

I. READING

1.1. Read and translate the text *What is the terrorism?* [19]

What is the terrorism?

The word «terrorism» is controversial. Definitions of «terrorism» generally involve some or all of the following: 1) a terrorist act is generally unlawful; 2) it is violent and may be life threatening; 3) the violence is politically motivated; 4) the direct targets are civilians; 5) the direct targets may not be the main targets; 6) the main targets may be one or more nation-states, governments, or societies; or a political, ethnic, or religious group, or an industry or commercial operation, within those societies; 7) the objective is usually to frighten the main targets; 8) there may or may not be a claim of responsibility.

Terrorism expert A. P. Schmid of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has proposed a short legal definition for use by the UN, namely that an act of terrorism is «in the peacetime equivalent of a war crime». The words «terrorism» and «terror» originally referred to methods employed by regimes to control their own populations through fear, a tactic seen in totalitarian regimes such as Nazi Germany. The current use of the term relies more on the example of the 19th-century revolutionaries who used the technique of assassination, particularly the anarchists and narodniks (populists) in Tsarist Russia, whose most notable action was the assassination of Alexander II.

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups. The most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause. Terrorists often seek to demoralize and paralyze their enemy with fear, using their acts as a form of blackmail to apply pressure on governments to achieve goals.

Recent developments have seen a divergence in social and political responses to terrorism between the United States and Western Europe. The September 11, 2001 attacks were carried out by foreigners who entered the country for that purpose, in behalf of a foreign organization, operating from bases in a remote country. Western European countries, on the other hand, are now confronted with a domestic terrorism based within a domestic religious minority, some recent immigrants, but many native-born citizens.

1.2. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

- controversial – спорный

- unlawful –противозаконный
- violent –жестокий
- target– мишень, цель
- objective– цель, стремление
- to frighten – пугать
- prevention– предупреждение
- war crime– военное преступление
- to rely– основываться на чем-либо
- assassination– убийство по политическим мотивам, уничтожение
- to carry out –выполнять, осуществлять
- blackmail– шантаж
- to achieve goals –достигать целей
- developments –события
- divergence –расхождение
- in behalf of –в интересах

1.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What do we consider terrorism?
2. Who can be called the first "terrorists"?
3. Who are usually the main victims of terrorist attacks?

1.4. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. Acts of terrorism can be carried out only by individuals
2. United States and Western Europe have a divergence in social and political responses to
3. The word «terrorism» is not controversial
4. Terrorist acts are generally unlawful and violent
5. The September 11, 2001 attacks were carried out by foreigners

1.5. Read and translate the text *History of Modern Terrorism* [20]

History of Modern Terrorism

The age of modern terrorism might be said to have begun in 1968 when the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked an El Al airliner in route from Tel Aviv to Rome. This was the first time that the nationality of Israeli and its symbolic value was a specific aim. Also a first was the deliberate use of the passengers as hostages for demands made publicly against the Israeli government. The combination of these unique events, added to the international scope of the operation, gained significant

media attention. The founder of PFLP, Dr. George Habash observed that the level of coverage was tremendously greater than battles with Israeli soldiers in their previous area of operations. "At least the world is talking about us now."

Another aspect of internationalization is the cooperation between extremist organizations in conducting terrorist operations. Cooperative training between Palestinian groups and European radicals started as early as 1970, and joint operations between the PFLP and the Japanese Red Army (JRA) began in 1974. Since then international terrorist cooperation in training, operations, and support has continued to grow, and continues to this day. Motives range from the ideological, such as the 1980s alliance of the Western European Marxist-oriented groups, to financial, as when the IRA exported its expertise in bomb making as far afield as Colombia.

Terrorism in the 21st century is an international threat. The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001 in a set of coordinated attacks on the United States of America where Islamic terrorists hijacked civilian airliners and used them to attack the World Trade Center towers in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. Other major terrorist attacks have also occurred in New Delhi (Indian Parliament attacked); Bali car bomb attack; London subway bombings; Madrid train bombings or relatively the recent attacks in Mumbai (hotels, train station and a Jewish outreach center).

