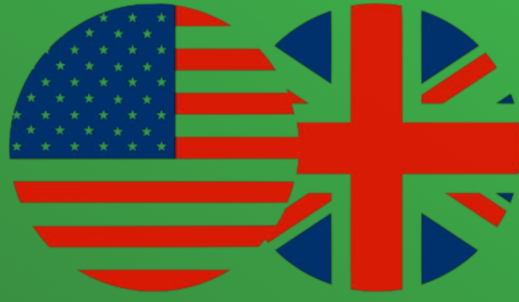
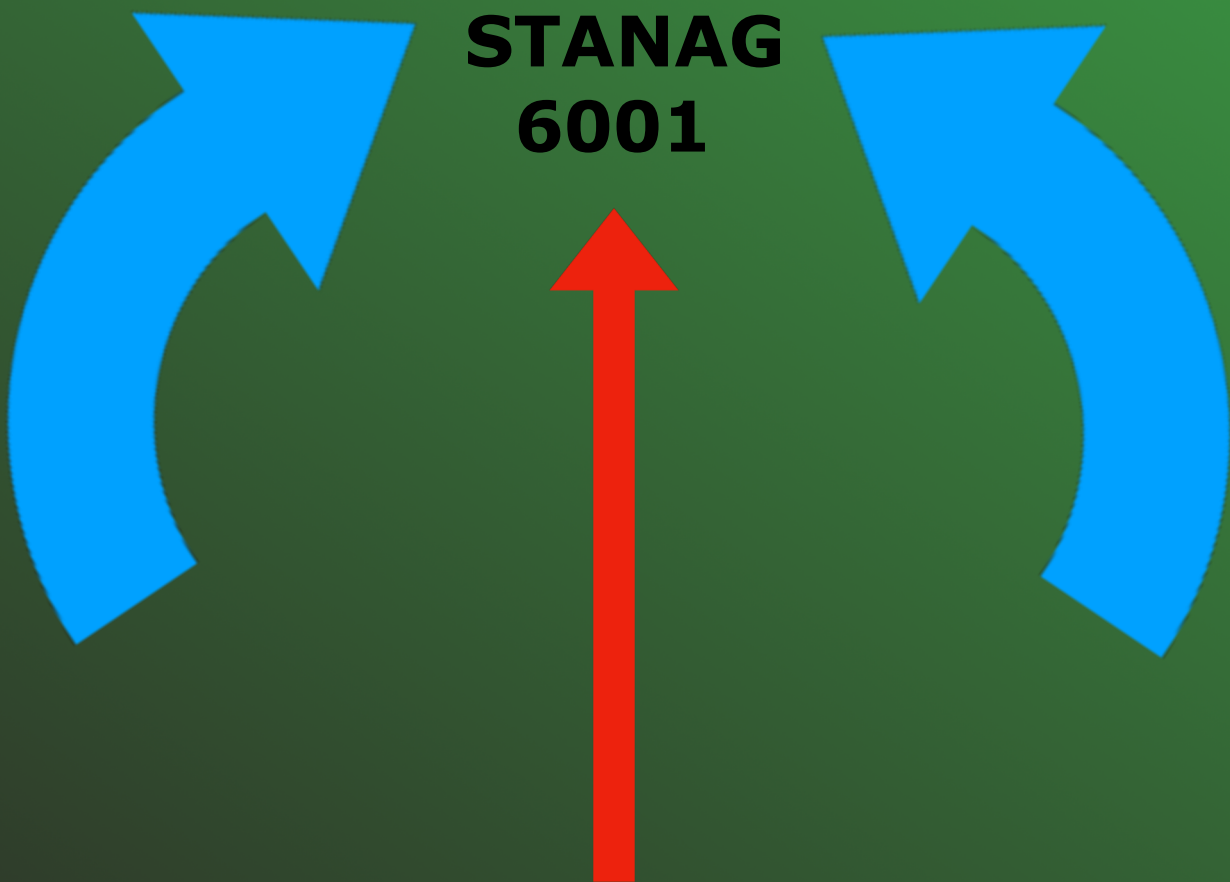


STUDENT'S BOOK
Level 3



Battleplan

English for the Polish Military



Jeremy Walters



converse english

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Level 3



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Military Life and Training

Unit 1

1A

Lead-in

- 1) How would you describe life in the military to a civilian friend?
- 2) How much is life in the military different from being a civilian?
- 3) What hardships are involved in being in the military?

