

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ

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**ПОЛИТИКА И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОЦЕСС:
ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ДЛЯ ПОЛИТОЛОГА)**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано учебно-методическим объединением по классическому университетскому образованию для студентов высших учебных заведений, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки ВПО 030200 «Политология»

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Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой тематический сборник текстов общественно-политической направленности и репрезентирует наиболее распространенные и коммуникативно востребованные концепты в сфере «Политика».

Цель пособия – научить пользоваться политическим словарем, а также формирование и развитие навыков письменного и устного перевода, перевода с листа с английского языка на русский язык на материале статей из англо-американской прессы, с русского языка на английский язык на материале статей из российских СМИ, отражающих актуальные проблемы в области политики и современных международных отношений; умений вести беседу и делать развернутые сообщения в рамках предлагаемого тематического материала.

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Введение

Предлагаемое пособие предназначено для студентов старших курсов, приступающих к изучению английского языка в аспекте «общественно-политического перевода».

Цель пособия – научить студентов читать и переводить тексты общественно-политической направленности, сформировать и развить навыки письменного перевода, а также перевода с листа с английского языка на русский язык, на материале статей из английской и американской прессы, отражающие проблемы современных международных отношений.

Актуальный текстовый материал и тщательно разработанные учебно-методические рекомендации учат студента лексическому маневрированию, помогают обогатить словарный запас по специальности, развивают умение полемизировать, а также способствуют развитию навыков аргументации на английском языке.

В четырех разделах пособия поднимаются такие темы:

1. Поездки, визиты, переговоры.
2. Сотрудничество и соглашение.
3. Конфликты и примирение.
4. Военные действия, терроризм.

Каждая тема включает в себя следующее:

- словарь, состоящий из слов и словосочетаний по данной теме;
- набор упражнений на перевод с английского языка на русский язык и с русского языка на английский язык с использованием активной лексики;
- ряд основных текстов по соответствующей тематике;
- упражнения коммуникативной направленности: вопросы по текстам, ответы на которые предполагают раскрытие и творческое осмысление проблемы;
- задание на использование дополнительных материалов текущей прессы по заявленной тематике.

При отборе лексического материала для словаря авторы руководствовались частотностью употребления лексических единиц в прессе. Конкретный текстовый материал был отобран на основе словаря-минимума оригинальных первоисточников: материалов английской и американской прессы (газет: *the International Herald Tribune*, *The Washington Post*, *The Times*, *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, *The Moscow News*, *The Moscow Times* и др.). Содержание предлагаемых текстов способствует развитию у студентов навыков и умений в оценке актуальных проблем современности. Занятия по пособию предусматривают подключение материалов текущей прессы по заявленной тематике.

Предисловие

Перевод общественно-политических текстов

1. Конструкции русских газетных заголовков значительно отличаются от конструкции английских, поэтому не следует переводить русские заголовки на английский язык дословно, необходимо сначала ознакомиться с содержанием статьи. Заголовки английских статей, как правило, короткие и емкие, содержат подлежащее и сказуемое, заголовки русских статей в основном номинативные, то есть содержат только существительное с зависимыми словами.
2. В газетных заголовках типа «*Russian Delegation to Hold Security Talks in Iran*» или «*Russian-Chinese Foreign Ministers to Meet*» инфинитив указывает на то, что действие произойдет в ближайшем будущем: «*Российская делегация проведет переговоры по вопросу безопасности в Иране*», «*Состоится встреча министров иностранных дел России и Китая*». Глагол в *Present Simple Tense* в заголовке означает, что действие относится к прошлому: «*Russia Signs WTO Accession Protocol with UAE*» - «*Россия подписала протокол о вступлении в ВТО с ОАЭ*». В заголовках глагол “to be” обычно опускается, в большинстве случаев опускаются также артикли, все неслужебные слова пишутся с большой буквы.
3. Русские заголовки типа «*Договор подписан*» переводятся на английский язык в страдательном залоге или целыми предложениями, глагол в страдательных формах и артикли, как правило, опускаются: «*Treaty signed*», «*Russia and Argentina Ink Agreement*». Заголовки типа «*Проездом через Москву*», «*Отбыли на Родину*» переводятся на английский язык целыми предложениями: подлежащее – сказуемое – второстепенные члены предложения. Глагол «to be» в личных формах и артикли обычно опускаются, прошедшее действие выражается через настоящее время. Подлежащее и сказуемое для заголовка следует искать по смыслу в тексте статьи. “*Mr N Visits Moscow*”, “*Brazilian Delegates Leave for Home*”
4. Обратите внимание на то, что в США и Великобритании существует различие в наименовании должности министра иностранных дел:
 - *State Secretary* – госсекретарь США (министр иностранных дел США);
 - *Foreign Secretary* - министр иностранных дел Великобритании;
 - (*Deputy Foreign Secretary* – заместитель министр иностранных дел Великобритании);
 - *Foreign Minister (Minister of Foreign Affairs)* - министр иностранных дел.

Соответственно различаются и названия министерств:

- *State Department* – Госдепартамент (Министерство иностранных дел США);
- *Foreign Office* - Министерство иностранных дел Великобритании;
- *Foreign Ministry* - Министерство иностранных дел (МИД).

Необходимо различать употребление слов *minister* и *ministry*, с помощью которых мы передаем понятия, соответствующие русским *министр* и *министерство*, от общепринятых в США и Великобритании терминов *secretary* и *department*.

Существуют различные варианты употребления артикля в сочетании должностей с именами собственными:

- 1) *(Russian) Foreign Minister (Sergey) Lavrov*
- 2) *Foreign Minister (Sergey) Lavrov of Russia*
- 3) *The (Russian) Foreign Minister, Mr / (Sergey) Lavrov*
- 4) *Mr / (Sergey) Lavrov, (the) (Russian) Foreign Minister*

Наличие или отсутствие запятой имеет принципиальное значение. С определением в притяжательном падеже *Russia's* артикль не употребляется.

Без имени собственного название должности, которая может одновременно занимать только одним человеком, употребляется с определенным артиклем.

5. Простой инфинитив (to do), следующий за конструкцией to be expected (to be reported, to be believed, to be announced и т. д.), относит действие к будущему, а перфектный (to have done) – к прошлому:

- *The sides are also expected to discuss the Iranian nuclear program.* – Ожидается, что стороны также обсудят ядерную программу Ирана.
- *The Foreign Secretary is reported to have had talks with Russian government delegation.* – По сообщениям прессы, министр иностранных дел Великобритании провел переговоры с представителями российского правительства.

6. Глагол to be с инфинитивом с частицей to выполняет функцию модального глагола и употребляется для выражения необходимости совершить действие согласно предварительной договоренности или заранее намеченному плану:

- *Lavrov is to meet with Slovenian Foreign Minister.* – Лавров должен встретиться с министром иностранных дел Словении.

7. *Head of State* – глава государства, *Heads of State* – главы государств.

Обратите внимание, что во втором случае существительное *state* употребляется в форме единственного числа.

- *President* – президент
- *Vice-President* – вице-президент
- *Prime Minister (Premier)* – премьер министр

8. Обратите внимание, что в газетных заметках выражения *here, in this country* – означают *в той стране, откуда поступило сообщение*.
9. Русские фразы типа «Как сообщает ИТАР-ТАСС», «По сообщениям (прессы)» могут переводиться на английский следующим образом:
 - *According to ITAR-TASS...*
 - *ITAR-TASS reports...*
 - *Reports from (Berlin) say...*
 - *(The Russian Foreign Ministry) says*
10. При переводе необходимо указать источник. Названия журналов, газет и новостных агентств не переводятся, а транслируются; в русском языке название заключается в кавычки, и второе и последующие слова пишутся со строчной буквы, например: «Москоу таймс». Если в качестве источника указан не печатный орган, например: Департамент информации и печати МИД РФ, то перевод делать следует.

ARRIVALS, VISITS, TALKS



Active vocabulary: words and word combinations

1. to arrive – прибывать, приезжать
 - to arrive in (a country, a city)
 - to arrive at (a station, an airport)
 - arrival – прибытие

2. an invitation – приглашение
 - at the invitation – по приглашению
 - to accept an invitation – принять приглашение
 - to reject / to turn down an invitation – отклонить приглашение
 - to convey an invitation – передать приглашение

3. a stay – пребывание

4. a counterpart – коллега, человек, выполняющий аналогичные обязанности или занимающий аналогичный пост в другой стране

- an envoy – посланник
- a negotiator – участник переговоров
- a mediator – посредник (to play a mediation role between)
- a representative – представитель
- a spokesman – пресс-секретарь
- an aide – помощник
- an adviser – советник
- an official – официальное лицо
- an ambassador – посол (British Ambassador to Moscow – посол Великобритании в Москве)

5. a visit – визит

- the itinerary for a visit – программа визита
- an (un)official visit – (не)официальный визит
- a working visit – рабочий визит
- a three-day visit – трехдневный визит
- a weeklong visit – недельный визит
- a return visit – ответный визит
- a visit of good will – визит доброй воли
- to arrive in (a place) for a visit – прибыть с визитом
- to be on a visit to a country – находиться с визитом в стране
- to be in (a place) on a visit – находиться в (место) с визитом
- to pay (make) a visit – нанести визит
- to kick off / start a visit – начать визит

6. to leave for home – отбыть на родину

7. talks (negotiations) – переговоры

- talks on the Middle East переговоры по Ближнему Востоку
- in the course of the talks – в ходе (процессе) переговоров
- on the agenda of talks – на повестке переговоров
- formal talks – официальные переговоры
- informal talks – неофициальные переговоры
- one-on-one talks – переговоры один на один
- closed-doors talks – закрытые переговоры
- lengthy talks – продолжительные переговоры
- prospective talks – ожидаемые переговоры
- bilateral talks – двусторонние переговоры
- trilateral / tripartite talks – трехсторонние переговоры
- multilateral / multiparty talks – многосторонние переговоры
- summit(top-level, high-level talks) – переговоры на высшем уровне
- emergency talks – чрезвычайные / экстренные переговоры

- direct talks – прямые переговоры
- preliminary talks – предварительные переговоры
- fruitful talks – плодотворные переговоры
- fruitless talks – безрезультатные переговоры
- to set up talks – назначить / установить переговоры
- to attend / take part in talks – участвовать в переговорах
- to hold (have, carry out) talks – проводить переговоры
- to restart (resume, revive, rekindle) talks – возобновить переговоры
- to pull out (walk out) of talks – выйти из переговоров
- to adjourn / postpone talks – переносить переговоры
- to suspend talks –приостановить переговоры
- to halt talks – остановить переговоры
- to cancel talks – отменить переговоры
- to freeze talks / to put negotiations on ice – заморозить переговоры
- to imperil talks – подвергать опасности переговоры
- to accelerate talks – ускорить переговоры
- to call a new round of talks – назначить новый раунд переговоров
- the talks face pitfalls and hurdles – переговоры стоят перед угрозой попасть в западню
- the talks failed / collapsed / broke down– переговоры провалились
- the outcome of talks – результат переговоров

8. relations / ties / links – отношения / связи

- to establish diplomatic relations – установить дипломатические отношения
- to break off / sever relations – разорвать отношения
- severance of diplomatic relations – разрыв дипломатических отношений
- to improve strained / tense relations – налаживать напряженные отношения
- to develop relations – развивать отношения
- to normalize relations – нормализовать отношения
- to reset relations – перезагрузить отношения
- to reorder relations (across all spheres) – перестроить отношения (во всех областях)
- to restore diplomatic relations – восстановить дипломатические отношения
- to have a cold spell in relations – иметь охлаждение в отношениях
- to sour / worsen / deteriorate relations – ухудшить отношения
- to aggravate relations – обострять отношения
- to exacerbate relations – вызывать опасное обострение отношений

9. to welcome – приветствовать (встречать)
- he was welcomed by – его приветствовал(и)
 - to give smb. a warm welcome – оказать к-л теплый прием
 - to get a warm welcome – получить теплый прием
10. cordial – сердечный, радушный
- cordiality – сердечность, радушие
 - in an atmosphere of cordiality – в сердечной атмосфере
 - in a friendly / amiable atmosphere – в дружелюбной атмосфере
 - in a hostile / tense atmosphere – в напряженной атмосфере
11. to be accompanied by – в сопровождении
12. to exchange – обменивать(ся)
- to exchange opinions (views) on – обмениваться мнениями (взглядами) по (проблеме)
 - a frank exchange of views – откровенный / открытый обмен мнениями
 - to exchange visits – обмениваться визитами
13. to attach great importance to – придавать большое значение
- to accord significance to – придавать важность
14. an issue – проблема
- disputable / contentious / moot / controversial – спорный
 - topical / key / acute / crucial – актуальный, злободневный
 - urgent – срочный
 - primordial (pivotal) – первостепенной важности
 - current – текущий
 - an issue of mutual interest – вопрос, представляющий взаимный интерес
15. a matter – дело / вопрос
- regional and international matters – региональные и международные проблемы
 - a matter of dispute – спорный вопрос

I. Translate into Russian using active vocabulary

1. The Prime Minister of Britain arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of his Russian counterpart.
2. British Prime Minister David Cameron makes a historic visit to Russia, planning talks with President Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin.

3. The President of Senegal arrived in London from Paris on a four-day state visit during which he will meet and hold talks with the British Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.
4. The Russian Foreign Minister will make an official visit to Great Britain, it was announced here today. The visit is in return for the recent visit to Moscow of the British Foreign Secretary.
5. The President of Pakistan has accepted an official invitation to visit France, it was announced today.
6. The North Korean dictator has arrived in Russia's Far East, kicking off his first visit to the country in nine years.
7. During their stay in London the delegation of the Polish government headed by the Prime Minister will have talks with the British leaders.
8. The Deputy Foreign Minister is expected to arrive in Warsaw on an official visit next week.
9. When U.S. President Barack Obama lands in Warsaw on Friday he will receive a very warm welcome from Poles.
10. At the airport the Foreign Secretary was greeted by the US Secretary of State and other high-ranking officials. The delegation was warmly warmed everywhere.
11. The head of the delegation is reported to have had talks with Russian officials.
12. The EU's special envoy to the Middle East said that Syria expressed willingness to renew the Israeli-Syrian peace process which has been frozen since March 1996.
13. Mr Cameron will hold talks with Mr Putin and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev during a visit that represents a high-profile sign of the Coalition Government's attempt to reset Britain's relationship with the country's leaders.
14. The US Administration will next week bring Israeli and Syrian negotiators together in a bid to resume talks which were suspended six months ago.
15. On Wednesday, the United States agreed to send a high-ranking diplomat to attend talks with Iran over its nuclear program, and was considering establishing a diplomatic presence in Tehran for the first time since the 1979 revolution and hostage crisis.
16. North Korea said Friday it will attend preliminary peace talks in New York.
17. South Korea on Thursday shrugged off as a temporary setback a decision by North Korea to cancel talks with the US on missile proliferation.
18. Israel and the Palestinians agreed to accelerate peace talks.
19. Ambassadors of the 26-nation alliance confronted Russia's envoy, Dmitri Rogozin, during a meeting in Brussels. «There was a clear and sometimes sharp exchange of views and no meeting of minds», said James Appathurai, a NATO spokesman.
20. A leading American envoy pulled out of talks on the long-delayed Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank city of Hebron last night.
21. The German Chancellor arrived in Moscow yesterday on a six-day official visit and went straight into the talks with the Russian President. In the course of

- talks they will deal with arms control issues and strengthening bilateral relations.
22. The itinerary for his visit, expected to last about a week, has been largely kept secret because of what appear to be North Koreans' high security concerns.
 23. A new round of UN sponsored talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan began in Geneva yesterday. The talks are expected to last 3 days during which all the disputable questions will be discussed.
 24. Yesterday in Amman the prime Ministers of Jordan and Syria held a second round of talks aimed at overcoming political differences between their countries.
 25. Russia still hopes to play a diplomatic role with Assad, a long-term ally and customer of Moscow's arms exports. Russia's Foreign Minister, Sergei Lavrov is due to fly to Damascus on Tuesday for talks with President Bashar al-Assad. On Monday he met the foreign minister of Bahrain. He will be arriving during some of the fiercest fighting since protests against the authoritarian regime erupted last March.
 26. All 27 E.U. states agreed to resume formal talks with Russia to reestablish the defunct accords that cover a wide range of security, economic, energy and administrative issues.
 27. The British prime minister's three-day trip to the United States will be hailed by Downing Street as a diplomatic triumph, a moment when David Cameron cemented ties with his US counterpart and supposedly reinvigorated the Special Relationship, setting the world right from the Iranian nuclear crisis to the war in Afghanistan.

II. Translate from English into Russian using active vocabulary

1. начать официальный визит;
2. прибыть в Россию с двухдневным визитом;
3. по приглашению главы государства;
4. отклонить официальное приглашение своего коллеги;
5. помощник зам. министра иностранных дел;
6. в ходе трехсторонних переговоров на высшем уровне;
7. во время своего пребывания в столице Германии;
8. находиться с ответным визитом в США;
9. нанести рабочий визит;
10. программа визита китайской делегации, возглавляемой министром иностранных дел;
11. премьер министр в сопровождении 20 официальных лиц правительства и представителей бизнеса;
12. правительственной делегации оказан теплый прием;
13. отбыть на родину после проведения плодотворных переговоров;
14. возобновить переговоры по спорному вопросу;

15. предварительные переговоры провалились;
16. продолжительные переговоры необходимо приостановить;
17. возобновить многосторонние переговоры по региональным вопросам;
18. нормализовать напряженные отношения;
19. придавать большое значение развитию двухсторонних отношений;
20. обмениваться мнениями по вопросам, представляющим общий интерес;
21. переговоры проводятся в дружелюбной атмосфере;
22. прервать дипломатические отношения;
23. выйти из зашедших в тупик переговоров;
24. играть роль посредника между враждебными сторонами;
25. назначить новый раунд двухсторонних переговоров после перезагрузки отношений;
26. чрезвычайные переговоры по ситуации в Ливии;
27. переговоры были перенесены;
28. разрыв дипломатических отношений вызвал обострение ситуации в регионе;
29. придавать важность открытому обмену мнениями по спорным вопросам;
30. ускорить многосторонние переговоры по ядерному вопросу.

III. Translate the following newspaper headlines

1. EU and Russia agree to new series of wide-ranging talks
2. Cameron comes to Moscow
3. Ukraine's Leader visits Russia
4. Venezuela, Colombia hold talks to repair ties
5. Merkel breaks off talks with opposition
6. Security Council set to tighten sanctions on North Korea
7. Turkey, Armenia set to establish diplomatic ties
8. Russian delegation to hold security talks in Iran
9. Nuke talks with North Korea to resume
10. Poland to greet Obama with caution
11. Russia and Switzerland to agree on sharing account information
12. Breakthrough is reported in U.S. Arms Pact with Russia

IV. Translate the following newspaper articles into Russian

Lavrov goes to Nuremberg to talk Russian-German cooperation

Foreign minister Sergei Lavrov and his German counterpart Guido Westerwelle are meeting in Nuremberg on Sunday to discuss easing Russian-German visas, mutual cooperation and a number of global issues.

«The main emphasis will be placed on the practical problems of interaction between the two countries in global and European affairs in the light of the G20

summit in Seoul and the Russia-NATO high-level talks in Lisbon», a foreign minister representative told RIA Novosti.

