

A STEP TO PERFECTION

FOR 4TH YEAR STUDENTS
OF LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION

PART I

Kyiv – 2015

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A Step to Perfection: навчальний посібник з першої іноземної мови (англійська) для студентів IV курсу спеціальностей "філологія" та "переклад". Частина I. – Київ, 2013. – 350с.

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Посібник призначений для системної класної та самостійної роботи студентів з англійської мови студентів 4 року наачання філологічних спеціальностей. Перша частина посібника містить три тематичних модулі, на вивчення кожного з них рекомендується виділити 1 кредит. Кожен модуль містить розділи, у яких виділяються рубрики Тематична лексика, Лінгвістичний тренінг, Активне читання, Читання і обговорення, Аудіювання, Аналіз тексту, Тематичний фільм, Активний словниковий запас. Усі тексти посібника відібрані з сучасних автентичних джерел, опублікованих в офіційних англомовних виданнях.

Для студентів 4 року навчання мовних відділень вищих навчальних закладів, перекладачів, викладачів та науковців, яких цікавлять прикладні аспекти навчання іноземної мови на старших курсах, а також для широкого загалу читачів.

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КРОК ДО ДОСКОНАЛОСТІ

Посібник з першої іноземної мови
для студентів IV курсу (філологія та переклад)

Частина I

*Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки, молоді та спорту
як навчальний посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів
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Preface

Nowadays it is of vital importance to have an English textbook which would be absolutely beneficial for the students desiring to master the language and become an excellent interpreter / translator. That is why when creating this textbook we have taken into account quite a lot of modern teaching tendencies the realization of which makes the process of teaching and learning more intensive, fascinating and efficacious. It should be also mentioned that students' communicative motivation and linguo-cognitive motivation are generated due to the communicative approach realized in the tasks and exercises presented in the textbook.

This textbook consists of five modules divided into two parts (Part I: Module 1. MUSIC SHAPES THE SOUL; Module 2. THE HUMANITY AND HUMAN VALUES; Module 3. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT; Part II: Module 4. BUSINESS LIFE; Module 5. COOPERATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA). Each module contains the system of multi-purpose assignments aimed at developing foreign communicative competence. The modules are dedicated to one area of social issues suggested for discussing, contemplating and analyzing from the point of view of specific topical vocabulary, language competence, writing formats and communicative issues.

In each unit one can find a great number of language assignments which enable students to form their linguistic competence through developing and improving their phonetic, vocabulary and grammar skills as well as spelling, composition arrangement and narration. Students are also offered a well-designed and deeply thought out system of communicative tasks and exercises targeted at developing and perfecting reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills, which, in fact, is the core of the speech competence.

Compulsory components of each module are text interpretation, individual work with media sources and feedback on video. A lot of language and communication assignments which follow watching a film serve to achieve the objective of competence development. Besides, all texts in the textbook are modern and authentic, which contributes to the forming of socio-cultural competence and thus supplements another essential component of communicative competence.

Furthermore, this textbook includes various tasks helping students to acquire proficiency in doing adequate linguo-stylistic analysis of texts. It is also quite significant that a lot of attention is paid to helping students become skillful in written translation and fiction interpretation.

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MODULE 1

MUSIC SHAPES THE SOUL

LEAD – IN

1. Which of the following words would you associate with different forms of entertainment?

Atmosphere, décor, head waiter, opening night, stage, scenery, performance, amplifier, vocalist, backing singers, lead singer, live, lyrics, premiere, silver screen, blockbuster, soundtrack, director, conductor, choir, soloist, orchestra, spotlights.

2. Which of the following quotations is more likely to apply to the man and which to the woman? Which quotation is closer to you? Why?

“Entertainment is something which distracts us from the routine of daily life. It makes us for the time being forget our cares.”

Sir Herbert Read (British poet and critic)

“Art for art’s sake, with no purpose, since any purpose perverts art ...”

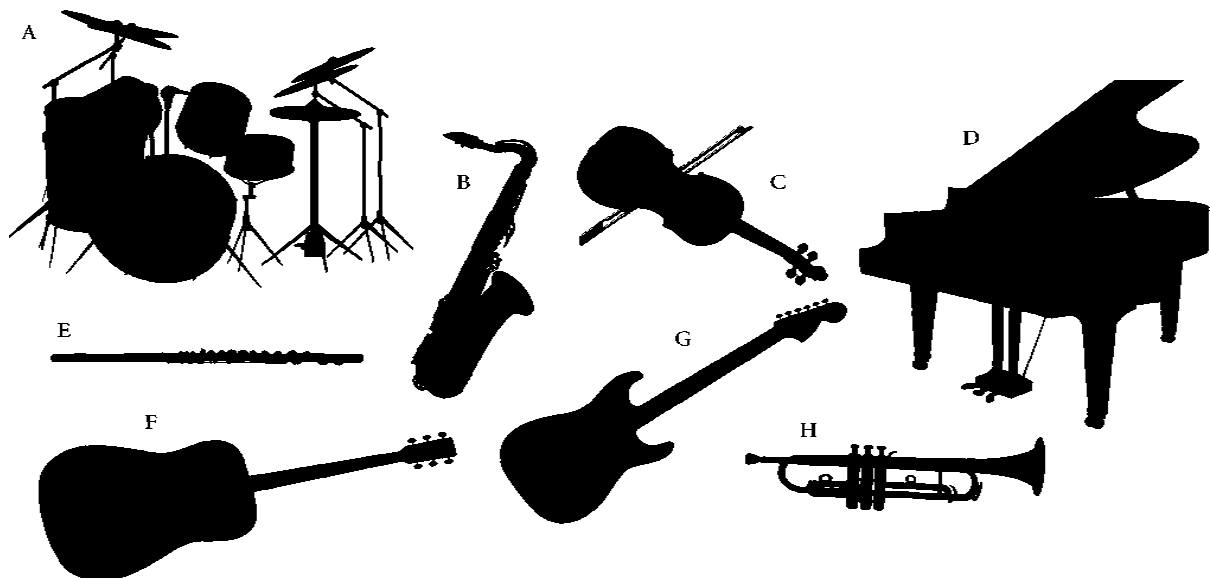
Benjamin Constant

(Franco-Swiss politician and novelist)

3. Work in pairs to answer these questions.

1. In your opinion, which of the instruments below ...

- has the most beautiful sound?
- is the best one for a child to learn?
- is the most versatile?
- would be the worst to hear your neighbour practising?



2. What is the national music of your country like? What instruments are used?
3. How important is music in your culture and traditions?
4. On what occasions does music play an important role in your country?

4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her favourite music style from the list below. Use the expressions from the chart to talk about it. Present your survey to the class.

- opera
- classical music
- dance music
- jazz
- contemporary rock
- heavy metal
- rhythm and blues
- rap/hip hop
- modern folk music
- musicals
- your national music
- country music
- pop music
- Latin music
- oldies/classic rock

| Student A | Student B |
|--|---|
| <p>(So) what kind of music do you like / enjoy listening to (most)?</p> <p>(And) is there any kind of music you don't (particularly) like?</p> <p>(And) how do you feel about... ?</p> | <p>The music / thing I enjoy (listening to) most is ...I love ... I'm not (<i>very / all that</i>) keen on ... I don't (<i>really</i>) like ... (<i>all that much</i>) (<i>I'm afraid</i>), I (<i>just</i>) can't stand ...</p> <p>I find ...(<i>very / extremely /fantastically</i>) relaxing / exciting / beautiful, (<i>rather / awfully</i>) monotonous / boring / unpleasant, etc.</p> <p>... makes me feel relaxed / calm / happy, bored / irritable / on edge, etc.</p> <p>... puts me in a good mood, ... gives me a headache</p> |

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

| | |
|--|--|
| <p> abjure absolve abundance acoustic weapons agile allure amplifier apprentice arty crowd as fit as a fiddle aural assault beguile blast out be deployed to devastating effect to be / not to be tuned in to be signposted with be subject to much dispute to beat the drum for somebody to blow one's own trumpet to blow the whistle on to call the tune celloist to change one's tune chant cheesy music choir choreography <i>a commercial laundry</i> <i>completion</i> <i>compendious</i> to compare notes conductor convey <i>dance floor</i> digital downloads dilute to dance attendance on someone delight the listener </p> | <p> dispatch disperse doom doom-laden turf to drum something into someone to be drummed out ease easy-listening melodies eerie embark empress en route engrossing <i>enthraling</i> equipped with speakers exacerbate to face the music fashionistas to fiddle / to be on the fiddle finess flautist <i>fail-safe tune</i> fiendish musical terroriser <i>formidable</i> gate-crasher get a big break gig to go for a song harmoniously harrowing to harp on the same string hatch have an impact on headphone-clad player hefty high-pitched noise household names <i>impel</i> </p> |
| <p> <i>incongruity</i> <i>ignominious (ly)</i> <i>inhibition</i> <i>irreverent</i> the Iron Curtain interplay </p> | <p> malign to make a song and dance about musician music to one's ears <i>the maelstrom of recent music</i> matinee </p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| lavish to lead someone a (pretty) dance lewd | <i>marquee</i> <i>music appreciating machines</i> <i>music executives</i> |
|--|---|

Musical genres (styles): classical music (instrumental, vocal, chamber, symphony), opera, operetta, musical, ballet, blues, ragtime, jazz, pop, rock, folk (country) music, electronic music, background music, incidental music, country music, dance music, mood music, rap, hip hop.

Musical equipment: tape-recorder, video cassette-recorder, tuner, amplifier, player, equalizer, (loud) speaker, turn-table.

Musical forms: piece, movement, sonata, area, fantasy, suite, rapsody, concerto, solo, duet, trio, quartet, quintet, sextet (etc.), chorus.

Musical rhythms: polka, waltz, march, rythm and blues, ragtime, jazz, swing, bassanova, samba, disco, rock, techno-funk.

Musical instruments:

string group: violin (violin bow), viola, cello, bass, harp, lyre;

wind group: flute, oboe, clarinet, saxophone, bassoon;

brass group: trumpet, tenor horn, French horn, tuba, trombone;

percussion insruments: drum (side drum, bass drum, kettledrum, cogna drum), bongos, timbales, cymbals

popular music intruments: piano (grand piano), accordion, fiddle, guitar, lute, mandoline, zither, balalaika, banjo, maracas, castanets, guiro, xylophone, vibraphone, ocarina, harmonica, concertina, tambourine, organ, synthesizer, acoustic, electronic, electric instruments.

Music makers: composer, conductor, musician, soloist, virtuoso, minstreller group, team, band, orchestra.

Music making: to write music, to compose, to arrange, to transcribe, to make music, to perform, to improvise, to interpret, to accompany, to complete, to read.

Musical events: (made up) concert, recital, jam session, festival, competition.

Miscellany: major, flat, baton, bow, drum sticks, under the baton, single, album, track, record jacket (sleeve), score, spiritual, beat, video-clip, syncopation, harmony.

