

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний університет кораблебудування
імені адмірала Макарова

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ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ СЛОВНИК-ГЛОСАРІЙ
для студентів-іноземців
спеціальності «ФІЛОЛОГІЯ»

Рекомендовано Методичною радою НУК



ВИДАВНИЦТВО
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Тематичний словник-госарій спрямований на допомогу студентам у самостійній роботі над вивченням та вдосконаленням лексичного запасу слів. Словник-госарій складається з тем, які містять слова та словосполучення по даній темі двома мовами англійською та туркменською, та їх переклад російською мовою, яка також вивчається студентами іноземцями. У даному словнику після кожної теми вміщено госарій ключових термінів, а також додаткові вправи для практики використання вивчених лексичних одиниць. Список використаної літератури додається.

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Unit 1

The Arts/Sungat/Искусство

English	Turkmen	Translation
abstract art (n.)	abstraksionizm	абстракционизм
academic style (n.)	okuw usuly	академический стиль
art criticism (n.)	sungat tankytlary	художественная критика
backgrounds (n.)	düşündirişler	фоны
canvas (n.)	kendir	холст
literature (n.)	edebiyat	литература
novel (n.)	roman	роман
drama (n.)	drama	драма
poetry (n.)	syryk	поэзия
biographies (n.)	biografia(r)	биографии
fine arts (n.)	çeperçilik	изобразительное искусство
sculpture (n.)	heykel	скульптура
painting (n.)	suratçylyk	живопись
architecture (n.)	arhitektura (r)	архитектура
performing arts (n.)	çykys sungat	исполнительское искусство
theatre (n.)	teatr (r)	театр
dance (n.)	tans	танец
cinema (n.)	kinpteatr(r)	кинотеатр
ballet (n.)	balet	балет
exhibition (n.)	sergi	выставка
exhibit (v.)	gorkezmek	показывать
publish (v.)	nesir etmek	публиковать
rehearsal (n.)	repetisiya	репетиция
sketch (n.)	garalama	набросок
depict (v.)	syratlandyrmak	описывать
portray (v.)	portet çyzyn	рисовать портрет
illuminate (v.)	ysyklandyrmak	освещать

theatre-goer (n.)	teatry soyūji	любитель театра
naturalist (n.)	naturalist	натуралист
narrative (adj.)	kyssa	повествовательный
shape (n.)	forma	форма
landscape (n.)	landsaft	ландшафт

Exercise 1. Which branch of the art do you think people are talking about?

1. It's called *Peace*. It stands in the main square.
2. Animation doesn't to be just *Disney*, you know.
3. It was just pure movement, with very exciting rhythms.
4. It doesn't have to rhyme to be good.
5. Her design for the new city hall won an award.
6. I like to read them and imagine what they'd be like on stage.
7. The first chapter was boring but it got better later.
8. I was falling asleep by the second act.
9. Overall, the performance was good, though the tenor wasn't at his best.

Exercise 2. Match words with their definitions:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. narrative | a) A flat figure created when actual or implied lines meet to enclose a space. |
| 2. naturalists | b) A person who creates objects such as paintings, prints and sculptures with creativity and imagination, often as a form of personal expression. |
| 3. realistic | c) Visual artworks created to tell a story or teach ideas. |
| 4. sketch | d) A relatively slow-drying paint made from pigments mixed with an oil base. |
| 5. shape | e) An artwork that depicts the land (mountains, valleys, rivers, etc.) as subject |
| 6. oil paint | f) Artists who study plant and animal life in their natural surroundings and then accurately draw or paint what they have observed. |

7. landscape **g)** A drawing done quickly to catch the important features of a subject. Also, a drawing that may be used to try out an idea or plan another work
8. artist **h)** Art that shows a recognizable subject with lifelike colors, textures, shadows and proportions.

Glossary:

abstract – an artwork is usually based on a subject you can identify

Academic Style – art created according to the rules of official academies of painting and sculpture which flourished in the 17th to the 19th centuries; conservative; often based on classical models

art criticism – the process and the result of critical thinking about art. Art criticism involves the description, analysis and interpretation of art. It does not always include a stated, explicit judgement of worth or merit

artist – a person who creates objects such as paintings, prints and sculptures with creativity and imagination, often as a form of personal expression

background – (1) Information which is not part of the news event but which helps to explain more about the situation and the story. (2) Another name, usually US, for *off-the-record*

canvas – a strong cloth which, since the Renaissance, many artists have used as a surface for painting

composition – to create, form or design something by arranging parts to create a unified whole

contemporary – either an artwork of the present time, or a term referring to something the same or nearly the same age as someone or something else

fine art – art that is valued for its design qualities and ideas or expressiveness, not just for its technical excellence or use

imagination – the ability to picture things in the mind, often things that are not seen in the real world

Impressionism – (1875–1900) a style of painting that began in France. It emphasizes candid glimpses of subjects and the momentary effects of sunlight on color

landmark – something that is easy to see and important to people in a community – a building, a statue, a park

landscape – an artwork that depicts the land (mountains, valleys, rivers, etc.) as subject matter. Categories of landscape include *cityscape* and *seascape*

light – the condition of illumination upon which sight depends; the opposite of dark. In art, we are referring to the light the artist shows or implies (sunlight, moonlight, candlelight, etc.)

museum – an institution devoted to the acquisition, care, study and display of objects

Naturalism – an artistic tendency prevailing in the late 19th century which led artists to become more interested in depicting the trivia of everyday life; parallel movement in literature and often confused with realism

naturalists – artists who study plant and animal life in their natural surroundings and then accurately draw or paint what they have observed

oil paint – a relatively slow-drying paint made from pigments mixed with an oil base. When it dries, it becomes a hard film, protecting the brilliance of the colors

paintings – works produced by applying paint to a surface

pastel – a chalk-like crayon made of finely ground color. A picture made with pastel crayons. Also a term for tints of colors

permanent collection – a collection of art that a museum owns

point of view – the angle from which the viewer sees an object or a scene

Realism – (1850–1900) a style of art that shows places, events, people or objects as the eye sees them. It was developed in the mid-nineteenth-century by artists who did not use the formulas of Neo-classicism and the drama of Romanticism

shape – a flat figure created when actual or implied lines meet to enclose a space. A change in color or shading can define

a shape. Shapes can be divided into several types: geometric (square, triangle, circle) and organic (irregular in outline)

sketch – a drawing done quickly to catch the important features of a subject. Also, a drawing that may be used to try out an idea

studio – a place where an artist creates his or her artwork

style – the specific qualities (line, texture of paint, point of view, attention to detail, color, etc.) that characterize the art of an individual or group

