry

A young man was in a great hurry. He jumped into a taxi. "Drive like fury!" he cried to the driver.

They turned corners at a great speed and escaped collisions by a miracle. After about ten minutes the young man asked the driver: "Where are you driving to?"

"I don't know," replied the driver: "if you had told me, I would have known where I was driving you to."

AIC TEST B19 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Aš gerai sutariu su savo giminėmis (iš vyro pusės). Todėl mūsų savitarpio santykiai yra geri.
2. Nurodykite lytį grafoje "vyras, moteris".
3. Aš esu pakankamai pakanti, bet nesitaikstysiu su skyrybomis.
4. Pagal projektą mašinos degalus reikia papildyti kas 300 km.
5. Turi būti atsargesnis. Tu galėjai paskandinti visą turistų grupę.
6. Likusios priemonės (pasiruošimai) atrodo visiškai įtikinančios.

SUPPLY THE WORD FROM THE TEXT WHICH IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED ONE (ONES).

1. Most of her women friends thought that she was ready to understand other people's ideas and behavior.

2. Young people are drawn to each other and want to get married right away, but they often finish in separation.
3. He forgot to ask about the connection between the husband and wife.
4. Suddenly the child fell asleep.
5. Sometimes she demands to be helped.
6. The sign said not to enter the area.
7. Yesterday, quite by chance, I met an old friend of mine.
8. She put the weapon in the wrong place, and this mistake was decisive.

CHOOSE ONE WORD.

1. The measures taken to prevent crime seemed most (convinced/convincing) to me.
2. Specific details about how the summit meeting was arranged were (bored/boring).
3. In place of regular work he told us some absolutely (amused/amusing) stories.
4. The fact that he couldn't get through to the office was (surprised/surprising) to me.
5. The idea that she could have been killed in the accident made her feel (surprised/surprising).

USE THE RIGHT PREPOSITION.

1. Once ____ a while we all want to stay ____ ____ everybody.
2. ____ order to assist the bitten man, she went ____ to the hospital.
3. The manager insisted ____ using ____ all the resources.
4. ____ addition ____ the in-laws, the detective inquired ____ my colleagues.

5. According ____ the official information, the man drowned himself.
6. Use ____ your vitamins, otherwise your treatment will be incomplete.
7. Tolerance doesn't mean putting ____ anything.
8. There was some room ____ the car and they took me along ____ them.
9. According ____ statistical data few people that are overweight become trim.
10. It took him but only a short time to prepare the plane for the take ____.

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. Few husbands know everything about ____ private lives, but I do about ____.
 a.theirs a.spouses
 b.there b.spouses'
 c.their c.spouse's
 a.my.
 b.mine.
 c.me.
2. The detective said that ____ to prevent that prearranged murder.
 a.few a.have done
 b.less b.have been done
 c.little c.have doing
3. ____ orders should ____ promptly, otherwise a waitress might ____.
 a.Customers a.take
 b.Customer's b.be taking
 c.Customers' c.be taken
 a.be firing.
 b.be fired.
 c.fire.
4. The rest of the ____ were tolerant to the ____ shouting and laughing.
 a.men a.childrens'
 b.men's b.childs'
 c.mens' c.children's
5. A little knowledge ____ a dangerous thing.
 a.are
 b.is
 c.were

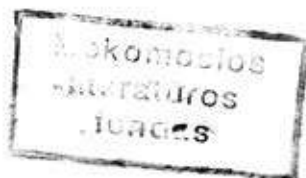
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|
| a.Ours | a.to | a.you. |
| 6. b.Us house is alongside | b.with | b.your. |
| c.Our | c. - | c.yours. |

USE "LITTLE/A LITTLE, FEW/A FEW".

1. There is _____ coffee left. You can make yourself a cup.
2. _____ people can kill animals.
3. This car is very economical. It consumes _____ fuel and is safe to drive.
4. I'm sure that _____ more concerned people could have prevented it.
5. The entire population knew _____ about the terrible atomic accident.
6. - I'd like some orange juice.
- There is _____ in the fridge.
7. The lecture was so boring that _____ students dropped off.
8. At least _____ help would be great!
9. _____ barking dogs bite.
10. There's _____ clean sand on the beach after the oil spill.

THESE SUFFIXES ARE USED TO FORM NOUNS: -ION, -MENT, -TION, -ANCE/-ENCE, -SSION. BELOW IS A LIST OF VERBS. FIND THE NOUNS FOR THEM. MARK THE STRESS.

VERB	NOUN
attract	
tolerate	
complete	
add	
arrange	
assist	
insist	
convince	
prevent	



TRANSLATE.

1. Lankomumas Lietuvos karo akademijoje yra privalomas ir už ją būtina atsiskaityti.
2. Jei komanda būtų labiau pasitikėjusi savimi, būtų sėkmingai atlikusi užduotį.
3. Jis greitai perprato puskarininkių mokyklos mokymo programą ir metodus.
4. Aš pasveikinau jį sėkmingai išplėtojus naują metodiką.
5. Jis turi pakankamai įgūdžių, patirties ir sugebėjimų, kad galėtų tapti atsakingu asmeniu.
6. Geras bendravimas būtinas siekiant tikslo ir sėkmės.
7. Man patinka protingi sprendimai. Tavasis yra bepraswis, todėl aš jam nepritariu.
8. Man pavyko išigyti gana daug karinių trofėjų.
9. Jam vadovaujant net įprasti dalykai atrodė įdomūs.
10. "Kartą" ir "kada nors" yra neapibrėžto laikorieveiksmiai.

READ THIS THREE-PART TEXT ABOUT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL(USMAPS), PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PLACES IN THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

The Background Information

The USMAPS, located at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., prepares selected members of the Armed Forces to qualify academically, physically and militarily for admission to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Approximately 220 candidates of whom 110 are soldiers, enter the Prep School late in July and graduate in May of the following

year. The school is open to enlisted members serving in the Regular Army, Army Reserve, National Guard and to eligible civilians authorized by the Department of the Army specifically for the purpose of attending USMAPS.

The Academic Program

The academic program at USMAPS receives primary emphasis. The academic year is 10 months in length and is divided into four quarters. The program includes an intensive review of secondary school English and mathematics. Heavy emphasis is placed on fundamental skills, similar to and necessary for successful completion of West Point freshman classes. Evaluation of the students' progress is accomplished through a combination of frequent testing, grading and counselling. Classes are small, varying in size between 10 and 20 students. A study period is mandatory for most students five nights a week (2000-2300 hours) and additional instruction is provided.

Military Training

All students participate in a three-week Cadet Candidate Orientation (CCO) program in late July. Once the academic year begins, cadet candidates continue to live under a military system supervised by the school officers and NCOs. The student body is organized into a cadet candidate battalion and students perform in leadership positions that are rotated periodically to give all candidates leadership experience.

1. What do the students that finish the USMAPS do?
2. Can civilians attend the USMAPS?
3. What skills are given most attention in the teaching program?

4. How are students trained to become leaders?

MAKE ADJECTIVES FROM THESE VERBS ADDING A NECESSARY SUFFIX AND THEN USE THEM TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

Verb	Adjective
achieve	_____
reinforce	_____
rely	_____
permit	_____
wash	_____
inflate	_____
prevent	_____
like	_____

1. You'll get on well with her. She's really _____.
2. The set task should be within the capabilities of the team, in other words, it should be _____.
3. Running out of gas is annoying and easily _____.
4. Under the newly developed regulations it will be _____ for companies to fire any member of staff for any reason.
5. We have covered the enemy on all sides. So, their position is not _____.
6. This mattress is _____, you can do that in 30 seconds with a foot pump.
7. Choosing polyester and cotton blouses that are easily _____ makes sense to me.
8. Luckily we managed to obtain a _____ map of the area to help us.

COMPLETE THE SITUATIONS USING TYPE 3 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
WITH WOULD OR MODAL VERBS.

1. A. Why didn't you send me a postcard?
B. We didn't remember your address. If _____.
2. A. Why didn't you help rescue the furniture?
B. I didn't have a helmet. If _____.
3. A. Why didn't Mr. and Mrs. Green enjoy the play last night?
B. They didn't have good seats. If _____.
4. A. Why didn't you go to the movies with your friends last night?
B. I wasn't in the mood to see a film. If _____.
5. A. Why wasn't Senator Maxwell re-elected?
B. The people didn't trust him. If _____.
6. A. I wonder why my shirt shrank so much.
B. It was 100 per cent cotton. If _____.
7. A. Were you happy that your boss took you to dinner yesterday?
B. No, not really. I wanted to go home early. If _____.
8. A. Do you think Mary was self-confident?
B. No, she didn't answer half the questions. If _____.
9. A. Oh, I see you have got a seat.
B. Yes. Why didn't you arrive 10 minutes earlier? If _____.
10. A. Did he attend all the classes?
B. No, and he didn't pass the examination. If _____.

ALC B19 I4

TRANSLATE.

1. Ši skuba labiausiai erzina. Mes galėjome išvykti daug anksčiau.

2. Ji gailėjosi, kad neteikė reikšmės jo žodžiams apie šalimą.
3. Jis žinojo esąs kaltas, bet buvo bejėgis ką nors pakeisti.
4. Gaila, kad buvau per daug atlaidus studentams.
5. Jis yra savanoriškos krašto apsaugos tarnybos narys.
6. Jei neįteiksi namų užduoties vėl, dėstytoja bus nusivylusi.
7. Jį pašalino iš koledžo dėl žinių stokos.
8. Ira kvaila vakaroti per ilgai. Kada tu pasimokysi?
9. Ji atidėjo šiek tiek maisto taip pat ir pinigų.
10. Aš tikiuosi, kad būsite griežtas tingiems studentams.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE VERB IN BRACKETS AND PERFECT MODALS: SHOULD HAVE, MIGHT HAVE, MAY HAVE, COULD HAVE, MUST HAVE.

1. He spoke in such a soft voice during the play, that the audience couldn't hear him. He _____ (speak louder).
2. Mr. Jones never comes to work late, but today he did. I think he _____ (to oversleep).
3. - Barbara looks very upset.
- Oh, she _____ (to fail an exam).
4. You didn't train them hard enough. Otherwise, they _____ (to win the game).
5. - You know, Johnny swam to the other side of the lake.
- Oh, he _____ (not to do that). He _____ (to drown).
6. - Yesterday you talked in your sleep.
- Did I. I _____ (to have a bad dream).
7. - They say Ann has dropped out of the university.
- Serves her right. She _____ (to study hard).
8. - Look, there's a light on.
- Oh, good. Mother _____ (to come home).

USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

1. - Do you enjoy being a teacher?
- Not really. I wish I (be) an actor.
2. - Can Mary sew?
- No, but she wishes she (can).
3. - Linda seems disappointed.
- Yes, she wishes she (not to move) here.
4. I don't like the party. I wish I (not to come) over.
5. I hate this dull weather. I wish it (be) sunny.
6. - Do you ever regret your past actions?
- Yes, I wish I (not to drop out) of college.
7. - Is Tom concerned about his studies:
- No, not at all. I wish he (to pay) more attention.
8. This lack of finances is killing me. I wish I (to put) aside some money.

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT? PUT A TICK/CHECK IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

	very lazy	were	to be invited	have told	he lived	to be rushed	they had gone	too lenient	had been	have won	he was starting out	they had been	to be reminded	stupid	hadn't wasted
I'd like															
She should															
If I															
They expect															
Tom is															
I might															

lentelės tęsinys

He wishes																			
They told me																			
She needs																			
They look																			
They wish																			
He said																			

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THESE SENTENCES.

1. His foolishness is making me a little angry.
2. When she learned about the shortage of resources, she became very upset and unhappy and was sorry having chosen that project.
3. This is a poor piece of work you've given in. You should be more severe to yourself.
4. You use too much time and effort, too, for things of no importance.
5. He was quite unable to look after himself and, therefore, sometimes became very angry because of that.
6. She dressed hurriedly without looking at or listening to me and left for the mountains.

ENJOY THIS NICE STORY. THEN DECIDE WHICH OF THE 3 PROVERBS BEST SUITS THE SITUATION?

- I'll Teach Him a Lesson!
1. Hard pill to swallow.
 2. Like father, like son.
 3. Fall flat on one's face.

It happened on a crowded bus in the rush hour. A boy of about twelve was lazily seated by the window watching the changing scenery and pretending not to see the old men and women who were

standing near him.

A strict looking gentelman said to the boy, "If I give you 10 shillings, will you stand up and let me have your seat?"

"Sure", answered the boy. The man gave him the money, and the boy helpfully stood up.

"The seat is yours", said the man to an elderly lady who was standing next to him. She blushed and answered, "Thank you ever so much, but I couldn't possibly take the seat for which you paid so much." "Don't worry about that, Madam. You see, I'm an old and experienced teacher. If I gave the boy some money, it was to teach him a lesson. Nothing is waste!" The lady sat down and said to the boy, "I say, Bob, have you thanked the gentelman?"

ALC TEST B19 L1-4

TRANSLATE.

1. Jei būčiau labiau pasitikėjusi savimi, būčiau užbaigusi užduotį.
2. Grupės vadovas turėjo atsiskaityti už lankomumą.
3. Mes pasveikinome jį sėkmingai paruošus mokymo programą.
4. Jei jis nebūtų ėmėsis atsakomybės, mes nebūtume pasiekę gerą rezultatą.
5. Jis tikisi, jog jam bus pasakyta kas buvo kaltas.
6. Gaila, kad jį apvyčiau.
7. Jis buvo perdaug suirzęs, kad kreiptų dėmesį į vaiko jausmus.
8. Norėčiau, kad tai būtų jam pamoka.
9. Jei neišteiksi užduoties rytoj, iškrisi iš koledžo ir pasi-gailėsi.
10. Kai kurie tėvai yra per daug atlaidūs savo vaikams.

11. Jam labiau patinka būti vadovaujamas protingo instruktoriaus

SUPPLY THE WORD FROM THE TEXT WHICH IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED ONE (ONES).

1. Sometimes it's difficult to get used to new teaching methods.
2. He was sorry that he hadn't controlled himself.
3. I understand that this is a regular radio exchange of information, but it is illogical to me.
4. I have enough money to get what I want.
5. Many members were against beginning the trip early.
6. I think that only foolish people act hurriedly.
7. Shortage of supervision and also consideration made them feel angry and far from helpful.
8. Stop reading the book and at least this time say you want to help.

CHOOSE ONE WORD OR PHRASE.

1. I (annoyed, was annoyed) at his lack of tact.
2. The employee is (routine, routinely) lazy and we have to be (strictly, strict).
3. I guess he is a (sensibly, sensible) young man and will behave (sensibly, sensible).
4. Once he had (sufficiently, sufficient) money, he (rushing, rushed) to the store.
5. He knows that class (attendants, attendance) is very important.
6. If I (were, had been) stricter, she wouldn't have been (disappointing, disappointed).
7. He was taken to hospital. I wish he (had, had had) a helmet.

8. The program was (very, too) (success, successful).
9. You can depend on him. He is very (dependent, dependable).
10. I expected (to inform, to be informed) about the atomic waste.
11. She wondered if I (am attending, was attending) all the classes.

THESE ARE THE ANSWERS. WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

1. _____?
Yes, he was too lazy to accomplish the task.
2. _____?
He is taking off on vacation the day after tomorrow.
3. _____?
I stayed up until 12 o'clock yesterday.
4. _____?
Yes, she felt guilty after the accident.
5. _____?
He is very reliable as well as helpful.
6. _____?
He wants to be given complete authority in this matter.

PUT THESE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH. BEGIN WITH: "HE SAID" OR "HE ASKED".

1. Is the plate breakable?
2. I am going to volunteer for the job.
3. Do you need to be reminded of the appointment?
4. I wish I hadn't been so helpless.
5. I am sure I'm going to succeed in developing new techniques.
6. She expects to be chosen for the mission.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE RIGHT FORM.

1. They wished they _____ about the lack of money then. (to know)
2. Don't complain now. If you _____ the TV, your father _____ (to turn down) (not to lose temper)
3. I hope _____ by the most skillful educationalist. (to guide)
4. - Look, Tom is running laps.
- He might _____ to the heat. (to adjust)
5. If I _____ the task, I _____ to it. (not to like) (to object)
6. Don't worry. I _____ the order. (to communicate)

ALC B20 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. Sumaišykite sudedamąsias dalis lėtai jas maišydami.
2. Vaikai kartkartėmis mėgsta valgyti žalias morkas.
3. Jis tvora atskyrė savo kiemą nuo mūšų.
4. - Kodėl tu lažinai?
- Todėl, kad negalėjau susilaikyti.
5. Ši mašina reikalauja daug priežiūros. Aš galiuosi, kad pirkaui ją.
6. - Kas nutiko sąrašui?
- Aš jį suplėšiau.
7. Dauguma žmonių nori būti nepriklausomi ir kūrybiški.
8. Mes esame labai nutolę.
9. Be pokalbio telefonu aš linkusi jį aplankyti.
10. Etiketės dažniausiai suteikia visą būtina informaciją apie produktą.

LOOK AT THE PICTURE. THEN READ THE TEXT AND IN PAIRS, USING CONTEXTUAL CLUES, EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

supermarket



Bob does his shopping during his lunch hour. After a quick lunch, he goes to the supermarket in the new shopping centre. He walks around putting the things he needs in a basket. He always writes a shopping list of things he needs to buy, but he often forgets to look at it. When he looks for some coffee on the shelves, he can't find any; an assistant tells him they have run out of coffee.

When he has finished his shopping, he has to join a queue at the check-out. When it's his turn to pay, he asks the cashier for a plastic carrier bag. She checks the prices on the items and rings them up on the cash register/till. Then she tells him the total, and he pays cash. She gives him the receipt and his change. As he is putting his change away he finds his shopping list, still in his pocket.

Bob 1) does his shopping during his lunch hour. After a quick lunch, he goes to the supermarket in the new shopping center. He walks around putting the things he needs in a basket, or 2) trolley. He always writes a shopping list of things he needs to buy, but he often forgets to look at it. When he looks for some coffee on the shelves, he can't find any; an 3) assistant tells him they 4) have run out of coffee. When he has finished his shopping, he has to 5) join a queue at 6) the check out. When 7) it is his turn to pay, he asks the cashier for a plastic carrier bag. She checks the prices on the items and 8) rings them up on the cash register. Then she tells him the total, and he 9) pays cash. She gives him 10) the receipt and 11) his change. As he is putting his change away he finds his shopping list, still in his pocket.

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT? PUT A TICK IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

	eggs	soap	keys	sun	cereal	tomatoes	cigarettes	juice	sugar	mayonnaise	chocolate	eggs
a can of												
a bunch of												
a bag of												
a bar of												
a carton of												
a box of												
a pack of												
a bottle of												
a jar of												

how much																			
how many																			
few																			
little																			
a few																			
a little																			

WORK IN PAIRS AND DECIDE WHAT YOU LOOK FOR WHEN BUYING FOOD. THEN COMPARE YOUR FINDINGS WITH THOSE OF OTHER PAIRS. THESE WORDS MIGHT HELP YOU: RICH IN VITAMINS, WELL-PACKED; EASY AND QUICK TO PREPARE, ETC.

READ THE RECIPE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

Vegetable and Chicken Soup

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded cooked lean chicken

250 grams mixed vegetables like cabbage, carrot, French-beans and peas

1 cup pureed tomatoes i.e. boiled, crushed and passed through a sieve

1 tablespoon cornflour dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup skimmed milk

6 tablespoons chickenstock

Salt and pepper to taste

Mix together stock, tomato and vegetables. Boil till the vegetables are tender crisp. Mix in chicken and the flour mixture and cook till the soup thickens a little. Add salt and pepper and serve hot with a pat of butter.

1. Is fat chicken suitable for this recipe?
2. How many tomato slices does this recipe call for?

3. How is flour mixture made?
4. What is the verb from the adjective "thick"?
5. How should this soup be served?

GIVE THE MISSING WORDS FROM THE LESSON.

1. _____ the party.
2. _____ the overgrown dresses.
3. _____ beans.
4. Put the groceries into the _____.
5. To insure one's _____.
6. I spend most of my money at the shops. I can't help _____.
7. We needn't go to the shop. We have all the ingredients _____.
8. She bought most of her purchases at the lowest _____.

ALC B20 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Sąjungininkai padeda kovoti su bendru priešu.
2. Neutraliosios šalys kariniuose reikaluose nepalaiko jokios valstybės.
3. Pasiruoškime gintis.
4. Mūsų kariai yra kovinėje parengtyje.
5. Ar jau išsprendėte savo ginčą?
6. Lietuva ribojasi su keliomis šalimis.
7. Kai šalies saugumui gresia pavojus, ginkluotosios pajėgos yra budrios.
8. Kai atvyko vadas, rezervas buvo ruošiamas kovai.

9. Atsargos kariai nėra profesionalūs kariai. Nepaisant to, jie tarnauja kaip papildoma parama karo metu.
10. Buvo pranešta vadui, ir jis įgaliuoja apsaugos policiją kontroliuoti teritoriją.

MARK THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS PASSIVE (P) OR ACTIVE (A). IF A SENTENCE IS PASSIVE, CIRCLE THE FORM OF "TO BE" AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

1. ___ We are marching to the border.
2. ___ The security police checked the motorpool gate.
3. ___ Three protective masks were found in the rucksack.
4. ___ The safety inspection is being made by the lieutenant.
5. ___ I'm running PT tomorrow.
6. ___ Notify the locator when you leave.
7. ___ The enemy trucks are located on Hill 672.
8. ___ He has found peace at last.
9. ___ They are required to be on alert at all times.
10. ___ The howitzer will be serviced by the crew.

CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING THE PRESENT OR PAST PROGRESSIVE PASSIVE AS NECESSARY.

1. They are calling up the reserves because the situation is very threatening.
2. The authorities are taking steps to secure the border.
3. At the moment the hostile troops are taking over the communication center.
4. When the reinforcements arrived, they were defending the main approaches.
5. The fact that we were attacking the enemy forces from the rear had a great effect on their morale.

6. They are threatening our northern borders.
7. When I came, the instructor was explaining the term "to engage the enemy".
8. They were building wire entanglements the whole afternoon yesterday.

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS USING QUESTION WORDS + "ELSE".

1. _____ can we defend the designated area?
2. _____ will go on alert?
3. _____ can the reserves be called up?
4. _____ can the enemy be neutralized?
5. _____ do you think I am taking sides?
6. _____ is it necessary to notify?
7. _____ did you do apart from taking control of the communication center?
8. _____ are wars going on?
9. _____ can the freedom of the country be defended?
10. _____ can give the necessary authorization?

FILL IN THE BLANKS. USE THE DICTIONARY IF NECESSARY.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
	addition	
neutralize		
		secure
		free
defend		
		allied
	settlement	

lentelės tęsinys

alert		
	engagement	
authorize		

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

I Prefer Bets to Bribery...

The war had broken out and most young men were being called up for the Army, the Navy or the Air Force all except young Mr. Edwards. He had to appear before the medical commission time and again but, strangely enough, they did not seem to want him, and the young man enjoyed life going to night clubs, playing poker or lying in the sunshine with nothing else to do except getting a gorgeous tan.

- I suppose you know how to pull the strings - I said to the boy's father one day - I can quite understand you don't want him to get killed, but it's also a question of knowing how to do it!

- It's very simple - answered old Edwards taking a puff at his cigar - you see I always bet 3,000 dollars with the head of the medical commission my son is fit for the Army, and... I've lost all my bets so far ...

1. Which phrases in the text have the meaning of:

- several times
- begin
- become brown
- think
- to use one's connections

2. Why wasn't young Mr. Edwards fit for the military?
3. How would you describe old Mr. Edwards?

ENJOY THIS SHORT JOKE.

How to Be a Hypocrite

If you want to be really and truly British, you must become a hypocrite.

Now: how to be a hypocrite?

As some people say that an example explains things better than the best theory, let me try this way.

I had a drink with an English friend of mine in a pub. We were sitting on the high chairs in front of the counter when a flying bomb exploded about a hundred yards away. I was truly and honestly frightened, and when a few seconds later I looked around, I could not see my friend anywhere. At last I noticed that he was lying on the floor flat as a pancake. When he realised that nothing particular had happened in the pub, he got up a little embarrassed, flicked the dust off his suit, and turned to me with a superior and sarcastic smile.

"Good Heavens! Were you so frightened that you couldn't move?"

ALC TEST B20 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Ji dažniausiai perka didelius maisto produktų kiekius.
2. Lažinuosi, kad jie vėl atidės kelionę.
3. - Kas nutiko tavo žuniui?
- Aš atidaviau jį vyrui po to, kai išsiskyrėme.

4. Aš negaliu nesiginčyti, bent jau retkarčiais.
5. Šis darbas reikalauja daug kūrybiškumo ir savarankiškumo.
6. Kiekvieną pavasarį jauni žmonės yra pašaukiami į karą tarnybą.
7. Kariai ruošiami stoti į kovą ir ginti savo šalies laisvę ir saugumą nuo priešų.
8. Grėsmė buvo reali ir visos karinės pajėgos perėjo į parengties būseną.
9. Puolantieji kariai bando užgrobti arba imti kontroliuoti priešų teritoriją.
10. Dauguma šalių yra neutralios. Nepaisant to, jos išlaiko karines pajėgas.

PARAPHRASE THE TEXT.

1. I want to buy a lot of food products for the whole week.
2. Write down the name of the constituent parts for this dish.
3. Besides a glass container with pickles, the recipe requires uncooked corn. Do you have any at home?
4. What has happened to your piece of land? I made a present of it to my uncle.
5. Some extra measures were taken to make the army post safe.
6. The danger is not serious, but even troops not in the regular army were warned to be ready.
7. Lt Smith informed the HQs that he began to command the battalion.
8. The state is such that all the troops must be ready to fight.
9. The troops were given the power to engage the hostile soldiers.
10. We didn't begin to fight our ally's enemy and remained without taking sides.

CHOOSE WORDS FROM L1 AND 2 THAT THESE DEFINITIONS REFER TO.

1. to keep something in good state, as of repair
2. armed fighting
3. to mix something (a liquid, etc.) with a spoon
4. to have a desire for doing something
5. to enter into conflict with the enemy
6. free from danger, risk, etc.; safe
7. something owned, especially real estate
8. a dividing line between two countries, etc.
9. an indication of, or a source of danger, harm, etc.
10. to decide a dispute or argument

PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. They are training the new soldiers to take control of the enemy terrain.
2. When he called up the reserves, the enemy troops were already attacking our borders.
3. At the moment, friendly troops are securing the most strategic features of the terrain.
4. The force commander authorized the troops to start attacking at dawn.
5. The security police of the base checks the safety of the buildings regularly.
6. The student gave the definition of the word "maintenance" without any hesitation.
7. Shoppers are purchasing a great deal of food right now, just before closing time.
8. I was carrying the paper bag full of groceries to the trunk of the car when it broke.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. - _____ eggs would you like?
- Two dozen.
2. - _____ can I get the authorization?
- Nowhere else. This is the only place for that purpose.
3. - Did you mix in _____ spices?
- Yes, I put in a pinch of cinnamon.
4. - _____ mayonnaise does the recipe call _____?
- Two _____.
5. We had _____ of the ingredients on _____, so I didn't go to the store but _____ some from my neighbor.
6. Go to the market place and _____ two _____ of carrots and a _____ of knives.
7. I can't _____ shouting at my son: apart _____ betting his friends he _____ his new pants yesterday.
8. - _____ can I feel secure?
- Oh, there are many ways apart from carrying a gun.

ALC B20 L3

TRANSLATE.

1. Mašina turi keturias pagrindines sistemas: degimo, hidraulinę stabdžių, kuro ir pavarų.
2. Degimo sistema duoda kibirkštį uždegti benzino ir oro mišinį.
3. Vairuotojai nuspaudžia ir atleidžia sankabos ir stabdžių pedalus.
4. Degalai patenka į karbiuratorių iš degalų bako per gumines arba plastiko žarneles ir siurblią.

5. Transmisija yra dviejų rūšių: tipinė ir automatinė. Tipinės transmisijos atveju pavaros perjungiamos mechanškai svirtelė.
6. Sankaba variklį prijungia prie transmisijos ir atjungia nuo jos.
7. Panaudotos mašinos paprastai turi keletą paslėptų defektų: kai kurios dalys gali būti nusidėvėjusios arba ratai neištiesinti.
8. Aš norėčiau, kad remonto išlaidos būtų įvertintos iki penktadienio.
9. - Per kiek laiko aptarnaujama mašina?
- Tai priklauso nuo mašinos būklės.
10. Ar gali išvardyti visas mašinos sistemas?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM L3.