Names of Notes

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|
| Ukrainian | ДО | РЕ | МІ | ФА | СОЛь | ЛЯ | СІ |
| English | C | D | E | F | G | A | B |

| | |
|--|--|
| oblivious octave orchestra out of tune with the particular appeal of the piano | syncopation supple scrutiny a sensory-deprivation programme <i>be seasoned</i> |
|--|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| perpetuate | sharpen perception of the external world |
| petulant | television theme tunes |
| pivotal | tests for musicality, flexibility and potential |
| ploy | <i>the transcendent effect of song</i> |
| primeval | <i>a teeming mass of cultures and subcultures</i> |
| to pull out all the stops | <i>tenuous revival</i> |
| put forward | <i>throw a party</i> |
| rehearsals | tonality |
| repertoire | unwary |
| recorded-music firms | up-and-coming dancer |
| recoup | uplift the soul |
| serene | venality |
| repertory | versatile |
| to sing someone's praises | vexed |
| sinister | vignette |
| the Sirens | virtuoso (virtuosi) |
| to soft-pedal | vocalist |
| soloist | violinist |
| sonic device | to waltz home |
| to strike a chord | to whistle in the dark |
| swing | to whistle for it |
| <i>sprawling</i> | <i>winsome</i> |
| <i>sullen</i> | |
| susceptible | |
| symphony orchestra | |

VOCABULARY NOTES

BRASS

1 (noun, uncountable) a shiny yellow metal that is used for making musical instruments and objects such as door handles. It is a mixture of copper and zinc. E.g.: *rails made of brass, doors with brass hinges.*

2 (noun, countable) flat piece of brass with a picture or writing cut into it, a memorial, typically a medieval one, consisting of a flat piece of inscribed brass, laid in the floor or set into the wall of a church

3 (noun, countable) a decorative object made of brass, a round flat brass ornament for the harness of a draught horse. E.g.:

4 (noun, uncountable) the large family of wind instruments including the trumpet, trombone, French horn, etc., each consisting of a brass tube blown directly by means of a cup- or funnel-shaped mouthpiece **4a**) a section with such instruments in an orchestra. E.g.: *a piece of music for woodwind and brass. He once again raised his baton and brought in the brass.*

5 (noun, uncountable, informal) money. E.g.: *They wanted to spend their newly acquired brass. Where there's muck, there's brass!*

6 the (top) brass (noun, uncountable, informal) the people with the highest status in an organization, especially the armed forces. *The brass are reluctant to fraternise with the enlisted men.*

7 (noun, uncountable, informal) bold self-confidence, cheek, nerve. *He had the brass to ask for more time. I don't know where she's got the brass to do it.*

brass neck cheek or effrontery *I didn't think that his mother would have the brass neck to come round here.*

(as) bold as brass confident to the point of impudence.

brazen (adj) **1**) shameless and bold **2**) made of or resembling brass

brazen (verb, intr.) usually followed by **out** or **through**, to face and overcome boldly or shamelessly. E.g.: *The witness brazened out the prosecutor's questions.*

get down to brass tacks informal to start discussing the most important issue, the basic, most important facts of a situation. *Angola's ruling party was due to get down to brass tacks today with a debate on the party's record.*

brassed off *adj* (British, informal) annoyed and disappointed, fed up, angry. *We're all brassed off with this terrible food here.*

CONDUCT

1 (noun, uncountable) the manner in which a person behaves; behaviour E.g.: *conduct disorder; For Europeans, the law is a statement of basic principles of civilised conduct. They were arrested for disorderly conduct.*

2 (noun, uncountable) the way of managing a business, affair, etc.; handling E.g.: *the conduct of the elections, code of conduct for employees.*

3 (noun, uncountable, archaic) the act of guiding or leading E.g.: *travelling through the world under the conduct of chance.*

1 (verb, transitive) to accompany and guide (people, a party, etc.) E.g.: *conducted tour; He asked if he might conduct us to the reception dinner.*

2 (verb, transitive) to lead, direct or control (affairs, business, etc.) E.g.: *conduct a case in the court; He said they were conducting a campaign against democrats across the country.*

3 (verb, transitive) to do or carry out E.g.: *to conduct a survey, to conduct an experiment.*

4 (verb, transitive) to behave or manage (oneself) E.g.: *The child conducted himself well.*

5 (verb, transitive): direct, control or guide musicians (an orchestra, choir, etc.) by the movements of the hands or a baton. E.g.: *Dennis had recently begun a successful career conducting opera in Europe.*

6 to transmit (heat, electricity, etc.) E.g.: *metals conduct heat; Water conducts heat faster than air.*

conductor (noun, countable) **1.** the person who leads a group of musicians. E.g.: **2.** a material or device that conducts or transmits heat or electricity, especially when regarded in terms of its capacity to do this; E.g.: *lightning conductor; Most polymers are poor conductors.* **3.** a person who leads or guides; E.g.: *The elephant's conductor is usually mounted upon its neck.*

conductive (adj.) having the property of conducting something, especially heat or electricity; e.g.: *a conductive material*

conductive education an educational system, developed in Hungary by András Pető, in which teachers (conductors) teach children and adults with motor disorders to function independently, by guiding them to attain their own goals in their own way.

conductivity / (older terminology) **conduction** (mass noun) **a)** the degree to which a specified material conducts sound or electricity, calculated as the ratio of the current density in the material to the electric field which causes the flow of current; E.g.: *electrical conductivity;*

b) the rate at which heat passes through a specified material, expressed as the amount of heat that flows per unit time through a unit area with a temperature gradient of one degree per unit distance; E.g.: *thermal conductivity.*

DRUM

1 (noun, countable) music a percussion instrument sounded by striking a membrane stretched across the opening of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere; E.g.: *You play a drum by beating it with sticks or with your hands.*

beat the drum for smth/smb means to attempt to arouse interest in it; E.g.:

2 (noun, uncountable) the sound produced by a drum or any similar sound; E.g.: *She felt the drum of blood in her ears.*

3 (noun, countable) an object that resembles a drum in shape, such as a large spool or a cylindrical container; E.g.: *an oil drum, a drum of chemical waste.*

1 (verb, transitive) to play (music) on or as if on a drum; E.g.:

2 (verb, transitive) to beat or tap (the fingers) rhythmically or regularly; E.g.: *Rain drummed on the roof of the car.*

3 (verb, transitive) of birds: to produce a rhythmic sound, as by beating the bill against a tree, branch, etc. E.g.: *The woodpecker drummed softly in the distance.*

4 (verb, transitive) followed by **up: a)** to evoke or obtain (support, business, etc.) by solicitation or canvassing; E.g.: *The UN secretary-general arrived in Tokyo to drum up support for international peacekeeping.* **b)** to summon, attract attention or call by drumming; E.g.: *to drum up customers.*

5 (verb, transitive) to instil by constant repetition; E.g.: *to drum an idea into someone's head*

HIT

hit-hit-hit (verb, irregular, transitive)

1. to bring one's hand or a tool or weapon into contact with (someone or something) quickly and forcefully or accidentally strike (part of one's body) against something, often causing injury; E.g.: *The burglar hit him in the face. She fainted and hit her head on the metal bedstead.*

2. to cause harm or distress, suddenly occur and cause damage to (an area); E.g.: *The country was hit by a major earthquake.*

3. to arrive at or go to (a place); E.g.: *It was still night when we hit the outskirts of London.*

4. to reach (a particular level, point, or figure), score (a run or point in a game); E.g.: *Capital spending this year is likely to hit \$1,800 million. In this way he hit 25 home runs.*

5. a) be suddenly and vividly realized by [with obj. and clause]; E.g.: *It hit her that he wanted to confuse her by those empty high-flown words.* **b)** to guess correctly or find out by accident; E.g.: *You have hit the answer.*

to hit it – to make a wild guess; to start doing smth. E.g.: *Nobody has the courage to come out first and take the blow but we'll hit it! This question of our quiz can make you a millionaire, you hit it!*

6. to become available and make an impact; E.g.: *The latest computer game hit the market in November.*

7. to produce the expected effect (usu. of alcohol, drugs, etc.) E.g.: *We sat waiting for the caffeine to hit.*

Phrasal verbs:

Hit on/upon – a) E.g.: After running through the numbers in every possible combination, we finally hit on a solution. **b)** to make sexual advances towards smb., E.g.: *The girl at the counter was hitting on me.*

Hit out – to make a strongly worded criticism or attack; E.g.: *He hit out at the club's decision to place him on the transfer list.*

Hit off – to represent or mimic accurately; E.g.: *Some stand-up comedians hit off different celebrities.*

Hit (up) for – to ask for money; E.g.: *He hit me for twenty dollars. She was waiting for the right moment to hit her mother for some cash.*

Phrases:

hit it off (with smb.) – to be naturally friendly or well suited, to have a good relationship with somebody; E.g.:

hit home –to reach an intended target, have the intended, especially unsettling or painful, effect on their audience; E.g.: *She could see that her remark had hit home.*

hit the road – set out on a journey, to start or resume travelling;

hit the sack/hay – to go to bed;

hit the spot – to be exactly what is required; E.g.: *The cup of coffee hit the spot for me.*

hit the roof – to get extremely angry; become furious; to rise or increase steeply;

hit the mark – be successful in an attempt or accurate in a guess

hit the ground running – start something and proceed at a fast pace with great enthusiasm.

hit pay dirt – to find something that can bring much money or to achieve one's objective; E.g.: *Between 1934 and 1951 he hit pay dirt with his historical novels.*

Hit (noun, countable)

1. an instance of striking or being struck; E.g.: *Few structures can withstand a hit from a speeding car.*

2. a verbal attack; E.g.: *He could not resist a hit at his friend's religiosity.*

3. a successful venture, especially a film, pop record, or song; E.g.: *He was the director of many big hits.*

make a hit – to be successful or popular; E.g.: *You made quite a hit with my daughter with all your talk about stars and singers.*

4. an instance of a particular website being accessed by a user; E.g.: *The site gets an average 350,000 hits a day.*

5. a dose of a narcotic drug (a drag on a cigarette, a swig from a bottle, a line of a drug, or an injection of heroin); E.g.: *I could never imagine that one hit on the joint could lead to an accident.*

KEY (noun, countable)

1. a small piece of shaped metal with incisions cut to fit the wards of a particular lock, which is inserted into a lock and turned to open or close it; E.g.: *They put the key in the door and entered. She reached for her coat and car keys.*

2. each of several buttons on a panel for operating a typewriter, word processor, or computer terminal; E.g.: *to press / strike a key; Use the pound key to refer to some number or order in the rank.*

3. a thing that provides a means of achieving or understanding something, something that is crucial in providing an explanation or interpretation; E.g.: *The key to adult behaviour lies in childhood. Discipline seems to be the key to her success.*

4. a group of notes based on a particular note and comprising a scale, regarded as forming the tonal basis of a piece of music; E.g.: *the key of E minor; This piece is played in the key of C.*

5. the prevailing tone of a piece of writing, situation, etc.; E.g.: *It was like the sixties all over again, in a new, more austere intellectual key.*

6. a list of the symbols or abbreviations used and their meanings in a technical book, maps, diagrams, etc. E.g.: *You will find a key at the front of the map.*

in (out of) key – in (or out of) harmony; E.g.: *This uplifting conclusion is out of key with the body of his book. Everything in that drawing-room was in key with that mantelpiece.*

get the key of the street – have nowhere to spend a night and sleep outside; E.g.: *We once had the key of the street for a night.*

Key (adjective) – of crucial importance; E.g.: *He is expected to be the key witness at the trial.*

Key (verb, transitive)

1. to enter or operate on (data) by means of a computer keyboard; E.g.: *She keyed in a series of commands. A hacker caused disruption after keying into a vital database.*

2. to fasten (something) in position with a pin, or, figuratively, link something to, cause someone or something to be in harmony with; E.g.: *courses keyed to the needs of health professionals; To those who are keyed into his lunatic sense of humour, the arrival of any Bergman movie is a major comic event.*

3. to be the crucial factor in achieving; E.g.: *Ewing keyed a 73-35 advantage on the boards with twenty rebounds.*

to be keyed up – be nervous, tense, or excited, especially before an important event; E.g.: *I wasn't able to sleep that night, I was so keyed up before my first night.*

NOTE (noun, countable)

1. a brief record of points or ideas written down as an aid to memory; E.g.: *lecture notes; I'll make a note in my diary about this event.*

2. a short comment on or explanation of a word or passage in a book or article; an annotation; E.g.: *see note iv above.*

3. a short official document certifying a particular thing; E.g.: *You need a sick note from your doctor.*

4. an official letter sent from the representative of one government to another; E.g.:

5. a single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument or the human voice, a written sign or piano key representing it; E.g.: *The last notes of the symphony died away. She has a deep voice and doesn't even try for the high notes.*

6. (sing.) a particular quality or tone that reflects or expresses a mood or attitude; E.g.: *There was a note of scorn in her voice.*

7. a bird's song or call, or a single tone in this; E.g.: *the note of the nightingale; The tawny owl has a harsh flight note.*

to change one's note – to have a different opinion, to change one's mind about smth. E.g.: *You still speak scornfully, and cynically, and sorely; but I will make you change your note.*

to compare notes – exchange ideas, opinions, or information about a particular subject; E.g.: *They compared notes, and found themselves in agreement as to the state of Europe.*

strike/hit the right/wrong note – say or do something in exactly the right (or wrong) way; E.g.: *His speech did not quite strike the right note with the audience.*

to take note (of) – to observe carefully; pay close attention to something; E.g.: *Employers should take note of the needs of disabled people.*

of note – is important, worth mentioning, or well-known. E.g.: *politicians of note; He has published nothing of note in the last ten years.*

Note (verb, transitive)

1. to notice or pay particular attention to something; E.g.: *He noted his mother's unusual gaiety.*
2. to record (something) in writing; E.g.: *He noted down her address on a piece of paper.*
3. to observe, to perceive; E.g.: *He noted that there was a man in the shadows.*

RAP (verb) (raps, rapping, rapped)

[with obj.]

