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War is what happens when language fails.
Margaret Atwood, Canadian author

3B History in the making

1 VOCABULARY conflict and warfare

b Circle the correct word.

1 During the coup, the military tried to *overthrow* / *release* the government.
2 There were very few *casualties* / *wounded* from the fighting – only two people were killed.
3 The country *declared* / *broke out* war on its neighbour because there were troops on the border.
4 The city was *blown up* / *shelled* all night.
5 The two armies agreed to a *treaty* / *ceasefire* to give them a chance to tend to the wounded.
6 The troops saw they could not win so they held up a white flag indicating that they wanted to *capture* / *surrender*.
7 The government forces *retreated* / *defeated* the rebels during the night.
8 During the siege, civilians were shot at by isolated *snipers* / *troops* hiding in the hills.
9 Soldiers *looted* / *executed* shops in their search for food.
10 The new *ally* / *commander* of the armed forces will be meeting the President later today.

3 GRAMMAR discourse markers (2): adverbs and adverbial expressions

a Complete the mini-dialogues with a discourse marker.

1 A Have you got your tickets for the concert yet?
B Yes, I have. *Talking* of the concert, have you heard their new album yet?
2 A How did your interview go?
B It was brilliant. In other **w**_____, I got the job!

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3 A Could you tell us about our board and lodging?
B As far as meals are **c**_____, breakfast and dinner will be provided by the hotel.

4 A Are you going to Jay's party on Saturday?
B No, I'm not. As a **m**_____ of fact, I haven't been invited.

5 A So, let's decide. The beach or the mountains?
B On the **wh**_____ I'd rather go to the beach, so that we can have a swim.

6 A Thanks for filling me in on what I missed.
B No problem. By the **w**_____, there's another meeting on Wednesday. Did you know?

7 A Can we inform our families of our destination?
B No. This is top secret. That is to **s**_____, you are not to reveal your whereabouts to anyone.

8 A Did you buy anything while you were in town?
B No, I didn't take any money with me. In any **c**_____, there wasn't anything I liked.

9 A How does it feel to be famous at last?
B The attention is incredible. On the other **h**_____, I miss my privacy.

10 A We're going to my mum's for dinner on Saturday.
B OK. At **l**_____ we won't have to cook.

b Circle the correct discourse marker.

1 *In conclusion* / *As far as*, I think the company should invest in new machinery to update the factory.
2 *Basically* / *At least*, Sam and Ella aren't very well-off because they're both unemployed.
3 Ask your boss if you can take the day off. *In other words* / *I mean*, he can't say no.
4 I don't feel like cooking tonight. *On the whole* / *Besides*, there's nothing in the fridge.
5 *Obviously* / *Regarding*, I'm going to study Maths because there's nothing else I'm good at.
6 I've read all the applications and *by the way* / *all in all*, I think Adam is the best person for the job.
7 You might want to dress up for dinner. *After all* / *To sum up*, everyone will be wearing a suit.
8 *As I was saying* / *Talking of* before I got cut off, we need to make a decision.
9 *To sum up* / *As regards*, we recommend accepting the pay deal in case management decide to withdraw the offer.
10 You'll need a jacket, *that is* / *otherwise* you might get cold.

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4 LISTENING


The Last Emperor


Elizabeth

a iChecker Try to match the historical films 1–5 with the periods in which they are set a–e. Then listen to five speakers talking about the films and check your answers.

1 *Elizabeth* ☐
2 *Argo* ☐
3 *The Last Emperor* ☐
4 *Invictus* ☐
5 *Agora* ☐

a early 20th century China
b 16th century England
c Roman Empire
d 1979–81 Iran hostage crisis
e late 20th century South Africa

b Listen again and match the speakers 1–5 to the reasons why these films are the speakers' favourites A–G. There are two reasons that you do not need.

Speaker 1 ☐
Speaker 2 ☐
Speaker 3 ☐
Speaker 4 ☐
Speaker 5 ☐

A the acting
B the director
C the plot
D the main character
E the costumes
F the ending
G the photography

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5 READING

a Match the opponents a–e to the battles 1–5, then read the article once to check your answers.

1 The Battle of Plataea ☐
2 The Battle of Waterloo ☐
3 The Battle of Cannae ☐
4 The Battle of Thermopylae ☐
5 The Battle of Gettysburg ☐

a Carthage versus Rome
b Greece versus Persia
c The Union versus the Confederacy
d France versus Britain and Prussia
e Sparta versus Persia

b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the battles A–E. The battles may be chosen more than once.

In which battle…?

1 did reinforcements arrive once the battle had started _____
2 was one of the armies tiny _____
3 was one of the armies more confident than the other _____
4 did both sides lose almost the same number of soldiers _____
5 did the army catch their enemy by surprise _____
6 did the losing army contain three times as many soldiers as the victors _____
7 was one side defeated through treachery _____
8 had one army previously had to make a perilous journey _____
9 did the commanders' mistakes contribute to their defeat _____
10 did a group of soldiers attack a certain part of the other army _____

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c Look at the highlighted words and phrases and match them to the definitions below.

1 bad luck *noun* _____
2 rushed forward and attacked *verb* _____
3 strongly influencing the way something develops *verb* _____
4 killed a large number of people violently *verb* _____
5 showing no kindness or pity *adverb* _____
6 the amount of confidence and enthusiasm a person has at a particular time *noun* _____
7 a narrow passage through mountains *noun* _____
8 of great importance because other things depend on it *adjective* _____

Five important battles from history



Every age of human history has experienced battles that have been instrumental in moulding the future. Below are five of the bloodiest and most pivotal battles ever fought.



