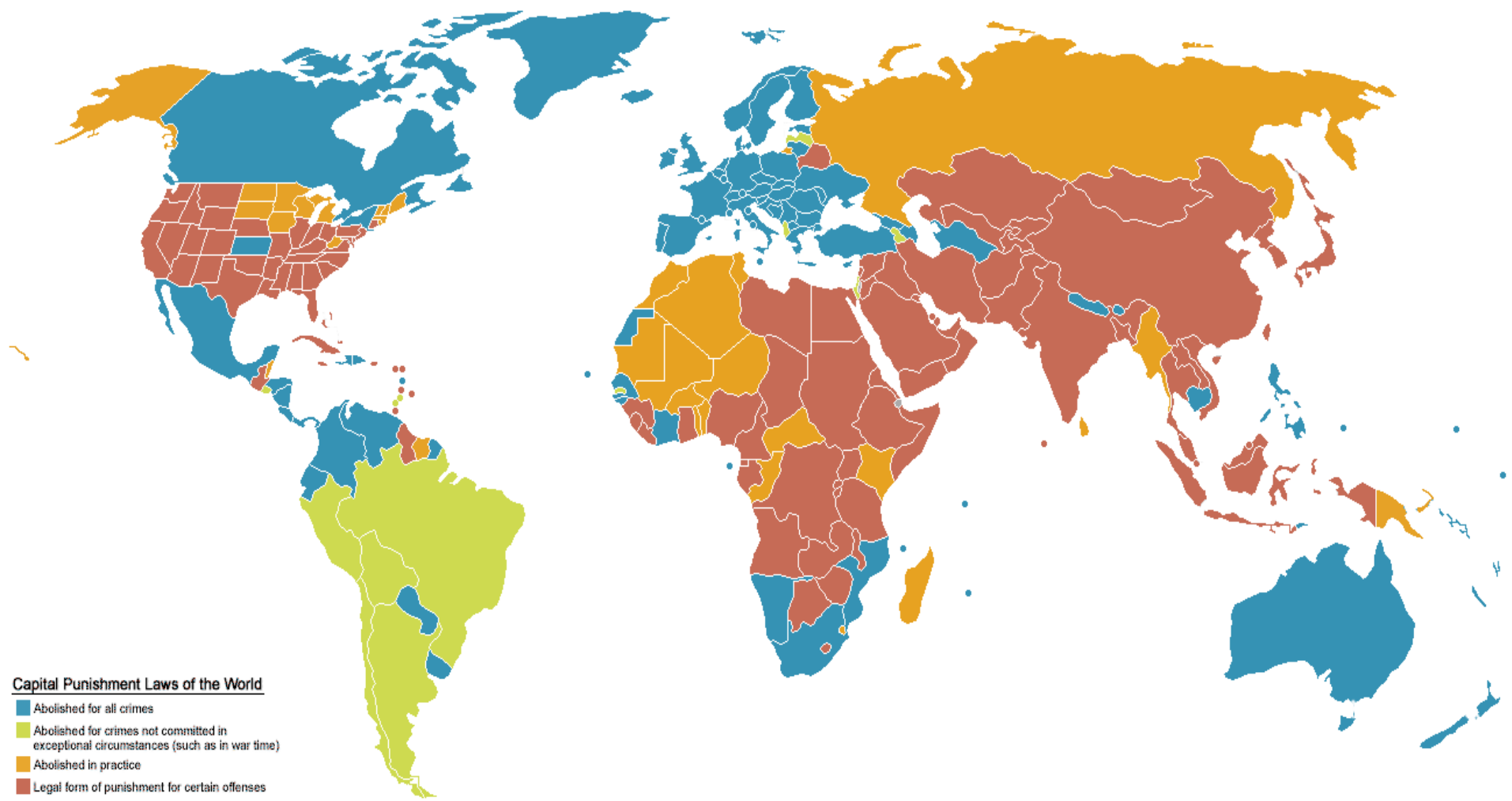


UNIT 20:
DEATH AND THE LAW

- regarding (to regard sthg)
- attitude
- to be charged with
- a criminal offence
- consecrated
- stake
- drive, drove, driven (driven through)
- to consider sthg/sbdy
- abolition (to abolish)
- a capital punishment = a death penalty
- hostility
- to execute
- an execution

- valid
- nasty
- indulgence in the anger
- self - righteousness
- to be tempted into a crime
- to commit crime
- in this spirit (in this sense)
- elaborate (...public, elaborate and dramatic occasion)
- a sentence
- a rubbing in
- to be alerted to the full horror of sthg
- to appreciate
- the disturbed balance of the killer's mind

