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# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ- МЕЖДУНАРОДНИКОВ**

Учебно-методическое пособие  
для студентов 4 курса  
факультета международных отношений

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Спецификой данного учебно-методического пособия является его доступность и комплексное представление лексического материала, что необходимо для развития и совершенствования речевых умений и обеспечения коммуникативной адекватности по специальности «международные отношения».

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## UNIT 1

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 1.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	relegate	a	If you describe a problem or issue as a _____, you mean that it is very difficult and nobody wants to deal with it.
2	bed-fellow	b	a slight change in position, direction, or tendency
3	ambiguity	c	_____ damage or harm is so bad that it cannot be repaired or put right.
4	rogue	d	If you _____ something, you get rid of it because you no longer want it or need it.
5	hot potato	e	to move to a position of less authority, importance, etc.; demote
6	engulf	f	a _____ element is someone or something that behaves differently from others of its kind, often causing damage.
7	irreparable	g	to overwhelm
8	shift	h	a temporary ally or associate
9	sabre-rattling	i	If you say that there is _____ in something, you mean that it is unclear or confusing, or it can be understood in more than one way.
10	discard	j	If you describe a threat, especially a threat of military action, as _____, you do not believe that the threat will actually be carried out.

#### Exercise 1.2. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form

**List:** unalienable, uncontained, rogue, hot potato, bed-fellow, ambiguity, engulf, assert, dumb-found, usher.

#### TEXT: A DIPLOMATIC DILEMMA HANGS OVER THE U.S. AS POPULAR UPRISINGS CLAMOR FOR REGIME CHANGES IN ARAB WORLD

A wave of political revolutions \_\_\_\_\_ the Arab world like a tornado; and is set to spread, causing far-reaching consequences for western countries' foreign policy -and especially relations with the Middle East.

A new political order.

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие подготовлено с учетом программных требований для программы четвертого года обучения английскому языку. Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 10 уроков. Каждый урок рассчитан на одну неделю при занятиях по три раза в неделю, по 80 минут. В каждом отдельном случае срок прохождения курса будет зависеть от подготовки, способностей и условий работы студента.

Структура учебно-методического пособия.

Каждый урок состоит из следующих разделов:

- Критическое мышление
- Лексика

Целью данного курса является развитие коммуникативных навыков и знание лексики на основе обширного и разнообразного материала как по форме и содержанию, так и по коммуникативно-ситуативной соотнесенности.

Первая часть урока «Критическое мышление» включает следующие части: лексические упражнения и дилеммы. Языковой целью данной части урока является увеличение словарного запаса студентов и развитие разговорных навыков и умений. Воспитательной целью данной части урока является использование дилемм по обучению нравственного выбора. Профессиональной целью является развитие способности эффективно разрешать конфликтные ситуации и умение устанавливать причинно-следственные связи между событиями.

Вторая часть урока «Лексика» состоит из ряда лексических упражнений. Расширение лексического запаса является целью данной части урока.

В конце учебно-методического пособия имеются глоссарий и ключи к упражнениям.

Is a new power structure inventing itself in the Arab world? Or is it the case that the unfolding events will bring about uncomfortable strange \_\_\_\_\_ in international relations? Whatever the case – we are surely witnessing an irreparable and seismic shift in the international balance of power; a political dynamite for American foreign policy.

Tunisia set the tone and pace between December 2010 and January 2011. Then a 'whirlwind' hit Mubarak of Egypt from behind three weeks later, who then resigned on 11 February. In both cases old regimes were discarded to the dustbin, while people \_\_\_\_\_ their power.

Ben Ali, president for more than 23 years fled the country and took refuge in Saudi Arabia following widespread \_\_\_\_\_ protests. Meanwhile Egypt's Mubarak is reported to have retreated to his house on the beach in Sharm El Sheikh after three decades in power.

The success of these protests; or indeed failure of some in the future are sure to create a new dynamic in international relations and diplomacy.

Undoubtedly a new world political order has been unveiled with social movements sprouting everywhere; and unstoppable mass uprisings and protests against dictatorial regimes germinating every day. It appears therefore that the US diplomacy has been \_\_\_\_\_, or in some instances overtaken by these political tsunamis; exposing them to accusations of double standards, or instead that their diplomatic machinery has been caught napping as they continue to air incoherent statements.

#### The Bahrain and Iran Scenario

While Americans may want to describe uprisings in Iran and Libya as belated – those of Bahrain are uncomfortably too ahead of schedule and may not be idle; just as those of Egypt compared to Tunisia.

Bahrain is a \_\_\_\_\_ to handle as it is the headquarters for the American navy charged with securing the free flow of oil through the Gulf and ensures US military might's presence to keep Iran at bay.

The Bahrain regime cooperated with America on this arrangement for years, making them an invaluable partner. Iran with its 'nuclear ambitions', dictatorial regime and unrelenting sabres-rattling with the west – especially with America, has since been relegated to the league of \_\_\_\_\_ states.

The ideal scenario for the Americans therefore is for the Bahrain dictator to be left alone while they would wish Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad be gone from sight.

#### *'To be or not to be' that is the dilemma*

American leadership seem to be stammering as they struggle to define democracy in the face of \_\_\_\_\_ choices: whether to stick with a friendly dictator, or to invoke Thomas Jefferson's fundamental tenets of democracy and support the will of the people.

Thomas Jefferson in the wake of American Independence (1762 – 1826) declared democracy as: «Of the people, By the People and For the People».

He also said: «All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness».

Based on the nemesis of a belief in the dignity of all people regardless of their gender or colour, we need not therefore reinvent the concept of democracy – but help avoid its \_\_\_\_\_. I guess we need to \_\_\_\_\_ in the re-awakening of its realisation around the world regardless of all our other interests – and this should go beyond the 'unpalatable' events unfolding in the Arab world.

### Exercise 1.3. Comprehension questions

1. What has been unveiled with social movements sprouting everywhere?
2. What is the ideal scenario for the Americans?
3. How do Americans describe uprisings in Iran and Libya?
4. What are Thomas Jefferson's fundamental tenets of democracy?
5. What state has been relegated to the league of rogue states?

### Exercise 1.4. Give your opinion

1. «All diplomacy is a continuation of war by other means».  
ZHOU ENLAI
2. «All war represents a failure of diplomacy».  
TONY BENN
3. «Diplomacy in general does not resolve conflicts. Wars end not due to peace processes, but due to one side giving up».  
DANIEL PIPES
4. «To say nothing, especially when speaking, is half the art of diplomacy».  
WILL DURANT

### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 1.5. Match the definitions with the words in bold type in the text

#### TEXT: THE APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

It is traditional practice for the head of a consular post to be **provided** by his government with a written authority in respect of each appointment showing his full name, consular rank, consular district and post. This document is sent through diplomatic channels to the host government who, if they have no objection, issue a corresponding document (an Exequatur) **authorizing** the appointment. In the rare event of its **declining** to issue an Exequatur,

a government need give no reasons for its action. A similar procedure is normally adopted in respect of officers appointed to the consular staff; but, alternatively, a simple notification of **relevant** details in advance may be acceptable, and the granting of formal Exequaturs, though customary, is not **obligatory**.

The UK practice follows the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Article 12 (1), **whereby** “the Head of a consular post is admitted to the exercise of his functions by an authorization from the receiving State termed an exequatur whatever the form of this authorization”. **Pending** the arrival of the officer’s Commission, and on notification from the sending mission, the officer is granted the Secretary of State’s Exequatur, **thus** enabling him to perform consular functions (Article 12 (3)). If and when the officer’s Commission is sent, the Queen’s Exequatur is **issued**. This arrangement also applies to all officers performing **consular** functions.

On arrival at his post, the head of a consular post informs the Dean of the Consular **Corps** accordingly, and makes calls on the local authorities and on the other heads of consular posts.

As soon as a head of a consular post is admitted to his functions, and even though the formalities of his appointment may not have been completed, the host government **notifies** the official authorities in the consular district concerned and ensures that all necessary facilities are provided for him to carry out his functions. Customs and immigration authorities are also advised of the arrival and departure of a consular officer and members of his family so that appropriate **arrangements** can be made.

In the absence of the head of a consular post the position may be held provisionally by a diplomatic agent or consular officer or, if the host state has **no objection**, by some other person. In any event the name of the **acting** head of post must be furnished to the host government, advance notification usually being required.

1. to give something to somebody or make it available to them.
2. to give the official permission for something to happen.
3. you are not annoyed or bothered by something.
4. are plans and preparations which you make so that something will happen or be possible.
5. You use \_\_\_\_\_ before the title of a job to indicate that someone is doing that job temporarily.
6. polite refusal to accept something or do it.
7. you must do something because of a rule or a law.
8. to officially inform somebody about something.
9. A system or action \_\_\_\_\_ something happens is one that makes that thing happen.
10. a small group of people who do a special job.

11. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ to a situation or person is important or significant in that situation or to that person.
12. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is going to happen soon.
13. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a statement or a warning, you make it known formally or publicly.
14. involving or relating to a consul or the work of a consul.
15. You use \_\_\_\_\_ to show that what you are about to mention is the result or consequence of something else that you have just mentioned.

### Exercise 1.6. Comprehension questions

1. Who issues an exequatur?
2. What procedure is normally adopted in respect of officers appointed to the consular staff?
3. Who does the head of a consular post inform on arrival at his post?
4. Who may hold the position in the absence of the head of a consular post?
5. What authorities are also advised of the arrival and departure of a consular officer and members of his family?

### Exercise 1.7. Find verbal analogies and explain relationships between them

**Model: bank – money :: king – power**

- rank – position :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 fit – suitable :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 decline – refuse :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 provisionally – temporarily :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 carry out – perform :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 inform – advise :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ensure – guarantee :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 furnish – provide :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 cease – stop :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 appoint – assign :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_  
 arrival – departure :: \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 2

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 2.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A	Definitions part B
1	incursion	a obscurity of meaning; unintelligibility
2	obfuscation	b a group of specialists organized by a business enterprise, governmental body, etc., and commissioned to undertake intensive study and research into specified problems
3	deterrent	c a sudden invasion, attack, or raid
4	flatten	d to act clumsily; stumble
5	inflict	e to be inconsistent with (a proposition, theory, etc.)
6	shaky	f the act or an instance of making something obscure, dark, or difficult to understand
7	blunder	g to impose (something unwelcome, such as pain, oneself, etc.)
8	contradict	h uncertain or questionable
9	think-tank	i a weapon or combination of weapons, esp nuclear, held by one state, etc., to deter attack by another
10	opacity	j to crush or subdue

#### Exercise 2.2. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form

**List:** incursion, opacity, upgrade, buildup, obfuscation, retort, deployed, think-tank, abbreviated, shaky.

#### TEXT: INDIA'S NUCLEAR DILEMMAS

More than two years after declaring itself to be a nuclear power, India is unsure what to do with its bombs.

«WE HAVE a big bomb now», boasted Atal Behari Vajpayee, India's prime minister, shortly after his government tested five nuclear devices in May 1998. With a fresh but \_\_\_\_\_ mandate from parliamentary elections, Mr. Vajpayee blundered into proclaiming India's nuclear status from motives that mixed political calculation with a fear of China, India's nuclear-armed neighbour, and a feeling that India should not be denied the prestige enjoyed by the five declared nuclear powers.

He has since danced skillfully away from the diplomatic mess created by the tests. Relations with China, briefly rent, have been mostly mended. An \_\_\_\_\_ by Pakistan into Indian territory last year, followed by a military coup, have helped persuade the world that India is the saner of the battling pair. The United States deplored India's tests, but after reciprocal visits by Bill Clinton and Mr. Vajpayee relations are better than they have been in decades. The bomb lobby can argue that its strategy has worked.

Yet there is now a dilemma. The hard-won goodwill depends partly on India's keeping a low nuclear profile that threatens neither its neighbours nor international efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. India is being harangued by doves at home, and anti-proliferators abroad, who insist that any further development of its nuclear arsenal would weaken, not strengthen, its security. It would anger China, and goad Pakistan, which answered India's tests with its own, to escalate its nuclear \_\_\_\_\_.

Yet India's desire for a deterrent that could survive a first strike and worry China argues for more and bigger nuclear weapons \_\_\_\_\_ in potentially risky ways. The murkiness of India's nuclear program makes either choice look possible. «South Asia is at a nuclear crossroads», according to Samina Ahmed, an authority on Asian security at Harvard University.

It is also the world's likeliest venue for a nuclear war. India and Pakistan have fought three full-scale wars and came close to fighting a fourth last year, when Pakistan-backed forces occupied territory on India's side of the «line of control» in the disputed state of Kashmir. Pakistan hinted that it would use its bomb if India crossed into its territory, a threat it repeats with indecent frequency. India put its nuclear forces on alert, according to a recent study. The perils of enmity are compounded by relative proximity and correspondingly \_\_\_\_\_ warnings of any nuclear attack, by India's refusal to talk to Pakistan and by both countries' inexperience in handling nuclear weapons.

These risks will be heightened if India and Pakistan move beyond the small, low-tech deterrents they are thought to possess now to larger, dispersed forces that could be launched at short notice on missiles as well as by aircraft. The more fully deployed the weapons are, say analysts, the more vulnerable they are to theft or launch by accident or in panic. For such reasons, writes Gregory Jones of RAND, a \_\_\_\_\_ in California, America's «policy to try to stop nuclear weaponisation in India and Pakistan is eminently sensible».

India's answer is a mix of reassurance, \_\_\_\_\_ and drift. The two pillars of its policy are a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons against any country, and a commitment to a “minimum credible deterrent”, which could inflict unacceptable damage on any country that strikes first. Much of the edifice, though, is missing or invisible. A body called the National Security Advisory Board published a sketchy draft nuclear doctrine in August 1999,

which proposed that India become capable of launching nuclear weapons by land, sea and air. The government has neither accepted nor rejected it.

A more authoritative statement came from the foreign minister, Jaswant Singh, who told *The Hindu* newspaper in November 1999 that India would not keep its weapons on hair-trigger alert, though he suggested that they would be dispersed and made mobile to improve their chances of surviving a first strike. India does not need the same number of nuclear warheads as potential nuclear aggressors have, he said, nor a “triad” (aircraft, missiles plus submarines or ships) to launch them.

So far, so reassuring. But India gives the impression that behind such generalities lies not confidentiality but confusion. This is partly because India has done little to \_\_\_\_\_ its policy-making structure since becoming a declared nuclear power. The National Security Council (NSC), a body of top ministers formed in April 1999 to plan long-range strategy, has never met; its secretariat consists of the top intelligence-assessment agency, which continues to fulfill that function. The national-security adviser, Brajesh Mishra, doubles as Mr Vajpayee’s top aide. K. Subrahmanyam, convenor of the National Security Advisory Board, describes the NSC as «stillborn». If so, then nuclear policymaking may well remain an affair between a few top politicians and the nuclear-science establishment, uninformed by wider security considerations.

What little is known about command and control, a devilishly complex function that involves everything from who is authorised to push the nuclear button to the telecommunications networks by which his orders are transmitted, does not inspire confidence. Mr Vajpayee’s knee surgery last month put out of commission temporarily the one person known to be authorised to launch India’s nuclear weapons.

Indian strategic thinkers \_\_\_\_\_ that the doctrine of no first use answers many of these concerns. Since India would use nuclear weapons only after being attacked, it would have time to assess whether it has actually been the victim of a nuclear attack and to prepare a response.

Even if India is being prudent, it must do more to convince others, particularly Pakistan. For the moment, India refuses to talk to Pakistan until it ceases “cross-border terrorism” in Kashmir. That is understandable, but it means that no one is discussing the sort of confidence-building measures that could lessen the danger that one side might misinterpret action by the other as hostile. There is now “such an extreme form of \_\_\_\_\_ that either side has to assume the worst,” says Scott Sagan, co-director of Stanford University’s Centre for International Security and Co-operation.