1. strike (a hard surface) with a series of rapid audible blows, especially in order to attract attention he stood up and rapped the table | [no obj.] E.g.: *She rapped on the window.*
2. strike (something) several times against a hard surface E.g.: *She rapped her stick on the floor.*
3. strike sharply with a stick or similar implement E.g.: *She rapped my fingers with a ruler.*
4. criticize severely E.g.: *Certain banks are to be rapped for delaying interest rate cuts.*
5. say sharply or suddenly E.g.: *The ambassador rapped out an order.*
6. [no obj.] talk or chat in an easy and familiar manner E.g.: *We could be here all night rapping about spiritualism.*
7. [no obj.] perform rap music

(noun)

1. a quick, sharp knock or blow E.g.: *There was a confident rap at the door.*
2. a sharp criticism E.g.: *Social services were smarting from an Ombudsman's rap.*
3. [mass noun] a type of popular music of US black origin in which words are recited rapidly and rhythmically over an instrumental backing
4. [count noun] a piece of rap, or the words themselves
5. a lengthy or impromptu conversation E.g.: *dropping in after work for a rap over a beer.*
6. [usu. with adj. or noun modifier] a criminal charge, especially of a specified kind E.g.: *He's just been acquitted on a murder rap.*
7. a person's reputation, typically a bad one E.g.: *Why should drag queens get a bad rap?*

Phrases

beat the rap - escape punishment for or be acquitted of a crime E.g.: *The gangsters almost invariably beat the rap.*

rap someone on the knuckles rap someone on (or over) the knuckles - reprimand someone

take the rap - be punished or blamed, especially for something that is not one's fault E.g.: *He visits his old dad down in Joliet Penitentiary at least once a month. The old man took the rap for them both in an arson case.*

ROCK

1. [mass noun] the solid mineral material forming part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets, exposed on the surface or underlying the soil
2. [count noun] a mass of rock projecting above the earth's surface or out of the sea
E.g.: There are dangerous rocks around the island.
3. [count noun] any natural material, hard or soft (e.g. clay), having a distinctive mineral composition
4. (the Rock) informal name for Gibraltar or Newfoundland
5. a large piece of rock which has become detached from a cliff or mountain
E.g.: A boulder the stream flowed through a jumble of rocks.
6. a stone of any size
7. [mass noun] a kind of hard confectionery in the form of cylindrical peppermint-flavoured sticks
8. a precious stone, especially a diamond
9. a small piece of crack cocaine

Rocks

10. (vulgar) a man's testicles
11. used to refer to someone or something that is extremely strong, reliable, or hard
E.g.: The Irish scrum has been as solid as a rock.
12. (usu. rocks) (especially with allusion to shipwrecks) a source of danger or destruction
E.g.: The new system is heading for the rocks.
13. dated money

Phrases

between a rock and a hard place – faced with two equally undesirable alternatives; As NATO enters the third month of its air war in Yugoslavia, it finds itself between a rock and a hard place.

get one's rocks off – obtain pleasure or satisfaction. *He was big on broads and sometime he got one to come over and ball John. And so John got his rocks off about once a week.*

on the rocks – 1) (of a relationship or enterprise) experiencing difficulties and likely to fail

2) (of a drink) served undiluted and with ice cubes
(verb)

1. move gently to and fro or from side to side: [with obj] *E.g.: She rocked the baby in her arms* | [no obj.] *E.g.: The vase rocked back and forth on its base*
2. [as adj.] (rocking) *E.g.: the rocking movement of the boat*
3. (with reference to a building or region) shake or cause to shake or vibrate, especially because of an impact, earthquake, or explosion: [with obj] *E.g.: A terrorist blast rocked a Tube station* / [no obj.] *E.g.: The building began to rock on its foundations*
4. [with obj.] cause great shock or distress to (someone or something), especially so as to weaken or destabilize *E.g.: Diplomatic upheavals that rocked the British Empire*
5. [no obj.] dance to or play rock music
6. **rock out** - perform rock music loudly and vigorously
7. **of a place** - be exciting or full of social activity *E.g.: The new town really rocks.*

8. [**as adj.**] (rocking) *E.g.: a rocking resort*
9. (rock up) arrive; turn up *E.g.: They rocked up at about 2.00 p.m*
10. [mass noun] rock music: [as modifier] *E.g.: a rock star*
11. rock and roll - a gentle movement to and fro or from side to side *E.g.: She placed the baby in the cot and gave it a rock.*

Phrase

rock the boat – say or do something to disturb an existing situation and upset people

SEASON (noun)

1. each of the four divisions of the year (*spring, summer, autumn, and winter*) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun
2. a period of the year characterized by a particular climatic feature or marked by a particular activity, event, or festivity *E.g.: the rainy season / the season for gathering pine needles*
3. a fixed time in the year when a particular sporting activity is pursued *E.g.: The English cricket season is almost upon us.*
4. the time of year when a particular fruit, vegetable, or other food is plentiful and in good condition *E.g.: The pies are made with fruit that is in season. / new season's lamb*
5. (**the season**) a time of year traditionally adopted by the English upper classes for a series of fashionable social events
6. a proper or suitable time *E.g.: To everything there is a season.*
7. an indefinite or unspecified period of time; a while *E.g.: This most beautiful soul; who walked with me for a season in this world.*
8. a period when a female mammal is ready to mate *E.g.: This system of communication works very well, especially when a female is in season*

(verb)

1. [with obj] 1) add salt, herbs, pepper, or other spices to (food) *E.g.: Season the soup to taste with salt and pepper* | [**as adj.**] (**seasoned**) *E.g.: seasoned flour*
2. add a quality or feature to (something), especially so as to make it more lively or exciting *E.g.: His conversation is seasoned liberally with exclamation points and punch lines*
3. make (wood) suitable for use as timber by adjusting its moisture content to that of the environment in which it will be used: [**as adj.**] (**seasoned**) *E.g.: It was made from seasoned, untreated oak*
4. [**as adj.**] (**seasoned**) accustomed to particular conditions; experienced *E.g.: She is a seasoned traveller*

Phrases

- for all seasons** – 1. suitable in or appropriate for every kind of weather *E.g.: a coat for all seasons*
2. adaptable to any circumstance *E.g.: a singer for all seasons*
- season's greetings** - used as an expression of goodwill at Christmas or the New Year

TUNE (noun)

a melody, especially one which characterizes a certain piece of music *E.g.: She left the theatre humming a cheerful tune*

(verb)

1. [with obj] adjust (a musical instrument) to the correct or uniform pitch *E.g.: He tuned the harp for me* | [no obj.] *E.g.: We could hear the band tuning up*
2. adjust (a receiver circuit such as a radio or television) *E.g.: To the frequency of the required signal the radio was tuned to the BBC.*
3. [no obj.] (tune in) watch or listen to a television or radio broadcast
4. (tune something out) exclude a sound or transmission of a particular frequency
5. adjust (an engine) or balance (mechanical parts) so that a vehicle runs smoothly and efficiently
6. adjust or adapt (something) to a particular purpose or situation the animals are finely tuned to life in the desert
7. [no obj.] (tune into) become sensitive to you must tune into the needs of loved ones
8. (be tuned in) be sensitive to or able to understand something it's important to be tuned in to your child's needs
9. [no obj.] (tune out) stop listening or paying attention
10. [with two objs] tell (something) to (someone) he starts tuning you stories about his youth.

Phrases

call the tune – *He who pays the piper calls the tune* – the person who provides the money for something has the right to determine how it's spent

change one's tune – express a very different opinion or behave in a very different way;

in tune – 1) with correct (or incorrect) pitch or intonation 2) (of a motor engine or other machine) properly (or poorly) adjusted 3) in (or not in) agreement or harmony *E.g.: He was out of tune with conventional belief.*

there's many a good tune played on an old fiddle – someone's abilities do not depend on their being young;

to the tune of – amounting to or involving (a specified considerable sum) *E.g.: He was in debt to the tune of forty thousand pounds.*

MODULE 2

THE HUMANITY AND HUMAN VALUES

LEAD-IN: BELIEF AND OPINION

Nowadays believing in something eternal, glorious, magnificent, wondrous, believing someone and in someone is of vital importance for the whole world; but believing God and in God is much more special for most of us.

1. Read the newspaper extract given below. Say whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Most people don't believe in any kind of a God.
2. Traditional worship has declined in popularity.
3. Belief in the paranormal is widespread.
4. The desire to believe in something or someone is still very strong.

In late 20th-century Britain, historically a Christian country, church going is now a minority activity; less than 10 per cent of Britons now enter a religious building at weekends. This statistic suggests a secular, atheistic nation in which the majority have come to believe that organized religion is no longer relevant to them.

And yet this retreat from traditional worship has not led to an age of rationalism and skepticism. Between two thirds and a half of respondents in most opinion polls still profess to believe in some kind of a God. Other religions such as Islam and Buddhism have become much more important. At the same time, superstition and acceptance of the paranormal seem - if the television and movie listings, and best selling book charts are any guide - to be on the increase. If a study conducted by the University of Leeds is to be believed, 55 per cent of people believe in second sight, 67 per cent believe there is some truth in astrology and 15 per cent believe that abduction by aliens is possible.

Others worship a dead celebrity. After the death of Princess Diana, for example, there was a massive outpouring of grief and most churches and cathedrals reported their highest attendance for decades. There's a well-known quote attributed to the English writer GK Chesterton: 'When people stop believing in God they don't start to believe in nothing, they start to believe in anything.'

From The Times

2. Answer the questions.

1. Is traditional religion strong in your country, or is it changing and diversifying, as in Britain?
2. Do different generations have very different beliefs? Give examples.
3. Do you agree with the quote by GK Chesterton? Give examples of the 'anything' that young people and older people in your country believe in these days.

3. Read the following word-combinations which will be in need of while expressing your opinions and beliefs. Express your view answering the questions given below using these phrases.

VOCABULARY

Verbs connected with beliefs and opinions

You **probably** already **know** ... and believe [probability].

I am **convinced** we have met before [very strong feeling that you are right].
I have always **held** that charity is a waste of money [used for very firm beliefs; **maintain** could be used here].
She **maintains** that she has seen a ghost, but I am not convinced [insist on believing, often against the evidence; **hold** could not be used here].
I **feel** she should not be forced to go to church [strong personal opinion].
I **suppose** they will get married in church sometime soon [an opinion about what is true / likely to happen based on what is already known].
I **doubt** we will ever see Buddha again [do not believe].
I **suspect** a lot of people never even think about intellectual development. [I have a belief].

Phrases for expressing opinion

- **In my view / In my opinion**, we have made a great progress.
- She has made a big mistake, **to my mind**.
- **If you ask me**, we ought to change the system. [informal]
- **From my point of view**, people should decide on their own.

Prepositions used with belief and opinion words

- What are your **views on** religion?
- What do you **think of** church as institution?
- Do you **believe in** God?
- I am in **favor of / opposed to** religious subjects to be taught in school.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Old Testament Books

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Genesis | Numbers |
| Exodus | Deuteronomy |
| Leviticus | |

List of Personal and Geographic Names

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Abraham | Golgotha | Mecca |
| Apocalypse | Hinduism | Mohammed (Muhammad) |
| Armagedon | Holy Spirit (the) | Moses |
| Babylon | Holy Trinity (the) | Noah |
| Bethlehem | Islam | Palestine |
| Bishop of Istanbul (the) | Jahve(h) | Pentateuch |
| Buddha, Siddhartha | Jehovah | Promised Land (the) |
| Gautama | Jesus Christ | Ramadan |
| Buddhism | Joshua | Samuel |
| Byzantium | John the Baptist | Torah (the) |
| Christianity | Judaism | Vatican (the) |
| Easter | Judas | Virgin Mary |
| Ecumenical Patriarch (the) | King David | Vrindavan |
| Gabriel | King Solomon | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| abduction abomination abysmal abysmal ignorance acolyte aflame aflame with curiosity alien alms animosity with animosity ascend an act of God allude to Scripture apostasy | apostle atheist auspices <i>under the auspices of</i> aversion <i>smb's pet aversion</i> Baptism baptize beget blandishment blatantly unscientific notion blasphemy blasphemous bonanza a bonanza period | boon brand breed political turmoil camouflage canonize canticle Catholic celestial celibate chasm chastise chastity clash clashes with the police clashes of opinion clashes of interests commandment |
| crush to crush in the bud to crush a bottle of wine to crush a cup commit a sin | famine feat forgive smb's sin galvanize galvanize life into smb geek | inducement inexpressible sin in heaven's name inmate integrity a man of integrity the integrity of a language |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>conceive condemn conclave conspicuous convent conventional counterfeit crank crude crude summary crude manners crude facts crude thoughts Crusade (the) crusify crypt deadly sin (mortal sin) deliverer deprive disciple dissent doctrine ecumenical eminently constitutional emaciated entice entice a bird into a cage Episcopal episcopalian expiate a sin fast (n)</p> | <p>genuflect gory a little tin god genesis grandiloquent a great boon gutter harsh heathen heaven on earth heed to heed a warning heed what I say heyday in the heyday of youth in the heyday of one's glory highlight the highlight of the performance to be in the or to heed the highlight homily honorifics humility icon implicit implicit threat implicit consent implicit faith implicit obedience implicit trust incondite induce</p> | <p>Jewish juke jumble a jumble of ideas Kosher laity madrassa mainstream malaise malignancy malign malign character malign forces malign influence malign desire manna from heaven mastermind the meek shall inherit the earth mire to find oneself/ to stick / to be in the mire to drag somebody (somebody's name through the mire) Jordan original sin Orthodox outwit parable parochial perform miracles piety pilgrimage</p> |
|---|--|---|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>pious pious literature pious hope pious perjury (fraud, deception) pollster pool pool interests pool money (savings) pool the results prayer</p> | <p>reveal rise from the dead reinvigorate sacrament secular seminary sermon at a sermon deliver a sermon scatter scourge</p> | <p>stubborn battle stubborn illness Sunni superstition swathe synod takeover tenet to tempt God/providence theocratic to think that one is God's</p> |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| prelate preach proliferation prophet the poor in spirit to put the fear of God into to put one's foot down rally (v) rebellion recitation recant a sin repent repository resurrection refutation resurgent | scrofulous Shiite (Shiah) shrivel sin of commission sin of omission sloth spin-off spirit spread His message to stink/smell to high heaven stall stubborn as stubborn as a mule (a donkey) | gift toddler tonsure to toss out to toss out the gabbage toilsome twig unforgivable sin, unpardonable sin venial sin vernacular vocation wearisome worship zakat zealotry |
|---|--|--|

