

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Дніпровський національний університет
імені Олеся Гончара
Кафедра іноземних мов для гуманітарних
спеціальностей
Національний університет «Києво-Могилянська
академія»
Кафедра англійської мови**

**НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК З КУРСУ
«АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ МІЖНАРОДНИХ
СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ»**

2019

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Володіння іноземною мовою є важливим та визначним фактором як у сфері особистого, так і професійного спілкування людини. Сьогодні знання іноземної мови у професійній діяльності необхідне для повноцінної й грамотної роботи та особистісного росту зокрема. Володіння іноземною мовою за професійним спрямуванням надає можливість налагодити контакти з іноземними партнерами, долучитися до нової культури, просуватися по кар'єрних сходинках і, таким чином, розширювати та зміцнювати міжнародне співробітництво.

Мета посібника – закріпити лексичний матеріал, вдосконалити вже набуті знання і відпрацювати нові мовні і мовленнєві компетентності.

Запропонований навчальний посібник містить десять оновлених і опрацьованих автентичних текстів, що висвітлюють актуальні сьогодні питання про інтеграцію, глобалізацію, інформаційну політику України, різновиди війн (гібридні, традиційні, нетрадиційні, відкриті, замасковані, кібер війни), витоки та дефініції тероризму, співпрацю України з НАТО, політичні промови, політичні переконання тощо. Два додатки посібника: «Як вести бесіду про політику» та міні-глосарій, – слугуватимуть студентам підручним матеріалом для вдосконалення не тільки комунікативної, а й соціокультурної компетенції зокрема.

Кожен із запропонованих текстів для читання складається з трьох частин: перед читанням “Before Reading”, під час читання “While Reading” і після читання “After Reading”. Ці частини, в свою чергу, містять різноманітний матеріал за фаховою спрямованістю студентів. У частині “Before Reading” надано дефініції за темою тексту, а також запропоновано питання для обговорення за тематикою тексту. У частині “While Reading” представлено текст, а у частині “After Reading” запропонована низка різноманітних лексичних вправ за текстом і не лише, як наприклад: відповісти на запитання, надати визначення певним словам за темою, виконати переклад з української мови на англійську мову і навпаки, заповнити пропуски у реченнях словами, що підходять за змістом, знайти додаткову інформацію за темою тексту тощо. Наприкінці частини “After Reading” пропонуються питання для проведення дискусій, рольові ігри тощо, які уможливуватимуть формування мовленевої компетенції студентів.

Посібник є доповненням до базового підручника з дисципліни «Англійська мова для міжнародних спеціальностей» і, сподіваємося, буде доречною підмогою викладачеві, заохотить до цікавої роботи і активної діяльності під час практичних занять майбутніх фахівців у галузі «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії», “Германська філологія” а також уможливить закріплення та удосконалення нового лексичного матеріалу у суспільно-політичній сфері на практиці.

Автори поданого навчального посібника висловлюють щиру подяку рецензентам і тим, хто долучився до створення посібника: кандидату філологічних наук, доценту кафедри англійської філології факультету української й іноземної філології та мистецтвознавства Дніпровського національного університету імені Олеся Гончара Наталії Анатоліївни Сафоновій; кандидату філологічних наук, доценту кафедри англійської мови гуманітарного факультету Національного університету «Кієво-Могилянська академія» Дмитру Михайловичу Мазіну за рекомендації і конструктивні зауваження, які було враховано у праці; а також доктору філологічних наук, професору, завідувачу кафедри іноземних мов для гуманітарних спеціальностей Еллі Петрівні Гончаренко за консультативну допомогу і конкретні поради.

SECTION I INTEGRATION



I. BEFORE READING

Read the definition of integration according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Integration is the act or process or an instance of integrating such as:

- a) incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (such as races);
- b) coordination of mental processes into a normal effective personality or with the environment.



Discuss these questions:

1. What is integration?
2. Does the integration mean the process of countries' partial loss of their national sovereignty?
3. Integration and globalization: are there any similarities and fundamental differences?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

INTEGRATION

Integration is a concept that came into use in the 1950s, initially as a description of changes in Europe's political and economic architecture. Scholars quickly realised that what was taking place within Western Europe had important implications for international relations generally, and for international relations theory. Developing sociological theories of functionalism, such writers as David Mitrany, Karl Deutsch, and Ernst Haas made important contributions to the study of integration in international relations and laid the intellectual foundations for the study of interdependence in the 1970s.

Integration can best be understood as a process. It involves (a) a movement towards increased cooperation between states; (b) a gradual transfer of authority to supranational institutions; (c) a gradual homogenisation of values; (d) the coming into being of a global civil society and with it, the construction of new forms of political community. The most advanced state of integration would be the one where states were either federated on a global scale or allowed to atrophy altogether in favour of a global or world government. How far the international system is from this point is a measure of how far integration has progressed.

There are two levels of integration at work in international relations today. The first is system-level integration. This refers to a process where states transfer some degree of political, economic, and legal decision-making power to supranational institutions on a global scale. This is designed to improve the quality of domestic and global

governance, to streamline decision-making, and provide a basis for collective action. Some scholars regard the United Nations as a good example of system-level integration despite the fact that the UN remains accountable to, and an instrument of, states. The second level is regional integration. This is where a number of states within close proximity to one another join together to form a federal political and economic union. The European Union (EU) is an example of regional integration.

Integration is not a new phenomenon. Before the twentieth century, however, integration was generally accomplished either by colonisation or by war. Since the time of the League of Nations, however, integration has been managed consensually. This is not to say that consensus has always been reached. The European experience since the late 1950s indicates how difficult a task it has been to achieve consensus on matters of principle. Indeed, the future of system-level and regional integration is, to a large extent, dependent on the success of the European Union. But not all European voters want a United States of Europe and there are states that still do not want to join. For example, the first Danish referendum dealing with entry into the EU failed and the second referendum only just managed to get more than the required number of votes. Also, an increasing number of Germans and French voters are voicing their opposition to further integration.

European integration is a child of the cold war. The initial impetus came from the Marshall Plan and the special circumstances surrounding the reconstruction of Europe. Now that the cold war has ended, some observers are forecasting a return to a more anarchical Europe. But there are wider issues confronting integration than what is happening in Europe. Even if the process continues there, it is not

clear what it might mean for the states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Thus, attempts at integration have not met with much success. Moreover, in many of these areas the overarching trend is towards disintegration rather than integration. The situation in West and Sub-Saharan Africa is the starkest example of this trend. Second, while integration may make governance easier for elites, it also makes states more vulnerable to external forces. Workers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete in the new global labour market and this is likely to have consequences for governments. Also, protectionism is far from being dead and buried. As economies begin to go into recession, governments will be pressured ‘from below’ to protect the national economy. This will probably slow down the pace of both systemic and regional integration.

(“International Relations”: the Key Concept)



III. AFTER READING

1. Match the following word partnerships to their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. concept | a. an influence that makes something happen or makes it happen more quickly; |
| 2. integration | b. when people vote in order to make a decision about a particular subject, rather than voting for a person; |
| 3. international relations | c. an opinion that everyone in a group agrees with or accepts; |
| 4. colonization | d. invading and taking control by force; |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 5. consensus | e. the political relationships between countries; |
| 6. referendum | f. when people become part of a group or society and are excepted by them; |
| 7. impetus | g. an idea of how something is, or how something should be done. |

2. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. During his participation in the Regional Development Council of Chernivtsi region, President Petro Poroshenko noted that in terms of the results of socio-economic development, Chernivtsi region is among the top five in Ukraine and one of the country's leading exporters to the countries of the European Union.

2. "Look at Bukovina – where else can you find such a beauty? ... If you did not see this, you certainly did not see Ukraine," the President said.

3. The Head of State stressed that it was extremely important for Chernivtsi region to attract investments in order to create jobs.

4. According to him, this process is actively facilitated and supported by the united territorial communities of Bukovina.

5. The President also stressed the importance of adhering to community development standards, namely, the full penetration of broadband Internet, high-quality roads, access to telemedicine and construction or renovation of kindergartens and access to inclusive education.

(Офіційне інтернет-представництво Президента України)

3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. У Києві завершився саміт Україна-ЄС, за результатами якого було підписано спільну заяву.

2. Президент Польщі Анджей Дуда заявив, що новим послом Польщі в Україні може стати чинний віце-міністр закордонних справ Бартош Ціхоцький.

4. Про це повідомляє РБК-Україна з посиланням на «Польське радіо».

5. Як зазначається, Дуда також пояснив своє рішення відкликати Яна Пекло з посади посла в Україні.

6. «Для цього були різні причини, слід пам'ятати, що клопотання з цього питання подав міністр закордонних справ, моє рішення послужило відповіддю на це звернення. Я прийняв аргументи, надані міністром закордонних справ про необхідність більшої динаміки в порівнянні з тією, яку забезпечував колишній посол», – сказав Дуда.

7. Нагадаємо, президент Польщі Анджей Дуда своїм указом від 4 грудня звільнив посла в Україні Яна Пекло. Його відклинуть з посади 31 січня 2019 року.

8. Ян Пекло став послом Польщі в Україні в серпні 2016 року і змінив на цій посаді Генріка Литвина.

9. Пекло протягом багатьох років був директором Фонду польсько-української співпраці PAUCI.

10. Раніше Пекло заявляв, що Україна та Польща повинні налагодити діалог для того, щоб дійти до взаєморозуміння та знайти спільне рішення у питанні історичної пам'яті.

(РБК-Україна – український інформаційний портал)

4. Put the following words and word combinations into the gaps:

ferociously public efficiency branches translation
private emphasized underwent a change

1. In the next section we shall make an effort to understand whether public and administrations are similar, different or are there any overlaps between the two.

2. It covers all the three of government machinery, the executive, the legislative and the judicial

3. administration is like any other administration which is carried out in public interest.

4. With changing times, the objective of public administration also and by the nineteenth century; an organized approach to public servants and public administration was adopted.

5. The interpretation and of those policies and laws into actions and carrying them out is the difficult part.

6. There are many authors who defended it and argued that public administration as an area of study is indeed a Science.

7. However he mainly that the objective of administrative study is to discover what government can properly and successfully do and how it can do those things with utmost with least possible cost of money or energy.

5. What do the following abbreviations stand for:

UNESCO, ASEAN, OECD, OPEC, IR, NATO, IMF, WIPO, OSCE, CIS, ISIL, IBRD, BENELUX, WTO.

6. Write abbreviations for the following:

World Trade Center , European Economic Community, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, European Union, Mutually Assured Destruction, Organization of American States, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Weapons of Mass Destruction, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

7. Find and present the article on integration following the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Discuss the following topics with your groupmates.

1. The peculiarities of European Union political system.
2. Principles and procedures of political decisions' decree.
3. The structure of powers and principles of European Parliament's formation.

SECTION II

INFORMATION POLICY



I. BEFORE READING

Read the definition of information policy according to Sandra Braman who currently works at the Department of Communication, Texas A&M University. Sandra does research on the macro-level effects of the use of informational meta-technologies and their policy implications, and on the co-construction of law, society, and technology.

Information policy is comprised of laws, regulations, and doctrinal positions – and other decision making and practices with society-wide constitutive effects – involving information creation, processing, flows, access, and use.



Discuss the questions:

1. What are the government roles and responsibilities in information policy?
2. What does information policy include?
3. How does information policy influence public opinion?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

INFORMATION POLICY OF UKRAINE IN THE MODERN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

In the 19th century, Nathan Mayer Rothschild said the phrase: “He, who owns the information, owns the world”. But he did not suspect about its prophetic sense. Information is a power, with the help of which you can take possession of the people to control their mind and manage them. Not for nothing the media is considered to be the fourth power. Traditionally, it has a powerful impact on the public consciousness and plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and public interest. It confirms also the amount of political advertising that appears on the eve of the election, the main purpose of which is to control the views of voters. So we can see that it is important not only to possess information but also to use it skillfully. Because information can benefit serve a useful purpose but can do the evil and be the cause of many conflicts and problems.

In today’s globalized world, where everything is interconnected and interdependent, the significance of national borders is formalized and they lose their classic assignment. However, despite the fact that the physical boundaries are increasingly losing their assignment, the state creates a new border in the minds of people. This new border once again divides territories, nations and social groups. States conduct an active information policy within the country and outside its borders. With the help of information influence, the subjects of international relations, ranging from national states and ending with terrorist organizations and transnational corporations, are preparing

the ground for further action or just control the events. If in the wars of the twentieth century the preparation of the battlefield was an artillery bombardment, in the XXI century it is the information impact. That is why well thought and effective encourage it to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine, and insist on the full performance of the Minsk Agreement.

Information policy became a prominent field of study during the latter half of the 20th century as the shift from an industrial to an information society transpired. It has since then evolved from being seen as relatively unimportant to having a much more overarching strategic significance since it establishes the conditions “under which all other decision making, public discourse, and political activity occur. The growing awareness in the importance of information policy has sparked an interest in various groups to further study and analyze its magnitude. The most common audience for information policy analysis includes undergraduate and graduate students, scholars, policymakers, policy analysts, as well as those members of the public who have taken an interest in understanding the effects of the laws and regulations involving information.

Although information policy generally has a broader definition and encapsulates a multitude of components, its scope and impact can vary depending on the context. For example, in the context of an information lifecycle, information policy refers to the laws and policies that deal with the stages information goes through beginning with its creation, through its collection, organization, dissemination, and finally to its destruction. On the other hand, in the context of public administration, information policy is the means by which government employees, institutions, and information systems adapt themselves to an environment in rapid fluctuation and use information

for decision-making. One can see how these two contexts offer varying scopes for the phrase “information policy.

Information policy is in fact, a combination of several varying disciplines including information science, economics, law, and public policy. Thus, its scope may differ when each of these disciplines analyses or uses it. The information sciences may be more concerned with technical advances and how this impacts information policy, while from a law perspective, issues such as privacy rights and intellectual property may be of greatest focus.

Like with any policy, there needs to be an agent to govern and regulate it. With information policy in a broader sense, the government has several roles and responsibilities. Some examples include providing accurate information, producing and maintaining information that meets the specific needs of the public, protecting the privacy and confidentiality of personal and sensitive information, and making informed decisions on which information should be disseminated and how to distribute it effectively, among others. Although the government plays an active role in information policy, the analysis of information policy should not only include the formal decision making processes by government entities, but also the formal and informal decisions of both the private and public sector of governance.

A persistent debate concerning the government role in information policy is the separation of security and freedom of information. Legislation such as the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USAPATRIOT or USAPA) Act of 2001 is an example of security taking precedence over civil liberties. The USAPA affected several surveillance and privacy laws to include:

- Wire Tapping (Title III) which requires there be probable cause for real-time interception of voice and data communication.
- Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) regulates government access to email and other electronic communications.
- Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) authorizes the government to carry out electronic surveillance against any person, including Americans.

The USAPA was passed in October 2001, not long after 9/11 and without much contention from congress. Civil liberties advocates argue that the changes made to the standing surveillance laws were done in an abrupt manner and without consideration to basic rights as outlined in the US constitution, specifically fourth amendment rights which protects against unreasonable search and seizure.



III. AFTER READING

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is information policy?
2. What is your understanding of the statement: “He, who owns the information, owns the world”?
3. Why is it important not only to get information but also to use it the proper way?
4. When did information policy become an important field of study?
5. What countries have the most successful information policy, and why?
6. Do you think that the regulation of information policy limits freedom of speech?