A The Battle of Plataea (479 BCE)

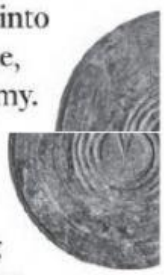
This battle occurred during the Greco-Persian Wars. An army of 40,000 Greek soldiers, of which 10,000 were Spartans, faced the invading force of Persia with 120,000 men. Although outnumbered, the Spartans and Athenians were more tactical, heavily armed and had higher morale. The Persian army had just suffered a previous defeat and some inner conflicts and divisions. The Greeks slaughtered the Persians at Plataea and succeeded in driving them out of Greece.

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B The Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815)
This battle was fought between the French army, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the British and Prussian forces led by Wellington and von Blucher respectively. Napoleon took the initiative during the early part of the battle, but things began to go awry later in the day when the army suffered the effects of bad weather, blunders by some of the generals, ill fate, and the timely arrival of the Prussian forces (50,000 men). After suffering heavy casualties, Napoleon was forced to leave Waterloo and surrender.

C The Battle of Cannae (2 August 216 BCE)
This battle is regarded as one of the greatest tactical military achievements in war history. The Carthaginian commander Hannibal Barca led a massive troop of soldiers, accompanied by hundreds, or possibly thousands, of war elephants, across the mountainous Alps. He took a backdoor entrance into northern Italy and slaughtered the Romans at Cannae, killing 70,000 of the 87,000 soldiers in the Roman army.



D The Battle of Thermopylae (480 BCE)
This battle occurred on the eve of the Greco-Persian wars when King Leonidas of Sparta faced the invading Persian troops with only 300 Spartan soldiers. The King and his men blocked the only narrow pass through which the Persians could go, killing a total of 20,000 Persians. The Spartans only lost when one of their soldiers betrayed them by showing the Persians a secret passage. Leonidas and his men were all mercilessly slaughtered.

E The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)
This battle was fought during the American Civil War between the Confederate troops from the South, led by General Robert Lee, and the Union troops, led by General George Meade. One of the most dramatic moments was the Pickett's Charge, when 12,500 Confederate infantry charged towards the Union's centre formation. In the end, the Union side won, but lost a total of 23,055 soldiers. The defeated Confederate army lost 23,231 soldiers.

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Conflict and warfare

VOCABULARY BANK

1 WEAPONS

a Match the words and pictures.



- arrow /'ærəʊ/
- bow /bəʊ/
- bullet /'bʊlɪt/
- 1 cannon /'kænən/
- helmet /'helmɪt/
- machine gun /mə'ʃiːn gʌn/
- missile /'mɪsaɪl/
- shield /ʃiːld/
- spear /spɪə/
- sword /sɔːd/

b (2.10)) Listen and check.

2 PEOPLE & EVENTS

a Match the people and definitions.

ally /'ælaɪ/ casualties /'kæʒuəltiz/ civilians /sə'vɪliənz/ commander /kə'mɑːndə/ forces /fɔːsz/ refugees /ˌrefju'dʒiːz/ snipers /'snaɪpəz/ survivors /sə'vaɪvəz/ troops /truːpz/ the wounded /'wuːndɪd/

1 *casualties*: people who have been killed or injured in a war
2 _____: people who are forced to leave their country or home because there is a war, or for political or religious reasons
3 _____: a group of people who have been trained to protect others, usually with weapons, e.g. *armed ~, security ~, peace-keeping ~*.
4 _____: soldiers in large groups
5 _____: an officer in charge of a group of soldiers
6 _____: people who have been injured by weapons
7 _____: people who are not members of the armed forces
8 _____: people who shoot at others from a hidden position
9 _____: people who have managed to stay alive in a war
10 _____: in time of war, a country that has agreed to help and support another country

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b Match the events and definitions.

ceasefire /'si:sfaɪə/ civil war /'sɪvl wɔ:/ coup /ku:/
rebellion /rɪ'beljən/ revolution /ˌrevə'lu:ʃn/ siege /si:dʒ/ treaty /'tri:ti/

1 *rebellion*: an attempt by some of the people in a country to change their government, using violence
2 _____: a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent
3 _____: an attempt by a large number of people in a country to change their government
4 _____: when two armies agree to stop fighting temporarily
5 _____: a war between groups of people in the same country
6 _____: when an army tries to take a city or building by surrounding it and stopping the food supply
7 _____: a formal agreement between two or more countries.

c 2 11 Listen and check your answers to **a** and **b**.

3 VERBS

a Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list in the correct form.

blow up break out capture declare defeat
execute loot overthrow release retreat
shell surrender

1 The rebels *overthrew* the government. (= removed them from power using force)
2 Fighting _____ between the rebels and the army. (= started)
3 The army _____ the rebel positions. (= fired missiles)
4 The rebels _____. (= moved back, away from the army)
5 Some of the rebels _____. (= admitted they had lost and wanted to stop fighting)

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6 The rebels _____ the airport runway. (= made it explode)
7 The government _____ war on the rebels. (= announced their intention to go to war with them)
8 Some rebels _____ the city. (= stole things from shops and buildings)
9 The army _____ over 300 rebels. (= took them prisoner)
10 They finally _____ the rebels. (= beat them)
11 The army _____ most of the rebel prisoners. (= let them go)
12 They _____ the rebel leader. (= killed him as a punishment)

b 2 12 Listen and check.

LIVEWORKSHEETS