1. Most people who come to the garage would like _____. Others might need _____. Still others want _____. Most drivers are in a hurry and expect _____ as promptly as possible. Others, on the contrary, want the repairs _____ first and then decide whether they are affordable.
2. The engine of the car is more important than the _____ or the _____.
3. Where did Mike get the tires of the car _____?
4. Though she had the fuel pump _____ only a week ago, she is having trouble with it again.
5. The mechanic said he had _____ the ignition _____.
6. The driver changed the spark plugs because they were _____.
7. She had her brake fluid _____ after the first 30,000 miles.

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

1. having faults, imperfect _____
2. causing to come into existence _____
3. guarding from attack and destruction _____
4. producing a desired effect _____
5. to calculate approximately the cost _____
6. to make available; to supply _____
7. having the power to talk somebody into
doing something _____
8. made, done, or worked by hand _____
9. not new, secondhand _____
10. easily giving or exchanging information _____

PUT B'S WORDS INTO REPORTED SPEECH. BEGIN WITH "B SAID, REMARKED, ANSWERED, RETORTED, REPLIED ..."

1. A. How long did they teach you at the firing range?
B. We spent four hours there.
2. A. How many rounds did you fire?
B. I fired forty rounds.
3. A. How many targets did you hit?
B. I hit 32 targets.
4. A. How many targets do you usually hit?
B. I usually engage 8 or 9 targets.
5. A. Did you hit moving or stationary targets?
B. I hit moving targets.
6. A. What did your firing instructor say?
B. The instructor praised me.
7. A. How did you get home?
B. We got back by truck.

YOU SAW THIS AD IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER:

FOR SALE

Used TOYOTA - exc.
condition. £ 3,000.
Call Pat 938-0472



You need a car, but you can afford to pay only £ 2,500.
Telephone the number given in the ad and find out more about
the car.

Make an appointment to see and drive the car.

Useful expressions:

Good afternoon, could I speak to ...?

I'm interested in ...

I'm calling about ...

I'd like to know more about ...

That price seems a little high.

Do you think I could ...

ALC B20 L4

TRANSLATE.

1. Tepimo sistema sumažina trintį ir kartu susidėvėjimą.
2. Aušinimo sistema reguliuoja variklio temperatūrą ir apsaugo ją nuo perkaitimo.
3. Cilindras ir stūmoklis yra svarbiausios degimo proceso dalys.
4. Norint atlikti kapitalinį variklio remontą, būtina jį išardyti, o po to vėl surinkti.
5. Stūmoklio judėjimas padeda pašalinti panaudotas dujas iš cilindro.

6. Kad apsaugotume mašiną nuo sutrikimų, reikia ją gerai prižiūrėti.
7. Visų automobilių varikliai yra vidaus degimo varikliai.
8. Garaže draudžiama rūkyti, nes visos degalų rūšys yra degios.
9. Vandens siurblys padeda šaldikliui cirkuliuoti variklyje.
10. Degalų ir alyvos filtrai yra reguliariai keičiami.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THE SENTENCES.

1. The piston moves down and removes the hot gases.
2. The parts of the liquid-cooling system are a radiator, a pump, a fan, a thermostat, and rubber hoses.
3. The piston moves against the cylinder wall with pressure and friction.
4. She put some antifreeze to the water so as to prevent it from turning into ice.
5. Preventive maintenance helps keep an automobile helpful for much longer.
6. The outside parts of the automobile are not lubricated.
7. I'm afraid the brake system fails to operate as it should.
8. What's the aim of frequent tune-ups?
9. Be patient! I'll change the air filter in order to keep the carburetor clean.
10. The gauge indicating miles showed that we were going too fast.

USE "FEW, LITTLE, MUCH, MANY" in the correct degree.

1. Luckily, the mechanic found _____ defects than I had expected.
2. Though I drive a used car, it takes _____ fuel.

3. Old automobiles require much _____ maintenance and care than brand new ones.
4. Now I know that it's better to spend _____ time on maintenance and _____ on repairs.
5. She didn't say _____ apart from greeting.
6. _____ women drivers know _____ about the internal combustion engine.
7. There still happen too _____ road accidents.
8. Tom doesn't put _____ antifreeze into the water.

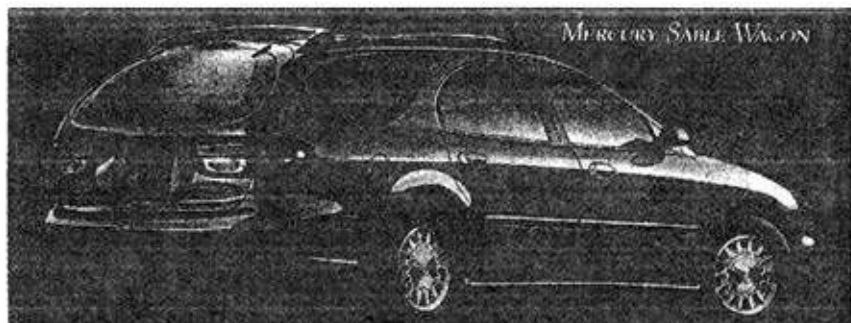
ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING "SO THAT".

1. Why is he taking the cap off the radiator so carefully?
2. Why did you ask the mechanic to check your car?
3. Why do the pistons and cylinders need to be lubricated?
4. For what reason did you set the alarm clock?
5. What for are you looking at those second-hand cars?
6. Why do drivers lower the thermostat?

DAMAGE VERBS. WRITE THE TWENTY VERBS IN THE CORRECT SQUARES. IF NECESSARY, USE A DICTIONARY. BE CAREFUL WITH THOSE THAT SUIT BOTH THE SQUARES.

break	bruise	buckle
cripple	crush	damage
dent	destroy	explode
fracture	injure	kill
lame	ruin	rust
scratch	twist	warp (persisukti, deforauotis)
wound	wreck	

LOOK AT THE TWO CARS. WHICH ONE DO YOU PREFER? GIVE AT LEAST
4 ARGUMENTS TO SUPPORT YOUR OPINION.



TRANSLATE.

1. - Gal gali priklijuoti etiketes prie keturių mašinos sistemų brėžinyje?
- Taip. Jos yra: degimo, hidraulinė stabdžių, degalų ir transmisijos.
2. Ji pasakė, kad matė ne vien mašinos vidų ir išorę, bet ir patikrino variklio veikimą.
3. Reikia vos kelių sekundžių padidinti mašinos greitį nuo 0 iki 60 km per valandą.
4. - Gal galėtumėte apžiūrėti mano mašiną?
- Kas nutiko?
- Norėčiau, kad išvalytumėte karbiuratorių ir pakeistumėte stabdžių skystį. Be to, viena iš žvakių turi trūkumų.
5. Sutepimas mažina mašinos dalių trintį.
6. Norint atlikti kapitalinį mašinos remontą, pirmiausia reikia išardyti variklį.
7. Profilaktinė priežiūra užkerta kelią susidėvėjimui.
8. Svarbiausios mašinos variklio sudedamosios dalys yra cilindras ir stūmoklis.
9. Termostatas reguliuoja temperatūrą, kad neperkaistų variklis.
10. Jis ši kartą įpylė daug mažiau šaldiklio į mašinos aušinimo sistemą.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THESE SENTENCES.

1. Combustion takes place inside the cylinder.
2. All types of fuel are combustible.
3. Pistons and cylinders must be well lubricated, so that overheating won't take place.

4. After you take the engine apart, it's necessary to fix and reassemble it.
5. Sometimes the regular transmission system does the work much better than the automatic one.
6. As soon as the driver presses the gas pedal, the car starts running faster.
7. While going uphill, drivers change gears.
8. If there is too little brake liquid, the system doesn't work properly.
9. Spark plugs provide the spark that is used to light the mixture.
10. She had the front wheels straightened.
11. He roughly calculated the cost of the repairs.
12. In general the car was in great condition.

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. This is a _____ (1) car, so some of the parts are _____ (2).
(1) a. manual b. defective c. used
(2) a. looked over b. worn out c. tuned up
2. The oil pump _____ the oil to various parts of the engine.
a. lubricates b. regulates c. circulates
3. Friction occurs where two automobile parts _____ against each other.
a. pump b. shift c. rub
4. Gears are used to _____ mechanical power from the engine to other parts.
a. reduce b. accelerate c. transmit
5. She allows her children everything. I think she is too _____.
a. protective b. permissive c. preventive

6. She expected the interior _____.
 a. be cleaned b. to cleaned c. to be cleaned
7. The mechanic said he _____ the gear shift lever.
 a. well fix b. fixed c. had fixed
8. This model now needs _____ oil than it used to.
 a. less b. little c. least
9. He tore down half the engine, _____ he could eliminate the defect.
 a. and b. so c. but
10. He took his car to the garage _____ to be serviced.
 a. so b. so that c. in order

FILL THE GAPS WITH RIGHT PREPOSITIONS OR ADVERBS.

1. The car needs _____ much of your attention _____ you can afford.
2. When did they tear _____ the old garage?
3. Antifreeze is usually sold _____ the gallon.
4. Keep combustible materials _____ from fire or heat.
5. Coolant is used _____ cooling engines.
6. The exhaust coming _____ the automobile engine is dangerous.
7. They ~~purchased~~ a set _____ filters _____ the purpose _____ filtering the oil.
8. The fire was ignited _____ a cigarette.
9. You must pull the lever _____ order to switch the machine.
10. He was released _____ the Army two months ago.

THESE ARE VERBS. WHAT ARE THE NOUNS?

1. provide _____?
2. accelerate _____?

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 3. ignite | _____? |
| 4. destroy | _____? |
| 5. estimate | _____? |
| 6. transmit | _____? |
| 7. combust | _____? |
| 8. lubricate | _____? |
| 9. press | _____? |
| 10. service | _____? |

CHOOSE ONE WORD FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. There must be some (defective, defect) in the system.
2. The expenses were very close to the initial (estimate, estimation).
3. Where's the (ignite, ignition) switch?
4. The oil is (pump, pumped) from the reservoir.
5. Could you set to (transmission, transmitting) this message right away.
6. (Coolant, cooling) circulates through the engine.
7. (Lubricate, lubricant) makes surfaces slippery.
8. At (least, last) the (least, last) important parts were fitted in.
9. (Little, few) things function forever.
10. (Little, a little) lubricant would be perfect.

A1C B21 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. Vidutinis gyventojų tankis šioje šalies dalyje pasiekė viršūnę 1995 m.

2. Miestų plėtimasis neatsiliko nuo spartaus pramonės augimo.
3. Šiaip ar taip tavo įnašas į neseniai pateiktą projektą dėl kraštovaizdžio yra maksimalus.
4. Šitos srities nusausinimo planas buvo atšauktas.
5. Tokiu atveju tau reikia išmokti nors minimumą pagrindinių frazių.
6. Po ligos ji vėl neteko apetito.
7. Vasaros dieną karštis dykumoje būna nepakeliamas.
8. Jam pasirodė, kad vidutinis važiavimo greitis buvo apytikriai 60 mylių per valandą.
9. Kažkas paskleidė žinią, kad pratybos pasibaigs daug anksčiau.
10. Yra per daug sunku pakeisti įpročius.
11. Pranešėjas baigė dar kartą primindamas auditorijai, kad apgyvendinta teritorija nuolat didėja.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

1. The discussion of the new part of the design has been postponed.
2. Rubber is too soft to be used as a support.
3. You'll never finish your model if you don't work at top speed.
4. This area was first inhabited in the 13th century.
5. She tried not to stay behind the others while climbing to the top of the mountain.
6. Vilnius is expanding in all directions very fast.
7. The fog is so thick that you can approximately see only two steps ahead.
8. He was admiring the landscape when the accident happened.

LINK THE SENTENCES USING "TOO". MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY.

1. We can't use this area for manoeuvres. The population is very dense.
2. I don't want to leave this place so fast. The scenery is wonderful.
3. The model is brand new. Few people know it.
4. I picked up only a few phrases in French. I can't communicate yet.
5. We won't reach the peak tonight. We are very tired.
6. Prices grow very fast. Salaries can't keep up with them.

USE THESE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH. BEGIN WITH: HE SAID, HE TOLD US, THEY INFORMED US, SHE REPORTED, THEY ASKED, THEY WANTED TO KNOW, SHE WONDERED, ETC.

1. We have been draining our fields this week.
2. How long have they been populating this area?
3. Have you been averaging all the grades?
4. He has been designing the new brand for at least two months.
5. Has the desert area been increasing or decreasing for the last 10 years.
6. In which area has the population been spreading most rapidly?
7. Tom has been making a sketch of the scenery for half an hour.
8. Have you been walking too fast once again?

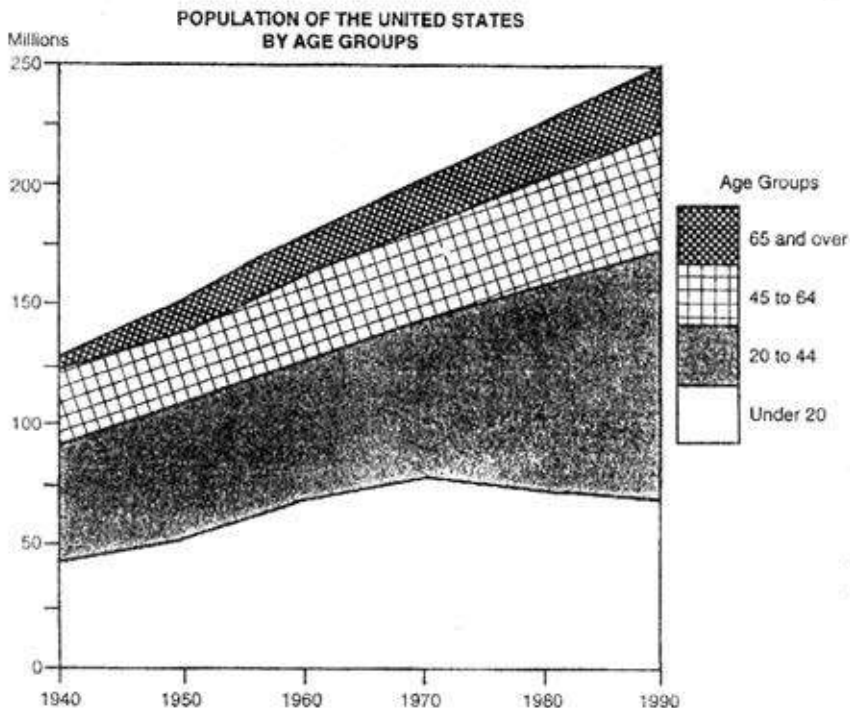
CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. The humidity and the temperatures have been _____ recently.
a. approximate b. dense c. abnormal

2. In his ability to keep up with everything he _____ his uncle.
a.rates b.takes after c.picks up
3. The _____ of his appetite was when he recovered and managed to eat three hamburgers.
a.drain b.habit c.peak
4. After he was through with the maximum load, the doctor checked his pulse _____.
a.rate b.average c.minimum
5. _____, they called off the presentation of the model.
a.in that case b.per maximum c.once again
6. What _____ of shoe cream do you use?
a.model b.brand c.portion
7. Each participant _____ to the discussion.
a.populated b.averaged c.contributed
8. He _____ the cup in two gulps and set it on the table.
a.drained b.picked up c.concluded
9. I asked him not to spread the information, but he did it _____.
a.recently b.in that case c.anyway
10. In that case, he must be working in the service _____.
a.portion b.industry c.region

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 4 ON THE BASIS OF THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING CHART WHICH SHOWS THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 1940-1990 PERIOD.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES
BY AGE GROUPS



- In which year was the total population approximately 50 % greater than in 1950.
a.1940 b.1960 c.1970 d.1980 e.1990
- In 1970 the population in the "20 to 44" age group was most nearly
a.40 million b.65 million c.80 million d.110 million
e.140 million

3. Which one of the following age groups showed a numerical decrease for two decades during the 1940-1990 period?
 a. under 20 b. 20 to 40 c. 45 to 64 d. 65 and over e. none
4. The percentage of the total population that was in the "45 to 64" age group in 1960 is most nearly
 a. 10 % b. 20 % c. 20 % d. 40 % e. 50 %

READ THIS INFORMATION ABOUT SIX DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. THEN WRITE THE CORRECT COUNTRY IN EACH BLANK AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Belgium	Canada	Chile	Egypt	France
Italy	Malaysia	Mexico	Switzerland	Thailand

1. Country _____
 Area: 292,258 square miles
 Population: 12,237,000
 Climate: Hot and dry in north, cold and wet in south
 Government: Republic
 Language: Spanish
 Religion: Mainly Roman Catholic
2. Country _____
 Area: 386,900 square miles
 Population: 48,000,000
 Climate: Hot and dry
 Government: Republic
 Language: Arabic
 Religion: Mainly Muslim
3. Country _____
 Area: 3,851,809 square miles
 Population: 25,899,000
 Climate in Capital: very cold winter (January 5° - 21°F)
 Government: Parliamentary monarchy (federal)
 Languages: English, French
 Religions: mixed
4. Country _____
 Area: 128,727 square miles
 Population: 15,880,000
 Climate: Tropical
 Government: Parliamentary monarchy
 Languages: Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English
 Religions: 50 % Muslim, 26 % Buddhist

5. Country: _____
Area: 11,783 square miles
Population: 9,892,000
Climate: Mild (30° - 73°F)
Government: Parliamentary
monarchy
Languages: Flemish, French
Religion: 90 % Roman Ca-
tholic

6. Country: _____
Area: 15,941 square miles
Population: 6,596,000
Climate: Warm summer, cold
winter
Government: Republic (fede-
ral)
Languages: German, French,
Italian, Romansh (Romansch)
Religions: Mainly Roman Ca-
tholic and Protestant

Which country is the biggest in area? Which is the smallest?

Which country has the largest population?

Which countries use more than one language?

Which country has the coldest winter?

How many different forms of government are there?

ALC B21 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Kiekviena medžiaga turi jai būdingą savybių arba ypatybių. Kai kurios yra lanksčios ir elastingos, kitos - kietos ir nelinksta. Todėl elstingos medžiagos tempiasi, o kietos - lūžta.
2. Dirbtinės gėlės buvo taip gerai padarytos, kad atrodė lyg tikros.
3. Medžiagos, kurios nesugeria vandens, yra vandeniui nepralaidžios.
4. Nei vanduo, nei oras negali paveikti šito indo vidaus, tai gi jis yra nepralaidus ir orui, ir vandeniui.
5. Neįmanoma neperšlapti per tokią liūtį.

6. Ji vos galėjo susilaikyti nesulaužiusi antspaudo, kad pamatyty paketo turinį.
7. Eksperimentai su cheminėmis medžiagomis buvo efektyvūs ir baigėsi tuo, kad buvo sukurta nauja organinė medžiaga.
8. Šiais laikais žmogus turi būti lankstus, kad neatsilikty nuo permainų.
9. Pradinė konteinerio forma buvo labai paveikta.
10. Kiek ši medžiaga gali temptis?

CHANGE THE WORDS BELOW INTO NOUNS WHERE POSSIBLE BY WRITING THEM IN THE SPACES WITH THE CORRECT ENDING. MIND SPELLING.

rigid	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
absorb	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
resist	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
original	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
improve	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
conclude	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
govern	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
flexible	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
assist	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity
elastic	.....ment	.....ance	.....(t)ion	.....ity

USE "SUCH" INSTEAD OF "SO".

1. The belt is so elastic that both a child and an adult can wear it.
2. The day was so hot that soon I got soaked with sweat.
3. The substance was so rigid that it resisted all the squeezing.
4. The weather was so warm and clear that I didn't need my waterproof jacket.

5. The container is so big that they have difficulty finding a place for it.
6. He is so efficient that nobody worries about the deadline.
7. The coffee was so hot that I could hardly drink it.

JOIN THE TWO SENTENCES TOGETHER USING CONNECTIVES EXPRESSING EFFECT.

1. The raincoat was not waterproof. All his clothes got soaked.
2. Our supervisor is not flexible. We don't like him.
3. She forgot to seal the container. It wasn't shipped.
4. Albert didn't resist. He was captured.
5. We stayed home. The day was too hot.
6. The traffic was heavy. We were late for the experiment.
7. The object was made of rubber. It fell off the box and bounced.
8. He is such a flexible man. It is easy to deal with him.
9. Last night's storm affected the power lines. The town was without electricity for several hours.
10. His words sounded artificial. I didn't believe him.

LOOK THROUGH THESE ADVERTISEMENTS (A,B) AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

A

Hazardous or Flammable materials may not be shipped by air. All other items may be sent by overnight or second day shipments

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Check one:

- Pronto One (One Day)
 Pronto Two (Two Day)

See schedule for pricing on other side.

1. What is the name of the delivery service?
2. In how many days can delivery be provided?
3. What materials mustn't be sent by aircraft?

B

YOUR VAC SHOULD WORK AS HARD AS YOU DO

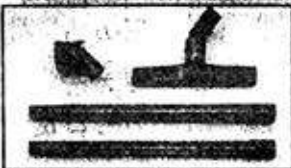
NEW
LAST 12 MONTHS
WARRANTY

Extremely tough and virtually unbreakable. The hose is a whopping 12' long (twice that of most vac hoses), and it's made of nearly crushproof polyurethane. The tool end has a 1-1/2" ID swivel cuff to resist twisting and the vac end is 2-1/4" OD. The claw tool has a 4-1/2" x 1/2" opening to pick up chips, shavings, and dust. It's perfect for cleaning around machinery bases, lathe beds, table tops, benches, and other fairly open spaces.

The crevice tool is 14" long with a 2-1/4" x 3/4" opening to let it reach into tight spots and still pick up large chips. Both are very tough and may be shaped with common wood-working tools to fit different applications as needed. The floor tool kit includes 2-18" long extensions, a swivel-end floor tool, and a brush end to reach easily into hard-to-reach areas. The hose with the coupling allows sections of 1-1/2" vac hose to be joined together. USA.



Vac tool kit (includes all this)



Floor tool kit

894-633	Vac Tool kit	\$33.50
894-640 (A)	1-1/2" Orange Claw tool	\$4.35
894-647 (B)	1-1/2" Orange Crevice tool	\$4.95
894-648	Claw and crevice tool	\$7.80
899-929	Floor tool kit	\$26.75
897-457	1-1/2" x 12' Vac hose w/coupling	\$26.00

1. What makes this vacuum hose the best of its type?
2. What are the most important properties of the vacuum cleaner?
3. Which of the tools helps to clean holes and hard-to-reach areas?

THIS IS A SHORT EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MAIN AIM OF THE WHOLE ARTICLE?

Half-fill two glasses with pure alcohol. Add water to one. Add olive oil to the other. At room temperature, water and alcohol mix together completely. Oil and alcohol remain separate. But heat the oil and alcohol enough and they will also form a uniform mixture. Cool the mixture down and the two fluids will separate once again.

This phenomenon of phase separation - where fluids mix when hot and separate when cool - is common both in nature and in the factory. But until now there has been no way to study exactly how fluids go from being completely mixed to being completely separated: it happens too fast. Many engineers, though, would like to know what is going on. Understanding it would allow them to design new and better materials such as shatter-proof glass and stronger metal alloys.

Now such understanding is within their grasp. Whitney White and Pierre Wiltzius, at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, have described in the journal "Physical Review Letters" a method for catching the liquid patterns in the act of divorce.

ALC TEST B21 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Nepraleidžiančios vandens medžiagos saugo mus nuo perūrkimo.
2. Tirėtai apgyvendintose šalyse apytikris gyventojų tankis viename kvadratinis kilometre sparčiai auga.
3. Blogos naujienos greitai plinta, todėl susilaikyk nepasakęs jai.

4. Kokia cheminė medžiaga laikoma šiame užplombuotame konteineryje?
5. Sviedinys šokinėja nes guma yra elastinga.
6. Jo eksperimentai baigėsi tuo, kad buvo sukurta nauja originalių savybių medžiaga.
7. Matomumas buvo toks blogas, kad dauguma reisų buvo atšaukta.
8. Dėl tokių dosnių įnašų jie sugebėjo neatsilikti nuo šiuolaikinės technologijos.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THE SENTENCES AND COMPLETE THEM IF NECESSARY.

1. The greatest speed of growing took place in the latest years.
2. Once again the experiment concluded in almost no true result.
3. This factory area was highly inhabited only some years ago.
4. This kind of material is not flexible enough and breaks easily that's why it is not produced at present.
5. A package that doesn't allow water or air to get in or out is _____ and _____.
6. High temperatures and the characteristics of the material influenced its form.

GIVE SYNONYMS FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

finish _____, expand _____, kind _____, landscape _____, part _____, to learn phrases _____, look like one's mother _____, quality _____, because of _____, that's why _____, hold _____, shape _____, get wet through _____, press _____, true _____, solid _____, run away _____,

not easy to bend _____, material _____, result _____.

MAKE DERIVATIVES BY ADDING THE NECESSARY AFFIXES.

tight, effect, hard, proper, character, norm, populate, dense,
rapid, conclude, scene, origin, real, absorb.

FILL IN THE GAPS USING WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM LESSON 1 AND 2.

1. Rain in this _____ of the desert is _____ rare _____
the ground _____ it immediately.
2. While visiting Saudi Arabia, she _____ _____ _____ few
phrases in Arabic to make herself understood.
3. She _____ the glass in one or two gulps unable to _____
the thirst.
4. - How _____ is this material?
- Oh, it is _____ elastic _____ it can _____ to double
its length.
5. It was _____ a rigid substance that it broke but did not
_____.
6. The content of the container has been _____ by water though
the label says the container is _____.
7. The rules were _____ rigid to be _____.
8. They _____ the container according to all the instructions;
_____, it was both water and _____.

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE NECESSARY TENSE AND VOICE.

1. Chemical test (to call off) as a result of the accident.
2. They said they (to soak) the material in different liquids
for a long time.
3. The effect of the new technology (to average) last week.

4. I knew they (to drain) the marshes but was too shy to offer my experience.
5. The news (to spread) already to the remotest portions of the country.
6. The wildlife of the seaside (to affect) greatly by the oil-spill.
7. Some hazardous gases (to escape) from the container.
8. She asked if the material (to be) flexible.

ALC B21 L3

TRANSLATE.

1. Kasmet daug žmonių patenka į kalėjimą dėl to, kad įvykdo nusikaltimus.
2. Teisėjas, prisiekusieji ir advokatai yra neatskiriama teisinio proceso pusės.
3. Vos išgirdęs pagalbos šauksmą, jis atėjo skęstančiam žmogui į pagalbą, bandydamas jį išgelbėti.
4. Ar jau nustatė, ką pažymi šis sutrumpinimas.
5. Jos vertimas buvo tikslus ir klientas buvo patenkintas.
6. Ji dar nenusprendė ką studijuoti: civilinę ar baudžiamąją teisę.
7. Teisėjas atlieka dvigubą funkciją teisme.
8. Didelė gausa bylų yra susijusios su nelegalia prekyba narkotikais.
9. Policijos karininko užduotis yra priversti vykdyti įstatymus.
10. Neverta nė sakyti, kad tie, kurie atstovauja teisingumui, privalo patys būti teisingi ir bešališki.

USE "WHO(M), WHOSE, WHERE, WHEN, WHICH, THAT" TO JOIN PARTS OF THE SENTENCE.

1. He is the man _____ we have been ordered to search.
2. A court is a place _____ you can watch trials and listen to lawyers.
3. That man is a plumber _____ wife was proved innocent yesterday.
4. Do you think you have gathered all the facts _____ deal with the case?
5. What did you do for a living at the time _____ the crime rate was very low?
6. It was the presence of this drug _____ helped us determine a crime had been committed.
7. Aren't they the people _____ house we searched this weekend?
8. Rick is a law student _____ is always ready to work long hours.

CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING ANTICIPATORY "IT + BE" OR "THERE + BE".

1. Interpreting the data the wrong way was a big mistake.
2. Crying over the spilled milk is no use.
3. Aiding the needy was his basic determination.
4. Changing death penalty to life imprisonment was a great achievement of the defender.
5. Collecting evidence for the court was no problem.
6. Standing for capital punishment in that case was not safe.
7. Pleading innocent against the facts was useless.
8. To enforce law measures in the courtroom was no need.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE.

1. He began using the medicine after the prescription (to fill).
2. The arrested person remained innocent until his guilt (to prove).
3. A man or a woman couldn't be sentenced for the crime that they (not to commit).
4. The victim was taken to hospital right after he (to rescue).
5. Regular legal measure (to take) before he was arrested.
6. The hot water faucet (to repair) when the plumber arrived two hours later.

READ THE ARTICLE, THEN DO THE TASKS THAT FOLLOW.