7. Who is the first Minister of Information in Ukraine?

2. Match the following word partnerships to their meanings.

1. crucial a) the act of not accepting, believing in, or agreeing with something;
2. to conduct b) able to continue without causing damage to the environment;
3. lethal c) causing death, or able to cause death;
4. sustainable d) to carry out a particular activity or process, specially in order to get information or prove facts;
5. rejection e) extremely important or necessary.

3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Сьогодні Україна переходить від індустріального суспільства до інформаційного.

2. На сучасному етапі інформаційна політика України здійснюється в умовах, коли концепція інформаційного суверенітету перебуває на стадії формування.

3. Водночас інформаційна галузь належить до стратегічних інтересів будь-якої країни й потребує особливої уваги, тому на сьогодні дослідження теми державної політики є актуальним.

4. На розвиток і захист свого інформаційного середовища та створення позитивного іміджу своїх країн у світі розвинені держави виділяють чималі кошти.

5. У нас же ця галузь значною мірою перебуває на периферії суспільного розвитку.

6. Нині, як ніколи, потрібно не тільки досліджувати й вивчати інформаційну галузь України, а й вживати конкретних заходів щодо відновлення та розбудови інформаційного

середовища та приведення національного законодавства у відповідність зі світовими нормами.

7. Державна інформаційна політика є важливою складовою зовнішньої і внутрішньої політики країни й охоплює всі сфери життєдіяльності суспільства.

8. Ця галузь має стати цілісною, концептуально вивіреною та перспективною.

9. Вона має бути незалежною від тимчасових факторів, особистих уподобань і уявлень.

10. Сьогодні в Україні функціонують близько 800 телерадіостанцій, у тому числі 28 державних.

(Іванченко Ю. М. «Сутність, головні напрями та способи державної інформаційної політики в Україні»)

4. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. The Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine requested that Facebook pay attention to the fact that Donbas militants exploit the social network to spread propaganda, while some Ukrainian users are being blocked.

2. Acting Minister Dmytro Zolotukhin also stressed that it is Russian national, former official of the Russian Ministry of Information Technologies and Communication, Ulyana Zinina, who is responsible in Facebook for monitoring the implementation of community policies in CIS countries

3. Zolotukhin recalled that Facebook's rules provide for terminating accounts and profiles that supporting terrorism, and emphasized that Donbas militants since 2014 have been involved in the downing of flight MH17.

4. The Ministry in its letter also calls unacceptable the restrictions on freedom of speech of Ukrainian users whose accounts are being blocked for allegedly violating community rules.

5. Zolotukhin noted that as far back as February-March 2018, Facebook partners received from Ukraine information on some dubious facts of blockings of Ukrainian users. “Unfortunately, blockings still take place, and Facebook does not respond to open letters of its users,” the Ministry wrote.

6. It is also stressed that recently, in response to a request by the Ministry an automated reply was received that it is Ulyana Zinina, who is to be addressed on matters concerning Russia, Ukraine and CIS states.

(Ukraine’s information policy ministry once again asks Facebook to block “LPR”, “DPR” accounts)

5. Find and present the article on information policy of Ukraine in the modern security according to the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Discuss the following topics with your groupmates:

1. Information mechanisms of political management.
2. State Service and the Internet.
3. Some issues of the theory of mass information and mass communication.

SECTION III

HYBRID WARFARE



I. BEFORE READING

Read the definition of hybrid warfare according to Collins English Dictionary

Hybrid War a military strategy in which conventional warfare is integrated with tactics such as covert operations and cyberattacks. The term “hybrid warfare” describes a strategy that employs conventional military force supported by irregular and cyber warfare tactics. Hybrid warfare is a military strategy that employs political warfare and blends conventional warfare, irregular warfare and cyberwarfare with other influencing methods, such as fake news, diplomacy, lawfare and foreign electoral intervention. By combining kinetic operations with subversive efforts, the aggressor intends to avoid attribution or retribution. Hybrid warfare can be used to describe the flexible and complex dynamics of the battlespace requiring a highly adaptable and resilient response. There are a variety of terms used to refer to the hybrid war concept: hybrid war, hybrid threats, hybrid influencing or hybrid adversary (as well as non-linear war, non-traditional war or special war). US military bodies tend to speak in terms of a hybrid threat, while academic literature speaks of a hybrid warfare.



Discuss the questions:

1. What is “hybrid warfare”?

2. Why do wars happen?
3. When and why do wars end?
4. Why does a conflict cluster in certain regions?
5. When a country is attacked by conventional land, sea or air forces, it is usually clear how to respond best. But what happens when it is attacked by a mixture of Special Forces, information campaigns and backdoor proxies? What's the best response?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

HYBRID WAR – DOES IT EXIST?

The recent Russian intervention in Ukraine has generated much debate about the use and effectiveness of hybrid warfare, a type of warfare widely understood to blend conventional/unconventional, regular/irregular, and information and cyber warfare.

In the last decade, some of the most important military forces and coalitions in the world, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), have attempted to address and counter so-called hybrid threats. Rather than develop strategies based on “hybrid” challenges (an elusive and catch-all term), I believe decision-makers should stay away from it and consider warfare for what it has always been: a complex set of interconnected threats and forceful means waged to further political motives.

The term “hybrid warfare” appeared at least as early as 2005 and was subsequently used to describe the strategy used by the Hezbollah in the 2006 Lebanon War. Since then, the term “hybrid” has dominated much of the discussion about modern and future

warfare, to the point where it has been adopted by senior military leaders and promoted as a basis for modern military strategies.

The gist of the debate is that modern adversaries make use of conventional/unconventional, regular/irregular, overt/covert means, and exploit all the dimensions of war to combat the Western superiority in conventional warfare. Hybrid threats exploit the “full-spectrum” of modern warfare; they are not restricted to conventional means.

In practice, any threat can be hybrid as long as it is not limited to a single form and dimension of warfare. When any threat or use of force is defined as hybrid, the term loses its value and causes confusion instead of clarifying the “reality” of modern warfare.

There is no discussion that adversaries, past and present, have developed creative uses of the “full-spectrum” of warfare, including the use of regular and irregular tactics across all dimensions of war. Altogether this may well form a hybrid set of threats and strategy, but it is not clear why the term “hybrid” should be used, beside its mere descriptive value.

Another issue with everything “hybrid” is that the use of a new term suggested here is something new about modern warfare - while this may not be the case. In his seminal book on Future Warfare, renowned military strategist Colin Gray convincingly argues that future, and by extension modern, warfare is essentially more of the same.

Most, if not all, conflicts in the history of mankind have been defined by the use of asymmetries that exploit an opponent’s weaknesses, thus leading to complex situations involving regular/irregular and conventional/unconventional tactics. Similarly,

the rise of cyber warfare has not fundamentally changed the nature of warfare, but expanded its use in a new dimension.

At a recent event sponsored by NATO and organized by the Atlantic Council, attendees were told that “there is no agreed definition of terms related to hybrid warfare”. In other words, the 28 members of the North Atlantic Alliance cannot agree on a clear definition of what they are facing. How can NATO leaders expect to develop an effective military strategy if they cannot define what they believe is the threat of the day?

So, my recommendation is the following: NATO and other Western decision-makers should forget about everything “hybrid” and focus on the specificity and the interconnectedness of the threats they face. Warfare, whether it is ancient or modern, hybrid or not, is always complex and can hardly be subsumed into a single adjective. Any effective strategy should take this complex environment into account and find ways to navigate it without oversimplifying.

(онлайн-журнал “NATO Review Magazine”)



III. AFTER READING

1. Answer the questions:

1. When did the term “hybrid warfare” emerge?
2. How does hybrid warfare differ from conventional warfare?
3. What is cyber warfare?
4. What parts does hybrid warfare consist of?
5. What are the consequences of hybrid warfare?
6. Can you give ~~the~~ examples of hybrid warfare?
7. How does hybrid warfare differ from terrorism?

2. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Визначення «гібридна війна» відсутнє в міжнародно-правових документах.

2. Більше того, такого поняття не існує й у Воєнній доктрині України.

3. Не застосовується цей термін й у воєнних доктринах Сполучених Штатах Америки.

4. У Сполучених Штатах Америки на певному етапі окремі військові експерти почали вживати термін “hybrid warfare”, що українською перекладають як «гібридна війна».

5. Але в англійській мові є слово “war”, яке якраз і перекладається на українську як «війна».

6. Відповідно до Доктрини збройних сил США згадані терміни визначені наступним чином: “war” (укр. «війна») – соціально санкціоноване насилля для досягнення політичної цілі; “warfare” – механізм, метод або спосіб ведення збройного конфлікту проти ворога. Це те, яким чином ведеться війна.

7. Доктрина збройних сил США офіційно визнає лише два типи ведення війни: звичайний (conventional warfare) та нестандартний (irregular warfare).

8. Концепція «гібридного» типу не є офіційною та вживається американськими військовими для характеристики такого механізму, методу або способу ведення війни, коли має місце поєднання звичайного та нестандартного типів.

(онлайн-проект “MediaSapiens”)

3. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. Political integration is often defended because it contributes to efficient problem solving.

2. At the same time, it is held liable for undermining democratic politics in constituent states.

3. European integration is commonly said to have two negative effects on legislative control.

4. First, it changes the constitutional basis of the policy process by transferring rule-making authority to a higher level of governance.

5. As a consequence, parliaments lose one of their most powerful instruments of executive control, their “legislative sovereignty”.

6. Moreover, if they have had control over the policy agenda, this is lost in policy areas integrated at the EU-level.

7. Whenever the Council of Ministers votes by qualified majority, they risk being forced to implement policy they have not even had the chance to reject.

8. Finally, when the co-decision procedure applies, governments have to share power with the European Parliament.

9. Policy output of the EU has to be implemented by national parliaments in the shadow of a threat of financial penalties.

10. Scholars have, therefore, feared that legislatures turn into “administrative extensions” of the EU.

(Thomas Winzen “Living Reviews in Democracy”)

4. Find and present the article on hybrid wars according to the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Discuss this statement with your groupmates and give reasoning for your ideas.

1. I will always support my country, whether it is right or wrong.

SECTION IV

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



I. BEFORE READING

Read the definition of international relations according to Collins English Dictionary

The political relationships between different countries are referred to as international relations; diplomatic and business relationships between and among countries



Discuss the questions:

1. What are international relations?
2. The relations between the sovereign states of the world are becoming one of the most important aspects of contemporary life. Do you agree? Why? Why not?
3. Explain the importance of international relations as a field of study.



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN A TIME OF CHANGE

International Relations emerged as an autonomous academic discipline in the wake of the First World War. Before this, matters of war, peace and diplomacy were dealt with by reference to history, philosophy and law. The behaviour associated with the scale and extent of the First World War prompted the search for an alternative approach. The international system, it was suggested, needed reform or better management. The response was two-pronged. In institutional terms, the mood of reform produced the League of Nations, with an emphasis on the power of reason and the rule of law to enhance the prospects of peace. From this distance it may provoke raised eyebrows, but at the time there was a provision in the Covenant of the League that states intending to go to war were to give notice of their intention to do so. The logic underpinning this apparently Utopian/Idealist provision was actually quite clear: war by accident, stealth or secret diplomacy (perhaps in accordance with the logic of the balance of power and secret agreements associated therewith) could and should be avoided. The provision of a time for discussion would allow the power of reason and law to prevail. For the reformers, part of the problem was the nature and practice of power politics.

Beyond the institutional level there was an intellectual response and this gave rise to the first academic departments of International Politics, principally in Great Britain and the United States. The conduct of states in a system of politics devoid of a central authority was now a cause for concern. This was especially so, given the scale

of destruction associated with the phenomenon of total war, where mass society and industrial production were allied to the principles of political self-help embodied in the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. The new and expanded departments of International Politics were to study how the system of states could be made to work more effectively so as to enhance the power of law, the peaceful management of interstate affairs, the preservation of order and especially the minimisation of the prospects of war. All of this was to be studied quite explicitly and not in the interstices of history, philosophy or law – although these subjects would be utilised consistent with the problem-centric and eclectic nature of International Politics.

The reformist mood that followed 1919 did not last, of course. Reformism gave way to a re-emphasis on political power. The course of events constituted sufficient reason for a change of emphasis. However, the underlying foundations of International Politics were unchanged. International Politics was the study of the relations between distinct political entities in a system of self-help, devoid of central authority, where the question of order was of primary importance, given the problems associated with war, where it was taken as axiomatic that the outbreak of war was symptomatic of disorder.

Yet at the same time the states within the system took upon themselves the right to make war as and when they saw fit. In other words, the irony was that states saw war as a symptom of disorder and a means to achieve (their own sense of) order at one and the same time.

The foundation of the subject – the shared set of assumptions that united both Idealists and Realists (those who stressed the perennial nature of political power and the means to it) – was the idea

that what was being studied was a state-centric universe, populated by states. What separated the Idealists from the Realists was that they adopted different approaches to the way the system was to be managed. The Idealist/Reformers took the view that the system could be reformed, improved and managed better – and they showed how this could be done. The Realists argued that the reformers were wrong-headed, over-optimistic and – more pertinently – misunderstood the nature of political power at the international level. History showed, it was argued, the enduring nature of political machinations over the centuries, from the Ancient Greeks, through Renaissance Italy to the origins of the First World War. For the Realists, the Idealists were, in fact, Utopians – wishing for what could never be attained.

In summary, the underlying paradigm was that of state-centricity, shared by both Reformers and political Realists, although they approached the implications radically differently.

That underlying paradigm – the set of assumptions that is said to be what an academic discipline is “about”, what is embedded in text-books and what is passed down through successive generations of students and teacher – persisted until the 1960s. It found its neatest embodiment in the work *Politics Among Nations* (1948) by the émigré German Jewish scholar Hans Morgenthau for whom international politics, like all politics, was a struggle for power. That work went through many editions after its first appearance in 1948 and gained enormous status in the United States where it was, essentially the text. Morgenthau’s work was so successful because it seemed right for its times which saw Fascism, militarism, war, Cold War and the advent of nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence. In the circumstances, it would be extraordinary had Morgenthau (and the many other

Europeans who migrated to the United States to write important texts in International Politics, such as Nicholas Spykman, Frederick Hartmann and Frederick Schumann, as well as George Schwarzenberger in Britain) taken a particularly optimistic view of things, given their circumstances.

By the 1960s, International Relations began to change. The emphasis on “Relations” was, for many, more encompassing than “Politics” stressing a wider grasp than political relationships per se. Yet this was but the most visible of several changes. There were two more substantive changes of mood. The first was methodological. For decades, International Relations had been studied and written about in what came to be known as the “classical approach”. History was studied, facts assessed, intuition and wisdom brought to bear as lessons were learned, meanings made evident, and wisdom accumulated. Yet this was all very individualistic, even essentialist. Increasingly, critical voices came to suggest that this was not really much more than journalism, current affairs or informed speculation on events and patterns. There was a concern that International Relations become more “scientific”, more capable of offering advice to decision makers to improve the quality of government and system performance. This demanded precision allied to evidence and these influences had great consequence for the study of International Relations for a decade and more.

The second change was perhaps more fundamental. The period of positivism and empiricism receded, with some lasting influences, but it is also fair to say that much work was of an ephemeral nature and often the “debates” generated more heat than light. What was changing was that the underlying state-centric paradigm was collapsing. Indeed, I would go so far as to say that International

Relations is, even now, searching for a new paradigm to replace state-centricity.