subject – a topic or idea represented in an artwork

Unit 2

Music/Saz/Музыка

English	Turkmen	Translation
album (n.)	aydym albomy	музыкальный альбом
audience (n.)	auditoriya	зрители
background music (n.)	fon aydym sazy	фоновая музыка
cello/cellist (n.)	wiolonçel/wiolonçelist	виолончель/ виолончелист
chamber music (n.)	kamera sazy	камерная музыка
classical music (n.)	nusgavy saz	классическая музыка
chords (n.)	akkordlar	аккорды
come out (ph.v.)	çykmak	выходить
conductor (n.)	dirijor	дирижер
composer (n.)	kompozitor	композитор
dance music (n.)	tans sazy	танцевальная музыка
deafening (adj.)	gulagyny desip baryan	оглушительный
discordant (adj.)	sazlasyksyz	неблагозвучный
download tracks (v.)	sazlasyksyz	скачать треки
drums/drummer (n.)	deprek/deprekçi	барбаны/барабанщик
folk music (n.)	halk sazy	народная музыка
flute/flautist (n.)	fleyta/flawist	флейта/флейтист
group/band (n.)	topar	группа
guitar/guitarist (n.)	gitara/gitaraçy	гитара/гитарист
heavy metal (n.)	agyr metal	хэви-металл
Innovative (adj.)	inowasiya	инновационная
keyboard/keyboard player (n.)	klawisli	игрок на клавишах
loud (adj.)	gaty	громкий
live performance (n.)	goni yaylim	живое исполнение
musical taste (n.)	aydym saz tagamy	музыкальный вкус
muzak (n.)	ıçgysgynç saz	спокойная продолжительная музыка

opera singer (n.)	opera aydymçysy	оперный певец
peaceful (adj.)	asuda	спокойная
piano/pianist (n.)	pianino/pianinoçy	пианино/пианист
play by ear (v.)	gulak bilen oyna	играть на слух
pop music (n.)	pop sazy	поп музыка
practice scales (v.)	terezini oynamak	играть гаммы
recorded (adj.)	yazda alyndy	записанный
tune (n.)	hen	мелодия
record an album (v.)	albom yazga al	записать альбом
recording studio (n.)	yazgy studiyasy	студия звукозаписи
relaxing (adj.)	dynç almak	расслабляющий
rousing (adj.)	ylham beriji	воодушевляющий
saxophone/ saxophonist (n.)	saksafon/saksafonçy	саксофон/саксофонист
single (n.)	aydym	сингл
songwriter (n.)	aydym yazjys	автор песен
solo artist (n.)	solo aydymçy c	сольный исполнитель
soul music (n.)	jan saz	соул музыка
soundtrack (n.)	ses yazgysy	звуковое сопровождение
soothing (adj.)	kosesdiriji	успокаивающая
sweet (adj.)	oran onat	прекрасная
soft (adj.)	yumsak	мягкая
trumpet/trumpeter (n.)	surnay/surnayçy	труба/трубач
violin/violinist (n.)	skripka/skripkaçy	скрипка/скрипач
tune (n.)	hen	мелодия
tuneful (adj.)	sazly	мелодичный
tuneless (adj.)	sazsyz	немелодичный

Exercise 1: Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

1. classical

a) studio

2. solo

b) singer

3. recording

c) music

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 4. musical | d) dancer |
| 5. opera | e) artist |
| 6. ballet | f) instrument |

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. There was a very big _____ for their last concert.
2. I think their new _____ is a great song.
3. The new _____ has songs written by other people. It _____ out next week.
4. I've listened to a lot of their music but I've never seen them perform _____.
5. Their new album was _____ in a studio near my home.
6. The band has a new album out and it's being _____ on TV.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions about music.

1. Can you name of the first single you ever bought?
2. Which songs are currently hits in your country?
3. Which of kinds of music do you particularly enjoy?
4. Do you like to have background music when you are working?
5. Can you play any musical instruments and how well do you play them?
6. What kind of music would you like to be able to play? Why?
7. Are you usually more interested in the tune or the lyrics of a song?
8. When was the last time you heard or saw a group or orchestra perform live?

Glossary:

Chamber music – music composed for small **ensembles** of instrumentalists. In its original sense **chamber music** referred to **music** composed for the home, as opposed to that written for the theatre or church

a composer – a person who writes music, especially as a professional occupation

deafening – noises are so loud that they block out all other sounds

discordant – harsh and jarring because of a lack of harmony

heavy metal – (or simply metal) is a genre of rock music that developed in the late 1960s and since the mid-1990s, popular styles have expanded the **definition** of the genre. These include groove metal and nu metal

muzak – recorded light background music played through speakers in public places

opera singer – a professional singer of opera

recorded – converted into a permanent form for subsequent reproduction or broadcast

recording studio – studio where tapes and records are recorded

scale – is any set of **musical** notes ordered by fundamental frequency or pitch. A **scale** ordered by increasing pitch is an ascending **scale**, and a **scale** ordered by decreasing pitch is a descending **scale**

single – a type of release, typically a **song** recording of fewer tracks than an LP record or an album. ... In most cases, a **single** is a **song** that is released separately from an album, although it usually also appears on an album

rousing – making people feel excited and proud or ready to take action

soul music – a kind of music incorporating elements of rhythm and blues and gospel music, popularized by American black people. Characterized by an emphasis on vocals and an impassioned improvisatory delivery, it is associated with performers such as Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, James Brown, and Otis Redding

tuneless – music and voices do not sound pleasant

Unit 3

Movie/Kino/Кино

English	Turkmen	Translation
action movie (n.)	boyewik	боевик
actor/actress (n.)	aktyor/aktrisa	актер/актриса
art director (n.)	sungat-redirektorissýor	арт-директор
audience (n.)	adamlar	зрители
background artist (n.)	fon suratkeşi	фондовый художник
camcorder (n.)	wideokamera	видеокамера
camera operator (n.)	kamera operatory	оператор
caption (n.)	ady/ýazgy	заголовок/надпись
cast (n.)	topar	состав актеров
character (n.)	gahryman	персонаж
cinema (n.)	kinoteatr	кинотеатр
comedy (n.)	komediya	комедия
complicated (adj.)	çylsyrmyly	сложный
crew (n.)	topar	команда
critic (n.)	tankyty	критик
dark horse (n.)	gara bedew	темная лошадка
director (n.)	direktory	режиссер
directing the eye	esasy zadyň aşagyny çyzyň	подчеркнуть главное
documentary (n.)	dokumental film	документальный фильм
drama (n.)	drama	драма
dub (v.)	kino dublirlemek	дублировать
editing (n.)	redaktirleme	редактирование
editor (n.)	redaktor	редактор
entertainment (n.)	güymenje	развлечение
entertain (v.)	güymemek	развлекать
episode (n.)	waka	эпизод
episodic (adj.)	epizodik	эпизодический