- diminished responsibility
- to be reprieved (to reprieve)
- at the trial
- judgment about right and wrong
- teach, taught, taught
- to feel compassion/sympathy for somebody
- to encourage
- “to get away with something”
- particularly = especially
- literally
- the supporters // the opponents
- to contract a pneumonia
- a spina bifida baby
- an adage



UNIT 22: MARRIAGE



MARRIAGE QUOTES

- “Marriage is an institution. I’m not ready for an institution.” (Mae West)
- “I never married because there was no need. I have three pets at home which answer the same purpose as a husband. I have a dog that growls every morning, a parrot that swears all afternoon, and a cat that comes home late at night.” (Marie Corelli, 1855-1924)

- “I’ve sometimes thought of marrying, and then I’ve thought again.” (Noel Coward, 1956)
- “A man is incomplete until he is married. After that, he is finished.” (Zsa Zsa Gabor)
- “Marriage is like a cage; one sees the birds outside desperate to get in, and those inside desperate to get out.” (Montaigne)
- “Marriage is a lottery in which men stake their liberty and women their happiness.” (Madame Virgine de Rieux, 16th century French writer)

- “In olden times sacrifices were made at the altar – a practice which is still continued.” (Helen Rowland, author of *Reflections of a Bachelor Girl*)
- “Wife and servant are the same, but only differ in the name.” (Lady Chudleigh, 1703)
- “Sleep around all you want, but don’t get married.” (Attorney Debra Koenig advising a group of seventh grade girls on “Take our Daughters to Work” day)
- “Love is moral even without legal marriage, but marriage is immoral without love.” (Ellen Key, a Swedish social feminist around 1900)

- "'I am' is reportedly the shortest sentence in the English language. Could it be that 'I do' is the longest sentence?" (unknown)
- "I would rather be a beggar and single than a queen and married." (Queen Elizabeth I)
- "If you want to sacrifice the admiration of many men for the criticism of one, go ahead, get married." (Katharine Hepburn)

- to conceive
- exclusion (to exclude)
- a dissolution
- a condition
- v. = versus = against
- initiation
- a regulation
- parties in marriage
- to enter into a contract
- far-reaching consequences
- solemn
- extension
- binding for life
- consanguinity
- a bar to sthg
- a majority
- an unfettered right to sthg

- valid
- void
- voidable
- “as far as law is concerned”
- to obtain consent (of both parents)
- a custody
- a consent // a dissent
- to imply
- affinity = consanguinity
- to comply with rules / conditions / requirements
- to enter into a marriage (a contract)
- under duress
- fraud
- deception as to identity

- a fortune
- a misrepresentation
- a mental incapacity
- to contract a marriage
- a presumption
- a lunatic
- capable / incapable of consent
- to sweep away (swept away, swept away)
- to render the marriage voidable
- mental disorder

UNIT 23: DIVORCE

- to avoid = to make void (here)
- to vary
- to terminate
- to govern = to regulate
- contracting parties
- to be laid down by law
- to amount
- a breach of the contract
- the law of divorce
- matrimonial offence
- to be guilty of some wrongful conduct
- adultery
- cruelty
- desertion
- incurable insanity



- a punitive approach
- ecclesiastical law
- a spouse
- a breakdown / rupture / dissolution of marriage
- marriage bond
- to be in favour of
- sordid
- to belabour
- a fashion = (here) way, manner, but also: a tendency
- to endure
- to shunt from one to the other
- realization = understanding
- a sting of shame
- to approve of sthg

- to avail oneself of sthg
- curiously enough
- to accompany
- to increase // to decrease
- apparently
- aforethought
- subconsciously
- an attempt
- to abandon
- to entail
- a shift
- to bring about, brought about, brought about

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES (IF-CLAUSES)



TYPE I: CONDITIONAL CLAUSES OF REAL CONDITION (reference to future)

1. I haven't seen your book, but I'll have a look when I come home. If I find it, I'll tell you.
2. If he comes home soon, please tell him to call me back as soon as possible.
3. If he would (by any chance) come home soon, please tell him to call me back.

(when we are not sure that the respective action is going to happen)

- SEQUENCE OF TENSES FOR IF-CLAUSES OF TYPE I:

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Present Simple	Future Simple (I)
Conditional I (Present Conditional)	Imperative

TYPE II: COND. CLAUSES OF UNREAL PRESENT CONDITION

1. If I found a wallet in the street, I would take it to the police.
2. If I won a million pounds I would buy a hotel on the Adriatic coast.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES FOR IF-CLAUSES OF TYPE II:

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Simple Past Tense	Conditional I (Present Conditional)

TYPE III: CONDITIONAL CLAUSES EXPRESSING UNREAL PAST CONDITION

- Larry: “If I had known that he was accused of that crime, I would have defended him and he wouldn't have been punished so strictly.”