Ex. 1

Read the text and answer the questions in the two boxes opposite.

“The war’s over. How do you feel?” I asked my husband, John, on August 31, the day after the last U.S. troops left Afghanistan. He is an infantry officer in the U.S. Army, and I’m a military spouse. During our time in the military community, there’s always been war. “Good, I guess,” he replied.



The end of the war happened so quickly that service members and their families are still processing it. Around 800,000 Americans deployed to Afghanistan in the 20 years we fought there. The conflict has been called the long war, the forgotten war. Now, with the U.S. **withdrawal** and the 20th anniversary of the September 11 attacks, the rest of America has remembered it, but those of us in the military community deal with it every day.

For eight years I’ve been working on a project about military families called “To Be At War.” Everyone has an opinion about how the military **engages** in war, but I want to make people think about what it means to go to war, what it means to be in a state of war, and who is at war. What does the end of this war mean for military families?

Our current military force represents the smallest proportion of the population in U.S. history. In World War II, 14 percent of Americans served, in Vietnam 9.7 percent. Now it’s less than 1 percent. More than half of these service members have families. The **burden** of war falls not just on the 1.3 million active-duty military personnel, but on their 1.6 million family members. There are a lot of legacy families, too—80 percent of current service members come from a family where at least one other person has served. This **insular** community is becoming more self-contained, widening the **gulf** between civilians and the military.

I met John through mutual friends in 2011. I didn’t know much about the military. He was just coming off a combat **deployment** in Afghanistan. We hit it off. That summer I was working at an arts organization in Carriacou, Grenada, in the Caribbean. When John was on leave for two weeks, he called me and said, “Hey, can I come **hang out**?” He ended up coordinating sports and activities for the local children.

When we got married, I moved from Los Angeles to Fort Irwin in California, which is the National Training Center for U.S. Army units before they deploy. Moving from a **vibrant** arts community to a super militarized environment was a shock.

Adapted from a National Geographic Article

Keywords

Find words in the text which mean:

1. a heavy load something difficult to deal with
2. to remove soldiers from combat
3. to take part in some event/campaign
4. a gap between two things, especially metaphorical
5. closed off and self-containing
6. a single tour of duty in a combat zone
7. to spend time with someone (informal)
8. full of energy

Thinking Questions

1. In the article the author speaks of a feeling that they are still “processing” something. What is this? Can you explain this feeling?
2. The author talks of a “burden”. What does she mean by this and can you explain what she may be referring to?

Exam Task
Reading Task 1 - Short Texts

In the Level 3 Reading Exam there are two tasks.

Task One consists of thirteen short texts of single paragraph length.
(approx. 90 - 100 words)

For each paragraph there is a multiple-choice question with three options.

Ex. 2 Look at the following example exam task and the multiple-choice question below. Choose the correct option.

Amid the growing tensions across the Taiwan Straits, media in the island of Taiwan added fuel to the fire by revealing that a small contingent of US special forces will be stationed in the island for some time, and help train Taiwan troops. Experts said that the new arrangement is a "service sale," which is unlikely to include core military subjects. The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) authority's hype of the issue, on the other hand, has gradually revealed its intention to play the "US card," attempting to tie itself and the Biden administration to the same sinking ship.