In saying as much, it seems to me that many of the discussions about the so-called “inter-paradigm debate” in International Relations are actually about the proliferation of approaches, models and frameworks to explain the new concerns of the discipline. There is, in fact, a search for paradigm, not a debate about the merits of extant and proliferating paradigms. These proliferating schemes and interpretations – approaches even – are not paradigms but symptoms of the problems besetting International Relations as a discipline. States are still part of the subject, but the issue can be succinctly stated – “states plus what other actors” – in other words, which other actors affect outcomes in order to shape and contribute to the dynamics of a subject that is searching not only for a new paradigm but also a newly constituted name that can accurately embody its concerns – World Politics – World Society – Global Society – Global Village – A planet “getting smaller”?

By the 1960s it became clear that states were not the only actors in the drama of international relationships. There had been a proliferation of new actors affecting outcomes. They may or may not have legal status, but they are frequently legitimate manifestations of belief and/or concerns. Thus, they may be expressions of identity (such as ETA, the Palestinian Liberation Organization or the Irish Republican Army). They may reflect changes in values – such as Greenpeace; problems, such as the proliferation of land mine; and so on. By the end of the twentieth century, to cut a long agenda short, there were now thousands of actors in world politics, across a range of issues. And many of these actors have raised questions about the nature, significance, authority and autonomy of the state, long

regarded as the actor at the centre of the discipline of International Relations.

International Relations has responded by trying to address these issues as they have emerged – hence the growth of specialist approaches and issue areas such as Global Political Economy, International Relations of the Environment, the International Politics of Sport, the Growth of International Organization. International Relations has also been much influenced by the wider cultural and political concerns that have affected much of our social debate, such as Feminism, Cultural Studies, the social construction of “reality”. In a significant way, the claims of International Relations as a discrete discipline are challenged by the emergent overlaps and convergent concerns of these new areas of concern and attention.

Now all of this raises the central question as to the autonomy of International Relations as an academic discipline. After 1919 it appeared with a very central and pressing problematic: order and war in a system of states. In contemporary circumstances, order is not the sole preserve of states: it is also partly due to the activities of “markets” (as in currency and commodities), which can (and do) have profound effects upon states and governments, often rendering them vulnerable to destabilisation, deflection from declared policies and unpredicted costs of adjustment – with important effects upon other aspects of the policy agenda, not least the welfare of the citizens for whom they are legally responsible. Second, many states are essentially unviable, and part of the problem associated with conflict is the attempt to force those who feel that a state is not legitimate to accept rules and authority enforced from the centre. Often state authorities’ actions militate against the need fulfilment of many citizens for whom they are ostensibly responsible. And even in advanced states, where

there is no open revolt, there are pressures for devolution of authority, as in the United Kingdom in recent years. In other words, the problem is more than one of poor government, although there are many examples of this, such as currently in Burma or Iraq.

Yet the “old” problem of war has not been displaced on the agenda of International Relations by the arrival of “new” issues. Nor have all states been marginalised by the proliferation of other actors. The agenda has become more complex, criss-crossing, and harder to handle for many in positions of authority. Burton dealt with the emerging issue of complexity in *World Society* (1972) nearly thirty years ago. Most of his later work has been devoted to the question of conflict and the need for a new political philosophy. In the light of this assessment of the contemporary field of International Relations in great difficulties at best, and perhaps even in terminal decline, it is to Burton that I now turn.

HOW EXPERTS DEFINE INTERNATIONAL REALTIONS?

Many scholars and experts of International Relations have defined this topic with respect to various facets. The combination of all different perspectives yields that the term International Relations has vast horizon which encompasses all types of relations like political, economic, legal, business etc. between states and citizens of one nation to the other. Experts have brought all these aspects in their definitions. Some of the definitions related to various time periods are as follows.

1. In their book *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice* (1990), Theodore A. Coulumobis and James H. Wolfe defines the term International Relations as “International Relations is not only a distinct field of study but it also includes international theory, comparative foreign policy analysis, international law,

international organizations, comparative politics and strategic studies, resolutions, including arms-control and disarmaments”.

2. According to Joseph Frankel, “International Relations is increasingly concerned not only with states and their interactions but also with the web of international politics”.

3. In the words of Frederick, “the term International Relations embraces all intercourses among the states and all movements of the people, goods and ideas across the national frontiers”.

4. Padelford and Lincoln in *The Dynamics of International Politics* (1962) defined that “in its broadest sense, the field of International Relations comprises myriads of contacts among individuals, business organizations, cultural institutions and political personalities of many different countries”.

5. In the words of Stanley Hoffmann, “International Relations is concerned with the factors and activities which affect the external policy and the power of a basic unit into which the world is divided”.

6. In the words of Edward H. Palmer, “International Relations it is the study of world community in transition”.

7. According to Professor J. Dunn, “International Relations it is the actual relations that take place across the national boundaries”.

8. According to Trygve Mathisen, “it embraces all kinds of relations, traversing state boundaries, no matter whether they are of an economic, legal, political or any other character, whether they are private or official and all human behaviors originating on one side of the state boundary and affecting human behaviors on the other side of the boundary” (*Methodology in the Field of International Relations* (1959)).

(David J. Dunn, “The International Journal of Peace Studies”)



III. AFTER READING

1. Answer the questions:

1. When did International Relations emerge as an academic study?
2. When did International Relations begin its changes and what was the reason to these changes?
3. How has politics been affected by the expansion of force through technological change and its consequences?
4. What is the impact on the world politics of the increasing diversity and complexity of social structures in the most powerful societies of the world?
5. What are the implications of electronic technologies, especially of the internet, for world politics?

2. Study the following words and make up the sentences using them.

alliance system – political, economic or military alignment of nations; promotes the common interests of members;

balance of power – nations aligning themselves to maintain peace and security; no one nation able to impose a major threat on others;

bipolar world – world co-domination of two superpowers with opposing ideologies;

cooperation – supportive action of joining together for common interests;

cultural imperialism – the spread and domination of a particular nation's culture, values and beliefs throughout the world by

way of trade, electronic communication, businesses and the media (e.g. McDonalds, Disney, Wal-Mart);

domestic policy – a government's plan to deal with internal issues of the country;

foreign policy – a government's plan to deal with international issues that impact it;

globalization – the growing economic and cultural interdependence of nations

hegemon – the most powerful political, economic and military nation-state in the world (e.g. USA today, GB in 19th century);

international relations – multilateral interaction between nation states;

international system – maintaining a beneficial and peaceful pattern of interaction among major global players;

major players/actors – countries, organizations and institutions that have a great influence on world affairs;

multinational corporations – private companies that have operations and or divisions in many countries;

multipolar world – when several major nations compete for power and influence;

national interest – a country determining its involvement in the world affairs based on the outcome or benefits it receives;

national sovereignty – a nation's right to establish its own form of government and laws without external influence;

nation – a group of people who share a common identity; language, history, culture etc., but lack a defined country e.g. Kurds, Palestines, Kashmir;

nation-state – most powerful political unit in the world; having definite boundaries and organized institutions;

nongovernmental organizations – nonprofit international agencies having a particular common cause ex. Doctors without borders, Greenpeace;

regional blocs – specific areas of the world cooperating together for political, economic and social reasons (e.g. EU, NAFTA, ASEAN);

transnational agencies – organizations trying to promote global unity for peace and security;

transnational pressures – global problems that undermine the power and status of many nation-states;

unipolarity – the existence of a particularly powerful state that is both able and willing to manage the international system.

3. Give definitions.

1. Multilateral interaction between nation states;
2. Nonprofit international agencies having a particular common cause e.g. Doctors without borders, Greenpeace;
3. A government's plan to deal with international issues that impact it;
4. World co-domination of two superpowers with opposing ideologies;
5. Maintaining a beneficial and peaceful pattern of interaction among major global players.

4. Match the terms (1-5) with their definitions (a-e).

1. national interest
2. major players/actors
3. alliance system
4. hegemon

5. transnational pressures

- a. the most powerful political, economic and military nation-state in the world (ex. the USA today, Great Britain in 19th century);
- b. countries, organizations and institutions that have a great influence on world affairs;
- c. global problems that undermine the power and status of many nation-states;
- d. a country determining its involvement in the world affairs based on the outcome or benefits it receives;
- e. political, economic or military alignment of nations; promotes the common interests of members.

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. A government's plan to deal with internal issues of the country is

- a. foreign policy
- b. cooperation
- c. domestic policy
- d. unipolarity

2. Nations aligning themselves to maintain peace and security; no one nation able to impose a major threat on others

- a. multipolar world
- b. alliance system
- c. balance of power
- d. foreign policy

3. Specific areas of the world cooperating together for political, economic and social reasons (e.g. EU, NAFTA, ASEAN)

- a. national interest
- b. regional blocs
- c. hegemon
- d. foreign policy

4. The growing economic and cultural interdependence of nations is

- a. globalization
- b. unipolarity
- c. cooperation
- d. nation

5. The existence of a particularly powerful state that is both able and willing to manage the international system is a

- a. nation
- b. cooperation
- c. bipolar world
- d. unipolarity

6. Read the definitions and mark them as True or False.

1. Multinational corporations → private companies that have operations and or divisions in many countries;

- True False

2. Multipolar world → several major nations compete for power and influence;

● True ● False

3. Transnational agencies → organizations trying to promote global unity for peace and security;

● True ● False

4. nation → the most powerful political, economic and military nation-state in the world (e.g. the USA today, Great Britain in 19th century);

● True ● False

5. Cultural imperialism → a country determining its involvement in the world affairs based on the outcome or benefits it receives.

● True False

7. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Міжнародні відносини України – це сукупність стосунків держави Україна з іншими державами світу та міжнародними організаціями.

2. 13 травня 2013 року Міністр закордонних справ України Леонід Кожара відвідав Лондон з робочим візитом, де було обговорено підписання Угоди про асоціацію з ЄС, а також заручення підтримки зі сторони Британії у цьому процесі. Також було обговорено головування України в ОБСЄ.

3. Важливим етапом в історії міжнародних відносин було утворення Організації Об'єднаних Націй. У червні 1945 р. на конференції у Сан-Франциско було підписано Статут ООН – першої політичної універсальної організації з підтримання

міжнародного миру та безпеки, заснованої на принципі колективної безпеки.

4. Україна, яка з перших держав підписала статут ООН, упродовж усього терміну існування цієї організації бере активну участь у її діяльності.

5. Українські делегації наполегливо працюють у комітетах та на пленарних засіданнях Генеральної Асамблеї ООН. До складу ООН нині входять 192 держави-члени.

6. Зараз Україна, як співзасновник Організації Об'єднаних Націй, є членом 20-и її організацій, а також 60-и постійних та тимчасових органів.

7. Україна, займаючи важливе місце в Європі, є одним із визначальних чинників нового геополітичного становища.

8. Процес становлення й розвитку міжнародних організацій характеризується докорінними змінами у співвідношенні політичних сил на міжнародній арені.

9. Вони визначають напрями глобального політичного процесу кінця ХХ – початку ХХІ століття.

10. Світове співтовариство вступає на шлях формування нових міжнародних форм співробітництва. І це цілком закономірно, оскільки людство має вирішувати важливі проблеми, пов'язані з виживанням і подальшим співіснуванням.

11. Тому й зовнішньополітична діяльність України спрямована на розширення участі в діяльності міжнародних організацій.

(Інтернет-сайт каналу 24)

8. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. According to the results of socio-economic development, Chernivtsi region is among the top five in Ukraine.

2. The industrial park “Novodnistrovsk” was created.

3. 80 million UAH were invested there by an investor from Germany. “This is awesome,” the President said.

4. He also noted that there were many other successful investment projects in Bukovina, in particular the production of cable-wire products for automotive industry created 1390 jobs.

5. The “Gifts of Hutsulshchyna” is engaged in harvesting and processing of mushrooms, berries and medicinal herbs, it produces dried, frozen, canned mushrooms exported to Romania, Poland, Moldova, Germany and Italy.

6. “And each similar project creates jobs. This is an opportunity for young people not to seek happiness abroad, but to realize themselves in Ukraine,” the President noted and emphasized that those investments led us into the European economic space.

7. The President said that the export of goods to Europe in 2018 had increased by 45% compared to the previous year.

8. “Now 72% of the total export of the region goes to the EU, the largest market in the world.

(Офіційне інтернет-представництво Президента України)

9. Find and present the article on interantional relations following the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Discuss the statements with your groupmates.

1. No one chooses his or her country of birth, so it's foolish to be proud of it.
2. Who are the most important actors in the Global Political Economy and why?
3. Discuss potential issues of getting individuals and groups of people involved into the processes and procedures of global governance.

SECTION V

UKRAINE-NATO COOPERATION



I. BEFORE READING

Read the definition of NATO according to Collins Dictionary

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is an international organization which consists of the USA, Canada, Britain, and other European countries, all of whom have agreed to support one another if they are attacked.



Discuss the questions:

1. When did Ukraine-NATO cooperation begin?
2. How does NATO support Ukraine?
3. NATO and Ukraine: in or out? Why? Why not?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF UKRAINE-NATO COOPERATION AT THE CURRENT STAGE

Nowadays Ukraine has to fight for its independence in the difficult conditions of the antiterrorist operation. Therefore it is obvious that the fact of cooperation with NATO is relevant and significant more than ever now, especially in the context of common projects in the military-technical, scientific and technical spheres. Actually, close cooperation with NATO has been considered as one of the priorities in foreign policy since the emergence of an independent Ukrainian state, and current conditions have led out a new level of interaction importance of these two laws. If the previous stage of the cooperation was mostly about military trainings, now the range of issues relating to interaction has greatly expanded and enlarged. In modern condition, scientific and technical cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is gathering on special significance, because these practices are intended to strengthen the defensive potential of our country taking into account the real fact of aggression by the Russian Federation. If in the past NATO was focused on educational and informational projects to inform Ukrainian citizens about content and objectives of Euro-Atlantic integration, now when the territory of our country is under the occupation, these projects are extremely limited and inadequate to meet the actual needs of Ukraine in the implementation of the specific measures to improve its defenses. It is

clearly understood by the participants and leadership of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Today Ukraine is on the way to a significant change in the defense industry. For successful reform of the defense sector which should be implemented in a very short time it should be carried weapons modernization, military equipment and military experts training with the assistance of international experience. Therefore, at the current stage, the cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is focused on the search for methods of cooperation in the scientific, technical and educational fields. In 2012 Ukraine joined NATO program the “Defense Education Enhancement Program” (DEEP), the participation has been intensified and undergone a qualitative transformation since the military actions on the territory of our country began. The main purpose of DEEP is establishing contracts between educational specialists between member countries of NATO and partner countries to improve programs and methods of the military men’s training in general and command personnel in particular. Now there are six specialized higher education institutions in Ukraine which are in the implementation of this program: Hetman Petro Sahoidachny National Army University (Lviv), Sergii Korolev Zhytomir National Institute (Zhytomir), Military Academy (Odessa), Kharkiv University of Air Force (Kharkiv), Military Institute of Taras Shevchenko National University (Kyiv), Military Law Faculty of Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University (Kharkiv). NATO finances a number of projects to develop the basic infrastructure of basic computer networks Ukrainian research institutions and provide access to the Internet. Thanks to NATO grants, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has launched the project “Ukrainian Research & Academic Network” (URAN), in a course of its implementation there

are 56 Ukrainian higher educational institutions and research centers gained high-speed access to the global information network. For the last year NATO initiated series of conferences and international seminars which were intended to convey general information about the organization activity at the current stage to a wide audience in Ukraine, its results for Ukraine and also to assist the training of qualified personnel able to professional activity which is connected with the Euro-Atlantic and European integration progress of Ukraine.