19/11/2010, The Moscow News

Medvedev visits Azerbaijan

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev arrived in Azerbaijan today to attend a summit of Caspian countries, Azerbaijani state news agency Azer Taj reported.

A guard of honour lined up to meet him at the Heydar Aliyev International Airport. Azerbaijani First Deputy Prime Minister Yagub Eyyubov and other officials greeted the president.

With its rich oil and gas deposits and its place on the transit routes for Central Asian energy the Caspian basin is a key strategic area for Russia.

02/09/2010, The Moscow News

China's Foreign Minister Visits Poland

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China is to pay an official visit to Poland on 4-6 August 2011 at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Radoslaw Sikorski.

The Foreign Ministers will meet on Friday, 5 August in Warsaw. The Ministers will discuss the strengthening of Polish-Chinese cooperation, bilateral policy, as well as regional and global issues, including the situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan. The Ministers will also discuss the implementation of planned high-level visits.

05/08/2011, The Moscow News

Foreign Minister of Moldova visits Finland

Foreign and European Integration Minister of Moldova will visit Finland on 11-12 September and meet the Foreign Minister of Finland on 12 September.

The Foreign Ministers will discuss, among other things, the bilateral relations between the countries, the relations between Moldova and the EU, the EU's Eastern Partnership and regional issues in Moldova's immediate neighbourhood.

The topics of discussion include development policy issues of current interest in eastern Europe. Moldova is one of the target countries of the Framework Programme for Finland's Development Policy, the Wider Europe Initiative in Eastern Europe.

Alongside the official Moldovan delegation, a business delegation representing 40 companies will also arrive in Finland.

12/09/2011, The Moscow News

Clinton Moscow Talks to Cover START, Iran, Mideast

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits Moscow next week for a meeting of the quartet of Middle East mediators and talks with Russian officials about arms control and Iran's nuclear program.

The quartet, which groups the European Union, Russia, the United Nations and

the United States, gathers on March 19 as Washington is trying to revive indirect peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians after more than a year.

While the United States on Monday said both sides had agreed to such talks, Israel's announcement on Tuesday of plans to build 1,600 more homes in East Jerusalem drew widespread condemnation and appears to have imperiled the negotiations.

Clinton is due to arrive in Moscow on Thursday and to hold talks with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov.

Iran, which the United States accuses of seeking nuclear weapons, is expected to be the major subject during Clinton's Moscow talks. Iran has said its nuclear program is solely to generate electricity and other peaceful purposes.

Russia has worked to water down three previous U.N. Security Council sanctions resolutions over Iran's nuclear programs but diplomats say it is much more open to punishing Iran now.

12/03/2010, The Moscow News

Cameron of Britain and Sarkozy of France Visit Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya – The leaders of Britain and France visited Libya on Thursday in a triumphal but heavily guarded tour intended to boost the country's revolutionary leaders. Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain and President Nicolas Sarkozy of France, who convened an international meeting two weeks ago in Paris in support of the new Libyan authorities, were the first world leaders to travel to the Libyan capital in the post-Qaddafi era. They pledged to keep up the NATO bombing – which their countries supervised – until the last of the Qaddafi forces surrendered.

The Cameron-Sarkozy visit also included a stop in the eastern city of Benghazi, where both were greeted warmly by residents. Both countries have interests in preserving potentially lucrative oil deals made under the Qaddafi government, and intend to compete for the contracts as part of the reconstruction and restoration of Libya's infrastructure.

14/09/2011, The Washington Post

David Cameron's US tour

Mr Cameron was on a three-day trip to the US and was greeted by Mr Obama and his wife Michelle, as well as US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Vice-President Joe Biden, at the White House.

In remarks ahead of talks, both leaders stressed the strength of the "rock solid" relationship between the UK and US, which Mr Obama said was the "strongest it's ever been".

David Cameron praised Barack Obama's "strength, moral authority and wisdom" as the pair reiterated their nations' "special relationship".

President Obama called the UK prime minister "the kind of ally you want at your side" as he welcomed him to his biggest White House state dinner yet.

Mr Cameron ended his three-day US trip by visiting Ground Zero on Thursday. His itinerary for the day also included visits to New York University, City Hall

and a charter school - seen as the model for the free schools being introduced in the UK.

Wednesday had seen the leaders spend two hours in talks on issues such as Syria, Iran and the war in Afghanistan.

15/03 2012, BBC

V. Translate the following newspaper articles into English using active vocabulary

Президент США пригласил премьер-министра Израиля посетить Вашингтон

Президент Барак Обама пригласил премьер-министра Израиля Биньямина Нетаньяху посетить 5 марта Вашингтон. Главы государств, как сообщили в Белом доме, обсудят вопросы, связанные с ситуацией вокруг Ирана и палестино-израильскими переговорами.

22/02/2012, Независимая газета

Премьер-министр Пакистана отправился с визитом в Катар

Премьер-министр Пакистана в понедельник отправился в Катар для обсуждения мирного процесса в Афганистане. «Премьер-министр вновь подтверждает поддержку правительством инициатив Афганистана по установлению стабильной обстановки в стране», – говорится в заявлении премьера. Пакистан считает, что любые переговоры, направленные на окончание десятилетней войны в Афганистане, должны вестись исключительно по инициативе афганских властей. Ранее в столице Катара начались предварительные переговоры между представителями «Талибана» и США.

12/02/2012, Российская газета

Российские дипломаты обсудили с иностранными коллегами ситуацию в Сирии

Российские и английские дипломаты договорились о сотрудничестве в рамках Совета Россия-НАТО по урегулированию кризиса в Сирии. Об этом сообщили сегодня в российском МИДе по итогам встречи замминистра иностранных дел России Александра Грушко с послом Великобритании в Москве Тимати Бэрроу.

«Состоялся обмен мнениями по актуальным международным вопросам, проблематике общеевропейского сотрудничества, включая положение в ОБСЕ, а также перспективы сотрудничества в рамках СРН и партнерского диалога с ЕС», – сказали в министерстве.

Спецпосланник ООН и ЛАГ по Сирии Кофи Аннан в телефонном разговоре с главой МИД России Сергеем Лавровым подтвердил настрой на активное взаимодействие с Москвой по комплексу вопросов сирийского урегулирования.

В ходе беседы, состоявшейся по инициативе Аннана, посланник ООН «отметил, что настроен на активное взаимодействие с Россией по комплексу вопросов сирийского урегулирования», – информировали в министерстве.

27/02/2012, Российская газета

Дмитрий Медведев встретился с президентом Киргизии

Президент Дмитрий Медведев встретился со своим киргизским коллегой Алмазбеком Атамбаевым, обсудив ряд вопросов, относящихся как к ситуации в Центральной Азии, так и к особенностям двусторонним отношениям.

«Рассчитываю, что мы сможем пройти по всей повестке дня, начиная с экономических взаимоотношений, отношений в рамках наших союзнических структур», – заявил глава российского государства, открывая беседу. Он предложил также поговорить на тему региональной безопасности, включая положение на Ближнем Востоке, которое имеет прямое влияние на ситуацию в Центральной Азии.

– России крайне важно координировать со своими ближайшими партнерами усилия для того, чтобы ситуация в нашем регионе, в данном случае Центральной Азии, была более устойчива, чем это есть сейчас и, уж тем более, чем это может случиться в результате негативного развития событий, – подчеркнул российский лидер.

Президент Атамбаев подчеркивал, что необходимо укреплять отношения двух стран. «У нас нет другого выхода, кроме как идти на укрепление связей, потому что мы исторически связаны, – заявил он в эфире «Эхо Москвы». – Кто бы ни был во главе России, наши страны будут только укреплять связи».

27/02/2012, Российская газета

Зона общих интересов

Вчера Дмитрий Медведев встретился с президентом Финляндии Тарьей Халонен. Главы государств обменялись мнениями по международным проблемам, в том числе взаимодействие по линии Россия-ЕС, на площадке ООН и в международных региональных структурах на Балтике, Севере Европы и в Арктике. За время президентства Дмитрий Медведев встречался с Халонен восемь раз. Поприветствовав главу соседнего государства, президент России отметил развитие двустороннего сотрудничества в прошлом году. Медведев предложил обменяться мнениями по региональной проблематике, в том числе по вопросам Балтийского моря.

В ходе переговоров Халонен подчеркнула, что, это ее последняя поездка в качестве президента Финляндии и накануне она вспоминала развитие двусторонних отношений за последние 17 лет, 12 из которых она руководила страной. «Не смотря на существующие разногласия по некоторым спорным вопросам, наше сотрудничество как в качественном, так и в количественном отношении развивалось нормально и у нас есть общие предметы интересов», – убеждена она.

18/01/2012, Российская газета

VI. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Russian delegation to hold security talks in Iran

MOSCOW-A high-ranking Russian Security Council official will hold talks with senior Iranian officials in Tehran on Monday.

The Russian delegation headed by acting Security Council secretary Valentin Sobolev is also due to meet with the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council, Saeed Jalili, as a follow up to the secretary's visit to Moscow in December 2007.

The officials will discuss «bilateral cooperation in security, as well as topical international and regional issues», Iran's Security Council said in an official statement.

The sides are also expected to discuss the Iranian nuclear program, as well as the situation in the Middle East, a source close the negotiations told RIA Novosti.

A delegation from the International Atomic Energy Agency, led by its deputy director general, Olli Heinonen, will also arrive in Tehran on Monday to continue talks on the Islamic Republic's nuclear program started last week.

President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said Iran was prepared to try and reach an agreement with any country over its nuclear program, but will not stop its development of peaceful atomic energy despite outside pressure.

The international community has demanded that Tehran halt uranium enrichment, used both in electricity generation and nuclear weapons production. Iran insists on its right to civilian nuclear energy, and has defied three sets of United Nations sanctions over its nuclear program.

Iran, however, announced this month it was installing another 6,000 uranium enrichment centrifuges at its underground facility in Natanz in addition to the current 3,000. The country also announced tests of advanced enrichment centrifuges, along with plans to build a second uranium processing plant by next March.

The country's nuclear ambitions have fueled tensions with Washington, with U.S. President George Bush refusing late last year to rule out military action against Tehran.

Russia and China, which both have strong business interests in Iran, blocked stronger measures against the country using their vetoes at the UN Security Council.

28/04/2008, the International Herald Tribune

VII. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. What is the Russian delegation's visit to Tehran aimed at?
2. Who will a high-ranking Russian Security Council official hold talks with?
Who is the Russian delegation headed by?
3. What issues will the Russian and Iranian officials discuss during this meeting?
4. Who will also arrive in Tehran to continue talks on the Islamic Republic's nuclear program?

5. What has the international community demanded from Tehran to do?
6. What announcements were made by the Iranian government this month?
7. Why did the Iranian nuclear program raise concern in the West?
8. Did Russia and China also try to put more pressure on the Iranian government?
9. How can you characterize the current situation in Iran? Express your opinion on the problem.

VIII. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Ukraine's Leader Visits Russia

MOSCOW – Ukraine's newly inaugurated president, Viktor F. Yanukovich, arrived in Moscow on Friday promising a «sharp turn» in his country's relations with Russia, five years after the Orange Revolution chilled formerly close ties between the two neighbors.

«The new government in Ukraine will change relations with Russia, so that they will never again be like they were for the last five years», Mr. Yanukovich said in a meeting with Russian president, Dmitri A. Medvedev.

At a news conference in the Kremlin, Mr. Medvedev, who had frequently clashed with Ukraine's Western-oriented former president, Viktor A. Yushchenko, appeared pleased to be welcoming a Ukrainian ally to Russia once again.

«I hope that with your arrival and your work as president this black page in relations between Ukraine and the Russian Federation will be turned over, and we will see completely new conditions for cooperation», Mr. Medvedev said.

Little has irked the Kremlin more in recent years than Ukraine's move away from Russia. Former President Yushchenko's open support of Georgia in its August 2008 war with Russia, his push for NATO membership and his repeated threats to expel the Russian navy from its base in Ukraine's Sevastopol enraged Russian officials.

Mr. Yanukovich, a native of Ukraine's east, where linguistic and cultural ties to Russia are closest, has long been seen as the leader of his country's pro-Russian forces. He narrowly defeated his rival, Yulia V. Tymoshenko, in elections last month, a victory that was expected to bring about an immediate thaw in relations with Russia.

But in a move that raised some eyebrows in Moscow, Mr. Yanukovich chose Brussels for his first official visit as president, telling European leaders earlier this week that he wanted to continue his predecessor's efforts to forge stronger ties with the West.

Mr. Medvedev, however, said the visit would have no effect on Ukraine's relationship with Russia.

The two leaders vowed to immediately begin seeking solutions to the problems that have plagued their relations, including the status of Russia's Black Sea Fleet and lingering border disputes.

Of particular importance is the transport of Russian natural gas through

Ukrainian territory to Europe. Politically charged disputes over pricing have for years caused costly gas cutoffs that have at times left European homes without heat.

As he campaigned, Mr. Yanukovich suggested that he might allow Russia to share the management of Ukrainian pipelines in exchange for cheaper gas. The presidents said they discussed the issue but would not go into details, saying only that their governments would continue the talks.

Prime Minister Vladimir V. Putin, who met later with Mr. Yanukovich, also addressed the issue, saying that Russia and Ukraine could build a «normal, civilized relationship and move forward», the Ria Novosti news agency reported.

Mr. Yanukovich, asked about his stance on NATO membership for Ukraine on Friday, simply said, «Ukraine will build its relations with NATO in accordance to the national interests of Ukraine».

Any major decisions concerning relations with Russia, however, will have to wait until a new government can be formed in Ukraine.

05/03/2010, the International Herald Tribune

IX. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. When did the newly elected Ukrainian president arrive in Moscow for his first official visit?
2. What was the visit aimed at?
3. Why was the visit reported to be the beginning of a thaw in the Ukrainian-Russian relations?
4. How did the Russian officials assess president Yanukovich's visit to Russia? Did Yanukovich's victory at presidential elections mean the improvement of tense bilateral relations between the states?
5. What political disputes deteriorated the Ukrainian-Russian relations during Yushchenko's presidency?
6. What key issues were covered by the Russian President and his Ukrainian counterpart in the course of formal talks?
7. Why was it of primary importance for both countries to build a normal, civilized relationship?
8. How have the relations between Russia and Ukraine been developing lately? Do there exist any sharp differences between them?

X. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Turkish president in UK visit

The President of Turkey, Abdullah Gul, arrives in London today as he prepares for a three-day state visit to Britain.

The Turkish head of state has a hectic schedule of ceremonial events, public engagements and political talks over the coming days as Britain forges closer links

with the country.

Geographically the republic straddles both the East and West and is seen as an important ally in the fight against terrorism and the spread of Muslim extremists.

It is also a potential peace broker in the ongoing unrest in Syria, which is seen as rapidly descending into civil war.

Prime Minister David Cameron will hold talks with Mr Gul later this week.

Syria is likely to be high on the agenda as is Turkey's application for European Union membership, and trade between the two countries.

Britain has been a strong supporter of Turkey's desire to join the EU.

The country has been knocking at the EU's door for more than 40 years, but it only became an official candidate in 1999 with formal accession negotiations following six years later.

Turkey would be the first secular nation with a majority Muslim population in the EU club, but its failure to normalise relations with the republic of Cyprus has blocked progress in the accession talks.

The Queen made a state visit to the republic in May 2008, less than six months after the Prince of Wales toured the country. The two royal trips highlighted the importance of Britain's relationship with the country.

Mr Gul and his wife Hayrunisa Gul arrive at London's Heathrow airport later today and will be greeted by Viscount Hood, Lord-in-Waiting, on behalf of the Queen.

But Turkey's head of state will not be officially welcomed to Britain by the Queen until Tuesday when a ceremony of pomp and pageantry is staged.

On Horse Guard's Parade in Whitehall, Mr Gul will inspect a guard of honour before holding talks with Mr Cameron at Downing Street.

Highlights of the state visit will see the President and his wife visit the London 2012 Olympic Park in Stratford, east London on Wednesday with Foreign Secretary William Hague and Lord Coe, London 2012 chairman.

That day, Turkey's head of state will meet the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall at their London home, Clarence House.

In the evening the President and Mrs Gul will attend a banquet at the Guildhall hosted by the Lord Mayor and City of London Corporation where the Turkish statesman will give a speech.

The three-day state visit ends on Thursday when Turkey's head of state formally says goodbye to the Queen and leaves Buckingham Palace and then carries out a number of engagements at the Portsmouth naval base.

20/11/2011, The Independent

XI. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. When does the Turkish head of state arrive in London for a 3-day official visit?
2. What is this visit aimed at?
3. Why is Turkey considered to be an important political actor on the world

- arena?
4. What key issues are likely to be high on the political agenda of bilateral talks between the political leaders of Turkey and the UK?
 5. Why does the British government attach great importance to the relationship with Turkey?
 6. What is the itinerary of the visit? Will Turkey's president be officially welcomed by the British head of state?
 7. What role does Turkey play in the world today? Has its clout increased in recent years?

XII. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Cameron calls for end to Russia 'tit for tat'

David Cameron insisted that Britain would not give up on bringing Alexander Litvinenko's killer to justice as he kicked off his visit to Russia today.

But the Prime Minister said the two governments had to end the «tit-for-tat culture» and work together despite festering tensions over the dissident's murder five years ago.

Mr Cameron is the first UK leader to visit Moscow since Tony Blair in 2005.

Relations nosedived following that trip when Mr Litvinenko was poisoned in London, and Russia refused to extradite the prime suspect, ex-KGB agent Andrei Lugovoy.

In a speech at Moscow State University this morning, Mr Cameron directly referred to the case and admitted there were «difficult issues that hamper mutual trust and co-operation».

«We still disagree with you over the Litvinenko case», he said.

«Our approach is simple and principled – when a crime is committed, that is a matter for the courts».

Mr Cameron said victims and their families had a «right to justice».

«It is the job of governments to help courts to do their work and that will continue to be our approach», he went on.

«So we can't pretend these differences don't exist».

«We need to keep working for an honest and open dialogue to address them candidly».

«But, at the same time, we have a responsibility to recognise the many ways in which we do need each other, to end the old culture of tit for tat and find ways for us to work together to advance our mutual interests».

Mr Cameron said he wanted a «new approach based on co-operation».

«Right now we both face enormous challenges from providing for our ageing populations and securing sustainable economic growth to protecting our countries against a global terrorist threat».

«The countries that will be successful in the 21st century will not be those that hunker down, pull up the drawbridge and fail to overcome their differences with

others».

The Prime Minister even risked some Russian, telling the students: «We are stronger together».

Mr Cameron's one-day visit is focusing on strengthening business links and improving conditions for UK firms in the country.

BP chairman Bob Dudley is among 24 senior executives travelling with the premier, and some £215 million of deals are due to be sealed, creating 500 UK jobs.

However, there will also be significant efforts to build political bridges.

Alongside talks with President Dmitry Medvedev, Mr Cameron is set to meet Vladimir Putin – who could take over the Kremlin again in elections next year.

UK diplomats have made the extraordinary admission that no ministers or senior officials have held discussions with Mr Putin for four years.

Downing Street has insisted that Mr Cameron will raise the Litvinenko case during his meetings.

But Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov suggested that Britain needed to abandon its «ideological obsessions».

«More and more people, including politicians, understand that ideological obsessions must give way to pragmatism and the search for balance of interests, both internationally and in bilateral relations of states, in spite of the fact that governments might differ on certain matters», he wrote in an article for First magazine.

