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განკუთვნილია პროფესიულ–დარგობრივი ინგლისური ენის შემსწავლელი სტუდენტებისათვის. სახელმძღვანელოში მოცემული პროფესიულ–დარგობრივი ინგლისური ენის კომპეტენტური გამოყენების საფეხურისათვის შესაბამისი ენობრივი მასალა და დავალებათა ტიპები ორიენტირებულია ეფექტური წერითი და ზეპირი კომუნიკაციის უნარ-ჩვევების ფორმირებაზე.

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UNIT 1. WOULDN'T IT BE NICE IF WE LIVED IN A WORLD OF NON-VIOLENCE?

WAR IS NOT THE ANSWER

The word “war” means a state of open and usually declared armed conflict between political entities such as sovereign states or between rival political or social factions within the same state. The Prussian military analyst Carl Von Clausewitz, in his book *On War*, calls it “continuation of politics carried on by other means.” War is waged by political entities, nations or, earlier, city states in order to resolve political or territorial disputes and are carried out on the battlefield by armies comprised of soldiers of the contending nations or by mercenaries paid by a government to wage battle.

Throughout history, individuals, states, or political factions have gained sovereignty over regions through the use of war. The history of one of the earliest civilizations in the world - Mesopotamia - is a chronicle of nearly constant strife.

War grows naturally out of the tribe mentality. A tribe is a society tracing its origin back to a single ancestor, who may be a real person, a mythical hero, or even a god: they usually view outsiders as dangerous and conflict against them as normal. The tribe mentality results in a dichotomy of an “us” vs. a “them” and engenders a latent fear of the “other” whose culture is at odds with, or at least different from, one's own. This fear, coupled with a desire to expand, or protect, necessary resources, often results in war. The possession of permanent territories to defend or conquer brought the need for large-scale battle in which the losing army would be destroyed, the better to secure the disputed territory.

War has been an important factor in creating states and empires throughout history and, equally so, in destroying them. Major advances in science, technology, and engineering have been brought about through necessity during times of war. The increasing development of military tactics and geographical obstacles necessitated a corps of engineers as a regular part of any army. The armies of Alexander the Great and of Rome are well known for their use of engineers in warfare.

With advancements in technology, war has increasingly wreaked chaos and destruction upon the lives and cities of combatants and non-combatants and, true to the origins of the name, has sown confusion throughout time.

There is no doubt that war is an evil one. It is the greatest catastrophe that can befall human beings. It brings death and destruction, merciless slaughter and butchery, disease and starvation, poverty and ruin. One has only to think of the havoc that was wrought in various countries not many years ago, in order to estimate the destructive effects of war. A particularly disturbing side of modern wars is that they tend to become global so that they may engulf the entire world. There are, doubtless, people who consider war as something grand and heroic and regard it as something that bring out the best man. But this does not in any way alter the fact that war is a terrible dreadful calamity and this is especially true of an atomic war.

War is an evil, inescapable evil. A glance at the past history of the world will show war has been a recurrent phenomenon in the history of nations. No period in world history has been free from the devastating effects of war. We have had wars of all types - wars lasting for a year or so and a war lasting for hundred years. In view of this it seems futile to talk of permanent, everlasting peace or to make plans of the establishment of eternal peace. We have had advocates of non-violence and the theory of the brotherhood of mankind. But in spite of preachers of love and non- violence, weapons have always been used, military force has always been

employed. Clashes of arms have always occurred. War has indeed, been such a marked feature of every age and period. This has come to be regarded as part of the normal life of nations.

Poet and prophets have dreamt of a millennium - an utopia in which war will not exist and eternal peace will reign on earth, but these dreams have not been fulfilled. After the great war of 1914-18 some thought that there would be no war for a long time to come and the institution called the League of Nations was founded as a safeguard agent against the outbreak of war. The occurrence the Second World War however, conclusively proved that to think of an unbroken peace's to be unrealistic and that no institution or assembly can ever ensure the presence of peace.

The fact is that, fighting is a natural instinct in peace. It is, indeed, too much to exact so many nations to live in a state of eternal peace. Besides, there will always be wide differences of opinion between various nations, different angle of looking at matters that have an international importance, radical difference in policy and ideology and they cannot be settled by mere discussion so that resort to war becomes very necessary in these cases.

