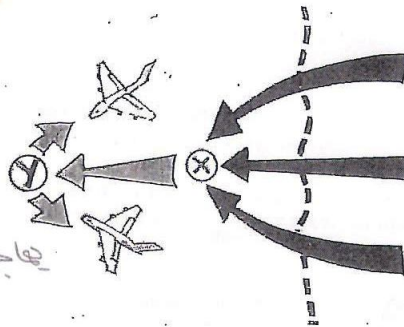


84 War and peace

A The outbreak (= start) of war

Wars often start because of a **conflict** (= strong disagreement) between countries or groups of people, about **territory** (= land that belongs to one group or country). Look at the diagram on the right and read the text on the left.

Country A **invades** country B (= A enters B by force and in large numbers), and **captures** (also takes / takes control of) the city of X. Soldiers from country B have to **retreat** (= go backwards; ≠ to advance) to the city of Y. A's army and air force continue to **attack** the city of Y (= take violent action to damage it), but B's soldiers **defend it** (= take action to protect it) successfully.



B A war zone

The area around the city of Y is now the main **war zone** (= the area where the fighting is happening). Country B has asked for help from its **allies** (= countries who are friends with country B). The allies send **aid** (= help) in the form of **extra troops** (= large groups of soldiers) and **supplies** (= food and other things that are needed every day, e.g. blankets and medicine) to help. There is **shelling** (= firing of guns and explosives) of the city every day and hundreds of soldiers are either **killed** or **wounded** (= injured while fighting). Many **civilians** (= ordinary people who are not in the army) are killed as well.



C Peace talks

For the civilians who are still **alive** (≠ dead), the situation gets worse. As winter approaches, food supplies **run out** (= they are almost gone/finished) and there is no electricity. The soldiers get tired, and both sides begin to see that neither side can win the war; they agree to meet for **peace talks** (pl) (= talks to try to negotiate a **peace settlement** / an end to the war). After some time they agree to a **ceasefire** (= a period of no fighting).

D Terrorism

This is violent action for political reasons. People who do this are **terrorists**, and a common **terrorist crime** is **hijacking** (= to take control of a bus, train, ship or plane; the people on board then become prisoners). The main purpose of hijacking is to use the prisoners (called **hostages**) in order to **bargain** for something (= to demand something in exchange for the hostages). The terrorists may agree to **release** (v, n) the hostages (= permit the hostages to go free) if a government agrees to give the terrorists money or release other terrorists.

How

أرض
يغزو
تحتل / تسلب
يذهب

معدن
حرب
مساعدات
ألي
تجارت
الطعام / الدواء

اختطاف
رهينة
host
معتقل

يواجه

معدن الحرب

حرب أهلية

مهاجرين
أجانب
إرهابية

لجان
معتقل
ist

معتقل

Exercises

84.1 Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 ally
2 release
3 conflict
4 troops
5 invade
6 wound
7 territory
8 ceasefire</p> | <p>a land controlled by another country
b stop fighting
c permit to go free
d injure while fighting (6)
e large groups of soldiers (4)
f friendly country (1)
g strong disagreement (3)
h enter another country by force and in large numbers (5)</p> |
|--|---|
- Handwritten notes:*
 1 ally → الفيدرالية
 2 release → إطلاق سراح
 3 conflict → صراع / مشكلة
 4 troops → جنود
 5 invade → يغزو
 6 wound → يصاب / يجرع
 7 territory → إقليم
 8 ceasefire → وقف إطلاق النار

84.2 Use opposites to contradict what the speaker says in the sentences below. Look at the example first.

Example: A: Is the soldier dead?
 B: No, he's still alive.....

- 1 A: Will they agree to a ceasefire?
 B: No, they'll
- 2 A: Do you think the army will try to advance when the weather improves?
 B: No, I think
- 3 A: Do the people still have lots of food?
 B: No, they're beginning to
- 4 A: Is the town mostly full of soldiers?
 B: No, they're
- 5 A: Do you think they'll keep the hostages for a long time?
 B: No, I'm sure they'll

84.3 When we repeat an idea in a text we often try to avoid using the same word twice. Read this text and find examples of words being used as synonyms for previous ideas. The first one has been done for you (food and medicine = supplies).

THERE is a desperate need for food and medicine, but with the town surrounded, the lorries are unable to bring in essential supplies. We have seen ordinary people in the street giving some of their meagre rations of food to the soldiers who are defending them, but very soon the troops will be just as hungry as the civilians if the situation gets any worse.

Meanwhile, the centre of the town is being slowly destroyed. There is almost daily shelling of the buildings that still stand, and this morning we witnessed gunmen firing at almost anyone who dared to go out into the streets. One old woman was hit in the leg and we saw at least two others who were quite badly wounded as well.

Aid agencies have appealed to the soldiers to allow them to enter the town, but so far the General in command has even refused to let anyone in, including doctors and nurses. Many fear it is now only a matter of days before the town is captured, and if this happens, the army could take control of the whole region within weeks.

84.4 Can you answer these questions with two reasons for each one? If possible, discuss your answers with someone else before checking with the key.

- 1 Why do terrorists take hostages?
- 2 Why do some governments always refuse to agree to terrorist demands?