The Kremlin has already reiterated its position that Mr Lugovoy – now a politician – will not be extradited and could only face prosecution in a Russian court.

The leaders are also due to cover Syria, where they disagree over how to react to brutal repression by the regime, Iran's nuclear programme, and Libya in their discussions.

After his speech, Mr Cameron was quizzed by students on why Britain's visa system was so difficult to negotiate.

He responded that 96% of applications were granted, and «most» within 15 days.

The number of visas granted by the Russian government was comparable, he added.

«I think you will find the two systems are quite similar for travel both ways», Mr Cameron said.

12/09/ 2011, The Independent

XIII. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. When did the British Prime Minister pay his first one-day official visit to Russia?
2. Who was D. Cameron accompanied by during his visit to Moscow?
3. Why was that visit considered to be a landmark event in the British-Russian relations?
4. What moot political issues have aggravated the bilateral relations between the

UK and Russia in the last few years? Why can't the parties bridge these differences?

5. Was the visit of the British PM aimed at strengthening business links?
6. What talks did D. Cameron hold with the Russian Head of State and Prime Minister?
7. Why was it vital for both parties to set a balance of interests and build up pragmatic cooperation abandoning their political obsessions?
8. Did Britain and Russia manage to iron out the differences on contentious political issues?

XIV. Turn to current press materials and find the information

1. what delegation paid a visit to this country recently;
2. when the delegation arrived in the country;
3. at whose invitation the delegation visited Russia;
4. what kind of visit it was;
5. who headed the delegation;
6. who was the delegation welcomed by;
7. who was the delegation welcomed by;
8. who the delegation had talks with;
9. what problems were discussed during the talks.

You may use the following Internet resources

<http://www.mid.ru>

<http://www.en.rian.ru>

<http://global.nytimes.com>

<http://www.washingtonpost.com>

<http://themoscownews.com>

<http://www.themoscowtimes.com>

<http://cnn.com>

<http://www.independent.co.uk>

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk>

<http://www.guardian.co.uk>

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk>

<http://www.aljazeera.com>

COOPERATION AND AGREEMENT



Active vocabulary: words and word combinations

1. cooperation – сотрудничество
 - versatile / multiform / multisided / many-sided cooperation – многостороннее сотрудничество
 - fruitful cooperation – плодотворное сотрудничество
 - comprehensive cooperation – всеобъемлющее сотрудничество
 - cooperation in research work – сотрудничество в научно-исследовательской области
 - scientific and technological cooperation – научно-техническое сотрудничество
 - economic cooperation – экономическое сотрудничество
 - resumption of cooperation – возобновление сотрудничества
 - to cooperate / collaborate in the field (sphere, branch, area) of economy – сотрудничать в области экономики
 - to offer cooperation – предлагать сотрудничество
 - to promote cooperation – продвигать сотрудничество

- to intensify cooperation – усилить сотрудничество
2. an agreement (a contract, a deal, an accord) – соглашение, договор
 - a preliminary agreement – предварительное соглашение
 - a follow-up agreement – последующее соглашение
 - an initial agreement – первоначальное соглашение
 - a final / conclusive agreement – окончательное соглашение
 - a long-term / enduring agreement – долгосрочное соглашение
 - a short-term agreement – краткосрочное соглашение
 - a unilateral agreement – одностороннее соглашение
 - a bilateral agreement – двустороннее соглашение
 - a joint agreement – совместное соглашение
 - a wide-ranging / broad agreement – широкомасштабное соглашение
 - an all-embracing agreement – всеобъемлющее соглашение
 - an intergovernmental agreement – межправительственное соглашение
 - a framework agreement – рамочное соглашение
 - a landmark agreement – «эпохальное» соглашение
 - to seek an agreement – искать согласие
 - to produce an agreement – приводить к соглашению
 - to reach / come to / arrive at an agreement – прийти к соглашению
 - to conclude / hammer out / strike / an agreement – заключить договор
 - to sign / seal / ink an agreement – подписать соглашение
 - to ratify an agreement – ратифицировать соглашение
 - to implement an agreement – выполнять соглашение
 - to stick to an agreement – придерживаться договора
 - to cancel an agreement – аннулировать соглашение
 - to withdraw from an agreement – выходить из договора
 - to carry out the provisions of an agreement – выполнять положения договора
 - to respect the provisions of an agreement – соблюдать положения договора
 - the capabilities of an agreement – потенциалы договора
 - under an agreement – по соглашению, согласно договоренности
 - on an agreement – по договоренности
 3. to enter into force / go into effect – входить в силу (начать действовать)
 - to enter into a pact – заключить договор
 4. to extend / expand – расширять
 - to extend ties / links – расширять связи
 - an extension / spread – расширение
 - extension of all-round cooperation – расширение всестороннего

- сотрудничества
- extensive – широкий
5. links / ties / contacts / relations – связи
 - interstate links – межгосударственные связи
 - longstanding (enduring) links – продолжительные отношения
 - good-neighborly ties – добрососедские отношения
 - to maintain vast links – поддерживать обширные связи
 - to revitalize / revive / renew / refresh / rekindle ties – оживлять связи
 - to intensify links – усиливать связи
 - to cement ties – устанавливать прочную связь
 - to cut business ties – прервать деловые связи

 6. to boost – способствовать росту, повышать, усиливать
 - a boost – быстрый рост, повышение
 - to give a boost / give an impetus to – давать толчок, послужить стимулом, ускорять

 7. an advantage / benefit – выгода, преимущество
 - to seek advantage (over) – искать выгоду
 - to derive / get benefit from – извлекать пользу из чего-л
 - to gain benefits – получить преимущества
 - to take advantage of – использовать что-либо в своих интересах
 - to one's best advantage – наилучшим, самым выгодным образом
 - advantageous / beneficial – выгодный
 - mutually advantageous terms – взаимовыгодные условия

 8. benefit / profit – выгода, польза
 - common benefit – общая выгода
 - tangible benefit – осязаемая выгода
 - to the benefits of all concerned – с выгодой для всех заинтересованных сторон
 - to yield a considerable benefit to – приносить огромную пользу
 - to benefit from – извлекать пользу из чего-либо

 9. a move (a step, an action) – шаг, действие, поступок
 - a political move – политическая инициатива (ход, маневр)
 - to make a move – предпринять что-либо, начать действовать

 10. to promote / develop / foster – продвигать, содействовать
 - to promote mutually beneficial economic cooperation – развивать взаимовыгодное экономическое сотрудничество

- to promote the relaxation of international tension – способствовать ослаблению международной напряженности
11. to embrace / cover the fields / spheres – охватывать области
 - to have huge potential for cooperation in a wide variety of spheres – иметь огромный потенциал для сотрудничества в разнообразных сферах
 12. to contribute to – способствовать чему-либо
 13. to strengthen – укреплять
 14. to deepen – углублять
 15. to advance – продвигать
 16. to improve – улучшать
 17. to forge – выработывать, строить (отношения)
 - to forge a special relationship – устанавливать особые отношения
 18. rapprochement – сближение
 19. to take a shared stance (on) – разделять общую позицию
 20. to make concessions – делать уступки
 - to concede – уступать

I. Translate into Russian using active vocabulary

1. The agreements on extending trade and economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Russia and Canada were signed last week during Russian Foreign Minister's stay in Ottawa. It was also agreed to resume talks on a programme for exchanges in science, education and other areas.
2. Russia has signed a protocol on completing bilateral talks with the United Arab Emirates on its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Russian Finance Minister said on Sunday. «The agreement that has been signed testifies to the parties' intention to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere within a multilateral trade system, contribute to more intense mutual trade and closer friendly relations», the Finance Minister said after a signing ceremony.
3. Despite considerable skepticism in Moscow and Washington, President Obama

- and Russian President Dmitri Medvedev have made significant progress in restoring the bilateral relationship with important achievements on a number of issues. In recent months, however, critical voices in both countries have grown louder about prospects for further rapprochement.
4. In a recent meeting with Russia's ambassadors and envoys to international organizations, the Russian President called on Russian diplomats to shed old stereotypes and concentrate on three major goals: promoting economic and industrial modernization to build an innovative economy; strengthening Russia's democracy and civil society; and boosting international cooperation in the fight against organized crime.
 5. Mr Cameron's one-day visit to Moscow is focusing on strengthening business links and improving conditions for UK firms in the country. The British Prime Minister urges to end the old culture of tit for tat and find ways for both countries to work together to advance mutual interests.
 6. The presidents of Russia and Tajikistan confirmed plans to prepare an agreement extending Russia's lease of a military base in the Central Asian republic by 49 years in early 2012. «We agreed to instruct our departments that a new forward-looking agreement for 49 years should be prepared for signing in the first quarter of the next year», Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said. Medvedev and his Tajik counterpart Emomali Rakhmon confirmed their determination to finalize the deal in the agreed timeframe.
 7. Russia is in favor of the development of all-round cooperation with Japan and other developed countries. Economic links are mutually beneficial, they promote the relaxation of international tension and help build confidence between the two countries.
 8. Russia wants to trade and cooperate with Western countries, including Britain. It doesn't seek one-sided advantages. Of course, such trade benefits Russia but it also benefits Western countries providing employment and often long-term orders. Long-term economic agreements between countries create trust in each other's intentions. It is also true in a political sense as it promotes the development of peaceful coexistence. So the improvement in British-Russian economic cooperation is to be welcomed.
 9. Russian-French cooperation has yielded considerable benefit to both countries. Economic and scientific ties of Russia and France embrace today such fields as space exploration, electronic computers, unique machinery and equipment.
 10. «We have agreed that there should be a joint strategic framework document for the presidents to be able to record all of the elements of the U.S.-Russian relationship as we go forward into the future», said the US Secretary of State. She said negotiations had brought consensus on which parts of the relationship would be in the document; the dozen or so policy issues include trade, counter-terrorism and nuclear proliferation. Her counterpart, the Russian Foreign Minister said the talks also covered «some contentious issues where we have not reached agreement as of now», in particular missile defense and the exact legal form of a future bilateral limit on nuclear weapons.

11. In an interview with Sky News yesterday, the British Prime Minister said: «America is our most important ally, it will always be because of the values we share with America, and so it is central to how we conduct our foreign policy. The great change that is taking place, that I think is to the advantage of everyone, is that France and Germany and the EU are also moving more closely with America. And I think that's to the benefit of Britain, it's to the benefit of the world».
12. The New EU-Russia Agreement should provide a comprehensive framework for EU-Russia relations, and include substantive, legally binding commitments in all areas of the partnership, including a political dialogue, economic cooperation, research, education and culture, as well as solid provisions on trade, investment and energy.
13. The Russian market, despite the existing difficulties, is still attractive for the United Kingdom and the many British companies operating on this market. All this will contribute to a continuation of economic relations between Russia and the United Kingdom, however without a particular rapprochement between the countries.
14. It's necessary to focus on the importance of cultural ties and contacts between people overall in modern diplomacy and in Russian-British relations. On the one hand, promotion of these is one of the ultimate aims of foreign policy, as access to culture and freedom of international connections is a vital condition for the successful development of any society. On the other, it is human links which, to a very great degree, enable the growth of mutual understanding between nations and create a positive background for relations at an intergovernmental level, as they strengthen mutual trust.
15. A 2010 agreement between Russia and Peru on visa-free short-term travel comes into effect on Tuesday. The agreement between the two governments was signed on November 13, 2010 in Japan's Yokohama. Under the agreement, Russian and Peruvian tourists are not required visas for entry, exit, transit or stay on the territory of another state for up to 90 days within each 180-day period from the first entry.
16. The Parties shall promote mutually beneficial cooperation between Canada and the Russian Federation on matters relating to the Arctic and the North, considering it as an important factor conducive to all-round development of their bilateral relations on a stable and long-term basis in the region. Cooperation under the present Agreement shall be carried out in consideration of other existing agreements.
17. Along with the United States and France, Russia has been part of the so-called Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe which has tried unsuccessfully to negotiate a diplomatic solution with Azerbaijan and Armenia. Russia has maintained close ties with Armenia and has a military base there, but it also recently stepped up its efforts to improve relations with energy-rich Azerbaijan.
18. The Russian parliament's upper house ratified agreements on Wednesday

concluded last year with Abkhazia and South Ossetia, under which Moscow will set up military bases in the breakaway republics. The treaties allow Russia to operate military bases in Abkhazia and South Ossetia for an initial term of 49 years, with possible extensions for an additional 15 years.

19. The Geneva meetings follow hints of a thaw, including talks in New York in July between American and North Korean officials. And the Pentagon announced that officials meeting in Bangkok had reached agreement on a resumption of the search for the remains of Americans killed during the 1950-53 Korean War.
20. The Turkish head of state has a hectic schedule of ceremonial events, public engagements and political talks over the coming days as Britain forges closer links with the country. The republic is seen as an important ally in the fight against terrorism and the spread of Muslim extremists.

II. Translate from Russian into English using active vocabulary

1. укреплять научно-техническое сотрудничество;
2. предложить сотрудничество в области культуры и образования;
3. возобновление плодотворного многостороннего сотрудничества;
4. усилить сотрудничество в военной сфере;
5. стороны пришли к окончательному соглашению;
6. выполнять положения совместного договора;
7. это межправительственное соглашение можно назвать эпохальным;
8. договор был подписан главами государств и ратифицирован законодателями обеих сторон;
9. выйти из ДОВСЕ;
10. по двухстороннему соглашению;
11. рамочное соглашение вступит в силу через месяц;
12. всеобъемлющее соглашение, подписанное 5 лет назад было аннулировано;
13. расширение экономического сотрудничества с ЕС;
14. установить добрососедские отношения со странами СНГ;
15. установить прочные межгосударственные связи;
16. оживить деловые отношения с Великобританией;
17. восстановить дипломатические отношения с Ливией;
18. дать толчок к подписанию широкомасштабного соглашения;
19. извлекать пользу из обширных связей между партнерами;
20. заключить взаимовыгодный договор;
21. углублять и продвигать взаимовыгодное сотрудничество;
22. долгосрочный договор приносит огромную пользу;
23. трехсторонний договор охватывает области энергетики, тяжелой и легкой промышленности;
24. политическое сближение между Россией и Великобританией

- способствует плодотворному экономическому сотрудничеству;
25. правительства обеих стран не разделяют общую позицию по этому спорному вопросу.

III. Translate the following newspaper articles into Russian

Russia, India sign oil, gas, nuclear energy deals

Russia and India have signed intergovernmental agreements on cooperating in the oil and gas and nuclear energy spheres as well as jointly developing information technologies.

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev began his official two-day visit to India on Tuesday during which he is scheduled to meet with his Indian counterpart and the Prime Minister.

The Russian and Indian foreign ministers signed an agreement on easing visa requirements for certain categories of citizens. The countries' governments have also agreed on joint cooperation in emergency situations.

The Russian Energy Minister and the Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister have inked an intergovernmental agreement on developing cooperation in the oil and gas sphere.

The sides also signed a memorandum on widening cooperation in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. An agreement was reached to establish a joint technological center.

Russia's ministry of industry and trade and India's ministry of chemical industry and fertilizers have signed a memorandum on cooperation in pharmaceuticals and biotechnologies.

21/12/2010, The Moscow News

Clinton, Lavrov optimistic ahead of talks in Moscow

MOSCOW – U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said ahead of a meeting with Russia's foreign minister on Tuesday that progress has been made in bilateral ties, and that the sides expect productive talks.

Since the «reset» in relations with Russia, following the tensions of recent years, «we're moving forward which I greatly welcome», she said.

Lavrov said: «We have prepared for this meeting for a long time, but I think that the work carried out by our ministry will allow us to productively hold the first round of strategic talks through the commission set up by our presidents».

«We will be able to discuss key international issues, as well as the bilateral agenda. I expect fruitful discussions», he said.

Among the key issues on the agenda are arms reduction and Iran's nuclear program.

U.S. President Barack Obama and Russia's Dmitry Medvedev agreed in July in Moscow on the outline of a deal to replace the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START-1), which expires on December 5.

The United States has been seeking Russia's support in international efforts to pressure Iran to end its nuclear energy program, which Western powers suspect is a cover for a weapons program.

13/10/2009, The Moscow News

Medvedev, Chavez sign cooperation agreements

Talks in Caracas between Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and his Venezuelan counterpart Hugo Chavez have yielded a host of bilateral agreements.

Dmitry Medvedev arrived in the Venezuelan capital late on Wednesday for a two-day visit, the first by a Russian head of state for 150 years.

The two parties signed a 25-year intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in oil, gas and power generation with an option to extend it for another five years, said Russian Deputy Prime Minister Igor Sechin, who is accompanying Medvedev.

«Cooperation in the oil sector covers the entire chain from development and transportation to the construction of pipelines, equipment supplies and refining», Sechin said.

The agreement also includes building hydro and thermal power plants, and support for mining projects, he added.

Russian energy giant Gazprom and Venezuela's state-run oil company Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA) signed an agreement on joint prospecting for oil at the Ayacucho-3 block in the Orinoco Oil Belt.

The two energy giants could launch talks to set up a joint venture.

Oil, jointly produced by PDVSA and a newly established Russian oil consortium that includes Gazprom, the country's largest independent crude producer LUKoil and Russian-British joint oil venture TNK-BP, will be exported to the U.S., Chinese and European markets.

A memo of understanding was signed between the Russian United Shipbuilding Corporation and PDVSA Naval, a shipbuilding subsidiary of PDVSA.

The two countries also agreed to sign another intergovernmental agreement to set up a joint bank within the next two weeks, Medvedev said.

The joint bank could become an instrument to finance projects in Russia and Venezuela, and will handle payments for oil supplies and will involve Gazprombank, Russia's third-largest bank. The Russian president said Moscow and Caracas could switch to national currencies in bilateral payments.

Medvedev also said that the two countries intended to boost contacts in the defense sector, in line with international law.

Medvedev and Chavez will visit Russia's Northern Fleet missile cruiser, the Pyotr Veliky, later on Thursday in Venezuela's La Guaira port. The naval vessel leads a Russian task force due to take part in joint naval exercises in the Caribbean on December 1.

Medvedev will crown his Latin American tour with a visit to Cuba later on Thursday.

28/11/2008, The Moscow News

IV. Translate the following newspaper articles into English using active vocabulary

Медведев посетит Чехию с официальным визитом

Президент России Дмитрий Медведев 7-8 декабря с официальным визитом посетит Чехию, где встретится со своим чешским коллегой Вацлавом Клаусом и премьер-министром Петром Нечасом.

Как сообщается, стороны планируют обменяться мнениями по наиболее актуальным вопросам международной повестки дня.

«В первую очередь речь идет о проблематике мирового финансового кризиса, диалоге Россия-ЕС, ситуации на Ближнем Востоке и в Северной Африке и вопросах, связанных с планами создания системы ПРО НАТО в Европе», – говорится в сообщении.

Кроме того, в ходе визита главы российского государства планируется также подписание документов о создании «Центра технологических сервисов», работа которого позволит обмениваться передовыми технологиями в сфере мирного использования ядерной энергии.

Как отмечается, визит состоится по приглашению президента Чехии.

6/12/2011, Независимая газета

Визит Барака Обамы в Китай будет способствовать развитию китайско-американских отношений

Барак Обама посетит четыре азиатские страны, в том числе и Китай. МИД Китая отмечает, что общих интересов у Китая и США больше, чем разногласий. Считается, что этот визит придаст новый импульс дальнейшему развитию двусторонних отношений.