VOCABULARY NOTES

COMMAND (noun)

1. an authoritative order *E.g.: He obeyed her commands without question.*
2. [mass noun] authority, especially over armed forces *E.g.: an officer took command | who's in command?*
3. [treated as sing. or pl.] a group of officers exercising control over a particular group or operation
4. a body of troops or a district under the control of a particular officer
5. [in sing.] the ability to use or control something *E.g.: he had a brilliant command of English*
6. an instruction or signal causing a computer to perform one of its basic functions

(verb)

1. [reporting verb] give an authoritative or peremptory order: [with obj. and infinitive] *E.g.: A gruff voice commanded us to enter* | [with direct speech] *E.g.: 'Stop arguing!' he commanded.* | [with clause] *E.g.: He commanded that work should cease.* | [with obj.] *E.g.: My mother commands my presence.*
2. [with obj.] have authority over; be in charge of (a unit)
3. [with obj.] control or restrain (oneself or one's feelings) *E.g.: He commanded himself with an effort.*
4. [with obj.] dominate (a strategic position) from a superior height *E.g.: The fortress commands the shortest Channel crossing.*
5. [with obj.] be in a strong enough position to have or secure *E.g.: They command a majority in Parliament. | He commanded considerable personal loyalty.*

Phrases

at someone's command – at someone's command at someone's disposal to use or instruct *E.g.: I shall defend myself with all the eloquence at my command.*

word of command – 1. an order for a movement in a drill 2. a prearranged spoken signal for the start of an operation

CREDIT

(noun)

1. [mass noun] the ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future *E.g.: I've got unlimited credit*
2. the money lent or borrowed under a credit arrangement *E.g.: The bank refused to extend their credit.* | [as modifier] *E.g.: He exceeded his credit limit.*
3. an entry recording a sum received, listed on the right-hand side or column of an account - the opposite of debit
4. a payment received *E.g.: You need to record debits or credits made to your account.*
5. [mass noun] public acknowledgement or praise, given or received when a person's responsibility for an action or idea becomes apparent *E.g.: The Prime Minister was quick to claim the credit for abolishing the tax*
6. [in sing.] a source of pride *E.g.: The fans are a credit to the club*
7. (also **credit title**) [count noun] (usu. **credits**) an item in a list displayed at the beginning or end of a film or television programme, acknowledging a contributor's role *E.g.: The closing credits finished rolling*
8. [mass noun] the acknowledgement of a student's completion of a course or activity that counts towards a degree or diploma *E.g.: As maintained in a school's records a student can earn one unit of academic credit*
9. [count noun] a unit of study counting towards a degree or diploma *E.g.: The National Certificate consists of twelve credits*
10. [count noun] a grade above a pass in an examination
11. acknowledgement of merit in an examination which is reflected in the marks *E.g.: Awarded candidates will receive credit for accuracy and style*
12. [mass noun] the quality of being believed or credited *E.g.: The abstract philosophy of Cicero has lost its credit*
13. good reputation

verb (credits, crediting, credited)

1. [with obj] publicly acknowledge a contributor's role in the production of (something published or broadcast) *E.g.: The screenplay is credited to one American and two Japanese writers.*
2. (**credit someone with**) ascribe (an achievement or good quality) to someone *E.g.: He is credited with painting one hundred and twenty-five canvases*
3. add (an amount of money) *To an account this deferred tax can be credited to the profit and loss account.*
4. [often with modal] believe (something surprising or unlikely) *E.g.: You would hardly credit it - but it was true.*

Phrases

be in credit - (of an account) have money in it

credit where credit is due - praise given when it is deserved, even if one is reluctant to give it

do someone credit - make someone worthy of praise or respect *E.g.: Your concern does you credit.*

have something to one's credit - have achieved something notable *E.g.: He has 65 tournament wins to his credit.*

on credit - with an arrangement to pay later

on the credit side - as a good aspect of the situation *E.g.: On the credit side, the text is highly readable*

to one's credit - used to indicate that something praiseworthy has been achieved, esp. despite difficulties *E.g.: To her credit, she had never betrayed a confidence.*

Creditable

(of a performance, effort, or action) deserving public acknowledgement and praise but not necessarily outstanding or successful *E.g.: a very credible 2-4 defeat*

Usage Confusion often arises between the words **credible** and **creditable**. **Credible** chiefly means 'able to be believed; convincing' (*Few people found his story credible*), while **creditable** means 'deserving acknowledgement and praise but not necessarily outstanding'

Derivatives: **credibility creditably**

Creditor (noun) a person or company to whom money is owing

Creditworthy (adj.)

(of a person or company) considered suitable to receive credit, especially because of being reliable in paying money back in the past

Derivatives: creditworthiness

DESERT

(noun) ['dɛzərt]

1. a waterless, desolate area of land with little or no vegetation, typically one covered with sand

2. a situation or place considered dull and uninteresting *E.g.: a cultural desert.*

(adj.)

1. [attrib.] like a desert *E.g.: Overgrazing has created desert conditions*

2. uninhabited and desolate *E.g.: desert wastes*

(verb) [dɛzə:t]

1. [with obj.] abandon (a person, cause, or organization) *E.g.: in a way considered disloyal or treacherous E.g.: He deserted his wife and daughter and went back to England*

2. [often as adj.] (**deserted**) (of people) leave (a place), causing it to appear empty *E.g.: deserted beaches of soft sand*

3. (of a quality or ability) fail (someone) *E.g.: When most needed her luck deserted her.*

4. [no obj.] illegally leave the armed forces

Derivatives: desertion (noun)

Deserter (noun)

a member of the armed forces who deserts *E.g.: deserters from the army*

Desertification(noun)

[mass noun] the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture

Deserts (pl. noun)

[dɪ'zɜ:tɪz] what a person deserves with regard to reward or (more usually) punishment *E.g.: The penal system fails to punish offenders in accordance with their deserts.*

Phrase

get one's just deserts - receive the appropriate reward or (more usually) punishment for one's actions. *Those who caused great torment to others rarely got their just deserts.*

RULE (noun)

1. one of a set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing conduct or procedure within a particular area of activity *E.g.: the rules of cricket | Those who did break the rules would be dealt with swiftly.*
2. a law or principle that operates within a particular sphere of knowledge, describing or prescribing what is possible or allowable *E.g.: the rules of grammar*
3. a code of practice and discipline for a religious order or community *E.g.: the Rule of St Benedict*
4. [mass noun] control of or dominion over an area or people *E.g.: The revolution brought an end to British rule*
5. **(the rule)** the normal or customary state of things *E.g.: Such accidents are the exception rather than the rule*
6. a strip of wood or other rigid material used for measuring length or marking straight lines; a ruler
7. a thin printed line or dash
8. **(Rules)** short for *Australian Rules*.

(verb)

1. [with obj.] exercise ultimate power or authority over (an area and its people) *E.g.: Latin America today is ruled by elected politicians | [no obj.] E.g.: the period in which Spain ruled over Portugal*
2. (of a feeling) have a powerful and restricting influence on *E.g.: Her whole life seemed to be ruled by fear*
3. [no obj.] be a dominant or powerful factor: [with complement] *E.g.: the black market rules supreme*
4. [no obj.] be very good or the best *E.g.: Jackie tells me about Hanna's newest band, and says that it absolutely rules.*
5. (of a planet) have a particular influence over (a sign of the zodiac, house, etc.)

6. [with clause] pronounce authoritatively and legally to be the case *E.g.: An industrial tribunal ruled that he was unfairly dismissed from his job*
7. [with obj.] make parallel lines across (paper): [as adj.] (**ruled**) *E.g.: a sheet of ruled paper*
8. [with obj.] (**rule something out/in**) exclude (or include) something as a possibility *E.g.: The prime minister ruled out a November election.*
9. [no obj., with adverbial] (of a price or a traded commodity with regard to its price) have a specified general level or strength *E.g.: In the jutes section Indus and Pak Jute ruled firm.*

Phrases

as a rule - usually, but not always

by rule - in a regular manner according to a particular set of rules *E.g.: Stress is not predictable by rule and must be learned word by word.*

make it a rule to do something - have it as a habit or general principle to do something *E.g.: I make it a rule never to mix business with pleasure.*

rule of law - the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws

rule of the road - a custom or law regulating the direction in which two vehicles (or riders or ships) should move to pass one another on meeting, or which should give way to the other, so as to avoid collision

rule of thumb - a broadly accurate guide or principle, based on practice rather than theory

rule the roost - be in complete control

run the rule over - examine cursorily for correctness or adequacy

Derivatives: ruleless

Ruler - a person exercising government or dominion

Ruling

(noun) an authoritative decision or pronouncement, especially one made by a judge

(adj) currently exercising authority or influence *E.g.: the ruling coalition*

SENSE (noun)

1. a faculty by which the body perceives an external stimulus; one of the faculties of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch *E.g.: The bear has a keen sense of smell which enables it to hunt at dusk*

2. a feeling that something is the case *E.g.: She had the sense of being a political outsider. | you can improve your general health and sense of well-being*

3. a keen intuitive awareness of or sensitivity to the presence or importance of something *E.g.: She had a fine sense of comic timing.*

4. [mass noun] a sane and realistic attitude to situations and problems *E.g.: He earned respect by the good sense he showed at meetings.*

5. a reasonable or comprehensible rationale *E.g.: I can't see the sense in leaving all the work to you*

6. a way in which an expression or a situation can be interpreted; a meaning *E.g.: It is not clear which sense of the word 'characters' is intended in this passage.*
7. *In Physics and Mathematics* a property (e.g. direction of motion) distinguishing a pair of objects, quantities, effects, etc. which differ only in that each is the reverse of the other
8. [as modifier] *Genetics* relating to or denoting a coding sequence of nucleotides, complementary to an antisense sequence

(verb)

1. [with obj] perceive by a sense or senses *E.g.: With the first frost, they could sense a change in the days.*
2. be aware of (something) without being able to define exactly how one knows *E.g.: She could sense her father's anger rising* | [with clause] *E.g.: He could sense that he wasn't liked*
3. (of a machine or similar device) detect *E.g.: An optical fibre senses a current flowing in a conductor.*

bring someone to their senses – 1. restore someone to (or regain) consciousness
2. cause someone to (or start to) think and behave reasonably after a period of folly or irrationality

in a sense - by a particular interpretation of a statement or situation in a sense, behaviour cannot develop independently of the environment

in one's senses - fully aware and in control of one's thoughts and words; sane *E.g.: Would any man in his senses invent so absurd a story?*

make sense - be intelligible, justifiable, or practicable

make sense of - find meaning or coherence in *E.g.: She must try to make sense of what was going on.*

out of one's senses - in or into a state of madness

sense of direction - a person's ability to know without explicit guidance the direction in which they are or should be moving

take leave of one's senses – 1. see sense 2. (in hyperbolic use) go mad

Senseless (adj.)