Adapted from the Global Times Newspaper

1. The recent deal between the US and Taiwanese governments involves the US ...
 - A. deploying high-tech military assets
 - B. providing military training support
 - C. supporting the DPP administration

Present Simple or Present Continuous

Look at the sentence fragments from the article in Ex. 1 and decide what their purpose is:

1. I'm a military spouse.
2. their families are still processing it
3. the insular community is becoming more self-contained
4. those of us in the military community deal with it every day

Purpose:

- A. a general truth/fact
- B. a repeated action
- C. an action in progress
- D. a general background

For more on Present Simple and Present Continuous see Grammar Review on page 14

Military Life and Training

1B

Exam Task
Speaking Task 2 (Part 1) - Discussion

In the Level 3 Speaking Exam there are two tasks.

Task Two has two parts:
a 6 minute discussion in pairs, followed by three questions from the examiner (6 minutes).

In part 1 of task 2, the two candidates must discuss a topic together and decide how three subtopics influence the main topic.

Ex. 1

Look at the sample exam task in the box and discuss with a partner how you would attempt this task.

Then watch the demonstration.



Video 1

MILITARY RECRUITMENT

There are many reasons why someone might join the military. Look at the list below. Try to decide which of these possible reasons might have a greater or lesser influence. Be ready to justify your choice.

Sense of adventure

Financial Security

Patriotism

Discussion Phrases Starting

What shall we do first?
Shall I start?
Do you mind if I start?
We could start by talking about...
Let's talk about .. first.
Shall we start with ... ?

Exam Tip

Incorporate the task instructions into your own words and make them sound natural!

How to organise your discussion!

- Intro
- Sub-topic A
 - ✓ Analysis and discussion
- Sub-topic B
 - ✓ Analysis and discussion
- Sub-topic C
 - ✓ Analysis and discussion
- Summary

Ex.2

Go to page 126 and practise in pairs Part 1 of Task 2 of the speaking exam.

Ex. 3

Read the text below with the highlighted examples of present perfect simple and continuous. Match them to their uses in the grammar box.

The myth and reality of the super soldier

Is China trying to make its own version of Captain America? US intelligence **has suggested** so. But beyond the hype, the possibility of a super soldier is not so outlandish and one that not just China is interested in. With deep pockets, and a desire to get an edge, the world's militaries **have often driven** technological innovation, from the state-of-the-art to the humble.

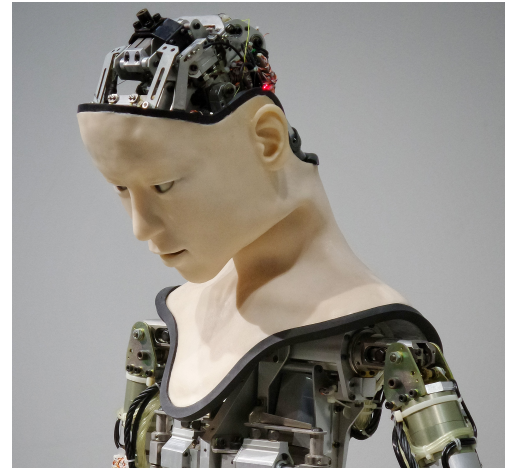
Take duct tape. It was the result of a suggestion from an Illinois ordnance factory worker, who had sons serving in the navy during World War Two. Worried about soldiers under fire fumbling with the flimsy paper tape then used to seal ammunition boxes, Vesta Stoudt had a solution - a waterproof, cloth tape. She was unable to win the support of her supervisors, but was more successful when she wrote to President Roosevelt, who instructed war producers to turn her idea into reality. If military necessity can give us better sticky tape, what else might it do?

Announcing a new initiative in 2014, then-President Barack Obama told journalists: "Basically I'm here to announce that we're building Iron Man." There was laughter, but he was serious: the US military had already begun work on the project - a protective suit, known as the Tactical Assault Light Operator Suit. (Talos). A video game-like promotional video showed the wearer bursting in on an enemy cell, bullets ricocheting off the armour. Iron Man was not to be. Five years on, the initiative ended, but makers hope individual components of the suit will have applications elsewhere.