По имеющимся сведениям, это будет первый визит Барака Обамы в Китай. Благодаря совместным усилиям этот визит безусловно будет способствовать развитию китайско-американских отношений.

Глава МИД Китая сказал: «Этот визит укрепит тенденцию взаимных визитов между руководителями двух стран, также будет способствовать развитию сотрудничества в торгово-экономической, культурной, образовательной и других областях. Я уверен, что этот визит придаст новый импульс дальнейшему развитию двусторонних отношений».

Новый посол США в Китае Джон Хантсман отметил, что во время визита Президент США проведет широкие и углубленные переговоры с китайскими руководителями, чтобы укрепить сотрудничество по вопросам изменения климата, глобальной экономики и региональной безопасности.

По словам посла Барак Обама намерен осмотреть достопримечательности Китая. К настоящему времени программа его визита уже разработана.

23/10/2009, РИА Новости

Визит Лаврова в Венесуэлу

Главы МИД России и Венесуэлы подписали в Венесуэле три соглашения о сотрудничестве по научным, культурным и дипломатическим вопросам. По словам президента республики Уго Чавеса, «эти соглашения позволят создать новые рабочие места», и кроме того, «были подписаны торговые соглашения о поставках в Россию кофе, какао и цветов». Переговоры стали одним из этапов создания «стратегической карты», которая позволит укрепить стратегический альянс взаимоотношений во всех сферах.

В целях сближения обоих народов было подписано соглашение о создании культурных и научных центров, в соответствии с которыми в ближайшее время в Каракасе будет создан центр русского языка и литературы. Также был подписан план консультаций МИД России и Венесуэлы о сотрудничестве на 2011-2014 годы, который носит стратегический характер и позволит установить более эффективное сотрудничество между обеими странами.

Касательно сотрудничества в финансовой сфере было отмечено, что открытие и развитие русско-венесуэльского банка является одним из приоритетных направлений работы. В ходе визита также было подписано совместное заявление, которое отражает достигнутые в ходе визита договоренности и направлено на поиск механизмов для строительства биполярного мира.

Уго Чавес отметил важность официального визита Лаврова в Венесуэлу в страны Латинской Америки. Он отметил, что в ходе переговоров удалось обсудить все вопросы, которые касаются «сотрудничества в финансовой, научной и технической сферах, вопросы безопасности, вооружения и обороны, взаимодействия в энергетических и нефтегазоперерабатывающих отраслях».

В свою очередь Лавров отметил, что Россия заинтересована в том, чтобы Латинская Америка стала частью нового экономического и политического порядка, что позволит обеспечить безопасность и стабильность во всем мире. По словам Лаврова, Россия выполнит все обязательства по подписанным соглашениям, добавив, что в ближайшее время в Москве для рассмотрения подписанных соглашений будет созвана Межправительственная комиссия.

30/08/2011, МИД России

V. Read and translate the following newspaper article

China and Taiwan's Plane Diplomacy

For Taiwanese businesspeople living in China, trips home can be a full-day slog. Despite the proximity of the island to the mainland, sensitive Taiwan/China relations means there are virtually no direct flights. Travelers are forced to transit an intermediate airport, usually the one in Hong Kong, adding hours to what ought to be a relatively quick trip.

But since March, when Taiwanese elected Ma Ying-jeou as President, China

and Taiwan relations have been improving. Case in point: on June 13, a landmark agreement was reached in Beijing that clears the way for direct chartered flights to the island and back every weekend – and businessmen keen on developing ties to the mainland are breathing easier. «The direct flights would save us a whole work day when we travel», says Samuel Chiu, a Taiwan-based business development manager at electronic instrumentation manufacturer Agilent Technologies. «That's the biggest cost benefit. Traveling to Shanghai will only take two hours now».

The agreement is significant to more than the convenience of the estimated 5 million Taiwanese who traveled to China last year, or to the 1 million who now live and work on the mainland. It is expected to aid Taiwan's economy and ease tensions across the combustible Taiwan Strait, the 112 mile (180km) wide body of water separating mainland China and Taiwan. The direct-flight deal was reached by two semi-official bodies representing Beijing and Taipei in their touchy diplomatic contacts: Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation and China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits. The two sides hadn't met since 1999, when Taiwan's then-President Lee Teng-hui's offended China by referring to their relations as «state-to-state». China considers Taiwan to be a breakaway territory and bristles at any reference to it as a sovereign government. «The resumption of talks is always encouraging», says Andrew Yang, head of the Taipei-based Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies. «Now a brief encounter between the two sides unveils a new historical chapter for cross-strait relations».

Ma, who was elected by 58% of voters in March, made improved ties with the mainland a key platform of his campaign. The direct flights agreement represents the first major step his administration has taken to meeting that pledge.

The agreement is expected to give a modest boost to Taiwan's economy. More cross-strait tourism will boost annual GDP growth by 6% to 8%, according to a report on tourism in Taiwan by Goldman Sachs. Benefits could extend beyond the economy. China has threatened to invade Taiwan if it declares formal independence and has installed hundreds of missiles along its southern coast near Taiwan. The U.S. military, which could be drawn in to defend Taiwan in the event of a conflict, considers the Taiwan Strait to be one of the most dangerous flashpoints in Asia. Easing tensions will require more than a deal on tourism, Yang says, but he notes that Friday's agreement could help reduce provocative military maneuvers. «Both China and Taiwan conduct training exercises in the Taiwan Strait. To avoid miscalculation, to avoid accidents, those exercises have to be constrained», he says. «Whether Beijing or Taiwan have a willingness to eliminate exercises and training, that remains to be seen. But that would be conducive to assurance of safety corridors for normal charter flights». When the skies between the two sides are crowded with passenger aircraft, it's that much harder to fill them with missiles and fighter jets.

13/06/2008, the Time

VI. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. What landmark agreement was reached by China and Taiwan? Where was this agreement signed?
2. What areas does the deal aim to foster cooperation between the two parties in?
3. Since what time have Chinese-Taiwanese relations been improving?
4. Why is this accord considered to be significant?
5. When and why did the relations between China and Taiwan go into the deep freeze?
6. What other Taiwanese fields of economy is the agreement expected to give a boost to?
7. How have the relations between China and Taiwan been developing lately?
8. Have the parties managed to build political and economic bridges?

VII. Read and translate the following newspaper article

China in the spotlight

There was a notable eastward shift at last week's VTB Capital Investment Forum in Moscow as Prime Minister Vladimir Putin geared up for a key visit to China this week.

Under Putin and Dmitry Medvedev, Russian governments have long sought to build stronger economic and trade ties with China, and key to these efforts are securing long-term oil and gas contracts. But pricing disputes have prevented any conclusive deals, and the two countries are also rivals in defense spending, which in China has far outstripped Russia's as Beijing seeks a stronger voice on the world stage.

Economically, Russia currently needs China much more than China needs Russia. While both countries are lumped together in the BRIC grouping, China's is miles ahead of Russia in terms of economic growth.

Recently Putin has been quick to brandish terms like «strategic relationship» when it comes to talking about China. In September he said that the two countries had «common challenges, common problems and common views on many of the events taking place on the international stage».

But while this partnership may hold firm when it comes to jointly vetoing UN resolutions on rogue Middle East leaders, it has yet to translate into better economic relations.

Analysts say economic ties between the two countries remain just that – very modest. A report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute released last week warned that Russia's relations with China were growing increasingly uneasy given China's growing clout on the world stage.

«In the coming years, while relations will remain close at the diplomatic level, the two cornerstones of the partnership over the past two decades – military and energy cooperation – are crumbling», the institute wrote in the report. «As a result,

Russia's significance to China will continue to diminish».

The biggest indicator that economic ties are flagging is the drop in energy cooperation between Russia and China over the past decade.

Although Russia is one of the world's largest energy producers, the country was only the fifth largest supplier of oil to China in 2010, largely due to the Asian giant's policy of diversifying reliance away from any one supplier of oil and gas.

Bilateral talks over pipeline agreements and gas supplies have stalled due to pricing disputes.

Russia wants China to accept European prices for its oil and gas exports, but the Chinese are holding out for a better deal.

Russian officials were hoping for a pricing breakthrough when Chinese leader Hu Jintao visited Russia in June and the two sides discussed a \$1 trillion deal to supply Russian gas to China over 30 years, but price disputes got in the way again. Analysts expect Putin to push for a breakthrough during this week's meeting as it becomes increasingly important for Russia to diversify gas exports contracts away from Europe. If the China contract is soon agreed then the Kremlin's negotiating position in Europe will be improved.

Although Russia is unlikely to start converting its foreign reserve currencies into yuan, the country has been making some attempts to show its commitment to China through acknowledging the growing importance of the Chinese currency. The move followed an announcement by Putin that Russian banks would begin accepting deposits in yuan as well as rubles.

10/10/2011, The Moscow News

VIII. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. When did the Russian Prime Minister pay his official visit to China?
2. Why is it of primary importance for the Russian government to build stronger economic and trade ties with China?
3. What is the stumbling block which has always prevented any conclusive deals on oil and gas contracts between Russia and China?
4. What field do Russia and China remain rivals in?
5. Why does Russia need China much more than China needs Russia?
6. What world events do Russia and China have shared opinions on?
7. Why are bilateral economic ties considered to be modest between the two parties?
8. What two spheres are seen to be the cornerstone of Chinese-Russian relations?
9. How can you characterize the Chinese-Russian relations today? Have they been strengthened?

IX. Read and translate the following newspaper article

India's PM visit to Russia: Kudankulam NPP may be launched by late 2011

India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has visited Russia and met with President Medvedev. The leaders had an extensive agenda, including the production of Sukhoi Su-30 MKI fighter jets, student exchange programs and pharmaceutical manufacturing standards.

The visit was a follow-on to BRICS field sessions on Hainan and the G20 Cannes summit. Dmitry Medvedev said that the agreements reached by the parties show a high level of mutual trust backed by economic partnership.

«The bilateral trade turnover has reached 7 bln dollars since early 2011 and it will reach its peak this year. We plan to boost this turnover, along with investments as these processes are interrelated. Russia and India are now enjoying the best military and technical cooperation ever and Moscow is interested in India joining projects on designing a multipurpose cargo aircraft, a fifth generation jet fighter and civil aircraft».

Special attention was paid to the Kudankulam nuclear power plant project. Reactors for the plant are produced by the Izhora facility based near St.Petersburg. According to Mr. Singh, Delhi plans to implement a roadmap for the project which has been agreed on with Russia. Now Kudankulam 1 and 2 are almost ready but their launch is being hampered by nuclear safety concerns. However, India's Prime Minister believes that these would be removed soon and the first reactor would be launched in a couple of weeks while the second would follow in six months' time.

On its part, Russia is backing India's accession to the Shanghai Organisation for Cooperation and, according to Dmitry Medvedev, sees Delhi as a good candidate for becoming a standing member of the UN Security Council.

«India is a special privileged strategic partner for us. We consider it to be a very real and powerful candidate for a standing member of the UN Security Council, although other Security Council members in their entirety have to come to a consensus and carry out a reform of the Security Council along the lines of an agreed scenario. And of course, you can have no doubts about the support on the part of the Russian Federation», Dmitry Medvedev added.

Both countries are also acting members of BRICS. The role of this umbrella organisation made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa can at present be described as a mechanism for consultations. At present, these activities have a particular significance given that the world is undergoing rapid changes with its economy currently being in a precarious situation. Dmitry Medvedev also recalled that BRICS countries embrace half of the global population and are responsible for about half of the global GDP. This organisation is turning into an increasingly influential player which makes it possible to agree upon the positions of its members and to protect our interests jointly at other international organisations, the Russian president stressed.

16/12/2011, The Moscow Times

X. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. When did the Indian prime minister make his visit to Russia and what was this visit aimed at?
2. What topical issues were on the agenda of bilateral talks between the Indian and Russian leaders?
3. What spheres of common interest are the two countries expected to deepen and widen their cooperation in? Is such cooperation to the benefits of all concerned?
4. Is India a member of the SCO?
5. Why is India considered by Russia as a good candidate for becoming a standing member of the UN Security Council?
6. What role does India play in the BRICS grouping?
7. How will the Indian-Russian relations change in the foreseeable future?

XI. Read the following newspaper article

Russian Foreign Minister's Upcoming Official Visits to El Salvador, Peru and Venezuela

In recent years, Russia's relations with Latin American countries have acquired a qualitatively new momentum. It is important that the intensification of our ties with Latin American countries fits into the new configuration of international relations of the contemporary multi-polar world. This is a new level of interaction between its development centers, one of which is to become Latin America. Its leading states demonstrate an ability to actively and productively participate in dealing with issues on the global agenda and in economic growth rates the region is second only perhaps to Asia.

Thus, the Latin American sector is an important separate vector of Russian foreign policy. In the past three years alone 22 Summit and more than 60 high-level meetings have taken place. At the core of our political contacts is the fundamental concurrence of approaches to the formation of a new polycentric world order and settlement of key international issues on a collective basis.

There is also a mutual interest in deepening cooperation between Russia and Latin American integration organizations, particularly in light of the creation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Now one of the main tasks is to buttress a multilateral political dialogue with a developed system of economic and commercial ties. After the crisis of 2009, trade is recovering. In 2010 it grew by 15% and in aggregate amounted to \$12.4 billion. Joint projects are under way in the nuclear and space sectors. Russian big business shows interest in the region – including Gazprom, Lukoil, and others. There is also a fabric of interbank ties being gradually created. Of great help in the work in the Latin American sector has been the expansion of visa-free space, which covers most of the region today (the relevant agreements are in effect with Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela,

Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Peru and Chile; another is signed with Ecuador, and those with Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay are under preparation).

One area meriting special attention is the work being successfully carried out by Aeroflot and Transaero to restore direct air links with Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba and Chile.

During the talks in San Salvador, it is planned to hold a thorough exchange of views on a number of pressing international, regional and bilateral issues with special focus on the analysis of the results of the joint work to implement the agreements reached during the visit of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hugo Martinez to Moscow in October 2010.

During the visit it is also scheduled to sign an Agreement on Basic Principles of Relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of El Salvador. This document lays a solid legal groundwork for the development of many-sided bilateral cooperation. Up next is approval of a number of other documents which will expand the legal base of Russian-Salvadoran cooperation.

In the course of contacts, including meetings with representatives of local businesses, it is set to discuss the state of and prospects for commercial and economic cooperation, the mutual interest in which has been repeatedly emphasized by both sides.

The talks in Lima are aimed at consolidating the positive momentum of relations between our countries. The high degree of trust in the political dialogue rests on a common understanding of the need to affirm collective principles in world politics, and to build on this basis, a more secure, equitable and democratic system of international relations. Much attention will be given to expanding commercial and economic cooperation. Today it is important to bring up the volume of bilateral trade to a level that would match the potential of our countries. Taking into account the participation of Russia and Peru in APEC, one of the items on the agenda will be the prospects for intensifying cooperation in the framework of this forum.

As for Venezuela, it is an important key partner for Russia in Latin America, with which multilateral cooperation is developing. A priority in the talks' agenda will be given to the realization of the Russian-Venezuelan Partnership Development Action Plan 2010-2014, which was signed after the summit-level talks in Russia in 2010.

Of fundamental importance is the similarity of Russia and Venezuela's approaches toward creating a more just and democratic world order. At its foundation we see the principles of multilateralism and due consideration for the legitimate interests of states, the maintenance of peace and stability, strengthening the UN's central role and respect for international law.

We are satisfied with the way our joint oil-and-gas and energy projects are advancing. Interaction in social housing construction in Venezuela is developing. Cooperation also has significant prospects in the automotive industry, agriculture, fisheries and other fields. We evaluate positively the progress of the projects of bilateral military-technical cooperation.

18/08/2011, The Moscow News

XII. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. Why has the Russian Federation intensified and expanded its ties with Latin American countries recently?
2. Why is the Latin American sector considered to be an important separate vector of Russian foreign policy? Does it have huge potential for cooperation in a wide variety of spheres with Russia?
3. What fields does Russia have joint projects with Latin American countries in?
4. What Latin American countries does Russia have a visa-free regime with and how does it advance further cooperation between the states?
5. What high-level talks are planned to be held in San Salvador?
6. What agreement is going to be signed between the Russian Federation and the republic of El Salvador? Will this agreement yield a considerable benefit to both parties?
7. What are the bilateral talks in Lima aimed at? Why does Russia want to forge ties with Peru?
8. Why is Venezuela seen to be a key partner for Russia in Latin America?
9. What spheres does Venezuelan-Russian cooperation embrace? Is it comprehensive and versatile?
10. How do you assess the relations between Russia and Latin America today? Are they also of strategic importance? Why?

XIII. Turn to current press material

Give short pieces of information on cooperation between Russia and other countries in different fields.