film (n.)	kino	фильм
family movie (n.)	masgala kino	семейное кино
genre (n.)	janr	жанр
gripping (adj.)	gyzykly	захватывающий
grotesque (adj.)	bolgusyz	абсурдный
horror movie (n.)	elhençlik kino	фильм ужасов
investigate (v.)	dernemek	расследовать
movie star (n.)	kino yldyzy	кинозвезда
make-up artist (n.)	makiyaupçy	визажист
novelization (n.)	täzelenmek	новеллизация
ordinary (adj.)	adaty	обычный, простой
plot (n.)	eserin mazmuny	сюжет
predictable (adj.)	onunden aydyp bolar	предсказуемый
preview (n.)	öňünden syn	предварительный просмотр
producer (n.)	oyun goyujy	продюсер
programme (n.)	program	программа
protagonist (n.)	baş	главный герой
rebel (v.)	garsy çykamak	бунтовать
review (s.) (n.)	gozden geçiris	отзыв
ridiculous (adj.)	gülkünç	смешной
scary (adj.)	gorkuly	страшный
scene (n.)	epyzod	сцена
sci-fi (or «science fiction») (n.)	ylmy fantastika	художественный фильм
screen (n.)	ekran	экран
scriptwriter (n.)	ssenarist	сценарист
serial (n.)	seriyaly	многосерийный сериал
series (n.)	seriyyasy	многосерийный сериал
sound engineer (n.)	ses operatory	звукооператор
special effects (n.)	ayratyn tasirleri	спецэффекты
spectacular (adj.)	hayran galdyryji	зрелищный

spy movies (n.)	içaly kino	фильм про шпионов
sub-titles (n.)	gosmaça sozbasy	подзаголовок/ субтитры
suspicious (adj.)	sübhel	подозрительный
shot (v.)	doretmek	снимать
show (v.)	gorkezmek	показывать
terrify (v.)	gorkuz	ужасать
terrifying (adj.)	elhenç	ужасный
thriller (n.)	ursly çylsyrmyly kino	триллер
violence (n.)	zorluk	насилие
western (n.)	kowboyar baradaky filmer	ковбойский фильм
witty (adj.)	akylyly	остроумный

Exercise 1. What sort of TV programmes do you think these would be?

1. Murder at the Match
2. The 10,000 dollars Question
3. The Amazing Underwater World
4. Last Week in Parliament
5. World Cup Special
6. Hamlet from Stratford

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form on the right.

1. William Wordsworth is a very famous _____.

POETRY

2. I thought the film was very _____.

ENTERTAIN

3. Johnny Depp is one of my favorite _____.

ACT

4. I thought the _____ in the film was a bit unnatural.

ACT

5. I like him very much. He is a great _____.

ENTERTAIN

6. I didn't agree with what the _____ said.

REVIEW

7. Who is your favorite _____?

DIRECT

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like watching films? What films do you prefer?
2. Do you go to the cinema? If so, how do you decide which films to go and see?
3. Do you often read film reviews?
4. Who are your favorite actors?
5. What was the latest film you saw? Can you describe the play of actors in it?

Glossary:

art director – refers to the individual (a member of the film's art department) responsible for the design, construction, look, and feel of a film's set, including the number and type of props (furniture, windows, floors, ceilings dressings, and all other set materials) and their placement

audience – refers to spectators, viewers, participants – those who serve as a measure of a film's success

background artist – the individual who designs the visual background of a film scene, either traditionally painted or using digital technology

caption – the descriptive, printed line(s) of text that occasionally appears on the screen, usually at the bottom of the frame, to describe the time/place, or to translate a foreign word/phrase

cast – a collective term for all of the actors/performers (or **talent**) appearing in a particular film: usually broken down into two parts: the leads with speaking roles, and the seconds or supporting characters, background players or extras, and bit players

crew – refers to those involved in the technical production of a film who are not actual performers

dark horse – in film terms, a little-known, unlikely movie

directing the eye – in cinematographic terms, using light and dark lighting and frame composition to emphasize what is important within the frame

documentary – a non-fiction (factual), narrative film with real people (not performers or actors)

editing – the process (performed by a **film editor**) of selecting, assembling, arranging, collating, trimming, structuring, and splicing-joining together

episodic – a film that is composed of a series of loosely-related segments, sections, or episodes, with the same character(s)

film review – an evaluative oral or written judgment about the quality of a movie, based upon various assumptions, facts, biases, etc.

grotesque – a term originally coined by Federico Fellini to describe the bizarre-looking or deformed background characters in his films

novelization – refers to making a novel from a film or screenplay

preview – a short film, usually with excerpts from a future film, intended as an advertisement

protagonist – the **lead** or main character in a film; also known as **hero/heroine**; contrast to **antagonist**

Unit 4

World around us/Dünya bizin toweregimizde/Мир вокруг нас

English	Turkmen	Translation
animals (n.)	haywan	животные
ant (n.)	garynja	муравей
ancestor (n.)	düýptutan	предок
arid (adj.)	suwsyz	сухой
bark (n.)	gabyk	кора
bat (n.)	yarganat	летучая мышь
beak (n.)	çünk	клюв
breast (n.)	göwüs	грудь
blossom (n.) (v.)	gülleme/güllemek	цветение/цвести
branch (n.)	kiçiräk saha	ветка
bough (n.)	saha	сук (ветвь)
bee (n.)	ary	пчела
boiling (adj.)	ganýnatmak	очень жаркий
bud (n.)	gunça	бутон
bull (n.)	öküz	бык
butterfly (n.)	kebelek	мотылек
cage (n.)	gözenek	клетка
camel (n.)	düye	верблюд
cave (n.)	gowak	пещера
claws (n.)	dyrnagy	когти
crab (n.)	lenneç	краб
capital (n.)	paytagt	столица
carnivore (n.)	karnawor	насекомоядное животное
chestnut (n.)	kastan agajy	каштан (дерево)
continent (n.)	yklym	континент
come from (v.)	gelip çykmak	происходить
country (n.)	yurt	страна
climate (n.)	klimat	климат

consist of (v.)	ybarat	состоять из
contrasts (n.)	gapma - garsylyklar	противоположность
covered in (adj.)	bilen ortulendir	покрыт
deforestation	tokaý çapyş	вырубка леса
descendants (n.)	nesiller	потомки
(be) descended from	bolmak bäri	произойти от
degrees (n.)	gradus	градусы
distance (n.)	aradaslyk	расстояние
dolphin (n.)	delfin	дельфин
donkey (n.)	esek	осел
drought (n.)	guraklyk	засуха
docile (adj.)	yalalaşyjy	покорный
domesticated (adj.)	öý	прирученный
eagle (n.)	bürgüt	орел
ecological balance	ekologik deňagramlylyk	экологический баланс
eggs (n.)	yumurtga	яйца
elephant (n.)	pil	слон
emigrant (n.)	emigrant	эмигрант
endangered species	haýwanlaryn ýitip baryan görnüşi	вымирающие виды
fade (v.)	öçmek	исчезнуть
flowers and trees	gül we agaç	цветы и деревья
fertilize (v.)	dökünlemek	удобрять
fierce (adj.)	wagşy	свирепый
flowers and trees	gül we agaç	цветы и деревья
fossil fuels	gazylyk ýangyç	ископаемые виды топлива
fly (n.) (v.)	siňek/uçmak	муха/летать
frog (n.)	gurbaga	жаба
gills (n.)	jabralar	жабры
giraffe (n.)	jiraf	жираф
goat (n.)	geçi	коза