Exoskeletons are just one of the promising technologies militaries **have been exploring** to enhance their soldiers. Enhancement is nothing new - since ancient times, **troops have been bolstered** by advancements in weaponry, kit and training. But today, enhancement could mean much more than merely giving an individual soldier a better gun. It could mean altering the individual soldier.

In 2017, Russia's President Vladimir Putin warned that humanity could soon create something "worse than a nuclear bomb". "One may imagine that a man can create a man with some given characteristics, not only theoretically but also practically. He can be a genius mathematician, a brilliant musician or a soldier, a man who can fight without fear, compassion, regret or pain."

Adapted from a BBC News Article



Present Perfect Simple or Continuous

Match the following uses to a phrase from the text.

1. a link to a recent event
2. to show a trend over time
3. to show an unfinished process
4. to talk about general experience or trend

Ex. 4

Discuss with a partner how soldiers and war fighting might develop in the future.

For more on Present Perfect see Grammar Review on page 14

Military Life and Training

1C

Ex. 1

Look at the description of basic training in the Royal Airforce and discuss with a partner how it differs from that in the Polish Military.

RAF BASIC TRAINING CONSISTS OF SIX PHASES

ARRIVAL DAY 1

After the recruit arrives they are sworn into the RAF and given a service number, which will remain theirs throughout their career. The recruits will then be separated into groups.

GENERAL SERVICE TRAINING DAYS 1–24

During this initial phase fitness will become part of the recruit's daily routine. There will also be regular inspections of dress and living quarters, and they will receive lessons in marching, drills, core values, code of conduct and RAF history.

FORCE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING DAYS 25–30

Force Development Training allows the recruit to apply and test their skills in new environments. It includes adventurous training activities such as a two-day mountain walking expedition.

INITIAL FORCE PROTECTION TRAINING DAYS 33–54

As part of Force Protection Training the recruit learns to survive and fight in a military environment. They'll practice weapon fire, camouflage, concealment skills, first aid, and nuclear, biological and chemical drills.

EXERCISE BLUE WARRIOR DAYS 55–58

By this stage, the recruit's skills will be ready to be tested over four days in the field. During these four days they'll experience real battle conditions with controlled explosions and small arms blanks fire.

GRADUATION DAYS 59–70

This final phase of training will prepare the recruit for life in the RAF, teach them what's required in their first post. Passing your day 62 inspection is one of the final steps. It will then end with the recruit's graduation, where they show off their new skills and experience to their family and friends. This is one of the proudest moments in any recruit's life.



Dynamic vs Stative Verbs

Dynamic verbs involve an action i.e. walk, talk, shoot

Stative verbs are used to describe the condition of something, or answer a yes/no question i.e. be, like, think

Dynamic verbs can be used in both the simple (infinitive) and continuous (gerund) form.

Stative verbs can only be used in the simple (infinitive form) as there is no action!

N.B. Stative verbs are often feelings and emotions.

Ex. 2

Find examples of both stative and dynamic verbs in the article.

For more on Dynamic and Stative Verbs see Grammar Review on page 14

Adapted from The RAF Benevolent Fund Website

Ex. 3

Complete the gaps in the text with the correct forms of the verbs given.

In just a month Mark will join the Royal Marines. It is all he (1)_____ (think) about and he (2)_____ (train) everyday to make sure he is fit enough. His friends think he is crazy, they don't (3)_____ (understand) why he wants to be a marine.

As part of his training he gets up at 5:30 every morning to (4)_____ (run) before work and goes to the gym three times a week after work. As well as normal running Mark trains with a rucksack on, as (5)_____ (carry) weight is an important part of (6)_____ (be) a Marine Commando.

Exam Task

Listening Task 3 - Short News

In the Level 3 Listening Exam there are three tasks.

Task Three consists of eight short news bulletins of approx. 18 - 20 seconds.

For each bulletin there is a multiple-choice question with three options.