Brothers spared death



Pool photos by Phil McCarten, L.A. Daily News via Life: Lyle Menendez, 28, left, and Erik, 25, after the jury's recommendation was announced. Both men smiled and hugged their lawyer

LOS ANGELES — Erik and Lyle Menendez were spared the death penalty Wednesday for the brutal shotgun slaying of their parents 6¼ years ago in their Beverly Hills mansion.

The jury recommended life in prison without parole for the murders of record company executive Jose Menendez and his wife, Kitty.

The brothers have been in prison for more than six years.

Their first trial, which raised the idea of an "abuse excuse," ended in 1994 with jurors deadlocked. The brothers confessed to killing their parents but said they were avenging years of abuse and cruel treatment.

In the second trial, the judge didn't allow the defense.

Prosecutors argued the brothers, who went on a spending spree after the murders, were greedy brats.

"Tremendous relief," said Erik Menendez's lawyer, Leslie Abramson. "They're both

such considerable human beings that they'll find a way to be productive" in prison.

Los Angeles County District Attorney Gil Garcetti hailed the verdict as "justice."

With the jury's recommendation, which came after 2¼ days, the judge cannot now impose a death sentence. Had the jury pronounced death, Judge Stanley Weisberg could have reduced it to life.

The brothers are slated for sentencing July 2. The defense is expected to seek a new trial.

1. WRITE "T" IN THE BLANK IF THE SENTENCE IS TRUE AND "F" IF IT IS FALSE.

- ___ 1. The Menendez brothers were sentenced to death.
- ___ 2. They knifed their parents.
- ___ 3. Both the brothers were underage at the time of the crime.
- ___ 4. They killed their parents accidentally.
- ___ 5. The jury recommended life sentence.
- ___ 6. Prosecutors said the brothers had killed their parents because of greediness.
- ___ 7. The defence will try to begin a new court process.

2. SELECT THE WORDS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED ONES FROM AMONG THE THREE CHOICES. USE THE ARTICLE FOR CONTEXT AND THE DICTIONARY IF NECESSARY.

- 1. The two brothers were spared the death penalty for the slaying of their parents.
 - a. were given b. were accused of c. were saved from
 - a. abusing b. killing c. spending
- 2. The brothers confessed to killing their parents.
 - a. admitted b. rejected c. denied

3. The brothers are slated for sentencing July 2.
- a. are spared b. are scheduled c. are rewarded
4. Prosecutors argued the brothers were greedy brats.
- a. lawyers that defend b. lawers that accuse
- c. retired lawyers

ADD NEGATIVE PREFIXES UN-, DIS-, AB-, IN-, MIS- TO THESE WORDS AS NECESSARY. YOU MIGHT NEED A DICTIONARY.

flexible; fair; understand; normal; effective; assemble; reliable; connected; just; agreement; lead; employed; proportioned; likely; conduct; close.

ALC B21 L4

TRANSLATE.

1. Ar žinai kas vadovauja Gynybos ministerijai?
2. Gynybos ministras yra pavaldus prezidentui.
3. Visos ginkluotųjų pajėgų dalys yra kontroliuojamos civilių.
4. Karinių pajėgų vadai turi daug išipareigojimų ministrui, bet taip pat bando daryti jam įtaką.
5. Vadas visada turi turėti ryšį su savo kariais.
6. Būti atleistam iš ginkluotųjų pajėgų dėl drausmės yra pats blogiausias dalykas.
7. Verta žinoti visus karjeros kariuomenėje pranašumus ir trūkumus.
8. Jo tėvai siūlo, kad jis stotų karo tarnybon.
9. Geriausias dalykas jam yra prašyti pratęsti jo tarnybą.
10. Neabejokite ir trumpai informuokite savo pavaldinius.
11. Ginkluotųjų pajėgų verbuotojai susisiekią su koledžų studentais.

12. Pritygtinai raginti ką nors tapti šauktiniu nėra gera

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. The best thing 1) _____ to do right now is 2) _____.
1) a. to you b. for you c. with you
- 2) a. get in touch with him b. getting in touch with him
c. to get in touch with him
2. _____ is not necessary if you want to stay in the Army beyond your original separation date.
a. To re-enlist b. Re-enlisting c. Re-enlistee
3. Tom's father urged that he _____ an extension.
a. request b. requests c. requested
4. The sergeant _____ the recruits about what is prohibited in the military.
a. briefed b. brief c. briefing
5. He hesitated whether 1) _____ the commander of his subordinate's strange 2) _____.
1) a. inform b. informed c. to inform
2) a. conducting b. conduct c. conductor
6. He used all his 1) _____ to 2) _____ in touch with the high-standing official.
1) a. category b. influence c. extension
2) a. be b. fall c. get
7. Mr. Brown already 1) _____ that his son 2) _____ from the service for serious offences some days ago.
1) a. discovered b. had discovered c. has discovered
2) a. were discharged b. was discharged
c. has been discharged

8. _____ is beyond discussion in the military.
 a. Obligation b. Advantage c. Contact
9. The instructor suggested that he _____ difficulties himself.
 a. discovers b. discover c. discovered
10. The military chiefs are _____ the Secretary of Defence.
 a. in contact to b. subject to c. prohibited from
11. My father has been a _____ for five years already.
 a. head b. recruit c. vet
12. Keep your gun unloaded not to _____ it accidentally.
 a. contact b. influence c. discharge

MAKE NOUNS FROM THESE VERBS.

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 1. brief | _____ |
| 2. command | _____ |
| 3. extend | _____ |
| 4. influence | _____ |
| 5. prohibit | _____ |
| 6. discover | _____ |
| 7. hesitate | _____ |
| 8. request | _____ |
| 9. urge | _____ |
| 10. suggest | _____ |
| 11. enlist | _____ |
| 12. categorize | _____ |
| 13. conduct | _____ |
| 14. benefit | _____ |

GIVE DEFINITIONS FOR THESE WORDS.

1. a command 2. the Secretary of Defence 3. the head of a department
 4. a disadvantage

READ THESE SHORT ARTICLES FROM "AIR FORCE TIMES" (JULY 24, 1997)
AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

A

Dover officer sues Air Force

A black female officer at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware who was relieved of command in April after complaining of sexual harassment has sued the Air Force.

Maj. Ola Allen, former commander of the 436th Transportation Squadron at Dover, claims in her suit that the Air Force released to news reporters several documents about her that should have remained secret under the federal Freedom of Information Act. The *Air Force Times* was among news organizations that received or obtained the documents.

The suit was filed May 31 in U.S. District Court in Wilmington, Del.

The Air Force has until the end of July to reply.

Allen plans to retire Oct. 1, her lawyer said. She now works as chief of the mobile flight in the 436th Aerial Port Squadron at Dover.

1. Why was Maj Ola Allen relieved of command?
2. What was her job at the time she was relieved?
3. What measures did she take and why?

Safety panel is visiting bases

The panel formed by Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, the Air Force chief of staff, is traveling to bases to examine the service's accident-prevention efforts.

Visiting numerous Air Force major commands, agencies, wings and squadrons, the panel is examining all aspects of how the service investigates and prevents aircraft crashes.

So far, the panel has visited the Air Force Safety Agency at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, N.M., and the Air Education and Training Command at Randolph Air Force Base near San Antonio, said Maj. Bob Watson, an Air Force spokesman.

The four-person panel plans to deliver recommendations for improving Air Force safety to Fogleman in August, Watson said.

1. What is the meaning of the panel in this article?
2. Why was the panel formed?
3. What is the final aim of the panel?

Remains can be transferred

The widow of a Persian Gulf veteran has won the right to have her husband's body transferred to Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, D.C.

In a unanimous decision June 14, the New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled that April Sloane Chinburg, widow of Capt. Michael Chinburg, could move his remains from Durham, N.H., to Arlington, Va.

The justices said evidence showed that April Chinburg did not willingly consent to have her husband buried in the Durham cemetery.

She said he wanted to be buried at Arlington.

Chinburg, 26, of Durham died after his F-16 Fighting Falcon crashed in Saudi Arabia on Jan. 8, 1991.

The couple met while he was training at MacDill Air Force Base near Tampa, Fla.

1. What case was discussed at the Hampshire Supreme Court?
2. Why was she granted the permission?
3. What do you know about Capt Michael Chinburg?

TRANSLATE.

1. Vaistinininkas buvo teisiamas už neteisėtus veiksmus.
2. Advokato pareiga buvo ginti kriminalinį nusikaltėlį.
3. Jo pastangos sutrukdant įvykdyti nusikaltimą buvo veiksmingos ir naudingos miestui.
4. Tarnautojas primygtinai ragino mus susisiekti su skyriaus vadovu.
5. Jis buvo tas žmogus, kuriam teisėjas padarė didžiausią įtaką.
6. Buvo neteisėta krėsti jo namą neturint orderio (warrant).
7. Buvo neverta pratęsti tavo tarnybą dar trejiems metams.
8. Jis primygtinai reikalavo, kad mes išaiškintume, kodėl santėchnikas buvo atleistas.
9. Lengviausia susisiekti su karo veteranais paduodant skelbimą į laikraštį.
10. Visi karo vadai yra pavaldūs krašto apsaugos ministrui, kuris yra civilis.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THE SENTENCES USING VOCABULARY FROM L3 AND 4.

1. I knew he had been efficiently helped by the lawyer.
2. Most criminals know the law system very well.
3. The punishment was right and according to the law.
4. The oil spill from the tanker spread for several miles along the coastline.
5. He has two tasks to fulfil.
6. His influence on the controlling power was short but useful.

7. He got in contact with the chief of the section without waiting and doubting.
8. He proposed that we use the power of the law.
9. There are a lot of shortened forms of words in English.
10. He did a serious unlawful offence and was put in front of a court official.

USE THE NECESSARY WORD.

1. The man _____ the jury found innocent was freed in the courtroom.
2. I clearly remember the day _____ my father was discharged from the service.
3. I am subject to the man _____ conduct is beyond reproach.
4. The police discovered the car _____ had been stolen for two months.
5. They said they had a suggestion _____ could influence the branch command.
6. The head of the veteran club urged _____ I join it.
7. Each job has its own advantages and _____.
8. There's no need _____ you to re-enlist.
9. She extended her stay _____ the two planned weeks.
10. Influencing others to commit crimes is _____.

USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

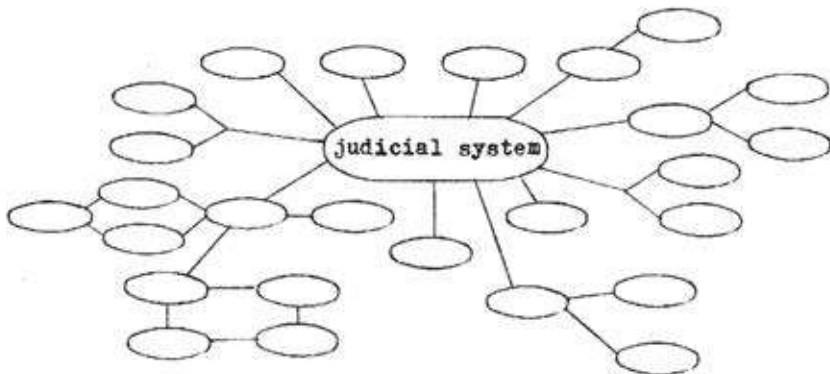
1. The commander (to inform) before the troops went on alert.
2. It is prohibited for the military (to take) part in demonstrations.
3. The head of the department recommended that he (to get) a higher category.

4. (To interpret) the law the wrong way is a criminal offence.
5. The judicial system insists that a suspect (to be) informed of his rights at arrest.
6. The case (to hear) before the jury made the decision.
7. There's no use (to search) the pockets. He had time enough to get rid of evidence.
8. (To recruit) for the Armed Forces is a very serious obligation.

MAKE DERIVATIVES BY ADDING THE NECESSARY AFFIXES.

charge, recruit, obey, success, loyalty, just, brief, benefit, urge, pharmacy, extend, supervise.

FILL IN THE WORD WEB. ADD TO IT IF NECESSARY.



ALC B22 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. Ji atrodo lyg būtą be sąmonės ir reikalinga neatidėliotinos pagalbos.

2. Vos išvydusi mašiną trenkiantis į medį, ji iškvietė greitosios pagalbos automobilį.
3. Kai priartėjome prie avarijos vietos, pamatėme, kad vairuotojas yra netekęs sąmonės, o keleivis kvėpuoja labai sunkiai lyg dusdamas. Abiejų būklė buvo pavojinga.
4. Šis įkandimas yra gyvatės, ne vabzdžio.
5. Atleisk, kad nutraukiau jūsų pokalbį, bet gal galėtum padėti man pakrauti tuos daiktus.
6. Jis nepriima jokių paslaugų.
7. Jam kurią laiką buvo sunku nuryti maistą.
8. Ji nualpsta pamačiusi didesnius nudegimus.
9. Tai nedidelio apsinuodijimo atvejis.
10. Vaikinas šūktelėjo, kad paduočiau jam apskritą daiktą nuo žemės.
11. Mašiną pavogė valandos laikotarpiu.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING L1 VOCABULARY.

1. Paints and cleaning fluids are _____.
2. Insecticides are substances used to kill _____.
3. Fluids are taken in by _____ them.
4. She looks pale _____ about to faint.
5. She always _____ other people's conversation.
6. She made such a _____ movement that the guy didn't notice anything.
7. Medical aid to _____ people must be provided _____.
8. An _____ takes emergency patients to hospital _____ minutes.
9. She was bitten by a _____ snake.

MATCH COLUMNS "A" AND "B".

A

B

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>___ 1. Could you call for an ambulance?</p> <p>___ 2. The leg is swollen and bluish.</p> <p>___ 3. She must have died. There's no reaction.</p> <p>___ 4. He's been feverish for a while.</p> <p>___ 5. Four cars were in a crash.</p> <p>___ 6. She looks as though she's going to faint.</p> <p>___ 7. Quick, that man is stealing your bicycle.</p> <p>___ 8. Major burns should be treated by specialists only.</p> | <p>a. No, she has only passed out.</p> <p>b. Yes, it was one of the major accidents this year.</p> <p>c. Approach him from the other side, please.</p> <p>d. Fetch the swelling salts!</p> <p>e. Exactly. Just cover him with a loose sheet.</p> <p>f. He must have been bitten by a poisonous snake.</p> <p>g. I'm really concerned about him.</p> <p>h. Sure. What's the number?</p> |
|--|--|

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ADDING THE NECESSARY AFFIX TO THE WORDS IN BRACKETS. MIND SPELLING AND TENSES.

1. (Dizzy) is a symptom you should be concerned about.
2. He (marry) only ten years after the loss of his wife.
3. She's been (arrange) books in her personal library since morning.
4. The inside of your house looks so shabby. It needs (decorate).
5. The (tight) of his jaw betrayed his true feelings.
6. Doctors say that diabetes might cause (blind) in the long run.
7. Interrupting a conversation without an adequate cause is sheer (polite).

8. True, the medicine relieved his pain, but after a while it
(appear) again.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD.

1. I (think/am thinking) that you (have/are having) a flat tire.
2. This is a dangerous situation. The blue car (approach/is approaching) the intersection at great speed.
3. He sounds as though he (swallows/is swallowing) something.
4. Due to the great efforts of the doctor, the patient regained (conscious/consciousness).
5. Most people believe that each (poison/poisonous) has an antidote.
6. The (quick/quickness) of his briefing testified to high fever.
7. That man looks (suspicious/suspiciousness). He must (steal/be stealing) something.
8. Let's use the Heimlich maneuver. Don't you see that he (chokes/is choking).
9. He (calls/is calling) on me whenever he feels like it.
10. I don't understand what stuff they (make/are making). Could you have a look?

A

Hospital Hits Jackpot Posing as Junk Mail

New York Times Service

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Tammie Murphy often finds checks, coupons and a fair amount of junk mail in the more than 700 envelopes she opens each day as a donations clerk at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital here.

But last week, toward the end of her work day, Ms. Murphy found something she had never seen in her nine years on the job — a winning card from a McDonald's lottery-type game worth \$1 million.

The colorful 12-inch-square card arrived in a plain white envelope, addressed to the hospital. There was no indication of who sent it: no return address, no note. It was post-marked from Dallas on Nov. 24, the day after Thanksgiving, the day after the McDonald's game, Monopoly, began.

At first, Ms. Murphy thought the card was just more junk mail and was about to throw it away. Then, she said, "The words 'instant winner' really caught my eye."

Hospital officials called the toll-free number on the card to report the gift. The official rules say the prizes are nontransferable, but Edward H. Rensi, president of McDonald's U.S.A., and a group of restaurant owners and operators made the decision to bend the rules for St. Jude.

Over the weekend, the game card was kept locked in a fire-proof box at the hospital. Tuesday, McDonald's officials came to the hospital, accompanied by an accountant who examined the card under a jeweler's eyepiece and verified it.

McDonald's and hospital officials were adamant about respecting the donor's wishes to remain anonymous.

Richard Shadyac, executive director of St. Jude's fund-raising arm, said the hospital had never gotten an anonymous donation of more than about \$200,000 before this.

1. What is "junk mail"?
2. What medical problem is described in the article?
3. Why did the president of McDonald's U.S.A. and a group of restaurant owners have to bend the rules?
4. Where did the hospital officials put the card for the night?

B

Ebola Case Confirmed in Ivory Coast

UN Sends Team There to Treat Liberian Villager

Reuters

GENEVA — A man in the Ivory Coast has been confirmed as having the deadly and highly contagious Ebola disease, the World Health Organization said Friday.

A spokesman for the United Nations agency, Igor Rozov, said the patient, who is in the Ivory Coast, came from a village in Liberia.

After laboratory tests were carried out at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, he said, the Geneva-based UN agency was advised of the case on Wednesday and a WHO team flew to the Ivory Coast on Thursday.

More than 200 people died in an Ebola epidemic that hit the Zaire city of Kikwit and its surrounding region earlier this year. The outbreak was halted only after a concerted international effort.

Ebola, a virus named after the river in northern Zaire where it first appeared in 1976,

kills by attacking internal organs and causing massive bleeding. It is spread by direct contact with infected blood or other secretions.

In October, three people in western Zaire were initially believed to have died of the disease, but examination of skin specimens by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta established that the Ebola virus was not present.

The Kikwit outbreak, in which many doctors and nurses in the region died through blood infection as they were treating patients, began in a remote village in January.

The epidemic was declared over on Aug. 24. The World Health Organization said at the time that it killed 244 out of the 315 confirmed cases.

Of the cases, 166 were women and 149 men, with the death rate slightly higher among the men.

1. What is Ebola?
2. Why is Ebola virus so dangerous?
3. What does the abbreviation WEO stand for?

C

Fahd Leaves Hospital

Reuters

DUBAI — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was discharged Thursday night from a Riyadh hospital after a week's stay, Saudi state television reported Friday. U.S. officials said Fahd, 73, had had a stroke. The Saudi report did not specify the illness but said the king's "sudden medical condition" was over.

1. What happened to King Fahd on Thursday night?
2. Why had he been admitted to hospital?
3. What is a "stroke"?
4. What name did the Saudi report give to the illness?

ALC B22 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Jai patinka ryškūs drabužiai, todėl ją galima pastebėti už mylios.
2. Labiausiai stebinantis jos charakterio bruožas yra beatodairiškumas.
3. Jis pametė lėšius ir negalėjo skaityti, todėl, kai po savaitės išigijo naujus, turėjo veltis kitus studentus.
4. Įėjimas ir išėjimas į pastatą yra žymimi rodyklėmis arba didžiulėmis raidėmis.

5. Degios medžiagos negali būti vežamos rankiniame bagaže.
6. Man pažįstamas kalnuotos vietovės grožis.
7. Mūsų Seimas paskelbė Gegužės pirmąją nacionaline švente.
8. Ar jūs manote, kad šis ligonis beviltiškas?
9. Šalies prezidentas paskelbia nepaprastąją padėtį tikėtai esant labai sudėtingai situacijai.
10. Pernai jis buvo išrinktas didžiulės korporacijos valdytoju.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING NEW WORDS FROM L2. MIND TENSES.

1. I _____ my _____ classmate quite accidentally and was genuinely surprised.
2. When the _____ sprang up and it became terribly hot, all the exits were jammed.
3. There's nothing similar between them. They _____ both in _____ and character.
4. Working with children requires much _____.
5. The accident happened _____ his _____ driving.
6. His loud but melodious _____ seemed _____ to him from the past.
7. At first glance the matter seemed _____ enough, but later it turned out to be very _____.
8. Most of the personnel _____ against moving the _____ to another hospital.
9. Miss Hope was _____ the _____ of the year.
10. Both the substances are hazardous: the _____ is _____, the _____ is combustible.

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES MAKING THEM SHORTER.

1. Did they declare the new alloy to be a flammable substance?
2. The patients chose Dr. Goodwin as the best medic at the hospital.
3. The men who are catching up with us are our former employees.
4. The exit that is being licked by the flames is the main one.
5. The newspaper features the picture of the man who had been nominated to settle that complex problem.
6. The lens that are being fitted into the camera are huge.
7. The note that was on the desk surprised me.
8. The photo that is in a plain frame is that of my daughter.

PUT THESE SCRAMBLED WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER.

1. yellow, round, huge (a ball)
2. flammable, those, dangerous (materials)
3. square, large, new (lens)
4. broad, shouldered, patient, tall, forty-years-old (a patient)
5. complicated, combat, different (problems)

PUT THESE SCRAMBLED WORDS INTO SENTENCES.

1. named, the baby, Susan, the parents
2. her, a very, secretary, he, efficient, found
3. they, the most, employee, considered, on the team, him, reckless
4. him, of the year, voted, we, sportsman
5. the beauty, living, are deprived of, in towns, of the countryside, people
6. believed, to be, they, a designated, him, person

READ THIS EXTRACT FROM THE STORY "MY ANGEL IN DISGUISE" AND DO THE TASKS THAT FOLLOW.

Two winters ago, around Christmas time, I ran over a boy on a sled. He flew out of nowhere during a serious snowstorm, a small figure darting down a steep farwyard into the road just as my Blazer came over a knoll. I caught only the briefest glimpse of him - an impression of startled eyes, a blue jacket - before I sharply cut the wheel.

I remember hearing the awful crash, a muffled cry, and then my truck was sideways sliding down a steep hill, coming to rest almost on its side. I sat there with groceries strewn all over the place for perhaps ten seconds. Then I ripped off my seat belt, kicked open the door with my boot and clawed my way through the knee-deep snow back up the bank. The boy was lying in the middle of the road. "My legs. My legs", he cried softly. "I can't move my legs".

Crouching by his side, I remember thinking two things with an almost military clarity. First, I had to get him out of the road or we would both be run over by the next vehicle to come over the knoll. Second, this kid was going to die or at least never walk again, because I'd crushed him.

As I knelt there with snow pouring down, a flood of soft words began flowing from my mouth. "Listen to me, son. You're going to be okay, but first we have to get you off the road. Try and relax. Everything will be fine."

I don't know whom I was trying to convince more. He closed his eyes, nodded and I moved his limp body gently to the shoulder.

"Can you move your fingers?" I said.

"Yes," he replied and showed me. Snowflakes were accumulating

and melting on his flushed face. I studied his eyes to see if he was slipping into shock. They were clear. I considered him to be a 12 or 13-year-old kid, good looking and very brave and patient.

Then from behind us rose a heart-rending cry. I turned and saw a large, coatless woman struggling to maneuver through the snow, two children following her. "Oh, my God, oh, my God!" she cried. She lost her footing and tumbled comically into the snow at the bottom of the driveway, and I had no option but to go help her out. I extended her my hand and pulled her from the drift. Her face was a mask of anguish, the face of a mother confronted with the unthinkable.

We stood there on the slippery road, staring briefly into each other's eyes until we heard a slight sound, and we turned to face the boy.

He was standing up.

"It's okay, Mom," he said, rubbing his back. "I think I'm okay."

1. Using contextual clues try to guess the meaning of the underlined words.

2. What do these words refer to?

a small figure - paragraph 1

on its side - paragraph 2

they were clear - paragraph 6

behind us - paragraph 7

we stood there - paragraph 8

ENJOY THIS SHORT STORY.

Stationed on a remote Pacific island, a Marine writes to his wife that he needs something to while away the hours, so he won't be preoccupied with all the beautiful native women. His wife sends him a harmonica and suggests he learn to play. A year later he comes home and says "Baby, I'm so love-starved! Let's go to bed right now!"

"Sure," she says. "But first, play me something on the harmonica."

ALC TEST B22 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Doktorė nustebė, kai ją aplankė buvęs ligonis.
2. Ji neteko sąmonės prie įėjimo į ligoninę.
3. Nuodingi vabzdžiai ir gyvatės yra tema, kuri man per daug sudėtinga.
4. Didžiulės liepsnos beveik pasivijo vaikus.
5. Jie paskyrė poną Brown'ą savo vadovu.
6. Ji atrodo taip lyg norėtų išiterpti į mūsų pokalbį.
7. Gal padėtumėte pernešti šį vaikina į greitosios pagalbos automobilį. Jo būklė pavojinga.
8. Aš nežinau to žmogaus pavardės, bet jo balsas man pažįstamas.
9. Jie išrinko jį prezidentu antrai kadencijai.

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

1. to take air into the lungs
2. worry

3. to take another's property in a secret manner
4. to faint
5. to announce openly or formally
6. caused by
7. simple, not complicated, easy to see
8. careless

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. Scientists consider this type of snakes _____.
2. The man _____ manager of the company is conscious of the great responsibility.
3. The _____ on the tape sounds familiar to me.
4. People _____ goods from stores are called shoplifters.
5. Why are you _____ about this particular problem?
6. Tom was walking so fast that he _____ _____ _____ we in ten minutes.
7. She can't see well without her _____.
8. She acts _____ _____ the problem is of the slightest importance.

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE.

1. There's no danger. The child (breathe) regularly.
2. People (choke) easily on fish bones or bread crumbs.
3. Careful! We (approach) the critical stage of the operation.
4. These two specimen (differ) from the rest.
5. At the border people (declare) what they (bring) into the country.
6. Why the man (shout)?

7. Whenever I tidy up my room, I (run across) some useful long-forgotten objects.
8. She hates the ruling party; yet she always (vote) for it.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF SENTENCES USING NEW WORDS FROM L1 AND 2.

1. Don't cut into their conversation. They have some special problems to discuss.
2. Don't intake your food so fast. You might get it stuck in your throat.
3. I'm worried about the new child. He is in the habit of taking different things from the shop without paying for them.
4. Sometimes smaller problems are more complicated than bigger ones.
5. Surprisingly in the limits of ten minutes they managed to put out the fire.
6. The message was not complex; just several words.
7. They designated me responsible for declaration matters.
8. - What are the chief properties of this substance?
- It burns easily.
9. She drove so carelessly that first she hit a tree and then ran into another car. The second of the two was badly damaged.
10. Because of her illness, she looks as though the weakest wind might blow her off.

AIC B22 L3.

TRANSLATE.

1. Elektrinis grāžtas naudojamas skylėms medyje arba metalė gręžti.

2. Ji stebėjo, kaip pjūklas juda pirmyn ir atgal.
3. Lentos paviršius yra šiurkštus. Nušlifuoak jį su švitrinium popieriumi.
4. Plaktukas, replės ir vinye yra pagrindiniai dailidės įrankiai.
5. Prašau, atnešk keletą varžtų ir apsauginius akinius iš durtuvės.
6. Klijai nelips prie surūdijusio paviršiaus.
7. Veržlės užveržiamos pagal laikrodžio rodyklę, o atsukamos prieš ją.
8. Šio įtaiso smaigalys yra bukas, pagalšak jį.
9. Vaikas laikė žirkles stipriai suspaudęs, ir jo judesiai buvo lėti.
10. Kasė jis visa savo jėga, kad kastuvas išmigtų į kietą žemę.

WHAT IS IT?