It also appears that if peace were to continue for a long period, people would become sick of the monotony of peace and seek war for change. Man is a highly dynamic creature and it seems that he cannot remain contented merely with works of peace - cultivations of arts, development of modern comforts, extension of knowledge etc. He wants something thrilling and full of excitement and he fights in order to get an outlet for his accumulated energy. Some think that war has its good side - it spurs men to heroism and self- sacrifice. It is an incentive to scientific research and development. War is obviously an escape form the lethargy of peace.

Wars break out for various reasons. There are wars between countries or nations and within the nation. The latter is generally known as a civil war and can occur as a result of differences based on race, religion, socio-economic dissatisfaction among others. Whether wars are waged between countries (interstate) or inside the country between different sections of the communities, the effects are very damaging.

According to experts, the main reasons or factors that contribute to wars are human greed for wealth and intolerance towards the other. The effects of war are both physical and psychological. Human societies are deeply affected by wars as residential areas, public infrastructure, hospitals and the very basis of human existence are destroyed. The Japanese only surrendered when the unconventional weapons or better known as nuclear weapons were used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which took thousands of lives and exposed to radiation thousands of people. Thankfully, most warring nations still use conventional weapons which do not inflict that kind of damage as nuclear weapons.

Wars bring untold miseries as well as political and economic instability. People's lives and daily existence come under threat. It would be difficult to find jobs or live our normal day-to-day existence. Populations are displaced and have to constantly move about for security.

Thus, humans must avoid wars at all cost. The only way we can protect our lives and ensure stability in our country is to practice tolerance and respect for each other. Or we too would become extinct like the dinosaurs!

Flipping through the channels on TV, we are most likely to run over the news of a war going somewhere in the world. We have got so used to the image of people being massacred, murdered, and killed in front of our eyes that we see these events without the slightest remorse. Children are growing up with the fact that the best way to resolve a problem is to simply go to war. War and violence are making our society crumbled.

After a governmental dispute, a change in ideas, or simple hatred towards nations, a war is engaged. It starts off by sending innocent lives out to war, most of them not knowing that they are going to sacrifice themselves for the cause of their government. Hundreds if not thousands of innocent people would die each day due to the war. Sometimes life seems to be the cycle of never ending violence. Wouldn't it be nice if we lived in a world of non-violence?

Some people assert that wars are necessary for security in the world. Some people claim that wars are important to get their social freedom. It may be asserted that wars may be necessary for economic benefits. Some people claim that wars can be very important opportunity to get economic benefits such as resources and geopolitical position of countries. However, wars trigger economic depression.

It may be claimed that wars can be necessary for political gains, but wars create health problems. Some people claim that causes about religion may lead governments to involve in wars. However, no religion wants people to die. Finally, some claim that wars are necessary to improve technology with competition, but competition becomes over humanity. Some claim that war speeds up technology. It is also asserted that wars result in important developments because people want to win any war, so they must improve their science. However, wars are very harmful for science and technology because they destroy them at the same time.

In conclusion, wars are not necessary because they result in loss of confidence, economic depression, health problems and aggressive competition. "Dead or alive" militarism has the advantage of being simple, but it has the notable downside of making the world a more dangerous place.

Let's take a deeper look at the direction we choose in this time of global conflict, endless wars and political abuse around the world. We can all work to create a culture of peace and challenge the values that dehumanize and destroy life. We rely too much on war for our economic wellbeing, and we need to seek and use other solutions to solve international problems that plague our world. Jim Wallis, a tireless advocate for peace and justice reminds us to think of the human cost of war, not only in an economic sense, but also in terms of human lives lost or left totally disabled as a result of the violence. Many are asking today, "How can we spend so much on destruction of human life when over one billion people are hungry worldwide?" We are close to spiritual bankruptcy. We need to use our energy and resources to work for peace, justice and human dignity. Martin Luther King has often reminded us that every dollar spent on war is stolen from the people who need it the most, who are trying to get the basic necessities of life for themselves and their children. War is not the answer. It only leaves a legacy of more violence, destruction of human life and needed resources for people to survive. Violence only begets more violence. People in the areas where violence abounds can be taught other ways to solve conflicts. How can the hope in a broken and divided world be restored?