Audio 1

Ex. 4

Listen to three sample news bulletins and try to answer the questions in the exam task below.

TASK THREE

You are going to hear short news items. You will hear each news item twice.

Listen and choose the best answer a), b) or c).

Before each news item, there will be a pause of 30 seconds to read the question.

You now have 30 seconds to read the first question.

13. The new British Army Chief, General Sir Patrick Sanders, has announced ...
 - a) he will be visiting 3rd Bn Parachute Regiment
 - b) the upcoming deployment of 3rd Parachute Bn
 - c) his change of opinion about 3rd Parachute Bn

14. The American State Department has announced ...
 - a) the death of a 3rd American citizen in Ukraine
 - b) an escalation in US military efforts in Ukraine
 - c) an 8-year-long US aid programme for Ukraine

15. The recent announcement by the Chinese president ...
 - a) helps to negate fears of 'armed operations' abroad
 - b) will increase tensions with the Solomon Islands
 - c) signifies a change of Chinese military policy

Military Life and Training

1D

Exam Task Writing Task 1 - Memo

In the Level 3 Writing Exam there are two tasks.

Task One consists of writing either a letter or a memo.

For both the letter and memo you must write at least 120 words.



Ex. 1

Look at the exam task in the box and discuss in pairs how you would write it.

Write a minimum of 120 words on the topic below.

Your unit's training area is close to a small town. Local residents have complained about the noise during exercises. You have been tasked to write a memo to G5 at brigade headquarters requesting help; in the memo 1) describe which training activities are most problematic for local residents (give details); 2) propose two ways of dealing with the complaints; 3) request help from brigade staff in organising a meeting with local residents.

Ex. 2

Read the two sample answers on the opposite page and discuss what the differences are and which would be most suitable.

Ex. 3

Read the exam task below and write your answer.

Write a minimum of 120 words on the topic below.

Your unit has recently taken delivery of some new equipment. Unfortunately various essential parts are missing from the shipment. You have been tasked to write a memo to G4 at brigade headquarters requesting help; in the memo 1) describe which pieces of equipment are incomplete, giving details of the missing items; 2) propose temporarily borrowing the missing items from other units in the brigade; 3) request help from brigade staff in contacting the contractor and ensuring the final delivery of the parts.

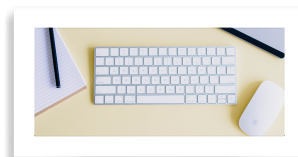
Sample Memo One



Subject: Complaints from local residents

1. The aim of this memo is to inform about recent complaints from civilian residents living near our training area and to request help from brigade staff.
2. 3rd Mechanised Battalion's training area is located on the outskirts of Makeshift Town and the recent development of the town means that some residential areas are now touching the edge of the training area. Recent combined-force exercises in preparation for the unit's deployment have caused considerable noise and disruption for local residents. As such, local residents have complained to the commander of 3 Bn, Lt Col Smith.
3. Two possible solutions have been suggested by battalion staff:
 - a. The training schedule be adjusted to minimise noise and disruption at night and during weekends.
 - b. A meeting be held with residents, explaining the need for such training prior to deployment and its short-term nature.
4. Lt Col Smith requests the support of G5 staff in organising a meeting with local residents and potentially reorganising the training schedule in consultation with G3 Training.

Sample Memo Two



Subject: Complaints from local residents

The reason for this memo is to tell you about recent complaints from people living near our training area and to ask for help from brigade staff. 3rd Mechanised Battalion's training area is just outside Makeshift Town and the recent increasing of the town means that some neighbourhoods are now touching the edge of the training area. Recent big exercises needed for the unit's deployment have caused a lot of noise and problems for local residents. As such, local residents have complained to the commander of 3 Bn, Lt Col Smith.