Nowadays Ukraine is the first among the partner countries of the North Atlantic Alliance in the number of projects and grants for their implementation within the program framework of NATO “Partnership for Peace and Security”. The cooperation with Russia within this program was stopped after the invasion of hostilities to the territory of Ukraine, and the reallocation of funds was made in favor of scientific and technical cooperation with Ukraine. The total budget allocated for projects of cooperation with Ukraine in 2015 was increased by half compared with 2014. According to the proposals which were made by Ukrainian scientists, now the cooperation within the framework of NATO “Partnership for Peace and Security” is conducted in 15 new projects which are directly or indirectly related with the possibilities of fast and qualitative impact on the improvement of our country’s defense. First of all, these projects are focused on the development of drones, radiation protection, chemical, biological and nuclear researches. At the current stage Ukraine is also actively involved in the implementation of the NATO concept “Smart Defense”, especially in the “Protection of Harbours and Ports” program. During the twentieth session of Ukraine-NATO working group which was held at the State Concern “UkrOboronProm” the issues about the opportunity of improvement the management system and intercommunication

between Armed Forces of Ukraine and NATO's member countries was studied. As a result of the discussion and the presentation of domestic developments, the need of further improving of the hydroacoustic equipment domestic production which is able to protect the coastal area was drawn to the consideration. One of the last scientific projects of NATO (in which Ukraine is also involved) is the "Light Weight and Transparent Armors" project which provides a new generation of material for the manufacture of body armor. According to this project, the material must be heavy-duty, thin, light and created from single-crystal sapphire, which Institute of Single Crystals of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine is able to produce. Also it is a notable project of the unique X-ray generator development based on inverse Compton scattering which is realized at the National Science Center of Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine with the support of NATO in the implementation of the "Partnership for Peace and Security" program.

Thus, at the present stage, educational, scientific and technical cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is intensifying and considering in the frame of internal and external political situation. The main directions of cooperation are focused on the development of new substances, materials and technologies which can be used to enhance the defensive potential of our country and also to provide practical training of military specialists to perform the protection tasks of the territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine.

(«Актуальні проблеми розвитку освіти і науки в умовах глобалізації»)



III. AFTER READING

1. Answer the questions:

1. Does Ukraine cooperate with NATO in scientific and technical aspects? Give examples.
2. Is Ukraine involved into NATO's projects?
3. What is Ukraine-NATO cooperation like in general? Give reasoning for your ideas.

2. Give the English equivalents.

Виборювати незалежність; проведення антитерористичної операції; співпраця з НАТО; незалежна українська держава; налагодження тісної співпраці; зовнішня політика; спільні військові навчання; співробітництво України та НАТО; зосередження на освітніх та інформаційних проектах; реалізація конкретних заходів; вдале реформування оборонної галузі; провідний світовий досвід; якісні перетворення; фінансувати низку проектів; дослідницькі установи; високошвидкісний доступ до всесвітньої інформаційної мережі; сприяння підготовці кваліфікованих кадрів; знаходитися на першому місці серед країн-партнерів; загальний бюджет; за результатами обговорення; країни-учасниці Альянсу; внутрішньополітична і зовнішньополітична ситуація; захист територіальної цілісності.

3. Translate the phrases in brackets.

1. The US Secretary of State has said (важливі запитання вирішуватимуться) _____ at a US-sponsored Middle East peace conference later this year.

2. Speaking (по дорозі) _____ to Israel on her six visits to the region this year Mrs C. said the talks would help lay the foundations of a Palestinian state.

3. With US encouragement, the Israeli PM and the Palestinian Authority President recently held a series of (прямі переговори) _____.

4. After their last meeting on 10 September, both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to a two-state solution and agreed (сформувати делегації для участі у переговорах) _____ to discuss some of (суперечливі питання) _____.

5. Before arriving in Israel on Wednesday, the US Secretary of State said she hoped her (короткостроковий візит) _____ would “build on the momentum” of those meetings and encourage both sides (вирішити протиріччя) _____ ahead of the conference expected to be held in November.

4. Find an article about “Ukraine-NATO Relations” and share the information with your group mates.

5. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. На запрошення українського уряду 14 лютого до Києва з офіційним візитом прибуває прем'єр-міністр США.

2. 22-23 червня у Києві з візитом перебував міністр закордонних справ Індії пан Салман Хуршид.

3. 18 червня Голова Ради Міністрів Італії, перебуваючи проїздом у Парижі, зустрівся із президентом Франції і мав з ним дружню бесіду.

4. До Вашингтона прибув прем'єр-міністр Японії, який протягом двох днів буде вести переговори з американським президентом і іншими високопосадовими представниками адміністрації США.

5. За повідомленням «УНІАН», 15 серпня до Києва на запрошення президента України прибуде з робочим візитом його американський колега Барак Обама.

6. Наприкінці цього місяця з коротким робочим візитом Амстердам відвідає прем'єр-міністр Данії.

7. У четвер на кінцевому етапі своєї дипломатичної місії на Близькому Сході прем'єр-міністр Великобританії відвідає Йорданію.

8. Наприкінці тижня президент США завершив робочий візит до Бельгії.

9. Міністр закордонних справ заявив учора, що наступного місяці Індія й США підпишуть угоду про науку й техніку.

10. Політик стверджував, що імміграційна політика нового уряду розділила нації.

11. У пресі повідомлялося, що після катастрофи живими залишилося 39 чоловік.

12. Лідер опозиції звинуватив уряд у тому, що він робить недостатньо для того, щоб підняти рівень життя в країні.

6. Translate the following text from English into Ukrainian.

President Petro Poroshenko expressed confidence in the future membership of Ukraine in the North Atlantic Alliance and stressed that everything depends on Ukrainians. This was stated by the Head of State on Ukraine TV channel.

At the same time, he gave an example of Ukraine's success in terms of European integration: signing the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and obtaining the visa-free regime for Ukrainians.

“When we set ambitious goals and made a series of reforms, skeptics said that it was impossible. I want to remind that when the issue of the visa-free regime was discussed, they said that there was a migration crisis in Europe. This is a suicide for a leader of any European country to introduce the visa-free regime for Ukraine in present conditions. I said this was the issue of values and faith. And this is the issue of the powerful reforms that we have to make in order to get this,” the President reminded.

“Today there is an impression: how can it be different? The same applies to all the reforms that we started – from decentralization to the new Ukrainian school,” he emphasized.

“Today, the lion's share of these things depends on Ukraine. Ukraine must meet the NATO membership criteria. This is being done in the framework of the program, now cooperation, and in the future – a document called the Membership Action Plan. And already in December 2019, at the NATO Summit in London, Ukraine, and I will raise this issue, will be immediately provided with the Membership Action Plan,” the Head of State said.

The President also emphasized that “NATO is not something that the Soviet Union used to intimidate Ukrainians”. “NATO is the security of the borders, because there was never an external attack on the Alliance in the history of NATO. NATO is the absence of internal conflicts within the union. This is the return of our boys home, because NATO is working on the principle “one for all and all for one”. This is an opportunity to decrease the current 6% of budget

expenditures on the defense and security sector ... NATO is security on the streets. Because membership in the Alliance is also a security sector reform," Petro Poroshenko emphasized.

At the same time, the President added that the programs for joining NATO and joining the European Union were almost identical, except for reforming the security sector. He also stressed that the EU was also a democracy, the rule of law and a high standard of living for people, unlike the situation in the territories under the influence of Russia. "This is the main motivation for Ukraine," the Head of State summed up.

"Let's be honest with Ukrainians. Ukraine will be able to work out the criteria for membership in NATO. This is a matter of life and death. After Russia's aggression, the entire post-war global security system based on the UN Security Council was ruined by Russia: a country that is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and has the right to veto is an aggressor. There is no other mechanism for protecting national interests and security of the state now, except for NATO, which proved its effectiveness," Petro Poroshenko stressed.

"It all depends on us. It is impossible to be the President of a country that is being reformed during the war and not to be optimistic," he added.

"Ukraine is capable of getting the NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP) by 2023. And the MAP will envisage the list of steps and the date," the President emphasized.

(Офіційний веб сайт Міністерства Оборони України)

7. Find and present the article on Ukrain-NATO Relations following the plan "How to Speak on Politics" (p. 121).



Discuss the following statement with your groupmates.

1. Military action that defies international law can be justified.

SECTION VI GLOBALIZATION



I. BEFORE READING

Read the definition of globalization according to Cambridge Dictionary

Globalization is the increase of trade around the world, especially by large companies producing and trading goods in many different countries; a situation in which available goods and services, or social and cultural influences, gradually become similar in all parts of the world.



Discuss these questions:

1. What associations do you have when you hear the word “globalisation”?
2. Is globalisation under threat because of world economic crises?
3. Do you believe that globalisation prospects are threatened by current economic crises in general and third world economies in particular?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

WHAT IS GLOBALISATION?

There are many different definitions of globalisation, but most acknowledge economic integration – namely, the increase in international trade and investment – which has driven the movement of people, goods, capital and ideas across borders.

While there has always been a sharing of goods, services, knowledge and cultures among people and countries, improved technologies and the removal of trade restrictions have meant that the speed of exchange is getting faster and the costs are much cheaper.

BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS OF GLOBALISATION

Globalisation brings both opportunities and challenges. Bigger markets can mean bigger profits and greater wealth, which can be used for investing in development and reducing poverty. Each country tries to make decisions and policies that position them to maximise the benefits of globalisation. However, trade barriers, weak domestic policies, institutions and infrastructure can restrict a country's ability to do so.

The perceived effects of globalisation excite strong feelings, tempting people to regard it in black and white terms, when in fact globalisation is an extremely complex web of issues and interactions.

The following table presents ten opposing points of view often expressed about globalisation.

	Benefits of globalisation	Problems of globalisation
1	Trade liberalisation means the economies of richer countries have consistently grown much faster than those countries that try to protect themselves.	Trade liberalisation requires participating countries to undertake costly economic reform. While this will bring benefits in the long term the social costs for those affected can be high.
2	Countries which have had faster economic growth have then been able to improve living standards and reduce poverty.	Countries which have been unable to take advantage of globalisation are dropping further behind the richest countries. The gap between rich and poor and the number of people below the poverty line have both grown over the past two decades.
3	Improved health through the economic gains of globalisation has led to improved life expectancy.	Globalisation has increased travel, which has helped spread diseases such as HIV/AIDS, SARS and avian flu, across borders. Globalisation has also increased the use of tobacco and fast foods, leading to associated adverse health and financial costs.

4	Higher global income and reduced investment barriers have increased foreign direct investment in many countries, which in turn has accelerated growth.	The increasing interdependence of countries in a globalised world makes them more vulnerable to economic problems like the 2008 Global Financial Crisis.
5	Improved environmental awareness and accountability has contributed to positive environmental outcomes by encouraging the use of more efficient, less polluting technologies.	Global agricultural, forest, mining and fishing companies have exploited inadequate environmental codes and corrupt behaviour.
6	Increased interdependence and global institutions such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and World Bank, have bolstered peace, as countries are unlikely to enter into conflict with trading partners and poverty reduction helps reduce the breeding grounds for terrorism.	Spending by rich countries on agricultural protection against imported goods from developing countries has been estimated to be around five times what the rich countries provide in aid to developing countries.
7	Improved technology has dramatically reduced costs and has changed the	Technological improvements have allowed cheap imports of manufactured goods to

	<p>way the world communicates, learns, conducts business and treats illnesses.</p>	<p>occur, destroying traditional agricultural communities, and increasing unemployment and skills shortages.</p>
8	<p>Availability of information through the internet and social media has contributed to the toppling of undemocratic regimes and a growth in liberal democracies.</p>	<p>Modern communications have spread an awareness of the differences between countries, and increased the demand for migration to richer countries. In response, some richer countries have tightened the barriers against migrant workers, xenophobic fears have increased in some sections of the community, and people smugglers have exploited vulnerable people.</p>
9	<p>The voluntary adoption by global companies of workplace standards for their production facilities in developing countries has made an important contribution to international labour standards and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Globalised competition can force a race to the bottom in wage rates and labour standards. It can also foster a 'brain drain' of skilled workers, where highly educated professionals, such as doctors, engineers and IT specialists migrate to developed countries to benefit from the higher wages, creating skilled labour shortages</p>

		in their own countries.
10	International migration has led to greater recognition of diversity and respect for cultural identities, which is improving democracy and access to human rights.	Indigenous and national culture and languages can be eroded by the modern globalised culture.

(“Global Education”)



III. AFTER READING

1. Answer the questions:

1. Has globalisation gone too far, not far enough, or has it been heading in the wrong direction?
3. Do well-off people have to give up advantages and luxuries for the benefit of the poor?
4. What practical challenges and constraints do states and individuals face in responding to their global moral duties?
5. What are the pros and cons of globalisation?
6. Why do you think so many people oppose it?
7. What are the benefits of globalisation for an average person?
8. What are the drawbacks of globalisation for an average person?
9. In what ways, if any, should globalisation be stifled?
10. How must education systems be fundamentally altered to accommodate global market?

2. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word from the list. There are some words you don't have to use.

under the auspices	tremendous	boundary	enable
incorporate (into)	integration	advance	series
enculturation	expansion	collapse	round
issue shares	share (risk)	adverse	track

1. Global _____ arose from the expansion of trade.
2. Early globalisation is associated with _____ growth of population.
3. Global trade and colonisation led to the process of _____ of colonized countries.
4. African and Pacific regions were _____ into the world system.
5. The first era of globalisation _____ in 1920s due to gold standard crisis.
6. The Dutch East India Company became the first company in the world to _____ risk.
7. It created an important driver of globalisation _____ joint ownership through the issuing of shares.
8. The World Bank and the IMF were set up to promote world growth and manage _____ consequences.
9. All agreements on globalisation were originally signed under the _____ of GATT.

3. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word from the list. There are some extra words.

at the expense of	accompany	consumer	decade
in the name of	availability	borrower	advent

consciousness	emergence	supplant	boom
assimilation	result from	wealthy	rival
reallocation	arise from	illusory	bust

1. Industrial effect of globalisation is achieved at the _____ of poor nations.

2. It is associated with _____ of world production markets.

3. Speculations in global financial markets caused economic _____ in Asia.

4. Political effects _____ from social and economic globalisation.

5. Political effects can result in _____ of political power in the world.

6. Informational effect deals with increased _____ of high technologies.

7. Cultural effect is associated with _____ of new categories of consciousness and Westernisation.

4. Give English equivalents.

Розпалювати конфлікт; у власних інтересах; нафтова й оборонна галузі економіки; підтримка повстанців; заборона на імпорт продовольства; нормалізувати відносини; посилатися на; поліпшити відносини між; почати не з тієї ноги; перешкоджати; чиновники; замішані в; відповідна заборона на; залишатися залежним від; хистке перемир'я, перемир'я досягнуто; сторони, що воюють; обмін полоненими; передбачений у плані; створення буферної зони; відкрити шлях до діалогу; досвідчений дипломат; в односторонньому порядку; одержати економічну вигоду; скинути президента.

5. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. У Нью-Йорку відкрилася чергова сесія Генеральної Асамблеї ООН.

2. 4-5 лютого у Києві перебував міністр закордонних справ Ірландії, який їхав до Індії з офіційним візитом.

3. 1 грудня прем'єр-міністр Швеції завершив свій офіційний візит до Канади.

4. 17 липня у Лондоні відбулася зустріч прем'єр-міністра Великобританії з керівниками провідних індустріальних держав світу.

5. За повідомленням агентства УНІАН, з 10 по 15 травня на запрошення президента України Київ з офіційним візитом відвідає Держсекретар США.

6. Як повідомляють агентства, міністр закордонних справ Італії відвідав Тріполі із дводенним візитом.