generate (v.)	öndürmek	генерировать/ порождать
greenhouse effect	parnik täsir	парниковый эффект
harvest (n.)	hasyl	урожай
hedgehog (n.)	kirpi	еж
hoof (n.)	toynak	копыто
herbivore (n.)	ot iyyäýan	травоядное животное
humid (adj.)	çygly	влажный
leaf (n.)	yaprak	листок
lion (n.)	peleň	лев
mammal (n.)	süýdemdirijiler	млекопитающее
manufacturing (adj.)	senagat	промышленный
migrants (n.)	migrantlar	мигранты
monkey (n.)	maymyn	обезьяна
mosquito (n.)	çybyn	комар
mouse (n.)	syçan	мышь
mane (n.)	yal	грива
nippy (adj.)	juda sowuk	морозный
nationality (n.)	millet	национальность
nest (n.)	höwürtgе	гнездо
nippy (adj.)	juda sowuk	морозный
parts of the world (n.)	dünyanın kabir boleklери	части мира
population (n.)	ilat	население
the physical world (n.)	fiziki dünya	материальный мир
the Earth (n.)	yer sary	планета Земля
immigrant (n.)	immigrant	иммигрант
in the east	gündogarda	на востоке
in the north	demirgazykda	на севере
in the south	günortada	на юге
in the west	günbatarda	на западе
landscape (n.)	landsaft	ландшафт
ocean (n.)	okean/umman	океан

rainforest (n.)	tropiki tokay	тропический лес
region (n.)	sebit	регион
surface (n.)	ýüz	поверхность
waterfall (n.)	sarlawuk	водопад
the natural world (n.)	tebigy dünýa	природный мир
nest (n.)	höwürte	гнездо
octopus (n.)	osminog	осьминог
oak (n.)	dub agajy	дуб
paddy fields	çyg meýdanlary	рисовые поля
parrot (n.)	toty	попугай
peacock (n.)	tawus gusy	павлин
pigeon (n.)	kepderi	голубь
predator (n.)	ýyrtjy	хищник
prone to	üze çykýar	склонен к
petals (n.)	gülün yapragy	лепестки
pick (v.)	yolmak	срывать
pine (n.)	sosna agaçy	сосна
plant (n.) (v.)	ösümlik/oturtmak	растение/сажать
pollen (n.)	tozda	пыльца/цветение
rabbit (n.)	towsan	кролик
reptile (n.)	süýreniji	рептилия
root (n.)	kök	корень
savage (adj.)	ýabany	дикий
scales (n.)	balyk teňňesi	рыбья чешуя
seagull (n.)	çarlak	чайка
seal (n.)	düwlen	тюлень
seed (n.)	çigit	семена
snake (n.)	yylan	змея
snail (n.)	ulitka	улитка
shark (n.)	akula	акула
spider (n.)	moy	паук
shrivel (v.)	solmak	вянуть
stem (n.)	baldak	стебель

stalk (n.)	baldak	стебель
tame (v.)	eldeki etmek	приручить
tiger (n.)	peleň	тигр
trunk (n.)	hortum	хобот
thunderous (adj.)	underlydyrym	грозовой
trunk (n.)	agajyň düýbi	ствол дерева
twig (n.)	pudajyk	веточка
weed out	otamak	полоть
whiskers (n.)	murt	усы
wild (adj.)	ýabany	дикий
wing (n.)	ganat	крыло
worm (n.)	gurçuk	червяк

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.

- Two thirds of the _____ of the Earth is covered in water.
- Vostok in Antarctica is _____ place _____.
- In autumn the ground is _____ in leaves that are fallen off the trees.
- The Amazon is the largest _____.
- Mountains and lakes are typical of the _____ – in Switzerland.
- It was a freezing night. The _____ – was well below zero.
- The _____ from London to Paris is 340 km.
- Switzerland _____ of three main geographical regions.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blank in the sentences bellow with appropriate word.

- A tree's _____ – go a long way underground.
- A cat sharpens its _____ against the _____ of a tree.
- Most fruit trees _____ – in spring.
- The horse is limping. It must hurt its _____.

5. Flowers last longer in a vase if you crush the end of their _____.

6. The flower that is just about to open is called _____.

7. If we pick up those _____, we can use them to start the fire.

8. Most crops in the UK _____ are in the autumn.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the highest and the lowest temperatures in your country?

2. Are there any regions which have a very different landscape from the rest of the country?

3. Do you have any long canals, or famous caves or waterfalls?

4. How would you describe the landscape in the region where you live?

5. Are the following trees deciduous (lose their leaves in winter) or evergreen (green all around the year) – oak, willow, pine, chestnut?

6. Name three animals that hibernate (go to sleep) in winter.

7. What plant or animal is the symbol of your country?

8. What do fish use their gills for?

9. Can you name endangered species (species at risk of becoming extinct)?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the words in bold: descendants, ancestors, migrants, emigrants, immigrants

1. I believe my _____ came to Britain from France in the 17th century.

2. Many _____ left Russia for France after the Revolution in 1917.

3. The USA has traditionally welcomed _____ from all over the world.

4. Our largest cities are full of _____ looking for work and a better life.

5. Some Scots are said to be the _____ of 16th century Spanish sailors shipwrecked off the Scottish coast.

Glossary:

ancestor – a person from whom one is descended; forebear; progenitor

carbon dioxide emissions – carbon dioxide gas from factories, cars etc.

climate changes – changes in the weather/climate

deforestation – destruction/clearing of forests

descendant – a person who related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild

(be) descended from – be related to

docile – quiet and easy to influence, persuade, or control

ecological balance – balance of natural relationships in the environment

emigrant – a person who leaves their own country in order to settle permanently in another

endangered species – types of animals/plants which are in danger no longer existing

fertilize – to spread a natural or chemical substance on land or plants, in order to make the plants grow well

fierce – physically violent and frightening

finite resources – limited resources

fossil fuels – coal, oil etc.