The battalion staff have come up with two possible solutions: firstly, the training schedule should be changed to reduce noise and disruption at night and during weekends. Secondly, a meeting be held with residents, explaining how important such training is. Therefore, Lt Col Smith is asking for help from G5 staff to organise a meeting with local residents and possibly changing the training schedule in consultation with G3 Training.

Thank you for your time,

XYZ

What you need to think about!

A memo should be both formal and concise. Think how to inform the reader in as few words as possible. A memo needs to be well organised, with both logical and numbered paragraphs.

Military Life and Training

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Present Simple & Present Continuous

We can use **present simple** to ...

- talk about general truths & facts
the recruit **learns** to survive
Tom **lives** in Warsaw
- talk about repeated actions or habits
I **run** after work each day

We can use **present continuous** to ...

- talk about actions that are happening now
- at the moment of speaking
we're building Iron Man
- talk about temporary/background info
This insular community **is becoming** more self-contained

Present Perfect Simple & Continuous

We can use **present perfect simple** to ...

- link an action with a visible result
the rest of America **has remembered** it
- show something began in the past and hasn't finished yet
there's **always been** war
- show experience
at least one other person **has served**

We can use **present perfect continuous** to ...

- show you have been doing something for a period of time
I have been cleaning all morning
- Emphasise a process
The cost of living has been increasing for quite sometime

Stative & Dynamic Verbs

How something is vs What it is doing

- Dynamic verbs describe action and are used when we want to talk about somebody doing something.
He **drives** to work.
He is **driving** to work at the moment
- Stative verbs describe the condition of something and **do not** describe action.
He **is** injured
The villagers **fear** renewed attacks

Stative verbs **can not** be used with **ing**
Feelings and emotions are generally stative.

VOCABULARY BANK

English	Polish
Blanks (Noun)	
Bolster (Verb)	
Conceal (Verb)	
Deploy (Verb)	
Engage (verb)	
Enhance (Verb)	
Flimsy (Adjective)	
Force Protection	
Fumble (Verb)	
Humble (Adjective)	
Initiative (Noun)	
Insular (Adjective)	
Legacy (Noun)	
Outlandish (Adjective)	
Spouse (Noun)	

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences, choosing the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verb given.

1. My squadron regularly _____ (participate) in the Baltic Air Policing operation.
2. The MoD _____ (issue) new rifles to the whole armed forces.
3. The military difference between countries _____ (increase).
4. It is said that Chinese forces _____ (threaten) Taiwan.
5. Opposition politicians _____ (voice) their disapproval of the war.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences, choosing the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous form of the verb given. In one sentence both are possible.

1. The troops are all on leave as they _____ (just/come back) from a tour of Afghanistan.
2. The ferocity of attacks on our bases _____ (increase) in recent weeks.
3. Luckily Cpl Blake knows what to do as he _____ (see) this type of IED before.
4. The enemy _____ (attack) our positions all morning.
5. We _____ (inform) the MPs about the road traffic accident (RTA) this morning.

Ex. 3

Complete the sentences, choosing the Stative or Dynamic form of the verb given.

1. The CO _____ (require) you to attend the meeting.
2. The Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) _____ (inspect) the platoon at the moment.
3. The villagers _____ (fear) the continued presence of the guerrillas.
4. The CO is currently _____ (brief) the Brigadier on developments.
5. Some politicians don't fully _____ (comprehend) the role of the military.

Ex.4

Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from the Vocabulary Bank.

1. This raft is too _____ to carry us across the river.
2. The general desperately tried to _____ the defences of the town.
3. The _____ of the Vietnam War was a fear of foreign wars.
4. A good commander needs to be able to seize the _____ in battle.
5. His hands were so cold that he _____ the rounds whilst loading the pistol.
6. The 3rd Infantry Brigade was due to _____ to the Middle East that month.
7. That is perhaps one of the most _____ ideas I have ever heard.
8. The troops were practicing camouflage and _____ techniques.
9. The guerrillas withdrew before they were able to be _____ by our troops.
10. Additional troops were flown in to provide _____ .