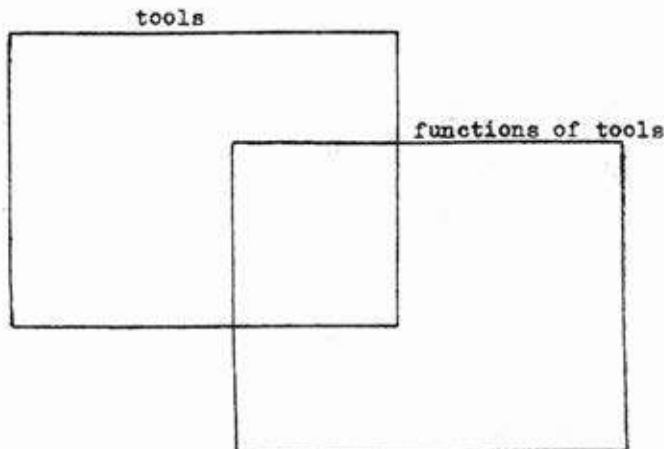
1. a goal, purpose or objective
2. a long, flat piece of wood
3. a person who builds and repairs wooden things
4. a carpenter's tool used for gripping small objects or bending wire
5. the reddish-brown coating formed on iron or steel due to moisture and air
6. a tool used for cleaning away snow or sand
7. large spectacles to protect the eyes against dust, wind, sparks, etc.
8. the point or end of something
9. a tool which helps to drive nails into wood
10. a metal rod used with a nut for joining parts

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. I know that a screwdriver _____.
2. _____ use goggles if you don't want to hurt your eyes.
3. I believe that nuts _____.
4. I guess (that) John moved the sawdust _____.
5. He promised to clean the rusty surface and he _____
keep his word.
6. It took me no time to discover that pliers _____.
7. This device is used _____.
8. She forgot to put on her hairnet but, she _____.

MOTION VERBS AND TOOLS. WRITE THE TWELVE WORDS IN THE CORRECT SQUARES. IF NECESSARY USE A DICTIONARY. BE CAREFUL WITH THOSE THAT SUIT BOTH THE SQUARES.

nail, pliers, shovel, bore, drill, scissors,
dig, glue, screwdriver, nut, wrench, jack



STUDY THE PICTURE OF TOOLS. THEN LEARN THE PHRASES THAT FOLLOW.



to bury the hatchet - sudaryti taiką

to dig up the hatchet - pradėti karą

SUPPLY THE BEST WORD.

1. The device used on top of buildings to pick up a TV signal is called an _____.

a.file b.mallet c.aerial

2. Wire that carries electrical power mustn't be _____.
a.insulate b.bare c.adjustable
3. The sharp-edged hand tool for cutting or sharpening wood, stone and plastic is a _____.
a.pulley b.screwdriver c.chisel
4. Which of these items are you likely to find in a carpenter's workshop?
a.plane b.air-pressure gauge c.trowel
5. A device used for holding tightly and pulling small things, such as a nail from wood is _____.
a.awl b.pincers c.wrench
6. An electric toaster is an electric _____.
a.tool b.device c.hook

LOOK THROUGH THIS COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENT AND TRY TO EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS. USE CONTEXTUAL CLUES.

6-Piece Stainless Steel Garden Tool Set

Make your green thumb a little greener with help from these stainless steel gardening tools. Both seasoned and occasional gardeners will appreciate and

benefit from their sharp, pointed cutting edges, one-piece construction and nonslip vinyl handgrips. Plus, they won't rust if they're left outside. To help you

even more, the trowels have planting depth gauges on their backs. You'll get a 12" prong cultivator, 12" standard garden trowel, 14" heavy-duty utility trowel, 12" long-handled trowel, 12" weeder and an 11" wide blade garden trowel.
Made in the U.S.A. Item No. B-64421-401350 S/H \$4.99



Mfr. Sugg. Retail \$49.95

\$29.99

Plus Members Take 10% Off!

TRANSLATE.

1. Jis pasakė, kad neaptiko jokių šaunamųjų ginklų.
2. Verčiau pasisaugok! Šis užtaisas gali sprogti.
3. Įsitikink, kad pažymėjai kiekvieną pakopą.
4. Vamzdis, dėtuve, šovinio lizdas, nuleistuko uodegėlė, skil-
tuvas ir taikiklis yra ginklo dalys.
5. Kulka yra užtaiso tūtelėje.
6. Yra svarbu karius laiku aprūpinti šaudmenimis.
7. Ji stebėtinai lengvai nustatė ir pasakė visų vidinių ir
išorinių ginklo dalių pavadinimus.
8. Prieš iššaudamas šovinį, jis pažvelgė pro taikiklį ir kryptu-
ką, esančius viršutinėje ginklo dalyje.
9. Jis visada kruopščiai nustato ir šalina blogo funkcionavimo
priežastis.
10. Jis linkęs per daug rizikuoti.
11. Sandėlyje jie turi pakankamai stacionarios įrangos.
12. Dėl sprogiimo buvo sustabdyta visa veikla.

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT? PUT A TICK/CHECK IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

	rifle	trigger	bullet	cartridge	case	firearm	ammunition
squeeze							
hold							
load							
place							
fill							
shoot							
pull							
fire							
clean							
aim							
carry							

IS IT TRUE OR FALSE? WHY IF FALSE?

- ___ 1. The front and rear sights are flexible.
- ___ 2. A cartridge is put into the bullet.
- ___ 3. A clip is the same as the magazine.
- ___ 4. A hammer is on the lower part of the weapon.
- ___ 5. You look through the sights to check your weapon.
- ___ 6. The bolt strikes the cartridge.
- ___ 7. The chamber is inside the magazine.
- ___ 8. A charge is an amount of explosive material to be fired at one time.

PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING GRAMMAR STRUCTURES FROM I4.

1. I know how to troubleshoot problems in firearms.
2. She did not manage to adequately identify the parts of her weapon.
3. He said he wanted to tell me about the new tendency in the nearest future.
4. If I were you I wouldn't play with the trigger.
5. The boy couldn't resist the temptation to explode the cartridge.
6. They accumulated a lot of ammunition in the store.
7. The team didn't have enough skill to equip the laboratory adequately.
8. The sergeant thoroughly examined all the firearms.
9. I recommend that you make sure it's safe to explode the charge.
10. I am able to take apart and assemble my weapon with my eyes blindfolded.

CHOOSE ONE OF THESE NEGATIVE PREFIXES: IL-, IM-, IN-, IR-, NON-
UN-, DIS-, MIS--.

1. The ammo supply is ___adequate for a large-scale battle.
2. I tend to think that he is ___interested in firearms.
3. Have you made sure that this substance is ___flammable?
4. Some of the recruits are usually extremely ___mature.
5. ___responsible people should never be given access to weapons.
6. Due to the smoke screen our troops became quite ___ visible
and could move without much risk.
7. The handwriting of the message was quite ___legible.
8. The troubleshooter ___judged his ability to detect problems
at first attempt.

FIRST, LOOK AT THE PICTURE. NEXT, READ THE INFORMATION BELOW.
LAST, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.



Starter Pistols

Keep your reaction training up to par with these very realistic replicas. Choose from M-9, P-38, M1911 Government or PPK. All are made of metal alloy and are barrel-plugged to meet legal requirements. These blank guns are excellent tactical training aids. Each shows some bling sold below. We recommend eye and ear protection. Made in Italy.

- (J) M-9 Semi-auto with black synthetic grips and 19-shot magazine Length 8" (20cm). Weighs 2 lbs. (0.9kg) \$189.95 ~~\$249.95~~
- (K) NEW! P-38 STARTER PISTOL Semi-auto police model with thumb cock target grips and 19-shot clip. Length 6 1/2" (16cm). Weighs 2 lbs. 8 oz. (1.0kg) \$119.95 ~~\$169.95~~

- (L) M1911 Semi-auto with wood-grain checkered grips and 19-shot magazine Length 8" (20cm). Weighs 2 lbs. 4 oz. (1.2kg) \$59.95 ~~\$79.95~~
- (M) PPK Semi-auto with black synthetic grips and 7-shot clip. Length 5 1/2" (14cm). Weighs 1 lb. 3 oz. (.7kg) \$79.95 ~~\$99.95~~
- Blank BLANKS For M-9, P-38, PPK or M1911 Government blank pack of 50 \$24.95 ~~\$39.95~~

Shipping Restrictions: Wash for the Symbol and Check Labeling Information Before Order

1. What is common for all the four pistol types?
2. What are they used for?
3. What has the manufacturer done to comply with the law?
4. What is it necessary to wear when shooting?
5. Where were they produced?

AIG TEST B22 L3-4

TRANSLATE.

1. Ginklo naudojimas ir priežiūra nėra labai sudėtinga.
2. Jis buvo atsakingas už šaudmenis ir įrangą.
3. Šovinio tūtelė su parako užtaisais ir kulka yra pagrindinės šovinio dalys.
4. Jis mano esąs geras gedimų nustatymo meistras.
5. Geras ūkio dalies viršininkas turi sugebėti atpažinti kiekvieną daiktą, priklausantį jo skyriui.
6. Būtų geriau, jei neužvertum įėjimo tomis kulku dėžėmis.
7. Skiltuvas trinkteli į šovinį šovimo metu.
8. Dėtuvės skiriasi: kai kuriose telpa tik šeši, o kitose – net 30 šovinių.

PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING NEW WORDS FROM L3 AND 4.

1. He found out that the device for boring holes didn't function properly because of the inside breakage.
2. He didn't intend to blow up the appliance.
3. A person using a weapon must keep to safety rules.
4. The part of the gun that strikes the cartridge moves to-and-fro.
5. The end of this chisel is not sharp enough.

6. Forward and back sights make it possible for a rifleman to aim very accurately.
7. He marked each instrument on the list before handing them to the workmen.
8. He made a hole in the ground with a spade.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH a, b OR c.

1. He pressed the _____ and almost killed me.
a. hammer b. barrel c. trigger
2. Turn the screw _____ if you want to loosen it.
a. clockwise b. counterclockwise c. thoroughly
3. What is the capacity of this _____.
a. clip b. pin c. tin
4. We were surprised when she _____ troubleshoot the problem.
a. do b. got c. did
5. Every year, too many people _____ killed by recklessly handling weapons.
a. was b. get c. got
6. An electric saw is _____ by electricity.
a. born b. equipped c. driven
7. He is not interested in carpentry at all, but he _____ enjoy working in the workshop with his father.
a. did b. does c. had better
8. We learned that the _____ of the gun must be always kept clean.
a. magazine b. barrel c. case
9. He said he _____ the lever counterclockwise.
a. has turned b. had turned c. is turning

10. Drugs, even for medical purposes, are not harm _____ to anybody.
- a. less b. full c. -ing

GIVE THE OPPOSITES OF THESE WORDS.

1. The lower part of the gun
2. the least important object
3. the sharp edge of the ax(e)
4. This sandpaper is fine.
5. She took the two parts apart.
6. Her grip on the insulated wire was firm.
7. The enemy soldiers were armed within an hour.
8. It's legal to use a gun for protection.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING YOUR EXPERIENCE AND COMMON SENSE.

1. What are firearms used for?
2. What is the purpose of the goggles?
3. When are ear-plugs used?
4. What are the types of saws?
5. What tool is used to pull nails out of the wood?
6. What can a powerless person do?
7. Suppose you failed to load your weapon first time, what is your next step?
8. What can you say if you managed to identify and name all the carpenter tools or all the parts of a firearm?

TRANSLATE.

1. Medžiagos būna trijų pagrindinių būsenų: kietos, dujinės ir skystos.
2. Atmosferos slėgis dideliame aukštyje virš jūros lygio yra didelis.
3. Mes įkvepiame deguonį, o iškvepiame anglies dvideginį.
4. Materija susideda iš įvairių elementų.
5. Kaitinamas vanduo pavirsta garais.
6. Atomsai susideda iš mažučią nematomų dalelių.
7. Jis dėjo daug pastangų, kad išlaikytų kūną plūduriuojantį.
8. Išgaravę skysčiai tampa dujomis.
9. Medžiagos gali būti suspaudžiamos arba išplečiamos.
10. Mokslininkai teigia, kad mažėjantis ozono sluoksnis tampa rimta problema.

PUT QUESTIONS TO THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

1. The bathyscaphe was designed by Auguste Piccard a Swiss scientist.
2. Air and oxygen are gases.
3. There are 105 different kinds of elements today.
4. The nucleus is in the center of the atom.
5. Water, converts to ice at 0°C.
6. A swimmer can float on the water because the inhaled air expands the lungs.
7. Electrons carry a negative charge.
8. The first layer of the atmosphere is the richest in oxygen and the heaviest.

9. A container with a created vacuum weighs less than a container filled with air.
10. The volume of this cylinder is 12.5 cubic feet.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY CHANGING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO PARTICIPLES.

1. The amount of space (to occupy) by matter is called volume.
2. The layer (to occupy) the lowest part of the atmosphere is called the troposphere.
3. (to melt) solids gradually change into liquids.
4. (to exhale) air is mostly composed of carbon dioxide.
5. (to inhale) air we expand both the volume of our chest and lungs.
6. An ocean of air (to surround) the earth is the atmosphere.
7. Some mechanical devices are powered by (to compress) air.
8. (to inhale) air is humidified in the nasal cavity.
9. (to inhale) insecticides is a sure way of poisoning oneself.
10. (to exist) elements combine to make everything we know, see or touch.
11. (to melt) lava flows down the slopes of a volcano.

USE EITHER THE PRESENT OR THE PAST PARTICIPLE INSTEAD OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS

1. We discovered them hardly alive in the closet (inhale) the deadly carbon monoxide.
2. We kept the gases tightly (compress).
3. Unaware of the danger, the children kept the (break) mercurial barometer well (hide).
4. They caught the children(try) to evaporate some strange liquid.

5. The chemical reaction left the substances completely (change).
6. We went to the laboratory and found him (create) a vacuum.
7. They kept the temperature gradually (mount).
8. The leakage of the seal in the bathyscaphe left their bodies (drown).

LOOK THROUGH THE LEAFLET, PICK OUT ALL THE PHRASES WITH THE PRESENT AND PAST PARTICIPLE AND UNDERLINE THEM.

Dangerous articles in baggage

For safety reasons, dangerous articles such as those listed below, must not be carried in passengers' baggage.

Compressed gases - (Deeply refrigerated, flammable, non-flammable and poisonous) such as butane, oxygen, liquid nitrogen, aqualung cylinders
Compressed gas cylinders Aqualungs



Corrosives such as acids, alkalis, mercury and wet cell batteries



Explosives, munitions, fireworks and flares



Flammable liquids and solids such as lighter fuel, matches, paints, thinners, fire-lighters



Radioactive materials

Brief-cases and attaché cases with installed alarm devices

Oxidising materials such as bleaching powder, peroxides

Poisons and infectious substances such as insecticides, weed killers and live virus materials



Other dangerous articles such as magnetised material, offensive or irritating materials

Medicines and toiletries in limited quantities which are necessary or appropriate for the passenger during the journey, such as hairsprays, perfumes and medicines containing alcohol may be carried. Many of these listed articles can be carried as air cargo provided they are packed in accordance with cargo regulations.

Further information is available on request.

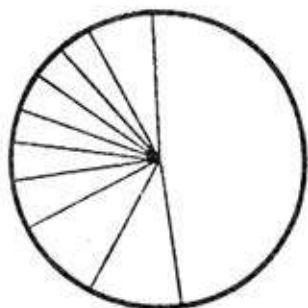
FIRST, LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT. THEN, COMPLETE THE PIE CHARTS.

World Fuel and Energy

Nuclear energy

The first source of nuclear power was developed in Britain in 1956. Energy is obtained from heat generated by the reaction

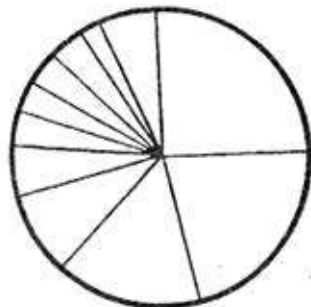
from splitting atoms of certain elements, of which uranium and plutonium are the most important. Although the initial installation costs are very high, the actual running costs are low.



48% U.S.A., 9% U.K., Japan, 6% Germany, 4% Canada Sweden France, 3.5% Russia, 2.5% Belgium, 10% Others

Coal

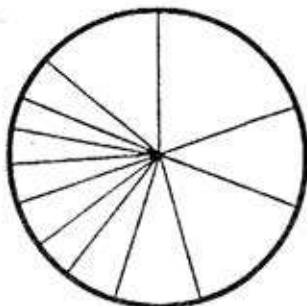
Once the most important source of power, coal's importance now lies in the production of electricity and, as raw material, in the production of plastics, heavy chemicals and disinfectants.



25% U.S.A., 21% Russia, 20% China, 7.5% Poland, 5% U.K., 4% India, 3.5% Germ. S.Afr., 3% Australia, 1% Czech Republic, 6.5% Others

Oil

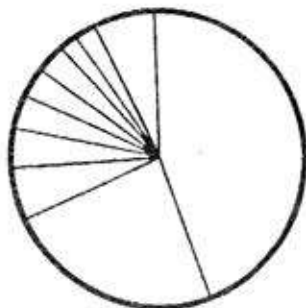
It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons which are refined to extract the various constituents. These include products such as gasoline, kerosine and heavy fuel oils. Oil is rapidly replacing coal because of easier handling and reduced pollution.



20% Russia, 15% U.S.A., 14% Saudi Arabia, 9% Iran, 4.5% Iraq, 4% Libya Kuwait Venezuela, 3.5% Nigeria, 3% China U.A.E., 16% Others

Natural Gas

Since the early 1960's, natural gas (methane) has become one of the largest single sources of energy. By liquefaction its volume can be reduced to 1/600 of that of gas and hence is easily transported. Because it is both cheaper than coal gas and less polluting, it has great potential.

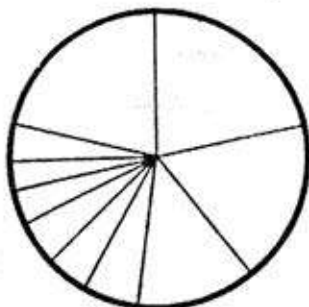


43% U.S.A., 25% Russia, 6.5% Netherlands, 5.5% Canada, 3% U.K., Rumania, 2% Iran, 1.5% Germany, 1% Mexico, 9.5% Others

Water

Hydro-electric power stations use water to drive turbines which in turn generate electricity. The ideal site is one in which a consistently large volume of water falls a considerab-

le height, hence sources of H.E.P. are found mainly in mountainous areas.



21% Russia, 18% U.S.A. 14% Canada,
5.5% Japan, 5% Norway Brazil,
3.5% Sweden, 3% France, 2.5% Italy,
22.5% Others

AIC B23 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Kiekvienas žmogus privalo žinoti, kaip suteikti pirmąją medicinos pagalbą.
2. Kai atvyko gydytojas, auka jau buvo netekusi sąmonės.
3. Jis užspaudė arteriją su tvarsčiu norėdamas sustabdyti kraujavimą.
4. Policininkas tyrė serijos susidūrimų priežastis.
5. Pirmas žingsnis padedant sužeistajam yra iškviesti gydytoją.
6. Procedūra susideda iš serijos taikytinų žingsnelių.
7. Laimei, kaulas buvo tik šiek tiek iškilęs.
8. Radiacijos paveiktas žmogus turi būti kuo skubiausiai nugabentas į saugią vietą.
9. Pirmiausia uždenk žaizdą, kad išvengtum infekcijos.
10. Nepertraukiamas kraujavimas sukelia kolapsą.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS USING VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES FROM L2.

1. During the time that I was dressing the injury, my colleague busied himself with transportation matters.
2. It isn't as easy as it may seem to accomplish the succession of first aid procedures.
3. He considered the situation without awareness at the same time trying to find the blood vessel.
4. When the two cars hit each other, their front parts were actually ground into small bits, revealing broken parts of the engine.
5. Bleeding limbs should be raised higher and covered with a sheet to avoid contamination.
6. He realized that he could render only limited help.
7. At first he moved with strong and regular steps, but after a while, he felt a little dizzy.
8. Each time he tried to remove the dressing from the badly broken leg, he fainted.
9. Finally, after a number of fruitless attempts, he managed to reach a non-dangerous place.

FIND EQUIVALENTS OF THESE PHRASES IN L2.

1. tiesioginis spaudimas
2. gydyti įpjovimus
3. stiprus kraujavimas
4. apčiuopti pulsą
5. paveikti žmogų
6. atlašvinti drabužius
7. nuraminti ligonį
8. uždengti žaizdą
9. permirkęs krauju
10. atvirasis lūžis
11. netekti sąmonės
12. trečio laipsnio nudegimas

FINISH THE SENTENCES USING THE NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE IMPERATIVE.

1. (move) victims with spinal injuries.
2. (apply) steady pressure to the wound to stop bleeding.
3. (infect) wounds with dirty hands or clothing.
4. (transfer) the victim to another spot unless for safety reasons.
5. (check) the breathing and pulse if the injured person seems unconscious.
6. (apply) a cold cloth to the patient's eyes if his nose is bleeding.

USE THE NECESSARY CONJUNCTIONS.

1. _____ the patient is safe, we can relax.
2. The nurse will dress his wound _____ she washes it.
3. She calmed the child down _____ he got too anxious.
4. _____ the doctor was treating his cuts, the nurse was attending to the bruises.
5. She accompanied the victim _____ the latter was taken to safety.
6. The animal was crushed _____ the heavy roof collapsed.
7. _____ the fracture is closed, there's little we can do without professional help.
8. _____ the ambulance came, he was unconscious.

FIRST READ THE FACTS. THEN, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.
LAST, COMPARE WITH A PARTNER.

The Cold Facts

Number of people who have a bad cold each year
in the United States: 100 million

Average number of colds people get each year: 3

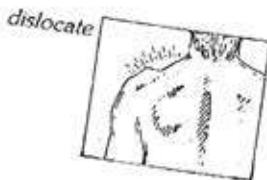
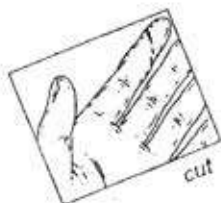
Average length of a cold: 8 days

Amount spent each year on cold medicines: \$ 700
million

Number of days missed each year from work and
school because of colds: 30 million

1. Number of colds I have a year: _____
2. Average length of my colds: _____
3. Number of days missed from work or school: _____
4. The cold medicine I usually take: _____

LOOK AT THE PICTURES.



NOW LOOK THROUGH THE TABLE. HERE ARE SOME PARTS OF THE BODY, WHICH ARE OFTEN INJURED. YOU CAN SEE FROM THE INFORMATION WHAT KIND OF INJURIES ARE USUAL. THERE ARE 5 STUPID MISTAKES. CAN YOU FIND THEM?

	BREAK	SPRAIN	DISLOCATE	BRUISE	CUT	GRAZE
ankle	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes
arm	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
cheek	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
chin	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
elbow	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
finger	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
forehead	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes
hand	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
hip	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes
jaw	no	no	yes	no	no	no
knee	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
leg	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
nose	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
shoulder	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
thumb	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
toe	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
tooth	yes	no	no	yes	no	no
wrist	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes

TAKE A MINUTE AND A HALF TO LOOK THROUGH THE INFORMATION IN THE TABLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

ST. MARTIN'S HOSPITAL

From: Deputy Administrator

To: Reception

Subject: Coach crash; Information for phone enquiries

Date: 17th May

<u>Ward C</u>	Alan Burgess William Duke John Harlow Geoffrey Mosaop Colin Rhodes	Broken ribs, Perforated lungs Minor cuts and bruises Crushed foot, fractured leg Ruptured spleen, other internal injuries Head injuries	Poorly Comfortable Stable V. poorly Seriously ill
<u>Ward E</u>	Amy Field Mahinder Kaur Shelley Luff Linda Slack Mary Stoney	Cuts to head and face, fractured wrist Lacerations to face and chest Left leg amputated Superficial cuts and bruises only Concussion, some damage to spine	Comfortable Stable Stable Comfortable Poorly

1. Where were all the victims injured?
2. Where were they taken?
3. Are any of the patients in a very dangerous condition?
4. What is the information intended for?

NOW WORK IN PAIRS. YOU ARE A FRIEND/RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS. TELEPHONE HOSPITAL RECEPTION. YOUR PARTNER IS A RECEPTION CLERK. FOLLOW THIS MODEL:

A introduces self; asks after named victim.

B reports patient's condition.

A reacts and asks for details of injuries.

B reports injuries.

A thanks B and rings off.

B says goodbye.

ALC TEST B23 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Kai žmonės įkvepia anglies monoksido, netenka sąmonės.
2. Tvarstis buvo sudarytas iš kelių marlės sluoksnių.
3. Gydytojas turėjo pašalinti daug smulkių sutraiškymo kaulo dalelių.
4. Mūsų ligoninė yra išsidėsčiusi dideliame aukštyje, daug aukščiau nei jūros lygis.
5. Nepaisant gausybės žaizdų ir įpjovių, jo būklė neblogėja.
6. Viskas susideda iš materijos.
7. Kietieji kūnai gali būti paversti skystaisiais, o pastarieji - dujomis.

8. Atmosferos slégis yra matuojamas barometru.

WHAT IS IT?

1. Flowing of blood from veins or arteries.
2. Inner organs that are responsible for breathing.
3. The gaseous form of any substance normally a liquid or solid.
4. A strip of cloth, etc. used to cover an injury.
5. Someone killed, destroyed, injured.
6. To keep on the surface of a liquid without sinking or drowning.
7. A very small piece or amount of something.
8. Knowing, understanding, aware of what is going on.
9. Something going on without interruption, constant.
10. To leave somebody unprotected.

USE THE RIGHT WORD IN THE CORRECT FORM FROM L1 OR 2.

1. The _____ left three bodies crushed beyond recognition.
2. _____ lungs are full of air.
3. He _____ a thick bandage _____ the wound.
4. It's extremely difficult to breathe at high _____.
5. The atmosphere _____ us is full of different gases such as _____, _____ and others.
6. Heat can _____ a solid like ice into a liquid.
7. Air _____ more pressure at the lowest part of the atmosphere.
8. _____ can be of two kinds: open and _____.
9. Rendering first aid a person must follow a _____ of steps.

10. Wounds should be protected from anything that might _____
them.

USE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

1. She intends to study medicine and enjoys (to watch) medical procedures.
2. Do you always leave your newly-healed wound (to expose) to the sun?
3. (to evaporate) liquids change into steam.
4. Medics discovered his blood (to infect) with a deadly virus.
5. (to fracture) bones must be accurately fixed.
6. While I was struggling to remain conscious, the doctor (to apply) bandages to my wounds.
7. First, (to elevate) the injured part of the body so that it is higher than the heart.
8. The patient was unconscious during the time that the doctor (to carry on) with his medical treatment.
9. The driver left the man (to bleed) and ran away.
10. If an animal has bitten you, (to scrub) the wound for at least 5 minutes.

GIVE GOOD ADVICE FOR EACH MEDICAL PROBLEM.

Problems	Advice
___ 1. a blister	a. See the doctor.
___ 2. a sore throat	b. Don't lift anything heavy.
___ 3. a bad bruise	c. Keep clean. Don't open it.
___ 4. a dislocated shoulder	d. Take some aspirin.
___ 5. a minor burn	e. Keep it under cold water for 10 min.
___ 6. a backache	f. Put some cold wet cloth on it.

TRANSLATE.

1. Jūsų maršrutas veda į šiaurės vakarus.
2. Sala yra į pietryčius nuo žemyno ir gali būti pasiekta valtele.
3. Laiškai yra paskirstomi prieš laiškanešiu pristatant juos pagal adresus.
4. Gal galėtumėte nurodyti man kelią į vietą, kur upės susilieja?
5. Aš peržiūrėsiu korespondenciją, o tu, tuo tarpu, pasirašinėk kitoje čekių pusėje.
6. Jei laikysitės nuorodų, atvyksite į sankryžą po kelių minučių.
7. Eikit pirmyn ir šis kelias nuves jus į ankstesnę stovyklavietę.
8. Pašto indeksai visoje šalyje yra skirtingi, bet pirmieji jų skaičiai - vienodi.
9. Tu gali nugabenti šį krovinį į paskirties vietą važiuodamas antru maršrutu.
10. Sulankstyk laišką ir padėk jį po laikrodžiu arba ant segtuvo viršaus.

USE THE RIGHT PREPOSITION IF NECESSARY.

1. The car ____ back ____ our coach is also heading northward.
2. To begin ____, I studied the directions ____ that exotic southern town very carefully.
3. ____ meanwhile, we explored the beauty of the island.
4. You can come ____ the railroad tracks ____ means ____ this winding path.

5. Make sure you don't run short ____ gas ____ the way to my ranch.
6. Could you go ____ the files of our secondary customers?
7. You know Tom has been ____ hospital ____ three days already. Do you mind looking ____ ____ him. The hospital is just opposite the Northeastern Mall.
8. I live next ____ the spot where the two interstate highways converge.

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

1. to come together towards a common point
2. a sign used to show direction or the position of something
3. a place which is set for the end of a journey or to which something is sent
4. to cross each other
5. a way planned or followed from one place to another
6. to use almost all one has and not have enough left
7. happening, coming or being early in time or order
8. to double material up on itself

PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO REPORTED SPEECH. USE THE PAST PERFECT SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE. BEGIN WITH: HE SAID, HE TOLD ME, HE REMEMBERED, HE STATED, HE REPORTED, ETC. MIND PRONOUNS.