generate – to originate by a vital, chemical, or physical process

global warming – steady rise average world temperature

green house effect – warming on the Earth' surface caused by pollution

immigrant – a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country

landscape – all the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal

manufacturing – producing goods in large numbers

prone to – tending to have a particular negative characteristic

paddy fields – fields planted with rice growing in water

severe pressure on – puts pressure on

shrivel – to become reduced to inanition, helplessness, or inefficiency

shrinking habitats – places where animals live and breed which are decreasing in size

tame – domesticate an animal

weed out – to remove a thing that is not suitable or good enough, especially from a group or collection

Unit 5

Education/Okuw/Образование

English	Turkmen	Translation
atmosphere (n.)	atmosfera	обстановка/атмосфера
attend (v.)	gatnasmak	посещать
assessment (n.)	anyklama	оценка
break (n.)	arakesme	перемена
break up (v.)	dynç al	уходить на каникулы
break the rules (v.)	kada-kanuny bozmak	нарушать правила
certificate (n.)	sahadatnama	сертификат
comprehensive school (n.)	umumy bilimberýän mekdep	общеобразовательная школа
continuous assessment (n.)	ünzüksiz baha bermek	непрерывная оценка
core (n.)	almanyň içi	основной
core curriculum (n.)	okuw plany	учебный план
course materials	okuw materialy	учебные материалы
distinction (n.)	tapawwutlandyryş nyşanlary	знак отличия
divide into (v.)	bölmek içine	делиться на
do a degree (v.)	dereje et	проходить курс обучения
do research (v.)	gözleg geçir	проводить исследования
do well/badly in exam	eüam-da gowy et	хорошо/плохо сдать экзамен
do/study subjects (v.)	öwrenmek predmet	изучать предметы
education (n.)	okuw	образование
essay (n.)	esse	сочинение/эссе
evening classes (n.)	agsam sapaklary	вечерние уроки
fail (v.)	ýykylmak	провалить
female (n.)	aýal	особь женского пола
free schools	mugt mekdep	бесплатные школы

further education (n.)	indiki okuw	дальнейшее образование
grades (n.)	baha	оценки
graduate (v.)	tamamlamak	окончить учебное заведение
grammar school (n.)	gimnaziýa	гимназия
grants (n.)	maliýe kömegi	стипендия
general colleges (n.)	umumy kollej	общеобразовательный колледж
get a place (v.)	ýer al	получить место
go to university	uniwersitetine git	поступать в университет
Infant school (n.)	çaga mekdep	подготовительное обучение
laboratory (n.)	laboratoriýa	лаборатория
leave school (v.)	gitmek mekdep	закончить школу
lecturer (n.)	mugallym/mugallyma	преподаватель
lecture (n.)	leksiýa	лекция
male (n.)	erkek	особь мужского пола
marks (n.)	baha	оценки
module (n.)	modul	модуль
nursery school (n.) (age 3)	çagalar bagy	детский сад
plagiarism (n.)	plagiat	плагиат
primary school (n.) (age 5)	baslangyç mekdep	начальная школа
private school/ university (n.)	hususy mekdep/ uniwersitet	частная школа/ университет
portfolio (n.)	bukjasy	портфолио
post-graduate course (n.)	aspirantura	аспирантура
professor (n.)	professor	профессор
public school (n.)	döwlet mekdebi	государственная школа
punish (v.)	temmi bermek	наказывать

qualification (n.)	hünär	квалификация
reference (n.)	maglumat	рекомендация/ссылка
re-sit an exam (v.)	ekzameniň täzedan oturmagy	пересдать экзамен
revise (v.)	gaýtalamak	повторять
scholarship (n.)	stipendiýa	стипендия
semester (n.)	semestr	семестр
school-leaving exams (n.)	ekzamenleri terk etmek	выпускные экзамены
secondary school (n.) (age 11)	orta mekdebi	средняя школа
seminar (n.)	seminar	семинар
stay at school	mekdepde gal	оставаться в школе
state university (n.)	döwlet iniwersitet	государственный университет
strict (adj.)	berk	строгий
technical college (n.)	tehniki kollej	техническое училище
take a job ise	ýerlesmek	устроиться на работу
take/do an exam	ekzamen alyň	сдавать экзамен
term (n.)	semestr	семестр
tutor (n.)	halypa	преподаватель/ репетитор
tutorials (n.)	sapak	урок
undergraduate (n.)	bakalawr	студент университета
vocational train (n.)	hünär okuwy	профессиональное обучение

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.

1. When they are three children can go to _____ school.
2. When they are five they can go to _____ school.
3. When they are eleven they can go to _____ school.
4. When they are sixteen they _____ exams, and afterwards they can _____ school if they want.
5. Many pupils _____ at school for another two years and do “A” levels.
6. My school has a really nice, relaxed _____.

7. The teachers at my school were strict and they _____ pupils, who broke the rules.

8. I had to call _____ teachers “sir”, and _____ teachers “miss”.

9. I had to _____ uniform.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.

1. The day is divided *into/out of* 7 lessons.
2. The pupils *do/study* 10 subjects.
3. There is usually a *rest/break* three times a day.
4. Schools often *break out/break up* after they finish exams.
5. After pupils leave school many of them *take/get* a job.
6. Pupils can *wear/dress* the way they want.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps in this life story of one British woman.

At 5, Nelly Dawes went straight to _____ school, because there were very few _____ schools for younger children in those days. When she was ready to go to secondary school, she passed an exam and so got into her local _____ school.

Nowadays, her children don't do that exam, since most children go to a _____ school. She left school at 16 and did not go on to _____ education, but she works during the day, then goes to _____ at the local school once a week to learn French. She would like to take up her education again more seriously, if she could get a _____ or scholarship from the government.

Her ambition is to go to a _____ and become a school teacher.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. Do you have state and private schools in your country?
2. When can children leave school?
3. Do you need to pass exams before you can go to university in your country?

4. How many terms have schools in your country? Do they the same in all schools?
5. Do pupils normally have to wear uniforms?
6. In England the first degree is called a BA or BSc, what are the called in your country?
7. Do you get a certificate when you finish your degree?