7. 1 липня на запрошенню українського уряду в Київ із триденним офіційним візитом прибула урядова делегація Іспанії.

8. 10 липня відбулися переговори між міністром закордонних справ України і міністром закордонних справ Китаю, які перебували у Києві з офіційним візитом.

9. У середині грудня президент України відвідає Італію на запрошення президента цієї країни. Під час візиту планується підписання угоди про загальні принципи відносин між Україною та Італією.

10. 19 грудня розпочався візит до Ісламської Республіки Іран прем'єр-міністра України. Мета візиту – зміцнити двосторонні українсько-іранські зв'язки.

11. За повідомленням французького агентства новин, наприкінці тижня після триденного неофіційного візиту у Францію президент США повернувся на батьківщину.

12. 7 березня 2016 року Україна та Іран підписали меморандум про економічну співпрацю. Підписання договору відбулося у Тегерані.

13. 26 квітня 2016 року посол Ірану заявив, що Іран може розпочати постачання нафти та газу в Україну.

(Інформаційне агентство «УНІАН»)

6. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. The President noted that education, reconstruction and extension of schools and preschool facilities were common priorities for all communities.

2. “New kindergartens, schools are being reconstructed and often rebuilt, taking into account new energy-saving technologies. 13 inclusive and resource centers were created in the region. Medical emergency hospital, oncology and cardiological dispensary were reconstructed. The work is underway to reconstruct the premises of a modern perinatal center,” Petro Poroshenko said and stressed that the given project was under his control.

3. “There should be more Ukrainians, Ukrainians should be born healthy and the technologies of the XXI century should be available in every region,” the President said.

4. Separately, the President drew attention to the region’s tourism.

5. “Bukovina is incredibly rich in tourist attractions. And many communities have already made a bet on it in their development plans. I am convinced that this will work,” the Head of State added.

(Офіційне інтернет-представництво Президента України)

7. Find and present the article on globalization following the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Discuss the following questions with your groupmates.

1. If economic globalisation is inevitable, it should primarily serve humanity rather than the interests of trans-national corporations. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

2. Do you think it would be a good idea if all barriers to trade were removed from the world and people could freely export and import without customs duties or any other problems? What impact would such a change have?

3. Do you think it would be a good idea if people could live and work in any country they liked without restrictions? What impact would such a change have?

SECTION VII TERRORISM



I. BEFORE READING

Study the definition of terrorism according to English Oxford Living Dictionary

Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.



Discuss these questions:

1. What do you know about terrorism?
2. What is the biggest problem in spotting and recognizing “terrorism”?
3. Terrorism makes everyone think, “No one can be trusted and everyone is to be feared”. Do you think domestic and international terrorism can be controlled?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

TERRORISM: AN EXPLORATION OF ITS DEFINITION, HISTORY AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Terrorism upsets people. It does so deliberately. That is its point and that is why it has engrossed so much of our attention in the early years of the 21st century.

Ask any ten individuals on the streets of London, Paris, Moscow, or New York for the top three issues facing the world today and one common response is likely to be *terrorism*. Inquire further about how the same people would define terrorism, when terrorism began, and how terrorism can be stopped and you will probably be faced with a myriad of answers, or maybe just looks of puzzlement. The range of responses (or lack thereof) from the public should not be surprising. Not even experts agree on responses to these seemingly fundamental questions on an issue of such importance to worldwide security, an issue that Thackrah suggests is one of the most intractable global problems at the start of the twenty-first century.

Terrorism Defined

What is terrorism? The definition assigned to the term very much depends on who you ask, although, as Hoffman writes, few words have so insidiously worked their way in to our every day vocabulary. Oots writes that terrorism has been defined in different ways by various scholars. Hoffman suggests that most individuals have vague notions of what the term means, but cannot offer precise, explanatory definitions. The Terrorism Research Center claims that terrorism by nature is difficult to define. Townshend writes that both politicians and scholars have been hung up in attempting to define terrorism in a way that distinguishes it from other criminal violence and even military action. Complicating attempts to define terrorism, the meaning and usage of the term have changed over the years. Complications aside, most people would agree that terrorism is a subjective term with negative connotations, a pejorative term, used to describe the acts of enemies or opponents. The term has moral connotations and can be used to persuade others to adopt a particular viewpoint. For instance, if an individual sympathises with the victims of terrorism, then the perpetrator is considered to be a terrorist, but if an individual sympathises with the perpetrator, then the perpetrator is considered to be a freedom fighter or is referred to by equally positive characterisations. About this, the Terrorism Research Center writes: One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter. Whittaker distinguishes between terrorists, guerrillas, and freedom fighters in writing: the terrorist targets civilians; the guerrilla goes for military personnel and facilities; and the freedom fighter conducts a campaign to liberate his people from dictatorial oppression, gross disarmament, or the grip of an occupying power.

One author included over one hundred definitions for the term *terrorism*. Another quoted over ninety definitions and descriptions. The definitions range from those that are quite simplistic to those that are equally comprehensive. The following definitions are illustrative of the broad range of thought:

Terrorism is violence for purposes of creating fear.

Terrorism is politically and socially motivated violence.

Terrorism is political violence in or against true democracies.

Terrorism may be described as a strategy of violence designed to inspire terror within a particular segment of a given society.

Terrorism is the most amoral of organised violence.

Terrorism is a form of warfare used when full-scale military action is not possible.

Terrorism is a method of action by which an agent tends to produce terror in order to impose his domination.

Terrorism is the systematic use of coercive intimidation, usually to service political ends. It is used to create a climate of fear.

Terrorism is the threat or use of violence, often against the civilian population, to achieve political or social ends, to intimidate opponents, or to publicise grievances.

Terrorism is the use of coercive means aimed at populations in an effort to achieve political, religious, or other aims.

Terrorism is politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

Whittaker explores the complexity of defining terrorism by furnishing a comprehensive list of terrorism criteria:

The violence or threat of violence inherent in terrorism is premeditated and politically motivated for the purpose of intimidating or coercing a government or the public in general.

The strategy of terrorism is to instill fear and insecurity.

Sustained campaigns or sporadic incidents are applied by terrorists in conducting their unlawful activities.

Calculated use of violence is applied against civilian, non-combatant targets.

Acquiring, manipulating, and employing power is at the root of terrorism.

Revolutionary terrorism attempts to completely change the political system within a state; sub-revolutionary terrorism attempts to effect change without totally replacing the existing political system.

Terrorism consists of carefully planned goals, means, targets, and access conducted in a clandestine manner.

The goals of terrorism focus on political, social, ideological, or religious ends. This distinguishes terrorism from other criminal activity.

Terrorism is conducted occasionally by individuals, but most often by sub-national groups.

An important objective of terrorism is to obtain maximum publicity.

Increasingly, terrorist zones of action are extending beyond national borders, becoming transnational in effect.

The vast number of definitions proposed for the term terrorism might make one wonder if there could ever be agreement around a common definition. For without a common understanding about what terrorism is, how can it be challenged and ultimately removed as a threat to modern civilisation? Despite the many definitions for terrorism, there does seem to be an emerging consensus on the

definition of the term, according to Jenkins. For instance, Enders and Sandler offer the following comprehensive definition of terrorism:

Terrorism is the premeditated use or threat of use of extra normal violence or brutality by subnational groups to obtain a political, religious, or ideological objective through intimidation of a huge audience, usually not directly involved with the policy making that terrorists seek to influence.

Enders and Sandler's definition will be used for the purpose of this essay not only because it is an example of a current consensus description, but also because it contains criteria suggested by other definitions surveyed in the literature review – violence or threats of violence; intimidation of large civilian audiences; desire to influence; subnational terrorist groupings; and political, religious, or ideological objectives.

Historical Roots of Terrorism

Colin Gray writes that terrorism is as old as strategic history. The roots of terrorism can be traced back in time to ancient Greece, and terrorist acts have occurred throughout history since that time. The term terrorism, however, originated in the French Revolution's *Reign of Terror* and was popularised at that time. Terrorism in this era carried a very positive connotation as it was undertaken in an effort to establish order during the anarchy that followed uprisings in France in 1789. It was considered to be an instrument of governance instituted to intimidate counter-revolutionaries, dissidents and subversives and was associated with the ideals of democracy and virtue. In fact, according to Hoffman, the revolutionary leader Maximillien Robespierre claimed that virtue, without which terror is evil; terror, without which virtue is helpless

and that terror is nothing but justice, prompt, severe and inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue.

Terrorism at the start of the twentieth century retained the revolutionary connotations it had acquired during the French Revolution as it took aim on the Ottoman and Habsburg Empires. In the 1930s, the meaning of terrorism mutated to describe activities of totalitarian governments and their leaders against their citizenry in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Stalinist Russia. For instance, in Germany and Italy, gangs of brown shirts or black shirts harassed and intimidated opponents, although leaders of these nations denied that this occurred. After World War II, the meaning of terrorism changed once again, returning to its revolutionary connotations where it remains today. Terrorist activities in the 1940s and 1950s primarily focused on revolts by indigenous nationalist groups opposing colonial rule in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, resulting in independence for many countries. Although terrorism retained its revolutionary connotation in the 1960s and 1970s, the focus shifted from anti-colonialist to separatist goals. Today, terrorism involves broader, less distinct goals. The right-wing and left-wing terrorism that became widespread in recent times included acts by diverse groups such as the Italian Red Brigades; the Irish Republican Army; the Palestine Liberation Organisation; the Shining Path in Peru; the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka; the Weatherman in the United States; various militia organisations, also in the United States; radical Muslims through Hamas and Al Qaeda; radical Sikhs in India; and the Aum Shinrikyo in Japan. Some governments, such as those in Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria, are also considered to be involved in terrorism as sponsors of terrorist activities. Some people, such as American dissident Noam Chomsky, contend that the government of the United

States is engaged in terrorism, as exemplified by the title of Chomsky's 2001 article entitled U.S.A Leading Terrorist State, which appeared in the *Monthly Review*.

Terrorism associated with the French Revolution had two important characteristics in common with terrorism today. Firstly, terrorism was, and is today, organised, deliberate, and systematic. Secondly, the goals of terrorism then and now were and are to create a new, better society. But, terrorism today has changed in some very fundamental ways: (1) terrorist organisations have evolved into network forms and are less often organised in hierarchies; (2) the identities of transnational terrorist organisations are harder to identify because they claim responsibility for specific acts less often; (3) today's terrorist groups do not make demands as often as in the past and their goals appear to be more hazy and vague; (4) motives have generally shifted from those that are more politically-oriented to those that are more religiously-oriented; (5) targets of terrorists are more dispersed around the globe; and (6) terrorist violence, today, is more indiscriminate, involving significant collateral damage to the public.

Possible Solutions to Terrorism

To effectively meet the challenges of terrorism, one should consider the history of terrorism, but must also look to the future. Kress and colleagues contend that terrorism is increasing in geographical scope, numerical frequency, and intensity as well as in ingenuity and subtlety. They suggest that these trends could well translate into more varied threats and more powerful tools and weapons, adding that bombs will get smaller and more powerful, poisons and mind-blowing drugs more insidious, psychological techniques for converting or brainwashing the victims more effective, and psychological tortures more agonizing.

Ian Lesser offers a comprehensive approach for meeting the challenges of terrorism. His approach consists of a core strategy and supporting strategies aimed at targeting security threats posed by terrorists within a context of global security threats from all sources. Lesser's core strategy consists of four components: (1) reducing systemic causes of terrorism, (2) deterring terrorists and their sponsors, (3) reducing risks associated with super terrorism, and (4) retaliating in instances where deterrence fails. In reducing systemic causes of terrorism, Lesser is referring to the long-term goal of addressing issues that give rise to terrorism such as social and economic problems, unresolved ethnic and nationalist conflicts, frustrated political ambitions, and personal experiences of individuals who may become future terrorists. In deterring terrorists and their sponsors, Lesser suggests taking massive and personal actions against terrorist leadership, although he concedes that this is becoming more and more difficult as terrorists and their sponsors become more diverse and diffuse. In reducing risks associated with super terrorism, Lesser calls for eliminating weapons of mass destruction that terrorists could use in inflicting destruction and suffering. And, finally, in retaliating when deterrence fails, Lesser suggests developing the means to retaliate quickly and specifically to terrorist activities.

One of Lesser's strategies supporting his core strategy is environmental shaping, which involves exposing sponsors of terrorism to global scrutiny and isolation; shrinking the zones of chaos and terrorist sanctuary; including counterterrorism as an integral component of strategic alliances; limiting global exposure; and targeting terrorist networks and funding. His hedging strategy involves hardening key policies and strategies to limit risks of terrorism, increasing ground and space-based surveillance of terrorist

resources, and preparing to mitigate the effects of terrorism to limit negative effects.

Kress and associates reiterate the first component of Lesser's core strategy in offering their proactive approach to dealing with terrorism; specifically, addressing genuine political injustice and resolving supposed injustices. Chalk contends that a state response to terrorism must be limited, well-defined and controlled to avoid compromising the political and civil traditions that are central to the liberal democratic way of life. He suggests that any liberal democratic response to terrorism has to rest on one overriding maxim: a commitment to uphold and maintain constitutional principles of law and order.

Conclusion

The long history of terrorism, dating as far back as ancient Greece, suggests that this phenomenon may never be eliminated as a tactic by those people or groups without sufficient formal legal power to achieve their goals. However, this does not imply that terrorism cannot be engaged proactively and reactively. Logically, it seems that the first step should be to agree on a universally-accepted definition for terrorism because, without a consensus on the meaning of the term, effectively addressing its causes and its effects may be difficult at best and impossible at worst.

With a consensus definition in hand, the comprehensive strategy for dealing with terrorism proposed by Lesser – reduction in systemic causes, deterrence, super terrorism risk reduction, and retaliation – would appear to offer the most balanced, effective approach. Today's leaders should realise that offensive and defensive military action, so typical of traditional warfare, is quite ineffective as a sole method for dealing with modern forms of terrorism as demonstrated by failures

experienced by Israel in dealing with the Palestinian terrorist problem and the greater-than-expected difficulties experienced by the United States, the United Kingdom, and others in ridding the world of radical Islamic terrorists. These efforts may not only fail to ultimately deal effectively with preventing terrorist activities, but may also produce more terrorists who are offended by military actions. Alternatively, a holistic approach – one which includes proactive prevention and reactive punishment measures such as the approach advocated by Lesser – should be employed.

In any solution to the global problem of terrorism, the cautionary advice offered by Peter Chalk should be considered; that is, political and civil liberties should not be sacrificed in responding to the terrorist threat. For the very way of life the governments of free societies are trying to protect in their attempts to combat terrorism could be compromised by actions that are not limited, well-defined and controlled. Interestingly, this thought was eloquently proffered more than two centuries ago by American inventor, journalist, printer, and statesman Benjamin Franklin in warning that those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.

The recommendation, then, is to deal with terrorism in a holistic, balanced manner stressing proactive and reactive measures whilst preserving political and civil liberties.

(“International Relations Essays” – Terrorism, Definition, Solutions)



III. AFTER READING

1. Answer the questions:

1. Do you know any forms of terrorism other than bombs?

2. Do you think terrorism can be justified?
3. What is the difference between a “freedom fighter” and a “terrorist”?
4. Is religion to blame for the increase of world terrorism? If so, why?
5. What do you believe is the best way to deal with terrorism?
6. What can governments do to eradicate world terrorism?
7. In your opinion will terrorism spread or decline in the future?