You may use the following Internet resources

<http://www.mid.ru>
<http://www.en.rian.ru>
<http://global.nytimes.com>
<http://www.washingtonpost.com>
<http://themoscownews.com>
<http://www.themoscowtimes.com>
<http://cnn.com>
<http://www.independent.co.uk>
<http://www.thetimes.co.uk>
<http://www.guardian.co.uk>
<http://www.aljazeera.com>

CONFLICTS AND RECONCILIATION



Active vocabulary: words and word combinations

1. a stance / position – позиция
 - a tough / firm / rigid / unwavering stance – жесткая позиция
 - an aggressive stance – агрессивная позиция
 - to stiffen / harden / toughen one's stance – ужесточить позицию
 - to take / adopt a tough / muscular line / stance (on) – занять жесткую позицию по отношению к кому-л
 - to maintain / keep / adhere to a stance – придерживаться позиции

2. to stall – зайти в тупик
 - stalled / deadlocked / stalemated negotiations – зашедшие в тупик переговоры
3. to sever / break off ties / relations – порвать отношения
 - severance of diplomatic relations – разрыв дипломатических отношений
 - a break in / interruption of relations – прекращение отношений
 - the relations are marred / spoilt – отношения испорчены
4. a party to a dispute – сторона, участник конфликта
5. a standoff / conflict – противостояние, конфликт
6. to be at loggerheads with – быть в ссоре, не в ладу с кем-то
7. to be at odds with – быть в ссоре с кем-то из-за разногласий
8. to be in jeopardy – быть в опасности
 - to put smth in jeopardy – подвергать опасности
 - to jeopardize – ставить под угрозу
 - to pose a threat to – представлять угрозу
9. to handle / tackle / solve a dispute – заниматься разбором спорного вопроса
 - to settle / resolve a dispute peacefully (through negotiations) – разрешить спорный вопрос мирным путем (путем переговоров)
10. prevention of a conflict – предотвращение конфликта
 - imminent / coming conflict – назревающий конфликт
 - current conflict – существующий конфликт
 - irrepressible conflict – неразрешимый конфликт
 - to avoid a conflict – избежать конфликта
 - to constrain a conflict – сдерживать конфликт
 - to mediate a conflict – посредничать в конфликте
 - to terminate a conflict – прекратить конфликт
 - to trigger / cause a conflict – вызывать конфликт / быть причиной конфликта
 - to be at the root of an international conflict – быть причиной международного конфликта
11. to accuse smb. of doing smth. – обвинять кого-либо в чем-либо
 - to suspect smb. of doing smth. – подозревать кого-либо в чем-либо

12. sanctions (restrictions, an embargo, a ban) – меры воздействия, санкции
- to apply restrictions in (trade) – применять, использовать ограничения
 - to violate embargo – нарушать эмбарго
 - to extend sanctions – продлить, распространить санкции
 - the extension of existing sanctions – продление существующих санкций
 - to back sanctions – поддерживать санкции
 - to drop / remove / lift / abandon sanctions – отменить (снять) ограничения
 - to impose sanctions – наложить (ввести) санкции
 - to tighten sanctions – ужесточить санкции
 - to ease sanctions – смягчить санкции
13. a hurdle / impediment / obstacle / hindrance / obstruction – препятствие
- to remove a hurdle – устранить препятствие
14. a deadlock / stalemate / logjam / gridlock / blind alley / dead end – тупик
- to be at a deadlock – быть в тупике
 - to bring to / come to a deadlock – завести кого-л в тупик
 - to reach a deadlock – попасть в безвыходное положение
 - to break the deadlock – преодолеть тупик
 - to escape from the deadlock – выйти из тупика (на переговорах)
 - to deadlock negotiations – завести переговоры в тупик
15. to make concessions – делать уступки
- to concede – уступать
 - to reach a consensus – прийти к согласию
16. to escalate / increase / heat up / fuel / heighten / tensions – усиливать напряженность
- the tensions became palpable – напряженность стала ощутимой
17. to reduce / decrease / defuse / ease / alleviate / lessen tensions – уменьшить / ослабить напряженность
- to downplay tensions – сглаживать напряженные отношения
 - to lower confrontation – уменьшить конфронтацию
 - tensions diminished – напряжение уменьшилось
18. differences – разногласия
- deep-seated differences – укоренившиеся разногласия
 - to iron out / bridge differences – устранять противоречия
 - to smooth / assuage differences – сглаживать противоречия

- to smooth out the wrinkles – сглаживать разногласия
 - to resolve / tackle differences – разрешить разногласия
 - to overcome differences – преодолевать разногласия
19. to collapse (to breakdown) – провалиться (о переговорах)
- a breakdown – провал
 - to fail – не удаваться, терпеть неудачу
 - to be on the verge of collapse – быть на грани срыва
20. to urge smb. to do smth. – призывать / побуждать кого-либо сделать что-либо
21. to put / bring / exert (strong) pressure on – оказывать (сильное) давление на кого-либо
- to be under the pressure of – под давлением
 - to resist pressure – противостоять нажиму
22. to reconcile – улаживать / урегулировать
- reconciliation – примирение / урегулирование
23. to thaw / defrost – теплеть (об отношениях)
- a thaw / warming in relations – оттепель в отношениях
24. deadline – крайний срок
- to set a deadline for smth – установить крайний срок для чего-л
25. to reiterate – подтверждать / повторять

I. Translate into Russian using active vocabulary

1. The Coalition Government's of the UK wants to reset Britain's relationship with the Russian leaders after it was damaged by the 2006 poisoning of the former Russian spy Alexander Litvinenko in London. The British officials agree that the Litvinenko case is an impediment to improving Russian-British relations.
2. The British prime minister's visit to Moscow could not be expected to bring about any positive breakthrough in bilateral relations. Its most important result seems to have been the confirmation of the readiness of both sides to develop economic co-operation regardless of the existing political differences. The visit did not settle the existing disputes between the United Kingdom and Russia. For example, both parties confirmed in public their respective firm stances on the extradition of Lugovoy.

3. And while the governments may be at loggerheads, the business communities of Russia and the U.K. are closely entwined. Regardless of problems in bilateral relations on the political level, Russian-British relations in the area of trade and economy have been quite good over the past few years.
4. Experts who study the Korean peninsula agreed that a gas pipeline running through the North to the South could help to defuse tension in the region. Russia might be able to cut the Gordian knot that has long bedeviled the outside world's relations with the secretive, one-party state.
5. The two sides remain in a stalemate over the U.S. pursuit of a missile-defense system in Europe. U.S. leaders have expressed hope of getting Russian cooperation on missile defense. But both sides have also shown signs of hardening their positions ahead of the summit. Iranian officials have said the American-led missile-defense initiative will increase tensions and destabilize the region.
6. Though Washington says it prefers a diplomatic resolution to the standoff over Iran's nuclear activity, the U.S. and Israel have not ruled out a military option. Iran insists its nuclear program is only for peaceful purposes, such as energy production.
7. Some Western diplomats have said Iran's offer to negotiate on the nuclear issue is part of a stalling process to enable it to enrich more uranium while talks are under way. They have also said Iran may be encouraged by the position of Russia, which has always opposed the sanctions on Iran and is even more opposed to military action. Russia's foreign minister reiterated Russia's position on Wednesday at a news conference in Moscow, saying a military strike would be a «disaster».
8. The US yesterday imposed economic sanctions on Burma, banning new investments by American companies in the military-ruled southeast Asian country. The sanctions allow existing agreements to remain in place. The US is the fourth largest foreign investor in Burma. The White House has been under pressure from Congress to impose the sanctions and called for a ban on new investment.
9. The most negative assessment of the impasse on missile defense issues came from the Russian Defense Minister, who said, «In principle our positions have not changed». The two sides also failed to reach a deal - but agreed to continue talks – on what sort of pact might set limits on their nuclear arsenals after current treaties expire.
10. Shared values and requirements of globalization will smooth differences between Russia and the West, making them more accommodating in regards to each other as well as in international affairs in general. Efforts will be made to overcome differences with the West and work closer with it. The Asia-Pacific region will also remain a focus of the Kremlin's attention.
11. The President of France, eager to realize his vision for harmony and prosperity around the Mediterranean, has reached out to Syria, a nation often accused of sponsoring terrorism and undermining regional unity.

12. After a more than three hour session at the Group of 8 summit meeting here, leaders of African countries and industrialized nations could not reach a consensus on how to move forward. The American President and other Western leaders urged the international community to condemn Mugabe and back strong sanctions against Zimbabwe, but the leaders of the seven African nations who were also in attendance resisted growing pressure to adopt a tougher stance.
 13. North Korea rejected a proposal to resume stalled reconciliation talks with South Korea, while Seoul denounced the communist regime for the shooting death of a tourist that heightened tension between the divided nations.
 14. Chancellor Angela Merkel broke off talks with the opposition in the early hours of Wednesday after the two sides failed to reach a compromise over how to increase basic social welfare benefits for the unemployed. The failure to break the impasse represents a double blow for Mrs. Merkel's coalition of conservatives and Free Democrats.
 15. The Caucasus has already suffered a lot from ethnic tension and frozen conflicts. The restoration of diplomatic ties with Armenia would also improve Turkey's chances of gaining European Union membership – although Ankara still faces hurdles on that front – and bring stability to a volatile region.
 16. The relations between Venezuela and Colombia sank to their lowest point in decades in March after Colombia attacked a rebel camp in Ecuador. Chavez responded by briefly dispatching troops to Venezuela's border with Colombia, pulling his ambassador and threatening to freeze trade. He later restored relations, something Ecuador's leftist government hasn't done.
 17. Tensions between Britain and France over the future of the EU intensified after Nicolas Sarkozy reportedly accused David Cameron of behaving like «an obstinate kid» when he wielded the British veto at the European summit last week.
 18. The European Union's internal directives should not impede Russian-European energy cooperation, the Russian President said Thursday after talks with the Dutch Prime Minister in Moscow. «In the energy field, everything is good and will be good, if certain directives within the EU do not interfere with the development of a full scale cooperation», Medvedev said, RIA Novosti reported.
 19. Turkey and Armenia will sign a landmark deal to establish diplomatic ties in Switzerland in an effort to end decades of hostility over World War I massacres, Turkish officials said Sunday. The Swiss Foreign Minister, whose country acted as a mediator in reconciliation talks between the two neighbours, is also likely to attend the ceremony.
- Turkey and Armenia announced in August the talks resulted in two agreements calling for the establishment of diplomatic ties and re-opening their border. The agreements, however, will not come into effect immediately.
20. Turkey has frozen relations with France, recalling its ambassador and suspending all economic, political and military meetings in response to French

MPs' approval of a law that would make it a crime to deny that the mass killing of Armenians in 1915 by Ottoman Turks was genocide. But the NATO allies had been working together on key issues such as the Syria uprising. A Turkish official indicated the freeze would not affect the country's membership of NATO, and that the withdrawal of military co-operation would be at a bilateral level.

21. China, North Korea's closest ally, has urged Pyongyang to improve its strained ties with the United States and South Korea. Beijing wants to revive the stalled six-nation disarmament negotiations. North Korea walked out of the talks in 2009 – and exploded a second nuclear-test device – but now wants to re-engage. Last year, Pyongyang also was blamed for two military attacks on South Korea that heightened tensions on the peninsula.
22. As the White House prepares for a Washington visit by the man who is expected to run China for the coming decade, trade tensions between the United States and Beijing are on the rise. Last month China imposed the tariffs on American vehicles. Hoping to reduce the trade tensions just before Mr. Xi's visit, Chinese officials are preparing to send at least six business delegations on buying trips to the United States.
23. The White House moved to enforce tightened sanctions against Iran on Monday because of the country's suspect nuclear program, freezing all property of the Central Bank of Iran, other Iranian financial institutions and the Iranian government in the United States. The US Senate has proposed additional stiff sanctions that could cripple Iran's financial system by severing Iranian banks' access to a global communications system that virtually all banks use to transmit data.
24. Tensions have been rising between Iran and the West over Tehran's nuclear energy program, which Iran says is peaceful and Western nations say is a cover for efforts to achieve the ability to make a nuclear weapon. Iran's government has denounced the sanctions as an effort to bully Iranians into surrendering their legal right to pursue nuclear energy peacefully. It has threatened to retaliate by closing the Strait of Hormuz, a vital oil route, and by cutting off European buyers of Iran's oil.
25. Probably the only serious obstacle to a full link-up between Russia and Britain on the way to mutually beneficial co-operation is the impasse caused by the well-documented extradition disputes. Perhaps the two countries' diplomats will be able to set a new precedent of openness that will take us down a straight path to mutual prosperity.

II. Translate into English using active vocabulary

1. занять жесткую позицию по отношению к Северной Корее;
2. Совет Безопасности ООН придерживается жесткой позиции по отношению к странам, нарушающим права людей;

3. зашедшие в тупик переговоры были приостановлены;
4. британско-российские отношения испорчены из-за политических разногласий по вопросу экстрадиции А. Лугового;
5. Россия прервала дипломатические отношения с Грузией;
6. известно, что стороны конфликта находятся в ссоре в течение последних лет;
7. американская система ПРО в восточной Европе ставит под угрозу национальную безопасность России;
8. разрешить армяно-турецкий конфликт путем дипломатических переговоров;
9. существующие мировые политические разногласия могут стать причиной международного конфликта;
10. сдерживать назревающий конфликт между враждебными сторонами;
11. Россию обвинили в нарушении территориальной целостности Грузии;
12. США настаивают на ужесточении санкций по отношению к Ирану;
13. США сняли ряд экономических санкций с Кубы;
14. Китай и Россия поддерживают идею смягчения политических и экономических санкций по отношению к Северной Корее;
15. как известно, Армения и Турция находятся в политическом тупике многие десятилетия;
16. ни одна из сторон не готова идти на уступки;
17. напряженность в Северной Африке стала ощутимой после политической революции в Тунисе;
18. ожидается, что визит британского Премьер Министра в Москву может сгладить напряженные политические отношения между двумя странами;
19. правительствам не удалось устранить все противоречия по спорным вопросам;
20. мирные переговоры находятся на грани срыва;
21. посредник в переговорах призывает стороны разрешить все противоречия путем взаимных уступок;
22. стороны заявили, что маловероятно, что примирение между ними будет иметь место в ближайшем будущем;
23. потепление в отношениях несомненно произойдет;
24. оказывать давление на Иранское правительство;
25. главы государств установили крайний срок для подписания рамочного соглашения;
26. правительства Китая и Тайваня находились в ссоре долгое время прежде, чем наступило потепление в напряженных отношениях;
27. Россия ужесточила свою позицию по отношению к Грузинскому правительству;
28. одна из задач ООН – разрешение политических споров между странами;
29. сдерживать политический конфликт в Ливии;
30. осуждать правительство Северной Кореи в проведении испытаний нового ядерного оружия.

III. Translate the following newspaper articles into Russian

Russia and China veto UN resolution on Syria

Russia and China used their veto right to block a draft UN resolution that threatened sanctions against Syria if President Bashar Assad's government continued violence against the opposition in the country. The resolution was rejected late on Tuesday by a vote of 9-2 with four abstentions, RIA Novosti reported.

The draft resolution, prepared by UN Security Council's European members and supported by the US, stipulated that the Assad's regime should face the possibility of tough sanctions if it fails to stop its crackdown on opposition within 30 days since the adoption of the resolution.

Russian envoy to the UN Vitaly Churkin called the draft document «unacceptable» and reflecting a «confrontational» approach towards the resolution of the political crisis in Syria.

«The document did not contain provisions on the unacceptability of an external military intervention», Churkin said at the UN Security Council session.

The Syrian government has used force to crush opposition protests, which followed a wave of uprisings in other Arab countries, killing 2,000 people since March, according to the UN.

05/10/2011, The Guardian

Some Progress Reported in US-North Korea Nuclear Talks

American and North Korean diplomats were entering their second day of direct talks Tuesday, with the top U.S. envoy reporting some progress in narrowing differences over Pyongyang's nuclear program. In a closely watched round of talks in Geneva, the second direct encounter between the two parties in less than three months, diplomats from both sides are trying to determine whether the so-called six-party nuclear talks, which include China, Japan, Russia and South Korea in addition to North Korea and the United States, can resume.

But the top U.S. envoy, Stephen Bosworth, acknowledged late Monday night that the discussions are also touching on all other long-standing issues, such as food aid for the North, families long separated on the Korean peninsula and the remains of troops missing in action. The U.S. and North Korea are still technically at war.

The U.N.'s top relief official, Valerie Amos, said Monday after visiting North Korea that it was «not appropriate» for the nuclear talks in Switzerland to extend to humanitarian assistance to the chronically hungry Asian country because that aid «must be kept separate from a political agenda». The U.N. is calling on countries to provide \$218 million in emergency aid to North Korea. The U.S. ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency said, «I think we're moving in a positive direction. We have narrowed some differences, but we still have differences that we have to resolve».

«As you know, our goal is to try to find a solid foundation on which to launch a resumption of discussions both bilateral and multilateral, and we will continue to work hard to bring that about», he said. «We have made some progress, we have

issues still to resolve and we will work hard to do that».

U.S. diplomats want North Korea to adhere to a 2005 agreement it reneged on requiring verifiable denuclearization in exchange for better relations with its Asian neighbors. China, North Korea's closest ally, has urged Pyongyang to improve its strained ties with the United States and South Korea.

Beijing wants to revive the stalled six-nation disarmament negotiations. North Korea walked out of the talks in 2009 – and exploded a second nuclear-test device – but now wants to re-engage. Last year, Pyongyang also was blamed for two military attacks on South Korea that heightened tensions on the peninsula.

25/10/2011, The Guardian

Iran Moves to Downgrade Its Relations with Britain

Iran enacted legislation on Monday to downgrade relations with Britain, in retaliation for intensified sanctions imposed by Western nations last week to punish the Iranians for their suspect nuclear development program.

The Guardian Council, an Iranian clerical body unanimously endorsed a bill approved on Sunday to expel Britain's ambassador and reduce diplomatic contacts.

The United States and the European Union imposed harsher sanctions on Iran on Nov. 21 after the United Nations' nuclear monitoring agency released a report on Nov. 8 that said Iran might be working on a nuclear weapon and missile delivery system.

Iran has denied those accusations and insists that its nuclear program is peaceful. It has called the United Nations report a false and shameful propaganda display done at the behest of the United States and its allies.

The sanctions imposed by Britain were considered the most severe because they required that all contacts with the Iranian Central Bank be severed, a step that other countries, including the United States, did not take.

Iranian lawmakers had signaled last week that they would move quickly to downgrade diplomatic ties with Britain. The Foreign Office in London responded to the passage of the bill on Sunday by calling the action «regrettable».

Under the terms, Britain's ambassador must leave Tehran within two weeks, according to a report on the legislation by Press TV, a state-run English-language news site in Iran.

Concern that Iran may be close to producing a nuclear weapon has grown since the release of the United Nations report, particularly in Israel, which considers Iran its most dangerous enemy. Iranian warnings to Israel against attempting a pre-emptive military strike on Iran's nuclear installations have also escalated in recent weeks.

The heightened sensitivities to the possibility of such a strike were apparent on Monday when a few Iranian news agencies reported on a suspected explosion near the central city of Isfahan, where the Iranians process uranium.

28/11/2011, the BBC

IV. Translate the following newspaper article into English using active vocabulary

Следом за подъемом в американо-российских переговорах наблюдается спад

Еще недавно перспективы американо-российских отношений и возможности сотрудничества по противоракетной обороне в Европе представлялись в радужном свете, но теперь они больше не вселяют оптимизма.

В четверг, на следующий день после того, как администрация Обамы и испанское правительство заявили о предстоящем размещении на территории Испании кораблей Aegis Cruisers, российское правительство распространило заявление с осуждением этой договоренности. Как говорится в заявлении, решение было принято «без коллективного обсуждения» и вызывало опасения по поводу «существенного наращивания противоракетного потенциала США в европейской зоне».

«В этом году появились признаки сближения, русские и американцы провели серию предварительных переговоров по обмену данными с радаров, способных обнаружить запуск ракет. Это было новым веянием, и, хотя существенные разногласия сохранялись, оставалось ощущение, что нет иного пути, кроме пути переговоров», – пишет автор статьи.

Но в четверг, после договоренности с Испанией – и достигнутого ранее соглашения между Соединенными Штатами и Турцией – из Москвы стали поступать менее позитивные сигналы.

«Если события и дальше будут развиваться подобным образом, то шанс превратить противоракетную оборону из области конфронтации в предмет сотрудничества будет упущен», – говорится в заявлении МИД РФ.

7/10/2011, the Inopressa

Саммит ЕС-Россия под давлением

Трудный саммит в сложном контексте: так охарактеризовал обстановку на традиционной встрече руководителей России и ЕС в Брюсселе один европейский дипломат.

Как отмечается, первым поводом для разногласий являются недавние парламентские выборы в России. Глава европейской дипломатии Кэтрин Эштон назвала акции протеста в российских городах «четким посланием» народа против коррупции и экономической ситуации, а также выразила сожаление в связи с ограничением политического плюрализма, арестом манифестантов и полицейским насилием. Такие комментарии не понравились Москве, а глава МИДа РФ призвал европейцев заниматься собственными проблемами. В среду евродепутаты приняли резолюцию, требующую проведения новых выборов, «свободных и без нарушений».

Еще одним поводом для разногласий обещала стать внешняя политика, где на первом плане – иранский и сирийский вопросы. Третий сложный вопрос

– энергетический. Москва разгневана тем, что европейские филиалы «Газпрома» подвергаются расследованию в связи с возможными препятствиями, чинимыми конкуренции, и говорит о новых партнерах в Азии. ЕС, покупающий 23% газа и 30% нефти у России, снижает тон, напоминая, что 70% и 88% добываемых Россией газа и нефти соответственно покупаются европейцами, и торговый баланс склоняется в пользу Москвы.