Glossary:

A Level – Short for General Certificate of Education Advanced Level, A Levels are studied between the ages of 16–18

bachelor's degree – first degree usually obtained after three years or more of full-time study

bridging course – general name for any course preparing students who need to improve their academic study skills or language ability before they progress to higher-level study

core – compulsory subjects or modules as opposed to optional subjects or courses

course materials – any material or items used on a course of study. Includes printed matter, stationery and items specifically used for one subject, such as oil paint for fine art

distinction – special honour or recognition for excellent work, as an examination grading

entrance examination – examination or essay test set by an institution to assess an applicant's academic ability

free school – in England, a school that is free to attend and is paid for by the government, but is run by a charity, a group of parents, rather than by the local council (government)

grammar schools – are schools that select their students on the basis of their academic aptitude

module – short course taken as part of some degree programmes. Students can customise their degree programme by their choice of modules

National Curriculum – is set by the government in the UK and is a program of study outlining what must be taught at each level and giving attainment targets. Not all schools have to follow the national curriculum (such as academies and private schools)

open examination – an exam where a student can refer to books or notes and may be able to take the question paper away and return it by a certain time

private schools – (also known as *independent schools* and in some cases *public schools*) are schools that charge fees in order to attend. They do not get funding from the government, and do not have to follow the national curriculum

plagiarism – take the work/words/ideas of someone else and pretend it is your own. Universities and colleges heavily penalise anyone caught plagiarising another person's work

portfolio – collection of original work. May be assessed to contribute to the mark a student receives on their course

reference – statement (usually written) about a person's abilities and character

scholarship – money award made to support a student's education. It is often awarded on the basis of academic achievement

semester – term lasting half an academic year

shared reading is a whole class activity where the teacher demonstrates reading strategies using a shared text. Texts should be large enough for all children to see. Big Books are perfect for this. Shared reading sessions are very interactive

whiteboard, interactive – a teaching tool that enables anything you can do or see on a computer screen to be projected onto a whiteboard for all the class to see. It is made up of a computer, a digital projector, and a whiteboard which acts as a touch-sensitive screen

tutor – university or college lecturer who supervises the welfare and studies of assigned undergraduates

tutorial – class for a small number of students, led by a tutor, where one topic is discussed in depth. A student may introduce the topic and everyone is expected to contribute to the discussion

Unit 6

Press and media/Metbugat we Habar beriş serişdeleri/СМИ

English	Turkmen	Translation
advertisements (n.)	bildiris	объявления
agony columns	islenýän bildirişler bilen gazet sütüni	газетный столбец с объявлениями о розыске
article (n.)	makala	статья
anti-virus software	antiýirusprogramma üpjünçiligi	антивирусное программное обеспечение
bookmark (n.)	bellik	закладка
broadcast (v.)	efire bermek	вещать
brochure (n.)	kitapça	брошюра
classified ads	klassifikasiýa mahabatlary	доска объявлений
chat room	söhbetdeslik otagy	чат
chat shows (n.)	söhbet görkezisleri	ток-шоу
Censored (n.)	senzura	цензура
come out (v.)	çykmak	выпустить/появиться
daily (adj.)	gündelik	ежедневная
desktop publishing	is stoly nesir etmek	настольная полиграфия
documentaries (n.)	dokumental film	документальные фильмы
download (v.)	göçürip al	загружать
editorial (n.)	redaksiýa	редакционная статья
facsimile	facsimile	точная копия
flyer (n.)	reklama kagyzy	флаер
ghost writer	awtordas	соавтор
headline (n.)	sözbasy	заголовок
homepage	bas sahypa	домашняя страница
internet (n.)	internet	интернет

journal (n.)	gündelik	журнал
journalist (n.)	habarçy	журналист
magazine (n.)	zurnal	журнал
manual (n.)	gollanma	рекомендации
monthly (adj.)	aýlyk	ежемесячный
news (n.)	täzelik	новости
newsgroup	forum	форум
newsletter (n.)	habar býulleteni	информационный бюллетень
offensive material	gödek material	оскорбительный материал
online forum (n.)	iternrt arkalybaglansyk forum	онлайн форум
paper (n.)	gazet	газета
pamphlet (n.)	kitapça	брошюра
parental control	ene- atanyň gözegçiligi	родительский контроль
podcasts (n.)	multimedia faýllary	мультимедийные файлы
press (n.)	metbugat	пресса
prospectus (n.)	brosýura	каталог
regional (adj.)	sebitleýin	региональный
weekly (adj.)	hepdelik	еженедельный
report (n.)	doklad	доклад/репортаж
reviews (n.)	baha	отзывы
reality TV shows (n.)	hakykat teleýaýlymlary	реалити шоу
receive (v.)	almak	получать
release (n.)	bosama	выпуск
weather forecast (n.)	howa maglumaty	прогноз погоды
a series (n.)	seriýa	сериал
soap operas (n.)	sabyn operasy	мыльная опера
supplement (n.)	gosmaça	приложение
show (v.)	görkezmek	показывать
show up	gorunmek	появиться

shot (v.)	düşürin	снимать (фильм)
spam/junk mail (n.)	islenmeýän hat poçtasy	спам
subscribe to (v.)	abuna ýazylyň	подписаться на
screen out (ph.v.)	ekrana çykyň	устранить
server (n.)	server	сервер
surf the net	tora giriň	пользоваться интернетом
television (n.)	telewideniýe	телевидение
upload (v.)	uploadükle	выгружать (информацию)

Exercise 1. What does each definition mean?

1. A famous person
2. A number of programmes with the same characters
3. A piece of writing about a news item
4. Programmes several times a week about the same people
5. Happening every day
6. A factual programme about real people and situations
7. Relating to the whole country
8. A programme that interviews famous people
9. A piece of writing about an important subjects

Exercise 2. Choose any newspaper (it could be in your own language if you can't find an English one) and complete the following sentences.

1. The main story today is about _____.
2. The editorial is about _____.
3. There are readers' letters on page _____ and they deal with the following topics _____.
4. The most interesting feature is about _____.
5. There is some scandal on page _____, a crossword on page _____, a cartoon on page _____ and some small ads on page _____.
6. The most interesting business story is about _____ the largest sports article is about _____.

7. There are advertisements for _____, _____ and _____.
8. An article about _____ on page _____ made me feel _____.

Exercise 3. Test your memory for words that mean:

1. The small advertisements in different categories found in newspapers
2. A person you write to at a magazine to discuss intimate emotional problems
3. The section of a newspaper which pays respect to people who have just died
4. An article in a newspaper which gives the editor's opinion
5. A separate magazine that comes free with a newspaper
6. An article or set of articles devoted to a special theme
7. The number of people buying a magazine

Exercise 4. From the context, guess the most likely meaning of the expressions in bold.

