

Л y (HK \ TV programme with an (14 accompany) text seems (15 offer) nearly ideal conditions for (16 observe) the language at work, but what about the learner's participation? Won't the learner (17 remain) a mere passive listener? Certainly he may, but the programme itself provides that he does not. His participation is ensured through questions (18 address) to him. Viewers are not only invited (19 answer) questions but also (20 repeat) words and phrases just as they might be in a classroom. A TV learner, of course, lacks a guide (21 point) out to him his individual mistakes, but if he is intelligent enough, he will develop a sharp ability of self-observation. All these we believe (22 be) powerful encouragement to active involvement in the course, (23 provide) again the viewer aspires (24 participate). If not, he will at least (25 expose) to the language for so many minutes a week, which will inevitably be of some help. How much he will learn from such a course depends after all predominantly on himself. But isn't that true of any method of (26 teach)?

Exercise 84

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form of the Infinitive, Gerund or Participle.

Until the end of the 19th century Britain managed (1 maintain) her traditional policy of 'splendid isolation'. This meant (2 rely) on the navy (3 defend) communications with the colonies, (4 protect) food supplies and (5 deter) any Continental enemy from attempting (6 invade) the British Isles. On rare occasions when a superior land power threatened (7 dominate) the European mainland, Britain reverted to the tactic of building an alliance with the weaker states. But on the whole she preferred (8 keep up) diplomatic isolation. This really meant that (8 maintain) relations with the other powers, she avoided (9 give) binding commitments (10 join) in a war. In short, Britain had friends but lacked allies. This was not wholly true. For example, Britain had committed itself (11 secure) territorial integrity of Belgium. But such promises were, as Salisbury commented, only (12 accomplish) if it suited Britain's current interests (13 do) so.

Throughout the 1890s Britain clashed over colonial issues. The Indian Empire was regarded as vulnerable (14 attack) from across the

north-west frontier. But with her (15 limit) forces Britain simply could not ensure (16 meet) all possible challenges by herself.

The implication (17 draw) from Britain's military weakness was that she must seek diplomatic support. (18 expand) in the Far East, Russia put Britain's trade at risk. It was in this context that Joseph Chamberlain and others proposed (19 establish) an alliance with Germany. The combined strength of the two countries might be sufficient (20 make) Russia (21 give up) any further gains. However this would (22 increase) Germany's fears of a two-front war with both Russia and France. This was worth (23 risk) only if Britain was willing and able (24 sustain) Germany. On balance Salisbury judged that it would be a mistake (25 support) Germany; for as the strongest Continental power she might simply (26 encourage) (27 make) another attack on France in the future. As a result, Britain reached the turn of the century still in isolation, but (28 feel) vulnerable.