

III. GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. Use these verbs in the following sentences: *frighten, have, is, confront, demoralized, are.*

1. Western European countries with an Islamic terrorism.
2. Terrorist acts and civilians.
3. The violence politically motivated.
4. Terrorists their own aims.
5. The direct targets civilians

3.2. Make up the word combinations from the words given below:

Verbs and adjectives:

to achieve, popular, drive-by, to apply, to take, to use, American, to provoke, international, religious, specific.

Nouns: embassy, cooperation, group, materials, hostages, aim, goals, pressure, confrontation, shootings, front.

3.3. Name the tense of each verb:

- Bombings are the most common type of terrorist act.
- The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001.
- Terrorism is carried out by small and secretive cells.
- Terrorism expert A. P. Schmid of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has proposed a short legal definition of terrorism.

3.4. Correct the grammar errors and spelling mistakes in these sentences if necessary:

- He don't watch news on TV.
- There was a lot of citizens.
- What does she knows about him?
- Cyber terrorism is a new form of terrorism.
- Did you received my letter?
- I never been in the USA.

3.5. Match the antonyms:

- a) Innocent, small, hard, modern, successful, dramatic, sympathetic.
- b) Easy, failed, guilty, happy, big, insensible, old.

3.6. How these nouns are called? Choose the right suffix.

Libera

er

Terror ence

ence

Govern ion

ion

Found age

age

Violism

ism

Coverity

ity

Bomb ment

ment

Securing

ing