We should try to develop a dream that can be shared with people of all ages – to create a world without nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. We should believe that another world is possible and no effort is too small to make a difference. We need to make our voices heard, loud and clear, and continue to work for the sake of the safety and security of the whole human race. Let's speak out boldly against any use of nuclear energy and to divert the trillions of dollars used on nuclear development to human development and meeting basic human needs. Let us begin today!

COMMENT ON THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS:

- Weapons are like money; no one knows the meaning of enough. Martin Amis
- If you live long enough, you'll see that every victory turns into a defeat. Simone de Beauvoir
- If we justify war, it is because all peoples always justify the traits of which they find themselves possessed, not because war will bear an objective examination of its merits. Ruth Benedict
- All war represents a failure of diplomacy. Tony Benn
- Anyone who has ever looked into the glazed eyes of a soldier dying on the battlefield will think hard before starting a war. Otto von Bismarck
- One must change one's tactics every ten years if one wishes to maintain one's superiority. Napoleon Bonaparte
- War is like love, it always finds a way. Bertolt Brecht
- War may sometimes be a necessary evil. But no matter how necessary, it is always an evil, never a good. We will not learn how to live together in peace by killing each other's children. Jimmy Carter
- The sinews of war, a limitless supply of money. Marcus Tullius Cicero
- It is far easier to make war than to make peace. Georges Clemenceau
- Wars have never hurt anybody except the people who die. Salvador Dali
- The pioneers of a warless world are the young men and women who refuse military service. Albert Einstein
- I do not know with what weapons World War 3 will be fought, but World War 4 will be fought with sticks and stones. Albert Einstein
- War is not a life: it is a situation, one which may neither be ignored nor accepted. Eliot
- War is delightful to those who have had no experience of it. Desiderius Erasmus
- Morality is contraband in war. Mahatma Gandhi
- No country without an atom bomb could properly consider itself independent. Charles De Gaulle
- I don't know a greater advantage, than to appreciate the worth of an enemy. Johann von Goethe
- War is hell and all that, but it has a good deal to recommend it. It wipes out all the small nuisances of peace-time. Ian Hay
- Those who are at war with others are not at peace with themselves. William Hazlitt
- Forces, and fraud, are in war the two cardinal virtues. Thomas Hobbes
- In peace, as a wise man, he should make suitable preparation for war. Horace
- War seems to be one of the most salutary phenomena for the culture of human nature; and it is not without regret that I see it disappearing more and more from the scene. Karl Wilhelm Von Humboldt
- A democracy which makes or even effectively prepares for modern, scientific war must necessarily cease to be democratic. No country can be really well prepared for modern war unless it is governed by a tyrant, at the head of a highly trained and perfectly obedient bureaucracy. Aldous Huxley
- War: first, one hopes to win; then one expects the enemy to lose; then, one is satisfied that he too is suffering; in the end, one is surprised that everyone has lost. Karl Kraus
- In war there is no substitute for victory. General Douglas MacArthur
- There is no avoiding war; it can only be postponed to the advantage of others. Niccolo Machiavelli
- The emotional security and political stability in this country entitle us to be a nuclear power. Sir Ronald Mason
- Men are at war with each other because each man is at war with himself. Francis Meehan
- War is the supreme drama of a completely mechanized society. Lewis Mumford

- There is hardly such a thing as a war in which it makes no difference who wins. Nearly always one side stands more or less for progress, the other side more or less for reaction. George Orwell
- The real trouble with war (modern war) is that it gives no one a chance to kill the right people. Ezra Pound
- Wars are made to make debt. Ezra Pound
- You can no more win a war than you can win an earthquake. Jeannette Rankin
- War is a contagion. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- War does not determine who is right - only who is left. Bertrand Russell
- The purpose of fighting is to win. There is no possible victory in defense. The sword is more important than the shield and skill is more important than either. The final weapon is the brain. All else is supplemental. John Steinbeck
- The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting. Sun-Tzu
- The military don't start wars. Politicians start wars. William Westmoreland
- War is fear cloaked in courage. William Westmoreland

A CALL TO WELCOME PEACE AND DIVERSITY

What are some of the ways that groups can be engaged in creating a just, peaceful and inclusive society?