Unfortunately, the number of terrorist incidents around the world continues to increase each year despite the best efforts of security forces.

1.1. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

Popular Front– народный фронт

liberation– освобождение

to hijack– совершать угон (какого-л. транспортного средства)

route– путь

value– важность

deliberate –преднамеренный

hostage–заложник

scope– масштаб, предел

founder–основатель

coverage– освещение в печати

tremendously– чрезвычайно, крайне

to range— колебаться, относиться к чему-либо

expertise— опыт, знание

afield— вдаль, за границей

threat —угроза

1.2. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the first modern terrorist act? What happened?
2. What are the motives of terrorist acts?
3. Which terrorist acts have occurred in the 21 century?

1.8. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. Dr. George Habash is the founder of the IRA.
2. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijacked an El Al airliner in route from Jerusalem to Rome.
3. Cooperative training between Palestinian groups and European radicals started as early as 1970.
4. The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 12, 2002.
5. The number of terrorist incidents around the world continues to reduce each year

1.9. Read and translate the text *Types of Terrorist Incidents* [21]

Types of Terrorist Incidents

The most common types of terrorist incidents include:

Bombings

Bombings are the most common type of terrorist act. Typically, improvised explosive devices are inexpensive and easy to make. Modern devices are smaller and are harder to detect. They contain very destructive capabilities; for example, on August 7, 1998, two American embassies in Africa were bombed. The bombings claimed the lives of over 200 people, including 12 innocent American citizens, and injured over 5,000 civilians. Terrorists can also use materials that are readily available to the average consumer to construct a bomb.

Kidnappings and Hostage-Takings

Terrorists use kidnapping and hostage-taking to establish a bargaining position and to elicit publicity. Kidnapping is one of the most difficult acts for a terrorist group to accomplish, but, if a kidnapping is successful, it can gain terrorists money, release of jailed comrades, and publicity for an extended period. Hostage-taking involves the seizure of a facility or location and the taking of hostages. Unlike a kidnapping, hostage-taking provokes a

confrontation with authorities. It forces authorities to either make dramatic decisions or to comply with the terrorist's demands. It is overt and designed to attract and hold media attention.

Armed Attacks and Assassinations

Armed attacks include raids and ambushes. Assassinations are the killing of a selected victim, usually by bombings or small arms. Drive-by shootings is a common technique employed by unsophisticated or loosely organized terrorist groups. Historically, terrorists have assassinated specific individuals for psychological effect.

Hijackings and Skyjackings

Hijacking is the seizure by force of a surface vehicle, its passengers, and/or its cargo. Skyjacking is the taking of an aircraft, which creates a mobile, hostage barricade situation. It provides terrorists with hostages from many nations and draws heavy media attention.

Other Types of Terrorist Incidents

In addition to the acts of violence discussed above, there are also numerous other types of violence that can exist under the framework of terrorism. Terrorist organizations also conduct robberies and extortion when they need to finance their acts and they don't have sponsorship from sympathetic nations. Cyber terrorism is a new form of terrorism. Cyber terrorism allows terrorists to conduct their operations with little or no risk to themselves. It also provides terrorists an opportunity to disrupt or destroy networks and computers. The result is interruption of key government or business-related activities.

1.10. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

capability – способность

embassy – посольство

to injure – ранить

kidnapping – похищение детей

hostage-taking – захват заложников

bargaining – переговоры; ведение переговоров

ambush – засада

assassination – убийство (политического или видного общественного деятеля)

drive-by – совершаемый из проезжающего мимо автомобиля (о вооружённом нападении, убийстве)

hijacking, skyjacking – захват, угон самолёта

cargo – груз

1.11. Answer the following questions:

1. Which types of terrorism are mentioned in the text?
2. What is kidnapping?
3. What is hostage-taking?
4. What new kind of terrorism is described in the text?