There are hints, perhaps, of a thaw. «Track 2 diplomacy» (between ex-officials and non-officials) is under way, and India’s defence minister,

George Fernandes, says that Pakistan’s recent decision to back an Indian non-proliferation initiative at the United Nations «indicates a possibility of discussions» there.

The tenor of any accord with Pakistan could depend on the nuclear face India turns to China. This is the biggest mystery. India lost a war to China in 1962 but still holds some territory that China claims, and vice-versa. Part of India’s proclaimed reason for testing nuclear weapons was to stand up to the region’s superpower. Yet Indo-Chinese relations have been improving, and India may fear that nuclear deployment is more likely to provoke China than deter it.

India may also lack the means. Some analysts contradict its claim that it successfully tested a hydrogen bomb powerful enough to flatten Chinese cities, and question whether India yet has the expertise to load a bomb on to a missile, the only way to threaten China seriously. India’s government refutes this scepticism. Its moratorium on further nuclear testing is based on the belief that it has enough data to build H-bombs and nuclear-tipped missiles. Mr Fernandes says that the medium-range Agni 2, the main means of delivering a nuclear warhead to China, is “due for testing”.

Perhaps, though, the confusion surrounding India’s nuclear programme is a sign that it has chosen the studied ambiguities of diplomacy over the uncertain benefits of an advanced deterrent. India will “do everything short of saying our nuclear programme has stopped,” says V. R. Raghavan, a former director of military operations who now heads the Delhi Policy Group. If true, India’s bomb may not be much bigger than it was before it shocked the world by testing. But India, and the world, could be safer.

### Exercise 2.3. Comprehension questions.

1. What are the relations between the U.S.A. and India?
2. What does the hard-won goodwill depend on?
3. What did Pakistan hint if India crossed into its territory?
4. What are the perils of enmity compounded by?
5. What are the pillars of India’s policy?

### Exercise 2.4. Read the text again and say what should India do with its bombs?

#### Exercise 2.4. Give your opinion:

1. «Diplomacy is to do and say the nastiest things in the nicest way».  
ISAAC GOLDBERG
2. «For diplomacy to be effective, words must be credible – and no can now doubt the word of America».

GEORGE W. BUSH

3. «Diplomacy is the art of restraining power».

HENRY A. KISSINGER

4. «Diplomacy means the art of nearly deceiving all your friends, but not quite deceiving all your enemies».

KOFI BUSIA

5. «The principle of give and take is the principle of diplomacy- give one and take ten».

MARK TWAIN

### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 2.5. Fill in the gaps using the words from the list in the correct form

**List:** curb, topple, illegality, revelation, succeed, conduct, breakdown, bolster, caches, dismantling, overthrow, resume, upset, endorsement, restrain.

#### TEXT: U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In foreign policy, Reagan sought a more assertive role for the nation, and Central America provided an early test. The United States provided El Salvador with a program of economic aid and military training when a guerrilla insurgency threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ its government. It also actively encouraged the transition to an elected democratic government, but efforts to \_\_\_\_\_ active right-wing death squads were only partly successful. U.S. support helped stabilize the government, but the level of violence there remained undiminished. A peace agreement was finally reached in early 1992.

U.S. policy toward Nicaragua was more controversial. In 1979 revolutionaries calling themselves Sandinistas overthrew the repressive right-wing Somoza regime and established a pro-Cuba, pro-Soviet dictatorship. Regional peace efforts ended in failure, and the focus of administration efforts shifted to support for the anti-Sandinista resistance, known as the contras.

Following intense political debate over this policy, Congress ended all military aid to the contras in October 1984, then, under administration pressure, reversed itself in the fall of 1986, and approved \$100 million in military aid. However, a lack of success on the battlefield, charges of human rights abuses, and the \_\_\_\_\_ that funds from secret arms sales to Iran (see below) had been diverted to the contras undercut congressional support to continue this aid.

Subsequently, the administration of President George H.W. Bush, who \_\_\_\_\_ Reagan as president in 1989, abandoned any effort to secure military aid for the contras. The Bush administration also exerted pressure for

free elections and supported an opposition political coalition, which won an astonishing \_\_\_\_\_ election in February 1990, ousting the Sandinistas from power.

The Reagan administration was more fortunate in witnessing a return to democracy throughout the rest of Latin America, from Guatemala to Argentina. The emergence of democratically elected governments was not limited to Latin America; in Asia, the «people power» campaign of Corazón Aquino \_\_\_\_\_ the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos, and elections in South Korea ended decades of military rule.

By contrast, South Africa remained intransigent in the face of U.S. efforts to encourage an end to racial apartheid through the controversial policy of «constructive engagement», quiet diplomacy coupled with public \_\_\_\_\_ of reform. In 1986, frustrated at the lack of progress, the U.S. Congress overrode Reagan's veto and imposed a set of economic sanctions on South Africa. In February 1990, South African President F.W. de Klerk announced Nelson Mandela's release and began the slow \_\_\_\_\_ of apartheid.

Despite its outspoken anti-Communist rhetoric, the Reagan administration's direct use of military force was \_\_\_\_\_. On October 25, 1983, U.S. forces landed on the Caribbean island of Grenada after an urgent appeal for help by neighboring countries. The action followed the assassination of Grenada's leftist prime minister by members of his own Marxist-oriented party. After a brief period of fighting, U.S. troops captured hundreds of Cuban military and construction personnel and seized \_\_\_\_\_ of Soviet-supplied arms. In December 1983, the last American combat troops left Grenada, which held democratic elections a year later.

The Middle East, however, presented a far more difficult situation. A military presence in Lebanon, where the United States was attempting to \_\_\_\_\_ a weak, but moderate pro-Western government, ended tragically, when 241 U.S. Marines were killed in a terrorist bombing in October 1983. In April 1986, U.S. Navy and Air Force planes struck targets in Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya, in retaliation for Libyan-instigated terrorist attacks on U.S. military personnel in Europe.

In the Persian Gulf, the earlier \_\_\_\_\_ in U.S.-Iranian relations and the Iran-Iraq War set the stage for U.S. naval activities in the region. Initially, the United States responded to a request from Kuwait for protection of its tanker fleet; but eventually the United States, along with naval vessels from Western Europe, kept vital shipping lanes open by escorting convoys of tankers and other neutral vessels traveling up and down the Gulf.

In late 1986 Americans learned that the administration had secretly sold arms to Iran in an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ diplomatic relations with the hostile Islamic government and win freedom for American hostages held in



Lebanon by radical organizations that Iran controlled. Investigation also revealed that funds from the arms sales had been diverted to the Nicaraguan contras during a period when Congress had prohibited such military aid.

The ensuing Iran-contra hearings before a joint House-Senate committee examined issues of possible \_\_\_\_\_ as well as the broader question of defining American foreign policy interests in the Middle East and Central America. In a larger sense, the hearings were a constitutional debate about government secrecy and presidential versus congressional authority in the \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign relations. Unlike the celebrated Senate Watergate hearings 14 years earlier, they found no grounds for impeaching the president and could reach no definitive conclusion about these perennial issues.

**Exercise 2.6. Match the words in part A with their definitions in part B**

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	restrain	a	To _____ a government or leader, especially one that is not elected by the people, means to cause them to lose power.
2	endorsement	b	Someone who fights as part of an unofficial army, usually against an official army or police force.
3	curb	c	To _____ something that is growing or increasing means to prevent it from getting too large.
4	overthrow	d	a quantity of things such as weapons that have been hidden.
5	oust	e	If someone tries to _____ their position in a situation, they try to strengthen it.
6	cach	f	A surprising or interesting fact that is made known to people.
7	guerilla	g	If you _____ something, you control it and keep it within limits.
8	couple	h	When a government or leader is _____, they are removed from power by force.
9	topple	i	A statement or action which shows that you support or approve of something or someone.
10	revelation	j	If you refer to speech or writing as _____, you disapprove of it because it is intended to convince and impress people but may not be sincere or honest.
11	succeed	k	If someone is _____ from a position of power, job, or place, they are forced to leave it.
12	rhetoric	l	If you _____ another person, you are the next person to have their job or position.

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
13	breakdown	m	If you say that one thing produces a particular effect when it is _____ with another, you mean that the two things combine to produce that effect.
14	bolster	n	If you _____ a machine or structure, you carefully separate it into its different parts.
15	dismantle	o	The _____ of something such as a relationship, plan, or discussion is its failure or ending.

**Exercise 2.7. Comprehension questions**

1. What role did Reagan seek for the nation in foreign policy?
2. What country did the United States provide with the program of economic aid and military training when a guerrilla insurgency threatened to topple its government?
3. When was a peace agreement reached?
4. What was the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua?
5. Why did U.S. Congress end all military aid to the contras in October 1984?
6. Why did U.S. Congress override Reagan's veto and impose a set of economic sanctions on South Africa?
7. What did U.S. troops capture?
8. Who was killed in a terrorist bombing in October 1983?
9. How did the United States respond to a request from Kuwait for protection of its tanker fleet?
10. What did Americans learn in late 1986?

### UNIT 3

#### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 3.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	burgeon	a	praise or publicize extravagantly
2	ballyhoo	b	a licentious, dissolute person
3	commensurate	c	a person making a humble plea to someone in power or authority
4	shore up	d	raise doubts or objections or show reluctance
5	vacuous	e	weaken or reduce (something)
6	demur	f	having or showing a lack of thought or intelligence; mindless
7	blunt	g	begin to grow or increase rapidly; flourish
8	supplicant	h	a person or thing that plays a central part in an activity or organization
9	pivot	i	corresponding in size or degree; in proportion
10	profligate	j	support

#### Exercise 3.2. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form

**List:** disquieting, requisite, embolden, forthrightly, commensurate, pivot, gimmicky, profligate, shore up, marry.

#### TEXT: HOW YOU WILL RESPOND TO CHINA'S RISING POWER

Should the 21st century be an American century? To answer, it is only necessary to contemplate the alternatives.

One much bruited these days is that of a Chinese century. With China's billion-plus population, its 10% annual average growth rates, and its burgeoning military power, a China that comes to dominate Asia and much of the globe is increasingly becoming thinkable. The character of the Chinese government—one that \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of the free market with suppression of political and personal freedom—would become a widespread and \_\_\_\_\_ norm.

But the dawn of a Chinese century—and the end of an American one—is not inevitable. America possesses inherent strengths that grant the US

a competitive advantage over China and the rest of the world. The US can restore those strengths.

That means \_\_\_\_\_ US fiscal and economic standing, rebuilding US military, and renewing faith in American values. The US can apply these strengths in its policy toward China to make its path to regional hegemony far more costly than the alternative path of becoming a responsible partner in the international system.

Barack Obama is moving in precisely the wrong direction. The shining accomplishment of the meetings in Washington this week with Xi Jinping – China's vice president and likely future leader—was empty pomp and ceremony.

President Obama came into office as a near supplicant to Beijing, almost begging it to continue buying American debt so as to finance his \_\_\_\_\_ spending here at home. His administration demurred from raising issues of human rights for fear it would compromise agreement on the global economic crisis or even «the global climate-change crisis». Such weakness has only encouraged Chinese assertiveness and made US allies question its staying power in East Asia.

Now, three years into his term, the president has belatedly responded with a much-ballyhooed «pivot» to Asia, a phrase that may prove to be as \_\_\_\_\_ and vacuous as his «reset» with Russia. The supposed pivot has been oversold and carries with it an unintended consequence: It has left US allies with the worrying impression that the US left the region and might do so again.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is also vastly under-resourced. Despite his big talk about bolstering US military position in Asia, President Obama's actions will inevitably weaken it. He plans to cut back on naval shipbuilding, shrink US Air Force, and slash US ground forces. Because of his policies and failed leadership, US military is facing nearly \$1 trillion in cuts over the next decade.

The US can change the course.

In the economic arena, the US can directly counter abusive Chinese practices in the areas of trade, intellectual property, and currency valuation. While the US is prepared to work with Chinese leaders to ensure that countries both benefit from trade, the US will not continue an economic relationship that rewards China's cheating and penalizes American companies and workers.

The US can also maintain military forces \_\_\_\_\_ to the long-term challenge posed by China's build-up. For more than a decade now Americans have witnessed double-digit increases in China's officially reported military spending. And even that does not capture the full extent of its spending on defense. Nor do the gross numbers tell Americans anything about the most troubling aspects of China's strategy, which is designed to exert pressure on China's neighbors and blunt the ability of the United States to project power into the Pacific and keep the peace from which China itself has benefited.

The US can also \_\_\_\_\_ confront the fact that the Chinese government continues to deny its people basic political freedoms and human rights. If the U.S. fails to support dissidents out of fear of offending the Chinese government, if Americans fail to speak out against the barbaric practices entailed by China's compulsory one-child policy, they will merely \_\_\_\_\_ China's leaders at the expense of greater liberty.

Can a nation that represses its own people be a trusted partner in an international system based on economic and political freedom? While it is obvious that any lasting democratic reform in China cannot be imposed from the outside, it is equally obvious that the Chinese people currently do not yet enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ civil and political rights to turn internal dissent into effective reform.

**Should the 21st century be an American or Chinese century?**

### Exercise 3.3. Give your opinion:

1. «Experience is not what happens to a man; it is what a man does with what happens to him».

ALDOUS HUXLEY

2. «No matter how dull, or how mean, or how wise a man is, he feels that happiness is his indisputable right».

HELEN KELLER

3. «It's fun when you're driving, and people wave at you, and you wave back. I think you either like people or you don't. I mean, I don't want to put on sunglasses. That's why I'm in show business».

JAY LENO

4. «We are imperfect beings in a very imperfect world, and the one thing we can count on is that things will go wrong, and that each and every one of us will have problems».

BOB PARSONS

5. «I think you have to work with people, and when I talk about managing relationships, don't think the derogatory "managed relationships". It is a question of sharing emotion and feelings. The common denominator of everything can't be money, and it should not be money».

ANIL AMBANI

### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 3.4. Fill in the gaps with the proper words from the list.

List: credible, deliberations, flickers, address, testimony, end up, rag-tag, bring down, authoritarian, diligence.

### TEXT: AMID LIBYA REBELS, THERE ARE 'FLICKERS' OF AL QAEDA

U.S. intelligence agencies believe \_\_\_\_\_ rebel forces fighting Col. Moammar Gadhafi in eastern Libya include some Islamists with possible ties to al Qaeda, but the number of Islamist fighters is relatively small and their role in the opposition is limited, according to U.S. officials.

«We have seen \_\_\_\_\_ in the intelligence of potential al Qaeda, Hezbollah», U.S. Adm. James Stavridis, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, far left, said in \_\_\_\_\_ on Libya's rebel forces.

In a Senate hearing Tuesday, U.S. Adm. James Stavridis, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's supreme allied commander in Europe, said intelligence agencies had picked up «flickers» of an al Qaeda presence among Libyan opposition fighters. He also mentioned links to Hezbollah, the Iranian-backed, Lebanon-based militant group.

«The intelligence that I'm receiving at this point makes me feel that the leadership that I'm seeing are responsible men and women who are struggling against Col. Gadhafi», Adm. Stavridis said. «We have seen flickers in the intelligence of potential al Qaeda, Hezbollah; we've seen different things. But at this point, I don't have the detail sufficient to say that there's a significant al Qaeda presence or any other terrorist presence in and among these folks».

Asked by Sen. James Inhofe (R., Okla.) about possible al Qaeda in Libya, Adm. Stavridis said the U.S. military was conducting a thorough intelligence assessment of the Libyan opposition as part of a «due \_\_\_\_\_» process.