The first and most important thing is to reflect on the meaning of peace. Each has something to offer to make peace a reality in our time and place.

Educators have an important part to play in working for peace. Ban Ki Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, said: "It is not enough to teach children to read, write and converse. We must teach them to have respect for themselves, for others and for the world in which we live." Children need to learn ways to be respectful to each other wherever they are. They can create posters and share their plans for peace-making. Reach out across lines of color, class and creed and demonstrate that peace is possible. Teach children ways to be civil and respectful in their relationships. Plan activities to learn about and share their efforts at peace-making. Plan a celebration to share how they are working for peace and harmony". This is the work of a lifetime.

Mahatma Gandhi once said that "We must be the change we want to see happen." Margaret Mead once reminded us, "Never doubt that a small group of committed, thoughtful people can change the world. How can we resist a culture of growing violence at every level of society? All of us need to confront continuing and expanding poverty, dependency, hostility towards immigrants and refugees. All of us need to look at the underlying causes of violence. Let's bring peace to our relationships, our nation and our world. Let's think of the common good.

All kinds of violence plagues many communities, leaving some people wallowing in darkness and despair. The solution belongs to the entire community. Each one of us, regardless of age, condition, class, culture or religious affiliation must be part of the solution.

We should realize that wars begin in the minds and hearts of people. It is in the same place that the defense of peace must be constructed. The peace we build must be built on a secure foundation, not just on political and economic arrangements, but upon an intellectual and moral solidarity with all of mankind. We should promote

mutual understanding while working to eliminate discrimination, intolerance and violence. We should learn to live together by fully participating in the infinite wealth of the cultures of the world and by averting the fear reflex when confronted with “otherness.” We should rethink the values of cultural diversity and bridge cultural and religious barriers as well as break stereotypes. We need to learn from people of other cultures and respect and use their gifts in our communities. We should also rethink our relationship to the economy, to society, and the environment, because the future challenges of humankind require collective response. This kind of solidarity can result in a culture of peace and non-violence.

We must believe peace is possible and continue the peace-making endeavor in all its forms. Involve the whole community in coming up with solutions. Think of a pebble cast into the water. It will create ripples. Each ripple joined with others can create a force for good and made a big difference.

We need to face and forgive the wrongs of the past. It will take time and patience but it can be accomplished. We must realize that prejudice and intolerance are outright wrong and must be eradicated. When we see diversity denied, we can get enough courage to point it out to those who are involved. When we see so many struggling with injustice, intolerance, pain, poverty and more, we cannot turn away.

Today, many people are asking about the meaning and importance of compassion in our lives. We should help the victims of injustice to stand tall, with courage and hope. In our global village we are faced every day with countless needs that cry out to be addressed.

What does compassion mean? It is a virtue that is badly needed in today’s world that values competition and power and greed over compassion. Literally it means to suffer with, to be with people when and where they suffer and to willingly enter into their struggle, weakness and pain. It is a call to be with people in their cry for help and to enable them to articulate what would be helpful to them. We get in touch with our own vulnerability as we touch the pain of others.

We should replace violence with a culture of justice and peace. People should band together and use their energy and imagination to create a more peaceful world.

How can we eradicate violence? There is no one simple solution to this problem. We need to look deep below the surface and address the causes of violence, and then name some solutions. Some of the causes may be economic, a search for power, greed, unresolved conflicts, revenge, anger and fear, failure to accomplish one’s dreams.

Where do we begin? Let’s imagine a world without violence and then start to put it into practice. Many of the solutions we hear about are not new; they need to be consistently practiced with diligence. Let’s speak out against injustice wherever we find it. There can be room for healthy discord and discover and practice effective ways of dealing with anger, hatred, revenge, or racist attitudes.