2. Translate the following word-combinations from Ukrainian into English.

Прем'єр-міністр; Голова Ради Міністрів; міністр закордонних справ Великобританії; президент Франції; Генеральний секретар ООН; міністр оборони США; міністр внутрішніх справ Великобританії; Держсекретар США; Генеральний Секретар НАТО; постійний представник України при ООН; у середині листопаду; прем'єр-міністр повинен прибути до Нью-Йорку; на початку липня президент вилітає до Франції; міністр оборони США прибуває до Брюсселю завтра; перебуваючи проїздом у Лондоні; незабаром після цього він відбуває до Відню; незадовго до початку переговорів; представники преси й радіо; незадовго до зустрічі; незабаром після прибуття; відбути до Лондону; по дорозі на батьківщину; делегація парламентаріїв, очолювана спікером.

3. Choose the best response:

1. What's Barack Obama's _____ (= position) on the war _____ in _____ Iraq?

- stance
- distance

2. The voters have to decide which candidate is better _____ to handle the current problems with the economy.

- suits
- suited

3. It's a _____. = Either candidate could win.

- wash-out
- toss-up

4. Most voters are concerned about the rising price of _____. (= called "petrol" in the UK)

- gas
- gases

5. McCain has a slight _____. = McCain is doing slightly better, is slightly more successful, etc.

- advantage
- plus

6. A _____ margin. = A very small margin/difference.

- wafer-like
- wafer-thin

7. George Bush currently has a very low approval _____. (= very few people approve of how he is performing as president).

- rating
- score

8. The mood between the two candidates was not relaxed, it was _____.

- tension
- tense

9. The two candidates got into a _____ (= impassioned) argument during their first debate.

- heating
- heated

10. Obama is making an effort to _____ (= get rid of, lessen) divisions within the Democratic party.

- heal
- help

4. Explain the meaning of the following words.

1. Integration
2. International relations
3. Beliefs
4. To preserve
5. Loyalty
6. Referendum

7. Foreign policy

5. Choose the correct option.

1. Globalization involves:

- a. A stretching of social, political, and economic activities across political frontiers.
- b. A growing magnitude of interconnectedness in almost every sphere of social existence.
- c. An accelerating pace of global interactions and processes associated with a deepening enmeshment of the local and the global.
- d. All of the answer options given are correct.

2. In the first wave, the age of discovery (1450-1850), globalization:

- a. Was a benign form of cosmopolitan democracy.
- b. Was equally experienced across the world and amongst different social groups.
- c. Was decisively shaped by European expansion and conquest.
- d. Saw the establishment of the international Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour.

3. The disaggregated state:

- a. Is the complex that brings together the representatives of governments, international organizations, NGOs, and the corporate sector for the formulation and implementation of global public policy.
- b. Is the formal and informal mechanism which link government officials in one agency with their foreign counterparts for purposes of policy coordination, harmonization, dialogue and enforcement.

c. Is the tendency for states to become increasingly fragmented actors in global politics as every part of the government machine becomes entangled with its foreign counterparts and others in dealing with global issues through proliferating transgovernmental and global policy networks.

d. Is the rightful entitlement to exclusive, unqualified and supreme rule within a delimited territory.

4. State autonomy is challenged in the “post-Westphalian” order because:

a. Countries appear as autonomous containers of political, social and economic activity in that fixed borders separate the domestic sphere from the world outside.

b. By comparison with the heyday of European global empires the majority of the world population and countries in the South are now much less integrated into the global system.

c. In a more interdependent world, national governments are forced to engage in extensive multilateral collaboration and co-operation simply to achieve domestic objectives.

d. State power, nationalism and territorial boundaries are of growing, not less importance in world politics.

5. International society is:

a. The central concept of the “English school”.

b. Presented most compellingly by Hedley Bull.

c. Any association of distinct political communities that accept common rules, values, institutions.

d. The central concept of the “English school” presented most compellingly by Hedley Bull, which describes any association of

distinct political communities that accept common rules, values and institutions.

6. International society is regulated by:

- a. A benign form of cosmopolitan democracy.
- b. Imperial expansion.
- c. Diplomacy, law, and the balance of power.
- d. None of the answer options given are correct.

7. Which of the following events contributed to the emergence of international society?

- a. The Crusades.
- b. Exploration and colonization of the New World.
- c. The Protestant Reformation.
- d. Both exploration and colonization of the New World and The Protestant Reformation.

6. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. У Белграді (Сербія) пройшла акція протесту, учасники якої вимагали відставки президента Сербії Олександра Вучича, прем'єр-міністра Ани Брнабич, спікера парламенту Майї Гойкович і керівництва держтелерадіокомпанії РТС. Про це повідомляє РБК-Україна з посиланням на РТС.

2. Так, всього на вулиці столиці Сербії напередодні вийшли 1579 осіб. Аналогічні акції протесту також відбулися в інших містах республіки.

3. Назва акції є своєрідною відповіддю Олександру Вучичу, який раніше оголосив, що не змінить свою політику.

4. Нагадаємо, раніше повідомлялося, що 9 березня пройшли нові протести проти президента країни Олександра Вучича з вимогою припинити контроль над державними засобами інформації та закликом до чесних виборів.

5. На території посольства Британії в Белграді (Сербія) знайшли гранату.

6. Як повідомляється, вибуховий пристрій було виявлено працівниками на території посольства.

7. Так, на місце відправили підрозділи МВС Сербії.

8. Відзначено, що фахівці дійшли висновку, що мова йде про гранату часів Першої чи Другої світових воєн, небезпеки вона не становила. Знахідку перевезли у безпечне місце.

(РБК-Україна – український інформаційний портал)

7. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. President Petro Poroshenko highlighted the importance of the decentralization reform for Ukraine's development.

2. The Head of State told this during his participation in the Regional Development Council in Chernivtsi region.

3. "From the first day on my post, I realized: initiatives are needed that will give a quick and positive result throughout Ukraine. Targeted projects under the patronage of central government will not be enough. Despite the war, people have to see changes everywhere, and even more importantly, people must become the makers of change themselves. And it is despite the fact that the war does not give us the room for mistake. If the initiative does not work, there may not be a second chance to carry out reforms," the President said.

4. “My goal of decentralization is a country without a periphery. This is a country of free, happy and prosperous people,” Petro Poroshenko noted.

5. He recalled the adopted law on decentralization, the submitted corresponding constitutional amendments. “I thank that former Prime Minister Yatsenyuk and current Prime Minister Groysman, other members of the government supported this initiative”.

6. “And most importantly, the initiative of decentralization was supported by the people, who actively embarked on the position of decentralization,” the President said.

7. “Now you make your own decisions, protect them in front of the communities when the whole community is discussing them, and report to the people on every hryvnia. And one more, perhaps most important. Decentralization is not when every man is for himself. On the contrary, decentralization is the unity of the state, the unity of all of us for the sake of a common goal,” the President stressed.

8. “Decentralization is now confidently paving its way. This is evidenced by the first results and the readiness of people to work for the sake of changes in the life of communities and the whole of Ukraine,” the President emphasized.

(Офіційне інтернет-представництво Президента України)

8. Find and render the article on terrorism according to the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Discuss these questions with your groupmates.

1. If a country repeatedly kills innocent civilians while trying to kill terrorists, does that country take part in terrorism?

2. Do you think news stations are neutral when they report on terrorism?

3. What three adjectives would you choose to describe terrorism?

4. What do you think of the fact that trillions of dollars are spent on diseases like malaria and AIDS?

5. What do you understand by the term “cyber-terrorism”? How dangerous is it?

SECTION VIII

PERSUASIVE SPEECHES



I. BEFORE READING

Study the definition of persuasive speeches according to scholars

A persuasive speech is a specific type of speech in which the speaker has a goal of convincing the audience to accept his or her point of view. The speech is arranged in such a way as to hopefully cause the audience to accept all or part of the expressed view. Though the overarching goal of a persuasive speech is to convince the audience to accept a perspective, not all audiences can be convinced by a single speech and not all perspectives can persuade the audience.



Discuss these questions:

1. Have you ever persuaded anyone and have you ever been persuaded?
2. Are you easily persuaded?
3. What are your recommendations in persuading?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

PERSUASIVE SPEECHES

Sometimes, the intent of a speech is to persuade listeners to take action or change their views. In those cases, it is critical for the speech writer to use all his or her cleverness and ability. After all, if a speech is to move mountains, it must be undeniably powerful and thoroughly thought-provoking.

Not surprisingly, persuasive speeches need a significant amount of “polishing” before they are given. For example, if a politician were to simply “wing” a talk asking for his or her constituents’ votes, it could cost him or her the election. Though your next persuasive speech may not involve high stakes, you should still give plenty of consideration into what you say and how you say it.

Without a doubt, there are some public speaking masters who can seemingly cut the ground from under persuasive speaker's feet, but their ranks are few (and many of them simply give the illusion of improvisation.) For most speech makers, it is necessary to spend many hours perfecting the format of their discussions.

Not all persuasive speeches need follow the same length, of course. Some may be short and to-the-point, focusing on only one issue. Others may be protracted, covering numerous subjects. However, all persuasive speeches must contain an incredibly strong introduction as well as a memorable ending.

The Persuasive Speech Introduction

Some common ways to start a persuasive speech include asking a rhetorical question (“Who will cry for the orphans of cancer’s cruel blows?”), boldly announcing a strong thought or position (“Poverty must come to an end, starting today, starting with me”), or creating an image in listeners’ minds (“When I graduated from university many years ago, I left these grounds with nothing but the clothes on my back, a volume of Shakespeare – the one book I didn’t sell for a few coins – , and a shining dream”).

By gaining control of the audience’s attention immediately (even if they don’t agree with what you have said), you have a much better chance of persuading them of your beliefs or suggestions.

The Persuasive Speech Body

From this point, you can systematically highlight supporting views of your introductory statement or query in the body of your persuasive speech.

For instance, if your talk were to urge children (and adults) not to use narcotics or abuse legal drugs, you might wish to begin with a brief but chilling introductory statement: “My son Timothy’s 23rd

birthday was last week. We celebrated by bringing flowers to his grave.”

From this point, you could follow up with supporting information, such as:

What Timothy’s lifestyle and personality were like before he began using drugs,

How and where Timothy was “turned on” to drugs by friends,

What happened when Timothy tried to get off drugs after several years?

When (and how) Timothy died from a drug overdose,

Why this experience has caused you to become an anti-drug advocate, and

How audience members can support you in remembrance of Timothy and others.

Take special note that each of these points answers a “who”, “what”, “when”, “where”, “how”, “why”, and/or “to what extent” question that is probably on your audience members’ minds.

The Persuasive Speech Conclusion

The stage is now set for a strong conclusion, a tying together of everything that was discussed in the introduction and body of your persuasive speech.

In the case of the hypothetical “Timothy” talk mentioned above, the final words spoken could be a reiteration of all the points and a call to action. Without such a direct request upon listeners to take it upon themselves to do or create something, a persuasive speech cannot achieve its full potential.

A Final Note...

The format of the persuasive speech is not unlike the typical “essay” setup that is taught in most secondary schools: An

introduction is followed by three supporting paragraphs then ended with a conclusion that wraps it all up. There may be variations, but a general persuasive speech typically has a very specific structure that works well for even unseasoned speech makers who are expected to speak like pros.

(The authors at "PublicSpeakingExpert" website)



III. AFTER READING

1. Match the words and word combinations to their meanings.

1. undeniably
2. to-the-point
3. protracted
4. to abuse
5. reiteration
6. unseasoned
7. pros

- a. to say or do again or repeatedly; repeat, often excessively;
- b. proponent of an issue; a person who upholds the affirmative in a debate;
- c. inexperienced;
- d. essentially;
- e. to treat in a harmful, injurious, or offensive way;

f. unquestionable, clear, obvious;

g. to draw out or lengthen, especially in time; extend the duration of; prolong.

2. Explain in English the following words.

To persuade, to offend, to cut the ground from under one's feet, to highlight, rhetorical question.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Промова, попередня підготовка, античний світ, переконання людей, донині, риторика, переконливий вплив, викликати інтерес аудиторії, публічний виступ, система настанов, іститний вплив, зворотній зв'язок, процес розумової діяльності, критично осмислити, свідомо сприйняти інформацію, етичні норми і правила, практична діяльність.

4. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Промова, як правило, потребує попередньої підготовки, й чим ґрунтовніша підготовка, тим солідніше, вагомніше виглядатиме виклад, а отже – і переконливіше.

2. Щоб виступ був вдалим, яскравим, переконливим, необхідна попередня підготовка до нього.

3. Від моменту свого зародження в античному світі ораторське мистецтво вважалося ефективним засобом переконання людей.

4. Ще у 335 р. до н.е. було створено першу теорію ораторського мистецтва, що зберегла своє значення й донині.

5. Йдеться про «Риторику» Аристотеля , в якій він визначає її як мистецтво переконливого впливу, як здатність знаходити різні засоби впливу на кожний предмет.

6. Будь-який публічний виступ має на меті викликати інтерес аудиторії, певним чином вплинути на неї.

7. Метою переконання, на відміну від інших видів впливу на людей, є передавання інформації в такій формі, щоб вона перетворилася на систему настанов і принципів особистості або істотно вплинула на цю систему.

8. Встановлюючи зворотній зв'язок, промовець залучає аудиторію до процесу спільної розумової діяльності.

9. Важливо, щоб присутні не просто погодилися з промовцем, а, критично осмисливши те, про що він говорить, свідомо сприйняли його інформацію.

10. Тоді це вже буде їхній власний погляд, він відповідатиме їхнім цінностям, етичним нормам і правилам, вони керуватимуться ним у практичній діяльності.

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. The advantage(s) of effective public speaking is/are:

- A. Generating an understanding of your message.
- B. Impacting and persuading your audience.
- C. Motivating your audience to take a certain action.
- D. All of the above.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a source of public speaking fear?

- A.** Anxiety about the future.
- B.** Perfectionism.
- C.** Preparation.
- D.** Procrastination.

3. Anxiety over public speaking can be reduced by:

- A.** Preparing well ahead of time.
- B.** Becoming familiar with the technology in your presentation.
- C.** Presenting a familiar subject.
- D.** All of the above.

4. The correct order of the 4 main parts of presenting is:

- A.** Introducing, Delivering, Concluding, Preparing.
- B.** Preparing, Introducing, Delivering, Concluding.
- C.** Introducing, Preparing, Delivering, Concluding.
- D.** Preparing, Delivering, Introducing, Concluding.

5. When preparing for your presentation, what should you know?

- A.** Your purpose.
- B.** Your audience.
- C.** Your situation.
- D.** All of the above.

6. Which of the following is NOT crucial to know about the members of your audience?

- A.** Their interests.
- B.** Their size.
- C.** Their mood.
- D.** Whether their attendance is voluntary.

7. Which of the following is a good way to find your style?

- A. Create personal examples.
- B. Copy the style of someone famous.
- C. Take jokes and stories to use from a book.
- D. Dress as you would for a job interview.

8. Before you go on stage, what should you take time to do?

- A. Read through your notes.
- B. Visualize your presentation.
- C. Drink some coffee.
- D. Learn your lines.

6. Find and render the article about Persuasive Speeches according to the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Speak on the following topic with your group mates.

1. “The triumph of persuasion over force is the sign of a civilized society” – Mark Skousen.

2. Do you know global, national, state, community, job or school-related problems and solutions, issues or controversies, related to the persuasive speech ideas?

SECTION IX

POLITICAL SPEECHES



I. BEFORE READING

Study the definition of political speeches according to Duhaime's Law Dictionary

Political Speeches are expressions which comment on government action rather than the private conduct of an individual.