1. There's a new autobiography of the footballer Troy Sutton, but it was written by a **ghost writer**.
 - a. someone who didn't have Sutton's permission
 - b. someone who wrote it on his behalf
 - c. Sutton wrote it but he used a different name
2. It makes sense to use **desktop publishing** for any sports club's newsletter.
 - a. published by a school or college
 - b. published only on the internet
 - c. published using a home computer to design it
3. This book is a **facsimile** of an original edition published in 1693.
 - a. an exact reproduction in every detail
 - b. a modernised edition
 - c. a copy made on a fax machine or photocopier

Glossary:

advertisement – a form of communication that typically attempts to persuade potential customers to purchase or to consume more of a particular brand of product or service. Many **advertisements** are designed to generate increased consumption of those products and services through the creation and reinforcement of “brand image” and “brand loyalty”

booklet – a small thin book with a soft cover, often giving information about something

broadcast – the distribution of audio and/or video signals which transmit programs to an audience. The audience may be the general public or a relatively large sub-audience, such as children or young adults

Television and radio programs are distributed through **radio broadcasting** or cable, often both simultaneously

brochure – a small, thin book like a magazine, which gives information, often about travel, or a company, etc.

column – a recurring piece or article in a newspaper, magazine or other publication. Columns are written by columnists

editorial – an editorial, leader (US), or leading article (UK) is an article in a newspaper or magazine that expresses the opinion of the editor, editorial board, or publisher

flyer – a single sheet giving information about some event, special offer, etc., often given out in the street

journal – a magazine containing articles about a particular academic subject

journalist – (also called a newspaperman) a person who practices journalism, the gathering and dissemination of information about current events, trends, issues, and people while striving for non-bias viewpoint

leaflet – a single sheet or folded sheets of paper giving information about something

magazines – periodicals, glossies or serials are publications, generally published on a regular schedule, containing a variety of articles, generally financed by advertising, by a purchase price,

by pre-paid magazine subscriptions, or all three. They are published weekly, biweekly, monthly

manual – a book of detailed instructions about how to use something

mass media – includes all the “tools” we have for communicating with large numbers of people... television, radio, film, on-line services, magazines and newspapers. All carry messages that reach masses of people in contrast to letters, telephone calls and one-to-one conversations known as interpersonal media

newsletter – a regular report with information for people belonging to a particular group

newspaper – a written publication containing news, information and advertising, usually printed on low-cost paper called newsprint

pamphlet – a small book with a soft cover, dealing with a specific topic, often political

press – “the press” – the media that includes television, radio, newspapers, magazines, wire services, and on-line services, among others

press release – an official written statement with information for the public

print media – that portion of the mass media which include newspapers and magazines

prospectus – small, thin book like a magazine, which gives information about a school, college or university, or a company

television – (TV) is a widely used telecommunication medium for transmitting and receiving moving images, either monochromatic (“black and white”) or color, usually accompanied by sound

tabloid – a newspaper of small format giving the news in condensed form, usually with illustrated, often sensational material

Unit 7

Politics and Economy/Syýasat we Ykdysadyýet/ Политика и Экономика

English	Turkmen	Translation
allocating funds	maliýe serişdeleri	размещение средств
annual budget	ýyllyk büjet	ежегодный бюджет
appeal to	ýüz tutmak	призывать к
appoint (v.)	bellemek	назначать
ballot paper (n.)	býulleten	бюллетень
boost the economy	ykdysadyýeti ösdür	поднимать экономику
candidate (n.)	dalaşgär	депутат
cast a vote (v.)	ses bermek	голосовать
chamber (n.)	palata	палата
commerce (n.)	söwda	коммерция
congress (n.)	kongres	конгресс
congressman (n.)	kongressmen	конгрессмен
constituency (n.)	saýlaw okrugy	избирательный округ
constituents (n.)	.saýlawçy	избиратели
consumption (n.)	. harajatlary	расход
conquering (n.)	basyp alma	завоевание
corporation (n.)	korporatsiýa	корпорация
customary (adj.)	adaty	обычный
democracy (n.)	demokratiýa	демократия
dictatorship (n.)	diktatura	диктатура
decline (n.)	aşak düşme	спад
deep poverty	çuň garyplyk	глубокая бедность
deputation (n.)	delegasiýa	делегация
establish (v.)	döretmek	основывать
federation (n.)	federasiýa	федерация/союз
general election	general saýlaw	всеобщие выборы
head (v.)	ýolbaşçylyk etmek	возглавлять
illiteracy (n.)	bilimsizlik	безграмотность

independence (n.)	garaşsyzluk	независимость
injustice (n.)	adalatsyzlyk	несправедливость
integration (n.)	integrasiýa	интеграция/ объединение
judiciary (n.)	sud organlary	судебная власть
justify (v.)	aklamak	оправдывать
liberation (n.)	azat bolma	освобождение
lobbies (n.)	pikirdeş adam	единомышленники
legislation (n.)	kanun	законодательство
legislature (n.)	kanun çykaryjy häkimiýet	законодательная власть
lower taxes	salgyt azaldyldy	снижение налогов
majority	aglaba	большинство
majority party	partiýa aglaba	партия большинства
marginal seat	uzak bolýan ýeri	крайнее место
mass-produced	köpçülikleýin öndüriş	массовое производство
minorities (n.)	azlyk	меньшинства
monarchy (n.)	monarhiýa	монархия
negotiations (n.)	gepleşikler	переговоры
nominate (v.)	dalaşgär bellemek	выдвигать кандидата
overrule (v.)	ýatymak	аннулировать
petitions (n.)	köpçülik arzasy	петиция
president (n.)	prezident	президент
policy (n.)	syýasat	политика
polling station (n.)	saýlaw uçastok	избирательный участок
pursue (v.)	yzarlamak	преследовать
referendum (n.)	referendum	референдум
repay debt	karzy üzün	погасить долг
represent (v.)	görkezmek	представлять
republic (n.)	respublika	республика
senate (n.)	döwlet soweti	сенат
senator (n.)	senator	сенатор

slogan (n.)	şygar	лозунг
solidarity (n.)	jebisilk	единство
Supreme Court (n.)	Ýokary sudy	Верховный суд
tax concessions	nalog ýeňillik	налоговые льготы
term (n.)	termin	срок
undeaniably (adv.)	jedelsiz	несомненно
undertake (v.)	baş goşmak	предпринять/ручаться
unity (n.)	agzybirlik	единство
well-funded	gowy maliýeleşdirilýär	хорошо финансируемый
vote (v.)	ses	голосовать

Exercise 1. Look at this text about politics in the UK. Fill in the missing words.

Parliament in the UK consists of two _____: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In the House of Commons there are 650 _____, each representing one _____. The ruling party in the Commons is the one which gains a _____ of seats. The main figure in that party is called the _____. The Commons is elected for a maximum period of 5 years although the Prime Minister may call a general _____ at any time within that period.

Exercise 2. Choose a word in bold to complete each sentence.

***pursue humanity justify conquer negotiations
injustice establish minorities***

1. The organisation's aim is to illiteracy throughout the continent.
2. There is still too much in the world today.
3. The rights of ethnic are sometimes neglected by national governments.
4. The government wants to a committee to work on reducing poverty.

5. It is hoped that the current will lead to a positive outcome.
6. The best hope for all of is that nations should get better at respecting each other.
7. It is impossible to the use of force in such a situation.

Exercise 3. Try this political quiz.

1. Name three monarchies.
2. Which is the oldest parliament in the world?
3. Name the President and the Vice-President of the USA.
4. Who is the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?
5. What politicians represent you in local and national government?
6. What are the main political parties in the country where you now are?
7. What are the main political issues in that country and what are the policies of the different parties on those issues?
8. What do these political abbreviations stand for – MP, PM, UN, EU, NATO, OPEC?