COMMENT ON THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS:

- There is no way to peace; peace is the way. – Mahatma Gandhi
- Bullets cannot be recalled. They cannot be uninvented. But they can be taken out of the gun. Martin Amis

- If the history of the past fifty years teaches us anything, it is that peace does not follow disarmament - disarmament follows peace. Bernard Baruch
- Peace, in international affairs, is a period of cheating between two periods of fighting. Ambrose Bierce
- One cannot subdue a man by holding back his hands. Lasting peace comes not from force. David Borenstein
- When you're finally up on the moon, looking back at the earth, all these differences and nationalistic traits are pretty well going to blend and you're going to get a concept that maybe this is really one world and why the hell can't we learn to live together like decent people? Frank Borman
- We've learned how to destroy, but not to create; how to waste, but not to build; how to kill men, but not how to save them; how to die, but seldom how to live. Omar Bradley
- Why can't peace be a single overriding common purpose: why do we wait for a crisis to pull us together? Let's pull together for peace. Rita Mae Brown
- I prefer the most unfair peace to the most righteous war. Marcus Tullius Cicero
- Peace is produced by war. Pierre Corneille
- There hasn't been peace on earth because people can't seem to figure out that the real enemy is the people manipulating world events from behind the scenes for their own selfish interests. James Dye
- Every kind of peaceful cooperation among men is primarily based on mutual trust and only secondarily on institutions such as courts of justice and police. Albert Einstein
- We seek peace, knowing that peace is the climate of freedom. Dwight D Eisenhower
- Peace and justice are two sides of the same coin. Dwight D Eisenhower
- Though force can protect in emergency, only justice, fairness, consideration and cooperation can finally lead men to the dawn of eternal peace. Dwight D Eisenhower
- Peace cannot be achieved through violence; it can only be attained through understanding. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Peace has its victories, but it takes brave men and women to win them. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing, but the triumph of principles. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- There never was a good war or a bad peace. Benjamin Franklin
- Peace is not something you wish for; it's something you make, Something you do, Something you are, And something you give away. Robert Fulghum
- It is easier to lead men to combat, stirring up their passion, than to restrain them and direct them toward the patient labors of peace. Andre Gide
- The pursuit of peace and progress cannot end in a few years in either victory or defeat. The pursuit of peace and progress, with its trials and its errors, its successes and its setbacks, can never be relaxed and never abandoned. Dag Hammarskjold
- War grows out of the desire of the individual to gain advantage at the expense of his fellow men. Napoleon Hill
- Yes, we love peace, but we are not willing to take wounds for it, as we are for war. John Andrew Holmes
- Peace has its victories no less than war, but it doesn't have as many monuments to unveil. Kin Hubbard
- The pursuit of peace resembles the building of a great cathedral. It is the work of a generation. In concept it requires a master-architect; in execution, the labors of many. Hubert Humphrey
- Peace is a journey of a thousand miles and it must be taken one step at a time. Lyndon B. Johnson
- It is an unfortunate fact that we can secure peace only by preparing for war. John Fitzgerald Kennedy

- Peace is a daily, a weekly, a monthly process, gradually changing opinions, slowly eroding old barriers, quietly building new structures. John Fitzgerald Kennedy
- World peace, like community peace, does not require that each man love his neighbor -- it requires only that they live together with mutual tolerance, submitting their disputes to a just and peaceful settlement. John Fitzgerald Kennedy
- Yes, we are all different. Different customs, different foods, different mannerisms, different languages, but not so different that we cannot get along with one another. If we will disagree without being disagreeable. J. Martin Kohe
- You either get tired fighting for peace, or you die. John Lennon
- Imagine all the people living life in peace. You may say I'm a dreamer, but I'm not the only one. I hope someday you'll join us, and the world will be as one. John Lennon
- Force is all-conquering, but its victories are short-lived. Abraham Lincoln
- One can always win a war, but how does one conquer peace? Michael Holmboe Meyer
- Peace has her victories which are no less renowned than war. John Milton
- Peace is not a relationship of nations. It is a condition of mind brought about by a serenity of soul. Peace is not merely the absence of war. It is also a state of mind. Lasting peace can come only to peaceful people. Jawaharlal Nehru
- The world cannot continue to wage war like physical giants and to seek peace like intellectual pygmies. Basil O'Connor
- One little person, giving all of her time to peace, makes news. Many people, giving some of their time, can make history. Peace Pilgrim
- You may either win your peace or buy it: win it, by resistance to evil; buy it, by compromise with evil. John Ruskin
- It is difficult for intellect, technology, and peace to coexist. Not because peace is static where the other two require constant stimulation. Peace can embrace change. It is because we live in a world where intellect and technology compete for power. And peace does not allow for inequality or competition. Andrea Scholer
- Peace is the one condition of survival in this nuclear age. Adlai Stevenson
- We can best help you to prevent war not by repeating your words and following your methods but by finding new words and creating new methods. Virginia Woolf

ROLE PLAYING

DISCUSSION LEADER

The discussion leader's job is to ...