Discuss these questions:

1. Remind any politician's speech. Were you surprised by anything you heard in the speech? Were you deeply touched by anything in the speech? If so by what?
2. Were there ideas or information presented that were new to you? How did this affect you?
3. Did the speech cause you to feel hopeful or motivated to act in some way? Can you share your thoughts around this? What implications did the speech have for you personally?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

POLITICAL SPEECHES

Whether you're already actively involved in politics or simply considering throwing your hat in the ring you must be comfortable giving speeches. After all, even if you're running for a small-time office, you'll be required to solicit constituent votes via public speaking events.

However, beyond merely understanding how to formulate your words and deliver them with confidence, you'll also need to keep in mind the emotionally charged nature of politics. Unless you're giving

a speech to a group of likeminded persons (e.g., persons who would vote for you anyway), it's quite probable that you'll have to deal with potentially hostile (or at least skeptical) audiences.

Below are some helpful tips and tidbits to make your foray into the world of political speech composing and delivering a successful, positive experience.

Take a Stand

There's nothing more difficult to watch than a candidate who tries to be all things to all listeners. The result is usually a low constituency, not to mention a less-than-flattering reputation. When you're making a speech as a politician, it's necessary for you to clearly state your position. Will some people oppose you? Of course. But that's part of the political realm. Remember that when you support everything, you essentially support nothing. So be ready to make a few waves.

Prepare for Negative Responses

Being "booed" or "heckled" is a common occurrence for political candidates. However, the finest politicians understand how to professionally deal with audience negativity or discourteous behavior. For example, if you have a good sense of humor, you may be able to swiftly respond to a would-be jester, effectively putting a damper on him or her. Alternatively, if you can take the "high road" and simply ignore negative chanting or hissing (as long as it's not louder than your speech), you can continue without acknowledging the disruptors. The one trick here is to not allow yourself to become swept away by the pessimism of others. If you become visibly shaken, angry, or hurt, you'll lose credibility with those you're hoping to persuade.

Be Energetic

Politics isn't always exciting, but you need to be enthusiastic when speaking as a politician or political candidate. Even if you're discussing a rather dull item, you need to find a way to make it interesting and appealing to your listeners. Obviously, you cannot infuse some subjects with levity; but you can say what you need to with a sense of significance. If you're bored, your audience will sense your ennui and withdraw their collective attention.

Be Factual

It's unfortunate, but many people instantly believe that politicians are telling untruths. The press adores being able to "catch" a political candidate in a small fib... or, better yet (for them), an outright lie. Consequently, you have to make sure your speech is 110% factual if you hope to be effective. Statistics, dates, opponents' stances, and other items should be checked, double-checked, and triple-checked. Should you be in doubt of the validity or accuracy of some part of your speech, leave it out lest it be your downfall.

Be Succinct

The days of hours-long speeches are, for the most part, past. Today's politicians know how to be as brief as they possibly can. Once you've made your point and emphatically backed up your introduction, be kind to your listeners and exit the stage. You'll be heralded as someone who knew how to efficiently spend both his/her as well as others' time. And you'll be using the age-old technique: "Leave 'em wanting more."

(The authors at "PublicSpeakingExpert" website)



III. AFTER READING

1. Match the words and word combinations (1-7) to their meanings (a-g).

1. to take a stand
2. to solicit
3. to boo
4. to heckle
5. to hiss
6. to herald
7. to withdraw

a. to give notice of; to announce;

b. to publicly express an opinion; to deride especially by uttering a prolonged boo;

c. to take back or away;

d. to ask for (something, such as money or help) from people, companies, etc.

e. to express disapproval;

f. to interrupt (someone, such as a speaker or performer) by shouting annoying or rude comments or questions;

g. to show that you dislike or disapprove of someone (such as a performer or speaker) by making a hiss; to produce a sound like a long "s".

2. Explain in English the following words.

To throw one's hat in the ring; a small-time office; tidbits; political realm; discourteous behavior; negative chanting, to swiftly respond; levity; outright lie; accuracy.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Висловити думку; ласий шматочок; переконувати; заявити про свою участь у перегонах; керувати невеликим офісом; людина, яка дотримується таких самих переконань; апатія (байдужість, нудьга); довіра; легковажність; випрошувати голоси виборців; правильність.

4. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Сьогодні глава української держави виступить перед українськими засобами масової інформації.

2. Згідно з повідомленням, зустріч Порошенка з представниками медіа запланована на завтра.

3. Завтра відбудеться виступ Президента України на пленарному засіданні Верховної Ради України у зв'язку з розглядом законопроекту про внесення змін до Конституції України в частині децентралізації влади.

4. Президент Петро Порошенко підписав Указ «Про проведення параду військ з нагоди 25-ї річниці незалежності України».

5. Безпосереднє керівництво підготовкою та проведенням заходу покладено на Міністра оборони України Степана Полторака.

6. Глава держави доручив Кабінету Міністрів забезпечити фінансування та здійснення в межах повноважень інших заходів, пов'язаних із підготовкою та проведенням параду.

7. Заступник Глави Адміністрації Президента України Костянтин Єлісєєв зустрівся з Помічником Державного секретаря США з питань Європи та Євразії Вікторією Нуланд.

8. Співрозмовники детально обговорили стан імплементації Мінських домовленостей та скоординували підходи щодо подальших кроків, спрямованих на досягнення сталого миру.

9. Глава Адміністрації Президента України Борис Ложкін здійснив робочий візит до Сполучених Штатів Америки.

10. Микола Кулеба пропонує запровадити посади Дитячих омбудсменів в територіальних громадах.

(Офіційне інтернет-представництво Президента України)

5. Fill in the gaps.

1. The last opinion _____ put the Green Party in second place behind the Liberals.

A. coup

B. poll

C. ballot

2. The current _____ of Thailand was born in England and studied at Oxford University.

A. Prime Minister

B. politician

C. import

3. Many people in Egypt protested this year because they want to be part of a _____.

- A. campaign
- B. landslide
- C. democracy

4. Barack Obama helped create the _____ of free healthcare for American citizens.

- A. ballot
- B. poll
- C. policy

5. The Indian Labour Party celebrated a _____ victory in last month's Indian elections.

- A. coup
- B. landslide
- C. ballot

6. The government of Nigeria is aware of the threat of a military _____ .

- A. coup
- B. politician
- C. campaign

7. Tony Blair said that he wanted to be a _____ since he was a young boy at school.

- A. politician
- B. policy
- C. campaign

8. Voters must choose one of the six politicians listed on the _____ paper.

- A. poll
- B. ballot
- C. policy

9. There is a presidential _____ every 4 years in America.

- A. democracy
- B. politician
- C. election

10. “Yes we can!” was Barack Obama’s slogan during the 2008 election _____.

- A. campaign
- B. poll
- C. democracy

6. Choose the best variant.

1. What’s Barak Obama’s _____ (= position) on the war in Iraq?

- stance
- distance

2. The voters have to decide which candidate is better _____ to handle the current problems with the economy.

- suits
- suited

3. It's a _____. = Either candidate could win.

- wash-out
- toss-up

4. Most voters are concerned about the rising price of _____. (= called "petrol" in the UK)

- gas
- gases

5. McCain has a slight _____. = McCain is doing slightly better, is slightly more successful, etc.

- advantage
- plus

6. A _____ margin = A very small margin/difference

- wafer-like
- wafer-thin

7. George Bush currently has a very low approval _____. (= very few people approve of how he is performing as president)

- rating
- score

8. The mood between the two candidates was not relaxed, it was _____.

- tension
- tense

9. The two candidates got into a _____ (= impassioned) argument during their first debate.

- heating
- heated

10. Obama is making an effort to _____ (= get rid of, lessen) divisions within the Democratic party.

- heal
- help

7. Choose the best variant.

1. The piece of paper that you vote on is called a _____.

- sheet ballot

2. Q: What do you do with a ballot? A: You _____ it.

- cast throw

3. The place where voters cast their ballots is called a _____ station.

- police polling

4. In a polling station, the little “rooms” where you walk in to vote are called voting _____.

- shacks booths

5. Before you can vote, you must _____ to vote.

- register resign

6. Many states now use _____ voting.

- touch the screen touch-screen

7. I can't vote in this election. I missed the registration _____ (= the last day you're allowed to register).

- deadline limit

8. Which _____ party do you normally vote for?

- political politics

9. If you are not physically able to come and vote at a polling station, you can vote by what is called an “ _____ ballot”.

- absent absentee

10. When you register to vote, you often don't have to do this in person; you can do it by mail, or _____ (online).

- electrically electronically

8. Find and render the article about Persuasive Speeches of any famous politician according to the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Speak on the following topic with your group mates.

1. Law reforms on free speech.
2. The protection of hate speech.

SECTION X

ARE POLITICAL BELIEFS HARD-WIRED?



I. BEFORE READING

Study the definition of political beliefs according to Free Dictionary by Farlex

Political beliefs, ideology, principles, ideas are a set of doctrines or beliefs that are shared by the members of a social group or that form the basis of a political, economic, or other system; a body of ideas that reflects the beliefs and interests of a nation, political system, etc. and underlies political action.



Discuss these questions:

1. What are the main political parties in your country?
2. How have your political views changed during your lifetime?
3. What is your opinion about actors or actresses who run for a position in politics?



II. WHILE READING

Read and discuss the article

ARE POLITICAL BELIEFS HARD-WIRED?

It's a question the Today programme's guest editor, the actor Colin Firth, was keen to explore. He wanted to know if it was possible to "see" political belief in the structure of the brain, and if science could predict whether a person was left or right wing.

The obvious answer was to take a look at the brains of two MP's with diametrically opposing views – step forward Thatcherite Conservative Alan Duncan, and Labour stalwart Stephen Pound, who agreed to undergo a structural brain scan using Magnetic Resonance Imaging, or MRI.

The MP's were put through their paces by professor Geraint Rees at UCL's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience earlier this month.

Obviously a study with just two subjects – however different their perspectives might be – was not a big enough sample to produce a statistically significant conclusion, so professor Rees expanded the study to include a pool of students and post-docs previously scanned at the Institute in other, unrelated, experiments.

This larger cohort was asked to fill in a questionnaire assessing their political values, and their answers (along with those from Alan Duncan and Stephen Pound) were compared with earlier structural brain scans.

The results showed a strong correlation between political belief and two specific regions of the brain. The grey matter of the anterior cingulate was significantly thicker amongst those who described themselves as liberal, or left wing, while the amygdala – an area associated with emotional processing – was larger in those who regarded themselves as conservative or right wing.

“It’s a remarkable finding”, says professor Rees. “We were very surprised to find two areas of the brain from which we could predict political attitudes”.

Interestingly the results from Alan Duncan and Stephen Pound were consistent with the overall findings. Stephen Pound’s scan revealed a thicker anterior cingulate – consistent with those students who described themselves as left-wing – while Alan Duncan’s was thinner. Both MP’s recorded similar densities for the amygdala.

Although the results do show that political belief is reflected in the physical structure of the brain it’s not clear which comes first. Whether the structure of the brain shapes political belief or political belief leads to the differential development of brain structure.

In that sense we haven't answered Colin Firth's original question, but what started out as a bit of fun has turned into a significant piece of scientific research.

Professor Rees has written up the results of the experiment and submitted them to a scientific journal. That paper is currently undergoing peer review and should be published in the New Year.

Hard-wired – here, unmovable in opinion

(BBC Radio 4, Tom Feilden's Blog)



III. AFTER READING

1. Match the words and word combinations (1-7) to their meanings (a-g).

1. to run for a position
2. to undergo
3. to write up
4. to submit
5. to put through
6. to start out
7. to reflect

a. to write a report or article that makes a judgment about something, such as a play or film;

b. to compete as a candidate in an election;

c. to give back or exhibit as an image, likeness, or outline;

d. to carry to a successful conclusion;

e. to experience something that is unpleasant or something that involves a change;

f. to present or propose to another for review, consideration, or decision;

g. to begin in a specified way.

2. Explain the following words in English.

Actors (politics); hard-wired; pool; cohort; a strong correlation; to write up the results; submit the result; to run for a position; to expand the study; a pool of post-docs.

3. Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Політичні актори; політичні переконання; розширити дослідження; група людей; міцний взаємозв'язок; значна частина наукового дослідження; надати на розгляд (документи); послідовник.

4. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Заступник Глави Адміністрації Президента України Костянтин Єлісеєв проінформував про результати робочих консультацій, які відбулися у Мінську 15-16 червня за участі радників лідерів України, Німеччини, Франції, РФ, а також представника ОБСЄ.

2. За його словами, про цей захід було домовлено під час телефонної розмови в рамках Нормандського формату 23 травня.

3. Президент Петро Порошенко запропонував Верховній Раді розглянути подання про звільнення 12 членів Центральної виборчої комісії у зв'язку із закінченням строку їхніх повноважень та про призначення нових членів ЦВК.

4. Про це на брифінгу повідомив Представник Президента у Верховній Раді Артур Герасимов.

5. Адміністрація Президента України спільно з громадською організацією «Ліга інтернів» вперше ініціювала програму стажування для молоді.

6. В рамках робочого візиту до Німеччини Уповноважений Президента України з прав дитини Микола Кулеба привітав учасників XIV Міжнародного Фестивалю мов та культур.

7. Під час брифінгу співголови Групи стратегічних радників Лешек Бальцерович та Іван Міклош представили цілі та завдання Групи – допомогти українській владі пришвидшити і зробити незворотнім процес глибоких реформ в Україні.

(Офіційне інтернет-представництво Президента України)

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. A close race. = A _____ race.

- tight close-knit

2. Many senators support his _____ (= attempt) to become president.

- bead bid

3. Her campaign is gaining _____. = Her campaign is becoming more and more effective/successful.

- quickness momentum

4. The probable nominee. = The _____ nominee.

- likely likeable

5. That victory established him as the clear front-_____.

- runner place

6. Voter _____ was very high. = A lot of people voted.

- appearance turnout

7. The senator said that he would _____ (= support) the other candidate.

- back back-out

8. The presidential election will be _____ on November 1st.

- located held

9. The other candidate for mayor claimed that he was _____ to improving recycling in the city.

- bound committed

10. She was able to _____ a lot of money for her campaign.

- raise rise

6. For each of the questions below, choose the most natural-sounding option.

1. Which sentence sounds more natural?

- The flight to Bangkok takes 12 hours.

- The flight to Bangkok lasts 12 hours.

2. Which sentence is correct?

- This movie takes 3 hours.
- This movie lasts 3 hours.

3. Which sentence sounds more natural?

- I will come for you at 7.
- I'll pick you up at 7.

4. Which sentence is correct?

- Atlanta is not as big as New York City.
- Atlanta is not so big as New York City.

5. Which sentence is correct?

- My bank is near the park.
- My bank is nearby the park.

6. Which sentence is correct?

- I like looking at films.
- I like watching films.

7. Which is better?

- My boyfriend is very handsome.
- My boyfriend is very pretty.

8. Which sentence is correct?

- I am born in Taipei.
- I was born in Taipei.

9. Which sentence is correct?

- We're making a party this Saturday.
- We're having a party this Saturday.

10. Which sentence is correct?

- We talked about a lot of topics.
- We discussed about a lot of

topics.

7. Choose the best response.

1. Obama has spent most of July working with Congress to _____ the US healthcare system.

- A. Obliterate
- B. Overhaul
- C. Break
- D. Continue

2. A _____ is a basic conceptual structure used to solve or address complex issues.

- A. Congress
- B. Flower
- C. Book
- D. Framework
- E. Bureaucrat

3. The US has used the concept of “pressing the _____” with Russia as a way to express the idea of erasing the past and starting over again with diplomacy.