1. [often as complement] (of a person) unconscious *E.g.: The attack left a policeman beaten senseless.*
2. incapable of sensation *E.g.: She knocked the glass from the girl's senseless fingers.*
3. lacking common sense; wildly foolish *E.g.: It was as senseless as crossing Death Valley on foot.*
4. (especially of violent or wasteful action) without discernible meaning or purpose *E.g.: In Vietnam I saw the senseless waste of human beings.*

Derivatives: senselessly (adv) **senselessness** (noun)

SPIRIT (noun)

1. the non-physical part of a person which is the seat of emotions and character, the soul; *E.g.: We seek a harmony between body and spirit*

2. such a part regarded as a person's true self and as capable of surviving physical death or separation; *E.g.*: A year after he left, his spirit is still present.
3. such a part manifested as an apparition after a person's death, a ghost
4. a supernatural being shrines to nature spirits
5. (Spirit) short for Holy Spirit 2) [in sing.] the prevailing or typical quality, mood, or attitude of a person, group, or period of time; *E.g.*: I hope the team will build on this spirit of confidence. The university is a symbol of the nation's egalitarian spirit
6. [with adj.] a person identified with their most prominent quality or with their role in a group or movement; *E.g.*: He was a leading spirit in the conference.
7. (often spirits) a person's mood or attitude; *E.g.*: The warm weather lifted everyone's spirits. He confessed in a spirit of self-respect.
8. [mass noun] the quality of courage, energy, and determination; *E.g.*: His visitors admired his spirit and good temper.
9. the real meaning or the intention behind something as opposed to its strict verbal interpretation; *E.g.*: The rule had been broken in spirit if not in letter.
10. (usu. spirits) strong distilled liquor such as brandy, whisky, gin, or rum a) [mass noun] [with modifier] a volatile liquid, especially a fuel, prepared by distillation aviation spirit b) a solution of volatile components extracted from something, typically by distillation or by solution in alcohol: spirits of turpentine.
11. a highly refined substance or fluid thought to govern vital phenomena

(verb) (spirits, spiriting, spirited)

1) [with obj. and adverbial of direction] convey rapidly and secretly *E.g.*: *Stolen cows were spirited away some distance to prevent detection.*

2) [with obj.] (spirit someone up) stimulate, animate, or cheer up someone.

Phrases

enter into the spirit - to take part in something with enthusiasm *E.g.*: *Everyone entered into the spirit of things by wearing costumes.*

in spirit - not physically in a place or situation but thinking about the people who are there and wishing you were there *E.g.*: *I'm afraid I can't come, but I'll be there in spirit.*

the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak - mainly spoken - used for telling someone that you would like to do something but do not have the energy or strength to do it

the spirit of the law - the real meaning or intention of a law, even if the way it is written does not express this *E.g.*: *The lawyers have violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the law.*

the spirit of the times / age - the ideas, beliefs, and style of a particular period of time

spiritual (adjective)

1 related to your spirit instead of the physical world *E.g.*: Music provides an immensely satisfying spiritual experience for many people.

2 religious, or related to religious issues *E.g.*: *a spiritual ceremony / The Pope is the spiritual leader of the world's 800 million Catholics.*

Derivatives: spiritually adverb

spiritualism - the belief that dead people are able to communicate with people who are still alive

spiritualist noun [countable]

spiritualist adjective

TROUBLE (noun)

1. difficulty or problems; *E.g.: I had trouble finding somewhere to park. The government's policies ran into trouble. Our troubles are just beginning*
2. the malfunction of something such as a machine or a part of the body; *E.g.: Their helicopter developed engine trouble.*
3. effort or exertion made to do something, esp. when inconvenient; *E.g.: I wouldn't want to put you to any trouble. He's gone to a lot of trouble to help you.*
4. a cause of worry or inconvenience; *E.g.: The kid had been no trouble up to now.*
5. a particular aspect or quality of something regarded as unsatisfactory or as a source of difficulty; *E.g.: That's the trouble with capitalism*
6. a situation in which one is liable to incur punishment or blame; *E.g.: He's been in trouble with the police.*
7. informal, dated used to refer to the condition of a pregnant unmarried woman; *E.g.: She's not the first girl who's got herself into trouble.*
8. public unrest or disorder; *E.g.: The cops are preparing for trouble by bringing in tear gas.*

(verb)

1. often be troubled cause distress or anxiety to *E.g.: He was not troubled by doubts.*
2. [intrans.] **trouble about/over/with** - be distressed or anxious about *E.g.: There is nothing you need trouble about.*
3. cause (someone) pain *E.g.: My legs started to trouble me.*
4. cause (someone) inconvenience (typically used as a polite way of asking someone to do or provide something) *E.g.: Sorry to trouble you | Could I trouble you for a receipt?*
5. [intrans.] make the effort required to do something *E.g.: Oh, don't trouble to answer*
6. [intrans.] disturb or agitate (the surface in a pool or other body of water) *E.g.: The waters were troubled.*

Phrases

asking for trouble - if doing something is asking for trouble, it is likely to cause you problems or difficulties *E.g.: Delaying this type of surgery is just asking for trouble.*

looking for trouble - doing something that is likely to cause a disagreement, fight, or problem *E.g.: He came into the bar obviously looking for trouble.*

no trouble - easy and pleasant to deal with and not causing you any problems *E.g.: I don't mind looking after Sam – he's no trouble at all.*

trouble is brewing (for) there's trouble brewing - used for saying that a difficult, dangerous, or violent situation is developing

TRUST (noun)

1 [uncountable] a feeling of confidence in someone that shows you believe they are honest, fair, and reliable *E.g.: Trust is an important issue between teenagers and their parents.*

trust in *E.g.: public trust in police officers*

put/place (your) trust in someone/something *E.g.: Sumner placed considerable trust in his lawyer.*

abuse/betray someone's trust - treat someone badly or dishonestly, although they trusted you *E.g.: Jen had confided her secret to Mark, but he betrayed her trust.*

1a confidence that something is safe, reliable, or effective *E.g.: You have to be able to have trust in your backup system.*

2 [uncountable] LEGAL - an arrangement in which a person or an organization manages someone else's money or property

hold/place something in trust *E.g.: The land will be held in trust by the Church.*

2a [countable] money or property that someone manages for a person or an organization according to a legal arrangement

2b [countable] an organization that manages money or property so that it can help other people or organizations *E.g.: the Jamaica National Heritage Trust / a charitable trust*

3 [uncountable] a situation in which someone is made responsible for another person or thing

put someone/something in the trust of someone *E.g.: She put her children in the trust of strangers.*

a position of trust - a job in which you have a lot of responsibility and power *E.g.: I don't think a teenager can be expected to hold such a position of trust.*

4 [countable] MAINLY AMERICAN a group of people or companies that work together to illegally control prices and limit competition in an industry

take something on trust - to believe that something you have heard or read is true, although there is no proof *E.g.: You'll just have to take these figures on trust.*

trust (verb) [transitive]

1. to be confident that someone is honest, fair, and reliable *E.g.: Both communities*

2. trust something to do something I wouldn't trust that ladder to *have to trust each other. / Politicians just can't be trusted.*

3. trust someone to do something *E.g.: Can we trust you to give John the message?*

4. trust someone with something *E.g.: I can always trust him with a secret.*

5. a to be confident that something is safe, reliable, or effective *E.g.: Never trust cheap locks like these.*

6. trust someone's judgment be confident that they can make good decisions *E.g.: I trust his judgment on legal issues.*

7. b to be confident that a fact or piece of information is true or accurate *E.g.: Don't trust anything Mr Davis tells you.*

8. I trust (that) SPOKEN FORMAL - used for saying that you hope and expect that something is true *E.g.: I trust that you've already completed the paperwork, Mrs Williams.*

9. not trust someone an inch INFORMAL - to not trust someone at all *E.g.: I wouldn't trust him an inch.*

10. not trust someone as far as you can throw them INFORMAL - to not trust someone at all

11. trust someone (to do something) SPOKEN - used for saying that someone has done something that you think is typical of them, especially something that annoys you *E.g.: Trust Tim to forget about our meeting! 'Pete left the kitchen in a real mess.' 'Trust him!'*

Phrasal verbs

in [transitive]

trust in someone/something to have confidence in someone or something *E.g.:*

They had trusted in the opinion polls, but these turned out to be completely wrong.

trust to [transitive] FORMAL

trust to something to depend on something such as luck or chance to help you to achieve something, usually because you have no other choice *E.g.: I'm trusting to luck that the shops will be open.*

VALUE (noun)

1 [countable/uncountable] the amount that something is worth, measured especially in money *E.g.: You can't put a value on a human life.*

value of *E.g.: The value of the painting is not known.*

drop/rise/fall etc in value *E.g.: The dollar dropped in value on the foreign exchange markets last week. / Residential property in the city has doubled in value in the last three years.*

of (great/real) value worth a lot of money *E.g.: Thieves had taken a radio and a Walkman, but nothing of great value.*

of little/no value *E.g.: The ring was actually of very little value.*

hold its/their value worth the same amount of money over a long period *E.g.: Handwoven rugs hold their value extremely well.*

1a [uncountable] the amount that something is worth compared to the money that it costs *E.g.: Thanks to the strength of the pound, these wines offer tremendous value just now.*

value for (your) money *E.g.: Most customers are looking for value for their money rather than cutting-edge fashion.*

2 [uncountable] the degree to which someone or something is important or useful educational/nutritional value

value to *E.g.: Discussion of the transport link focused on its value to the local community.*

of (great) value documents that will be of great value to future historians

sentimental value the importance that something has for you for personal reasons *E.g.: That watch had belonged to his grandfather and had great sentimental value.*

of little/no value *E.g.: These papers are of no value to a thief.*

3 [uncountable] the particular interesting quality that something has

shock/novelty/curiosity value *E.g.: Some episodes are included purely for their shock value.*

4 values [plural] the principles and beliefs that influence the behaviour and way of life of a particular group or community *E.g.: Christian/Western/Islamic values*

To its opponents in the developing world, globalization is seen as an attack on traditional cultural values. / the university's liberal values

set of values *E.g.: They have a very different set of values from our own.*

5 [countable] MATHS a mathematical number or amount that is not known and is represented by a letter

6 [countable] MUSIC the length of time that a musical note lasts for

value (verb) [transitive] often passive

1 to consider someone or something to be important *E.g.: A community in which people respected their elders and valued their knowledge and experience / a valued friend/colleague*

value something for something *E.g.: Vitamins and minerals that are valued for their protective and energy-giving qualities*

2 to state how much something is worth *E.g.: I had the necklace valued then put in the auction.*

value something at something *E.g.: The seized cocaine was valued at £500,000. The terms of the deal value the company at £2 million.*

MODULE 3

LAW CRIME PUNISHMENT

LEAD-IN: RULES OF LAW

Every human step must be legal

1. Read 'Rules of law' and discuss with your partner which law you find most amusing or strange.

RULES OF LAW

- In Lancashire, it is against the law to hang male and female underwear on the same line.
- In Saskatchewan, Canada, you must not drink water in a beer house.
- A transportation law in Texas, USA: when two trains approach each other at a crossing, they should both stop, and neither shall start up until the other has gone.
- In Waterloo, Nebraska, USA, it is illegal for a barber to eat onions between 7am and 7pm.
- The town council of Widnes, Lancashire, England introduced a fine £5 for those who made a habit of falling asleep in the reading rooms in libraries.
- Duelling in Paraguay is legal as long as both participants are registered blood donors.
- In New York City there is still law which makes illegal for women to smoke in public.
- The citizens of Kentucky, USA, are required by law to take a bath once a year.
- In 1659 it became illegal to celebrate Christmas in Massachusetts.
- In New York State you are not allowed to shoot at a rabbit from a moving trolley car. You have to get off the car, or wait for it to come to a complete stop, then fire away.
- In Madagascar it is illegal for pregnant women to wear hats or eat eels.
- In Alaska, USA, it is illegal to look at a moose from the window of an airplane or any other flying vehicle.
- It is illegal to hunt camels in the state of Arizona, USA.
- In Indiana, USA, it is against the law to travel on a bus within four hours of eating garlic.
- During the reign of Elizabeth I, the wearing of hats was made compulsory in England.
- In 1937 in Hungary spring cleaning became compulsory. All lofts and cellars had to be cleaned.
- In Malaysia it is against the law to dance on the backs of turtles.

2. Work in pairs. Here are some possible reasons why some of the laws were introduced. Match the reason and the law.



Because it makes their breath smell.

Maybe they're an endangered species.

It doesn't give the animal a sporting chance.

Because it distracted people from the true meaning of their religion.

Maybe it was considered unsuitable behaviour for a lady.

In case people snored.

3. Can you think of reasons why the other laws were introduced?

4. Read the laws given below, choose 5-6 you find the most amusing, translate them into English and discuss these laws with other students.