- read the text twice, and prepare at least five general questions about it;
- make sure that everyone has a chance to speak and joins in the discussion;
- guide the discussion and keep it going.

SUMMARIZER

The summarizer's job is to ...

WORD MASTER

The word master's job is to ...

- read the text, and look for words or short phrases that are new or difficult to understand, or that are important in the text;
- choose five words that you think are important for this text;
- explain the meanings of these five words in simple English to the group;
- tell the group why these words are important for understanding this text.

Your five words do not have to be new or unknown words. Look for words in the story that really stand out in some way. These may be words that are:

- repeated often;
- used in an unusual way;
- important to the meaning of the text.

MY WORD: 1. _____

MEANING OF THE WORD

REASON FOR CHOOSING THE WORD

MY WORD: 2. _____

MEANING OF THE WORD

REASON FOR CHOOSING THE WORD

MY WORD: 3. _____

MEANING OF THE WORD

REASON FOR CHOOSING THE WORD

Make sentences using these phrases and translate them from English into Georgian.

continuation of politics carried on by other means

a chronicle of nearly constant strife

a society tracing its origin back to a single ancestor

grow naturally out of the tribe mentality

result in a dichotomy of an “us” vs. a “them”

engenders a latent fear of the “other”

wreak chaos and destruction upon the lives

merciless slaughter and butchery

engulf the entire world

a recurrent phenomenon in the history of nations

different angle of looking at matters

become sick of the monotony of peace and seek war for change

extension of knowledge

spur men to heroism and self- sacrifice

an incentive to scientific research and development

an escape form the lethargy of peace

factors that contribute to wars

human greed for wealth and intolerance towards the other

expose to radiation

inflict damage

bring untold miseries as well as political and economic instability

start off by sending innocent lives out to war

have the notable downside of making the world a more dangerous place

values that dehumanize and destroy life

human cost of war

spiritual bankruptcy

get basic necessities of life

leave a legacy of more violence

areas where violence abounds

restore the hope in a broken and divided world

make peace a reality

reach out across lines of color, class and creed

continuing and expanding poverty, dependency, hostility towards immigrants and refugees

eliminate discrimination, intolerance and violence

bridge cultural and religious barriers

continue the peace-making endeavor

come up with solutions

face and forgive the wrongs of the past

prejudice and intolerance

replace violence with a culture of justice and peace

room for healthy discord

GIVE APPROPRIATE TITLE TO EACH PARAGRAPH.

- _____
- 1. War grows naturally out of the tribe mentality. The tribe mentality results in a dichotomy of an “us” vs. a “them” and engenders a latent fear of the “other” whose culture is at odds with, or at least different from, one's own. This fear, coupled with a desire to expand, or protect, necessary resources, often results in war. The possession of permanent territories to defend or conquer brought the need for large-scale battle in which the losing army would be destroyed, the better to secure the disputed territory.
- _____
- 2. War has been an important factor in creating states and empires throughout history and, equally so, in destroying them. Major advances in science, technology, and engineering have been brought about through necessity during times of war. The increasing development of military tactics and geographical obstacles necessitated a corps of engineers as a regular part of any army. The armies of Alexander the Great and of Rome are well known for their use of engineers in warfare.
- _____
- 3. Fighting is a natural instinct in peace. It is, indeed, too much to exact so many nations to live in a state of eternal peace. Besides, there will always be wide differences of opinion between various nations, different angle of looking at matters that have an international importance, radical difference in policy and ideology and they cannot be settled by mere discussion so that resort to war becomes very necessary in these cases.
- _____
- 4. It also appears that if peace were to continue for a long period, people would become sick of the monotony of peace and seek war for change. Man is a highly dynamic creature and it seems that he cannot remain contented merely with works of peace - cultivations of arts, development of modern comforts, extension of knowledge etc. He wants something thrilling and full of excitement and he fights in order to get an outlet for his accumulated energy.