The questions about the opposition come as the Obama administration struggles to keep pace with upheavals across the Mideast that have \_\_\_\_\_ or threaten to bring down \_\_\_\_\_ allies, but could usher in governments that may be less aligned with U.S. interests.

Adm. Stavridis's comments came a day after Mr. Obama addressed the nation to argue his case for a U.S. role in the conflict in Libya.

As Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said Tuesday, the U.S. is still «getting to know» the rebels. «So far, they're saying the right things», President Barack Obama said Tuesday on «CBS Evening News» when asked about Libyan opposition leaders. «Most of them are professionals, lawyers, doctors—people who appear to be \_\_\_\_\_. That doesn't mean that...among all the people who opposed Gadhafi, there might not be elements that are unfriendly to the United States and our interests».

U.S. officials say limits to information about the Libyan opposition groups have slowed \_\_\_\_\_ about how the U.S. should aid them. The Pentagon has been wary of calls in Congress to arm the rebels, in part because of concerns that weapons could \_\_\_\_\_ with forces unfriendly to the U.S., officials say.

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said in an \_\_\_\_\_ to the conference that the pressure on the Gadhafi regime must continue.

But officials briefed on the latest U.S. intelligence from Libya pushed back Tuesday at suggestions that al Qaeda or Hezbollah was becoming a force within the Libyan opposition.

«If anyone thinks there are vast numbers of al Qaeda terrorists running the rebel movement in Libya, then Churchill never smoked a cigar in his life», said a U.S. official.

### Exercise 3.5. Comprehension questions.

1. What did U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton say in an address to the conference?
2. Why has the Pentagon been wary of calls in Congress to arm the rebels?
3. Who mentioned links to Hezbollah, the Iranian-backed, Lebanon-based militant group?
4. What do U.S. intelligence agencies believe?
5. Who was conducting a thorough intelligence assessment of the Libyan opposition as part of a «due diligence» process?

### Exercise 3.6. Match the words in part A with their definitions in part B

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	ragtag	a	long and careful consideration or discussion
2	wary	b	(of authority or an office, or someone holding it) superior to all others
3	brief	c	the state or position of being a leader
4	rebel	d	feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems
5	align with oneself	e	a group of people perceived as disreputable or undesirable
6	leadership	f	give support to (a person, organization, or cause)
7	allied	g	complete with regard to every detail; not superficial or partial
8	deliberation	h	joined by or relating to members of an alliance
9	supreme	i	a person who rises in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or ruler
10	thorough	j	instruct or inform (someone) thoroughly, esp. in preparation for a task

## UNIT 4

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 4.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	sail	a	to disappear or stop being present or existing, especially in a sudden, surprising way
2	flare	b	to connect electronic or telephone equipment to a system
3	rendezvous	c	to burn brightly either for a short time or irregularly
4	vessel	d	When a ship sails, it starts its journey, and when people sail from a particular place or at a particular time, they start their journey in a ship
5	seasick	e	a large boat or a ship
6	patch	f	vomiting or having the feeling you will vomit because of the movement of the ship you are traveling in
7	vanish	g	a place where a particular group of people often go or meet, by arrangement or habit

#### Exercise 4.2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

**List:** flare, rendezvous, sail, seasick, vanish.

1. Their ship \_\_\_\_\_ for Bombay next Friday.
2. The child \_\_\_\_\_ while on her way home from school.
3. The flame above the oil well \_\_\_\_\_ (up) into the dark sky.
4. This restaurant is a popular \_\_\_\_\_ for local artists.
5. I was/felt \_\_\_\_\_, so I went up on deck for some fresh air.

#### Exercise 4.3. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form.

**List:** stage, exhausted, flare, vessel, vanish, distress, range, landfall, appreciate, weariness.

#### TEXT: A SAILOR'S CHALLENGE: THE RISK OF RESCUE

Bahamas, heading due east into the Atlantic on our 40-foot sailboat. The second day out a gale hit us. Mary (age 10), Laura (age 7), and I were severely seasick. Though dead on our feet with \_\_\_\_\_, Tom and I took two-hour shifts at the wheel.

About 45 miles off the U.S. Virgin Islands, where we expected to make \_\_\_\_\_ before morning, Tom woke me at 11 p.m. for my turn at the helm. As I was rousing myself, he exclaimed, «Look at that light!» I looked where he was pointing and saw a yellow-orange light in the sky. Thinking the light might be on an approaching \_\_\_\_\_, Tom checked the radar. But the light \_\_\_\_\_, and the radar screen showed nothing. Then another light \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. Tom, from his prior military experience, recognized it as a parachute flare. Taking a bearing on it with the compass, he noted our exact position, course, and speed.

At sea, a flare usually means one thing: a ship in \_\_\_\_\_. And the ethics of the seagoing community is clear: You do what you can to render assistance. So despite our dangerous weariness, we knew we had to help. But how?

Using first the VHF radio, which has a \_\_\_\_\_ of about 40 miles, and then the single-sideband radio with a range of hundreds of miles, Tom tried raising the U.S. Coast Guard. No response. He then called the Virgin Islands marine operator, and was patched through to the Coast Guard. Forty-five minutes had passed since we'd first sighted the flares – which meant that, at our speed, we were already six miles away.

The Coast Guard told us they had received another call regarding flares in this area as well, and would \_\_\_\_\_ it if we would return to the location and see if we could «draw more flares».

Tom replied that, having been at sea for six days, we were mentally and physically \_\_\_\_\_. He noted that while the flares might indicate a fellow mariner in distress, they might also be signals for a drug rendezvous or a trap \_\_\_\_\_ by pirates. Turning back would be difficult, and potentially dangerous.

### Analysis

Looking back, I see that we were facing a right-versus-right dilemma of the individual-versus-community sort. On one hand, it was right to protect our little family from certain exhaustion and possible danger. On the other hand, it was right to honor the needs of the community by helping others.

I can see, too, that the Golden Rule would argue for our return--since we would want others to do that for us. An ends-based principle might urge us to do the same, since the greatest good for the greatest number would argue that we sacrifice the comfort of our small group for what might well be a much larger group in much more serious distress. Yet under the rule-based principle of acting as I would want everyone to act in that situation, I could see the need for a universal rule that first assured our own safety and security before going to the aid of others. **How could we ensure the safety of our family and be prepared to either rescue others or fend off a pirate attack?**

### Exercise 4.4. Read the story again, and tell your classmates what you would do

#### Exercise 4.5. Give your opinion

1. Ambition is a poor excuse for not having sense enough to be lazy.
2. An executive will always return to work from lunch early if no one takes him.
3. An error in the premise will appear in the conclusion.
4. An object at rest will always be in the wrong place.
5. An object in motion will always be headed in the wrong direction.
6. An original idea can never emerge from committee in its original form.
7. An ounce of application is worth a ton of abstraction.
8. An ounce of rejection is worse than a pound of «sure».
9. Any argument carried far enough will end up in semantics.
10. «I like aphorisms, they give all the appearance of wisdom without any of that tedious thinking».

DEREK SMITH

11. «Dealing with people is probably the biggest problem you face, especially if you are in business. Yes, and that is also true if you are a housewife, architect or engineer».

Dale Carnegie – People – Business – Customers – Problems

12. «Ridiculous yachts and private planes and big limousines won't make people enjoy life more, and it sends out terrible messages to the people who work for them. It would be so much better if that money was spent in Africa – and it's about getting a balance».

RICHARD BRANSON

13. «I believe the military should be wary of diplomacy until war is declared; then the State Department should keep its nose out and let the military do whatever is necessary to win».

Stuart Symington

14. «Globalization, far from putting an end to power diplomacy between States, has, on the contrary, intensified it».

OMAR BONGO

#### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 4.6. Fill in the gaps with the proper words from the list.

**List:** assault, run-off, insurgency, align, backers, robust, casualties, rage, flatten, stalemate.

### TEXT: IVORY COAST FIGHTING ESCALATES

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast – Fighters \_\_\_\_\_ with Ivory Coast's President-elect Alassane Ouattara on Monday pushed into strongholds of Laurent Gbagbo, the incumbent who has resisted diplomatic efforts to dislodge him, signaling a violent new phase in the months long saga over a disputed election.

In the main city of Abidjan, witnesses said fighting erupted around the residence of Mr. Gbagbo's army chief of staff. The assault on the army chief's residence Sunday evening marks the first time an \_\_\_\_\_ in Abidjan has spread beyond the northern district of Abobo, where running gun battles between the army and forces have \_\_\_\_\_ daily over the last month. State-run television later denied any fighting in the area.

In a separate \_\_\_\_\_ overnight, a nearby camp housing pro-Gbagbo youth paramilitaries was destroyed, residents in the southwest suburb of Youpougon said.

«We heard heavy weapons, rocket-propelled grenades, automatic weapons—you name it», said a 43-year old Youpougon resident based near the youth military camp. «The entire area was \_\_\_\_\_».

The identity of the attackers wasn't immediately known. In the past, fighters from neighborhoods loyal to Mr. Ouattara have called themselves «invisible commandos», although the president-elect has denied links with them.

In another suburb of Abidjan, meanwhile, residents said pro-Ouattara fighters have pushed south into the neighborhood of Adjame, in the direction of Mr. Gbagbo's presidential palace.

The battles in Abidjan, the commercial capital of the world's largest cocoa producer, are part of a broader conflict in the country. New Force rebels, who back Mr. Ouattara, have taken a fourth town in Ivory Coast's volatile western region.

There was no information on \_\_\_\_\_ from the weekend of fighting. The United Nations estimates the death toll in the Abidjan neighborhood of Abobo, where \_\_\_\_\_ loyal to Mr. Ouattara are concentrated, to be at least 400. About 200,000 have fled the district, the U.N. says.

Fighting between camps loyal to Messrs. Gbagbo and Ouattara has escalated following a series of failed diplomatic overtures to resolve the \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Gbagbo rejected a deadline to step aside after an African Union summit on March 11.

While Mr. Ouattara attended the A.U. meeting in Ethiopia, Mr. Gbagbo issued a ban on U.N. and French army aircraft over Ivory Coast airspace. The U.N., which has taken charge of his security, returned Mr. Ouattara over the weekend to the Abidjan Golf Hotel, where he has been encamped since the November \_\_\_\_\_.

Although Mr. Ouattara has distanced himself from fighters attacking positions of Mr. Gbagbo's troops, he has backed \_\_\_\_\_ threats from the Economic Community of West African States against his rival. The regional body, which initially warned of «legitimate force», against Mr. Gbagbo, has since raised the prospect of a naval blockade rather than troops.

Ivory Coast rebels have regrouped after the disputed election and, in recent days, pushed toward a cease-fire line that divided the northern and southern parts of the country. The U.N. estimates that about 450,000 have fled their homes in Ivory Coast, with almost 100,000 seeking refuge in neighboring Liberia.

### Exercise 4.7. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	erupt	a	liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, esp. for the worse
2	back	b	declare that one is not connected with or a supporter of (someone or something)
3	distance	c	become or cause to become more intense or serious
4	encamp	d	supplement in order to reinforce or strengthen
5	stalemate	e	remove from an established or fixed position
6	rage	f	settle in or establish a camp, esp. a military one
7	backer	g	break out or burst forth suddenly and dramatically
8	assault	h	a person, institution, or country that supports something, esp. financially
9	overtures	i	knock someone down with power and vigor
10	escalate	j	a situation in which further action or progress by opposing or competing parties seems impossible
11	volatile	k	an approach or proposal made to someone with the aim of opening negotiations or establishing a relationship
12	dislodge	l	feel or express violent uncontrollable anger
13	insurgency	m	(of a process or system, esp. an economic one) able to withstand or overcome adverse conditions
14	robust	n	a physical attack
15	flatten	o	revolt

## UNIT 5

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 5.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A	Definitions part B
1	deserted	a the upper edge of the side of a boat or ship
2	reunite	b to mention something as proof for a theory or as a reason why something has happened, or to speak or write words taken from a particular writer or written work
3	cite	c If a place is _____, there are no people in it
4	enforce	d a boat or something similar which must be filled with air in order to float on the water
5	gunwale	e a group of people who work together, especially all those who work on and operate a ship, aircraft, etc
6	inflatable	f to make people obey a law, or to make a particular situation happen or be accepted
7	crew	g to bring together again

#### Exercise 5.2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list

**List:** cite, enforce, crew, reunite, deserted

1. 1. The coastal resorts are \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.
2. 2. The aircraft has/carries a \_\_\_\_\_ of seven.
3. 3. Sarah was finally \_\_\_\_\_ with her children at the airport.
4. 4. The new teacher had failed to \_\_\_\_\_ any sort of discipline.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ three reasons why people get into debt.

#### Exercise 5.3. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form

**List:** prevent, shallow, keen, enforce, alien, compassion, isolated, inflatable, intercept, fond.

#### TEXT: STOP THEM OR LET THEM GO? A CAPTAIN'S DILEMMA

As captain of a U. S. Coast Guard cutter, Chuck was charged with patrolling the Mona Passage separating Puerto Rico from the Dominican Republic. Although not Hispanic, he and his wife were very \_\_\_\_\_ of the warm, family-based culture they found in San Juan, where they lived.

While on patrol one day with his crew — many of whom were of Puerto Rican descent — an Immigration and Naturalization Service plane radioed a request that his cutter \_\_\_\_\_ a small boat crossing toward a deserted section of the Puerto Rican coast. Chuck was not surprised. The passage, separating United States territory from an economically depressed nation, is a favored crossing-point for refugees, drug-runners, and would-be illegal \_\_\_\_\_.

Making for the boat, Chuck could see that it was filled to the gunwales — not with terrorists or dealers, but with grandparents and infants. It was heading toward an \_\_\_\_\_ beach filled with brightly dressed people holding welcoming banners and carrying picnic hampers.

These were families seeking to reunite with their elderly and young. Knowing their \_\_\_\_\_ sense of family, Chuck found his heart going out to them. Yet his constitutional duty was clear: It was his job to \_\_\_\_\_ individuals from entering the United States illegally by stopping them and returning them to the Dominican Republic.

As Chuck and his crew closed in, the boat crossed a sand bar too \_\_\_\_\_ for the cutter. Chuck did, however, have an outboard-powered \_\_\_\_\_ on board that might stand a chance of catching the small boat. Yet giving chase so close to land, he knew, might cause some of the passengers to panic and try to wade ashore while their boat was still dangerously far from the beach. That concerned him: While his duty was to \_\_\_\_\_ the law, he also knew that the Coast Guard's job is above all to save life, not to endanger it

Should he launch the inflatable? Or should he turn away, citing the sand bar as the final impediment to the capture?

#### Analysis

In this justice-versus-mercy dilemma does he capture intruders in the name of the law, or extend \_\_\_\_\_ to families? An ends-based thinker, seeing few large consequences here, might argue that the utilitarian principle of the greatest good for the greatest number allows Chuck to look the other way: Who would be harmed if these few people reached shore safely? A rule-based thinker, however, would argue that his duty requires him to intercept the boat since he must operate on the principle that he would want all other officers to follow regardless of circumstances. A care-based thinker, focusing on the Golden Rule, would urge Chuck to do what he would want the Coast Guard to do if he were in that small boat.

### Exercise 5.4. Give your opinion

1. «You must learn day by day, year by year, to broaden your horizon. The more things you love, the more you are interested in, the more you enjoy, the more you are indignant about, the more you have left when anything happens».

ETHEL BARRYMORE

2. «The men of experiment are like the ant, they only collect and use; the reasoners resemble spiders, who make cobwebs out of their own substance. But the bee takes the middle course: it gathers its material from the flowers of the garden and field, but transforms and digests it by a power of its own. Not unlike this is the true business of philosophy (science); for it neither relies solely or chiefly on the powers of the mind, nor does it take the matter which it gathers from natural history and mechanical experiments and lay up in the memory whole, as it finds it, but lays it up in the understanding altered and digested. Therefore, from a closer and purer league between these two faculties, the experimental and the rational (such as has never been made), much may be hoped».