Exercise 4. Match the words in bold to their meanings.

<i>commerce constituency consumption legislate mass-produced petitioner pressurise representative</i>

1. Person standing for the interests of a group.
2. Person signing a formal request.
3. Made in large quantities.
4. To make laws.
5. Area represented by one MP.
6. To try to force someone to do something.
7. Amount purchased, used or eaten.
8. All the activities associated with business.

Glossary:

boost the economy – give the economy a lift

chancellor of the exchequer – the government's chief

financial minister and as such is responsible for raising revenue through taxation or borrowing and for controlling public spending

deep poverty – *defined* as having income below half the federal *poverty* level, but “it’s not just a matter of dollars”

House of Commons – one of the two parts of parliament in the UK and Canada, whose members are each elected to represent a particular official area of the country, or its members, or the place where it meets

House of Representatives – the lower house of the parliaments of some countries, including the US, Australia, and New Zealand

MPs – Members of Parliament

free trade agreements – is an *agreement* between two or more countries where the countries agree on certain obligations that affect *trade* in goods and services, and protections for investors and intellectual property rights, among other topics

integration – the combining of two or more things so that they work together effectively

intervention – the act of becoming involved in an argument, fight, or other difficult situation in order to change what happens

solidarity – unity or agreement of feeling or action, especially among individuals with a common interest; mutual support within a group

Unit 8

Crime and Law/Jenayät we Kanun/Преступность и Закон

English	Turkmen	Translation
acquit (v.)	aklamak	оправдывать
allege (v.)	tassyklamak	утверждение
amend (v.)	gowulanndyrmak	вносить поправки
attack (v.)	çozuş	напасть
broke in (ph. v.)	döwmek	взломать
blackmail (n.)	gurlan hile	шантаж
burglar (n.)	öý ogrusy	грабитель
burglary (n.)	ogurlyk	грабление
case	kazyýet işi	судебное дело
charge (v.)	günäkärlige çekmek	обвинять
commit a crime	jenayät etmek	совершать преступление
defend (v.)	goramak	отстаивать
discrimination (n.)	diskriminasiýa	дискриминация
drug-trafficking (n.)	neşe-adam söwdasy	распространение наркотиков
escape (n.)	gaçmaklyk	побег
evidence (n.)	delil	доказательство
forgery (n.)	galplaşdyrma	фальсификация
guilty (adj.)	günäkär	виновный
harassment (n.)	aňtama	преследование
impeach a president	prezidentiň jogapkärçiligine çekilmeli	импичмент президента
innocent (adj.)	bigünä	невиновный
jail (n.)	türme	тюрьма
judge (n.)	sudýa(r)	судья
jury (n.)	oturdaşlar	присяжные
justice (n.)	adalatlylyk	правосудие
kidnap (v.)	ogurlamak	похищение людей

kidnapper (n.)	talaýjy	похититель
kidnapping (n.)	talama	похищение
minor offences	uly bolmadyk jenaýatlat	мелкие правонарушения
money laundering (n.)	kir ýuwmak	отмывание денег
murder (n.)	öldürilme	убийство
murder (v.)	öldürmek	убивать
murderer (n.)	ganhor	убийца
mug (v.)	çozmak	нападать
mugging (n.)	çozuş	нападение
overturn a verdict	karary ýatyryň	отменить приговор
pay a fine	jerime töläň	заплатить штраф
perjury (n.)	ýalan şaýatlyk	лжесвидетельство
pickpocket (n.)	jübi ogrusy	вор-карманник
plead (v.)	aklamak	делать заявление в суде
prison (n.)	gazamat	тюрьма
prosecuting lawyer (n.)	prokuror	прокурор
punish (v.)	jeza bermek	наказывать
release from	çykar	освободить от
rob (v.)	talamak	грабить
robber (n.)	talaňçy	грабитель
robbery (n.)	talancylyk	ограбление
sentence (v.)	höküm etmek	приговорить к тюремному заключению
serve (v.)	möhletini doldurmak	отбывать срок
shoplift (v.)	dükandan ogurlamak	красть из магазина
shoplifter (n.)	dükançy	магазинный вор
shoplifting (n.)	dükan	воровство
smuggle (v.)	gaçak haryt	ввозить контрабанду
smuggler (n.)	kontrabndist	контрабандист
smuggling (n.)	kontrabanda	контрабанда
Steal (v.)	ogurlamak	красть

theft (n.)	çalmak	кража
thief (n.)	ogry	вор
time off	boş	свободное время
trespass (n.)	çozuş	посягательство
trial (n.)	derñeme	испытание

Exercise 1. Choose a noun from each of these verbs to complete each sentence. Impeach allege contravene annul harass infringe pervert amend

1. Parliament is currently discussing a number of _____ to the current laws on citizenship.
2. Amy took her employer to court for _____ in the workplace.
3. Some people consider _____ of others' rights as being as serious a crime as theft.
4. By taking on work for a competitor Nathan was in _____ of the terms of his contract.
5. The trial was criticised by many as a _____ of justice.
6. To suggest that Leah took the money is a very serious _____.
7. The circumstances are such that I think the judge may agree to a(n) _____ of their marriage.
- 8 The _____ of a president has only taken place a couple of times in US history.

Exercise 2. Put the right form of either *rob* or *steal* in the sentences below:

1. Last night an armed gang _____ the post office. They _____ 2,000 pounds.
2. My handbag _____ at the theatre yesterday.
3. Every year large number of banks _____.
4. Jane _____ of the opportunity to stand for president.

Exercise 3. Write a paragraph to fit this newspaper headline. Give some details about the crime and the court case, use as many words from this unit as is appropriate.

Local girl's evidence gets mugger two years prison

Glossary:

acquit – free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty

allege – claim or assert that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof

amend – make minor changes to (a text, piece of legislation, etc.) in order to make it fairer or more accurate, or to reflect changing circumstances

blackmail – the action, treated as a criminal offence, of demanding payment or another benefit from someone in return for not revealing compromising or damaging information about them

discrimination – unfair treatment on grounds of sex, race or nationality

drug-trafficking – transporting or importing illegal drugs

forgery – the action of forging a copy or imitation of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art

harassment – putting undue pressure on someone, e.g. for sexual reasons or to get a debt repaid

justice – the system by which people are judged in courts of law and criminals are punished

minor offences – crimes that are not very important

money laundering – moving money obtained illegally so that its origin cannot be traced

perjury – lying when under oath

steal – is the thing which is taking away

rob – is the person or place from which things are stolen

serve – to spend a particular period of time in prison

stalking – following someone or giving them unwanted or obsessive attention

trespass/trespassing – go onto someone else's land without permission

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