1. I'm sure we've passed the intersection.
2. Machines have been distributing letters since the middle of the century.
3. I've endorsed the check before giving it to you.
4. We've been driving eastwards for about 60 miles.
5. I have come by way of Dallas, following our usual route.

6. She has been corresponding with me since the graduation.

IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER THERE ARE MISTAKES OF GRAMMAR AND SPELLING, AND SOME WORDS ARE NOT SUITABLE OR MISSING. FIND THE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM.

Hotel Plaza
West 52 nd Street
New York
28 March 1986

Dear ~~Malcolm~~,

At last I am arrived here in New York! I'm very exciting - everything is so big, and people moves so fast. I'm sure I'll enjoy very much.

Actually I stay in a hotel. It's quite, so I sleep all right, not too expensive, and near to centre, which is very convenient. I think to look for a small flat for to rent. I would prefer live in a flat than a hotel. For me the hotels are not very nice places to stay for more a few days, and in a plat you are more dependence.

I didn't tell about my job. I work three days a week as receptionist at other hotel near to this one, call the Metropole. A lot of people work in the hotel is Spanish or German, and there English isn't very good, too!

Yesterday I've bought the book you asked me to get. When do you want that I send it? Tell me it.

Write to me soon. I look forward to hear from you.

Regards,

An Marie

TRANSLATE.

1. Snaiperis yra taiklaus šaudymo meistras.
2. Kariai yra ruošiami žygiuoti pirmyn, o ne trauktis ar liautis kovoju.
3. Eiliniam Brown'ui vos užteko laiko paruošti kambarį apžiūrai. Jam derėjo liautis žaidus daug anksčiau.
4. Sporto varžybos neturėtų kliudyti jo pažangai.
5. Jis meistriškai nusitaikė į taikinį ir nuspaudė nuleistuko uodegėlę.
6. Reikalavimai vidutinio lygio kursui turi būti skubiai patobulinti.
7. Nepaisant idėtų pastangų visas jo pasirodymas buvo siaubinga nesėkmė.
8. Artilerija yra viena iš sausumos kariuomenės sudedamųjų dalių.
9. Jis pademonstravo tik patenkinamą pasiruošimą ir negalėjo būti perkeltas į aukštesnį lygį.
10. Manau, kad jis jau turėjo baigti visus paruošimo etapus.

CHOOSE ONE OF THE TWO.

1. You should give out/should have given out the test booklets by now.
2. First of all a person should satisfy/should have satisfied his organic needs.
3. Now it's too late. You should have made/should make more efforts at squad level.
4. Students should have progressed/should progress or they won't be advanced.

5. See what's happened. You should report/should have reported the failure to the commander.
6. By the end of the course you should turn/should have turned all those recruits into skilled soldiers.
7. They shouldn't aim/shouldn't have aimed until they see the target.
8. The advance squad should choose/should have chosen the location with greater responsibility.

PUT ADVERBS OF DEGREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

1. He's going to inspect the accuracy of the alignment (definitely).
2. So, they want him to be advanced to another level (really)?
3. I thought it was an awful interference myself (absolutely).
4. You've hit the target! This just isn't good (barely, enough).
5. He's expert in handling and aiming infantry weapons (rather).
6. He's good a marksman to give up without struggle (too).
7. I agree with you that our immediate need is to go on with the assigned task (entirely).
8. He is ready to demonstrate the shortcomings of the exercise phase (nearly).

READ THIS TEXT. CORRECT SOME STUPID MISTAKES DEALING WITH ADVERBS OF DEGREE.

I love travelling on any vehicle that goes real fast. The Bullet Train in Japan is terrible fast indeed. It is enough smooth, you bare notice its speed. It is punctual extremely, but if it arrives little late, you can get your money back. You can see quiet well out of the train windows and admire

Mount Fujiyama. Some people take it easy somewhat and enjoy the trip, eating a fair slow meal, while the train awfully moves quickly. Others like to work two hard before they get to the office.

The train is highly very regarded throughout the world.

TAKE THREE MINUTES TO LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT FROM THE NEWSPAPER "RAF NEWS", AFTERWARDS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

Prictor's fifth Queen's Medal

At the RAF Skill at Arms Championships, at Bisley, Strike Command overwhelmed all opposition to make a clean sweep of the Inter Command trophies for the second year running. Strike also won the Inter-Command Efficiency trophy, the Rothermere Shield for the second year.

Sgt John Prictor (Bruggen) came first in both the Service Pistol Championship and the Small Arms Efficiency competition and also the RAF Service Rifle Championship for the Queen's Medal. This was the fifth time that he has won the medal, with victories in 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990.

Captained by Sgt Mark Joyce (Kinloss), the Target Rifle teams coped extremely well with difficult conditions, coming first in both the Short-Range and Long-Range competitions; Flt Lt Mike Jenvey (Lynham) was the highest scorer in the Short-Range match, with Flt Lt Neil Moxon (Lynham) the best shot in the Long Range competition. The Pistol squad, captained by Cpl Tech Chris Webb (Northwood) trounced the other two commands, winning by a margin of nearly 100 points. A newcomer to the team, Flt Lt Lawson Smith (Aldergrove) was only one point



Sgt John Prictor about to be chaired off the firing point after winning the Queen's Medal.

behind the captain. Flt Lt Smith scored highly and was fourth in the Service Rifle Championship, and second in the Pistol Championship. To round off the results, the Service Rifle team, led by Sgt Prictor convincingly beat the other Commands.

Sgt Prictor continued his good form during the National Rifle

Association Championships.

He was the convincing winner of the BSA Trophy and also the best shot in the Queen Mary competition.

And he was placed fourth in the Service Rifle Championship.

Other Strike Command personnel fared extremely well.

SAC J. Martin, (34 Squadron, RAF Regiment, Akrotiri) achieved a maximum score to come second (after a tie shoot) in the Wantage, with Cpl C. Bulmer (Bruggen), third. Another Bruggen competitor, SAC C. Davies, also managed a maximum possible score in the Kinnaird, but was placed fourth after the tie shoot.

Yet another maximum score was made by Cpl Tech Webb in the Bisley Bull, but again the tie shoot prevented him from gaining first prize.

Second place was achieved in the Chylesmore 'Falling Plates' competition (an excellent spectator event), with the team captain, Flt Lt Smith leading from the rear, as the other team members - SAC M. Ireland (2 Squadron, RAF Regiment), SAC Martin and Cpl G. Hughes (both 34 Squadron, RAF Regiment) always seemed to beat him to the firing point.

Flt Lt Mike Jenvey

1. What did Sgt John Prictor do to get his fifth Queen's Medal?
2. Which command won most of the trophies?
3. What were the basic championships?

AIC TEST B23 L3-4

TRANSLATE.

1. Jo taikliojo šaudymo lygis išaugo dėl įtemptų treniruočių.
2. Savo nesėkmes siekiant tikslaus šaudymo jis priskyrė blogam matomumui.
3. Sausumos kariuomenė žygiavo į priešakines pozicijas dviem etapais.
4. Transportavimo komanda turėjo parodyti didesnę parengtumą bei meistriškumą.
5. Taikentis artilerijos pabūklai gali būti pakeliami aukštyne arba nuleidžiami.
6. Nors telefonas skambėjo be pertrūkio, jis ir toliau pasirašinėjo kitoje čekių pusėje.
7. Tau seniai reikėjo vesti tą bjaurų iprotį.
8. Gal parodytumėt kelią į degalinę? Mums beveik pasibaigė kuras.

CHANGE THE WORDS BELOW INTO NOUNS WHERE POSSIBLE BY WRITING THEM IN THE SPACES WITH THE CORRECT ENDING. MIND SPELLING.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. demonstrate | ...ment | ...ance/ence | ...(t)ion | ...ity |
| 2. interfere | ...ment | ...ance/ence | ...(t)ion | ...ity |
| 3. possible | ...ment | ...ance/ence | ...(t)ion | ...ity |

4. inspect	...ment	...ance/ebce	...(t)ion	...ity
5. capable	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
6. converge	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
7. improve	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
8. correspond	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
9. distribute	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
10. mental	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
11. agree	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity
12. fail	...ment	...ance/ence	...(t)ion	...ity

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

- He came to study three months ago. He _____ in the intermediate group.
a.ought be b.ought to be c.ought being
- A good husband never reminds his wife of her previous_____.
a.neglectence b.negligence c.neglected
- Interference is not _____ by anybody here.
a.tolerance b.tolerating c.tolerated
- The _____ event referred to the recent events on one of the southern islands.
a.demonstration b.demonstrated c.demonstrating
- _____ the whole briefing on artillery pieces she was awfully busy taking notes.
a.beneath b.forward c.throughout
- He said they _____ the inspection in time.
a.had been finished b.had been finishing c.had finished
- Our infantry is located _____ of the city.
a.south b.southern c.southwestern
- The failure was _____ enough without your timely support.
a.awfully b.awful c.extremely

USE SHOULD, SHOULD HAVE, OR OUGHT.

1. The Army _____ to provide training in marksmanship for all the personnel.
2. They _____ made sure the terrain was good enough for effective communications.
3. You _____ to align weapons to the proper level for accurate firing.
4. You _____ go on with your demonstration without paying attention to interference.
5. You _____ not fail unless you've been wasting your time.
6. Where's the extension cord. You _____ placed it on top of the tool box.
7. I don't think that all the demonstrations _____ be previewed.
8. Test booklets _____ not be distributed before the SOPs are read to the testees.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF SENTENCES USING NEW VOCABULARY FROM L3 AND 4.

1. Don't take this road. It leads to the North.
2. She put her signature on the back of the check.
3. She looked through all the failure cases.
4. You can make artillery performance better by properly adjusting the guns.
5. She was carried to the place of her assignment by the shortest way.
6. The inspector gave out the maps of the northern island together with the directions.
7. There are different ways to learn the zip codes.

8. At first these two roads cross each other, but later they merge together.
9. At the same time, the troops were marching ahead.
10. Let's visit our retired artillery commander tonight.

ALC B24 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. Šis paminklas buvo pastatytas, kai aš tarnavau armijoje.
2. Kietieji kūnai gali suskystėti, o skystieji - sukietėti.
3. Geležies rūda ir anglis yra sąlygiškai pigios ir paplitusios medžiagos.
4. Jam prieinamas visas sūkso gryninimo procesas.
5. Bronza iš tikrųjų yra vario ir alavo (tin) lydinys.
6. Plienas, cementas ir betonas yra plačiai naudojami statybose.
7. Šachtos skiriasi savo dydžiu, gyliu ir jose išgumamais mineralais.
8. Ji įpylė tyro vandens į stiklinę ir padėjo ją į šaldiklį.
9. Kainos nėra pastovios, jos kinta visą laiką.
10. Įpylus vandens į cementą, jis pavirsta skysta mase, o po to sukietėja.

INFINITIVE OR GERUND?

1. The child enjoys (to erect, erecting) box houses.
2. She continued (to refine, refining) the ore until she got a pure mineral.
3. Some people want (to erect, erecting) monuments for their pets.
4. We expect this mineral (to liquefy, liquefying) in an hour.

5. I appreciate (to get, getting) the dictionary comparatively cheap.
6. I need (to turn, turning) these two minerals into a new alloy.
7. She escaped (to go, going) down into the mine.
8. Geologists recommended (to try, trying) another source.
9. He quit (to construct, constructing) houses at a relatively young age and took up gardening.
10. Tom suggested (to buy, buying) some brass jewelry for Betty.

THESE ARE THE ANSWERS. WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

1. Yes, I'm going to make an extensive study of alloys?
2. Coal is mined in the southern part of the country.
3. We mined in that location because it was rich in minerals.
4. Six different minerals are mined in this area.
5. It is the responsibility of the company to refine oil.
6. My father did. He constructed the house when I was born.
7. I need 4 ounces of copper to add to the alloy.
8. We get pure minerals by refining the ore.
9. An alloy is a metal made by mixing two or more different metals together.
10. Brass and bronze are alloys which contain copper.

FORM VERBS FROM THESE WORDS BY ADDING IF NECESSARY THE CORRECT SUFFIX: -EN, -FY, -IFY, -IZE.

1. false _____
2. joke _____
3. character _____
4. wide _____
5. person _____
6. speed _____
7. category _____
8. black _____
9. simple _____
10. separate _____
11. pure _____
12. strength _____

WRITE REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES IN FULL.

1. We use high temperatures whenever liquefying solids.
2. Before receiving brass, we mixed copper and zinc.
3. The company has known abundance since starting to refine oil.
4. After constructing the shooting facility, they started erecting the walls of a new gym.
5. While pouring out the tea, she actually gave an extensive briefing on how to make it fast and tasty.
6. After getting access to the mine, the rescuers checked the safety of the elevator.

TAKE A MINUTE TO LOOK THROUGH EACH OF THE PASSAGES AND DO THE TRUE/FALSE EXERCISE THAT FOLLOWS.

The mountain region which covers the western third of the US includes the Rocky Mountains, an area of plateaus and river valleys, and the high Sierra Nevada-Cascade Range. Here is an area of beautiful mountain scenery, spectacular canyons, and broad expanses of deserts. The mountains of the north-west are an important source of lumber, and throughout the area there is considerable mining of copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, and other minerals. Farming is carried on in the river valleys. In the irrigated areas of the south, citrus fruits, cotton, and winter vegetables are grown. In the north fruits, sugar beets, and grain are grown.

Since the Second World War, there has been a shift in the oil-refining business. Before the war, oil was customarily refined at the source of production, but since then the trend has been to site refineries in the areas of consumption both for economic and political reasons. At present there are half a

hundred of refineries in operation. The largest is that at Fawley near Southampton (12,000,000 tons).

- ___ 1. The scenery of the western part of the US is homogenous, not varied.
- ___ 2. Copper, lead, and zinc are mined in vast areas in the south-east.
- ___ 3. Mountaineous areas are chief suppliers of lumber.
- ___ 4. Oil refineries are usually built at places where oil is found.
- ___ 5. "To site refineries" most nearly means "to erect refineries".

LOOK AT THE RESOURCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH INDICATES WHERE INDUSTRIES SUCH AS FARMING, MINING, AND FISHING ARE LOCATED. WORKING IN PAIRS ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS IN FULL SENTENCES ABOUT WHERE CERTAIN RESOURCES ARE FOUND. USE THE PASSIVE VOICE. KEEP IN MIND THAT ANIMALS ARE RAISED; CROPS ARE PRODUCED, RAISED, GROWN; MINERALS ARE MINED, PRODUCED, FOUND; DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE PRODUCED; FISH IS CAUGHT.



TRANSLATE.

1. Susikaupk kursui nustatyti. Sek kelio ženklus.
2. Pavykti ir nepavykti turi visai priešingas reikšmes.
3. Sakinys būtų teisingas, jei išbrauktum žodį "greitis".
4. Lekūno kabina, fiuzelažas, propeleris, sparnas ir priekinis stiklas yra aviacijos terminai.
5. Aukštiamatis rodo aukštį, kuriame skrenda lėktuvas.
6. Svarbu, kad nerdamas jis imtųsi atsargumo priemonių.
7. Jie atliko kryžminį raketos varomosios sistemos patikrinimą.
8. Ji išmetė kaukę, bijodama, kad teisėjų grupė gali panaudoti ją kaip įrodymą.
9. Turbininius variklius taip pat lengva valdyti, kaip ir dyzelinius.
10. Tu negali nekreipti dėmesio į matuoklio rodyklės rodmenis.

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

1. a long, pointed piece of steel with a hole for thread
2. a specially prepared hard surface on which aircraft land and take
3. to pay no attention to
4. any happening that causes great harm or damage
5. to jump head first into the water
6. a planned and controlled movement of troops, warships, etc.
7. a group of persons selected for judging, discussing, answering questions, etc.
8. the feeling that one has when danger is near
9. to focus one's thoughts, efforts, etc.
10. covering to conceal or protect the face

CHANGE OR JOIN THE SENTENCES USING THE GERUND.

1. My favorite interest is to keep track of current events.
2. It was a great pleasure to finish the bumpy flight.
3. Not to know how to use the compass might sometimes cause a disaster.
4. My son is interested in aviation. He would like to study it.
5. It is dangerous to dive in an unknown place.
6. You crossed out the word and changed the meaning of the sentence.
7. To cross-check the data is a very sensible precaution.
8. He didn't know about the runway repairs and nearly killed himself.
9. It isn't safe to fly a bigger aircraft without a navigator.
10. You are happy about the instrument. You didn't forget it.

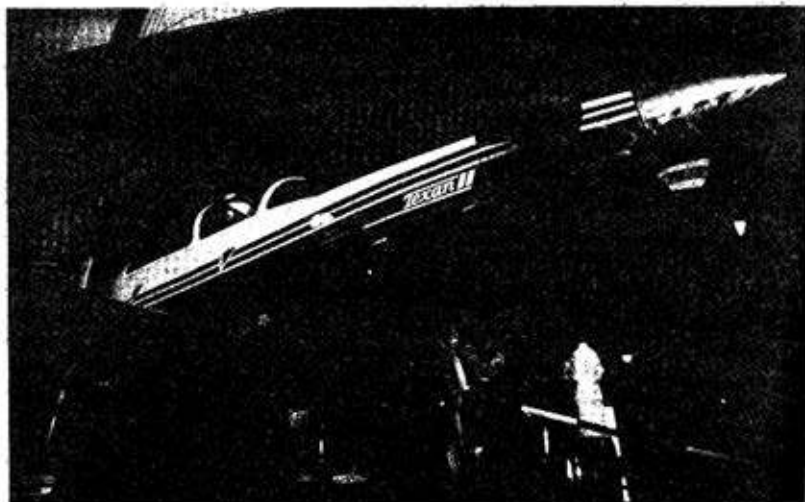
CHANGE THESE STATEMENTS INTO TAG QUESTIONS.

1. Their attitude towards the aviation regulations is strict,
_____?
2. The altimeter indicates the plane's altitude, _____?
3. Driving on the bumpy road made you both angry and tired,
_____?
4. The pilot didn't check all the gauges in the cockpit, _____
_____?
5. To my mind the old propeller was discarded long ago, _____
_____?
6. You have crossed her name out from the list, _____?
7. They hadn't been diving long before they found the dead
body, _____?
8. If the navigator's course is not precise, the aircraft won't
reach its destination, _____?

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. It is essential that he _____ on avoiding the disaster.
a.concentrates b.concentrate c.concentrated
2. I think it's important that he _____ the copilot's fears.
a.doesn't ignore b.don't ignore c.not ignore
3. It is best that we _____ the propeller blades today.
a. check b.checked c.checking
4. It is vital that he _____ a precise plan of navigation.
a.preparation b.prepare c.prepares
5. Why is it urgent that the crew _____ the cockpit immediately?
a.left b.leave c.leaves
6. Is it compulsory that jet pilots _____ masks?
a.wore b.worn c.wear

LOOK AT THE PICTURE. THEN TAKE A MINUTE TO READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.



Air Force, Navy name joint training aircraft 'Texan II'

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, Texas (AETCNS) — Several hundred people gathered here June 2 for the naming ceremony of the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System aircraft.

Representatives from the Air Force, Navy and Raytheon Aircraft Co. unveiled a test model of the T-6A boasting the name "Texan II."

Attending were Gen. Lloyd "Fig" Newton, Air Education and Training Command commander; Vice Adm. Patricia Ann Tracey, chief of Naval Education and Training at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Fla.; and David Riemer, vice president, Raytheon's Trainer Systems Division.

The T-6A Texan II, the military version of the Raytheon Mark II, will replace the Air Force's aging T-37 and the Navy's T-34 as the joint primary trainer for both services. Initial deliveries of the trainer to the Air Force are scheduled to begin in the spring of 1999.

The Texan II will be used to train entry-level aviation students, providing the skills necessary to progress to one of four training tracks: the Air Force's bomber/fighter track; the Air Force's airlift/tanker or Navy's maritime track; the Navy's strike track; or the Air Force helicopter track.

A total of 711 aircraft (372 for Air Force, 339 for Navy) will be purchased from Raytheon, based in Wichita, Kan., for the pilot training program, and another 29 purchased to support the Air Force's and Navy's joint specialized undergraduate navigator training program.

Randolph, home of pilot instructor training, will receive the first aircraft beginning in May 1999. The initial T-6A Texan II training squadron is scheduled to be operational in 2001 at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas. Three other Air Force pilot training bases scheduled to receive the T-6A are Vance AFB, Okla., Columbus AFB, Miss., and Sheppard AFB, Texas.

1. What is T-6A Texan II ?
2. What will it be used for?
3. When will it come into operation?
4. How soon will the training of the first squadron be finished?

ALC TEST B24 L 1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Kietos medžiagos suskystinti nepavyko kaip planuota.
2. Lėktuvas skrido palyginti nedideliame aukštyje.
3. Darbininkai ėmėsi visų atsargumo priemonių pildami karštą lydinį į formas.
4. Propeleris turi dvi pritvirtintas mentes.
5. Per minutę gabalas medžiagos pavirsta kauke.
6. Iš tikrųjų skrydis buvo nelygus, bet dauguma keleivių nekreipė į tai dėmesio.
7. Nepaisant piloto manevro, vienas iš lėktuvo sparnų trenkėsi į nusileidimo taką. Laimei, tai nesukėlė didesnės bėdos.
8. Ji dar kartą patikrino visą procedūrą, bijodama, kad kas nors gali nepavykti.

PARAPHRASE USING THE WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM L1 AND 2.

1. These three substances are widely used in the Air Force.
2. Metals found in ore are seldom free of contamination and must be cleaned.
3. The approach to this excavated hole is comparatively easy.
4. The runway was in fact built just a few weeks ago.
5. Our country has great quantities of clay.
6. The temperature at which this mixture of metals becomes firm is different.
7. She directed her mind towards avoiding the great wisfortune.
8. She is afraid of guiding the rocket to the designated place.
9. This turbine pushes the plane forward.
10. Something has happened to the height meter and the position of the plane.

CHOOSE a, b, c OR d.

1. (1) _____ the windscreen might be extremely dangerous for the (2) _____.
(1) a.concentrating b.navigating c.propelling d.breaking
(2) a.fuselage b.flap c.pilot d.panel
2. It's essential that he _____ without fear.
a.ignores b.navigate c.cross-check d.discards
3. It's always fun _____ the cockpit of a jet.
a.refining b.examining c.liquefying d.crossing off
4. The men finished _____ the propeller right before the flight.
a.pouring b.utilizing c.fixing d.maneuvering
5. The compass was dropped by the copilot, _____?
a.weren't it b.didn't it c.didn't he d.wasn't it

6. If you have cross-checked everything, nothing will _____.
 a. flap b. go right c. be bumpy d. go wrong
7. You have to mix a _____ quantity of metals to get a strong alloy.
 a. extensive b. abundant c. pure d. fixed
8. Mountains are usually the greatest _____ of various metals and minerals.
 a. panel b. mask c. source d. prop
9. She can't help _____ the gold ore.
 a. liquefy b. solidify c. purify d. purifying

A WORD OR A PHRASE FROM COLUMN "A" AND A WORD FROM COLUMN "B" CAN FORM A COMBINATION/SENTENCE. COMBINE THEM.

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. extensive | a. the mixture |
| ___ 2. put off | b. she learned to take precautions |
| ___ 3. solidify | c. the attitude of the plane |
| ___ 4. relatively | d. makes his life interesting |
| ___ 5. utilize | e. diving in the lake |
| ___ 6. ignoring | f. he leave the cockpit |
| ___ 7. It's pleasant | g. liquefying |
| ___ 8. It's mandatory that | h. construction |
| ___ 9. While in mining business | i. alloys |
| ___ 10. Keeping track of events | j. navigable |

HERE IS A LIST OF TEN VERBS. WHICH OF THESE ARE FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND? WRITE SENTENCES WITH THREE VERBS OF YOUR CHOICE.

1. want 2. hate 3. think of 4. have 5. try 6. would like
 7. consider 8. enjoy 9. need 10. practice

TRANSLATE.

1. Ar gali paaiškinti vandens virtimo garais principą?
2. Prieš dabartinį paskyrimą jis dirbo paprastoje mokykloje.
3. Krituliai sudrėkina drabužius per tam tikrą laiką.
4. Dirva žemumose yra pernelyg prisotinta drėgmės.
5. Kaip mokslininkai paaiškinti šį reiškinį?
6. Dujos gali kauptis ir sprogti.
7. Man buvo ypač sunku prisitaikyti prie naujos aplinkos.
8. Cukrus lengvai ištirpsta vandenyje.
9. Jie atidžiai išnagrinėjo sąskaitas ir galiausiai rado pinigų perviršį.
10. Kai skystis lengvai neteka, sakome, kad jo klampumas didelis.

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS EITHER AS INFINITIVES OR GERUNDS.

1. I'd prefer (condense) the liquid rather than (vaporize) it.
2. We didn't find anything amiss in their work. I remember (look into) the matter myself.
3. We all helped (saturate) the bandages.
4. I'd advise you (use) the scientific approach prior to (apply) excessive temperatures.
5. I'm tired of (experience) the state of weightlessness. I'd like (feel) gravity for a change.
6. You can't prevent impurities from (penetrate) into country wells.
7. She needs (speak) fluent English to be accepted for the principal post.
8. The manager was requested not (exceed) his authority.

9. He remembered (shut) the hatch of the reservoir quite clearly.

10. He wanted (adapt) the device for (vaporize) liquids.

ARE THESE WORDS SAME OR OPPOSITE?

1. eventually	finally	S O
2. ordinary	common	S O
3. principal	subordinate	S O
4. condense	liquefy	S O
5. scientific	amateur	S O
6. moisture	dampness	S O
7. principal	vital	S O
8. dissolve	melt	S O
9. accumulate	distribute	S O

USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

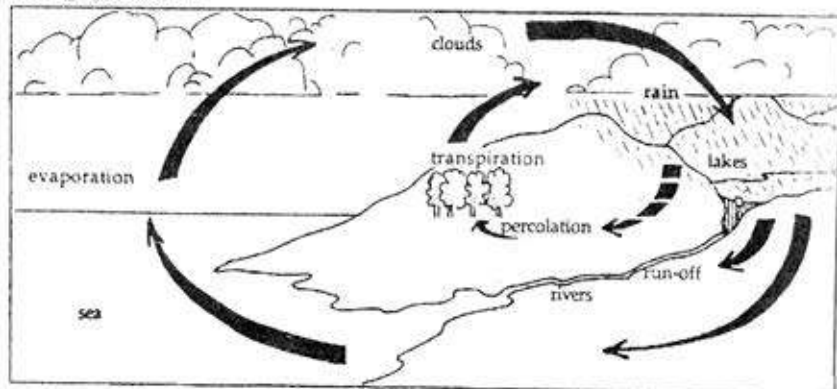
1. The process of dissolving the substance (to start) in three minutes.
2. He said he (be) a principal prior to joining our team.
3. We knew they (measure) the precipitation in different areas during the last two days.
4. They wanted (determine) the fertility of the soil scientifically.
5. Prior to building the water reservoir they (look) into its cost-efficiency.
6. They failed (accumulate) the moisture in the soil and were unusually depressed.
7. They (work) on the viscosity qualities of the substance for a long time and eventually came up with promising results.
8. She (take) a test in fluency prior to the graduation.

THESE SENTENCES ARE ACTUALLY A PARAGRAPH PRESENTED IN A SCRAMBLED ORDER. PUT THEM IN THE RIGHT ORDER.

- A. Then, you test the correctness of this guess by experiment.
- B. Science is a method of knowledge that arose and first proved its usefulness within the realms of mechanics, physics, and chemistry.
- C. Next, you make a guess as to the law which accounts for these facts.
- D. In essence it is remarkably simple.
- E. Discovering the pertinent facts is the first step.

LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT, SCAN THE PICTURE AND THEN SPEAK ABOUT THE WATER CYCLE.

Steps in an experiment, a process, instructions, or a series of events in a story can often be better represented by a series of diagrams or illustrations. Main ideas are identified in a text and then transformed into a diagram for display or easy retrieval of information for further tasks. One type of a diagram is a cycle. A cycle is a series of events that occur over and over again in the same order. Cycle diagrams emphasize both the sequence of events and the fact that they recur in a never-ending process.



TRANSLATE.