FRANCIS BACON

3. «Education, therefore, is a process of living and not a preparation for future living».

JOHN DEWEY

4. «Humanitarian missions are little different from any other public enterprise, diplomacy included, which is susceptible of misinterpretation by the public, hence ultimately of failure».

ALVIN ADAMS

5. «Diplomats are just as essential to starting a war as soldiers are for finishing it... You take diplomacy out of war, and the thing would fall flat in a week».

WILL ROGERS

6. «A diplomat's life is made up of three ingredients: Protocol, Geritol, and alcohol».

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

7. «Diplomats are useful only in fair weather. As soon as it rains they drown in every drop».

CHARLES DE GAULLE

8. «Diplomacy is more than saying or doing the right things at the right time, it is avoiding saying or doing the wrong things at any time».

BO BENNETT

9. «A leader must have the courage to act against an expert's advice».

JAMES CALLAGHAN

10. «A diplomat is a man who always remembers a woman's birthday but never remembers her age».

ROBERT FROST

### Vocabulary Section

#### Exercise 5.5. Match the definitions with the words in bold type in the text

#### TEXT: THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The international court of justice is situated at The Hague and is the **principal** judicial organ of the United Nations. It functions in accordance with the **provisions** of its Statute to which all members of the United Nations automatically subscribe. The Court is **composed** of fifteen suitably qualified judges elected by secret ballot by the General Assembly and by the Security Council (independently) for a term of nine years. They **retire** in groups of five every three years (their re-election is permitted); and no two judges may be nationals of the same state.

Access to the Court is open to states which subscribe to its statute, and to non-subscribing states under certain conditions. The functions of the Court are twofold: to give judgment on all **contentious** cases referred to it by states by mutual consent, and on all matters specially provided for in the United Nations Charter, in treaties or in conventions; and to give advisory opinions in legal questions referred to it by any branch of the United Nations or its Agencies. The Court will normally base its decisions on international Law, but it may also reach a decision, if both **parties** agree, *ex aequo et bono*, i.e. on general principles of fairness and natural justice.

A state may at any time lodge a declaration to the effect that it recognizes as compulsory, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the **jurisdiction** of the Court in certain specific instances. These are listed in article 36(2) of the **Statute** (the so-called Optional Clause), namely:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The declaration may be made unconditionally; on condition of **reciprocity** on the part of several or certain states; or for a certain time. In practice the forty-seven states that have **lodged** declarations in terms of article 36 have tended to add other provisos.



1. first in order of importance
2. a condition or requirement in a legal document
3. constitute or make up (a whole)
4. leave one's job and cease to work, typically upon reaching the normal age for leaving employment
5. the practice of exchanging things with others for mutual benefit, esp. privileges granted by one country or organization to another
6. present (a complaint, appeal, claim, etc.) formally to the proper authorities
7. causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial
8. a person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute
9. the territory or sphere of activity over which the legal authority of a court or other institution extends
10. a rule of an organization or institution

**Exercise 5.6. Match the definitions with the words  
in bold type in the text**

**TEXT: THE WORLD BANK AND IFC**

The expression «The World Bank» means both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its **affiliate**, the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD has a second affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The common **objective** of these institutions is to help raise standards of living in developing countries by channeling financial resources from developing countries to the developing world.

The IBRD, established in 1945, is owned by the governments of 148 countries. Its capital is **subscribed** by its member countries, and it finances its lending operations primarily from its own borrowing in the world capital markets. A substantial contribution to the IBRD's resources also comes from its **retained earnings** and the flow of repayments on its loans. These generally have a grace period of five years and are repayable over twenty years or less. They are directed toward developing countries, at more advanced stages of economic and social growth. The interest rate the IBRD **charges** on its loans is calculated in accordance with a guideline related to its cost of borrowing. The IBRD's Charter **spells out** certain basic rules that govern its operations. It must lend only for productive purposes, and must stimulate economic growth in the developing countries where it lends. It must pay due regard to the **prospects** of repayment, and each loan is made to a government or must be guaranteed by the government concerned. The use of loans cannot be **restricted** to purchases in any particular member country, and the IBRD's decision to lend must be based on economic consideration.

The IFC was established in 1956. Its function is to assist the economic development of less-developed countries by promoting growth in the private sector of their economies and helping to mobilize domestic and foreign capital for this purpose. Membership in the IBRD is a **prerequisite** for membership of the IFC, which totals 127 countries. Legally and financially, the IFC and the IBRD are separate **entities**. The IFC has its own operating and legal staff, but draws upon the Bank for administrative and other services.

1. contribute or undertake to contribute a certain sum of money to a particular fund, project, or charitable cause, typically on a regular basis
2. undistributed profits
3. demand (an amount) as a price from someone for a service rendered or goods supplied
4. explain
5. a person or organization officially attached to a larger body
6. a thing aimed at or sought; a goal
7. a thing that is required as a prior condition for something else to happen or exist
8. a thing with distinct and independent existence
9. put a limit on
10. the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring

**UNIT 6**

**Critical thinking section**

**Exercise 6.1. Match the word in part A  
with its definition in part B**

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	core	a	confidence; certainty
2	decisive	b	to subcontract (work) to another company
3	presuppose	c	intrinsically
4	jellyfish	d	but on the other hand
5	conscience	e	influential; conclusive
6	whereas	f	to require or imply as a necessary prior condition
7	inherently	g	a weak indecisive person
8	outsource	h	to dismiss without consideration; disregard
9	brush aside	i	the sense of right and wrong that governs a person's thoughts and actions
10	certitude	j	the central, innermost, or most essential part of something

**Exercise 6.2. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form**

**List:** certitude, whereas, pursue, substantively, snivel.

**TEXT: ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN DIPLOMACY**

What, exactly, is an ethical dilemma for a diplomat representing a democratic country? After all, a dilemma is a dilemma only if you treat it as such – otherwise it's a fact of life.

Should a diplomat brush private moral concerns aside, saying that if the policy has been approved by a fairly elected government in a lawful way that sets a sufficiently robust moral framework of checks and balances within which to operate?

NB this is not the same as a bland «I was only obeying orders» defence as used by Nazi concentration camp guards, since it presupposes a \_\_\_\_\_ fair and democratic process leading to the policy concerned – in such cases it arguably is reasonable for an official to outsource part of his/her own conscience to that wider process of consultation and debate.

In any case, what is a fair way to allow diplomats to express private reservations and have them taken into account? And, then, if such a procedure is available but fails to give the unhappy civil servant enough moral \_\_\_\_\_, then what?

Should a diplomat who feels that a given policy in aim or outcome is inherently immoral simply resign? Why not?

One of the few examples of a senior diplomat resigning on an issue of principle was Elizabeth Wilmshurst, an FCO Legal Adviser who in 2003 chose to leave public service when she could not accept that it was lawful to use force against Iraq without a new UN Security Council resolution.

She made a prominent case that the invasion of Iraq was unlawful and so in one or other sense Just Wrong. But let's remember that a significant number of her Legal Adviser colleagues either disagreed with her on the core arguments or, if they saw decisive force in her argument, nonetheless decided to stay within the system and \_\_\_\_\_ their moral choices in a different way.

Watching this the general public might be tempted to think that the likes of E Wilmshurst and C Murray are in some ways heroic figures, \_\_\_\_\_ their colleagues who did not leave the system were less principled or even cowardly.

However, would the public really want all the heroic principled people to quit the FCO or the civil services, leaving the shop run by only \_\_\_\_\_ jellyfish that remain behind?

**Vocabulary section**

**Exercise 6.3. Match the words in parts A with their definitions in parts B**

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	avert	a	to raise (a subject) for discussion; mention
2	at stake	b	combative and aggressive in support of a political or social cause, and typically favoring extreme, violent, or confrontational methods
3	waiver	c	competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field
4	militant	d	to ward off; prevent from occurring
5	sectarian	e	the income accruing from taxation to a government during a specified period of time, usually a year
6	rivalry	f	to divide (a country) into two or more separate nations
7	highlight	g	at risk
8	revenue	h	pick out and emphasize
9	bring up	i	carried out on the grounds of membership of a sect, denomination, or other group
10	partition	j	the voluntary relinquishment, expressly or by implication, of some claim or right

**Exercise 6.4. Fill in the blanks using the suitable words from the list**

**List:** certainly, deter, inflame, antagonize, avert, smooth, host, clock up, halt, ramp up.

**TEXT: TURKISH VISIT AIMS TO SMOOTH TIES WITH TEHRAN**

ISTANBUL – Turkey's Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu on Thursday reassured Iran that Ankara wouldn't allow Turkish soil to be used for any attack against a neighbor, during a trip to Tehran focused on averting a Sunni-Shia «cold war» in the region. Mr. Davutoglu's two-day visit highlights Ankara's increasingly delicate position, caught between Iran—a neighbor capable of causing Turkey significant economic and strategic damage—on one side, and Western allies determined to end Tehran's alleged nuclear-weapons program on the other, analysts said.

The visit, during which Mr. Davutoglu also met with Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and with Moqtada al-Sadr, the radical Shiite cleric

from Iraq, came as the U.S. and the European Union are \_\_\_\_\_ sanctions to block international purchases of Iranian oil, Tehran's primary source of revenue.

Though not binding on Turkey, the U.S. sanctions would penalize Turkish companies that buy Iranian oil, unless they can secure a special waiver. Turkey gets 30% of its oil from Iran and is among Iran's top consumers of crude, at just over 200,000 barrels a day. Halting those purchases would severely \_\_\_\_\_ Tehran, which says its nuclear program is purely civilian, analysts say.

For Ankara there is more at stake than oil or the \$15 billion of total annual trade between the two countries. Iran, which is mainly Shiite, and Turkey, which is mainly Sunni, find themselves supporting opposing sides in sectarian disputes in both Syria and Iraq, drawing the two neighbors into a regional rivalry with high stakes.

On Thursday, Mr. Davutoglu appeared to try to \_\_\_\_\_ tensions in a relationship that until last year had been close. At a joint news conference with his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Salehi, Mr. Davutoglu said a North Atlantic Treaty Organization missile-defense system, whose radar Turkey has agreed to \_\_\_\_\_, wasn't directed at Iran or any specific country, according to Iran's Fars news agency. He also pledged that Turkey would never allow its soil to be used to launch an attack on a neighbor, the agency said.

The U.S. maintains an air base in eastern Turkey and has kept on the table a military option to \_\_\_\_\_ Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon. As U.S. forces leave Iraq, Turkish diplomats say they have become increasingly concerned over the risk that sectarian conflicts could partition the country among Shiites, Sunnis and Kurds. A partitioned Iraq could also \_\_\_\_\_ Turkey's troubles with its own Kurdish militants from the Kurdistan Workers' Party, or PKK, analysts say. Iran, Iraq and Syria all border Turkey.

«Some circles are inclined to start a cold war around the Sunni-Shiite tension, which would have an impact for decades. In my visit I will especially bring this up», Mr. Davutoglu said before flying to Tehran on Wednesday, according to Turkish state news agency Anadolu. «Regional sectarian tension would be suicide for the whole region», he said, referring also to the Gulf states.

The foreign minister's spokesman, contacted by phone in Tehran, confirmed that Mr. Davutoglu had followed through in raising the sectarian issue in his Tehran talks. He said Mr. Davutoglu also would raise the need to \_\_\_\_\_ Shiite-Sunni conflict in coming visits to Moscow and Washington, as well as with other partners. The spokesman also said Mr. Davutoglu conveyed an invitation from the EU's foreign-policy coordinator, Catherine Ashton, for Iran to restart nuclear talks with the so-called P5+1—the permanent United Nations Security Council members plus Germany—and that Mr. Salehi said Iran was ready to talk.

Mr. Salehi said Thursday that trade between Turkey and Iran would exceed \$15 billion in 2012. The two countries \_\_\_\_\_ just under that amount in the first 11 months of 2011, according to Turkey's statistics agency. Any \_\_\_\_\_ to Turkish oil purchases from Iran appears unlikely.

«The government have made it clear to Washington that there is only so much they can do. They \_\_\_\_\_ won't stop buying oil from Iran», said Soli Ozel, professor of international relations and political science at Bilgi University in Istanbul.

### Exercise 6.5. Comprehension questions

1. What did Mr. Davutoglu try to do on Thursday?
2. How much oil does Turkey get from Iran?
3. What are some circles inclined to start?
4. Who won't stop buying oil from Iran?
5. Who pledged that Turkey would never allow its soil to be used to launch an attack on a neighbor?

## UNIT 7

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 7.1. Match the words in parts A with their definitions in parts B

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	resume	a	describe (someone or something) in a particular way
2	account	b	humble submission and respect
3	be entrenched	c	to conjecture without knowing the complete facts
4	deference	d	a person or thing excluded from or not a member of a set, group, etc
5	low profile	e	to give moral support or inspiration to
6	outsider	f	establish (an attitude, habit, or belief) so firmly that change is very difficult or unlikely
7	speculate	g	an address or communication emphatically urging someone to do something
8	portray	h	a verbal or written report, description, or narration of some occurrence, event, etc
9	exhortation	i	avoiding attention or publicity
10	uphold	j	begin to be done, pursued, or used again after a pause or interruption

**Exercise 7.2. Fill in the blanks  
using the suitable words from the list**

**List:** maintain, crack down, wait-and-see approach, founder, assume, overcome, dispersion.

**TEXT: QUESTIONS SURROUND LEADERSHIP IN PYONGYANG**

SEOUL – As North Korea on Tuesday marks one month since the death of Kim Jong Il, the most important question for outsiders trying to deal with the country remains unanswered: *Is his young son Kim Jong Eun really in charge?*

North Korea has projected an image of a successful transition and stability in its authoritarian government. State media calls the younger Mr. Kim «supreme commander» and produced TV and newspaper reports praising him. It reported several visits he made to military installations and cultural events.

This picture taken by North Korea's official Korean Central News Agency on Jan. 1 shows new North Korean leader Kim Jong Eun, front row center, posing for photos with soldiers. But the regime's New Year's statement, a lengthy message that traditionally contained an exhortation from Kim Jong Il, had no quotations from Kim Jong Eun. The young leader's birthday on Jan. 8 – he turned 28 or 29, though outsiders don't precisely know his birth year – passed with little notice in North Korea. That was far different from the national celebrations held on the birthdays of his father and grandfather Kim Il Sung, North Korea's \_\_\_\_\_ and ruler for 46 years.

As well, Kim Jong Eun hasn't met anyone from outside of the country who could provide an assessment of his role. Diplomats from North Korea's neighbors and other interested countries, such as the U.S., are taking a \_\_\_\_\_. «It's unclear what kind of attitude North Korea will take» in diplomacy, South Korea Foreign Minister Kim Sung-hwan said earlier this month. «Even China is also waiting», he added, referring to the North's chief ally.

And with so little information, analysts who watch North Korea are reluctant to draw any conclusions about the direction of the regime and the viability of Kim Jong Eun as leader.

«I can't point to clear evidence of instability in Pyongyang», said Gordon Flake, executive director of the Mansfield Foundation, which studies and promotes U.S.-Asia relations. «But I would be reluctant to \_\_\_\_\_ it is business as usual».

In 1994, when Kim Jong Il took over control of North Korea after the death of his father, he also \_\_\_\_\_ a low profile for weeks. North Korea sent a special envoy to Beijing seven weeks after Kim Il Sung's death to assure the Chinese that Kim Jong Il was in charge. But there was another sign

of action in Pyongyang at that time: The North resumed disarmament talks with the U.S. a month after Kim Il Sung's death.

The behavior of the North Korean regime over the past month closely resembles the period in August and September 2008 when Kim Jong Il was stricken with a stroke-like illness.