1. У штаті Техас заборонено стріляти у буйволів з другого поверху готелю.
2. Закон штата Індіана забороняє відкривати бляшанки за допомогою вогнепальної зброї.
3. Закон міста Натома, штат Канзас, забороняє практикуватись у метанні ножів, використовуючи у якості мішені чоловіків у смугастих костюмах.
4. У штаті Айова однорукі піаністи зобов'язані грати безкоштовно.
5. У штаті Луїзіана заборонено кусати людей, при чому використання вставних щелепів є більш тяжким злочином і карається суворіше.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

LAW VOCABULARY. COURTS & TRIALS

GENERAL TERMS

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>case <i>n</i> civil ~ criminal (penal) ~ framed-up ~ adjourn a ~ appeal a ~ decide/settle a ~ hear/try a ~ court <i>n</i> ~ martial ~ of appeals ~ of claims ~ of last resort federal ~ district ~ juvenile ~ common pleas mayors ~ municipal ~ the Supreme ~ trial ~ crime <i>n</i> ~ scene ~ rate grave ~ heinous ~ petty ~ commit a ~ detect (clear up) a ~ criminal <i>n</i> ~ at large trace a ~</p> | <p>criminal <i>adj</i>; ~ record have (no prior) ~ record habitual (<i>syn.</i> chronic, repeat, hardened, persistent) delinquency <i>n</i> juvenile ~ infant ~ ~ rate delinquent <i>n</i> juvenile - (offender) felony <i>n</i> incite <i>v syn.</i> Instigate law <i>n</i> ~ and order ~ breaker ~ enforcement mob ~ break infringe a ~ evade a ~ incorporate into a sue at ~ lawful <i>adj</i> <i>Ant.</i> unlawful ~ age ~ authorities lawsuit <i>n</i> discontinue a ~ lose a ~ lawyer <i>n</i> legal <i>adj</i> ~ force ~ procedure take ~ advice <i>ant.</i> illegal</p> |
| <p>misdemeanor <i>n</i> offence <i>n</i> alleged ~ minor/petty ~ serious ~</p> | <p>offend <i>v</i> offender <i>n</i> assisting ~ first ~ habitual ~</p> |

PARTICIPANTS OF THE LEGAL PROCEDURE. CLAIMANT

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>plaintiff <i>n</i> (in a civil case) state <i>n</i> (criminal) defendant <i>n</i> (offender) attorney for the plaintiff (in a civil case) prosecutor <i>n</i> (criminal) attorney for defence</p> | <p>jury <i>n</i> ~ trial Grant ~ poll a ~ serve on a ~ swear the ~ witness <i>n</i> credible ~ probation officer bailiff <i>n</i></p> |
|---|--|

LEGAL PROCEDURE

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>bring the case to court bring criminal prosecution <i>syn.</i> bring smb to trial capital ~ charge ~ crime (offence, felony) ~ punishment (sentence) charge <i>n, v</i> ~ smb. with crime arrest smb on a ~ dismiss a ~ substantive ~</p> | <p>circumstances aggravating ~ attenuating (<i>syn.</i> exetrnuating, mitigating) ~ file a complaint lead for the defence detain detention examine ~ a witness examination direct ~ cross ~</p> |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>evidence circumstantial (indirect) ~ corroborative ~ direct ~ documentary ~ inadmissable, incompetent ~ irrefutable ~ material ~ relevant/irrelevant ~ presumptive ~ give/present ~</p> | <p>plead v ~ guilty ~ not guilty presumption of innocence prosecution <i>n</i> lead ~ serve as one' own counsel summon <i>v</i> ~ a witness summons <i>n</i> issue smb. a ~ serve a ~ on smb</p> |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>come/go before court indict smb for smth indictment on issue ~ a search warrant ~ a warrant of arrest make an opening statement miscarriage of justice notify the defendant of a lawsuit</p> <p>objection n register an ~ rule out /overrule an ~ sustain an ~</p> | <p>take (keep) in custody take legal actions proceedings trial <i>n</i> come up for one's ~ <i>syn.</i> Stand one's ~ public ~ put smb. on ~ try smb. for smth</p> |
|--|--|

OFFENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>abduction n <i>syn.</i> kidnapping abuse of power n arson n assassination n assault n battery n blackmail n bribery n</p> | <p>burglary n carjacking n contempt of court ~ of subpoena disorderly conduct drug trafficking drunken brawl drunken driving embezzlement n forgery n</p> |
| <p>fraud/swindling n hijacking n homicide n house-breaking n manslaughter n mugging n murder n negligence n perjury n</p> | <p>poaching n racket n rape robbery n shoplifting n slander n <i>syn.</i> libel, defamation smuggling n speeding n theft n <i>syn.</i> larceny</p> |

PENALTIES & SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>acquit v acquittal n appeal v ~ against the judge's decision ~ for clemency</p> | <p>term of~ jail (gaol) n <i>syn.</i> prison, penitentiary <i>syn. v</i> imprison, put to prison jail sentence</p> |
|---|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>~ for a reprieve</p> <p>bail <i>v</i></p> <p>go for ~</p> <p>grant ~</p> <p><i>syn.</i> release smb. on ~</p> <p>be on death row</p> <p>convict <i>n</i></p> <p>conviction <i>n</i></p> <p>damages <i>n</i></p> <p>pay. ~</p> <p>win ~</p> <p>imprison <i>v</i></p> <p>imprisonment <i>n</i></p> <p><i>syn.</i> incarceration</p> <p>~ at (without) forced labour</p> <p>~ before trial</p> <p>false ~</p> <p>life ~</p> | <p>break jail</p> <p>send smb to jail</p> <p>labour <i>n</i></p> <p>forced ~</p> <p>hard ~</p> <p>pardon <i>n</i></p> <p>parole <i>n</i></p> <p>be eligible for parole</p> <p>release smb. on parole</p> <p>penal <i>adj</i></p> <p>~ /criminal code</p> <p>~ servitude</p> <p>~ term</p> <p>penalty <i>n</i></p> <p>death ~</p> <p>restore/reinstitute death ~</p> <p>probation <i>n</i></p> <p>be on ~</p> <p>grant ~</p> <p>place an offender on -</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>put smb. to death <i>v</i></p> <p>release <i>v</i></p> <p><i>syn.</i> set at liberty, set free</p> <p>review <i>n</i></p> <p>be (not) subject to review</p> <p>sentence <i>n</i></p> <p>capital (death) ~</p> <p>harsh ~</p> <p>lenient ~</p> <p>life ~</p> <p>commute (reduce) a ~</p> <p>execute a ~</p> <p>impose a ~</p> <p>pass (pronounce) a ~</p> <p>reverse (recall, quash, overturn) a ~ serve a ~</p> <p>stay a death ~</p> | <p>sentence <i>v</i></p> <p>verdict <i>n</i></p> <p>~ of acquittal (not guilty)</p> <p>~ of conviction (guilty)</p> <p>bring in (deliver, give, return) a ~</p> <p>set aside a ~</p> <p>withdraw to consider the judgement</p> <p>wrong-doing (malefaction) <i>n</i></p> <p>wrong-doer <i>n</i></p> |
|---|--|

VOCABULARY NOTES

ACT (noun)

1 [countable] a single thing that someone does *E.g.: act of violence/vandalism/terrorism/kindness/bravery/desperation etc* *No act of kindness is ever wasted. We strongly condemn any act of violence against innocent people.*

unlawful/criminal/wrongful/illegal etc act groups committing criminal acts

2 [singular] a way of behaving that does not show what someone is really like or what they really feel *E.g.: She isn't really upset: it's all an act. put on an act E.g.: She's just putting on an act because the boys are here.*

3 [countable] a short performance by a COMEDIAN , MAGICIAN , or other performer *E.g.: He eats fire as part of his act.*

3a a singer, band, or other person or group who performs on stage. Two people who perform together, especially two COMEDIANS , are called a **double act** *E.g.: They remain one of rock music's most exciting live acts.*

4 [countable] one of the parts that a play, OPERA , or BALLET is divided into. Each act is divided into two or more SCENES *E.g.: The scene occurs at the beginning of the first act. Act 1 Scene 2*

5 [countable] a law passed by a country's government *E.g.: the Data Protection Act an act of Parliament*

Phrases

balancing/juggling act

a situation in which someone has to do several different things at the same time *E.g.: Reconciling the demands of work and family is quite a balancing act.*

be a hard/tough act to follow INFORMAL - to do something so well that others who do it after you do not feel very confident about being successful *E.g.: Ken's a hard act to follow, but I'll do my best.*

get your act together INFORMAL - to organize your life or work in a better way, especially by having clear goals and a plan for achieving them *E.g.: If you want to be finished by Monday, you'll have to get your act together.*

get in on the act INFORMAL - to take part in an activity that someone else is doing, in order to gain some of the advantages for yourself *E.g.: First it was politicians; now a novelist has decided to get in on the act.*

be in the act of doing something - to be doing something at a particular moment, especially when something else happens or when someone interrupts you *E.g.: She stopped in the act of turning and stared at me.*

catch someone in the act (of doing something) - to find someone and interrupt them when they are doing something wrong *E.g.: He denies all guilt, even though he was caught in the act.*

ACT (verb)

1 [intransitive] to do something for a particular reason or in a particular way
act in good faith - believe that you are acting honestly *E.g.: We acted in good faith – we did not know the goods were stolen.*

act out of necessity/desperation/love/compassion/curiosity etc *E.g.: She claims that she acted out of necessity because she had to.*

1a to do something immediately, especially in order to deal with an urgent problem *E.g.: Had the paramedics not acted so swiftly, he would have died.*

act to do something *E.g.: We must act now to prevent further damage to our rainforests.*

2 [intransitive] if you act for someone, you do something as their representative
act for *E.g.: Lawyers acting for the family will issue a statement this morning.*

3 [intransitive] to behave in a particular way, especially a way that is unusual or annoying *E.g.: Stop acting stupidly!*

act like *E.g.: I've acted like a total idiot.*

act suspiciously/strangely *E.g.: A man was seen acting suspiciously twenty minutes before the robbery.*

act as if *E.g.: Just act as if nothing's happened.*

3a to behave in a particular way by doing something

act reasonably/fairly/illegally/responsibly/dishonestly etc *E.g.: Did the BBC act reasonably in sacking the journalist? The court must establish whether the accused acted illegally.*

4 [intransitive] to start to have an effect *E.g.: Don't expect the medicine to act immediately.*

act on *E.g.: The experiment should show us how sugars act on the enamel of the teeth.*

5 [intransitive/transitive] to perform in plays or films *E.g.: I've always wanted to act.*

act the part/role (of someone/something) Philip Schofield acted the part of Joseph.

Phrasal verbs

act as [transitive]

act as someone/something to do the job of a particular kind of person or thing *E.g.: You speak Greek – will you act as interpreter? Body fat acts as an insulator.*

act on [transitive]

act on something to do something because you have been given information, advice, or orders *E.g.: I'm acting on the advice of my lawyers. They were acting on the instructions of senior managers.*

act out [transitive]

1 to show the events that happened in a situation by doing them again or by doing the same things as the people involved *E.g.: The scenarios that the trainees act out are videotaped.*

2 to express your thoughts or feelings through your words or behaviour *E.g.: He was acting out his feelings of inferiority by being overly aggressive.*

3 to do something that you have planned or had previously only thought of doing *E.g.: Just imagining these things is fine, as long as you don't try to act them out.*

act up [intransitive] INFORMAL

1 if children act up, they behave badly *E.g.: The kids have been acting up again.*

2 if a part of your body or a piece of equipment acts up, it starts to become painful or to develop problems *E.g.: I hope my back doesn't start acting up again.*

ACT [ˈeɪ si ˈti] - Australian Capital Territory: the area in eastern Australia where the capital city, Canberra, is

the ACT [ˈeɪ si ˈti] [ˈeɪ si ˈti] TRADEMARK

American College Test: a set of tests that someone must take before they are admitted to some US colleges and universities

acting (noun) [uncountable] - the job or skill of performing in plays and films *E.g.: Most of the acting in the show was excellent.*

acting (adjective) only before noun - doing the work of the usual person in a particular job while they are not there, or until a new person starts *E.g.: After Smith died, she took over as acting leader of the Party.*

action (noun)

1 [uncountable] the process of doing something, especially in order to stop a bad situation from developing or continuing *E.g.: Officials are not planning any drastic action.*

take action begin to do something to solve a particular problem *E.g.: We urge the authorities to take action.*

course of action something that you do in order to achieve a particular purpose *E.g.: We have three possible courses of action.*

1a [countable/uncountable] the process of stopping work or working less effectively in order to protest about your pay, working conditions etc. This kind of action is also called **industrial action** *E.g.: The strikers voted to suspend their action.*

1b [countable/uncountable] the process of bringing a case to a court of law. This kind of action is also called **legal action**

bring an action (against someone) start a legal process against someone *E.g.: The magazine will fight the libel action brought by the Prime Minister.*