1. Tavo įprotis nereguliariai valgyti sukėlė virškinimo sutrikimą.
2. Jei problemą per sunku išspręsti, išskirstyk ją dalimis.
3. Gydytojas patikino pacientą, kad jis pasveiks.
4. Jis pastebėjo, kad seselė leidžia vaistus į kūdikio kaukolę.
5. Žarnyno problemoms spręsti dažnai būtina operacija.
6. Eime kur nors. Man reikia atsigausti po tokio šoko.
7. Sėkmingai išgydžius regėjimą, jis buvo išrašytas iš ligoninės.
8. Kas atsakingas už priėmimo skyrių?
9. Kartais ligos prikausto žmones prie lovos visam gyvenimui.
10. Jis patyrė dvi sunkias operacijas iš eilės, bet jo būklė yra stabili.
11. Niekas nežinojo, kada jo smegenys vėl ims funkcionuoti.

WHICH OF THE WORDS IS THE CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE WORD ON THE LEFT?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| assure | 1. insure, ensure, pressure |
| cure | 2. pure, sure, treat, preserve |
| dismiss | 3. discharge, reject, digest, divert |
| faith | 4. faint, fault, beneath, belief |
| stable | 5. standby, starving, sacrid, steady |
| chart | 6. diagram, cart, charity, turtle |
| fluctuate | 7. flush, vary, flow, volunteer |
| admit | 8. aggravate, alert, confess, compel |

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD.

1. I assure you that this type of surgery is performed (anywhere, anybody).
2. I watched his eyesight (being restored, restore).
3. (Somebody, something) took him to the recovery unit.
4. He observed them (x-raying, x-rayed) his broken leg without any emotion.
5. He was so energetic, that (someone, no one) could confine him to bed.
6. I felt him (lost, losing) faith but couldn't do (nothing, anything) about it.
7. He suffers from diabetes and is very (dependable, dependent) on insulin.
8. Guard against pickpockets (anyplace, someplace) when you are in this part of the city.
9. He was so (insistent, resistant) that she eventually promised to check her vision.
10. Her (dismiss, dismissal) was expressed in such a nice manner that I took no offence.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PART OF THE SENTENCES USING VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES FROM L4.

1. Chemicals in the body divide our food into useful substances.
2. He felt his stomach digest food.
3. They found him closed in an old building on the outskirts of the city.
4. The sign at the merging roads stands for the new settlement.

5. He has too gentle a nature to get angry even if somebody gives him a good cause.
6. Nobody can make him say that he failed the operation.
7. I saw them walking hand in hand somewhere, but I can't recall the place.
8. I'm responsible for the recovery ward and can assure you that she will pull through.
9. Body systems are things that I marvel about.
10. We could find him no place.

LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT AND DECIDE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS THAT FOLLOW ARE TRUE OR FALSE.

PARAMEDICS

There has always been a desperate need for immediate help between the time when an accident or illness strikes and the victim can get to a hospital. Paramedics answer that need. They are non-medical personnel trained to give emergency medical treatment. Their training begins in a hospital under the supervision of doctors and critical care nurses. After intensive classroom training, they go into a hospital emergency room. There they are exposed to a wide range of cases that they are going to encounter. Paramedics learn to operate the equipment and master the medical procedures they will need to save lives.

The paramedic team has the capacity for most emergency procedures. They carry a radio to establish contact with a doctor in the hospital, a defibrillator in case the victim's heart stops, and an EKG machine to record the electronic current produced by the action of the heart muscle.

The paramedic works against time and location. Not only

must be able to apply his newly learned medical skills, but also effect the rescue of the victim from frequently difficult locations. Even during the race to the hospital, the paramedic continues to monitor and transmit data - ready to respond instantly to a sudden change in the patient's condition. Paramedics cannot guarantee that the people they carry will live but they make the possibility of survival much greater.

- ___ 1. Paramedics are specially trained medical personnel.
- ___ 2. Their assistance is critical when a patient is brought to a hospital.
- ___ 3. Paramedics know how to handle the emergency equipment.
- ___ 4. Paramedics are taught to give first aid in a fixed number of emergencies.
- ___ 5. "The paramedic works against time" means that he must promptly make decisions no matter when he joined the team.

ALC TEST B24 L 3-4

TRANSLATE.

- 1. Pernelyg didelis maisto kiekis nėra sveika virškinimo sistemai.
- 2. Saugokitės mažų aštrių dalelių, kurios gali pakenkti jūsų regėjimui.
- 3. Stiprūs smegenų pakenkimai nėra išgydomi.
- 4. Pagrindinis stuburo ligų gydymas yra paskirti ligoniui lovos režimą.
- 5. Seselei pavyko numušti ligonio temperatūrą tik suleidus vaistų.

6. Aukos pulsas svyravo, o kvėpavimas buvo nereguliarus.
7. Kai kurių ligų eiga yra lengva ir ligoniai nepriimami į ligoninę.
8. Jos būklė visą laiką buvo nestabili, bet galiausiai ji išgijo.

THESE ARE THE ANSWERS. WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

1. Q. _____?
A. The surgery starts at exactly seven o'clock in the morning.
2. Q. _____?
A. Most of the doctors are in the surgery room because somebody is undergoing an operation.
3. Q. _____?
A. The doctor promised to pull me through.
4. Q. _____?
A. He had saturated the dressing before putting it on the broken skull.
5. Q. _____?
A. He will perform a surgery on my brother's intestines.
6. Q. _____?
A. He will use a portable X-ray apparatus, not the stationary one.

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. When did they look _____ his medical records?
a.at b.into c.thoroughly
2. It took some time before his _____ adapted to the darkness.
a.organs b.intestines c.vision

3. I heard the surgeon _____ that the surgery was useless.
a.confine b.dismiss c.admit
4. _____ helped her to get _____ the illness.
a.eyesight b.recovery c.faith
a.on b.over c.down
5. The doctor went through the patient's medical chart _____
to the surgery.
a.before b.after c.prior
6. In heat moisture tends to _____.
a.solidify b.vaporize c.liquefy
7. I watched the needle _____ my vein.
a.penetrate b.penetration c.penetrated
8. They dug an ordinary _____ and turned it into a potable
water reservoir.
a.soil b.unit c.well
9. The land is very fertile and, therefore, broken _____ into
small areas for different crops.
a.down b.out c.over
10. _____ is good enough to measure the force of gravity.
a.someplace b.anyplace c.no place

USE THE VERB IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM.

1. The doctor said my mother's pulse (be) erratic for several
hours.
2. I looked at the nurse (absorb) the blood.
3. The patient failed (recover) his eyesight.
4. I knew that they (condense) the substance since early mor-
ning.
5. The moisture (accumulate) in two hours.

6. Excess precipitation (ensure) the growth of various grasses.
7. She (undergo) the operation tomorrow. That's settled.
8. Can anybody (speak) fluent English?
9. We observed the doctor (remove) the diseased organ.
10. Don't worry. The nurse (inject) you some medicine soon.

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

CAPTAIN SURVIVES HIGHWAY ACCIDENT

Air Force Capt Margaret Herring remembers nothing of the accident that nearly killed her. The part of her brain storing those details is missing - literally.

The 36-year-old intelligence officer managed to piece together police reports and eyewitness accounts to reconstruct the events surrounding her violent and traumatic mishap. This is what she discovered...

It was a Thursday afternoon on May 11, 1995. Herring was driving home after a full day's work at the Air Force Information Warfare Center at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, where she is chief of education and training. Strapped into her blue 1991 Honda Accord, Herring headed north-west on Anderson Loop 1604.

Traffic flowed steadily at 50 mph as she reached a span of road near a major construction area at about 5 p.m. The freeway narrowed to two lanes and the grass median separating oncoming traffic disappeared. Convoys of semis and tractor trailers hauling debris and rocks from roadwork and other sites passed by in both directions. One converging truck - its load illegally uncovered - shed a cannon ball-sized rock, which

flew into Herring's lane and bounced up, catapulting through the Honda's windshield.

The powerful projectile, going at an impact speed of 100 mph, brushed by the steering wheel and slammed full force into Herring's left temple, shattering her eyeglasses, breaking in her skull, and snapping her head back. The rock ricocheted off her brow-shredding scalp and facial muscles - and jumped upward, denting the roof and tearing a hole in the ceiling upholstery. The stone finally came to rest on the floorboard in the back seat.

The truck driver never stopped. Fortunately, another car did.

1. Was Margaret Herring badly injured and did she die because of that?
2. She was nearly killed on the territory of the Air Force Base, wasn't she?
3. Which of the lanes was Margaret using at the time of the accident?
4. Why didn't the truck driver stop?
5. Was it possible to avoid the accident?

K E Y

ALC B19 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. - How is she getting along with her in-laws?
- She isn't tolerant. I'm sure she won't put up with them and their marriage might end up in divorce.
2. Put down your spouse's name here.
3. Once in a while, we all neglect our duties.
4. What is the relationship between them?
5. I was eager to see the seaside, and they invited me to go along.
6. The grandchildren were attracted by the model of the plane, and their grandfather shared his knowledge with them.
7. She didn't know how to complete the column "Sex". The words "female", "male" were unknown to her.
8. Yesterday I ran into my former teacher on the bus. I inquired her about the school. Unfortunately, I had to get off soon. Consequently, I didn't learn much.

READ THESE SHORT DIALOGUES AND DECIDE WHAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS IS.

1. Father - son/daughter
2. Manager - secretary
3. Waiter - customer
4. Doctor - patient

SCAN THE TABLE. THEN COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.

Answers may vary.

Average size of a family in Lithuania is about 3.8 people.
Number of relatives living together with a family is about 10.4%.

Average age when people marry in Lithuania: men - 24; women - 20.

Percentage of divorced families is about 28%.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. nephew 2. mother-in-law 3. sister-in-law 4. in-laws
5. sand 6. incomplete, specific 7. alongside 8. got

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED WORDS USING PHRASAL VERBS.

1. dropped off 2. come back 3. got rid of 4. hold on 5. ran across
6. working on 7. works out 8. checked in

CHOOSE ONE OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1. hers 2. women's, men 3. chief's 4. ours, theirs
5. children's 6. father-in-law's 7. up 8. to

NOW PLAY THE GAME. ONE STUDENT THINKS OF A FAMOUS PERSON. THE GROUP CAN ASK UP TO 20 QUESTIONS TO FIND OUT WHO THE PERSON IS.

Possible questions might be these:

Is it a man?

Does he live in Lithuania?

Is he Lithuanian?

Do you know him?

When did you meet him?

How long have you known him?

Is he (name)?

MAKE UP A BIOGRAPHY OF THE WOMAN IN THE PICTURE. IT SHOULD MENTION HER AGE, FAMILY, OCCUPATION, INTERESTS, HOBBIES, CHARACTER, ETC.

She is approximately a 22-26 year-old. American of African origin. She might be married and have a son and a daughter. She is a manager and works in a large travel agency. She is interested in travelling, meeting new people, and in human psychology. Her hobby is sharing goodwill and understanding. She is kind-hearted, generous, tolerant, reliable, cheerful, and very sociable.

ALC B19 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Your assistance was most valuable. Otherwise, the accident might have been fatal.
2. According to the instruction the pond is very deep. Keep your children away from it.
3. I'm completely/absolutely convinced his drowning could have been prevented/he could have been prevented from drowning.
4. - We've agreed with Tom to meet, but he isn't in.
- He might have gone to the gas station. In the morning he said he had used up the entire supply of fuel.
5. He insisted on sending at least a few telegrams.
6. When will he be through with all the arrangements?
7. - Where are the keys?
- I might have misplaced them.
8. He took a bite of bread but left all the rest of the food on the plate. If I were able to eat so little, I would also become trim.

9. We've arranged to drop him off at the intersection.

THERE HAS BEEN A ROAD ACCIDENT INVOLVING TWO VEHICLES. READ THE ACCIDENT REPORT FORM BELOW AND ESTABLISH SEVERAL FACTS:

1. On the roundabout at the intersection of Church Road and Bath Road, Longford.
2. Both the cars were entering or about to enter the roundabout and turning to the left.
3. Car A had the right of way and was circling the roundabout.
4. Car B was entering the roundabout and did not yield.
5. Car B hit the right rear wing of car A making a big dent.
6. Yes. If the driver of car B had observed the right-of-way sign, he could have avoided the accident.
7. It was car B driver's fault.

USE: "LITTLE/A LITTLE", "FEW/A FEW".

1. little
2. a few
3. a little
4. few
5. little
6. a few
7. little
8. a few
9. little
10. a little

A YOUNG COUPLE THAT YOU INVITED TO THE PARTY A FEW DAYS AGO HASN'T ARRIVED ON TIME. YOU ARE WONDERING ABOUT THE POSSIBLE CAUSE OR DISAGREEING WITH THE PROPOSED ONE.

1. They might have forgotten the address.
2. They couldn't have forgotten the address, they've been here more than once.
3. They might have lost their way.
4. They could have been delayed by the traffic.
5. They might have had a flat tire.
6. The police could have blocked the street because of an accident, etc.

SCAN THE TABLE ON CAR FACTS. SPEAK ABOUT CAR SPECIFICATIONS.

Specifications: height, width, ground clearance, speed, fuel consumption, number of cylinders, etc.

STUDY THE INFORMATION ON DRINKING LIMITS AND ANSWER THE FOUR QUESTIONS.

Q1.B; Q2.B; Q3.D; Q4.A.

ALC TEST B19 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. I get along well with my in-laws. Therefore, our relationship is strong.
2. Indicate sex in the column "male, female".
3. I'm tolerant enough, but I won't put up with divorce.
4. A car is supposed to be refuelled every 300 km.
5. You should be more careful. You could have drowned the entire group of tourists.
6. The rest of the arrangements seem absolutely convincing.

SUPPLY THE WORD FROM THE TEXT WHICH IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED ONE/ONES.

1. female; tolerant
2. are attracted; are eager; end up; divorce
3. neglected; inquire; relationship; the spouses
4. all at once; dropped off
5. once in a while; insists on; being assisted
6. to keep away from

7. I ran into
8. misplaced the weapon; fatal

CHOOSE ONE WORD.

1. convincing
2. boring
3. amusing
4. surprising
5. surprised

USE THE RIGHT PREPOSITION.

1. in, away from
2. in, along
3. on, up
4. in, to, about
5. to
6. up
7. up with
8. in, with
9. to
10. off

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1. c, b, b
2. c, b
3. c, c, b
4. a, c
5. b
6. c, c, c

USE: LITTLE/A LITTLE, FEW/A FEW.

1. a little
2. few
3. little
4. a few
5. little
6. a little
7. a few
8. a little
9. few
10. little

THESE SUFFIXES ARE USED TO FORM NOUNS. FIND THE NOUNS FOR THEM.
MARK THE STRESS.

at'traction, 'tolerance, com'pletion, ad'dition, ar'rangement,
as'sistance, ins'istence, con'viction, pre'vention

ALC B19 L3

TRANSLATE.

1. Attendance at the Military Academy of Lithuania is compulsory and must be accounted for.

2. If the team had had more self-confidence, it would have successfully accomplished the mission.
3. He soon adjusted to the educational program and methods of the NCO Academy.
4. I congratulated him on successful development of the new techniques.
5. He has sufficient skills, experience and capability to assume responsibility.
6. Good communication is necessary to achieve one's goal and success.
7. I like sensible decisions. Yours doesn't make sense, that's why I object to it.
8. I managed to obtain quite a few military trophies.
9. Even routine things seem interesting under his guidance.
10. "Once" and "someday" are adverbs of indefinite time.

READ THIS THREE-PART TEXT ABOUT THE USMAPS, PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PLACES IN THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

to qualify academically - to meet academic requirements
 eligible civilians - fit to be chosen, qualified civilians
 receive primary emphasis - get very much attention and time
 freshman classes - the first year of studies
 counselling - giving advice to
 supervised by - under the guidance of
 are rotated periodically - to change or cause to change at regular periods

1. Students that finish the USMAPS are admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.
2. Yes, if they are eligible and authorized by the Department of the Army.

3. Those that are similar to and necessary to successfully complete the first-year of studies at West Point.
4. They are put in leadership positions and are responsible for the cadet candidate battalion.

MAKE ADJECTIVES FROM THESE VERBS ADDING A NECESSARY SUFFIX AND THEN USE THEM TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

achievable, reinforceable, reliable, permissible, washable, inflatable, preventable, likable.

1. likable
2. achievable
3. preventable
4. permissible
5. reinforceable
6. inflatable
7. washable
8. reliable

COMPLETE THE SITUATIONS USING TYPE 3 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WITH MODAL VERBS.

1. If we had remembered your address, we would have sent you a postcard.
2. If I had had a helmet, I could have helped rescue the furniture.
3. If they had had good seats, they might have enjoyed the play.
4. If I had been in the mood to see a film, I would have gone to the movies with my friends.
5. If people had trusted Senator Maxwell, they might have elected him.
6. If your shirt hadn't been 100 percent cotton, it wouldn't have shrunk.
7. If my boss hadn't taken me to dinner, I could have gone home earlier.
8. If she had been self-confident, she would have answered more than half the questions.

9. If you had arrived 10 minutes earlier, you might have gotten a seat.
10. If he had attended all the classes, he might have passed the examination.

ALC B19 L4

TRANSLATE.

1. This rush is most annoying. We could have started out much earlier.
2. She regretted that she hadn't paid attention to his words about the helmet.
3. He knew he was guilty, but he was helpless to change anything.
4. I wish I hadn't been too lenient with the students.
5. He is a member of the Voluntary National Defence Service.
6. If you don't hand in/turn in your home assignment again, the teacher will be disappointed.
7. He dropped out of college because of the lack of knowledge.
8. It's stupid to stay up too late. When will you learn a lesson?
9. She put aside some food as well as money.
10. I expect you to be strict to lazy students.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING PERFECT MODALS.

1. Should have spoken
2. must have overslept
3. might have failed
4. must have won the game
5. shouldn't have done that; could have drowned
6. must have had a bad dream
7. should have studied hard
8. must have come home

USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

- 1.were 2.could 3.hadn't moved 4.hadn't come 5.were
6.hadn't dropped out 7.paid 8.had put

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT? PUT A TICK/CHECK IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

	very lazy	were	to be invited	have told	he lived	to be rushed	they had gone	too lenient	had been	have won	he was starting out	they had been	to be reminded	stupid	hadn't wasted
I'd like			v										v		
She should				v											
If I		v							v						v
They expect			v			v							v		
Tom is	v							v							v
I might				v						v					
He wishes					v							v			
They told me							v					v			
She needs			v			v							v		
They look	v							v							v
They wish							v					v			
He said					v						v	v			

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THESE SENTENCES.

1. stupidity; annoying me 2. the lack; got disappointed; regretted 3. have handed/turned in; stricter 4. waste; as well as effort 5. helpless; lost his temper 6. in a rush; paying attention; took off.

ENJOY THIS NICE STORY. THEN DECIDE WHICH PROVERB BEST SUITS THE SITUATION.

2. Like father, like son.

ALC TEST B19 L1-4

TRANSLATE.

1. If I had had more self-confidence, I would have accomplished the mission.
2. The team leader had to account for the attendance.
3. We congratulated him on successful development of the educational program.
4. If he hadn't assumed responsibility, we wouldn't have achieved good results.
5. He expects to be told who was guilty.
6. I wish I hadn't disappointed him.
7. He was too annoyed to pay attention to the child's feelings.
8. I wish this taught him a lesson.
9. If you don't hand in the assignment tomorrow, you'll drop out of college and regret it.
10. Some parents are too lenient with their children.
11. He prefers to be guided by a sensible instructor.

SUPPLY THE WORD FROM THE TEXT WHICH IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED ONE (ONES).

1. to adjust to techniques
2. regretted, had lost his temper
3. routine radio communication, it doesn't make sense
4. sufficient, obtain
5. quite a few, objected to, setting out on the trip
6. stupid, in a rush
7. lack, guidance, as well as,

attention, annoyed, helpless 8. put aside the book, this once,
volunteer

CHOOSE ONE WORD OR PHRASE.

- 1.was annoyed 2.routinely, strict 3.sensible, sensibly
4.sufficient, rushed 5.attendance 6.had been, disappoint-
ted 7.had had 8.very, successful 9.dependable
10.to be informed 11.was attending

THESE ARE THE ANSWERS. WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

1. Was he lazy?
2. What are his future plans?/When is he taking off on vacation?
3. How long did you stay up yesterday?
4. Did she feel guilty?
5. What is he like?/Could you characterize/describe him?
6. What does he want?

PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. He asked if the plate was breakable.
2. He said he was going to volunteer for the job?
3. He asked if I needed to be reminded of the appointment.
4. He said he wished he hadn't been so helpless.
5. He said he was sure (he was going) to succeed in developing new techniques.
6. She said she expected to be chosen for the mission.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE RIGHT FORM.

- 1.had known 2.had turned down, wouldn't have lost 3.to be

guided 4.have adjusted 5.don't like, object/hadn't liked/
would have objected 6.have communicated

ALC B20 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. Mix the ingredients by stirring them slowly.
2. Children like to eat raw carrots from time to time.
3. He separated his yard from ours by a fence.
4. - Why did you make this bet?
- Because I couldn't help it.
5. This car calls for a great deal of maintenance. I'm sorry
I've purchased it.
6. - What has become of the list?
- I've torn it up.
7. Most people want to be independent and creative.
8. We are a great deal apart.
9. Apart from calling him, I feel like seeing him in person.
10. Labels mostly give all the necessary information about the
product.

LOOK AT THE PICTURE. THEN READ THE TEXT AND USING CONTEXTUAL
CLUES EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

1. go to the shops in order to buy goods
2. a small vehicle
for goods pushed by hand
3. a person who serves buyers in a
shop
4. to have no more of something
5. to stand in line
6. the place where a buyer pays his bill before leaving the
goods shop
7. duty or chance to do something in regular order
8. record the money on the machine
9. to pay money in coins
and notes, rather than cheques
10. a written statement that

one has received money 11. the money returned when amount given is more than the cost of the goods.

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT? PUT A TICK IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

	eggs	soap	keys	gum	cereal	tomatoes	cigarettes	juice	sugar	mayonnaise	chocolate	aspirin
a can of						v						
a bunch of			v									
a bag of						v			v			
a bar of		v									v	
a carton of	v						v	v				
a box of					v							
a pack of				v			v					
a bottle of								v				v
a jar of										v		
how much		v		v	v			v	v	v	v	v
how many	v		v			v	v					v
few	v		v			v	v					
little		v		v	v			v	v	v	v	v
a few	v		v			v	v					
a little		v		v	v			v	v	v	v	v

WORK IN PAIRS AND DECIDE WHAT YOU LOOK FOR WHEN BUYING FOOD.

The suggestions might be: cheap, expensive, fresh, good color, tastes good, low in calories, low in fats, rich in potassium, attractive, etc.

READ THE RECIPE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. No, because the recipe calls for lean chicken.
2. It doesn't call for tomato slices. The list of the ingredients states that tomatoes should be pureed, not sliced.
3. Flour mixture is made by dissolving flour in some skimmed milk.
4. Thicken.
5. This soup should be served hot with a pat of butter.

GIVE THE MISSING WORDS FROM THE LESSON.

1. put off
2. give away
3. a bag of
4. basket (trolley)
- carrier bag
5. property
6. purchasing
7. on hand
8. cost

ALC B20 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Allies help fight against the common enemy.
2. Neutral countries don't take sides with any state in military matters.
3. Let's get ready to defend ourselves.
4. Our troops are combat ready.
5. Have you already settled your argument?
6. Lithuania borders on several countries.
7. When the security of the country is threatened, armed forces go on alert.
8. When the commander arrived, the reserves were being trained for combat.

9. Reservists are not professional military. Nevertheless, they serve as additional support in time of war.
10. The commander was notified, and he authorized the security police to take control of the territory.

MARK THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS PASSIVE OR ACTIVE. IF THE SENTENCE IS PASSIVE, CIRCLE THE FORM OF "TO BE" AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

- 1.A 2.A 3.P, (were found) 4.P, (is being made) 5.A 6.A 7.P,
(are located) 8.A 9.P, (are required) 10.P, (will be serviced)

CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING THE PRESENT OR PAST PROGRESSIVE PASSIVE AS NECESSARY.

1. The reserves are being called up because the situation is very threatening.
2. Steps are being taken to secure the border.
3. The communication center is being taken over at the moment.
4. The main approaches were being defended when the reinforcements arrived.
5. The fact that the enemy forces were being attacked from the rear had a great effect on their morale.
6. Our northern borders are being threatened.
7. The term "to engage the enemy" was being explained when I came.
8. Wire entanglements were being built the whole afternoon yesterday.

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS USING QUESTION WORDS + ELSE.

1. How else
2. Who else
3. When else
4. How else
5. Why else
6. Whom else
7. What else
8. Where else
9. How else
10. Who else

FILL IN THE BLANKS. USE THE DICTIONARY IF NECESSARY.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
add	addition	additional
neutralize	neutralization	neutral
secure	security	secure
free	freedom	free
defend	defense	defensive
ally	ally	allied
settle	settlement	settled
alert	alert	alert
engage	engagement	engaged
authorize	authorization	authoritative

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. time and again; break out; to get a tan; suppose; pull the strings.
2. But he was fit for the Army, only his father didn't want him to get killed in the war and bribed the head of the medical commission.
3. He was, on one hand, an unscrupulous man. On the other hand, he was a wise man with much experience and good knowledge of the surrounding world.

ALC TEST B20 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. She mostly purchases large quantities of groceries.
2. I bet they will put the trip off again.

3. - What has become of your dog?
- I gave it away to my husband after we separated.
4. I can't help betting at least from time to time.
5. This job calls for a good deal of creativity and independence.
6. Every spring young people are called up for the military service.
7. Soldiers are trained to engage in combat and defend the security and freedom of their country.
8. The threat was real, and all the armed forces went on alert.
9. The attacking troops try to take over or get control of the enemy territory.
10. Most countries are neutral. Nevertheless they maintain their armed forces.

PARAPHRASE THE TEXT.

1. I want to purchase a great deal of groceries for the entire week.
2. Make a list of the ingredients for this recipe.
3. Apart from a jar of pickles the recipe calls for raw corn.
Do you have any on hand?
4. - What has become of your property?
- I gave it away to my uncle.
5. Some additional steps were taken to make the installation secure.
6. The threat is not serious, nevertheless even the reserves were alerted.
7. Lt Smith notified the HQ that he had taken control of the battalion.

8. The situation is such that all the troops must be combat ready.
9. The troops were authorized to attack the enemy.
10. We didn't engage our ally's enemy and remained neutral.

CHOOSE WORDS FROM L1 AND 2 THAT THESE DEFINITIONS REFER TO.

- 1.maintain 2.combat 3.stir 4.feel like 5.engage
6.secure 7.property 8.border 9.threat 10.settle

PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The new soldiers are being trained to take control of the enemy terrain.
2. When the reserves were called up, our borders were already being attacked by the enemy.
3. At the moment, the most strategic features of the terrain are being secured by friendly troops.
4. The troops were authorized by the force commander to start attacking at dawn.
5. The safety of the buildings is regularly checked by the security police of the base.
6. The definition of the word "maintenance" was given without any hesitation.
7. A great deal of food is being purchased right now, just before closing time.
8. The paper bag full of groceries was being carried to the trunk of the car when it broke.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. How many
2. Where else
3. any
4. How much, for, jars
5. most, hand, borrowed
6. purchase, bunches, set
7. help, from, tore up
8. How else.

ALC B20 L3

TRANSLATE.

1. A car has four main systems: the ignition, the hydraulic brake, the fuel, and the transmission.
2. The ignition system provides a spark to ignite the mixture of air and gas.
3. Drivers step on and release the clutch and brake pedals.
4. Fuel gets to the carburetor from the fuel tank through rubber or plastic pipes and the pump.
5. Transmissions are of two types: standard and automatic. In a standard transmission gears are shifted manually with the help of the lever.
6. The clutch connects and disconnects the engine to the transmission.
7. Used cars usually have several hidden defects: some parts might be worn out or the wheels are not aligned.
8. I would like the cost of the repairs to be estimated by Friday.
9. - How long does it take to have a car serviced?
- It depends on the condition of the car.
10. Can you label all the car systems?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM L3.

1. the oil changed, the brakes checked, the battery recharged,
the repairs to be done, to be estimated 2. interior, exte-
rior 3. aligned 4. fixed 5. checked, system 6. de-
fective 7. changed 8. painted

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

1.defective 2.creative 3.defensive 4.effective 5.esti-
mate 6.provide 7.persuasive 8.manual 9.used 10.commu-
nicative

PUT B'S WORDS INTO REPORTED SPEECH. BEGIN WITH "B SAID, REMAR-
KED, ANSWERED, RETORTED, REPLIED ..."

1. B said that they had spent four hours there.
2. B remarked that he had fired forty rounds.
3. B answered he had hit 32 targets.
4. B replied he usually engaged 8 or 9 targets.
5. B retorted that he had hit moving targets.
6. B said that the instructor had praised him.
7. B answered they had gotten back by truck.