Хорошей новостью для саммита стало вступление России в ВТО, устраивающее обе стороны. Кроме того, европейцы должны объявить о первом этапе в реализации плана по отмене визового режима между Россией и ЕС. Однако здесь есть одна проблема: Брюссель хочет сделать соблюдение прав человека предварительным условием любого прогресса в этой области, но Кремль наверняка захочет исключить этот пункт.

16/12/2011, the Inopressa

V. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Turkey and Armenia set to establish diplomatic ties

Turkey and Armenia, bitter enemies for decades, have moved closer to establishing diplomatic ties after nearly a century of mutual antagonism.

The two countries are to hold six weeks of talks aimed at developing ties after which MPs on both sides will vote on agreed protocols, their foreign ministries announced in a joint statement.

The statement said that the two countries would start consultations to sign two protocols – one to establish diplomatic ties, the other to develop bilateral relations.

However they won't discuss the source of their enmity – the massacre of Armenians by Ottoman Turks, which Turkey refuses to admit was the first genocide of the 20th century.

Expectations of a diplomatic breakthrough have been growing before a planned visit by Armenian President Serge Sarkisian to Turkey in October, to attend a World Cup qualifying football match between the two countries in the second stage of the so-called soccer diplomacy campaign.

Last year the Turkish President, paid an unprecedented visit to Armenia and sat alongside Mr Sarkisian in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, to watch the 2008 qualifying match.

The talks still face many pitfalls, primarily Armenia's campaign for international recognition of the Turkish genocide of Armenians. Although Mr Sarkisian has indicated that the dispute would not be a deal-breaker, nationalist sentiment in Turkey about the massacre still runs high.

Also, despite an agreement that the process should proceed without preconditions, Turkey's Prime Minister has linked it to a resolution of the dispute over the separatist enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, an Azeri region occupied by Armenian troops.

Turkey closed the border between the two countries in 1993 as a gesture of

support for Azerbaijan in the dispute and Azerbaijan is pressing Turkey for help in recovering its land.

At the end of the talks, the borders between Turkey and Armenia would be reopened, Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu told Reuters news agency, adding that the talks were aimed at re-establishing stability across the south Caucasus.

«We want to normalise our relations with Armenia, but we also want full normalisation of relations in the South Caucasus, including Nagorno-Karabakh», said Mr Davutoglu.

«This would provide a stable, sustainable peace and stability in our region. The Caucasus has already suffered a lot from ethnic tension and frozen conflicts», he said.

The restoration of diplomatic ties with Armenia would also improve Turkey's chances of gaining European Union membership – although Ankara still faces many obstacles – and bring stability to a volatile region.

«We know very well from our experiences in the Caucasus and Balkans that frozen conflicts are like bombs in our hands and if we cannot control them, they could blow up in our hands», Mr Davutoglu said.

The announcement of the talks has been met with a guarded welcome by the international community.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who strongly opposes Turkey's entry into the EU, said in a statement: «Normalizing relations between Armenia and Turkey would constitute an event of historic importance and would contribute to regional stability».

The US State Department spokesman said that the United States «warmly welcomes» the announcement.

«It has long been and remains the position of the United States that normalisation should take place without preconditions and within a reasonable timeframe», he said.

«We remain ready to work closely with both governments in support of normalisation».

01/09/2009, The Times

VI. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. How long had the Turkish-Armenian relations been at an impasse before the two sides made a move to normalize their stalled diplomatic ties?
2. What are the six-week talks aimed at? Do the sides plan to seal any deals?
3. Why is the visit of the Armenian president to Turkey considered to be a diplomatic breakthrough in the bilateral relations? What is understood by *soccer diplomacy*?
4. Why do the talks between the governments of Turkey and Armenia face many pitfalls and hurdles? What are the contentious issues in the relations between Turkey and Armenia?

5. What preconditions to full restoration of relations are put forward by the Turkish and Armenian sides?
6. What could the normalization of relations between the two parties contribute to?
7. What benefits can both parties take of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations?
8. How do the world leaders assess the resumption of Turkish-Armenian relations?
9. How can you interpret the Turkish Foreign Minister's statement that «...frozen conflicts are like bombs in our hands and if we cannot control them, they could blow up in our hands»?
10. Do you agree that the restoration of Turkish-Armenian relations will boost the development of ties and promote stability and peace in this region?

VII. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Russian-British relations: a co-operation without a reset

The United Kingdom is the only large EU member state not to have close, friendly relations with Russia. The key reason for this seems to be the lack of readiness in London to make the economic concessions Russia expects. Prime Minister David Cameron's visit to Moscow on 12 September – the first in several years at this level – fits in with the efforts his government has been making for a year or so to improve mutual relations. Although it failed to bring the breakthrough, it nevertheless confirmed that both countries, despite their political differences, are willing to continue their pragmatic economic co-operation.

The cooling of Russian-British relations

Russian-British relations, which were very good in 2001–2002 (for example, the then Prime Minister Tony Blair was the main initiator and advocate of establishing closer NATO-Russia co-operation), became significantly colder later. This was caused by problems regarding both political issues and economic relations. Russia viewed the United Kingdom's granting of asylum to political refugees from Russia and its refusal to extradite them as hostile actions. This in particular concerned Boris Berezovsky, an oligarch linked to political opposition circles, and Ahmad Zakayev, prime minister of the Chechen government in exile. On the other hand, the death in November 2006 of Alexander Litvinenko, a British citizen and a political refugee from Russia, who was poisoned with radioactive polonium, coupled with the Russian government's refusal to surrender Andrei Lugovoy, a former officer of the Russian secret services, who was suspected of this crime, gave rise to a serious crisis in bilateral relations. One of the measures the British government took at that time was the decision to freeze co-operation between the two countries' secret services. What brought about an even stronger deterioration of relations between London and Moscow were economic problems, especially the British government's *de facto*

blocking of Gazprom's attempts to expand into the lucrative British natural gas market in 2006–2007, and on the other hand problems encountered by British energy corporations on the Russian market. In 2007, the Russian-British joint venture, TNK-BP, was forced to make the decision to relinquish its project.

Attempts at a reset

The new British government, a coalition of Conservatives and Liberals, led by David Cameron made attempts to reset Russian-British relations in 2010. Cameron met four times with President Dmitry Medvedev at various international forums. In autumn 2010, in order to meet Russian expectations halfway for support with modernisation processes, the British side sent to Moscow a concept for establishing closer bilateral scientific and technological co-operation under the title «Knowledge Partnership». Russia reacted favourably to these initiatives, expecting however more serious economic offers from London. An opportunity for enhancing Russian-British relations in this area seemed to have been offered by the talks between BP and Rosneft, which in January 2011 resulted in an agreement being signed on strategic co-operation.

This agreement was formally blocked by the Russian partners in the TNK-BP joint venture, who demanded it be revised or that there be compensation from BP for breaching its obligations towards them. However, there are many hints indicating that their actions were closely consulted with the Russian government, which wanted to force BP to make further financial concessions. However, BP chose not to do this. It was also not without significance that the British government, without having expressed its official stance, was *de facto* critical of this deal.

Prime Minister Cameron's visit

Given this background, the British prime minister's visit to Moscow could not be expected to bring about any positive breakthrough in bilateral relations. Its most important result seems to have been the confirmation of the readiness of both sides to develop economic co-operation regardless of the existing political differences. An expression of that was the *Declaration on a Knowledge-Based Partnership for Modernisation* signed by Prime Minister Cameron and President Medvedev and the memorandums which accompanied it.

The visit did not settle the existing disputes between the United Kingdom and Russia. For example, both parties confirmed in public their respective firm stances on the extradition of Lugovoy. A great difference of opinions was also revealed in the approaches to the Syrian issue (while Prime Minister Cameron insisted that Assad's regime should be removed from power as it had lost legitimacy, president Medvedev opposed the imposition of UN sanctions on Syria). The atmosphere of this visit was also affected by the searches of the Russian offices of BP in late August/early September, which was linked to the failure to reach a strategic agreement between BP and Rosneft.

A co-operation without reset?

One reason for the problem of making a reset in Russian-British relations seems to be the lack of readiness from the British side to pay the economic and political price which the Russian government expected to receive for it. Apparently, the unsuccessful BP-Rosneft deal seems to have played a major part in the prevention of a positive breakthrough in Russian-British relations (the discord over the Litvinenko case had a smaller impact). This is due to the fact that the potential benefits of closer relations seem limited to both parties. From the point of view of Russia, the United Kingdom, despite being one of the key EU member states, has a significantly weaker influence on the EU's policy than Germany or France. It is also either unable or unready to offer Moscow attractive joint infrastructural projects, access to its domestic market or closer military co-operation. For the United Kingdom, Russia is an attractive market, including in the energy sector, however not sufficiently enough to be offered important British assets. London is interested in good political relations with Moscow, but it is not using these relations to improve its position within the EU and is also not ready to sacrifice its principles for their sake.

However, on the other hand, regardless of problems in bilateral relations on the political level, Russian-British relations in the area of trade and economy have been quite good over the past few years. Russia sees the potential benefits, the promised limited transfer of British technologies offers and wants British companies to make investments, especially in sectors other than energy. The Russian market, despite the existing difficulties, is still attractive for the United Kingdom and the many British companies operating on this market. All this will contribute to a continuation of economic relations between Russia and the United Kingdom, however without a particular rapprochement between the two countries.

14/09/2011, The Telegraph

VIII. Answer the questions

1. What key issue is the article devoted to?
2. How were the British-Russian relations characterized till 2001?
3. What political events gave rise to a serious crisis in bilateral relations?
4. Why do you think the British government decided to freeze cooperation between the two countries' secret services?
5. Why did the British-Russian relations go into the deep freeze in 2006-2007?
6. What attempts were made by the governments of both states to reset stalled relations in 2010?
7. What agreement was signed between the two sides in order to boost scientific and technological cooperation? Did the Russian government favour the British initiative?
8. What other agreement of great importance was signed between the UK and the RF in 2011? Why didn't this agreement come into effect?
9. Do you agree that the British Prime Minister's visit to Russia could be called a

- positive breakthrough in tense British-Russian relations?
10. What deals did the two parties ink in the course of bilateral meetings?
 11. Did the two sides manage to iron out differences on contentious issues?
 12. Why is the British government still suspicious of Russia?
 13. Is it possible to promote a continuation of British-Russian economic relations without a political rapprochement?
 14. How can you characterize the British-Russian relations today?

IX. Turn to current press material

Find an article on the topic “Conflicts” in current Russian newspapers and render it into English using active vocabulary. Prepare questions on the article for discussion.

You may use the following Internet resources:

<http://www.mid.ru>
<http://www.en.rian.ru>
<http://www.rg.ru>
<http://russianow.washingtonpost.com>
<http://global.nytimes.com>
<http://www.washingtonpost.com>
<http://themoscownews.com>
<http://www.themoscowtimes.com>
<http://cnn.com>
<http://www.independent.co.uk>
<http://www.thetimes.co.uk>
<http://www.guardian.co.uk>
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk>
<http://www.aljazeera.com>

**MILITARY ACTIVITIES, HOSTILITIES
AND TERRORISM**



Active vocabulary: words and word combinations

1. rival (adversary, enemy, foe) – соперник, противник, конкурент
 - rival – конкурирующий
 - rivalry – соперничество, противостояние, конкуренция

2. ally – союзник
 - to ally with – вступать в союз с
 - alliance – союз

3. armed forces – вооруженные силы
 - conventional armed forces – силы общего назначения
 - rapid-reaction forces – силы быстрого реагирования
 - to arm – вооружать(ся)
 - *ant.* to disarm – разоружать(ся)
 - arms/armament/arsenal/weapon(s) – вооружение, оружие

- Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) – кампания за ядерное разоружение
- to stockpile – накапливать
- to proliferate (arms / weapons) – распространять(ся)
- proliferation of weapons – распространение оружия
- acquisition of weapons – приобретение оружия
- unauthorized use of nuclear weapons – несанкционированное применение ядерного оружия
- to gain a nuclear capability – обладать ядерным потенциалом
- Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) – Договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия
- arms race – гонка вооружений

4. disarmament – разоружение

- strategic arms cuts – сокращение стратегического вооружения
- weapon – оружие
- conventional weapon – обычное оружие
- nuclear weapon (nuke) – ядерное оружие
- next generation nukes – ядерное оружие следующего поколения
- NBC (Nuclear, Bacteriological and Chemical) weapons – ядерное, бактериологическое и химическое оружие
- WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction) – оружие массового поражения
- offensive and defensive advanced weaponry – современное наступательное и оборонительное вооружение
- strategic offensive arms – стратегическое наступательное вооружение (СНВ)

5. nuclear warheads – ядерные боеголовки

6. uranium enrichment programme – программа по обогащению урана

7. to test nuclear weapons (to conduct a nuclear-weapon test) – проводить испытания ядерного оружия

8. to halt / stop tests – останавливать испытания

9. to renounce / curtail / give up / abandon nuclear ambitions – отказываться от ядерных амбиций

10. to ban / prohibit the use of nuclear weapons – запретить использование ядерного оружия

11. an abolition – упразднение, отмена, ликвидация, уничтожение

- abolition of nuclear weapons – ликвидация, уничтожение ядерного оружия
 - to abolish (to annihilate) – упразднить, уничтожить
12. the nuclear-weapon states (powers) – государства, обладающие ядерным оружием
13. «rouge» states / states of concern – государства-изгои
14. transfer of armaments – поставка оружия
15. a supplying country – страна-поставщик
- a recipient country – страна-получатель
16. missile – ракета
- a cruise missile (CM) – крылатая ракета
 - an air-launched missile – ракета воздушного базирования
 - an interceptor missile – ракета-перехватчик
 - a ballistic missile – баллистическая ракета
 - an interceptor ballistic defence interceptor – ракета ПРО
 - an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) – межконтинентальная баллистическая ракета
 - a strategic ballistic missile – баллистическая ракета стратегического назначения
 - a transcontinental missile – трансконтинентальная ракета
 - system to counter strategic ballistic missiles – комплекс для борьбы со стратегическими, баллистическими ракетами
 - a long (medium/intermediate)-range missile – ракета большой (средней) дальности
 - a short-range missile – ракета ближнего действия
 - a launch site – площадка для запуска ракет
17. antiballistic missile defence – противоракетная оборона (ПРО)
- anti-ballistic (ABM) system (shield) – система противоракетной обороны (ПРО)
 - to build / deploy / place / establish / station / install a missile defence system (shield)– построить, разместить, установить систему противоракетной обороны
 - ABM Treaty – Договор по ПРО
18. to deploy – развертывать, применять, приводить в действие
- deployment – размещение, развертывание
 - to deploy missiles – развертывать ракеты

- to install / station missiles – устанавливать ракеты
 - to direct / target / aim a missile at – направлять ракету на (цель)
 - to launch a missile – запускать ракету
 - to dismantle missiles – ликвидировать ракеты
 - to bar missiles from the country – запретить размещение ракет в стране
19. war/ combat/hostilities/battle/(global) warfare – война, военные действия
- full-scale war – полномасштабная война
 - all-out war – всеобщая война
 - civil war – гражданская война
 - on the brink of war – на грани войны
 - warring /combating parties parties – воюющие стороны
 - prisoners of war – военнопленные
20. to wage/to conduct/to carry out/to fight war – вести войну
- to abolish/to eliminate war – уничтожать войны
 - to halt war – остановить войну
 - to avert/to prevent war – предотвратить войну; избавиться от угрозы войны
 - to rage (about war, anger) – бушевать (о войне, гневе)
 - to break out – разразиться
 - to launch an attack – подвергнуть нападению
21. to cause – вызвать, стать причиной
- to cause/to pose danger – представлять угрозу
 - *syn.* to endanger/to threaten – подвергать угрозе
 - to cause/to inflict (damage, losses) – нанести (вред, потери)
 - cause (of): 1) причина (applies to any event that brings about a result)
 - cause (of peace): 2) дело (мира)
- Do not confuse with:*
- reason (for) – повод, причина (applies to an explainable case of a known effect)
22. to pose a threat to – представлять угрозу
23. to jeopardize (endanger) – подвергать риску
24. to deter and defend against any threat of aggression – сдерживать и защищаться от любой угрозы агрессии
- to deter (sth, from doing) – сдерживать, устрашать
 - deterrent – средство устрашения
 - deterrent – устрашающий, сдерживающий

- deterrence – сдерживающий фактор, сдерживание
25. to fight (struggle) against smb. or smth. – бороться против кого-либо, чего-либо (с кем-либо, чем-либо)
- to fight for smb. or smth. – бороться за кого-либо, что-либо
26. fighting – бои
27. hostilities – боевые действия
- cessation of hostilities – прекращение боевых действий
 - ceasefire – прекращение огня
28. violence – насилие
- an outbreak of violence – вспышка насилия
 - brutality / cruelty – жестокость / безжалостность
29. turmoil / unrest – беспорядки
30. uprising – восстание
- to suppress uprising – подавить восстание
 - armed revolt – вооруженное восстание (мятеж)
31. atrocities – зверства
32. looting – мародерства
33. massacres – массовые истребления (людей)
- crackdown – карательные меры
34. bloodshed – кровопролитие
35. military takeover – захват власти военными
36. civilian casualties (losses) – потери (гибели) среди мирного населения
37. to suffer (from) – терпеть, претерпевать
- to suffer losses/casualties – нести потери
 - to suffer defeat – терпеть поражение
 - sufferings – страдания
38. death toll – число погибших
39. the injured (the wounded) – раненные

40. a rebel / insurgent – повстанец
41. a refugee – беженец
42. an evacuee – эвакуируемый
43. to flee (fled, fled) – покидать (дома)
44. truce – перемирие
45. a terrorist act – террористический акт
- to commit a terrorist act – совершать террористический акт
46. a terror group (cell) – террористическая группа (ячейка)
47. a militant – боевик
48. a suicide bomber – террорист-смертник
- a suicide bombing – атака террориста смертника
49. a perpetrator of a terrorist attack – исполнитель террористической атаки
50. a blast (explosion) – взрыв
- to blast / explode – взрывать
51. to claim responsibility for – взять на себя ответственность за
52. hostage-taking – захват заложников
53. under the auspices – под эгидой
- peace-keeping forces – миротворческие силы

I. Translate into Russian using active vocabulary

1. Without a new multilateral effort, the risk of a new nuclear arms race and of rogue states and terrorist organizations getting their hands on nuclear material could bring the world back to the brink of nuclear war.
2. Nuclear disarmament is one of the most important issues of our time. As long as the United States and Russia between them have more than 11,000 nuclear warheads deployed, they have little credibility to persuade unrecognized nuclear weapons states like Israel, India, Pakistan and North Korea to scrap their arsenals, and perhaps even less to get Iran to trade in its enrichment