2 [countable] something you do, especially something that seems wrong or unusual to other people *E.g.: How can you justify your actions?*

3 [countable/uncountable] a movement that you make with your body *E.g.: She found herself copying his actions.*

3a [countable/uncountable] a movement that goes with a children's song *E.g.: I'll sing and you can do the actions.*

3b [singular/uncountable] the movement of an object as it works or makes progress, especially a particular kind of movement

action of *E.g.: This switch slows down the action of the pump.
the erosive action of a great glacier*

4 [singular/uncountable] the effect that something such as a drug or chemical has
the action of something (on something) the action of certain chemicals on the brain

5 [uncountable] fighting that is part of a war *E.g.: Can military action be avoided?*

killed/missing/wounded in action a list of soldiers missing in action

see action take part in military fighting *E.g.: We've been told we're unlikely to see action.*

6 [singular/uncountable] INFORMAL all the exciting or important events that happen in a particular situation or place *E.g.: Where's all the action in this town?*

7 [singular] the events that form part of a play or film *E.g.: In Scene 1, the action takes place in an expensive restaurant.*

actions speak louder than words - used for saying that what you do is more important than what you say you will do

in action

1 doing what you are good at or what you are trained to do *E.g.: It's interesting to watch a good salesman in action.*

2 doing what something is designed to do *E.g.: How long before we can see the new ski lifts in action?*

out of action

1 if someone is out of action, they are injured or too ill to perform their usual activities *E.g.: Her broken wrist will put her out of action for at least a month.*

2 if something is out of action, it cannot be used, for example because it is broken or is being repaired or cleaned *E.g.: The swimming pool is currently out of action.*

put something into action

to start using something such as a plan or idea *E.g.: Our plans aren't quite ready to be put into action.*

actionable (adjective) LEGAL - if someone's behaviour is actionable, it is so bad that you could start a legal case against them because of it *E.g.: His remarks were considered actionable by my lawyer.*

activate (verb) [transitive] - to make a piece of equipment or a process start working *E.g.: You can activate the system by buttons or voice recognition.*

Derivatives: activation (noun) [uncountable]

active (adjective)

1 someone who is active does a lot of different activities and has a lot of energy and interests *E.g.: People are remaining active into later life. / meditation techniques to keep the mind active and alert*

1a very involved in the work of an organization or with a particular activity

active in *E.g.: She continues to be active in politics.*

active member *E.g.: He is an active member of the American Cancer Society.*

1b used about a period or event that is full of busy activity *E.g.: We had a very active weekend.*

2 taking positive action in order to make something happen, rather than just hoping that it will happen *E.g.: There are already active discussions going on. / Active steps are being taken to calm the situation. / We couldn't have organized the show without the active support and participation of the students' parents.*

3 operating or working in a particular area or at a particular time *E.g.: Pickpockets are known to be active in the area.*

3a regularly doing a particular activity

sexually active - having sex regularly *E.g.: sexually active young women*

3b an active electrical system is working *E.g.: The burglar alarm becomes active ten seconds after you set it.*

4 an active VOLCANO is likely to ERUPT explode and pour out fire at any time. When a volcano no longer does this, it is **extinct**.

5 CHEMISTRY producing a chemical or BIOLOGICAL reaction *E.g.: What is the active ingredient in detergents?*

6 LINGUISTICS an active verb or sentence has the person or thing doing the action as the SUBJECT. 'You hurt me' is an active sentence.

the active (noun) LINGUISTICS - the active form of a verb. The active is also sometimes called the **active voice**.

APPEAL (noun)

1 [countable] an urgent request for people to give you something that you need such as help, money, or information

appeal for *E.g.: The police have renewed their appeal for help from the public.*

launch an appeal *E.g.: They have launched an appeal to send food to the flood victims.*

1a a request for people to do something or to behave in a particular way

appeal for *E.g.: There have been several appeals for an end to the fighting.*

make an appeal *E.g.: Seddon made an emotional appeal for his daughter to contact him.*

2 [uncountable] a quality that something has that makes people like it or want it *E.g.: Football has popular appeal - many people enjoy it. / How do you explain the appeal of horror films?*

broaden/widen your appeal try to become popular with more people *E.g.: The organization is clearly trying to broaden its appeal.*

Collocations Adjectives frequently used with **appeal 2**: broad, mass, popular, universa, wide

3 [countable/uncountable] a formal request for a court of law or similar authority to change its decision *E.g.: Jones has been released on bail pending an appeal until there is an appeal. / an appeal judge/tribunal/hearing*

appeal against *E.g.: An appeal against his conviction is being considered.*

APPEAL (verb) [intransitive]

1 to make an urgent request for people to give you something that you need such as help, money, or information

appeal (to someone) for something They're appealing to local businesses for sponsorship money. *E.g.: Police have appealed for witnesses to the accident.*

1a to ask people to do something or to behave in a particular way, especially in a difficult situation

appeal for calm/unity/restraint *E.g.: As the crisis grew worse, local community leaders appealed for unity.*

appeal to someone to do something *E.g.: She appealed to her former husband to return their baby son.*

2 if something appeals to you, you like it or want it

appeal to *E.g.: The show's direct approach will appeal to children.*

3 to formally ask a court of law or similar authority to change its decision

appeal against *E.g.: Green's family say they will appeal against the verdict.*

leave to appeal the right to appeal *E.g.: The Board refused to grant them leave to appeal.*

4 to try to get someone to do or accept something by making them think it is a sensible or fair thing to do

appeal to *E.g.: Max appealed to her good sense to make her change her mind.*

appealing (adjective)

1 attractive and interesting *E.g.: The building has an appealing old-fashioned charm.*

appealing to *E.g.: We've tried to make the design more appealing to young people.*

2 only before noun an appealing look, voice etc shows that you want help, approval, or agreement *E.g.: She cast an appealing glance in my direction.*

Derivatives: appealingly adverb

CASE (noun)

1 [countable] an example or instance of something

case of *E.g.: a serious case of nerves*

1a an instance of a disease

case of *E.g.: a bad case of food poisoning*

1b a person with a disease *E.g.: He treated several cases of severe sunburn.*

2 [countable] usually singular a situation or set of conditions, especially one involving a particular person or thing *E.g.: I think we can make an exception in your case.*

be the case *E.g.: This was the case in the past, but now life is different.*

if that's the case *E.g.: If that's the case, I'm not surprised he was angry.*

it is the case that *E.g.: Isn't it the case that they're afraid of change?*

it's a case of *E.g.: It really is a case of 'no news is good news'.*

in that case *E.g.: 'I don't need it tonight.' 'In that case, I'll keep it until tomorrow.'*

in which case *E.g.: They can still agree to our conditions, in which case the bombing will stop.*

as is the case *E.g.: Often, as is the case for these families, there is no other source of support.*

3 [countable] a legal matter that will be decided in a court *E.g.: a civil/criminal case*
The case involved charges of police corruption.

a murder/rape/libel case *E.g.: A number of libel cases were taken to the Court of Appeal.*

case against *E.g.: He was confident the case against him would be dropped.*

win/lose a case *E.g.: He would do anything to win a case.*

3a a crime that the police are trying to solve *E.g.: At least a dozen officers are investigating the murder case.*

3b the evidence and arguments that one side can use against the other in a law court

the case for the prosecution/the defence *E.g.: Mr Scott informed the judge that he had completed the case for the prosecution.*

have a case have a chance of winning *E.g.: The lawyers told me I didn't have a case.*

4 [countable] a set of facts and arguments that you can state for or against something
E.g.: This strengthens the case of those who argue that the UK should have a Bill of Rights.

case for/against *E.g.: There is a strong case for government intervention.*

state your case *E.g.: She was being offered a chance to state her case.*

make (out) a case for something *E.g.: Calvin makes a good case for this unpopular policy in his article. A case can be made for reducing taxes right now.*

5 [countable] a situation or person to be dealt with, often by an official *E.g.: There have been several reports of cases of neglected and abused children.* Each social worker was assigned 30 cases.

6 [countable] a container or cover for keeping or protecting something *E.g.: Have you seen my glasses' case anywhere? The paintings were shipped in large wooden cases.*

6a a piece of furniture made of wood and glass in which objects are shown in a shop or museum

6b a container for holding a large number of separate things, especially bottles, or the things in the container

case of *E.g.: We bought a case of wine.*

6c a suitcase

7 [countable/uncountable] LINGUISTICS a form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in some languages that shows its relationship in grammar to other words in a sentence

as the case may be

used for saying that either of two things may be true, depending on the actual situation *E.g.: An important consideration is the candidates' experience, or lack of it, as the case may be.*

a case in point

an example of the situation or behaviour that you are talking about *E.g.: Shoppers tend to think that high prices mean high quality. Electrical goods are a case in point.*

get off someone's case usually in imperative SPOKEN - to stop criticizing someone *E.g.: Will you get off my case? I'm working as fast as I can.*

in any case

1 whatever the situation is or will be *E.g.: Traffic may be bad, but in any case we'll be there in time for dinner.*

2 used for adding information to support a statement or make it clearer *E.g.: Nobody saw her on the train. In any case, she probably didn't have enough money for a ticket.*

in case

1 in order to be prepared for something that may happen *E.g.: Take an umbrella in case it rains.*

just in case *E.g.: I'll make some sandwiches, just in case we get hungry later on.*

in case of *E.g.: In case of bad weather, the wedding will be held indoors.*

2 used for explaining why you are doing something *E.g.: In case you were wondering, I'm here to see your brother, not you.*

3 MAINLY AMERICAN - if *E.g.: In case you can't come, give me a call before I leave for work.*

Phrases

on a case by case basis - according to the particular facts relating to each situation *E.g.: The only thing we can do is to negotiate on a case by case basis.*

on someone's case SPOKEN - criticizing someone all the time *E.g.: She's always on my case about punctuality.*

on the case - dealing with something *E.g.: 'Who's finding out about the hotel?' 'Don't worry, Jane's on the case.'*

case (verb) [transitive] VERY INFORMAL - if a criminal cases a place, such as a bank, they watch it and look around it to help them plan their crime *E.g.: He saw McVeigh casing the Oklahoma City federal building before it was bombed.*

be cased in something - to be completely covered in something, especially as a protection *E.g.: steel towers cased in granite*

CHARGE (noun)

1 [countable/uncountable] an amount of money that you have to pay, especially when you visit a place or when someone does something for you *E.g.: You will have to pay a small admission charge.*

charge of *E.g.: There is a charge of £50 if you are over a week late with your payment.*

charge for *E.g.: There is no charge for using the library.*

free of charge with no charge *E.g.: The organization provides a range of services free of charge.*

at no extra charge without having to pay any more *E.g.: Breakfast may be served in your bedroom at no extra charge.*

2 [countable] an official statement accusing someone of committing a crime

charge of *E.g.: They faced charges of conspiracy and murder.*

charge against *E.g.: The investigation resulted in criminal charges against three police officers.*

press/prefer/bring charges officially accuse someone of a crime *E.g.: In the end we decided not to press charges.*

drop the charges no longer officially accuse someone of a crime *E.g.: She was accused of shoplifting but the police later dropped the charges.*

release someone without charge *E.g.: He was questioned for six hours but released without charge.*

2a a claim that someone or something is bad or has done something bad

charge of *E.g.: How do you respond to these charges of racism?*

charge that *E.g.: E.g.: The leadership rejected charges that it was insensitive to the plight of the unemployed.*

3 [countable] an attack by people or animals running very fast towards someone or something *E.g.: Captain Walker led a charge straight into an enemy stronghold.*

4 [countable] PHYSICS the amount or type of electrical force that something has. The PROTONS in an atom have a POSITIVE charge, and the ELECTRONS have a NEGATIVE charge.

