Glossary

forces	siły
coup	zamach stanu, pucz
seize	przejąć
retaliate	brać odwet
peacemaker	arbiter, rozjemca
separatist	separatysta
alliance	sojusz
genocide	ludobójstwo

Vocabulary

Part A: Match the words to their correct definitions.

1.	forces (n)	a.	suddenly take control of (a place) by using military force
2.	coup (n)	b.	an agreement between countries to work together to achieve something
3.	seize (something)(v)	c.	a member of a particular group within a country who believes that this group should be independent and have their own government
4.	retaliate (v)	d.	do something bad to someone because they have done something bad to you
5.	peacekeeper (n)	e.	an event when a group of people take control of a country by force
6.	separatist (n)	f.	military people
7.	alliance (n)	g.	someone, usually a soldier, who tries to prevent war and violence in a country where there is trouble
8.	genocide (n)	h.	the intentional killing of a large group of people who belong to a particular race or country

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part B: Now put the vocabulary from Part A into the correct gaps in the following sentences. You may need to change the form of the word.

1. Troops yesterday _____ the country's parliament building.
2. The UN sent in _____ to stop both sides from killing each other.
3. If you try to _____ when someone insults you, it can make the situation worse.
4. A group of _____ are trying to create their own independent state.
5. Germany is part of a military _____ called NATO.
6. The dictator was accused of _____.
7. The democratic government was replaced by army generals during a military _____.
8. The enemy's _____ are not large enough to threaten us.

Reading - background to the conflict

You're going to read about the background and build-up to the war in Ukraine. Choose the correct answer below.

1. Ukraine has a population of ...

   a. 24 million b. 44 million c. 64 million

2. Ukraine became an independent country in ...

   a. 1989 b. 1991 c. 2001

3. When was Ukraine's last pro-Russian president removed from power?

   a. 2008 b. 2010 c. 2014

4. How many soldiers did President Putin move to the Ukrainian border in November 2021?

   a. 50,000 b. 100,000 c. 200,000

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Glossary

invade	najechać
allies	sojusznicy
wounded	ranni
troops	wojska
truck	rozejm
conflict	konflikt
outbreak	wybuch
casualties	ofiary
weapon	broń

War facts

Read the sentences below. Without using a dictionary, match the underlined words to the definitions below. Think about the context of the words.

1. In 1939, Nazi Germany decided to invade Poland.
2. Britain and France were allies in World War II.
3. Approximately 300,000 Iraqi soldiers were wounded during the first Gulf War in 1991.
4. US president Kennedy sent troops to Vietnam in 1962.
5. North and South Korea agreed to a truce in 1953.
6. The conflict between Greece and Persia lasted about 50 years.
7. In 1914, an international crisis resulted in the outbreak of World War I.
8. The total number of casualties in World War I was around 40 million.
9. In Roman times, the sword was considered to be an effective weapon.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

a. an agreement to stop fighting for a certain period of time
b. a strong disagreement or war
c. countries that are friends
d. enter a country by force
e. groups of soldiers
f. injured
g. people who are injured or killed
h. something that is designed to cause harm or damage
i. the start of a war, disease, etc.

Glossary

advance	nacierać, posuwać się naprzód
retreat	wycofać się
alive	żyjący
capture	zdobyć
rebel	rebeliant
civilian	cywil
defend	bronić
loyalist	lojaliści
release	uwolnić

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Civil war

Match the words on the left to their opposites on the right and complete the mini dialogues below.

1. attack	civilian
2. advance	dead
3. alive	defend
4. soldier	loyalist
5. capture	release
6. rebel	retreat

Government: The town is safe. There are civilians everywhere.

Rebel: That's not true. There are mostly soldiers.

Government: The rebels are losing the war.

Rebel: That is a lie. The _____[2] are losing.

Government: The rebel leader is dead.

Rebel: That is not true. He is still _____[3].

Government: Our soldiers are advancing into areas controlled by the rebels.

Rebel: That's not correct. The government soldiers _____[4] from their positions.

Government: The rebels are going to release 100 prisoners.

Rebel: That's another lie. We intend to _____[5] more loyalists.

Government: The rebels are trying to defend their base, but our soldiers are going to enter soon.

Rebel: No! We are preparing to _____[6] the areas controlled by the government.

Glossary

hijack	porwać
release	zwolnić
negotiate	negocjować
agree to	zgodzić się
plant	podłożyć
spread	szerzyć, rozprzestrzeniać
hostages	zakładnicy
demands	żądania
prisoner	więzień
exchange	wymiana

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Terrorism

Terrorism is violent action for political reasons. Match the verbs on the left to the nouns and phrases on the right to form collocations.

1. hijack	a bomb
2. release	a plane
3. negotiate	a prisoner exchange
4. agree to	propaganda
5. plant	some hostages
6. spread	terrorists' demands

Now complete the sentences below with the phrases:

1. The terrorists are planning to _____ and fly it to another country.
2. After 12 hours of negotiations, the terrorists finally decided to _____ , mainly women. However, they kept a few men in order to continue the negotiations.
3. The government and the terrorists managed to _____ . The government released 5 terrorists, and the terrorists released 10 hostages.
4. The government did not want to take any risks, so they decided to _____ and removed their troops from the area.
5. The man was planning to _____ under the politician's car, but the police caught him just in time.
6. Terrorist groups _____ on the internet in order to recruit new members.

LIVEWORKSHEETS