In both instances, no meetings or contacts were made with diplomats of other countries. Legal border crossings stopped temporarily and authorities appeared to \_\_\_\_\_ on illegal ones.

Externally, the most visible activity in both times was the state media's numerous accounts praising Kim Jong Il's actions and steady criticism of countries it routinely portrays as enemies to North Korean citizens: South Korea, Japan and the U.S.

Such adherence to orthodox behavior is typical in authoritarian regimes in a leadership vacuum. And almost no one expects a major change from Kim Jong Il's policies. Rhee Bong-jo, a former vice minister of South Korea's Unification Ministry, said the son's authority derives completely from family heritage. «Kim Jong Eun has no choice but to uphold his father's legacy», Mr. Rhee said.

But Kim Jong Il's death poses a dilemma for the North Korean regime that will be harder to resolve with the usual diet of adulation for the leader and diatribes for outsiders. *The problem is that relying on the young Kim Jong Eun to lead and balance two massive forces – the political party and military – conflicts with a centuries-old tradition in Korea of deference to older people.*

Though Kim Il Sung was in only his mid-30s when he became the country's leader, he was operating in a tumultuous period of instability after World War II and \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural barrier against youth by getting support from the then-Soviet Union and China. His grandson Kim Jong Eun is several years younger and operating in an environment of where power networks and alliances are more entrenched. As a result, some analysts speculate North Korea will form a collective leadership in which Mr. Kim will share power, most likely with an aunt and uncle and several generals who were all close to his father.

But if that were true, it would signal a broader change in the operations of North Korea's leadership structure, which has for decades been designed in a way that only the leader had full access to all information. «Even if there is some \_\_\_\_\_ of power or a committee, there's always a first among equals», said Dan Pinkston, analyst at the International Crisis Group in Seoul.

In the coming weeks, clues in the direction and shape of the North Korean regime are likely to emerge in the way it responds to the mid-February birthday of Kim Jong Il, mid-April birthday of Kim Il Sung and the annual

spring training exercise by U.S. and South Korean militaries, which begins late next month.

### Exercise 7.3. Give your opinion

1. «Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content. Who is that? Nobody».

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

2. «A fanatic is one who can't change his mind and won't change the subject».

WINSTON CHURCHILL

3. «A small man can be just as exhausted as a great man».

4. ARTHUR MILLER

«He has all the virtues I dislike and none of the vices I admire».

WINSTON CHURCHILL

5. «If we had no faults of our own, we would not take so much pleasure in noticing those of others». Francois duc de la Rochefoucauld

### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 7.4. Fill in the gaps with the proper words from the list

**List:** appease, clampdown, crackdown, shelling, well-connected, oust, roil, spark, target, creaky.

### TEXT: SYRIA'S SLUGGISH ECONOMY ADDS TO REGIME'S TROUBLES

DAMASCUS – The Syrian government, stuck in a stalemate with protesters, also is facing the longer-term challenge of keeping the country's already \_\_\_\_\_ economy from collapsing.

As in Egypt and Tunisia, economic woes played a part in the protests here. Syria doesn't have the sprawling slums of Cairo, but years of mismanagement, corruption and a recent drought have brought hardship to its growing population. Reforms aimed at opening the state-controlled economy – championed as a priority by President Bashar al-Assad since 2005 – have become more cautious. And the liberalization thus far has opened opportunities more for the \_\_\_\_\_ than for average Syrians.

The protests began in mid-March. Several weeks later, the government \_\_\_\_\_ Abdullah al-Dardari, the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, who had been seen in the West as the face of Syrian economic reform. The government's \_\_\_\_\_ on demonstrators also has strained relations with foreign governments, including neighboring Turkey, an important trade partner. As the economy ground to a halt, the IMF in April downgraded Syria's 2011 growth forecast to 3% from 5.5%.

On Sunday, seven people were killed in continued military \_\_\_\_\_ on the town of Tel Kalakh, in the Homs region, as more people fleeing the violence crossed the border into Lebanon, rights activists said.

Residents reported that tanks were shelling two neighborhoods in what they claimed was retaliation for protests in the town. Gunfire in Tel Kalakh killed four Syrians on Saturday, raising the weekend death toll there to at least 11. The events cast doubt on government pledges Friday to open a «national dialogue».

«How can we take government efforts seriously when the crackdown continues?» said one young woman activist in the capital, Damascus. The Local Coordination Committees, a group that claims to represent protesters across the country, said in a statement that dialogue was needed to find a political solution but only when the military and security \_\_\_\_\_ ceased.

Also Sunday, veteran dissident Riad Seif was released on bail, the London-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said. Mr. Seif had been arrested in the Damascus neighborhood of Midan on May 6. But thousands more people remain incarcerated, according to the organization, with soccer stadiums and public buildings turned into temporary detention facilities.

The government says the army has been deployed to counter «armed terrorist groups», backed by Islamists and foreign powers, that have \_\_\_\_\_ the violence in which more than 100 soldiers and police have been killed.

«China and Asian countries figured out how to have one-party states and prosper, but Syria never did», said Joshua Landis, a Syria expert at the University of Oklahoma. The protests could «ruin the economy», he said, if the continued unrest discourages tourism and foreign investment.

The spread of unrest across Syria from its spark in the southern city of Deraa on March 18 has hit the \$8 billion tourism industry. Last year, the number of visitors to Syria grew 40% from 2009. Old courtyard houses were turned into boutique hotels and luxury brands made their debuts in Damascus. But now, hotels and restaurants sit almost empty. Foreign students who came to study Arabic have fled. Some shops and factories in Damascus and Aleppo, which have been mostly free of protests, have closed as trade suffers.

«A lack of professional opportunities means many of us rely on tourism and no one is here», says one young college graduate. He closed his gift shop in Damascus's old city three weeks ago.

Tourism may recover in the longer term, economists say. But their concerns focus on the apparent reversal of economic liberalization, on which there is little clarity from Mr. Assad's new government.

The government is fighting a two-pronged battle. It aims to \_\_\_\_\_ protesters with social spending; Mr. Assad pledged early in the protests to

create more public-sector jobs and raise salaries, putting plans to pare back the public sector on the back burner.

The government also has said it will review free-trade agreements, a move that could help retain the loyalty of the large Sunni merchant class. The merchants of Damascus and Aleppo—still largely silent as other Syrian cities are \_\_\_\_\_ by protests—will welcome the review, analysts say, after trade liberalization in the past few years has shrunk the local textile industry.

Economists say the strategy is unsustainable and likely to stoke inflation. How it may affect the protest movement isn't clear.

As Syria sought to make up for its dwindling oil reserves, the government had made attracting foreign investment a priority. A five-year plan announced earlier this year had \_\_\_\_\_ \$11 billion in foreign investment over five years, an ambitious increase from the estimated \$1.5 billion attracted in 2010.

But debt sales, which the government started at the end of 2010 to fund a modest 4.5% budget deficit, have been indefinitely postponed. «Everybody was sort of long-term bullish that they were taking the slow but steady steps to open the economy», said an international banker in Dubai. «The risk profile has changed dramatically. All bets are off».

In the nearer term, the greater challenge will be to continue the spending on infrastructure and other projects that had been planned to stimulate the economy. More likely, economists say, is a flight of capital and job-seekers to the Gulf and Europe, leaving Syria a more isolated country than before.

**Exercise 7.5. Comprehension questions**

6. What played a part in the protests in Syria?
7. When did the protests begin?
8. What did residents report?
9. What does a lack of professional opportunities mean?
10. What were the reforms aimed at?
11. How has the risk profile changed?
12. What is the government strategy likely to stoke?
13. When may tourism recover?
14. When did the government start debt sales?
15. What did the spread of unrest across Syria from its spark in the southern city of Deraa on March 18 cause?

**Exercise 7.6. Find verbal analogies and explain relationships between them.**

shelling: casualties – \_\_\_\_\_ : budget deficit  
 ruin : collapse – \_\_\_\_\_ : spread

announce: declare – stimulate: \_\_\_\_\_  
 put off : postpone – predict: \_\_\_\_\_  
 promise : pledge – recover: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7.7. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B**

No	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	unrest	a	encourage or incite (a strong emotion or tendency)
2	roil	b	support the cause of; defend
3	pare	c	pacify or placate (someone) by acceding to their demands
4	stoke	d	a state of dissatisfaction, disturbance, and agitation in a group of people, typically involving public demonstrations or disorder
5	pledge	e	acquainted with or related to people with prestige or influence
6	unsustainable	f	make (a liquid) turbid or muddy by disturbing the sediment
7	champion	g	severe measures to restrict or discourage undesirable or illegal people or behavior
8	crackdown	h	not able to be maintained at the current rate or level
9	well-connected	i	reduce (something) in size, extent, quantity, or number, usually in a number of small successive stages
10	appease	j	a solemn promise or undertaking

**Exercise 7.8. Put the words in the proper sequence to make up sentences**

1. The loyalty also has said it will review government, merchant a move that could help retain the of the large free-trade Sunni agreements class.
2. As investment sought for its dwindling oil reserves, Syria the government had made to make up attracting foreign a priority.
3. But, budget deficit which the government indefinitely started at the end of 2010 to fund a modest 4.5%, debt sales have been postponed.
4. Cairo the sprawling slums of, but years of mismanagement, have brought corruption and a recent drought doesn't have hardship to its Syria growing population.
5. «How when the can crackdown continues government efforts seriously we take»? said one young woman activist in the capital, Damascus.
6. The stalemate with protesters, stuck in, a Syrian government also is facing the longer-term challenge of keeping creaky economy the country's already from collapsing.

7. The «armed terrorist groups», the army has been deployed to counter backed by Islamists government says and foreign powers, the violence that have sparked in which more than 100 soldiers and police have been killed.
8. And average Syrians thus far more for the the liberalization has opened opportunities well-connected than for.
9. In the nearer term, the greater the economy will be to continue on infrastructure and other projects that had been planned the spending to stimulate challenge.
10. Mr. Assad aims to appease protesters with; pledged early in the protests to create social spending more public-sector jobs and raise salaries, It putting plans to pare back the public sector on the back burner.

## UNIT 8

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 8.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	upend	a	not harmful or offensive
2	innocuous	b	choose not to participate in or carry on with something
3	incremental	c	isolated
4	grind to a halt	d	include or absorb (something) in something else
5	opt out	e	directly opposed or contrasted; mutually incompatible
6	antithetical	f	divide (a region or body) into smaller mutually hostile states or groups
7	outcry	g	single-step
8	insulated	h	a strong expression of public disapproval or anger
9	balkanize	i	move more and more slowly and then stop
10	subsume	j	set or turn (something) on its end or upside down

#### Exercise 8.2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words in the correct form, using the list

**List:** upend, wield, innocuous, overlay, opt out, underscore, blossom, unfettered, inception, multi-stakeholder.

#### TEXT: THE U.N. POSES A THREAT TO INTERNET FREEDOM

On Feb. 27, a diplomatic process will begin in Geneva that could result in a new treaty giving the United Nations unprecedented powers over the Internet. Dozens of countries, including Russia and China, are pushing hard to reach this goal by year's end. As Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin said last June, his goal and that of his allies is to establish «international control over the Internet» through the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a treaty-based organization under U.N. auspices.

If successful, these new regulatory proposals would \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet's flourishing regime, which has been in place since 1988. That year, delegates from 114 countries gathered in Australia to agree to a treaty that set the stage for dramatic liberalization of international telecommunications. This insulated the Internet from economic and technical regulation and quickly became the greatest deregulatory success story of all time.

Since the Net's \_\_\_\_\_, engineers, academics, user groups and others have convened in bottom-up nongovernmental organizations to keep it operating and thriving through what is known as a «multi-stakeholder» governance model. This consensus-driven private-sector approach has been the key to the Net's phenomenal success.

In 1995, shortly after it was privatized, only 16 million people used the Internet world-wide. By 2011, more than two billion were online – and that number is growing by as much as half a million every day. This explosive growth is the direct result of governments generally keeping their hands off the Internet sphere.

Net access, especially through mobile devices, is improving the human condition more quickly—and more fundamentally—than any other technology in history. Nowhere is this more true than in the developing world, where \_\_\_\_\_ Internet technologies are expanding economies and raising living standards.

Farmers who live far from markets are now able to find buyers for their crops through their Internet-connected mobile devices without assuming the risks and expenses of traveling with their goods. Worried parents are able to go online to locate medicine for their sick children. And proponents of political freedom are better able to share information and organize support to break down the walls of tyranny.

The Internet has also been a net job creator. A recent McKinsey study found that for every job disrupted by Internet connectivity, 2.6 new jobs are created. It is no coincidence that these wonderful developments \_\_\_\_\_ as the Internet migrated further away from government control.

Today, however, Russia, China and their allies within the 193 member states of the ITU want to renegotiate the 1988 treaty to expand its reach into previously unregulated areas. Reading even a partial list of proposals that could be codified into international law next December at a conference in Dubai is chilling:

- Subject cyber security and data privacy to international control;
- Allow foreign phone companies to charge fees for «international» Internet traffic, perhaps even on a «per-click» basis for certain Web destinations, with the goal of generating revenue for state-owned phone companies and government treasuries;
- Impose unprecedented economic regulations such as mandates for rates, terms and conditions for currently unregulated traffic-swapping agreements known as «peering».
- Establish for the first time ITU dominion over important functions of multi-stakeholder Internet governance entities such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, the nonprofit entity that coordinates the .com and .org Web addresses of the world;
- Subsume under intergovernmental control many functions of the Internet Engineering Task Force, the Internet Society and other multi-stakeholder groups that establish the engineering and technical standards that allow the Internet to work;
- Regulate international mobile roaming rates and practices.

Many countries in the developing world, including India and Brazil, are particularly intrigued by these ideas. Even though Internet-based technologies are improving billions of lives everywhere, some governments feel excluded and want more control.

And let's face it, strong-arm regimes are threatened by popular outcries for political freedom that are empowered by unfettered Internet connectivity. They have formed impressive coalitions, and their efforts have progressed significantly.

Merely saying «no» to any changes to the current structure of Internet governance is likely to be a losing proposition. A more successful strategy would be for proponents of Internet freedom and prosperity within every nation to encourage a dialogue among all interested parties, including governments and the ITU, to broaden the multi-stakeholder umbrella with the goal of reaching consensus to address reasonable concerns. As part of this conversation, we

should \_\_\_\_\_ the tremendous benefits that the Internet has yielded for the developing world through the multi-stakeholder model.

Upending this model with a new regulatory treaty is likely to partition the Internet as some countries would inevitably choose to \_\_\_\_\_. A balkanized Internet would be devastating to global free trade and national sovereignty. It would impair Internet growth most severely in the developing world but also globally as technologists are forced to seek bureaucratic permission to innovate and invest. This would also undermine the proliferation of new cross-border technologies, such as cloud computing.

A top-down, centralized, international regulatory \_\_\_\_\_ is antithetical to the architecture of the Net, which is a global network of networks without borders. No government, let alone an intergovernmental body, can make engineering and economic decisions in lightning-fast Internet time. Productivity, rising living standards and the spread of freedom everywhere, but especially in the developing world, would grind to a halt as engineering and business decisions become politically paralyzed within a global regulatory body.

Any attempts to expand intergovernmental powers over the Internet – no matter how incremental or seemingly \_\_\_\_\_ —should be turned back. Modernization and reform can be constructive, but not if the end result is a new global bureaucracy that departs from the multi-stakeholder model. Enlightened nations should draw a line in the sand against new regulations while welcoming reform that could include a non-regulatory role for the ITU.