- A. Reset button
- B. Play button
- C. Pause button
- D. Stop button
- E. Rewind button

4. Normally, the citizens of a country _____ the president in times of war or other national difficulty.

- A. Cave in

- B. Go back**
- C. Fall on**
- D. Rally around**

5. During an election, the candidate who is already holding the office that they are running for is the _____.

- A. Challenger**
- B. Incumbent**
- C. Bureaucrat**
- D. Running mate**
- E. Lame duck**

6. A _____ vote is a vote in which the names of those voting for and against a motion may be recorded.

- A. Roll call**
- B. Voice**
- C. Call in**
- D. Hand**

7. A popular negative reaction to something which has gained popularity, prominence, or influence is called a _____.

- A. Movement**
- B. Newspaper**
- C. Opinion**
- D. Backlash**

8. A _____ is someone who works for a government institution.

- A. Democrat**
- B. Bureaucrat**
- C. Incumbent**
- D. Running mate**

9. During the 2008 president campaign Joe Biden and Sarah Palin were Barack Obama and John McCain's _____.

- A. Best friends**
- B. Parter candidates**
- C. Incumbent candidates**
- D. Running mates**

10. When Colin Powell _____ Obama just before the election, it was very big news.

- A. Endorsed**
- B. Slammed**
- C. Praised**
- D. Criticized**

11. The first step in the Supreme Court Justice confirmation process is a Senate Judiciary Committee _____.

- A. Party**
- B. Recess**
- C. Hearing**
- D. Commercial**
- E. Interview**

12. A _____ is a form of financial assistance paid, usually by the government, to an individual, business or business sector.

- A.** Loan
- B.** Check
- C.** Reimbursement
- D.** Subsidy

13. A _____ is financial compensation for an expense or loss.

- A.** Subsidy
- B.** Reimbursement
- C.** Loan
- D.** Check

14. “Blue Dogs” are:

- A.** A very unusual dog breed
- B.** Coalition of liberal Republican Senators
- C.** Elite club at Ivy League universities
- D.** Coalition of conservative House Democrats

15. Members of Congress must pay close attention to the needs and desires of their _____ if they want to get reelected.

- A.** Friends
- B.** Family
- C.** Constituents
- D.** Donors
- E.** Advisers

8. Choose the best response.

1. The lander (state government) ensures a high degree of political decentralization in Germany.

A. True B. False

2. Charles de Gaulle believed the great nemesis of French politics was impotent executives dominated by fractious legislatures.

A. True B. False

3. The most important government official in Germany is the President.

A. True B. False

4. In the British system, the government is assured of getting its legislative program passed because it's always has a clear majority.

A. True B. False

5. The German system is more federal then the united states, as its Lander have more power and receive a larger proportion of taxes than American states do.

A. True B. False

9. Choose the best response.

1. _____ is the formal organization in which political units exercise authority.

A. Government

B. Politics

C. Force

D. Influence

2. _____ is power legitimized through custom and historical practice.

- A. Charismatic authority
- B. Unregulated authority
- C. Rational-legal authority
- D. Traditional authority

3. _____ are units of political organization whose boundaries are recognized by others and whose citizenry have specific rights and legal obligations.

- A. Nation-states
- B. City-states
- C. Constitutional-states
- D. Kingdom-states

4. Under an authoritarian regime the public has a lot of influence over the running of the government.

- A. True
- B. False

5. The _____ is the social institution that determines a society's production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

- A. Economy
- B. Service sector
- C. Labor market
- D. Unemployment rate

6. Which of the following economic models is based on private ownership of the means of production?

- A.** Communism
- B.** Anarchy
- C.** Socialism
- D.** Capitalism

7. At the top of the occupational pool are _____.

- A.** Upper-tier jobs
- B.** Lower-tier jobs
- C.** Marginal jobs
- D.** Professions

8. The official U.S. unemployment rate is derived from

- A.** The total number of people out of work
- B.** The number of people collecting unemployment benefits
- C.** The percentage of people who are unemployed and actively seeking work
- D.** The percentage of people laid off in a given month

9. In the last 20 years union membership in the United States has been rising.

- A.** True
- B.** False

10. The _____ model takes the view that society is ruled by a small group of like-minded individuals who run the country's political and economic interests.

- A.** Pluralist

- B. Elite**
- C. Distribution**
- D. Political action committee**

11. What is the title of the Head of State of the UK?

- A. Her Majesty The Queen**
- B. Elizabeth II**
- C. Master Of Puppets**
- D. Prime Minister**

12. Who was the predecessor of Queen Elizabeth II?

- A. Charles**
- B. George VI**
- C. Dr. Mengele**
- D. Edward**

13. In what city is the Place of Westminster and Big Ben located?

- A. Edinburgh**
- B. London**
- C. Manchester**
- D. Dublin**

14. What is the full name of the queen?

- A. Elizabeth Sara Juliet**
- B. Elizabeth Margarita Beatrice**
- C. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary**
- D. Elizabeth Marina Amelia**

15. When the ambassador leaves the host country temporarily, a senior embassy official runs the embassy as the:

- A.** Deputy Chief of Mission
- B.** Acting Ambassador
- C.** Chargé d' Affaires ad interim
- D.** Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

16. Before an international boundary can be marked on the ground, it must be marked on a map. This first step is called:

- A.** Boundary demarcation
- B.** Boundary drawing
- C.** Boundary delimitation
- D.** Boundary definition

17. When several countries sign a multilateral agreement, this country is the one that keeps all the records as to which countries have ratified the agreement, and which, if any, have terminated it:

- A.** Recording State
- B.** Custodial State
- C.** Depositary State
- D.** Coordinating State

18. Country A breaks off diplomatic relations with country B. The two countries now handle their routine diplomatic affairs only through third parties called:

- A.** Intermediary States
- B.** International Arbiters
- C.** Protecting Powers
- D.** Interest Sections

9. Choose the correct word to fill the gap in each sentence.

electorate

referendum

propaganda

opinion polls

parliament

polling stations

to vote

campaign ad

majority

policies

ballot boxes

1. I would like for your party but I disagree with your on free trade.

2. The election was thrown into chaos when two of the were destroyed in fires and several went missing at the close of voting.

3. The opposition party won a large in the new and the government accepted defeat.

4. The government lost the election because it had lost the trust of the after more than a decade in power.

5. Despite being more than 5% behind in the most of the latest , we are still optimistic of winning the election next month.

6. The Prime Minister was heavily criticized last month for giving the go ahead to broadcast a which personally attacked the leader of the opposition.

7. In the UK, any constitutional changes made by the government need to be approved in a .

8. is usually used most frequently during a time of war as enemies use radio, TV and newsprint to attack each other's actions and ideology.

10. Find and render the article on political beliefs according to the plan “How to Speak on Politics” (p. 121).



Speak on the following topic with your groupmates.

1. Do you have certain concerns, opinions, or beliefs?
2. Why should people vote?

APPENDIX 1 PLAN “HOW TO SPEAK ON POLITICS”

First of all select an interesting newspaper article interesting for both your teacher and your classmates. Underline all the important facts and details along with necessary English terms and key language.

Then plan your own report arranging it in 3 basic steps.

1. First – Introductory

In your opening sentence you should mention the newspaper, weekly, magazine or Internet site where it comes from and state the problem (or fact) it covers.

For example: While reading up for today's class I came across an interesting item in The Sun examining domestic violence in the UK.

Or: Yesterday while looking through the newspaper my attention was caught by a review in The Guardian, giving a thorough analysis of what kind of activities the employees are engaged in during their working hours.

Mind that the English reporting tradition suggests giving the most shocking or controversial fact or idea in the opening part of the article. Use this approach in your report and no doubt you will have the attention of the audience all through to the end.

You can call an article: an item, a review, a commentary, a survey (depending on the contents) or a clipping, if you have cut it out.

The accompanying verbs could be: *describes, points out, touches upon, emphasizes, comments on, deals with, highlights, stresses, examines, underlines, features, looks at, presents, focuses on, investigates (some of the problems faced by ...) etc.*

For example: The item stresses the necessity of discussing the further common actions against Iraq at the nearest session of the Security Council.

The survey focuses on the continuous and increasing popularity among Britons of the package holiday, and discusses which destinations appear to be the favourites of British holiday-makers.

2. Supporting part

Then you pass on to the main part of your report, giving all kinds of facts, supporting or controversial, different opinions on the problem and important details to present the idea.

You can put it the following way. *Further on the article passes on to all kinds of details connected with the problem, or it goes on to say that ..., it passes on to ...*

Mind, that you should arrange your report logically, so that it would be easy to follow it. To numerate the events (people, facts, etc) use:

One, another, still another

On one hand ... on the other hand

First(ly), secondly, thirdly and finally ...

Then, afterwards, consequently

To refer to the opinion of a politician or public figure or the person you want to cite use:

From the point of view of ...

According to Mr. Blair ...

If you are quoting somebody, first give the exact words and then mention the source, for example: "...” – UNIA quoted Poroshenko as saying or "...” – Reuters quoted Tony Blair as saying.

Or: The French daily “Le Monde”, which first broke news of the probe last week, cited Total’s former head of operations Jean-Michel Tournier as saying that the company had used a Geneva-based firm to funnel bribes to “certain beneficiaries” in return for gaining access to

To express joining, similar ideas use: *also, in addition to, what is more, furthermore, moreover, besides (this).*

For example: Twenty people were killed and thirty-five seriously wounded as a result of the latest blast in Jerusalem. *Besides (what is more, moreover, besides this)* great damage was caused to the historic part of the city.

To join the contrasting ideas use: *however, on the other hand, nevertheless, although, in spite of the fact (that), despite the fact (that), yet, but.*

For example: The UN Security Council insists that the major decision on Iraq be taken only after the work of the international team of weapon inspectors. However USA threatens to start a military campaign against the country, claiming Saddam violates all the recent resolutions concerning the development and storage of nuclear weapons.

Or: It's a dangerous yet (but) very rewarding approach to the problem in case of success.

To express your personal opinion you can use the following discourse markers: *obviously, likely, generally speaking, fortunately, hopefully, actually, naturally, evidently.*

For example: The new investigation of the death of Princess Diana and Mr. Fayed, led by Sir John Stevens, will hopefully explore the various conspiracy theories and give the right answers both to the public and relatives.

Or to express your own idea on the event: *I personally think; If you ask about my opinion, I'd say ...; If you are interested what my idea is, I recon ...; I am of the strong opinion that ...*

For example: I personally think that the easier entry visa procedures to France and Italy will benefit the expansion of economic, cultural and educational relations between Russia and these European countries.

3. Closing part

You can finish up with a summary statement, possible effects and consequences or predictions of future course of actions. **The best**

expressions to be used here are: *in conclusion, summing up, finally, the item ends up stating that....*

For example: Summing up (finally, in conclusion, consequently) the article states that history repeats itself and that unless urgent measures are taken there will be no peace in this part of the world.

Remember that a news report differs from a story in many ways. It gives facts and opinions, which are supported by details and statistics whereas a story has a personal and chatty style. Passive voice is frequently used along with citations and references to other people's opinions.

APPENDIX 2



STUDY THE VOCABULARY:

alliance – союз

appeasement – умиротворения

arms control – контроль над озброєнням

arms race – гонка озброєння
arms trade – торгівля зброєю
balance of power – баланс сил
biodiversity – біорізноманітність
clash of civilizations – зіткнення цивілізацій
cold war – холодна війна
collective security – колективна безпека
common security – спільна безпека
containment – політика стримування
cosmopolitanism – космополітизм
crisis – криза
debt trap – боргова частка
decolonization – деколонізація
deterrence – стримування
disarmament – роззброєння
exploitation – експлуатування
foreign aid – зовнішня допомога
genocide – геноцид
global civil society – світове цивільне суспільство
global governance – світове управління
hegemonic – головний, керівний, господарюючий
hegemony – панування
interdependence – взаємозалежність
international law – міжнародне право
International Monetary Fund (IMF) – Міжнародний валютний фонд
just war – справедлива, чесна війна
managed trade – управління процесом торгівлі
misperception – помилкове судження, введення в оману
nuclear proliferation – розповсюдження ядерного озброєння

perpetual peace – міцний мир

population growth – приріст населення

public goods – суспільні блага

reciprocity – взаємодія

recognition – визнання

refugees – біженці

secession – відокремлення, вихід зі складу

self-determination – самовизнання

sovereignty – суверенітет

structural violence – системне насилля

superpower – наддержава

sustainable development – стійкий, стабільний розвиток

weapons of mass destruction – зброя масового ураження

World Trade Organisation (WTO) – Всесвітня торгова організація

to make/pay an official visit – нанести офіційний візит

a brief working visit – короткий робочий візит

senior/top/high-ranking officials – високопоставлені представники

to end/conclude one's visit – завершити візит

to cut short a visit – скоротити візит

on a new (final) leg of the visit – на новому (останньому) етапі візиту

counterpart – колега, що займає той же пост в іншій державі

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary – надзвичайний і повноважний посол

ambassador at large – посол з особливих доручень

envoy – посланець

charge d'affaires – повірений у справах

charge d'affaires ad interim (a.i.) – тимчасовий повірений у справах

diplomatic corps – дипломатичний корпус

to pay a brief visit – прибути з короткостроковим візитом
good-will visit – візит доброї волі
rousing (enthusiastic) welcome – захоплюючий прийом
to accord a warm welcome – виявити теплий прийом
to receive – ухвалювати
honoured guest – почесний гість
guard of honour – почесна варта
to mount a guard of honour – вибудувати почесну варту
in honour of – на честь кого-небудь, на знак поваги
stay – перебування
long (short) stay – тривале (коротке) перебування
to accompany – супроводжувати
accompanied by – у супроводі
party – супровідні особи
return visit – відповідний візит
to accept an invitation – прийняти запрошення
welcome – прийом
warm welcome – теплий, привітний прийом
heartly (cordial) welcome – сердечний прийом
a delegation led (headed) by Senator Brown – делегація на чолі з /
очолювана сенатором Брауном;
a delegation with the Prime-Minister at the head – делегація на чолі
із прем'єр-міністром
the Chairman of the Council of Ministers – Голова Ради Міністрів
the Party chairman – голова партії
the Executive committee chairman – голова виконавчого комітету
the President of the European Economic Commission – голова
комісії Європейського економічного співтовариства

the President of the UN Security Council – Голова Ради Безпеки ООН

the President of the Eurocommission – Голова Єврокомісії

the UN Security Council – Рада Безпеки ООН

passing through Paris – перебуваючи проїздом у Парижі

on his way to Warsaw via Kyiv – проїздом через Київ до Варшави

arrived in Tokyo on his way (en route) to Beijing – прибув у Токіо по дорозі до Пекіну

other administration officials – інші представники уряду

businessmen – представники ділових кіл

workers and intellectuals – представники робітничого класу й інтелігенції

newsmen – представники преси й радіо (представники ЗМІ)

the party leader – лідер партії

the Senate Majority leader – лідер демократичної більшості в сенаті конгресу США

The House Minority leader – лідер республіканської меншості у палаті представників конгресу

French leaders – керівники французького уряду

National Liberation Movement leaders – керівники національно-визвольного руху

to overthrow – скинути

transition – перехідний період

venue of /for talks – місце проведення переговорів

humanitarian/relief aid – гуманітарна допомога

to implement – запроваджувати в життя, здійснювати

sectarian tensions/ clashes/ strife/feud –
конфлікт/зіткнення/ворожнеча на міжрелігійному ґрунті

war-torn/war-ravaged country syn. Devastated (by war) – зруйнована
війною країна, що постраждала від війни

intervention – втручання

to intervene – втручатися

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