YOU SAW THIS AD IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER. FIND OUT MORE ABOUT
THE CAR.

Possible questions might be:

1. How many miles does it have on it?
2. Has it ever been in an accident?
3. Has the engine been overhauled?
4. Has it had any major repairs?
5. What color is it?

6. How old is it?
7. How much gas does it use a hundred miles?

ALC B20 I4

TRANSLATE.

1. The lubrication system reduces friction and at the same time wear and tear.
2. The cooling system regulates the engine temperature and prevents it from overheating.
3. The cylinder and the piston are the most important components of the combustion process.
4. In order to overhaul the engine, it's necessary to tear it down and then rebuild it.
5. The movement of the piston helps eliminate the exhaust from the cylinder.
6. For the purpose of preventing the car from malfunctioning, it's necessary to maintain it well.
7. All automobile engines are internal combustion engines.
8. One mustn't smoke in the garage because all kinds of fuel are combustible.
9. The water pump helps the coolant circulate through the engine.
10. Fuel and oil filters are regularly changed.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THESE SENTENCES.

1. eliminates
2. components
3. rubs against
4. added, in order to, freezing
5. useful
6. exterior
7. malfunctions
8. purpose
9. Hold your horses!
10. for the purpose of keeping
10. speedometer

USE "FEW, LITTLE, MUCH, MANY" IN THE CORRECT DEGREE.

1.fewer 2.little 3.more 4.more, less 5.much 6.few,
much 7.many 8.much

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING "SO THAT".

1. So that the coolant won't burn his hands.
2. So that it wouldn't malfunction.
3. So that they won't overheat and wear out too quickly.
4. So that I wouldn't oversleep.
5. So that I can choose the best one.
6. So that the passengers won't get too warm.

DAMAGE VERBS. WRITE THE TWENTY VERBS IN THE CORRECT SQUARES.

person/parts of a person



cripple	bruise
fracture	injure
lame	twist
wound	kill

break
scratch
destroy

warp	buckle
dent	damage
crush	explode
ruin	rust
wreck	

car/parts of a car

FILL IN THIS BRAXTON CAR RENTAL FORM.

BRAXTON CAR RENTAL		Damage Declaration	
112-114 London Road Norton			
Vehicle: Volkswagen	Registration number PTR 807	Date out 14 Jan 97	
Golf		to 21 Jan 97	
Hire: Name: ASH	Address 24 Bath Road, Laugford	Tel 817406	
Mark position of damage below		Details of damage:	
		1. front bumper scratched	
		2. hood dented	
		3. glass of one headlight slightly broken	
		Instruments: no air pressure gauge	
		Controls: in good order	
		Upholstery driver's seat cover sweared	
Declaration by hire: I agree that all damage or wear to the vehicle at the time of rental has been recorded above, and that I accept full responsibility for any further damage or wear to the vehicle at the end of the period of rental			
Signature.....		Date 14 Jan 97	Vehicle Checker Arthur Brown

LOOK AT THE TWO CARS. WHICH ONE DO YOU PREFER? GIVE AT LEAST 4 ARGUMENTS TO SUPPORT YOUR OPINION.

A possible answer might be: I prefer Sable Sedan.

First, it is easier maneuverable in urban areas. Second, it faster accelerates from 0 to 55 miles. Third, it is lighter and, therefore, uses less gas. Fourth, the general shape and the way the lights are fitted in are superior.

AIC TEST B20 L3-4

TRANSLATE.

1. - Can you label the four car systems in the drawing?

- Yes. They are: ignition, hydraulic brake system, fuel and transmission systems.

2. She said she had seen not only the interior and exterior of the car but also checked the functioning of the engine.
3. It takes only a few seconds to accelerate from zero to sixty kilometers an hour.
4. - Could you take a look at my car?
- What's the matter?
- I would like the carburetor cleaned and brake fluid changed. Besides, one of the spark plugs is defective.
5. Lubrication makes the friction of car parts less.
6. To have an engine overhaul you'll need to tear down the engine first.
7. Preventive maintenance prevents wear and tear.
8. The most important components of the combustion process are the cylinder and the piston.
9. The thermostat regulates the temperature so that the engine won't overheat.
10. He put much less coolant into the cooling system this time.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THESE SENTENCES.

1. happens, in the interior of
2. kinds of gas, burn easily
3. greased, in order to prevent
4. tear down, repair, rebuild
5. standard, functions, much more effectively
6. steps on, accelerates
7. shift
8. insufficient, fluid, malfunctions
9. supply, ignite
10. got, aligned
11. estimated
12. altogether, shape

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

- 1.c, b 2.c 3.c 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.c 8.a 9.b 10.c

FILL THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT PREPOSITIONS OR ADVERBS IF NECESSARY.

1. as...as 2. down 3. by 4. away, 5. for
6. from 7. of, for, of 8. by 9. in 10. from

THESE ARE VERBS. WHAT ARE THE NOUNS?

1. provision 2. acceleration 3. ignition 4. destruction
5. estimation 6. transmission 7. combustion
8. lubrication 9. pressure 10. service

CHOOSE ONE WORD FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. defect 2. estimate 3. ignition 4. pumped 5. transmitting
6. coolant 7. lubricant 8. last, least 9. few
10. a little

ALC B21 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. The average density of the population in this portion of the country reached its peak in 1995.
2. The spreading of cities kept up with the growth of industry.
3. Anyway, your contribution to the recent scenery project is maximum.
4. The plan for the drainage of this region has been called off.
5. In that case you have to pick up at least the minimum of basic phrases.
6. After her illness she lost her appetite once again/once more.
7. On a summer day, the heat in the desert is abnormal.

8. It occurred to him that the average rate of driving was approximately 60 m.p.h.
9. Somebody spread the word that classes would be concluded much earlier.
10. Habits are too difficult to change./It's too difficult to change habits.
11. The reporter concluded by once more reminding the audience that the populated area had been constantly growing.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

1. The discussion of the new portion of the design has been called off.
2. Rubber is too elastic to be used as a support.
3. You'll never conclude your model if you don't work at maximum rate.
4. This region was first populated in the 13th century.
5. She tried to keep up with the others when climbing to the peak of the mountain.
6. Vilnius is spreading in all directions very rapidly.
7. The fog is so dense that on average you can see only two steps ahead.
8. He was admiring the scenery when the accident occurred.

LINK THE SENTENCES USING "TOO".MAKE CHANGES IF NECESSARY.

1. The population is too dense to use this area for manoeuvres.
2. The scenery is too wonderful to leave the place so fast.
3. The model is too new for everybody to know it.
4. I picked up too few phrases to communicate in French.

5. We are too tired to reach the peak today.
6. Prices grow too fast for salaries to keep up with them.

USE THESE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT SPEECH.

1. They said they had been draining their fields that week.
2. He wondered how long they had been populating that area.
3. She asked if I had been averaging all the grades .
4. He told me he had been designing the new brand for at least two months.
5. They wanted to know whether the desert area had been increasing or decreasing.
6. He asked in which area the population had been spreading most rapidly.
7. She reported that Tom had been making a sketch of the scenery for half an hour.
8. She asked whether I had been walking too fast once again.

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

- 1.c 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.c 6.b 7.c 8.a 9.c 10.b

ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 4 ON THE BASIS OF THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING CHART WHICH SHOWS THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 1940-1990 PERIOD.

- 1.d 2.b 3.a 4.b

READ THE INFORMATION ABOUT SIX DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. THEN WRITE THE CORRECT COUNTRY IN EACH BLANK AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. Chile
2. Egypt
3. Canada
4. Malaysia
5. Belgium
6. Switzerland

Canada is the biggest country in area. Belgium is the smallest.

Egypt has the largest population.

Canada, Belgium, Malaysia and Switzerland use more than one language.

Canada has the coldest winter.

There are three different types of government in these countries.

ALC B21 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Each substance has its characteristic properties or qualities. Some are flexible and elastic, but others are rigid and don't bend. As a result, elastic substances stretch, but rigid materials break.
2. The artificial flowers were so well made that they looked like real.
3. Materials that don't absorb water are waterproof.
4. Neither water nor air can affect the inside of this container: thus, it is both airtight and watertight.
5. It's impossible to escape soaking in such a shower.
6. She could hardly resist breaking the seal to see the content of the package.
7. Experiments with chemical substances were effective and resulted in creating a new original material.
8. Nowadays a person must be flexible to keep up with changes.
9. The original shape of the container has been greatly affected.
10. How much can this substance stretch?

CHANGE THE WORDS BELOW INTO NOUNS WHERE POSSIBLE BY WRITING THEM IN THE SPACES WITH THE CORRECT ENDING. MIND SPELLING.

rigidity, absorption, resistance, originality, improvement, conclusion, government, flexibility, assistance, elasticity.

USE "SUCH" INSTEAD OF "SO".

1. It is such an elastic belt that both a child and an adult can wear it.
2. It was such a hot day that soon I got soaked with sweat.
3. It was such a rigid substance that it resisted all the squeezing.
4. It was such warm and clear weather that I didn't need my waterproof jacket.
5. It is such a big container that they have difficulty finding a place for it.
6. He is such an efficient person that nobody worries about the deadline.
7. It was such hot coffee that I could hardly drink it.

JOIN THE TWO SENTENCES TOGETHER USING CONNECTIVES EXPRESSING EFFECT.

1. The raincoat was not waterproof; consequently, all his clothes got wet.
2. Our supervisor is not flexible, so we don't like him.
3. She forgot to seal the container, and as a result of this, it wasn't sent.
4. Albert didn't resist; therefore, he was captured.
5. We stayed home because of the hot day.
6. The traffic was heavy; thus, we were late for the experiment.

7. The object was made of rubber, so when it fell off the box, it bounced.
8. Since he is such a flexible man, it is easy to deal with him.
9. Last night's storm affected the power lines; therefore, the town was without electricity for several hours.
10. His words sounded artificial, so I didn't believe him.

LOOK THROUGH THESE ADVERTISEMENTS(A,B) AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

- A. 1. Federal Express. 2. It can be provided in one or two days. 3. Hazardous and flammable.
- B. 1. This hose is twice as long as most vacuum hoses and nearly crushproof. 2. It is tough and practically unbreakable. 3. The crevice tool.

THIS IS A SHORT EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MAIN AIM OF THE WHOLE ARTICLE?

The aim of the article is to describe how the two scientists managed to slow the separation of the materials (it was too fast) to a speed at which it could be studied and described. Also, what materials they used to disclose the process of separation.

AIC TEST B21 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. Waterproof materials save us from soaking.
2. In densely populated countries the approximate density of the inhabitants per square kilometer is rapidly growing.

3. Bad news spread fast; therefore, resist telling her.
4. What chemical substance is kept in this sealed container?
5. A ball bounces because rubber is elastic.
6. His experiments resulted in creating a new substance with original properties.
7. The visibility was so bad that most flights were called off.
8. As a result of such generous contributions, they managed to keep up with modern technology.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF SENTENCES.

1. The maximum rate of growth occurred in the recent years.
2. Once more the experiment resulted in hardly any real effect.
3. This industrial region was densely populated only recently.
4. This brand of substance is too rigid; therefore, it is not produced nowadays.
5. A container that doesn't allow water or air to get in or out is airtight and watertight.
6. Heat and the properties of the substance affected its shape.

GIVE SYNONYMS FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

conclude, spread, brand, scenery, portion, pick up phrases, take after one's mother, property, as a result of, therefore, contain, form, soak, squeeze, real, rigid, escape, inflexible, substance, effect.

MAKE DERIVATIVES BY ADDING THE NECESSARY AFFIXES.

tightly, effective, hardly, property, characteristic, normal, population, density, rapidly, conclusion, scenery, original, reality, absorption.

FILL IN THE GAPS USING WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM LESSONS 1 AND 2.

1. Rain in this portion of the desert is so rare that the ground absorbs it immediately.
2. While visiting Saudi Arabia, she picked up too few phrases in Arabic to make herself understood.
3. She drained the glass in one or two gulps unable to resist the thirst.
4. - How elastic is this material?
- Oh, it is so elastic that it can stretch to double its length.
5. It was such a rigid substance that it broke but did not bend.
6. The content of the container has been affected by water though the label says the container is watertight.
7. The rules were too rigid to be effective.
8. They sealed the container according to all the instructions; therefore, it was both water and airtight.

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE NECESSARY TENSE AND VOICE.

1. have been called off
2. had been soaking
3. was averaged
4. had been draining
5. has already spread
6. has been greatly affected
7. have escaped
8. was

ALC B21 L3

TRANSLATE.

1. Every year a lot of people are taken to prison for committing crimes.
2. The judge, the jury, and the lawyers are inseparable parts of the judicial process.

3. As soon as he heard the cry for help, he came to the aid of the drowning man trying to rescue him.
4. Have you already determined what this abbreviation stands for?
5. Her interpretation was efficient and the client was satisfied.
6. She hasn't decided yet what to study: civil or criminal law.
7. The judge fulfils dual responsibilities in the court.
8. A great abundance of cases deal with illegal drugs.
9. The responsibility of a police officer is to enforce law.
10. It's no use saying that those who represent justice must be fair and just themselves.

USE "WHO(M), WHOSE, WHERE, WHEN, WHICH" TO JOIN PARTS OF THE SENTENCE.

1. whom/that 2. where 3. whose 4. which/that 5. when
6. which/that 7. whose 8. who/that

CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING ANTICIPATORY "IT+BE" OR "THERE+BE".

1. It was a big mistake interpreting the data the wrong way.
2. It's no use crying over the spilled milk.
3. It was his basic determination aiding the needy.
4. It was a great achievement of the defender changing death penalty to life imprisonment.
5. There was no problem collecting evidence for the court.
6. It was not safe standing for capital punishment in that case.
7. It was useless pleading innocent against the facts.
8. There was no need to enforce law measures in the courtroom.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE.

1. had been filled 2. had been proved 3. had not been committed
4. had been rescued 5. had been taken 6. had been repaired

WRITE "T" IN THE BLANK IF THE SENTENCE IS TRUE AND "F" IF IT IS FALSE.

1.F 2.F 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.T 7.T

SELECT THE WORDS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED ONES FROM AMONG THE THREE CHOICES.

1. c, b 2. a 3. b 4. b

ADD NEGATIVE PREFIXES TO THESE WORDS AS NECESSARY. YOU MIGHT NEED A DICTIONARY.

inflexible; unfair; misunderstand; abnormal; ineffective; disassemble; unreliable; disconnected; unjust; disagreement; mislead; unemployed; disproportioned; unlikely; misconduct; disclose.

ALC B21 L4

TRANSLATE.

1. Do you know who heads the Department of Defence?
2. The Secretary of Defence is subject to/under the President.
3. All the branches of the armed forces are controlled by civilians.
4. Commanders of the armed forces have many obligations to the Secretary but also try to influence him.

5. A commander must be always in touch/contact with his troops.
6. Being discharged from the armed forces because of discipline is the worst thing.
7. It's beneficial to know all the advantages and disadvantages of the career in the military.
8. His parents suggest that he enlist in the military service.
9. The best thing for him is to request an extension of his service.
10. Don't hesitate and briefly inform your subordinates.
11. Armed forces recruiters get in contact with college students.
12. Urging somebody to become a recruit is not a good idea.

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

- 1.b,c 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.c,b 6.b,c 7.c,b 8.a
 9.b 10.b 11.c 12.c

MAKE NOUNS FROM THESE VERBS.

1. briefing 2. command 3. extension 4. influence
 5. prohibition 6. discovery 7. hesitation 8. request
 9. urge 10. suggestion 11. enlistment 12. category
 13. conduct 14. benefit

GIVE DEFINITIONS FOR THESE WORDS.

1. an order usually from one's superior 2. a civilian who heads the Department of Defence 3. a person in charge (who conducts) of a department 4. an unfavorable situation or condition

READ THESE SHORT ARTICLES FROM "AIR FORCE TIMES" (JULY 24,1997)
AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

- A. 1. Because she complained of sexual harassment.
2. She was the commander of the 436th Transportation Squadron at Dover.
3. She sued the Air Force for releasing to news reporters several documents about her.
- B. 1. A panel is a team of people formed for some specific purpose.
2. It had to examine the Air Force service's accident - prevention efforts.
3. To deliver recommendations for improving Air Force safety.
- C. 1. The case of allowing Mrs. Chinburg to transfer her late husband's body to Arlington National Cemetery.
2. Because he was buried in Durham cemetery against his wish.
3. Capt Michael Chinburg, a Persian Gulf war veteran, died in 1991 after his F-16 crashed in Saudi Arabia.

ALC TEST B21 L3-4

TRANSLATE.

1. The pharmacist found himself in court for illegal action.
2. The obligation of the lawyer was to defend the criminal.
3. His efforts in preventing to commit crimes were effective and beneficial for the country.
4. The employee urged that we get in touch with the head of the department.
5. In general he was the man who had been most influenced by the judge.

6. It was illegal searching his house without a warrant.
7. There was no use extending your service for three more years.
8. He urged that we determine why the plumber had been discharged.
9. The easiest way to get in contact with war vets is to put up a notice in the newspaper.
10. All military commanders are subject to the Secretary of Defence who is a civilian.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THE SENTENCES USING VOCABULARY FROM L3 AND 4.

1. aided 2. judicial 3. just and legal 4. discharge, extended
5. He has dual obligations. 6. command brief, beneficial
7. got in touch with, head, department, hesitation
8. suggested, enforce the law 9. is an abundance of abbreviations
10. committed a crime, judge.

USE THE NECESSARY WORD.

1. whom 2. when 3. whose 4. which 5. that 6. that 7. disadvantages
8. for 9. beyond 10. illegal

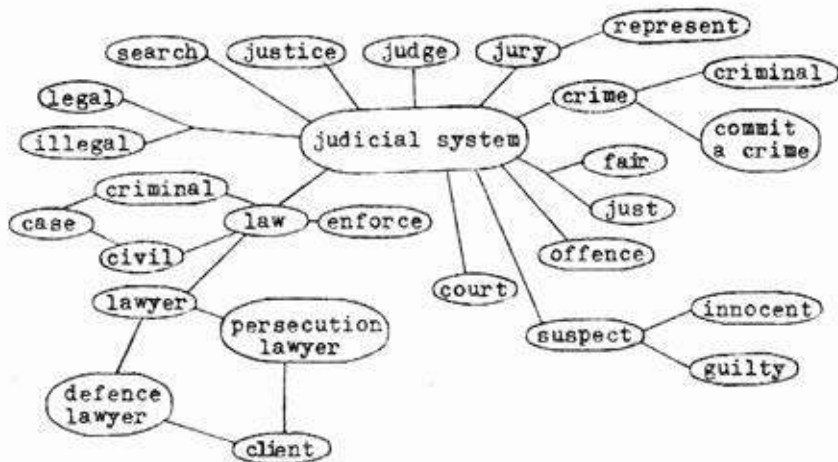
USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. had been informed 2. taking 3. get 4. interpreting
5. be 6. had been heard 7. searching 8. recruiting

MAKE DERIVATIVES BY ADDING THE NECESSARY AFFIXES.

discharge, recruitment, disobey, unsuccessfully, disloyalty, injustice, briefing, beneficial, urgent, pharmacist, extension, supervisor.

FILL IN THE WORD WEB. ADD TO IT IF NECESSARY.



ALC B22 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. She looks as though she is unconscious and needs help at once.
2. As soon as she saw the car crash into a tree, she called for an ambulance.
3. When we approached the place of the accident, we saw that the driver had passed out, and the passenger was breathing with difficulty as if choking. Both were in a critical condition.
4. This bite concerns a snake not an insect.
5. Excuse me for interrupting your conversation but could you give me a hand with loading this stuff.
6. He objects to any favors.

7. It has been difficult for him for a while to swallow food.
8. She faints at the sight of major burns.
9. It's a case of minor poisoning.
10. The guy shouted to give him a round object from the ground.
11. The car was stolen within an hour.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING L1 VOCABULARY.

1. poisonous 2. insects 3. swallowing 4. as though
5. cuts in 6. slight 7. choking, at once 8. ambulance,
- within 9. poisonous

MATCH COLUMNS A AND B.

- 1.h 2.f 3.a 4.g 5.b 6.d 7.c 8.e

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ADDING THE NECESSARY AFFIX TO THE WORDS IN BRACKETS. MIND SPELLING AND TENSES.

- 1.dizziness 2.remarried 3.rearranging 4.redecorating
- 5.tightness 6.blindness 7.impoliteness 8.reappeared

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD.

- 1.think, have 2.is approaching 3.is swallowing 4.con -
- sciousness 5.poison 6.quickness 7.suspicious, be stealing
- 8.is choking 9.calls 10.are making

READ THE THREE ARTICLES FROM "INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE" AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

- A. 1. Commercial advertisements and the like of no importance.
2. It's not a medical problem. The article deals with a very

valuable donation (\$ 1 million) for St Jude Children's Research Hospital.

3. Because the official rules say that prizes are nontransferable.

4. They put it in a locked fireproof box at the hospital.

B. 1. Ebola is a deadly virus.

2. It attacks internal organs and causes massive bleeding.

3. WHO stand for the World Health Organization.

C. 1. He was released (discharged) from hospital.

2. Because he had had a stroke.

3. A stroke means that a person has had a case of paralysis.

4. They called it "sudden medical condition".

ALC B22 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. She likes bright clothes, so you can spot her a mile away.

2. The most surprising feature of her character is recklessness.

3. He lost his lenses and couldn't read; therefore, when in a week he acquired the new ones, he had to catch up with the group.

4. The entry and exit to the building are designated by arrows or huge letters.

5. Flammable substances cannot be transported in hand baggage.

6. I'm familiar with the beauty of the mountainous terrain.

7. Our Seimas declared the first of May a national holiday.

8. Do you consider this patient hopeless?

9. The president of the country declares a state of emergency only in a very complicated situation.

10. Last year he was elected manager of a huge corporation.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING NEW WORDS FROM L2. MIND TENSES.

1.ran across, former 2.flames 3.differ, features 4.patience
5.due to reckless 6.voice, familiar 7.simple, complicated
8.voted, patient 9.elected, beauty 10.former, flammable, latter

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES MAKING THEM SHORTER.

1. Did they find the new alloy a flammable substance?
2. The patients chose Dr.Goodwin,the best medic at the hospital.
3. The men catching up with us are our former employees.
4. The exit being licked by the flames is the main one.
5. The newspapers feature the picture of the man nominated to settle that complex problem.
6. The lens being fitted into the camera are huge.
7. The note on the desk surprised me.
8. The photo in a plain frame is that of my daughter.

PUT THESE SCRAMBLED ADJECTIVES IN THE RIGHT ORDER.

1. a huge round yellow ball
2. those dangerous flammable materials
3. new large square lens
4. a tall broad-shouldered forty-year -old patient
5. different complicated combat problems

PUT THESE SCRAMBLED WORDS INTO SENTENCES.

1. The parents named the baby Susan.
2. He found her a very efficient secretary.

3. They considered him the most reckless employee on the team.
4. We voted him sportsman of the year.
5. People living in towns are deprived of the beauty of the countryside.
6. They believed him to be a designated person.

READ THE EXTRACT FROM THE STORY "MY ANGEL IN DISGUISE" AND DO THE TASKS THAT FOLLOW.

1. Blazer - a truck
 - a knoll - a small hill
 - coming to rest - stopping
 - ripped off - removed roughly
 - crouching - bending low
 - limp - lacking firmness, flexible, like a sack
 - to the shoulder - to the side of the road
 - lost her footing - slid and fell down
 - no option - no choice
 - the drift - a heap of snow
 - anguish - agony, great mental or physical pain

2. a small figure - a boy
 - on its side - a car
 - they were clear - eyes
 - behind us - the boy and the driver
 - we stood there - the mother and the driver

ALC TEST B22 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. The doctor was not surprised when her former patient called on her.

2. She lost consciousness at the entrance to the hospital.
3. Poisonous insects and snakes are a subject that is too complicated for me.
4. Huge flames almost caught up with the children.
5. They nominated Mr. Brown their supervisor.
6. She looks as though she wants to cut into our conversation.
7. Could you give me a hand in transferring this guy to the ambulance. He's in a critical condition.
8. I don't know that man's name; yet his voice seems familiar to me.
9. They elected him president for the second term in office.

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

1. to breathe 2. concern 3. to steal 4. to pass out 5. to declare
 6. due to 7. plain 8. reckless

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. poisonous 2. elected 3. voice 4. stealing 5. concerned
 6. caught up with 7. lens 8. as if/though

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE.

1. is breathing 2. choke 3. are approaching 4. differ 5. declare, are bringing
 6. is shouting 7. run across 8. votes

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF SENTENCES USING NEW WORDS FROM L1 AND 2.

1. interrupt, particular 2. swallow, choke 3. stealing, objects
 4. minor, complex, major 5. within, flames 6. note, simple

7.nominated 8.features, is flammable 9. recklessly, crashed into, latter 10.due to, as if, slightest

AIC B22 L3

TRANSLATE.

1. An electric drill is used to bore/drill holes in wood or metal.
2. She watched the saw move back and forth.
3. The surface of the board is coarse/rough. Sand it with some sandpaper.
4. A hammer, pliers and nails are the basic tools of the carpenter.
5. Please fetch some bolts and the goggles from the workshop.
6. Glue won't adhere to a rusty surface.
7. Nuts are fastened clockwise and loosened counterclockwise.
8. The tip of this device is blunt, sharpen it.
9. The child held the scissors with a firm grip, and his motions were slow.
10. While digging he used all his strength to drive the shovel into the hard ground.

WHAT IS IT?

1. an aim 2.a board 3.a carpenter 4.a pair of pliers
- 5.rust 6.a shovel 7.goggles 8.the tip 9.a hammer
- 10.a bolt

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. I know that a screwdriver is used to drive screws into wood.

2. Do use goggles if you don't want to hurt your eyes.
3. I believe that nuts should be moved clockwise.
4. I guess (that) John moved the sawdust with a shovel.
5. He promised to clean the rusty surface, and he did keep his word.
6. It took me no time to discover that pliers grip small objects easily.
7. This device is used to sharpen blunt objects.
8. She forgot to put on her goggles, but she did use rubber gloves to protect her hands.

MOTION VERBS AND TOOLS. WRITE THE TWELVE WORDS IN THE CORRECT SQUARES. BE CAREFUL WITH THOSE THAT SUIT BOTH THE SQUARES.

<u>tools</u>		
pliers scissors screwdriver nut		<u>functions of tools</u>
	nail shovel drill glue wrench jack	bore dig

SUPPLY THE BEST WORD.

1.c 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.b

LOOK THROUGH THIS COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENT AND TRY TO EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

stainless - safe from rust or corrosion

seasoned and occasional gardeners - those who work in the garden
the whole season and those who go there only from
time to time
will benefit - will have use, advantage
pointed edges - having sharp ends
nonslip handgrip - handle that is not slippery

ALC B22 L4

TRANSLATE.

1. He said he hadn't detected any firearms.
2. You'd better be careful! This cartridge might explode.
3. Make sure you've checked off each step/stage.
4. The barrel, magazine, chamber, trigger, firing pin, and sight are parts of an arm.
5. The bullet is in the cartridge case.
6. It's essential to supply troops with ammunition in time.
7. She identified and labeled all the inner and outer parts of the firearm with surprising ease.
8. Before shooting the round, he looked through the rear and front sights on the upper part of the arm.
9. He is always thorough in troubleshooting the causes of malfunctioning.
10. He tends to risk too much.
11. They have adequate stationary equipment in the store.
12. All the activity was stopped on the account of the explosion.

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT? PUT A TICK/CHECK IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

rifle trigger bullet cartridge case firearms ammunition

squeeze		v					
hold	v		v	v	v	v	v
load	v		v	v		v	v
place	v		v	v		v	v
fill					v		
shoot	v		v	v		v	
pull			v				
fire	v		v	v		v	v
clean	v					v	
aim	v					v	
carry	v		v	v	v	v	v

IS IT TRUE OR FALSE? WHY IF FALSE?

1. F. They are stationary.
2. F. A bullet is placed in a cartridge.
3. T.
4. F. A hammer is on the upper part.
5. F. To aim your weapon.
6. F. The firing pin does.
7. F. It is the inner part of a gun holding a cartridge.
8. T.

PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING GRAMMAR STRUCTURES FROM I4.