- SEQUENCE OF TENSES FOR IF-CLAUSES OF TYPE III:

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Past Perfect Tense	Past Conditional (Conditional II)

EXERCISES:

Put the verb into the correct form:

- If I his number, I would phone him. (know)
- I that coat if I were you. (not/buy)
- I you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't. (help)
- We would need a car if we in the country. (live)
- If we had a choice, we in the country. (live)
- This soup isn't very good. It better if it wasn't so salty. (be)
- I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather better. (be)
- If I were you, I wait. (not/wait) I now. (go)

Write a sentence with IF... for each situation.

1. We don't visit you very often because you live so far away. → *If you didn't live so far away, we'd visit you more often.*
2. He doesn't speak very clearly – that's why people don't understand him.
3. That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
4. We don't go out very often because we can't afford it.
5. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden.
6. I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.

Write sentences beginning with I WISH...

1. I don't know many people (and I'm lonely). → *I wish I knew more people.*
2. I don't have a key (and I need one).
3. Ann isn't here (and I need to see her).
4. It's cold (and I hate cold weather).
5. I live in a big city (and I don't like it).
6. I can't go to the party (and I'd like to).
7. I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed).

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. I didn't know you were in hospital. If (I/know), (I/go) to visit you.
2. Ken got to the station in time to catch his train. If (he/miss) it, (he/be) late for his interview.
3. It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday. (I/forget) it if (you/remind) me.
4. Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If (I/have) your address, (I/send) you a postcard.
5. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. (it/be) quicker if (I/walk).

Write a sentence with IF for each situation.

1. I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything. → *If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.*
2. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.
3. I didn't know George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
4. I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
5. Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
6. You didn't have any breakfast – that's why you're hungry now.
7. I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me.

The background is a solid teal color. On the left side, there is a large, semi-circular scale with tick marks and numbers ranging from 150 to 260. The numbers are 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. There are several white circular patterns of varying sizes and styles (solid, dashed, dotted) scattered across the background, some with arrows indicating rotation or movement.

SUBSTITUTION WORDS

- Substitution words function as connectors and indicators of the content in written or spoken texts

1. Pronouns
2. Adverbs
3. Adjectives
4. Numbers
5. Coordinating Conjunctions

Note: substitution words can refer either to things already mentioned in the text, or those that will be mentioned

PRONOUNS:

1. **Personal:** he (him), she (her), it, they (them)
2. **Possessive:** his, her, its, ours, yours, theirs
3. **Reflexive:** myself, yourself, himself... oneself
4. **Demonstrative:** this, that, these, those
5. **Indefinite:** one (e.g.: Which branch of law does the question refer to? The one we mentioned yesterday.)
6. **Relative:** who, which, that, whose, whom

ADVERBS:

1. **Adverbs of time:** then, at that time/moment
2. **Adverbs of place:** here, there, in that place...
3. **Adverbs of manner:** in that way, that's how...
4. **Adverbs of degree:** that much, of the same quantity
5. **Adverbs of cause:** that is why, this is why, thus

ADJECTIVES:

- the same, the former, the latter, the blue (one)

NUMBERS:

- the first, the second..., one (of them), two (of them)...

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

- both...and, neither...nor, either...or,
not only...but also

FIND ALL THE SUBSTITUTION WORDS IN THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND DETERMINE THEIR REFERENCE!

Conservatism, however, is a political ideology. Anthropological pessimism, or realism, as some would call it, can be the basis of conservative thought, it is not identical with it. The view of man is a stepping stone, as it were, for political considerations. What political conclusions do conservatives derive from their view of man? Their pessimism involves that man, taken by himself, cannot fulfill his aspirations. Man is essentially a social being; it is only in society that he can reach his optimum state. Only in an organized political community can human reason be brought to its proper development. As the Augustinian pessimism contended against the Pelagian optimism, that man is always dependent on divine grace and himself can attain no felicity, conservative pessimism states that man would be totally lost without the wisdom of his ancestors as handed over by tradition in a social context. This is what we call the traditionalist conviction of conservatives. It is Edmund Burke again who states this elegantly in his much honored phrase: "We are afraid to put man to live and trade each on his own private stock of reason; because we suspect that this stock in each man is small, and that the individuals would do better to avail themselves of the general bank and capital of nations and of ages." If every man had to solve all the problems for himself, progress could never be made. But essential to man is that he has his traditions. And this enables the individual to live much better than he could live without them.

The background features a dense pattern of light blue water droplets. On the left side, there are stylized blue circuit lines with circular nodes, resembling a printed circuit board or a network diagram.