Pro-regulation forces are, thus far, much more energized and organized than those who favor the \_\_\_\_\_ approach. Regulation proponents only need to secure a simple majority of the 193 member states to codify their radical and counterproductive agenda. Unlike the U.N. Security Council, no country can \_\_\_\_\_ a veto in ITU proceedings. With this in mind, some estimate that approximately 90 countries could be supporting intergovernmental Net regulation—a mere seven short of a majority.

***Do the above mentioned developments have the potential to affect the daily lives of all people or not?***

***Do they also threaten freedom and prosperity across the globe or not?***

### **Exercise 8.3. Comprehension questions**

1. What could a diplomatic process that will begin in Geneva result in?
2. What has been the key to the Net's phenomenal success?
3. Who cannot make engineering and economic decisions in lightning-fast Internet time?
4. What would a balkanized Internet be devastating to ?
5. What would impair Internet growth most severely in the developing world?



#### Exercise 8.4. Give your opinion

1. «The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of governments».

GEORGE WASHINGTON

2. «The human being is in the most literal sense a political animal, not merely a gregarious animal, but animal which can individuate itself only in the midst of society».

KARL MARX

3. «Man is by nature a political animal».

ARISTOTLE

4. «The most perfect political community is one in which the middle class is in control, and outnumbers both of the other classes».

ARISTOTLE

5. «An empty stomach is not a good political adviser».

ALBERT EINSTEIN

6. «For the introduction of a new kind of music must be shunned as imperiling the whole states; since styles of music are never disturbed without affecting the most important political institutions».

PLATO

7. «I am neither bitter nor cynical but I do wish there was less immaturity in political thinking».

FRANKLING D. ROOSEVELT

8. «I always cheer up immensely if an attack is particularly wounding because I think, well, if they attack one personally, it means they have not a single political argument left».

MARGARET THATCHER

9. «In our seeking for economic and political progress, we all go up – or else we all go down».

FRANKLING D. ROOSEVELT

10. «The first panacea for a mismanaged nation is inflation of the currency; the second is war. Both bring a temporary prosperity; both bring a permanent ruin. But both are the refuge of political and economic opportunists».

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

#### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 8.5. Complete each space with one of the words or phrases from the paragraph above it.

#### TEXT: WASHINGTON AND HANOI APPROACH CAUTIOUSLY

Vietnam is ready for a strategic partnership, but doesn't want to upset China.

Reflecting its buzzing energy, Vietnam is eager to play a larger role in Asia. Given the challenges it faces, America would welcome another willing partner in an increasingly tense region. But the gap between Washington and Hanoi remains large, and unless both sides take the *courtship* slowly, the chance for a more meaningful relationship may be ruined.

Sitting in a cafe or talking with officials in this city, it's easy to forget this is still a Communist country. Americans were used to dealing with traditional allies find a very different reception in Hanoi. Instead of well-trod positions and oft-repeated talking points, officials in Vietnam seem genuinely interested in dialogue. They pepper a visitor with questions, seeking answers to development questions and trying to understand the nuances of American policy.

There is a *palpable* sense of striving to develop the economy and society. Vietnam's nominal GDP per capita, according to the World Bank, was \$1,224 in 2010, which is about a third of the size of China's, but is growing rapidly thanks to nearly 8% growth in GDP over the past decade.

Official trade figures reflect the bustling commerce one sees while walking along Hanoi's streets. While China remains Vietnam's largest trading partner, topping \$40 billion in 2011, trade between Vietnam and the United States more than *quintupled* between 2002 and 2011, from just under \$3 billion to over \$18.5 billion. The majority of U.S. exports to Vietnam were meat and cars, while Vietnam exported textiles, furniture and fishes. Of that \$18 billion in trade, though, America ran an \$11 billion trade deficit. This is one reason Washington welcomes Vietnam's participation in the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership trade negotiations, of which China is not a member.

But Washington's chief interest is strategic. Hanoi has perhaps the *prickliest* relations with China of any Asian nation. The two fought a border war in 1978 in which both sides claimed victory, and have had running disputes over maritime rights in the South China Sea. China has not only *harassed* Vietnamese vessels conducting seabed exploration, but has pressured foreign oil companies working with Vietnam to shut down joint ventures in contested waters.

Vietnamese Foreign and Defense Ministry officials are quick to claim that they will not choose sides between Beijing and Washington in what they recognize is a growing competition for influence in Asia. Yet there are numer-

ous indications of wanting closer military ties with the U.S., as long as it can be done quietly. The U.S. Navy held a week-long naval drill with Vietnamese forces in July, just a month after the Vietnamese Navy conducted live-fire exercises in the South China Sea as a warning to China.

As one senior U.S. diplomat told me, «Washington can always move forward with Vietnam, but it can never move backward». Vietnamese officials remain *leery* of getting too close to the Americans, only to find the rug pulled out from underneath them. What the diplomat stressed was that U.S. steps in Vietnam have to be *forward-looking*, but cautious, since any U.S. retreat from agreements would immediately result in a greater Vietnamese withdrawal.

Another American diplomat noted that there is a broad consensus in the country to do more regionally than just focus on trade. Given that, he suggested Washington needs to focus on Vietnam separately from China, and help its own national goals of improving health care, standards of living and education. That will buy the goodwill necessary to expanding a working relationship on regional issues, including security concerns. Where the two sides remain years apart is on the issue of human rights, especially for dissidents protesting Vietnam's Communist regime and religious protesters.

Overall, one is struck not merely by how welcoming Vietnamese are to Americans, but how little time is spent talking about the Vietnam War. It *comes up* in discussions, but not as an *impediment* to exploring closer ties. Nonetheless, the war is ever present in the background and serves as justification for the *ubiquitous* signs of patriotism in Hanoi, especially the national flag, which seems to be hung from nearly every home and shop.

Given its youth, growth rate and vibrant economic and social life, Vietnam offers greater potential than many other nations in Asia. An America eager for new partners in Asia will have to tread carefully given political differences between Hanoi and Washington, but there seems little question that Vietnam is irrevocably set on a growth path that will make it an ever more important player in Asia over the next generation. Whether this will result in a lasting relationship between two former adversaries remains an open question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the process of attempting to win a person's favor or support
2. \_\_\_\_\_ liable to cause someone to take offense
3. \_\_\_\_\_ subject to aggressive pressure or intimidation
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a hindrance or obstruction in doing something
5. \_\_\_\_\_ cautious or wary due to realistic suspicions
6. \_\_\_\_\_ present, appearing, or found everywhere
7. \_\_\_\_\_ favoring innovation and development; progressive
8. \_\_\_\_\_ increase or cause to increase fivefold
9. \_\_\_\_\_ occur or present itself, esp. unexpectedly
10. \_\_\_\_\_ clear to the mind or plain to see

### Exercise 8.6. Comprehension questions

1. What country remains Vietnam's largest trading partner?
2. What did another American diplomat note?
3. Why does Washington welcome Vietnam's participation in the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership trade negotiations?
4. What is one struck by?
5. What does the war justify?

### Exercise 8.7. Choose the odd one

- |            |          |                |             |
|------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. lasting | brief    | continuous     | eternal     |
| 2. rate    | level    | given          | standard    |
| 3. prickly | touchy   | easy           | complicated |
| 4. sign    | feature  | characteristic | increase    |
| 5. former  | previous | current        | second-hand |

### Exercise 8.8. Find verbal analogies and explain relationships between them

- impediment – handicap :: leery: \_\_\_\_\_  
 dispute – war :: competition: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ubiquitous – omnipresent :: adversary: \_\_\_\_\_  
 shut down – close :: drill: \_\_\_\_\_  
 sign – indication :: justification: \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 9

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 9.1. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A	Definitions part B
1	hang on	a an expert in a particular subject or field who is frequently called on to give opinions about it to the public
2	scaffolding	b to change into something different or contrary; alter completely
3	champion	c mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper, esp. in a difficult situation
4	pundit	d a ruler who possesses absolute and unrestricted authority
5	eminently	e outlive; last longer than
6	equanimity	f support the cause of; defend
7	outlast	g a temporary structure on the outside of a building, made usually of wooden planks and metal poles, used by workers while building, repairing, or cleaning the building
8	transcend	h extremely
9	reverse	i surpass (a person or an achievement)
10	autocrat	j be contingent or dependent on

#### Exercise 9.2. Fill in the blanks using the suitable words from the list

**List:** reverse, decent, transcend, scaffolding, miscalculation, stake, largely, retrenchment, equanimity, set back.

#### TEXT: WHY THE WORLD NEEDS AMERICA

Foreign-policy pundits increasingly argue that democracy and free markets could thrive without U.S. predominance. If this sounds too good to be true, writes Robert Kagan, that's because it is. History shows that world orders, including our own, are transient. They rise and fall, and the institutions they erect, the beliefs and «norms» that guide them, the economic systems they support – they rise and fall, too. The downfall of the Roman Empire brought an end not just to Roman rule but to Roman government and law and to an entire economic system stretching from Northern Europe to North Africa. Culture, the arts, even progress in science and technology, were \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries.

The Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis transits the Pacific Ocean. Modern history has followed a similar pattern. After the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century, British control of the seas and the balance of

great powers on the European continent provided relative security and stability. Prosperity grew, personal freedoms expanded, and the world was knit more closely together by revolutions in commerce and communication.

With the outbreak of World War I, the age of settled peace and advancing liberalism – of European civilization approaching its pinnacle – collapsed into an age of hyper-nationalism, despotism and economic calamity. The once-promising spread of democracy and liberalism halted and then reversed course, leaving a handful of outnumbered and besieged democracies living nervously in the shadow of fascist and totalitarian neighbors. The collapse of the British and European orders in the 20th century did not produce a new dark age – though if Nazi Germany and imperial Japan had prevailed, it might have – but the horrific conflict that it produced was, in its own way, just as devastating.

If the U.S. is unable to maintain its hegemony on the high seas, would other nations fill in the gaps? Would the end of the present American-dominated order have less dire consequences? A surprising number of American intellectuals, politicians and policy makers greet the prospect with \_\_\_\_\_. There is a general sense that the end of the era of American pre-eminence, if and when it comes, need not mean the end of the present international order, with its widespread freedom, unprecedented global prosperity (even amid the current economic crisis) and absence of war among the great powers.

American power may diminish, the political scientist G. John Ikenberry argues, but «the underlying foundations of the liberal international order will survive and thrive». The commentator Fareed Zakaria believes that even as the balance shifts against the U.S., rising powers like China «will continue to live within the framework of the current international system». And there are elements across the political spectrum – Republicans who call for \_\_\_\_\_, Democrats who put their faith in international law and institutions – who don't imagine that a «post-American world» would look very different from the American world.

If all of this sounds too good to be true, it is. The present world order was \_\_\_\_\_ shaped by American power and reflects American interests and preferences. If the balance of power shifts in the direction of other nations, the world order will change to suit their interests and preferences. Nor can we assume that all the great powers in a post-American world would agree on the benefits of preserving the present order, or have the capacity to preserve it, even if they wanted to.

Many of us take for granted how the world looks today. But it might look a lot different without America at the top. Take the issue of democracy. For several decades, the balance of power in the world has favored democratic governments. In a genuinely post-American world, the balance would shift toward the great-power autocracies. Both Beijing and Moscow already protect

dictators like Syria's Bashar al-Assad. If they gain greater relative influence in the future, we will see fewer democratic transitions and more autocrats hanging on to power. The balance in a new, multi-polar world might be more favorable to democracy if some of the rising democracies – Brazil, India, Turkey, South Africa – picked up the slack from a declining U.S. Yet not all of them have the desire or the capacity to do it.

What about the economic order of free markets and free trade? People assume that China and other rising powers that have benefited so much from the present system would have a \_\_\_\_\_ in preserving it. They wouldn't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Multi-polar systems have historically been neither particularly stable nor particularly peaceful. Nearly a half million combatants died in the Crimean War.

China's leaders, presiding over a poorer and still developing country, may prove less willing to open their economy. They have already begun closing some sectors to foreign competition and are likely to close others in the future. Even optimists like Mr. Subramanian believe that the liberal economic order will require «some insurance» against a scenario in which «China exercises its dominance by either reversing its previous policies or failing to open areas of the economy that are now highly protected». American economic dominance has been welcomed by much of the world because, like the mobster Hyman Roth in «The Godfather», the U.S. has always made money for its partners. Chinese economic dominance may get a different reception.

Another problem is that China's form of capitalism is heavily dominated by the state, with the ultimate goal of preserving the rule of the Communist Party. Unlike the eras of British and American pre-eminence, when the leading economic powers were dominated largely by private individuals or companies, China's system is more like the mercantilist arrangements of previous centuries. The government amasses wealth in order to secure its continued rule and to pay for armies and navies to compete with other great powers.

Although the Chinese have been beneficiaries of an open international economic order, they could end up undermining it simply because, as an autocratic society, their priority is to preserve the state's control of wealth and the power that it brings. They might kill the goose that lays the golden eggs because they can't figure out how to keep both it and themselves alive.

Finally, what about the long peace that has held among the great powers for the better part of six decades? Would it survive in a post-American world?

Most commentators who welcome this scenario imagine that American predominance would be replaced by some kind of multi-polar harmony. But multi-polar systems have historically been neither particularly stable nor particularly peaceful. Rough parity among powerful nations is a source of uncertainty

that leads to \_\_\_\_\_. Conflicts erupt as a result of fluctuations in the delicate power equation.

There is little reason to believe that a return to multi-polarity in the 21st century would bring greater peace and stability than it has in the past. The era of American predominance has shown that there is no better recipe for great-power peace than certainty about who holds the upper hand.

President Bill Clinton left office believing that the key task for America was to «create the world we would like to live in when we are no longer the world's only superpower», to prepare for «a time when we would have to share the stage». It is an eminently sensible-sounding proposal. But can it be done? For particularly in matters of security, the rules and institutions of international order rarely survive the decline of the nations that erected them. They are like \_\_\_\_\_ around a building: They don't hold the building up; the building holds them up.

International order is not an evolution; it is an imposition. It will last only as long as those who favor it retain the will and capacity to defend it.

Many foreign-policy experts see the present international order as the inevitable result of human progress, a combination of advancing science and technology, an increasingly global economy, strengthening international institutions, evolving «norms» of international behavior and the gradual but inevitable triumph of liberal democracy over other forms of government – forces of change that \_\_\_\_\_ the actions of men and nations.

Americans certainly like to believe that our preferred order survives because it is right and just—not only for us but for everyone. We assume that the triumph of democracy is the triumph of a better idea, and the victory of market capitalism is the victory of a better system, and that both are irreversible. That is why Francis Fukuyama's thesis about «the end of history» was so attractive at the end of the Cold War and retains its appeal even now, after it has been discredited by events. The idea of inevitable evolution means that there is no requirement to impose a \_\_\_\_\_ order. It will merely happen.

But international order is not an evolution; it is an imposition. It is the domination of one vision over others—in America's case, the domination of free-market and democratic principles, together with an international system that supports them. The present order will last only as long as those who favor it and benefit from it retain the will and capacity to defend it.

There was nothing inevitable about the world that was created after World War II. No divine providence or unfolding Hegelian dialectic required the triumph of democracy and capitalism, and there is no guarantee that their success will outlast the powerful nations that have fought for them. Democratic progress and liberal economics have been and can be \_\_\_\_\_ and undone. The ancient democracies of Greece and the republics of Rome and Venice all fell to more powerful forces or through their own failings. The evolving liberal economic

order of Europe collapsed in the 1920s and 1930s. The better idea doesn't have to win just because it is a better idea. It requires great powers to champion it.

If and when American power declines, the institutions and norms that American power has supported will decline, too. Or more likely, if history is a guide, they may collapse altogether as we make a transition to another kind of world order, or to disorder. We may discover then that the U.S. was essential to keeping the present world order together and that the alternative to American power was not peace and harmony but chaos and catastrophe – which is what the world looked like right before the American order came into being.

### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 9.3. Match the word in part A with its definition in part B

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	execute	a	ruling or dominant in a political or social context
2	scourge	b	characterized by or showing resistance; resisting
3	disparity	c	a proposition that follows directly from the proof of another proposition
4	ethnic cleansing	d	difficult to solve, alleviate, or cure
5	corollary	e	a drop or reduction in the success of a business or economy
6	downturn	f	a dishonest or unprincipled man
7	intractable	g	a person or thing that causes great trouble or suffering
8	rogue	h	perform (an activity or maneuver requiring care or skill)
9	resistant	i	dissimilarity
10	hegemonic	j	the violent removal by one ethnic group of other ethnic groups from the population of a particular area

#### Exercise 9.4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the list in the appropriate form

**List:** tantalizingly, prosperity, resolution, increasingly, deteriorating, domestic, intractable.

#### TEXT: Multilateral challenges to «the world's sole remaining superpower»

The last half of the 1990s was characterized by multilateral challenges and the enlargement of NATO eastward to former Soviet bloc nations. Unlawful actions by “rogue states” were a primary threat, resistant to \_\_\_\_\_ through traditional diplomacy. The perception of the United States, even by allies, as a

«hegemonic» sole remaining superpower made negotiations difficult at times. The U.S. was often cast as the “world policeman” rather than the “world diplomat.” The U.S. was a key player in the United Nations and NATO executed military strikes to resolve conflicts in Iraq and in the Balkans.

\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic conflicts continued, particularly in the Middle East and in the former Yugoslavia, which saw ethnic cleansing of the Muslim Kosovar Albanians by the Serbian majority. Peace in Northern Ireland and the Middle East came \_\_\_\_\_ near, but agreements to end the fighting proved to be short lived.

Terrorism against U.S. Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam in August of 1996 and the bombing of the naval ship U.S.S. Cole in October of 2000 cost the lives of U.S. diplomats and service men and women abroad. Terrorist tactics in regional and ethnic conflicts put U.S. diplomats in greater danger than ever before, without declared war. The U.S. enjoyed a record level of prosperity through its leadership in global trade and the new information and bio-medical technologies, with positive corollary effects throughout the industrialized world. Unfortunately, income and development disparities frequently led to political instability and economic regression in nations unable to compete in the new hyper-tech global economy. In Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ economies suffered the added scourge of AIDS which severely weakened the population. In Asia, economic downturns followed a period of greater \_\_\_\_\_. The uncontrolled migration of people seeking a better life in the U.S. or fleeing regional and ethnic conflict was another continuing challenge to U.S. diplomacy.

In 1999, the U. S. Information Agency (USIA) and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) were consolidated into the Department of State, with the intent of fundamentally reorganizing the conduct of U.S. diplomacy. The role of State in relation to the National Security Council, the Congress, and the Justice Department was debated. The increasing presence of law enforcement agencies and other non-State entities in U.S. missions abroad also brought change. U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ politics and lack of agreement over the role of diplomacy in the post-Cold War world translated into lean budgets and diminished staffing for the Department of State in the 1990's. Dedicated Foreign Service personnel found themselves “doing more with less” in \_\_\_\_\_ risky foreign environments.

## UNIT 10

### Critical thinking section

#### Exercise 10.1. Match the words in bold type in the text with their definitions

№	Definitions	Words
1	to cause worry, pain or difficulty to someone or something over a period of time	a
2	without cause	b
3	to give someone something that they want or need	c
4	an eager desire to know or learn about something	d
5	The make-up of something or someone is the combination of things that form it	e
6	to examine a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth	f
7	to try to find or get something, especially something which is not a physical object	g
8	to have formal discussions with someone in order to reach an agreement with them	h
9	more important than anything else	i
10	money which is earned in trade or business, especially after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services	j
11	payment to someone who sells goods which is directly related to the amount of goods sold	k
12	money or a present that you give to someone so that they will do something for you, usually something dishonest	l
13	someone in a high position, especially in business, who makes decisions and puts them into action	m
14	to break a law, promise, agreement or relationship	n
15	different from what is usual or expected in behavior, ideas, methods	o

#### TEXT: GETTING MEDICINE TO BOSNIA

As chief legal officer in a well-respected company making lifesaving drugs, Alistair had been asked by his board of directors to look into rumors of price-fixing in the firm's European offices. His board had a very strong ethics policy, and was especially wary of price-fixing, bribery, kick-backs, and other unethical activities that can **plague** overseas operations.

After several months of detailed interviews in Europe, Alistair satisfied himself that the rumors were **groundless**. As one of the European managers said, «There's no issue here». But, he added, «if you really want something **to investigate**, look into the Bosnia contract».

Over the months, Alistair kept hearing about «the Bosnia contract». So when he had finished his report on the price-fixing rumors, he decided to satisfy his **curiosity** on the other matter. The contract, he discovered, had been ordinary in almost every respect: A major relief organization had contracted with his company to **supply** a million inexpensive kits of medicine for delivery into the war-torn regions of Bosnia. Like most such contracts with charitable organizations, it contained hardly any **profit** for his firm.

What he found strange, however, was the payment of an extraordinarily large **commission** to a Romanian distributor to deliver the kits deep into Bosnia. **Seeking out** the **executive** in his own firm who had **negotiated** the contract, he had one question in mind: Was this a **bribe**?

Yes and no, said the executive. According to the Romanian distributor, the backs of the delivery trucks were loaded with the kits — and the glove compartments were stuffed with cash. That way, when the drivers were stopped at roadblocks set up by local militia units operating all across Bosnia, they could pay whatever was demanded and continue their journey. In the past, he noted, drivers without cash had been taken from their trucks and shot. If the kits were to be delivered, this was a cost of doing business.

Alistair felt sure that none of the money had flowed back to the executive, whose only motive was to get the kits delivered. And by this time, the deliveries had already been made. Yet Alistair still faced a dilemma. Should he draft a separate report to the board on this most **unorthodox** contract — possibly causing great harm to the executive who had negotiated it or embarrassment to the relief organization, which was aware of the commission? Or should he keep silent?

#### Analysis

Everything in Alistair's background with his company told him that this contract was not the way to do business. Bribery, he knew, was simply unacceptable to the board, who felt strongly that once that barrier **was breached**, there would be no stopping the shakedowns in the future.

But everything in his **makeup** as a compassionate being told him that providing medicine for the wounded was of **overriding** importance, and that the normal ethic of commerce didn't apply in a war zone. **What should Alistair do?**

**Exercise 10.2. Match the words in bold type in the text with their definitions**

No	Definitions	Words
1	a way of considering something	a
2	(a person or group of people who are) higher in rank or social position than others	b
3	(of a bird or aircraft) to rise high in the air while flying without moving the wings or using power	c
4	relating to the position, area and size of things	d
5	to arrange (a group of people for) a meeting, or to meet for a meeting	e
6	a unit of one of the armed forces, especially (in Britain) the air force or the navy	f
7	a fact or event that makes a situation the way it is	g
8	When separate vehicles, people or animals peel away/off, they leave the group or structure they were part of and move away in a different direction	h
9	A fatal illness or accident, etc. causes death	i
10	in a state of not working well	j
11	to go in a particular direction	k
12	to be happy to do something if it is needed	l
13	a decision by a government that allows political prisoners to be free	m
14	a set of connected or related things	n
15	an official rule or the act of controlling	o

**TEXT: ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY**

As an air force lieutenant colonel, Jack commanded a **squadron** of fighter-bombers. Like other squadron commanders in his wing, he was concerned about safety. While the record was not terrible, there had been aircraft accidents and many close calls recently. Something was **out of kilter**.

So when he was promoted to squadron commander in charge of 25 pilots, 25 navigators, and 300 maintenance and ground personnel he took a different **approach**. Every Friday afternoon he **convened** his 50 fliers in the Squadron's Bar. To pay for refreshments they would each plunk down a dollar on the pool table for each mistake or close call they had while flying. And then they would talk for hours, freely and frankly, about what was going on in the squadron and how to improve safety. Jack had just one standing rule: **amnesty**. Whatever was said within the room was to be held in confidence, and nobody would get in trouble for admitting they had made an error while flying.

In the months that followed, the conversation was open and direct. Lots of issues, big and small, came to the surface concerning management, personnel, maintenance, **regulations**, and everything else. Jack began to notice the hoped-for change: His squadron's safety record rose higher and higher in comparison to other squadrons in his wing.

Then one Friday a pilot recounted an experience he had had earlier that week during what should have been a routine flight. He was flying in formation when the lead plane **peeled off** into a turn too soon. Having only seconds to adjust to the confusion, he lost his bearings experiencing what is known among fliers as «**spatial** disorientation». When he came out of that potentially **fatal** condition, his plane **was soaring** upwards into the clouds, far from the formation. Deeply shaken, he **headed** back to the base, landed, and went home for the day.

Jack thought the conversation that Friday, regarding ways the whole squadron could work together to prevent such situations, was particularly good. But he also knew that spatial disorientation was such a serious problem that the air force required any such incidents to be reported up the **chain** of command. When the **circumstances** leading to these types of incidences are investigated, there is usually discipline and retraining involved. Yet Jack had offered amnesty which was the reason, he was sure, that the pilot **had been willing** to speak frankly. A few days later his **superior** called him in. One of the officers at the bar that day had broken the confidence and told the commanding general what had happened. «What are you going to do»? Jack's superior asked him.

**Analysis**

Jack saw it as a truth-versus-loyalty dilemma. No question about it: The truth was that the air force regulation was in place, and he was responsible for obeying it. That meant filing a report and disciplining the pilot. But he had promised amnesty to his officers, and he owed them his loyalty particularly because the amnesty had worked so effectively in creating an enviable safety record. *Should he punish the pilots--and, in doing so, probably end forever the Friday sessions that had been so valuable and see the squadron's safety record fall backwards? Or should he put his own head on the line and take the consequences of his promise making, even though it might cost him his career?*

### Vocabulary section

#### Exercise 10.3. Match the words in parts A with their definitions in parts B

№	Words part A		Definitions part B
1	uprising	a	violent or confused movement; agitation; tumult
2	disproportionate	b	a revolt or rebellion
3	move on	c	fixed in intensity or direction; steady
4	parity	d	at the very end; finally
5	censure	e	the state or condition of being equal, esp. regarding status or pay
6	seeming	f	progress
7	eventually	g	to refuse to accept, acknowledge, use, believe, etc
8	steadfast	h	out of proportion; unequal
9	turmoil	i	to criticize (someone or something) severely; condemn
10	reject	j	apparent but not actual or genuine

#### Exercise 10.4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the list

**List:** back, unrest, turmoil, steadfastly, parity, defector, response.

#### TEXT: IN SURPRISE MOVE, RUSSIA SUBMITS SYRIA RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS –Russia introduced a surprise draft resolution into the U.N. Security Council on Thursday evening that blames Syria for «disproportionate use of force» – a shift from the Kremlin, which has \_\_\_\_\_ blocked council-members' attempts to censure Syrian President Bashar al-Assad for his violent crackdown on protesters.

While the draft appeared unlikely to meet the immediate approval of other council members, French and German ambassadors expressed pleasure that Russia had taken the step.

The Russian resolution blames Syria's government forces and protesters equally for the violence, a position rejected by Western countries. The draft also doesn't contain sanctions, a key Western demand already \_\_\_\_\_ by the Arab League.

«There are some issues in it that we would not be able to support. There's unfortunately a seeming \_\_\_\_\_ between the government and peaceful protesters», U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton told reporters in Washington. «Hopefully we can work with the Russians, who for the first time at least are recognizing that this is a matter that needs to go to the Security Council».

Mrs. Clinton said the U.S. would study the draft and share it with the Arab League, which she said «has taken the lead on the \_\_\_\_\_ to what's going on in Syria».

Chinese diplomats didn't immediately comment on the draft. But Western diplomats say Beijing has been following Russia's lead on Syria, which is closer to Moscow's interests.

«We are positively surprised that eventually Russia has decided to move on the resolution draft», French Ambassador Gerard Araud told reporters. «We think that it is because Russia has felt the pressure of the international community». Diplomats are expected to take up discussion of the Russian draft in coming days.

The U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights said earlier this week that the violence in Syria is now believed to have claimed more than 5,000 lives, with death toll rising quickly in recent weeks as defected regime soldiers and other pro-regime opponents appear to have taken up arms.

Army \_\_\_\_\_ killed 27 government forces Thursday in apparently coordinated attacks that were among the deadliest by rebel troops since the uprising began nine months ago, the Associated Press reported. The escalating \_\_\_\_\_ prompted Canada to advise thousands of its citizens in Syria to leave.

Because of the \_\_\_\_\_, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird said Canadians living in Syria should leave as soon as possible while commercial flights are still available. Washington issued a similar warning for U.S. citizens in September.

The Canadian ministry said there are about 5,000 Canadians in Syria. «Our best advice is to leave Syria immediately, by any available means and while options exist», the AP reported Mr. Baird as saying.

#### Exercise 10.5. Comprehension questions

1. What did Russia introduce into the U.N. Security Council on Thursday evening?
2. How did Chinese diplomats comment on the draft?
3. What did the U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights say earlier this week about violence in Syria?
4. What prompted Canada to advise thousands of its citizens in Syria to leave?
5. Why has Russia decided to move on the resolution draft?



**Exercise 10.6. Find verbal analogies  
and explain relationships between them**

opponent – rival :: \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
 refuse – reject :: \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
 authority – censure :: \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
 contain – embrace :: \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
 prompt – motivate :: \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_

**GLOSSARY A**

**align** – равняться (на кого-л.); соглашаться (с кем-л.), присоединяться (к какому-л. движению) ; вступать в союз  
**antagonize** – вызывать вражду, порождать вражду, вызывать антагонизм, порождать антагонизм; восстанавливать кого-л. против себя  
**antithetic(al)** – прямо противоположный  
**authoritative** – 1) авторитетный, влиятельный 2) авторитетный, заслуживающий доверия  
**autocrat** – 1) автократ, самодержец 2) тиран, диктатор, деспот  
**avert** – 1) отвлекать 2) предотвращать  
**backer** – поддерживающий; сторонник  
**balkanize** – «балканизировать» (создавать в регионе несколько маленьких враждебных друг к другу государств, разделять на мелкие враждующие группы)  
**ballyhoo** – 1) шумиха, (излишний) ажиотаж; громкая реклама, сенсационное сообщение 2) шумные разговоры, крики 2.; устраивать шумную рекламу (чему-л.) ; раздувать ажиотаж (вокруг кого-л / чего-л.)  
**belated** – запоздалый, поздний  
**bolster** – 1) поддерживать 2) усиливать, укреплять 3) подстрекать  
**bolster** – поддерживать, помогать  
**breakdown** – распад; развал деление на категории; классификация  
**bruit** – 1) разносить, распространять слухи 2) прославлять, славить  
**brush aside** – 1) игнорировать, не замечать; отмахиваться 2) легко разделаться (с кем-л.)  
**buildup** – сосредоточение, накопление, наращивание, укрепление; развертывание (сил)  
**certitude** – вера, убежденность, уверенность  
**champion** – 1) бороться (за что-л.) Syn: fight 2. 2) защищать, выступать в защиту; поддерживать, отстаивать  
**cite** – ссылаться (на кого-л.), ссылаться (на что-л.)