1. I can troubleshoot problems in firearms.
2. She was unable to adequately identify the parts of her weapon.

3. He said he was going to tell me about the new tendency in the nearest future.
4. You'd better not play with the trigger.
5. The temptation to explode the cartridge was irresistible.
6. A lot of ammunition got accumulated in the store.
7. The team were unable to equip the laboratory adequately.
8. All the firearms got thoroughly examined by the sergeant.
9. You'd better make sure it's safe to explode the charge.
10. I can take apart and assemble my weapon with my eyes blindfolded.

CHOOSE ONE OF THE NEGATIVE PREFIXES.

1. in- 2. un-/dis- 3. non- 4. im- 5. ir- 6. in-
7. il- 8. mis-

FIRST, LOOK AT THE PICTURE. NEXT, READ THE INFORMATION BELOW. LAST, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. They are all semi-automatic replicas, each of which shoots 8 mm blanks.
2. They are excellent tactical training aids.
3. To meet legal requirements they have been manufactured from metal alloy and are barrel-plugged.
4. Eye and ear protection.
5. In Italy.

TRANSLATE.

1. The usage and maintenance of a firearm is not very complicated.
2. He was designated responsible for the ammunition and equipment.
3. The cartridge case with a powder charge and a bullet are essential parts of a round.
4. He considers himself a good troubleshooter.
5. A good quartermaster must be able to identify each object, belonging to his department.
6. You'd better not block the entrance with those bullet cases.
7. The firing pin strikes the cartridge at the moment of firing.
8. Magazines differ: some can hold only six and others as many as thirty rounds.

PARAPHRASE THE SENTENCES USING NEW WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM L3 AND 4.

1. He discovered that the drill didn't function adequately on account of the inner breakage.
2. He wasn't going to explode the device.
3. A person using a firearm must adhere to safety rules.
4. The firing pin moves back and forth.
5. The tip of this chisel is blunt.
6. Front and rear sights enable the rifleman to aim thoroughly.
7. He checked off each tool before handing them to the workmen.
8. He dug a hole in the ground with a shovel.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH a, b OR c.

1.c 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.b 8.b 9.b 10.a

GIVE THE OPPOSITES OF THESE WORDS.

1. upper
2. the most essential
3. blunt
4. course
5. joined
6. bare
7. were disarmed
8. It's illegal to use a gun for assault.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING YOUR EXPERIENCE AND COMMON SENSE.

1. Firearms are used for protection, defence, and killing.
2. Goggles have to protect one's eyesight.
3. Ear-plugs are used when firing or sleeping.
4. A hand, electric, and circular saws.
5. Pincers.
6. Nothing. He can't do anything. He is unable to do anything.
7. My next step is to try to reload the weapon.
8. I've hit the nail on the head.

ALC B23 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. Substances exist in three basic forms: solid, liquid and gaseous.

2. The atmospheric pressure at high altitude above the sea level is great.
3. We inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide.
4. Matter is composed of different elements.
5. When heated, water converts into vapor.
6. Atoms consist of tiny, invisible particles.
7. He exerted much effort to keep his body floating.
8. Evaporated liquids turn into gases.
9. Materials can be expanded or compressed.
10. Scientists state that the thinning ozone layer is getting a serious problem.

PUT QUESTIONS TO THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

1. Who was the bathyscaphe designed by?
2. What are gases?
3. How many elements are there today?
4. Where is the nucleus?
5. When does water convert to ice?
6. Why can a swimmer float?
7. What charge do electrons carry?
8. Which layer of the atmosphere is the richest in oxygen and the heaviest?
9. How much does a container with a created vacuum weigh?
10. Whose volume is 12.5 cubic feet?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY CHANGING THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO PARTICIPLES.

- 1.occupied 2.occupying 3.melting 4.exhaled 5.inhaling 6.surrounding 7.compressed 8.inhaled 9.inhaling 10.existing 11.melted

USE EITHER THE PRESENT OR PAST PARTICIPLE INSTEAD OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

- 1.inhaling 2.compressed 3.broken, hidden 4.trying 5.chang-
ed 6.creating 7.mounting 8.drowned

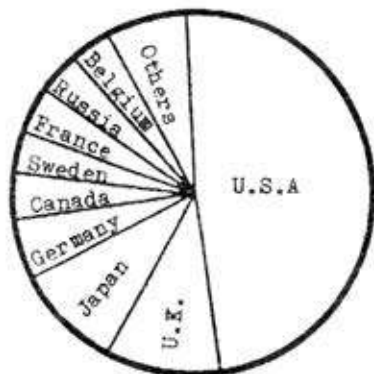
LOOK THROUGH THE LEAFLET AND PICK OUT ALL THE PHRASES WITH THE PRESENT AND PAST PARTICIPLE AND UNDERLINE THEM.

must not be carried, compressed gases, deeply refrigerated, compressed gas cylinders, apparatus containing mercury, cases with installed alarm devices, oxidising materials, bleaching powder, magnetized material, irritating materials, limited quantities, medicines containing alcohol, may be carried, listed articles, can be carried, are packed.

FIRST, LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT. THEN, COMPLETE THE PIE CHARTS.

Nuclear energy

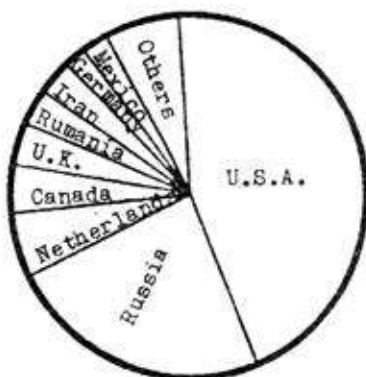
Coal



Oil



Natural gas



Water



TRANSLATE.

1. Each person should know how to render first aid.
2. By the time the doctor came, the victim had become unconscious.
3. He pressed the artery with a bandage to stop bleeding.
4. The policeman was investigating the reasons of the series of collisions.
5. The initial step in helping a wounded person is to call for the doctor.
6. A procedure is a series of applied steps.
7. Luckily, the bone was only somewhat fractured.
8. Whenever a person is exposed to radiation, he should be rushed to safety.
9. First of all cover the wound to avoid infection.
10. Continuous bleeding leads to a collapse.

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS USING VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES FROM L2.

1. While I was bandaging the wound, my colleague proceeded with transportation matters.
2. It isn't as easy as it may seem to carry out the sequence of first aid steps.
3. He investigated the situation unconsciously at the same time trying to find the artery/vein.
4. When the two cars collided, their front parts were actually crushed exposing broken parts of the engine.
5. Bleeding limbs should be elevated and covered with a sheet to avoid infection.

6. He was aware that he could render only restricted aid.
7. Initially he proceeded with firm and steady steps, but after a while, he felt somewhat dizzy.
8. Whenever he tried to remove the bandage from the badly fractured leg, he lost consciousness.
9. He finally managed to reach safety after a series of fruitless attempts.

FIND EQUIVALENTS OF THESE PHRASES IN L2.

- 1.direct pressure
- 2.treat cuts
- 3.severe bleeding
- 4.feel the pulse
- 5.affect a person
- 6.loosen the clothing
- 7.calm a patient down
- 8.cover the wound
- 9.soaked with blood
- 10.open fracture
- 11.lose consciousness
- 12.a third-degree burn

FINISH THE SENTENCES USING THE NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE IMPERATIVE.

- 1.don't move
- 2.apply
- 3.don't infect
- 4.don't transfer
- 5.check
- 6.don't apply

USE THE NECESSARY CONJUNCTIONS.

- 1.now that
- 2.after/as soon as
- 3.whenever
- 4.while
- 5.until
- 6.as soon as
- 7.since
- 8.when

FIRST, READ THE FACTS. THEN, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.

The answers might be:

- 1.2
- 3.5-7 days
- 3.none
- 4.tea and aspirin

LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND THE TABLE. FIND 5 STUPID MISTAKES.

	BREAK	SPRAIN	DISLOCATE	BRUISE	CUT	GRAZE
ankle	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes
arm	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
cheek	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
chin	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
elbow	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
finger	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
forehead	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes
hand	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
hip	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes
jaw	no	no	yes	no	no	no
knee	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
leg	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
nose	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
shoulder	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
thumb	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
toe	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
tooth	yes	no	no	yes	no	no
wrist	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes

TAKE A MINUTE AND A HALF TO LOOK THROUGH THE INFORMATION IN THE TABLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. In a coach crash.
2. To St. Martin's hospital, to Wards C and E.
3. Yes, Geoffrey Mossop, Colin Rhodes and also Alan Burgess and Mary Stoney.
4. For the reception, to pass on to the relatives.

ALC TEST B23 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. When people inhale carbon monoxide, they lose consciousness.
2. The bandage was composed of several layers of gauze.
3. The doctor had to remove a lot of fine particles from the crushed bone.

4. Our hospital is situated at a high altitude, much higher than the sea level.
5. In spite of the whole series of wounds and cuts, his state is steady.
6. Everything consists of matter.
7. Solids can be converted into liquids and the latter into gases.
8. Atmospheric pressure is measured by the barometer.

WHAT IS IT?

- 1.bleeding
- 2.lungs
- 3.vapor
- 4.bandage
- 5.victim
- 6.float
- 7.particle
- 8.conscious
- 9.continuous
- 10.expose

USE THE RIGHT WORD FROM L1 OR 2.

- 1.collision
- 2.expanded
- 3.applied, to
- 4.altitude
- 5.surrounding, nitrogen, oxygen
- 6.convert
- 7.exerts
- 8.fractures, closed
- 9.sequence/series
- 10.infect

USE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

- 1.watching
- 2.exposed
- 3.evaporating
- 4.infected
- 5.fractured
- 6.was applying
- 7.elevate
- 8.was carrying on
- 9.bleeding
- 10.scrub

GIVE GOOD ADVICE FOR EACH MEDICAL PROBLEM.

- 1.c
- 2.d
- 3.f
- 4.a
- 5.e
- 6.b

TRANSLATE.

1. Your route leads northwest.
2. The island is southeast of the continent and can be reached by means of a boat.
3. Letters are distributed before the mail carrier delivers them (to the addresses).
4. Could you direct me to the place where the rivers converge?
5. I will go over the correspondence; meanwhile, you endorse the checks.
6. If you follow the arrows, you'll get to the intersection in several minutes.
7. Go forward and this track will take you to the previous camp-site.
8. Zip codes throughout the country are different, but their first figures are the same.
9. You can transport this load to the destination by way of the secondary route.
10. Fold the letter and put it beneath the clock or on top of the file.

USE THE RIGHT PREPOSITION.

- 1.in, of 2.with, to 3.- 4.to, by, of 5.of, on 6.over
7.in, for, in, on, - 8.to

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

- 1.converge 2.arrow 3.destination 4.intersect 5.route
6.run short of 7.previous 8.fold

PUT THESE SENTENCES INTO REPORTED SPEECH.

1. He told me he was sure they had passed the intersection.
2. He reported that machines had been distributing letters since the middle of the century.
3. He stated he had endorsed the check before giving it to me.
4. He said they had been driving eastwards for about 60 miles.
5. He told me he had come by way of Dallas, following our usual route.
6. He remembered she had been corresponding with him since the graduation.

IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER THERE ARE MISTAKES. FIND AND CORRECT THEM.

At last I have arrived here in New York! I'm very excited- everything is so big, and people move so fast. I'm sure I'll enjoy it very much. At the moment, I'm staying in a hotel. It's quiet, so I sleep all right, not too expensive and near the centre, which is very convenient. I'm thinking of looking for a small flat to rent. I would prefer to live in a flat rather than in a hotel. I don't think hotels are very nice places to stay for more than a few days, and in a flat you are more independent.

I haven't told you about my job. I'm working three days a week as a receptionist at another hotel near this one called the Metropole. A lot of people who work in the hotel are Spanish or German, and their English isn't very good, either!

Yesterday I bought the book you asked me to get. When do you want me to send it? Let me know. Write to me soon. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

TRANSLATE.

1. A marksman is an expert in accurate shooting.
2. Troops are trained to advance, not to retreat or give up fighting.
3. Pvt Brown barely had time to prepare the room for the inspection. He should have given up playing much earlier.
4. Sports events should not interfere with his progress.
5. He skillfully aimed at the target and depressed the trigger.
6. Requirements for the intermediate level course ought to be immediately improved.
7. In spite of efforts the whole of his performance was an awful failure.
8. Artillery is one of the constituent parts of infantry.
9. He demonstrated only satisfactory preparation and couldn't be advanced to a higher level.
10. I think he should have accomplished all the phases of training.

CHOOSE ONE OF THE TWO.

1. should have given out 2. should satisfy 3. should have made
4. should progress 5. should have reported 6. should have turned
7. shouldn't aim 8. should have chosen

PUT ADVERBS OF DEGREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

1. He's definitely going 2. So they really want 3. an absolutely awful interference
4. You've barely hit the target!
This just isn't good enough. 5. He's rather expert 6. He's too good a marksman
7. I entirely agree 8. He's nearly ready

READ THIS TEXT. CORRECT SOME STUPID MISTAKES DEALING WITH AD-
VERBS OF DEGREE.

I love travelling on any vehicle that goes really fast. The Bullet Train in Japan is terribly fast indeed! It is smooth enough, you barely notice its speed. It is extremely punctual, but if it arrives a little late, you can get your money back. You can see quite well out of the train windows and admire Mount Fujiyama. Some people take it somewhat easy and enjoy the trip, eating a fairly slow meal, while the train moves awfully quickly across the country. Others like to work too hard before they get to the office.

The train is very highly regarded throughout the world. A ride on the Bullet Train is an experience!

TAKE THREE MINUTES TO LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT FROM THE NEWSPAPER "RAF NEWS" AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. Sgt John Prictor got his fifth Queen's Medal for excellent performance in Skill at Arms Championships.
2. Strike Command did.
3. The main championships were: the Service Pistol Championship, The Small Arms Efficiency competition, the RAF Service Rifle Championship, Long and Short Range Target Rifle competitions.

ALC TEST B23 L3-4

TRANSLATE.

1. His level in marksmanship was improved by means of tough training.
2. He attributed his failures in shooting accuracy to poor visibility.

3. Infantry advanced to the forward area in two phases.
4. Transportation command should have demonstrated greater readiness and skill.
5. When aiming, artillery pieces/guns can be raised or depressed.
6. Although the telephone was ringing non-stop, she went on endorsing the checks.
7. You should have given up that awful habit long ago.
8. Could you direct us to the gas station. We've run short of fuel.

CHANGE THE WORDS BELOW INTO NOUNS WHERE POSSIBLE BY WRITING THEM IN THE SPACES WITH THE CORRECT ENDING.

- 1.demonstration 2.interference 3.possibility 4.inspection
- 5.capability 6.convergence 7.improvement 8.correspondence
- 9.distribution 10.mentality 11.agreement 12. -

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

- 1.a 2.b 3.c 4.b 5.c 6.c 7.a 8.b

USE SHOULD, SHOULD HAVE OR OUGHT.

- 1.ought 2.should have 3.ought 4.should 5.should
- 6.should have 7.should 8.should

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF SENTENCES USING NEW VOCABULARY FROM L3 AND 4.

1. Don't take this track. It leads northwards.
2. She endorsed the check.
3. She went over all the failure cases.

4. You can improve artillery performance by properly adjusting the guns!
5. She was transported to the destination by the shortest route.
6. The inspector distributed the maps of the northern island together with the directions.
7. There are different means to learn the zip code.
8. At first these two roads intersect, but later they converge.
9. In the meantime/meanwhile, the troops were marching forward.
10. Let's look in on our retired artillery commander tonight.

ALC B24 L1

TRANSLATE.

1. This monument was erected while I served in the Army.
2. Solids can liquefy and liquids might solidify.
3. Iron ore and coal are relatively cheap and abundant materials.
4. He has access to the overall process of gold refinement.
5. Bronze actually is a copper-tin alloy.
6. Steel, cement and concrete are extensively utilized at construction sites.
7. Mines vary as to their size, depth and minerals.
8. She poured some pure water into a glass and put it into the freezer.
9. Prices are not fixed, they vary all the time.
10. If you pour water into cement, it turns into a liquid mass and then solidifies.

INFINITIVE OR GERUND?

- 1.erecting 2.refining 3.to erect 4.to liquefy 5.getting
6.to turn 7.going 8.trying 9.constructing 10.buying

THESE ARE THE ANSWERS. WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

1. Are you going to make an extensive study of alloys?
2. Where is coal mined?
3. Why did you mine in that location?
4. How many different minerals are mined in this area?
5. Whose responsibility is it to refine oil?
6. Who constructed the house?
7. How much copper do you need to add to the alloy?
8. How do you get pure minerals?
9. What is an alloy?
10. Which alloys contain copper?

FORM VERBS FROM THESE WORDS BY ADDING IF NECESSARY THE CORRECT SUFFIX.

- 1.falsify 2.joke 3.characterize 4.widen 5.personify
6.speed 7.categorize 8.blacken 9.simplify 10.separate
11.purify 12.strengthen

WRITE REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES OF TIME IN FULL.

1. We use high temperatures whenever we liquefy solids.
2. Before we received brass, we mixed copper and zinc.
3. The company has known abundance since it started to refine oil.
4. After they constructed the shooting facility, they started erecting the walls of a new gym.

5. While she was pouring out the tea, she actually gave an extensive briefing on how to make it fast and tasty.
6. After they got access to the mine, the rescuers checked the safety of the elevator.

TAKE A MINUTE TO LOOK THROUGH EACH OF THE PASSAGES AND DO THE TRUE/FALSE EXERCISE THAT FOLLOWS.

1.F 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

LOOK AT THE RESOURCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS. THEY MIGHT SOUND LIKE THIS:

1. Q. Where is oil found in the US?
A. Oil is found off the central and southern coast of the US.
2. Q. Is lumber produced in the east of the US?
A. No, it is produced in the western part of the country.
3. Q. In which area is salmon caught?
A. Salmon is caught off the northwestern coast of the United States.

AIC B24 L2

TRANSLATE.

1. Concentrate on navigation. Keep track of road signs.
2. "Go right" and "go wrong" have precisely opposite meanings.
3. The sentence would be right if you crossed off/out the word "velocity".
4. The cockpit, fuselage, propeller, wing and windscreen are aviation terms.

5. The altimeter shows the height/altitude at which the aircraft is going.
6. It is important that he take precautions while diving.
7. They cross-checked the propelling system of the missile.
8. She discarded the mask being afraid that the panel of judges might use it as evidence.
9. Turbine engines are as easy to maneuver as diesel ones.
10. You can't ignore the readings of the gauge needle.

THESE ARE THE DEFINITIONS. WHAT ARE THE WORDS?

- 1.a needle 2.a runway 3.ignore 4.disaster 5.to dive
 6.maneuver 7.a panel 8.fear 9.to concentrate 10.a mask

CHANGE THE SENTENCES USING THE GERUND.

1. Keeping track of current events is my favorite interest.
2. Finishing the bumpy flight was a great pleasure.
3. Not knowing how to use the compass might sometimes cause a disaster.
4. My son is interested in studying aviation.
5. Diving in an unknown place is dangerous.
6. Your crossing out the word changed the meaning of the sentence.
7. Cross-checking the data is a very sensible precaution.
8. Not knowing about the runway repairs he nearly killed himself.
9. It isn't safe flying a bigger aircraft without a navigator.
10. You are happy about not forgetting the instrument.

CHANGE THESE STATEMENTS INTO TAG QUESTIONS.

- 1.isn't it 2.doesn't it 3.didn't it 4.did he 5.wasn't it
6.haven't you 7.had they 8.will it

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

- 1.b 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.b 6.c

LOOK AT THE PICTURE. THEN TAKE A MINUTE TO READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. T-6A Texan II is an aircraft for training purposes, a trainer.
2. It'll be used to train entry-level aviation students for the Navy and the Air Force.
3. It'll come into operation in the spring of 1999.
4. The first training squadron is scheduled to be operational in 2001.

ALC TEST B24 L1-2

TRANSLATE.

1. The liquefying of the solid substance went wrong.
2. The aircraft was flying at a comparatively low altitude.
3. The workers took all the precautions when pouring the hot alloy into forms.
4. The propeller has two fixed blades.
5. In a minute the piece of cloth turned into a mask.
6. Actually the flight was bumpy, but most of the passengers ignored that.

7. In spite of the pilot's maneuver, one of the aircraft wings hit the runway. Luckily, it didn't cause a great disaster.
8. She cross-checked the overall procedure fearing that something might go wrong.

PARAPHRASE USING THE WORDS AND STRUCTURES FROM L1 AND 2.

1. extensively, utilized, aviation
2. pure, refined
3. access, mine, relatively
4. actually, erected/constructed
5. abundant quantities of
6. alloy, turns into a solid/solidifies, various
7. concentrated on, disaster
8. maneuvering, missile
9. propels the aircraft
10. Something has gone wrong with the altimeter, attitude.

CHOOSE a, b, c OR d.

- 1.d, c 2.b 3.b 4.c 5.d 6.d 7.d 8.c 9.d

A WORD OR A PHRASE FROM COLUMN "A" AND A WORD FROM COLUMN "B" CAN FORM A COMBINATION/SENTENCE. COMBINE THEM.

- 1.h 2.g 3.a 4.j 5.i 6.c 7.e 8.f 9.b 10.d

HERE IS A LIST OF TEN VERBS. WHICH OF THESE ARE FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND? WRITE SENTENCES WITH THREE VERBS OF YOUR CHOICE.

- 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10.

1. I enjoy maneuvering my bike on an obstacle course.
2. Consider replacing the propeller before the disaster happens.
3. They are thinking of utilizing this alloy for the construction of spaceships.

TRANSLATE.

1. Can you explain the principle of how water turns into steam.
2. Prior to his current assignment, he worked at an ordinary school.
3. Precipitation saturates clothes in a certain time.
4. The soil in lowlands is excessively saturated with moisture.
5. What is the scientific explanation of this phenomenon?
6. Gases can accumulate and explode.
7. It was especially difficult for me to adapt to the new environment.
8. Sugar dissolves easily in water.
9. They closely looked into the accounts and eventually found excess money.
10. When a liquid doesn't flow easily, we say it has great viscosity.

USE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS EITHER AS INFINITIVES OR GERUNDS.

1. to condense, to vaporize
2. looking into
3. to saturate
4. to use, applying
5. experiencing, to feel
6. penetrating
7. to speak
8. to exceed
9. shutting
10. to adapt, vaporizing

ARE THESE WORDS SAME OR OPPOSITE?

- 1.S 2.S 3.O 4.O 5.O 6.S 7.S 8.S 9.O

USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

1.starts 2.had been 3.had been measuring 4.to determine
5.had looked 6.to accumulate 7.had been working 8.is ta-
king/is going to take

THESE SENTENCES ARE ACTUALLY A PARAGRAPH PRESENTED IN A SCRAMB-
LED ORDER. PUT THEM IN THE RIGHT ORDER.

B, E, C, A, D.

LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT AND THEN SPEAK ABOUT THE WATER CYCLE.

The possible answer might be:

The water cycle begins with precipitation in the form of rain falling down from the clouds into the lakes and rivers. From there it runs off to the sea, where under the influence of the hot sun evaporates, consolidates into clouds and continues the beginning of the cycle. However, not all the rainfall reaches the sea. Some of it reaches the ground, percolates it and later is extracted by the tree and plant roots. Through the leaves water transpires into the air and also reaches the clouds.

ALC B24 I4

TRANSLATE.

1. Your indigestion was caused by the erratic eating habits.
2. If a problem is too difficult to settle, break it down into parts.
3. The doctor assured the patient that he will pull through.
4. He noticed the nurse injecting medicine into the baby's skull.

5. Surgery is often mandatory for intestinal problems.
6. Let's go somewhere. I need to recover after such a shock.
7. After his eyesight had been successfully cured, he was dismissed from the hospital.
8. Who is in charge of the admittance department?
9. Sometimes diseases confine humans to bed for life.
10. He underwent two difficult surgeries, but his condition is stable.
11. No one knew when his brain would start functioning again.

WHICH OF THE WORDS IS THE CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE WORD ON THE LEFT?

- 1.ensure 2.treat 3.discharge 4.belief 5.steady 6.diagram
7.vary 8.confess

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD.

- 1.anywhere 2.being restored 3.somebody 4.x-raying 5.no one
6.losing, anything 7.dependent 8.anyplace 9.insistent
10.dismissal

PARAPHRASE THE UNDERLINED PARTS OF THE SENTENCES USING VOCABULARY FROM L4.

- 1.break down 2.digesting 3.confined in 4.convergent
5.mild,someone 6.no one, admit, surgery 7.walk, someplace
8.in charge of, unit, ensure, recover 9.something 10.We couldn't find him anyplace.

LOOK THROUGH THE TEXT AND DECIDE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.

- 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

TRANSLATE.

1. Excessive food is not good for the digestive system.
2. Guard against small sharp particles which might impair your vision.
3. Bad brain injuries are not curable.
4. The principal treatment for backbone injuries is to confine a patient to bed.
5. The nurse managed to get down the patient's temperature only after she injected some medicine.
6. The victim's pulse fluctuated and the breathing was erratic.
7. The course of certain diseases is wild, and patients are not admitted to the hospital.
8. Her condition was constantly unstable, but eventually she recovered.

THESE ARE THE ANSWERS. WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

1. When will the surgery start?
2. Why are most of the doctors in the surgery room?
3. What did the doctor promise?
4. When had he saturated the dressing?
5. On whose intestines will he perform a surgery?
6. Which X-ray apparatus will the doctor use?

CHOOSE a, b OR c.

1.b 2.c 3.c 4.c,b 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.a 10.b

USE THE VERB IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT FORM.

- 1.had been 2.absorb/absorbing 3.to recover 4.had been
condensing 5.will accumulate 6.will ensure 7.undergoes
8.speak 9.remove/removing 10.is going to inject/will in-
ject

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. Yes. She was very badly injured. Her skull was broken and her facial muscles and scalp were crushed, but she managed to survive.
2. But she wasn't. She was driving home after the day's work when the accident happened.
3. Yes, if the load had been covered.
4. Most probably he didn't even notice the rock falling from his truck. Otherwise he would have stopped.
5. She was using the only lane, because the freeway narrowed to two lanes without a grassy reservation in between. The other lane was used by the oncoming traffic.

T U R I N Y S

ALC B19 L1.....	4
ALC B19 L2.....	8
ALC TEST B19 L1-2.....	14
ALC B19 L3.....	18
ALC B19 L4.....	21
ALC TEST B19 L3-4.....	25
ALC B20 L1.....	28
ALC B20 L2.....	32
ALC TEST B20 L1-2.....	36
ALC B20 L3.....	39
ALC B20 L4.....	42
ALC TEST B20 L3-4.....	48
ALC B21 L1.....	51
ALC B21 L2.....	57
ALC TEST B21 L1-2.....	61
ALC B21 L3.....	64
ALC B21 L4.....	68
ALC TEST B21 L3-4.....	74
ALC B22 L1.....	76
ALC B22 L2.....	82
ALC TEST B22 L1-2.....	87
ALC B22 L3.....	89
ALC B22 L4.....	94
ALC B22 L3-4.....	97
ALC B23 L1.....	100
ALC B23 L2.....	105
ALC TEST B23 L1-2.....	110
ALC B23 L3.....	113

ALC B23 L4.....	116
ALC TEST B23 L3-4.....	119
ALC B24 L1.....	122
ALC B24 L2.....	126
ALC TEST B24 L1-2.....	129
ALC B24 L3.....	132
ALC B24 L4.....	135
ALC TEST B24 L3-4.....	138

KEY

ALC B19 L1.....	143
ALC B19 L2.....	145
ALC TEST B19 L1-2.....	147
ALC B19 L3.....	148
ALC B19 L4.....	151
ALC TEST B19 L3-4.....	153
ALC B20 L1.....	155
ALC B20 L2.....	157
ALC TEST B20 L1-2.....	159
ALC B20 L3.....	162
ALC B20 L4.....	164
ALC TEST B20 L3-4.....	166
ALC B21 L1.....	168
ALC B21 L2.....	171
ALC TEST B21 L1-2.....	173
ALC B21 L3.....	175
ALC B21 L4.....	177
ALC TEST B21 L3-4.....	179
ALC B22 L1.....	181
ALC B22 L2.....	183

ALC TEST B22 L1-2.....	185
ALC B22 L3.....	187
ALC B22 L4.....	189
ALC TEST B22 L3-4.....	192
ALC B23 L1.....	193
ALC B23 L2.....	197
ALC TEST B23 L1-2.....	199
ALC B23 L3.....	201
ALC B23 L4.....	203
ALC TEST B23 L3-4.....	204
ALC B24 L1.....	206
ALC B24 L2.....	208
ALC TEST B24 L1-2.....	210
ALC B24 L3.....	212
ALC B24 L4.....	213
ALC TEST B24 L3-4.....	215

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