- uranium program for any form of economic or other incentives.
3. Under Article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the five declared nuclear powers on the United Nations Security Council are committed to phasing out their arsenals.
 4. The Russian Foreign Minister criticized U.S. plans for a missile defense system with element in Eastern Europe to protect against the threat posed by Iran, saying the system «has little in common with its declared goal». Russia strongly opposes the idea, saying Iran is decades away from developing missile technology that could threaten Europe or North America, and it says the U.S. bases will undermine Russia's own missile deterrent force.
 5. NATO and Russia agreed in 2010 to cooperate on the missile shield, which is supposed to protect Europe from attacks from rogue states like Iran, but Moscow insists on operating it jointly – a proposal the Western alliance rejects. The Russian Foreign Minister reiterated that Moscow's concerns that the shield threatens Russia's nuclear capacity are justified.
 6. The United States has reached agreements to place 24 interceptor missiles in Romania, as well as a sophisticated radar system in Turkey. Russia believes that that system could be used against its intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Russian president said new Russian strategic ballistic missiles «will be equipped with advanced missile defense penetration systems and new highly effective warheads» and he reiterated Russia's warning that it would deploy tactical missiles to the western territory of Kaliningrad, which borders Poland.
 7. The last time the leaders met, when Mr Blair was on a state visit to Moscow in April, Mr Putin rebuffed his attempts at reconciliation by refusing to lift UN sanctions and mocking the possibility that weapons of mass destruction existed in Iraq.
 8. Tehran's test launches of medium-range ballistic missiles last week were seen in Washington as provocative and poorly judged, but both the Pentagon and the CIA concluded that they did not represent an immediate threat of attack against Israeli or US targets.
 9. Israel, which regards Iran as its most dangerous enemy, has repeatedly dropped hints recently that it reserved the right to attack Iranian military targets if it concluded that Iran had the capacity to construct a nuclear weapon. «We don't have a decision or a date for taking such a decision. Iran has repeatedly denied that its nuclear fuel enrichment activities are for military use, saying they are meant only for civilian energy and medical purposes».
 10. Washington and its allies have long suspected North Korea of developing long-range missiles powerful enough to deliver a warhead to targets as far away as North America. North Korea also was believed to be developing technology to mount nuclear warheads atop its missiles, though analysts doubt that the country has mastered the know-how.
 11. Washington has designated North Korea as a leading risk of missile proliferation as the country owns a large arsenal of ballistic missiles and exported its technology to Iran and other Middle East nations. North Korea is

- believed to have deployed intermediate-range missiles that can hit targets as far away as American military installations in Guam, according to South Korean defense officials.
12. The United States Friday called upon Macedonia's Slavs and ethnic Albanians to «cease fighting and focus on a political solution» to the violent conflict between Albanian extremists and government forces.
 13. The US launched a military air strike in Somalia to go after a group of terrorist suspects, defence officials said today. Somali police said three missiles hit a Somali town held by Islamic extremists, destroying a home and seriously injuring eight people early today.
 14. The American soldier accused of massacring 16 Afghan civilians -mostly women and children - is on his way back to the United States where he will be held before trial, the soldier's lawyer and defense officials said today.
 15. Germany said yesterday it had arrested three Islamic militants suspected of planning «imminent» and «massive» bomb attacks on Frankfurt's international airport and a nearby US military base, preventing what would have been the most devastating terrorist attack on an American target since 11 September 2001. Chancellor Merkel's government has repeatedly warned that Germany faces the real threat of a terror attack.
 16. In 2001, Islamist attacks were still a novelty in the US and the UK though not in France, which was one of the first European countries to recognize the threat posed by political Islam. Now we are growing used not just to the existence of an Islamist terror network in Britain, consisting both of young men who were born here and others from Pakistan and the Middle East, but of the inchoate rage which fuels it.
 17. Syria's foreign ministry said on Friday the government would cooperate with special UN envoy Kofi Annan while at the same time fighting "terrorism". "The Syrian government is determined to protect its citizens by disarming the terrorists and continues to search for a peaceful solution to the crisis," it said in a letter addressed to the UN.
 18. Two suicide bombers blew themselves up in a crowd of army recruits in the city of Baqouba on Tuesday, killing at least 28 people, Iraqi police said. At least 47 recruits were injured in the blast at military camp in Baqouba.
 19. The Russian Foreign Minister said Russia would use its position on the United Nations Security Council to veto any United Nations authorization of military strikes against the government of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria. The United Nations has repeatedly called for Syria end a crackdown on opposition demonstrators, which Arab League monitors say resulted in hundreds of deaths over the past month. Mr. Lavrov said foreign governments were arming «militants and extremists» in Syria, and he gave a bristling response to the American ambassador to the United Nations, who on Tuesday expressed concern about possible Russian arms shipments to Syria.
 20. It is the first time Addis Ababa has warned of action since March last year when it accused Asmara of trying to destabilise Ethiopia by backing rebels, and

- also supporting Islamist militants in Somalia. Eritrea's envoy to the African Union rejected Ethiopia's latest allegation. Ethiopia said the four hostages might have been taken across the frontier into Eritrea.
21. Twenty people, including two army officers, were reported killed across Syria on Thursday, adding to a death toll of more than 600 since the Arab League observers arrived. The Arab League monitoring mandate was expiring on Thursday night, with the foreign ministers at odds over how to respond to the turmoil in which thousands of people have been killed.
 22. NATO was authorised by the UN Security Council to protect civilians in Libya from attacks by the Gaddafi regime during the uprising of last year, but drew criticism for what many described as going further than the terms of the mandate. A NATO official said yesterday that, despite the Alliance's best efforts – including the cancellation of two-thirds of intended strikes because of the risk of casualties – its «goal of zero civilian casualties is highly unlikely».
 23. At least 10 people were killed and 20 people were wounded in southwestern Pakistan, when an explosion struck a crowd in a parking lot near a Shiite mosque. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for what was believed to be a suicide car bombing, but sectarian attacks are frequent in the capital of Baluchistan Province.
 24. The Obama administration has not halted plans to deploy anti-missile defences in Europe. It merely rearranged them, deploying anti-missile elements on vessels around Spain and in Romania and Turkey, instead of on Polish and Czech territory. Turkey is even closer to the Russian border than the Czech Republic, and Russian analysts still believe the US anti-missile shield is aimed at countering the Russian nuclear deterrent. Nato has refused to present Russia with written guarantees that the missile shield would not threaten it.
 25. More Afghans fled the country and sought asylum abroad in 2011 than in any other year since the start of the decade-long war, suggesting that many are looking for their own exit strategy as NATO troops prepare to withdraw.
 26. The death toll in Syria was estimated in the dozens in a conflict that has lasted 10 months and, according to the United Nations, caused more than 5,400 civilian deaths. Syria's Interior Ministry said that it had killed «big numbers of terrorists» in the eastern suburbs, according to the state news agency.
 27. A suicide bomber detonated his vehicle at a police parking lot in central Kandahar, killing at least seven people, including five police officers and a child, in the fourth attempted or successful suicide bombing there in less than a month. The attack came just a day after the United Nations reported that more civilians died in 2011 than in any previous year of the war, mainly because of an increase in killings by insurgents, including more frequent and precise suicide bombings.
 28. The surge in violence in Syria prompted the US to close its embassy in Damascus and pull all American diplomats out of the country.
 29. The agreement, however, did nothing to halt the violence in the nearly year-old conflict, whose death toll has risen sharply in recent weeks. Activists and

- journalists reported clashes between opposition fighters and the army in Idlib.
30. Syrian forces bombarded Homs today, killing 50 people in a sustained assault on several districts of the city. The bombardment came a day after the United States promised harsher sanctions against Damascus in response to Russian and Chinese vetoes of a draft U.N. resolution that would have backed an Arab plan urging Assad to step aside.

II. Translate from Russian into English using active vocabulary

1. бывшие союзники стали врагами;
2. нераспространение оружия массового поражения – одна из основных задач всего мирового сообщества;
3. США призывает Иран прекратить развитие программы по обогащению урана;
4. Северная Корея заявила об испытании нового ядерного оружия;
5. хотя гонка вооружений была прекращена и эра разоружения наступила, страны не торопятся сокращать свои стратегические арсеналы;
6. РФ обладает всеми видами современных наступательных и оборонительных вооружений, такими как крылатые ракеты дальнего, среднего и ближнего действия, межконтинентальными баллистическими ракетами и т.д.;
7. воюющие стороны согласились на прекращение огня, чтобы не подвергать риску мирное население обеих стран;
8. захват власти военными привел к беспорядкам и кровопролитию;
9. беженцы и раненные, находящиеся в горячей точки, покидают свои дома;
10. уничтожить террористическую группу, возглавляемую чеченскими боевиками;
11. взрывы, совершенные террористами смертниками привели к большим потерям среди мирного населения;
12. исполнителями террористических атак в Лондоне оказались боевики группы Аль-Каида, взявшие на себя ответственность за взрыв в метро;
13. захват заложников, массовое истребление гражданского населения, мародерства и убийства – это зверства, применяемые террористам;
14. нераспространение ядерного оружия, борьба с терроризмом и оборотом наркотиков, а также вывод контингента НАТО из Афганистана и Центральной Азии при сохранении безопасности в этих регионах – основные вопросы российско-американского сотрудничества;
15. в ходе напряженных переговоров было принято решение о перемирии и приостановлении боевых действий;
16. враждебные стороны пошли на уступки и установили перемирие;
17. прийти к обоюдному соглашению о прекращении поставок оружия;
18. обвинять государства изгой в нарушении прав человека и применение насилия в отношении мирного населения;

19. делегация МАГАТЭ прибыла в Иран для участия в переговорах по Иранской ядерной программе;
20. союз НАТО готов сдерживать и защищаться от любой угрозы агрессии;
21. предотвратить развитие военных конфликтов в Северной Африке;
22. Даже если Москве и Вашингтону так и не удастся договориться по проблеме ПРО, новая «холодная война» не начнется, а в двусторонних отношениях Москва и Вашингтон будут хотя бы де-факто соблюдать договор СНВ-3, по крайней мере в том, что касается сокращения своих ядерных потенциалов. Новая гонка вооружений между Россией и США представляется крайне маловероятной.
23. Повстанцы из группировки «Революционные вооруженные силы Колумбии» обстреляли радар слежения гражданской авиации на юго-востоке страны.
24. В Судане совершено нападение на представителей Миротворческой миссии Африканского Союза и ООН, направленной на стабилизацию ситуации в регионе.
25. Движение «Талибан» взяло на себя ответственность за убийство четырех французских военнослужащих сил НАТО в афганской провинции Каписа.
26. Франция намерена сделать все возможное, чтобы избежать иностранной военной операции в Иране, которая может привести к войне во всем мире. «Военное вторжение не решит проблему, а развяжет войну и хаос на Ближнем Востоке и, возможно, во всем мире», – сказал Саркози, выступая перед иностранным дипломатами.
27. Страны Ближнего Востока фактически превратились в одну большую горячую точку на мировой карте. В этом регионе практически не осталось «тихих гаваней». Учитывая, что большинство западных стран ведет себя на этой территории как слон в посудной лавке, становится очевидно: исламский мир все ближе к черте, за которой неизбежна крупномасштабная война.
28. В настоящее время несколько повстанческих группировок ведут в разных районах Южного Судана боевые действия против правительственных войск и ряда племен, стремясь подорвать стабильность внутривосточной ситуации. По словам повстанцев, они борются с дискриминацией по этническому признаку на юге страны и коррупцией во власти.
29. США и Евросоюз ужесточают санкции против Ирана, пытаясь добиться от него прекращения работ по обогащению урана. Тегеран заявил о готовности к переговорам по его ядерной программе с МАГАТЭ (Международное агентство по атомной энергии) и «шестеркой».
30. Пакистан, как и Индия, обладают членством в МАГАТЭ, но к Договору о нераспространении ядерного оружия они не присоединились. Обе страны также не подписали Конвенцию о физической защите ядерных материалов, а потому не участвуют в международных договоренностях по контролю за ядерным экспортом.

III. Translate the following articles into Russian using active vocabulary

New round of nuclear talks agreed with Iran

World powers have agreed to a new round of talks with Iran just hours after the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, appeared to signal that a new war in the Middle East was inevitable.

He warned that time was running out to stop Tehran from acquiring nuclear weapons.

The EU's foreign policy chief, Catherine Ashton, said yesterday that she had accepted an invitation from Saeed Jalili, Iran's chief negotiator, to talks on behalf of six world powers at a date and venue to be decided. Iran has also agreed to allow UN inspectors to visit a suspected nuclear weapons testing site known as Parchin.

The news came as David Cameron claimed that Iran wanted to build an "intercontinental nuclear weapon," as he warned Tehran that it needed to adopt a "big change" in its strategic thinking to avert conflict. After being briefed for an hour by the UK's national security adviser, he said of the option of using military action: "Nothing is off the table."

The renewal of negotiations over Iran's nuclear programme marks the first substantive contacts with the West since talks collapsed more than a year ago, and offer a glimmer of hope that intensifying international pressure on Iran is having an effect.

It could also afford Washington some leverage to restrain Israel from launching a pre-emptive strike on Iran's nuclear sites, a prospect that appeared increasingly likely this week after Mr Netanyahu raised the threat of a second Holocaust at the hands of a nuclear Iran. Baroness Ashton, representing Britain, the United States, France, Germany, China and Russia, said she hoped that Iran "will now enter into a sustained process of constructive dialogue which will deliver real progress in resolving the international community's long-standing concerns on its nuclear programme".

William Hague, the Foreign Secretary, welcomed the development, but warned that the West would not ease the international pressure on Iran until it proved that its nuclear programme is "exclusively peaceful". Iran has long maintained that its nuclear research is for civilian, not military, purposes.

During a tense meeting in the White House this week, President Barack Obama again attempted to dissuade Israel's hawkish premier from a premature strike on Iran, asking that he allow time for sanctions to work.

But although Israel has not yet made the decision on whether to strike, Mr Netanyahu made it clear in an address to the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the powerful pro-Israel lobby group, that its patience was running thin.

07/03/2012, The Independent

Let North Korea Keep Its Nukes

On Feb. 29, the newest round of negotiations between the United States and North Korea ended. The North Korean side has agreed to freeze its uranium-

enrichment program and refrain from long-range missile testing in exchange for food aid from the United States.

The Western media has predictably expressed hope about the revival of nuclear talks, and the U.S. State Department has described the negotiations as a "modest first step." Yes, it was a "step," and not the first in the seemingly endless nuclear negotiations between the United States and North Korea -but toward what?

The United States' official stance is unwavering: Its stated goal is the complete, irreversible, and verifiable nuclear disarmament of the North. This position has not changed over the past 20-odd years. In the meantime, the North has successfully tested plutonium devices, conducted a number of long-range missile launches (admittedly not so successful), and started an impressive uranium-enrichment program. We have never been as far from denuclearization as we are today.

This shouldn't be surprising: U.S. policy is hopelessly unrealistic. Under no circumstances will the North Korean government consider relinquishing its hard-won nuclear capabilities. And why should it?

The North's nuclear capability provides a deterrent that ensures that the leadership in Pyongyang won't suffer the sorry fate of Saddam Hussein and Muammar al-Qaddafi. Pyongyang's leaders assume, probably correctly, that the two dictators would still be alive and in power had they developed nuclear weapons. Once upon a time, in interacting with the North Korean dignitaries, Western diplomats would frequently cite Qaddafi's decision to surrender his half-baked nuclear program as a shining example to emulate. North Korean diplomats were not impressed, and they have been proved right.

From North Korea's perspective, nuclear weapons have been a great investment. They are a key means for the North to receive generous and all but unconditional aid from the international community, important for the regime's survival because its dysfunctional economy cannot be reformed due to internal political constraints.

The North's nuclear blackmail has worked brilliantly. Look no further than the recent deal: an agreement by the North to slow down its nuclear developments in exchange for a large volume of unconditional aid. Denuclearization cannot be made attractive because Pyongyang understands that by possessing a nuclear weapons capability, it can demand aid through negotiations.

Not only is the carrot useless, but so is the stick. Outside pressure and international sanctions won't persuade Pyongyang to give up its nuclear weapons. Because only a post-Kim Korea might conceivably surrender its nukes, regime change could work, but the human and financial costs of a military operation would be prohibitively high.

Sanctions fail because China will be unlikely to participate in a sanctions regime. Even with genuine Chinese cooperation, the main victims will be normal North Koreans, whose survival ranks fairly low on the regime's agenda. Effective sanctions would merely result in the death of countless North Korean farmers, not a reversal of Pyongyang's policies. In the long run, such pressure might bring a revolution -but not before a million or two people starve to death. Even this is

uncertain: If pressed, the regime will pretend to take steps toward denuclearization and start receiving aid again, bringing us back to where we are today. For the governments of democratic countries, sanctions have made sense to show voters that something is being done, but as a policy sanctions have failed completely -and likely will again.

07/03/2012, the Foreign Policy

Russian Says Western Support for Arab Revolts Could Cause a «Big War»

Russia's foreign minister warned Wednesday that outside encouragement of antigovernment uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa could lead to «a very big war that will cause suffering not only to countries in the region, but also to states far beyond its boundaries».

Mr. Lavrov said Russia would use its position on the United Nations Security Council to veto any United Nations authorization of military strikes against the government of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria. The United Nations has repeatedly called for Syria end a crackdown on opposition demonstrators, which Arab League monitors say resulted in hundreds of deaths over the past month.

«If someone conceives the idea of using force at any cost – and I've already heard calls for sending some Arab troops to Syria – we are unlikely to be able to prevent this», Mr. Lavrov said. «But this should be done on their own initiative and should remain on their conscience. They won't get any authorization from the Security Council».

Mr. Lavrov said foreign governments were arming «militants and extremists» in Syria, and he gave a bristling response to the American ambassador to the United Nations, who on Tuesday expressed concern about possible Russian arms shipments to Syria.

«We don't find it necessary to explain or justify anything», Mr. Lavrov said. «We are only trading goods with Syria that are not prohibited by international law».

Russia's foreign minister offered a similarly grave message about the possibility of a military strike against Iran, which he said would be a «catastrophe». He said sanctions now being proposed against Tehran were «intended to have a smothering effect on the Iranian economy and the Iranian population, probably in the hopes of provoking discontent».

Relations between Moscow and Washington have worsened over the past year, as the cordial tone of the «reset» between President Obama and President Dmitri A. Medvedev has been replaced by a drumbeat of criticism. Mr. Lavrov said that Russia and the United States were not adversaries, and that «the cold war ended a long time ago». By contrast, however, he was glowing about Russia's cooperation with China, which he said was «the highest in the history of our bilateral relationship».

18/01/ 2012, the International Herald Tribune

IV. Translate the following articles using active vocabulary

US missile defense a threat to the security of neutral states

The planned American missile defense shield is «a copper basin» that will cover NATO states and pose a threat to neutral European countries, believes Russian Vice Premier Dmitry Rogozin.

«The Americans call the deployment of the missile defense system in Europe 'an umbrella'. It's not an umbrella, it's a copper basin that will cover both NATO member countries and neutral states», Rogozin said in an interview with Echo Moskvy radio station. The Russian idiom «to get covered by a copper basin» is similar to the English expression, «to go out of the window». In this context, what is going out of the window is national security.

Rogozin, Moscow's outgoing NATO envoy, also underlined that a defense shield should be limited to the territory which the initiator of this shield is responsible for.

«But if it crawls into someone else's territory, it's no longer a defense, but an offense», noted the Russian deputy PM who is in charge of the country's defense complex. «What kind of defense system is it that spreads to the territory of states that do not want to be controlled by anyone and don't want the range of any missiles to lie within their soil»? Rogozin asked.

The planned deployment of the American-NATO defense system in Europe has long been a stumbling block in relations between Moscow and Washington. The Russian side is worried that the system, located close to Russia's borders, may pose a threat to its national security as long as the US fails to provide any legally binding guarantees to the contrary.

«The very presence of such missile defense system's parameters that are capable of shooting down exactly strategic missiles, and the very placement of these (military) bases, fleet and anti-missile weapons systems in northern seas point at one thing: a clear and practically uncontrollable anti-Russian nature of the missile defense», he said.

После многосторонней встречи, проведенной на уровне Министров иностранных дел стран-членов НАТО, в альянсе отмечают, что двухсторонние переговоры об общей ПРО с Россией зашли в тупик.

Стороны по-разному оценивают анонсирование Соединенными Штатами размещения в Европе системы обороны против баллистических ракет. Россия подозревает, что система будет направлена не против Ирана, а против нее - и требует от НАТО гарантий, что новая ПРО не ограничит стратегические возможности российского ядерного потенциала. Москва хочет совместно контролировать противоракетную систему в Европе.

Генсек НАТО Андерс Фог Расмуссен выразил удовлетворение тем, что российский президент Дмитрий Медведев «держит двери открытыми» для устранения препятствий и сглаживания противоречий, но отметил обеспокоенность альянса контрмерами, которыми угрожает Москва.

Генеральный секретарь НАТО: «НАТО все еще склоняется к

конструктивному диалогу, но мы отмечаем, что Россия готовится ответить на наши планы размещением ракет на соседних с альянсом территориях. Такой ответ – это пережиток прошедшей эпохи. И он свидетельствует о глубоком непонимании уровня противоракетной обороны и ее цели».

20/01/2012, RIA Novosti

Россия призывает КНДР отказаться от запуска искусственного спутника Земли

Россия призывает КНДР воздержаться от запуска искусственного спутника Земли, сообщает департамент информации и печати МИД РФ.

"Сообщение о предстоящем запуске в КНДР искусственного спутника Земли вызывает серьезную озабоченность. Призываем Пхеньян не противопоставлять себя международному сообществу, воздержаться от действий, обостряющих обстановку в регионе и создающих дополнительные осложнения для перезапуска шестисторонних переговоров по ядерной проблеме Корейского полуострова", - говорится в сообщении.

В МИД РФ напоминают, что хотя КНДР имеет право на мирное освоение космического пространства, принятая в 2009г. резолюция Совета Безопасности ООН требует от Пхеньяна отказаться от всех пусков, связанных с использованием баллистических ракет. Россия призывает все стороны сохранять в сложившейся ситуации максимальную сдержанность.

Напомним, что ранее власти КНДР объявили о намерении произвести в ближайшее время запуск искусственного спутника Земли. Применяемые при запуске ракетные технологии могут быть использованы в военных целях для создания боевых баллистических ракет. С призывами к правительству КНДР отказаться от запуска уже выступили представители США и ряда западноевропейских стран.

16/03/2012, Российская газета

V. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Terrifying Legacy

Throughout history wars have been significant factors in the business of global change, that is why they are often regarded as «motor of history». War is an ancient institution, which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern technological progress has changed this. Either Man will abolish war, or war will abolish Man. Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? It does not seem easy to change age-old habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. But all ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions, which are, at best, doubtful, and, at worst, totally false. Their adherents believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to wage war in support of them.

The primary legacy of the twentieth century just passed is World War. The rich industrial nations of the world developed destructive technology and used it in ways that came close to destroying the earth. The century included two global conflicts, World War I and World War II, and climaxed with the invention of a weapon that killed hundreds of people, and eventually had the potential to destroy itself. Both wars had a major effect on the global political map and made unprecedented demands upon the resources of the conflicting nations, largely because of the size of the armed forces involved, the weapons employed, the duration of the conflict and to a lesser degree its geographical spread.

An uneasy «Cold War» followed as two military superpower nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, competed for supremacy. Both nations stockpiled enough arms to secure the destruction of the planet many times over. This policy was known as «Mutually Assured Destruction» or «Policy of Deterrence», and while costly and terrifying, it worked. Neither nation used their deadly arsenal, but both sustained smaller wars to advance their interests.

For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in disposing of nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be accomplished until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in massacre, but by arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law. Today there are organizations such as the United Nations to halt war and to keep peace, and instantaneous communication allows people to understand what is happening throughout the world. We are unlikely to experience a global conflict in our time, but it is important to understand how close the world came to ruin, and how the forces of the past century influence our lives.

In World Wars the villains are more monstrous, the heroes more courageous, and the victims more tormented than most imaginations allow. *Steven Spielberg's* film, *Schindler's List* and *Saving Private Ryan*, are graphic and inappropriate for younger students, but they help demonstrate the evil, the daring, and the grief of global warfare.

VI. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. Why is war often regarded as «motor of history»?
2. How has technological progress changed the approach to war?
3. Why couldn't the adoption of an ideology prevent war?
4. Why is World War referred to as the primary legacy of the twentieth century?
5. How did the two World Wars affect the nations involved?
6. Why was World War II followed by the «Cold War»? What was this period like?
7. Why is it not enough to eliminate nuclear weapons to prevent war?

8. What is to be done for war to be abolished?
9. What is to be the role of international organizations?
10. Why do people wage wars? What kind of wars are waged?
11. Is it possible to persuade people to change their age-old habit of waging wars? How?
12. Do you agree that bacteriological or chemical weapons may offer a greater threat than nuclear weapons? Why?
13. Are we likely or unlikely to experience a global conflict in our time?

VII. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Russia Elevates Warning About U.S. Missile-Defense Plan in Europe

Russia will deploy its own missiles and could withdraw from the New Start nuclear arms reduction treaty if the United States moves forward with its plans for a missile-defense system in Europe, President Medvedev warned on Wednesday.

«I have set the task to the armed forces to develop measures for disabling missile-defense data and control systems», Mr. Medvedev said. He said new Russian strategic ballistic missiles «will be equipped with advanced missile defense penetration systems and new highly effective warheads» and he reiterated Russia's warning that it would deploy tactical missiles to the western territory of Kaliningrad, which borders Poland. But it was Mr. Medvedev's comments about the New Start treaty, put into effect this year, that suggested a darkening tone in what has been a steady drumbeat of warnings out of Moscow in recent days over the plans for a missile-defense system based in Europe.

«In the case of unfavorable development of the situation, Russia reserves the right to discontinue further steps in the field of disarmament and arms control», Mr. Medvedev said in a televised address from his residence just outside Moscow.

«Given the intrinsic link between strategic offensive and defensive arms, conditions for our withdrawal from the New Start treaty could also arise», he said.

Several times in his address, Mr. Medvedev reiterated his call for further negotiations between Russia and the United States, but such talks seem unlikely to change the strongly held views on each side.

At issue is the Europe-based system being developed by the United States that it says would defend against a potential missile attack by Iran. The United States has reached agreements to place 24 interceptor missiles in Romania, as well as a sophisticated radar system in Turkey.

Russia believes that that system could be used against its intercontinental ballistic missiles and has demanded assurance in writing that this would not be the case. The United States has said it will not agree to any restrictions on its missile-defense efforts.

Mr. Medvedev raised the issue directly with President Obama this month at an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Hawaii. After those face-to-face talks, Mr. Medvedev said, «Our positions remain far apart».

Since then, he and other Russian officials have made a steady stream of public statements warning of the consequences of a failure by the two sides to reach some accommodation.

American officials insist that the Europe-based missile-defense system was intended to address a threat from Iran – a position that was reiterated by the White House and the Pentagon after Mr. Medvedev’s televised remarks on Wednesday.

«In multiple channels, we have explained to Russian officials that the missile-defense systems planned for deployment in Europe do not and cannot threaten Russia’s strategic deterrent, said a spokesman for the National Security Council. Implementation of the New Start Treaty is going well and we see no basis for threats to withdraw from it. We continue to believe that cooperation with Russia on missile defense can enhance the security of the United States, our allies in Europe, and Russia, and we will continue to work with Russia to define the parameters of possible cooperation».

Mr. Obama ordered a major redesign of the missile-defense plans he had inherited from his predecessor, George W. Bush, opting to move the system closer to Iran and to build it faster. Mr. Bush had favored placing interceptor missiles in Poland and a radar system in the Czech Republic.

In his remarks, Mr. Medvedev said there was still room for negotiation. But he accused the United States and NATO of being unwilling to consider Russia’s point of view. «They are not going, at least as of today, to take into consideration our concerns about the architecture of the European missile defense system», he said, «They are saying, ‘This is not against you, don’t worry.’ They are trying to calm us down».

But in what was clearly a reference to the United States Congress, Mr. Medvedev said there were reasons not to trust the assurances from the Obama administration. «Legislators in some countries openly state», he said, «This is against you».

23/11/ 2011, the International Herald Tribune

VIII. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. What topical issue is the article devoted to?
2. Why does there exist a possibility of Russia’s withdrawal from the New Start nuclear arms reduction treaty?
3. Did President Medvedev reiterate his call for further negotiations on the deployment of a missile defense shield in Europe between Russia and the United States? Why?
4. Why is the Russian government sure that the Europe-based missile-defense system will pose a threat to Russia’s national security?
5. What statements have been made by the Russian side since the Russian President raised the issue directly with President Obama at an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Hawaii?

6. What stance does the American government stick to?
7. What did president Medvedev accuse the United States and NATO of? Do you think the USA should consider Russia's point of view?
8. Have the two sides reached any consensus on this contentious issue or does it still remain a disputable issue?

IX. Read and translate the following newspaper article

Three conflicts, two mind-sets, one solution

Behind the fighting in Lebanon, as in Palestine and Iraq, there is a fundamental conflict of views. America sees each as a clash between freedom and terrorism, while the Arabs think in terms of freedom versus military occupation and unjust wars. Unless the two opposing approaches are reconciled politically and diplomatically, the Middle East will sink into perpetual war and chaos.

The Bush administration charges Islamist fundamentalists and their sponsors in Tehran and Damascus with spreading an authoritarian ideology of hate against the will of the Arab majority. Washington believes that there is an American-style freedom-lover inside every Muslim, and that its mission is to drag it out by hook or crook. After all, the cause of liberty in America, according to the new Bush doctrine, is dependent on the cause of freedom abroad.

The Arabs, for their part, blame U.S. and Israeli wars and occupations for turning citizens into freedom fighters and providing terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda with fresh recruits and ideological alibis. They hold America and Israel responsible for death, destruction and surging extremism, in pursuit of narrow geopolitical interests rather than of universal values.

These opposing sets of beliefs come with corresponding myths and images. The United States and its allies invoke 9/11, the Madrid bombings, the London Underground attacks and hundreds of terrorist acts in between, while the Arabs underline the invasions and occupations of 1967, 1982 and 2003; the Abu Ghraib, Kheyam and Guantánamo detention centers, as well as hundreds of massacres, from Der Yassin in 1948 to last month's Qana bombing.

Under occupation, frustrated and angry people who see themselves as having nothing to lose turn to acts of terrorism, which in turn are exploited by the occupiers to justify continuing their domination. The fact that violent terrorist acts perpetrated by resisting groups are illegal and criminal should not overshadow their root cause – military occupations that cause mass suffering, humiliation and hatred. Occupation provides a permanent state of provocation.

This link between occupation and terrorism points to the crucial difference between the 9/11 attacks and the Middle East conflicts, which should not be held hostage to Washington's war on terrorism. An overwhelming majority of Arabs do not recognize their religion in the image of Islam projected by Al Qaeda. And in the region there is little identification with the Taliban, except in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

If this fundamental conflict of views continues, so will asymmetrical wars in Palestine, Lebanon and Iraq that produce no white flags, only more nationalistic and religious extremism that deepens the fault lines between East and West.

Washington's strategy of «constructive chaos» – which is also Al Qaeda's and Tehran's – needs to be seen against a backdrop of mounting religious fundamentalism. In claiming to answer a higher calling, the likes of President George W. Bush, and President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran are theologizing what were colonial and imperial conflicts, recasting them in terms of jihad versus crusade.

If the 20th century is any guide, it is evident who will be the eventual loser in these conflagrations. America and its allies might possess far more advanced and destructive firepower, but they are far less committed than their opponents and far more prone to losing momentum.

Highly trained and highly equipped American, Israeli and British soldiers strive to stay alive as they fight low-tech volunteer militants who are more than ready to sacrifice themselves and die as martyrs. As America mourns its deaths, resisting Islamist and secular groups celebrate theirs. Military interventions have generated a huge reservoir of pent-up violence among Arabs, while hardly shaking Palestinian, Iraqi and Lebanese resolve against foreign domination.

In short, time is not on the side of America and its allies. In the Middle East, the continuing hardship of military occupation plays into the hands of religious fundamentalists and discredits moderate democrats.

There is a solution available, however – not divine intervention, but a measure that already exists. The West must apply to the whole region the basic principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, which calls for complete withdrawal of foreign troops and the disarming of local groups. That means U.S. and Israeli withdrawal from Iraq and Palestine as well as Lebanese and Syrian lands, as a prelude to disarming of all armed groups and freeing prisoners there.

The only means of halting the cycle of violence and terrorism in the Middle East, and paving the way toward real freedom, is to end military occupation.

08/08/2006, the International Herald Tribune

X. Answer the questions to the article using active vocabulary

1. What is the fundamental difference in political views between the USA and such countries as Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine?
2. What is the aim of the USA's policy towards the Middle East?
3. What does the Bush administration accuse Islamist fundamentalists and their sponsors of?
4. What do the Arabs, for their part, blame US and Israeli military occupations for?
5. What do US and Israeli military occupations in the Middle East trigger?
6. What link does there exist between military interventions and terrorism?
7. Will it heighten further tensions between East and West if this fundamental

- conflict of views continues?
8. Why does the continuing hardship of military occupation play into the hands of religious fundamentalists?
 9. What is the only means of halting violence and terrorism in the Middle East according to the author of the article? Do you share this point of view?

XI. Turn to current press material

Find an article on the topic “Military Activities, Hostilities Conflicts and Terrorism” in a current Russian or English newspaper and render it using active vocabulary. Prepare questions on the article for discussion.

<http://www.mid.ru>
<http://www.en.rian.ru>
<http://global.nytimes.com>
<http://www.washingtonpost.com>
<http://themoscownews.com>
<http://www.themoscowtimes.com>
<http://cnn.com>
<http://www.independent.co.uk>
<http://www.thetimes.co.uk>
<http://www.guardian.co.uk>
<http://www.aljazeera.com>

Приложение



THE ANALYSIS OF AN ARTICLE

Planning article analysis

There are several stages in analyzing and presenting an article that can be grouped around the following steps:

1. Read the article and understand its topic.
2. Identify the message (the central, main idea).
3. Sort out the key issues and organize your thoughts around them.
4. Express your attitude to the key issues and your opinion of the author's position.
5. Make notes about additional facts and updated information to support your position.
6. Present the analysis.

You have to read and understand the article and its key issues. But it is not enough just to know what the author of the article writes about. You are also

expected to show that you can critically evaluate the facts and views presented in the article. This means being able to form your own informed opinions about them. To make the process of organizing your thoughts and ideas better structured you should consider the following questions while reading the article:

1. What is the title of the article? Who and where is it published by?
2. What is the author's aim? (To present some new information? To persuade? To discuss a problem? To solve a problem?)
3. Is the message clear? Is it explicit, clearly stated? Is it evident throughout the article? Comment on the author's presentation of fact. Distinguish between facts and author's opinion.
4. What kind of tone is the article written in?
5. What is your impression of the article? Does it make an interesting reading?

Structure of article analysis

Introduction

Give the article's title, refer to the source of article, say a few words about the author and define the type of the article (analytical, informative or mixed); specify its message and outline the key issues.

Main body

Present the main facts and ideas given by the author in the article, speak about the author's general stand on the problem, discussed in the article.

Conclusion

Comment on the author's opinion and manner of fact-presentation, express your outstanding of the problem and support your commentary with some background knowledge, additional updated information or/and reference to other sources.

Useful words and phrases

Introduction

The title of the article is

The article under analysis / consideration / discussion / review is

The article is entitled

The author of the article is

The article is published in

The article is taken from

The subject / topic / problem / current issue of the article is

The problem was caused by / resulted from / was a result of

The objective / main aim of the author is

The article deals with / tackles / raises / bears on / the problem of

The article is devoted to
The article provides ample food for thought for the readers

Main Body

The Author's Technique

- The author looks at / takes a quick look at / explores / examines the problem of
- The author informs the readers that / describes / characterizes / shows / illustrates / defines / portrays / discusses / demonstrates / introduces / analyses / suggests / recommends
- The author foresees / predicts / claims / admits / asserts / criticizes / condemns / acknowledges
- The author brings to light / highlights / stresses / lays stress on / draws the readers' attention to / points out / puts emphasis on / emphasizes / focuses on / comments on

Developing Arguments

Sequencing

Firstly / First of all / Secondly / Thirdly / Then / Next / After that / Finally / Eventually

Addition

Furthermore / Moreover / In addition to / To add to that / Besides / What's more / Apart from this / Along with / As well as

Comparing

Both ... and / Also / Neither ... nor / Likewise / Similarly / In the same way / Almost the same as

Contrast

Nevertheless / However / Despite this / In spite of / Actually / In fact / On the one hand ... On the other hand / Although / Even though / Whereas / At the same time / Different from / Otherwise

Highlight

- It's essential / vital / extremely important to understand
- Ultimately / Basically / Most importantly
- In particular / Especially / Chiefly / Mainly
- If we look at the problem closely
- What it exactly means is

Giving an example

- To clarify / explain / paraphrase / illustrate
- For example / for instance
- In other words / That is
- Specifically / In particular

Cause and Effect

- Because of / Owing to / Due to / For this reason
- One explanation (for...) is that ... / What has brought this about is that ... / As it happens
- Therefore / As a result / Hence / Accordingly / Consequently / As a consequence /
- Thus

Presenting questionable ideas

- Provided / Providing / Granted / Granting
- Supposing / Assuming

Referring to something or reporting somebody's ideas

- In somebody's words / understanding / According to / Somebody is quoted as saying / As somebody says / claims / argues / considers
- The information is taken from
- Somebody defines / describes ... as ...

Agreeing with or supporting somebody's ideas

- I would like to support / back an argument
- I'm prepared to share somebody's views / to side with somebody
- I totally / completely / absolutely agree with
- I fully understand that / I'm in favor of / I support / I share the author's opinion
- I see eye to eye with the author on this problem
- The author is correct to point out
- To a certain extent / up to a point I agree with ...but
- The message is explicit / clearly stated / implicit
- The facts are accurate
- The author's conclusion is unbiased / objective /logically consistent with the rest
- of the article
- The author presents a well-argued, reasoned case, clear arguments
- The tone of the article is neutral / unbiased / impartial

Disagreeing with or supporting somebody's ideas

- I would like to oppose somebody / to disagree with somebody on an issue
- I'm afraid that I can't accept the idea that ...
- The author's conclusion is biased / inconsistent with the facts / opinions of
- The author is insufficiently informed that
- The tone of the article is biased / partial / bitter
- The author's tone is excessively emotional / unscrupulous / stereotyped

Making general statements

- All in all / Generally / On the whole
- Basically / By and large / For the most part
- Essentially / My general impression / assessment of the article is ...
- I'm convinced / I do think / I feel / I tend to think / I would suggest that
- I believe / consider / suppose
- My view is that / As I see it / It seems to me / In my opinion/view / It is my view
- that / It strikes me that / I'm inclined to believe

Summarizing

- So to sum up / Finally / In brief /
- If I can briefly summarize
- The article ends in ...
- Before I finish let me just go over the main points of

Concluding

- In conclusion / To conclude / To cut it short / Taking everything into account / On the whole / As it was previously stated
- I'd like to finish by saying that / To conclude I'd like to say that / To reach one's own conclusion
- All things considered I would like to say
- The article makes an interesting and informative reading