**clock up** – 1) отмечать пройденное расстояние 2) отмечать (успех)  
**contentious** – спорный; рассматриваемый в порядке спора между сторонами  
**core** – основной, центральный  
**credible** – вероятный; заслуживающий доверия; достоверный  
**crossing point** – точка пересечения  
**definitive** – окончательный, бесповоротный, отличительный  
**demur** – 1) колебаться, не решаться; сомневаться, раздумывать 2) возражать, протестовать  
**deter** – сдерживать; удерживать; останавливать; обуздывать  
**diligence** – прилежание, усердие, старание, старательность  
**disgruntled** – раздраженный, рассерженный, недовольный  
**dislodge** – 1) перемещать, передвигать, смещать; удалять, вытеснять 2) выбивать с позиции  
**dismantling** – демонтаж, свертывание, ликвидация  
**disquieting** – беспокойный, тревожный  
**drug runner** – контрабандист наркотиков  
**dumbfound** – ошарашить, ошеломить, потрясти  
**embolden** – 1) подбодрять, давать смелость, вселять мужество 2) поощрять, содействовать, стимулировать  
**encamp** – 1) располагаться лагерем 2) разбивать лагерь  
**endow** – давать; предоставлять; даровать; облекать (полномочиями)  
**engulf** – поглощать, засасывать  
**Environmental Protection Agency** – управление по охране окружающей среды  
**equanimity** – невозмутимость, хладнокровие; спокойствие; самообладание  
**exorbitant** – чрезмерный, непомерный  
**fighter-bomber** – истребитель-бомбардировщик  
**flare** – вспышка  
**forthright** – прямо, открыто 2) решительно, без колебаний  
**germinate** – порождать  
**gimmicky** – содержащий уловки, ухищрения  
**guerilla** – партизанская война (партизанский)  
**gunwale** – планширь  
**hang on** – 1) упорствовать 2) ждать (обычно у телефона)  
**head back** – преграждать (путь)  
**hot potato** – щекотливая тема

**illegality** – незаконность, противозаконность, неправомерность, противоположность

**imperial** – подвергать опасности

**incremental** – увеличивающийся постепенно, действующий по нарастающей, со стабильным подъемом

**incursion** – вторжение; нашествие; внезапное нападение; налет

**inflatable** – надувной

**inflict (on / upon)** – 1) наносить (удар и т.п.) 2) причинять (убытки, ущерб и т.п.)

**innocuous** – безвредный; безобидный, безопасный

**insurgency** – мятеж, волнения

**intercept** – останавливать, задерживать; отрезать, преграждать путь

**intractable** – трудный для решения, нелегко поддающийся решению

**invoke** – вызывать, активизировать

**landfall** – подход к берегу; посадка, приземление

**leery** – 1) хитрый, ловкий, пронырливый 2) подозрительный, сомнительный 3) осторожный, осмотрительный

**makeup** – 1) внешний вид, облик 2) характер, натура

**military installation** – военная база, военный объект

**obfuscation** – спутанность сознания

**opacity** – смутность; размытость; неопределенность

**oust** – отстранять кого-л. от власти, смещать кого-л.

**out of kilter** – в беспорядке, в неисправном состоянии

**outcry** – 1) неистовый крик; гам, гул, шум 2) шумный протест; справедливый гнев 1) громко кричать, выкрикивать; перекрикивать, заглушать криком Syn: cry 2) протестовать

**outing** – 1) прогулка; экскурсия; пикник 2) участие спортсмена в состязаниях

**overlay (overlaid)** – 1) покрывать, накладывать слой (чего-л.) 2) перекрывать, заглушать 3) обычно ; накладывать (на что-л.); оказывать влияние

**oversell** – 1) перехваливать (кого-л. / что-л.), преувеличить достоинства (кого-л. / чего-л.)

**overture** – попытка, предложение; начало переговоров; заигрывание

**palpable** – 1) а) осязаемый, осязаемый 2) очевидный, явный, ясный

**peel off** – выходить из общего строя, делать полубочку перед пикированием

**prerequisite** – предпосылка; необходимое условие

**presuppose** – 1) предполагать 2) иметь в качестве предварительного логического условия

**pundit** – 1) пандит, мудрец 2) эксперт, специалист

**push back** – оттеснять (противника)

**ragtag** – плохо организованный; разнородный, разношерстный

**ramp up** – наращивать, расширять; увеличивать

**recount** – рассказывать, излагать подробно

**relegate** – переводить в низший разряд, класс; низводить

**requisite** – 1. необходимый, нужный, требуемый 2. все необходимое; нужная вещь; то, что необходимо

**retort** – 1) отвечать тем же, принимать ответные меры 2) возражать; опровергать

**retrenchment** – 1) сокращение, 2) ограничение; экономия

**revelation** – открытие, раскрытие (секрета) ; обнародование

**reverse** – 1) изменять, менять; изменять на прямо 2) аннулировать, отменять

**rhetoric** – 1) риторика 2) полемика

**robust** – 1) крепкий, прочный 2) выносливый

**rogue** – не поддающийся контролю, неконтролируемый

**run-off** – второй тур выборов

**sabre-rattling** – бряцание оружием, поджигание войны

**scaffolding** – леса; подмости; средства подмащивания

**set back** – 1) препятствовать, задерживать 2) отсрочивать, откладывать, переносить 3) стоить, обходиться

**shake off** – избавляться

**shaky** – непрочный, ненадежный, сомнительный; колеблющийся

**shun** – 1) беречься, избегать, остерегаться 2) скрывать

**slash** – сокращать

**smooth** – сглаживать; выравнивать; смягчать, успокаивать

**snivel** – демонстративное проявление чувств; пускать слезу; всхлипывать

**spell out** – разъяснять, растолковывать

**stalemate** – тупик (в переговорах т.п.); тупиковая ситуация

**standing rule** – устав

**substantively** – по существу, в основе своей

**subsume** – относить к какой-л. категории, группе

**tantalizingly** – соблазнительно, дразняще, провоцирующе, маняще

**tenet** – догмат; принцип; доктрина

**testimony** – 1) свидетельство 2) доказательство

**thinkable** – 1) мыслимый 2) возможный, выполнимый, осуществимый, реальный

**thorough** – 1) тщательный, доскональный 2) полный

**to play (it) safe** – поступать наверняка, вести себя осторожно

**topple (smb)** – свергать (кого-л.), отстранять от власти (кого-л.)

**transcend** – 1) переступить пределы 2) превосходить, превышать

**ubiquitous** – вездесущий; повсеместный  
**unfettered** – 1) освобожденный (от оков, пут) 2) нестесненный  
**unorthodox** – необычный, оригинальный  
**unpalatable** – неприятный, отталкивающий, противный  
**upend** – 1) переверачивать, опрокидывать вверх дном 2) опрокидывать, сбивать с ног ударом, 3) опрокидывать, отвергать (взгляды, теории и т.п.)  
**upheaval** – возмущение, беспорядки, бунт  
**usher** – представлять, вводить  
**vanish** – исчезать, пропадать  
**wait-and-see approach** – выжидательская позиция

### Glossary of diplomatic and political terms

**accession** – the procedure by which a nation becomes a party to an agreement already in force between other nations  
**appease** – pacify or placate (someone) by acceding to their demands  
**belligerency** – a state of belligerency is a state of armed conflict.  
**buildup** – a gradual accumulation or increase, typically of something negative and typically leading to a problem or crisis  
**casus belli** – an action by one state regarded as so contrary to the interests of another state as to be considered by that second state as a cause for war  
**censure** – the expression of formal disapproval  
**clampdown** – a severe or concerted attempt to suppress something  
**conciliation** – an effort to achieve agreement and, hopefully, increased goodwill between two opposed parties.  
**crackdown** – severe measures to restrict or discourage undesirable or illegal people or behavior  
**deterrent** – a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something  
**endorsement** – an act of giving one's public approval or support to someone or something  
**entente** – denotes a close understanding between certain nations. It suggests mutual and complementary efforts, and a sense of compatible objectives. It can be agreed on orally or in writing, but as a concept is generally less binding than a treaty relationship.  
**ethnic cleansing** – euphemistic the violent removal by one ethnic group of other ethnic groups from the population of a particular area: used esp of the activities of Serbs against Croats and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia  
**ex gratia** – something which is done as a gesture of good will and not on the basis of an accepted legal obligation.

**exequatur** – a document issued to a consul by the host country government authorizing him to carry out his consular duties.

**exequatur** – an official recognition by a government of a consul, agent, or other representative of a foreign state, authorizing them to exercise the duties of office

**extraterritoriality** – the exercise by one nation, as a result of formally concluded agreements, of certain sovereign functions within the territory of another state. A curtailment of the jurisdiction of the latter state in certain specified areas and/or in certain specified respects.

**good offices** – an effort by a third state, or by an individual or an international body, designed to stimulate the processes of settlement in a dispute between two other states.

**hegemonic** – ruling or dominant in a political or social context

**incursion** – an invasion or attack, esp. a sudden or brief one

**militant** – combative and aggressive in support of a political or social cause, and typically favoring extreme, violent, or confrontational methods

**modus vivendi** – a temporary agreement, in writing, of an interim character, pending the negotiation of more definitive arrangements.

**ordinance** – an authoritative regulation, decree, law, or practice

**oust** – to force out of a position or place; supplant or expel

**ramp up** – 1) to increase or cause to increase 2) to increase the effort involved in a process

**rapporteur** – the official of a committee or subcommittee whose job is to prepare a summary report of its discussions and conclusions.

**rapprochement** – the establishment of improved relations.

**sectarian** – 1) of, belonging or relating to, or characteristic of sects or sectaries 2) adhering to a particular sect, faction, or doctrine

**Tour D'Horizon** – a diplomatic discussion covering most (or at least a number of) subjects of current and common concern

**turmoil** – a state of great disturbance, confusion, or uncertainty

**upheaval** – a strong, sudden, or violent disturbance, as in politics, social conditions, etc.

## KEYS TO EXERCISES

### Unit 1

#### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 1.1.

1. e 2. h 3. i 4. f 5. a 6. g 7. c 8. b 9. j 10. d

Exercise 1.2.

1. engulfed 2. bed-fellows 3. asserted 4. uncontained 5. dumb-founded  
6. hot potato 7. rogue 8. unalienable 9. ambiguity 10. usher

#### Vocabulary section

Exercise 1.5.

1. provide 2. authorize 3. no objection 4. arrangements 5. acting  
6. declining 7. obligatory 8. notify 9. whereby 10. corps  
11. relevant 12. pending 13. issue 14. consular 15. thus

### Unit 2

#### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 2.1.

1. c 2. f 3. i 4. j 5. g 6. h 7. d 8. e 9. b 10. a

Exercise 2.2.

1. shaky 2. incursion 3. buildup 4. deployed 5. abbreviated  
6. think-tank 7. obfuscation 8. upgrade 9. retort 10. opacity

#### Vocabulary section

Exercise 2.5.

1. toppled 2. to curb 3. revelation 4. succeeded 5. upset 6. overthrew 7. endorsement  
8. dismantling 9. restrained 10. caches 11. to bolster 12. breakdown  
13. to resume 14. illegality 15. conduct

Exercise 2.6.

1. c 2. i 3. g 4. h 5. k 6. d 7. b 8. m  
9. a 10. f 11. l 12. j 13. o 14. e 15. n

### Unit 3

#### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 3.1.

1. g 2. a 3. i 4. j 5. f 6. d 7. e 8. c 9. a 10. b

Exercise 3.2.

1. marry 2. disquieting 3. shoring up 4. profligate 5. gimmicky 6. pivot  
7. commensurate 8. forthrightly 9. embolden 10. requisite

#### Vocabulary section

Exercise 3.4.

1. ragtag 2. flickers 3. testimony 4. brought down 5. authoritarian  
6. credible 7. deliberations 8. end up 9. address 10. diligence

Exercise 3.6.

1. e 2. d 3. j 4. i 5. f 6. c 7. h 8. a 9. b 10. g

### Unit 4

#### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 4.1.

1. d 2. c 3. g 4. e 5. f 6. b 7. a

Exercise 4.2.

1. sailed 2. vanished 3. flared 4. rendezvous 5. seasick

Exercise 4.3.

1. weariness 2. landfall 3. vessel 4. vanished 5. flared 6. distress 7. range  
8. appreciate 9. exhausted 10. staged

#### Vocabulary Section

Exercise 4.6.

1. aligned 2. insurgency 3. raged 4. assault 5. flattened  
6. casualties 7. backers 8. stalemate 9. run-off 10. robust

Exercise 4.7.

1. g 2. d 3. b 4. f 5. j 6. l 7. h 8. n 9. k 10. c 11. a 12. e 13. o 14. m 15. i

### Unit 5

#### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 5.1.

1. c 2. g 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. d 7. e

Exercise 5.2.

1. deserted 2. crew 3. reunited 4. enforce 5. cited

Exercise 5.3.

1. fond 2. intercepted 3. aliens 4. isolated 5. keen 6. prevent 7. shallow  
8. inflatable 9. enforce 10. compassion

Exercise 5.6.

1. principal 2. provision 3. compose 4. retire 5. reciprocity  
6. lodge 7. contentious 8. party 9. jurisdiction 10. statute

Exercise 5.7.

1. subscribe 2. retained earnings 3. charge 4. spell out 5. affiliate  
6. objective 7. prerequisite 8. entity 9. restrict 10. prospect

## Unit 6

### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 6.1.

1. j 2. e 3. f 4. g 5. I 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. h 10. a

Exercise 6.2.

1. substantively 2. certitude 3. pursue 4. whereas 5. snivel

### Vocabulary section

Exercise 6.3.

1. d 2. g 3. j 4. b 5. i 6. c 7. h 8. e 9. a 10. f

Exercise 6.4.

1. ramping up 2. antagonize 3. smooth 4. host 5. deter  
6. inflame 7. avert 8. clocked up 9. halt 10. certainly

## Unit 7

### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 7.1.

1. j 2. h 3. f 4. b 5. i 6. d 7. c 8. a 9. g 10. e

Exercise 7.2.

1. founder 2. wait-and-see approach 3. assume 4. maintained 5. crack down  
6. overcame 7. dispersion

### Vocabulary section

Exercise 7.4.

1. creaky 2. well-connected 3. ousted 4. crackdown 5. shelling  
6. clampdown 7. sparked 8. appease 9. roiled 10. targeted

Exercise 7.7.

1. d 2. f 3. i 4. a 5. j 6. h 7. b 8. g 9. e 10. c

## Unit 8

### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 8.1.

1. j 2. a 3. g 4. i 5. b 6. e 7. h 8. c 9. f 10. d

Exercise 8.2.

1. upend 2. inception 3. unfettered 4. blossomed 5. underscore  
6. opt out 7. overlay 8. innocuous 9. multi-stakeholder 10. wield

## Unit 9

### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 9.1.

1. j 2. a 3. f 4. a 5. h 6. c 7. e 8. i 9. 10. d

Exercise 9.2.

1. set back 2. equanimity 3. retrenchment 4. largely 5. stake 6. miscalculation  
7. scaffolding  
8. transcend 9. decent 10. reverse

### Vocabulary section

Exercise 9.4.

1. h 2. g 3. i 4. j 5. c 6. e 7. d 8. f 9. b 10. a

Exercise 9.5.

1. resolution 2. intractable 3. tantalizingly 4. deteriorating 5. prosperity  
6. domestic 7. increasingly

## Unit 10

### Critical Thinking Section

Exercise 10.1.

1. plague 2. groundless 3. supply 4. curiosity 5. makeup 6. investigate 7. seek  
out 8. negotiate 9. overriding 10. profit 11. commission 12. bribe 13. execu-  
tive 14. breach  
15. unorthodox

Exercise 10.2.

1. approach 2. superior 3. soar 4. spatial 5. convene 6. squadron 7. 8. peel off  
9. fatal 10. to be out of kilter 11. head 12. to be willing 13. amnesty 14. chain  
15. regulation

### Vocabulary section.

Exercise 10.3.

1. b 2. h 3. f 4. e 5. i 6. j 7. d 8. c 9. a 10. g

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-МЕЖДУНАРОДНИКОВ

Учебно-методическое пособие  
для студентов 4 курса  
факультета международных отношений

Корректор *А.И. Дегтярева*  
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