5 [countable] an amount of the substance that makes a bomb explode

6 [countable] FORMAL someone that you are responsible for and take care of *E.g.: She didn't like it when her young charges started crying.*

7 [singular] the ability to produce strong emotions or feelings *E.g.: The issue still carries a charge in American politics. / A real-life tragedy that gave the film a serious emotional charge.*

Phrases

in charge (of) - if you are in charge, you have control over someone or something and are responsible for them *E.g.: Who's in charge here? The nurse in charge explained what the treatment would be like. Philip's in charge of our marketing department.*

put someone in charge (of someone/something) *E.g.: He was subsequently put in charge of the whole investigation.*

in someone's charge - if a person or thing is in your charge, you are responsible for taking care of them *E.g.: She always worried a lot about the young children in her charge.*

take charge (of) - to take control and become responsible for someone or something
E.g.: It was a great relief when Heather arrived and took charge of the project.

charge verb

1 [intransitive/transitive] to ask someone to pay an amount of money for something that you are selling to them or doing for them

charge for *E.g.: Most clubs charge for the use of tennis courts.*

charge someone something (for something) *E.g.: You will be charged a small fee for food and lodging. They charged us £20 for three drinks.*

be charged at something *E.g.: All calls are charged at 36p per minute.*

2 [transitive] to arrange for payment to be made later

charge something to someone/something *E.g.: The flights were charged to his personal account. Guests can make phone calls and charge them to their rooms.*

2a MAINLY AMERICAN to pay for something with a CREDIT CARD *E.g.: I decided to charge it, since I didn't have any cash on me.*

3 [transitive] to accuse someone officially of committing a crime *E.g.: Two men have been charged in connection with the fire.*

charge someone with something *E.g.: The police have charged him with murder.*

3a FORMAL to claim that someone or something is bad or has done something bad

charge someone/something with (doing) something *E.g.: The report charges cars with being responsible for half of the century's air pollution problems.*

charge (that) *E.g.: Republicans blocked Lee's nomination, charging that he was unqualified for the job.*

4 [intransitive/transitive] to attack someone or something by running very fast towards them *The colonel gave the order to charge. The security men panicked as angry fans charged towards them.*

4a [intransitive] to move somewhere quickly and carelessly

charge into/around/down etc *E.g.: The door flew open and Penny charged into the room. / Problems caused by large lorries charging around country lanes*

5 charge charge up [intransitive/transitive] to put electricity into a piece of electrical equipment such as a BATTERY *E.g.: The phone won't work if it isn't charged up.*

6 [transitive] FORMAL to make someone officially responsible for doing something
be charged with (doing) something *E.g.: The company has been charged with maintaining our computer systems.*

7 [transitive] FORMAL to fill a glass completely *E.g.: I would ask you all to charge your glasses and join me in a toast to Max and Sue.*

chargeable (adjective) FORMAL

1 if an amount of money is chargeable, it must be paid *E.g.: Interest is chargeable at 5 per cent per year.*

2 if income or property is chargeable, you must pay tax on it *E.g.: chargeable assets*

3 considered to be a crime that you can be officially accused of *E.g.: a chargeable offence*

charged (adjective)

filled with a strong emotion such as excitement or nervousness *E.g.: the highly charged atmosphere of the trial*

charged with *E.g.: a silence charged with meaning*

charger (noun) [countable]

1 a piece of equipment used for providing a BATTERY with electricity

2 a horse ridden by a soldier when fighting in battle in the past

COMMIT (verb)

1 [transitive] to do something illegal or morally wrong

commit a crime/an offence *E.g.: The study aims to find out what makes people commit crimes.*

commit murder/a robbery etc *E.g.: conspiracy to commit murder*

commit adultery *E.g.: He had admitted to committing adultery.*

commit suicide *E.g.: Reports suggest that the singer committed suicide.*

2 [transitive] to make someone agree or promise to do something

commit someone to (doing) something *E.g.: The agreement commits them to a minimum number of performances per year.*

2a [intransitive] to promise to do something

commit to (doing) something *E.g.: He would have to commit to spending several thousand pounds. I do not want to commit to any particular date.*

3 [intransitive] to decide to have a permanent relationship with someone *E.g.: He's not ready to commit.*

4 [transitive] to say that you will use available things or people for a particular purpose

commit something to something *E.g.: They'll have to commit more money to the project if it's to succeed.*

5 [transitive] to say officially that someone must go to prison

commit someone to something *E.g.: The judge committed the men to prison for contempt of court.*

6 [transitive] usually passive to officially state that someone is mentally ill and should go to a hospital to be treated

7 [transitive] FORMAL to give someone or something to someone else to look after

commit someone/something for trial BRITISH - if a MAGISTRATE a judge in a lower court commits a person or a case for trial, they send the person or case to a higher court

commit something to memory - to study something carefully so that you can remember it exactly *E.g.: He committed the entire letter to memory.*

commit something to paper writing FORMAL - to write something on paper

commit yourself

1 to agree to do something important *E.g.: Take a little time to think before committing yourself.*

commit yourself to (doing) something *E.g.: I have committed myself to the task for at least the coming year.*

2 to decide to have a permanent relationship with someone

commit yourself to *E.g.: It was the first time in his life that he had committed himself to a woman.*

3 to give a definite opinion or make a definite decision *E.g.: She won't commit herself either way.*

commitment (noun)

1 [singular/uncountable] a strong belief that something is good and that you should support it

commitment to *E.g.: The government has failed to demonstrate its commitment to the railways.*

2 [countable/uncountable] a promise to do something

commitment to *E.g.: The Government will continue to honour its commitment to pensioners.*

honour fulfil meet a commitment *E.g.: He's a man who believes in fulfilling his commitments.*

make a commitment (to do something) *E.g.: We've made a commitment to help, and we will.*

3 [uncountable] enthusiasm for something and a determination to work hard at it *E.g.: I am delighted with the level of commitment you have all shown.*

lack of commitment *E.g.: Her laziness and lack of commitment are appalling.*

4 [countable] a duty or responsibility that you have accepted *E.g.: I can't do this job right now because of other commitments.*

financial commitments *E.g.: He may have a large income, but he also has huge financial commitments.*

family work teaching etc commitments *E.g.: He couldn't join the class because of work commitments.*

5 [uncountable] the use of money, people, or time for a particular purpose

committal kəˈmɪt(ə)l noun [countable/uncountable] LEGAL - the process by which a court officially sends someone to prison or for a trial in a higher court

a the process by which a court officially sends someone who is mentally ill to a hospital

committed (adjective) - loyal to a belief, organization, or group, and willing to work hard for it *E.g.: a committed member of the team*

COURT kɔː(r)t kɔːrt noun

1 [countable/uncountable] LEGAL a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided, especially in front of a judge and a JURY or a MAGISTRATE .

in court *E.g.: The letter was read aloud in court.*

appear in court *E.g.: Duggan will appear in court on Monday.*

1a the court [singular] the people in a court, especially the judge and JURY *E.g.: A police officer told the court that he had seen Brown leaving the house. the evidence before the court being considered by the court*

1b only before noun done by a court or relating to a court *E.g.: They are dropping their court case against him. She got a court injunction banning her husband from her home.*

1c [uncountable] used for referring to the process of taking a legal action against someone

go to court begin a court case *E.g.: She threatened to go to court if he did not pay up.*

take someone to court begin a case against someone *E.g.: Lynn took her employers to court for compensation.*

come to court start to be discussed in court *E.g.: It took five years for the case to come to court.*

settle out of court agree to pay someone in order to avoid a court case *E.g.: Mr Lodge settled out of court for £50,000.*

1d the courts [plural] the system of courts that decide legal cases *E.g.: You can always try to get your money back through the courts. The courts ruled that the company are entitled to make a fair profit.*

2 [countable] an area marked with lines where some sports are played, such as tennis and SQUASH

tennis/squash/basketball/badminton court *E.g.: The hotel has two tennis courts.*

on court *E.g.: The players had been on court for over two hours.*

3 [countable/uncountable] the place where a king or queen lives and works

3a the court [singular] a king or queen, together with their family and their servants, advisers etc *E.g.: an influential member of the court of Henry VIII*

4 Court used in the names of large houses or blocks of flats *E.g.: They live at 27 Mallory Court.*

hold court HUMOROUS - to talk to a group of people who are all paying you a lot of attention because you are interesting, funny, or important *E.g.: All the guests had gathered in the kitchen, where Katy was holding court.*

court (verb)

1 [transitive] to try to impress or please someone because you want them to help you in some way *E.g.: politicians courting middle-class voters / Suddenly, she's being courted by newspapers and television reporters every night.*

2 [transitive] to make special efforts to get something that will benefit you *E.g.: For years they had been courting influence in Britain's major companies.*

court publicity/popularity *E.g.: He courted publicity and then complained about his loss of privacy.*

3 [transitive] to behave in a way that is likely to bring a bad result

court disaster/danger/scandal *E.g.: To ignore her advice would be courting disaster.*

4 [intransitive/transitive] OLD-FASHIONED to have a romantic relationship with someone, especially someone that you get married to later

JUDGE (noun) [countable]

1 someone whose job is to make decisions in a court of law *E.g.: The judge sentenced her to ninety days in prison. The judge dismissed their claim for compensation. A High Court judge found him innocent.*

go before a judge *E.g.: She was to go before a judge the next morning.*

1a Judge used as a title before the name of a judge *E.g.: Judge Hyam ruled that the evidence was inadmissible.*

2 someone who decides who the winner of a competition will be *E.g.: All entries will be examined by a panel of judges.*

2a someone who decides what action is correct when there is a disagreement *E.g.: The referee is the sole judge of the rules.*

Phrases

be a good bad etc judge of something

to be someone whose opinions about something are usually right, wrong, intelligent etc *E.g.: My sister is a very shrewd judge of character.*

be no judge (of something)

to not have enough knowledge to give an opinion about something *E.g.: I'm no judge of what makes people happy.*

judge and jury - someone who makes all the decisions about something important, especially when other people think this is wrong *E.g.: Who made you judge and jury over everybody?*

let someone be the judge of something - used for saying that someone should have their own opinion about something and not accept what they are told *E.g.: Jane says I'm good at cooking, but I'll let you be the judge of that!*

let me be the judge of that I'll be the judge of that - used for telling someone angrily that you do not want their advice

judge (verb)

1 [intransitive/transitive] to form an opinion about something after considering all the details or facts

judge someone/something on something *E.g.: Schools are judged on their exam results.*

judge something by something *E.g.: Judged by modern standards, this was a cruel thing to do.*

judge something from something *E.g.: The firm's success can be judged from its growing sales.*

judge someone/something (to be) something *E.g.: The water was judged to be of good quality. The meeting was judged a success.*

judge it best/right/necessary etc *E.g.: Mary judged it best not to say anything.*

judge what/whether/when etc *E.g.: It's difficult to judge what kind of impression we made.*

judge that *E.g.: He judged that someone must have been in the house.*

judge for yourself form your own opinion *E.g.: I love it, but come along and judge for yourself.*

1a to form an opinion about an amount, distance, size etc by guessing *E.g.: You may lose the ability to judge distance accurately.*

judge someone/something to be something *E.g.: Tony judged him to be about 35.*

judge how far/long/wide etc *E.g.: It's difficult to judge how long it will take.*

2 [intransitive/transitive] to decide who or what is the winner of a competition

judge someone/something on something *E.g.: The paintings will be judged on imagination and technique.*

judge something (to be) something *E.g.: In the end, Dad's cake was judged the winner.*

3 [intransitive/transitive] to criticize someone because you think their moral behaviour is not very good *E.g.: It's difficult not to judge people sometimes.*

4 [transitive] to decide whether or not someone is guilty in a court of law

judging by from something - used for giving the reason why you think something is true *E.g.: Judging by his face, he was angry.*

never don't judge a book by its cover - used for saying that you should not form an opinion about someone or something only from their appearance

judgment ˈdʒʌdʒmənt **judgement** noun

1 [countable/uncountable] an opinion that you have after thinking carefully about something

judgment about *E.g.: It is still too soon to form a judgment about this.*

judgment on *E.g.: You have to accept his judgment on the matter.*

judgment as to *E.g.: The system allows us to make judgments as to its quality.*

make a judgment *E.g.: He's too quick to make judgments about other people.*

pass judgment give your opinion, especially when it is a criticism *E.g.: The counsellor should not pass judgment or give advice.*

reserve judgment not give your opinion until you have more information *E.g.: I'll reserve judgment on him for now.*

in someone's judgment *E.g.: In her judgment, he was not very good at his job.*

2 [uncountable] your ability to understand a situation well and make good decisions *E.g.: The alcohol had adversely affected his judgment.*

use/exercise your judgment *E.g.: Don't ask me – use your own judgment.*

something clouds/impairs someone's judgment makes it less effective *E.g.: Just for a moment, anger clouded my professional judgment.*

3 [countable/uncountable] a decision that is made by a judge in a court of law *E.g.: the judgment handed down today by the Supreme Court*

4 [countable] something unpleasant that happens and is believed to be a punishment from God

against someone's better judgment - if someone does something against their better judgment, they do it even though they are not sure that it is a good idea *E.g.: I took his advice, somewhat against my better judgment.*

more by luck than judgment MAINLY SPOKEN - used for saying that something happened because of luck and not because of someone's skill or intelligence

sit stand in judgment on over someone - to criticize someone in a way that shows you think you are better than they are *E.g.: What right do you have to sit in judgment over me?*

judgmental judgemental (adjective) -too willing to criticize other people's actions and behaviour and say that they are wrong

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Навчальне видання

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КРОК ДО ДОСКОНАЛОСТІ

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для студентів IV курсу спеціальностей "філологія" та "переклад".

Частина I.