WORD FORMATION

3 types of words according to their formation:

- ✓ SIMPLE WORDS
- ✓ DERIVATIONS
- ✓ COMPOUNDS

SIMPLE WORDS

- words without any suffixes or prefixes, often used as a base or root in formation of other words
- **VERBS:** kill, try, play
- **NOUNS:** dish, table, school
- **ADJECTIVES:** good, sharp, clever
- **ADVERBS:** then, here, well

DERIVATIONS

- words built by deriving from simple words by means of prefixes and suffixes (usually nouns, adjectives and adverbs)
- **VERBS**: built rather by prefixes than with suffixes: *im-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *mis-*, *un-*, *over-*, *anti-*, *under-*, *co-*, *inter-*, *pro-* (improve, in-tube, disable, misuse, undo, overtake, underestimate, cooperate, intervene, proscribe)

- **NOUNS**: built both by prefixes and suffixes; most common suffixes are:

- ment, -ation, -ance, -ence, -th, -dom, -ty, -cy (payment, fertilization, performance, dependence, truth, freedom, community, primacy)

- **ADJECTIVES**: built mostly by adding suffixes, or by combination of suffixes and prefixes; most common suffixes are:

- al, -an, -ed, -ant, -en, -ent, -ful, -les, -some, -ous, -ly (naval, Croatian, packed, significant, golden, patient, cheerful, painless, troublesome, vicious, cowardly)

most common prefixes are:

- im-, un-, pro-, dis-, in-, over-, anti-, co- (immortal, uninteresting, pro-African, discharged, independent, overtaken, antisocial, co-operative)

- **ADVERBS**: most adverbs built by means of derivation from adjectives are adverbs of manner (-ly); patiently, curiously

COMPOUNDS

- built by composition of two or more words which can be used separately
- there are three forms of compounds according to the way of writing:
 - a) written together (armchair, textbook)
 - b) written with a dash (father-in-law, city-state)
 - c) written separately (foreign office, court martial)
(there are some compound adjectives, too: long-lasting, hand-made, heart-breaking)

RELATIVE CLAUSES



- relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns: who, whose, whom, that, which
- two types of relative clauses: defining and non-defining

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (Type 1)

- essential for the understanding of the main clause, thus: written without comma between the main and the relative clause, and spoken without a pause in speech between them:
 - The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
 - Barbara works for a company that makes washing machines.
 - We stayed at the hotel (that) Ann recommended to us.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (Type 2)

- not essential for the understanding of the main clause – it just gives additional information about the noun mentioned in the main clause. Thus: it is separated by comma from the main clause and spoken with a pause in speech between them.
- My brother Jim, who lives in London, is a doctor.
- Colin told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.
- We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which Ann recommended to us.

■ TYPE 1:

You can use *that*:

- Do you know anyone who/that speaks French and Italian?
- Barbara works for a company which/that makes washing machines.

You can leave out that/who/which when it is the object:

- We stayed at the hotel (that/which) Ann recommended.
- This morning I met somebody (that/who) I hadn't seen for ages.

We do not often use *whom* in this type of clauses.

■ TYPE 2:

You cannot use *that*.

- John, who (not 'that') speaks French and Italian, works as a tourist guide.
- Colin told me about his new job, which (not 'that') he's enjoying very much.

You cannot leave out *who* or *which*:

- We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which Ann recommended to us.

You can use *whom* (when it is the object):

- This morning I met Diane, whom (or who) I hadn't seen for ages.

- In both types of relative clauses you can use *whose* and *where*:

TYPE 1:

TYPE 2:

We met some people whose car had broken down.

Amy, whose car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.

What's the name of the place where you spent your holiday?

Mrs Bond is going to spend a few weeks in Sweden, where her daughter lives.

EXERCISES:

Make one sentence from two:

- Ann is very friendly. She lives next door. (*Ann, who lives next door, is very friendly.*)
- We went to Sandra's party. We enjoyed it very much.
- I went to see the doctor. He told me to rest for a few days.
- John is one of my closest friends. I have known him for a very long time.
- Sheila is away from home a lot. Her job involves a lot of traveling.
- The new stadium will be opened next month. It can hold 90,000 people.
- We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. It is only 30 miles away.
- Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. My brother lives there.

Read the given information and make one sentence out of two.

→ There's a woman living next door. She's a doctor. (*The woman who lives next door is a doctor.*)

1. I've got a brother called Jim. He lives in London. He's a journalist.
2. There was a strike at the car factory. It lasted ten days. It is now over.
3. I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.
4. London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.

In some of these sentences you can use WHICH or THAT, in others only WHICH is possible. Also, put commas where necessary.

- Jane works for a company which/that makes shoes.
(both possible, no commas)
1. My office which/that is on the second floor of the building is very small.
 2. The office which/that I'm using at the moment is very small.
 3. She told me her address which/that I wrote down on a piece of paper.
 4. There are some words which/that are very difficult to translate.
 5. The Sun which/that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat.