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ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА**

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**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

Методичні рекомендації для здобувачів 1 курсу першого  
(бакалаврського) рівня освіти  
(опрацювання граматики та лексики)  
(частина 1)

Навчально-наукового інституту міжнародних відносин

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## Передмова

Методичні вказівки розраховані для здобувачів 1 курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня освіти та складені відповідно до навчальної програми. Їх можна застосовувати як в аудиторній, так і в самостійній роботі здобувачів.

Метою методичних вказівок є вдосконалення знань та навичок вживання лексики та граматики в письмовому та усному мовленні.

## UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### ***1. Read the information which can help you to answer the questions from Lead-in:***

International relations is a complex, multilayered sphere where strategic calculation, ethical dilemmas, national interests and global responsibilities consistently intersect. The five quotations presented in this Unit reveal different perspectives on diplomacy, moral leadership, geopolitical cooperation, and the challenges faced by international institutions. Each statement reflects not only the political worldview of its author but also the broader theoretical debates in contemporary global politics: realism versus idealism, multilateralism versus unilateralism, the moral agency of states, and the struggle for equality within the international system.

Analysing these quotations encourages learners to engage with advanced political vocabulary, develop critical thinking, and practise expressing nuanced opinions in English. The reflections on power dynamics, state behaviour, global cooperation, and moral responsibility give students an opportunity to synthesise ideas, build coherent arguments, and relate theoretical concepts to present-day events.

This section provides a comprehensive set of questions and model answers designed to help learners approach the quotations not only as linguistic material but also as analytical prompts. Each answer demonstrates effective use of academic vocabulary, linking devices, and content knowledge relevant to the study of international relations.

***1. “A lot of people think international relations is like a game of chess. But it's not a game of chess, where people sit quietly, thinking out their strategy, taking their time between moves. It's more like a game of billiards, with a bunch of balls clustered together.” – Madeleine Albright***

Madeleine Albright's metaphor fundamentally challenges the widespread idea that global politics is a deliberate, predictable, and rule-driven process. Chess symbolises a world in which each actor has complete visibility of all pieces on the board, where every move is part of a rational long-term strategy, and where outcomes can be anticipated through logic and calculation. By contrast, billiards evokes an environment where a single strike sets multiple balls into motion simultaneously, causing unpredictable collisions and secondary effects. In the context of international relations, this comparison highlights

several important points. First, it underscores the non-linear nature of global politics: events rarely unfold in straightforward sequences, and actions often generate ripple effects that extend far beyond their immediate intention. Second, the billiards metaphor emphasises the presence of many actors, not just states but also corporations, international organisations, insurgent groups, NGOs, and media networks, each with its own agenda and capacity to influence outcomes. Unlike chess, where only two players compete, the international arena is a crowded table where every actor's move alters the broader configuration. Third, Albright draws attention to the role of miscalculation, unintended consequences, and sudden disruptions. Examples include the 2008 global financial crisis, which started from a local mortgage problem but triggered worldwide economic turmoil, or the Arab Spring, which began as a protest movement and evolved into profound geopolitical transformations. These developments illustrate the billiards-like nature of politics – unpredictable, dynamic, and shaped by chain reactions. We can strongly agree with Albright's metaphor because contemporary international relations are marked by uncertainty and volatility. Hybrid warfare, cyber attacks, disinformation campaigns, and climate-induced disasters create situations where states must react quickly, often without full information. Unlike chess players, political leaders cannot see the entire "board," nor can they reliably foresee all consequences of their actions. Additionally, the speed of modern communication accelerates political processes, making diplomacy more reactive than ever. However, one might argue that elements of chess-like strategy still exist, especially in long-term geopolitical planning by major powers. Countries such as China, the United States, and Russia engage in grand strategy, projecting influence through economic, military, and diplomatic tools. Yet even their strategies are constantly disrupted by external shocks. Therefore, while chess captures the aspiration of rational strategy, billiards far more accurately represents the actual reality of global politics.

**2. *"It may be long before the law of love will be recognised in international affairs. The machineries of government stand between and hide the hearts of one people from those of another."* – Mohandas K. Gandhi**

Gandhi's statement reflects his belief that moral principles should guide human conduct, including the behaviour of states. He implies that genuine compassion –

empathy, solidarity, care for human life – is frequently overshadowed by the impersonal mechanisms of governance: bureaucratic procedures, security considerations, political calculations, and institutional inertia. In essence, Gandhi argues that the ethical dimension of politics becomes obscured by the machinery of power. In today's international system, the relevance of Gandhi's vision is complex. On one hand, many global challenges require moral leadership. For example, humanitarian crises – from Syria to Yemen – demand not only strategic planning but also ethical responsibility. The refugee crisis illustrates a clear need for compassion in policy-making: states must balance border security with the moral imperative to protect vulnerable populations. Climate change represents another moral issue, as rich nations have a responsibility to assist poorer countries in adapting to environmental threats they did little to create. Nevertheless, despite the moral importance of these issues, governments rarely act purely out of love or compassion. Most foreign policy decisions are driven by national interests, political survival, and economic priorities. Even humanitarian interventions are often selective: governments respond strongly to crises where they have strategic interests but remain passive when intervention offers few geopolitical benefits. Examples include the inconsistent global response to the Rwandan genocide or the crisis in Myanmar. Another obstacle to Gandhi's vision is the structure of the international system itself. The dominance of realism – a theory emphasising security, power, and state sovereignty – means that ethical considerations are often secondary. States fear appearing weak if they act compassionately, or they worry that moral actions could undermine their national interests. For instance, accepting large numbers of refugees may be politically unpopular or economically challenging, leading governments to adopt restrictive policies despite humanitarian appeals. However, Gandhi's idealism still plays an important role. Normative frameworks such as human rights law, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), and global humanitarian standards show that moral values have entered international discourse. Civil society, global media, and international courts pressure governments to act ethically, at least to some degree. Thus, while pure compassion is rarely visible, it shapes public expectations and influences political behaviour. In conclusion, Gandhi's vision may be aspirational rather than fully realistic, but it serves as a moral compass that reminds states of their ethical obligations.

The tension between morality and interests remains one of the central dilemmas of modern international affairs.

3. ***“The world must learn to work together, or finally it will not work at all.”*** –  
*Dwight Eisenhower*

Eisenhower’s statement highlights the fundamental importance of collective action in a deeply interconnected world. Modern global challenges – unlike traditional military conflicts – are transnational, multidimensional, and impossible for any single state to solve alone. His message anticipates the rise of globalisation and the emergence of an international system in which cooperation is not simply beneficial, but indispensable. One of the clearest examples is climate change. Environmental degradation does not stop at national borders, and emissions produced in one region affect the entire planet. Coordinated action through international agreements such as the Paris Climate Accord is necessary to reduce greenhouse gases, support sustainable development, and build climate resilience. Without cooperation, environmental disasters, food insecurity, and mass displacement will intensify, undermining global stability. Another critical area requiring cooperation is global health. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the vulnerability of all nations and the limitations of national strategies. No country could independently develop, produce, and distribute vaccines at the scale required to stop the virus. International coordination through the WHO, COVAX, and scientific collaborations was essential. The pandemic also highlighted the importance of transparent information-sharing, early warning systems, and collective crisis management. Security is another domain in which cooperation is vital. International terrorism, cyber attacks, nuclear proliferation, and organised crime networks operate across borders. Intelligence sharing, joint military operations, and coordinated sanctions are necessary to prevent attacks and neutralise threats. The work of NATO, the UN Security Council, Europol, and Interpol illustrates the reliance of states on collective security arrangements. In addition, global economic stability depends on cooperation. International trade networks, supply chains, financial markets, and investment flows are interconnected, meaning that economic crises in one country can rapidly spread worldwide. Institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and WTO provide mechanisms for economic coordination, dispute

resolution, and financial support. Furthermore, global cooperation strengthens diplomacy and prevents conflicts. Multilateral negotiations encourage dialogue, reduce tensions, and offer peaceful solutions to disputes. The UN, for all its imperfections, remains a forum where states can communicate, negotiate, and collectively manage global challenges. Eisenhower's warning that the world "will not work at all" without cooperation is increasingly relevant today. In an era of rising nationalism, geopolitical rivalry, and distrust among major powers, the erosion of cooperation threatens global peace and prosperity. His message thus serves both as a prediction and a reminder of the necessity of collective action.

4. ***"If the UN has not failed in maintaining world peace or bilateral relations between nations, it has definitely not succeeded either."*** – Sharad Vivek Sagar

Sagar's paradox captures the dual nature of the UN as both an essential institution and a deeply flawed one. The United Nations was created after World War II with the ambitious goal of preventing further large-scale conflicts and promoting global peace, cooperation, and human rights. While it has achieved significant progress, it has also faced persistent limitations that have prevented it from fully realising its founding vision. On one hand, the UN has been instrumental in maintaining international order. It provides a diplomatic platform where states, including rivals, can negotiate peacefully. It has coordinated global responses to humanitarian crises, natural disasters, and conflicts. UN peacekeeping missions – though imperfect – have stabilised regions such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cyprus. The organisation has also contributed to the development of international law, human rights frameworks, and global development goals. These successes indicate that the UN plays a vital stabilising role and cannot be considered a failure. On the other hand, the organisation's structure creates systemic obstacles. The principle challenge is the veto power held by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (the P5). Their ability to block resolutions, regardless of global consensus, has repeatedly hindered effective action in critical situations. Political divisions among major powers – such as the US, China, and Russia – often paralyse the Security Council, preventing unified responses to conflicts in Syria, Ukraine, and elsewhere. Funding issues also weaken the UN's operational capacity. Peacekeeping

missions are expensive, and the organisation depends on voluntary financial contributions from member states. When countries fail to pay or reduce their funding, the UN struggles to implement its mandates effectively. Bureaucracy and internal inefficiencies further complicate decision-making and slow down responses. Moreover, expectations placed on the UN are often unrealistic. The organisation lacks an independent military force and relies on member states to enforce its decisions. When powerful states choose to ignore UN resolutions, the organisation has little leverage. As a result, although the UN symbolises international cooperation, its practical influence depends heavily on the political will of its members. Thus, the paradox is understandable: the UN is indispensable, yet structurally constrained; valuable, yet not fully effective; influential, yet frequently powerless. It has not failed, but it has not succeeded in fulfilling its grand vision. This balanced interpretation reflects the complexity of global governance.

***5. “In the realm of international relations, the dilemma with 'State Morality' is that the rich countries choose to be immoral to maintain their dominance, whereas the poor countries can't afford to be moral in order to just survive.” – Mamur Mustapha***

Mustapha's argument highlights the deep structural inequalities that shape the behaviour of states within the international system. His claim suggests that moral action – such as promoting human rights, environmental protection, or peaceful diplomacy – is easier for wealthy nations because they possess the resources and stability needed to pursue ethical goals without risking national survival. Poorer nations, in contrast, must prioritise economic development, security, and political stability, meaning that moral considerations often take a secondary role. There is significant evidence supporting this view. Wealthy states enjoy advanced infrastructure, strong institutions, diversified economies, and stable political systems. These advantages enable them to adopt policies that align with their values, even when those policies are costly. For example, Scandinavian countries invest heavily in humanitarian aid, environmental sustainability, and peace mediation. Their economic strength allows them to maintain ethical foreign policies without jeopardising their national interests. Meanwhile, developing states operate under constraints that limit moral choices. High levels of poverty, dependence on foreign aid, vulnerability to external debt, and exposure to conflict force governments to

focus on immediate survival rather than moral ideals. A country struggling with hunger, unemployment, or internal instability cannot afford to adopt the same level of moral activism as wealthier states. For instance, environmental regulations or human rights protections may be difficult to implement if they slow economic growth or provoke political unrest. Furthermore, the global system imposes pressures that reinforce inequality. International financial institutions, trade agreements, and geopolitical alliances often compel poorer states to make decisions that prioritise economic dependency or regime stability over ethical principles. In such environments, morality becomes a luxury rather than a priority. However, Mustapha's claim is not universally applicable. Some developing states do pursue moral foreign policies, often rooted in their historical experiences or national identity. Countries such as Costa Rica, Botswana, and Ghana demonstrate that ethical leadership is possible even with limited resources. Moreover, wealthy states do not always act morally; they frequently prioritise strategic interests over ethical commitments, as illustrated by selective humanitarian interventions or self-interested trade policies. Therefore, while Mustapha's general argument is convincing, it should be nuanced: morality is easier, though not exclusive, for wealthy states; poorer states may act ethically but face greater constraints; and wealthy states often fail to uphold their own moral rhetoric. The claim remains a powerful reflection on global inequality and the uneven distribution of moral agency in international politics.

### **Conclusion**

The five quotations analysed in this section collectively illuminate the complexity, unpredictability, and moral ambiguity of international relations. Although each statement comes from a different historical period and reflects a distinct intellectual tradition, together they create a coherent conceptual framework that helps learners understand the challenges and paradoxes of global politics. These reflections reveal that international relations is not merely a technical discipline but a dynamic interplay of strategy, ethics, power, and human behaviour.

Madeleine Albright's metaphor of billiards rather than chess demonstrates that global politics unfolds in a fluid and often chaotic environment, where actions generate unintended consequences and where multiple actors frequently collide. Her perspective

encourages students to recognise the limitations of rational planning and to appreciate the importance of adaptability, strategic flexibility, and situational awareness in the practice of diplomacy.

Gandhi's emphasis on moral responsibility challenges the assumptions of power-driven realism by reminding us that compassion, empathy, and human dignity remain essential – if underrepresented – components of international affairs. Although modern states rarely operate based purely on ethical considerations, Gandhi's vision underscores the normative aspirations that continue to shape global expectations and influence international norms. His statement encourages critical reflection on the distance between political reality and moral ideals.

Eisenhower's call for global cooperation highlights the interconnected nature of contemporary challenges. Issues such as climate change, pandemics, terrorism, and economic instability transcend borders, requiring collective responses and institutional coordination. His insight reinforces the idea that the survival and prosperity of states depend not solely on their individual strength but on their willingness and ability to work together in multilateral frameworks.

Sharad Vivek Sagar's balanced assessment of the United Nations reflects both its achievements and its shortcomings. The UN remains an indispensable institution for diplomacy, conflict resolution, and humanitarian support. Yet, structural constraints, geopolitical rivalries, and institutional inefficiencies prevent it from fulfilling its founding promise of universal peace. This paradox underscores the tension between global aspirations and political realities.

Finally, Mamur Mustapha's observation about the unequal moral capacities of rich and poor states exposes a critical structural dimension of the international system. Economic inequality limits the ability of developing nations to pursue ethical foreign policies, while powerful states – despite possessing greater moral agency – often act based on strategic interests rather than universal principles. This perspective encourages students to consider the intersection of power, morality, and global justice.

Taken together, these quotations deepen learners' understanding of international relations as a field shaped by competing priorities: rational calculations versus unpredictable events, national interests versus ethical commitments, cooperation versus

conflict, and equality versus structural inequality. For methodological purposes, they provide a rich foundation for developing analytical thinking, expanding thematic vocabulary, practising complex grammatical structures, and engaging in extended discussions or written assignments.

These concluding reflections emphasise that the study of international relations requires both intellectual rigour and moral sensitivity. The quotations analysed in this section serve not only as prompts for linguistic development but also as catalysts for critical engagement with some of the most pressing challenges in global politics. They prepare learners to navigate the conceptual, analytical, and ethical dimensions of the subject – skills that are essential for academic success and for informed participation in an increasingly interconnected world.

### ***1. What distinguishes international relations from the study of history, law, economics or political science?***

International relations (IR) is a multidisciplinary field, but it remains distinct from history, law, economics, and political science due to its focus on interactions among sovereign states and global actors. While these related disciplines inform IR, they each examine different dimensions of human society. History studies past events, political science investigates domestic political structures, law focuses on legal norms, and economics analyses resource allocation. International relations, however, synthesises these disciplines to understand how and why states behave as they do in the international arena. One of the most fundamental distinctions is that IR deals with an anarchic global system. Unlike domestic politics, where authority is centralised, the international system lacks a world government capable of enforcing laws universally. This structural anarchy shapes state behaviour, security dilemmas, arms races, alliances, and conflict dynamics. Political science, by contrast, typically studies political processes within states, where institutions, constitutions, and legal systems constrain political actors. History contributes valuable knowledge of past events, but its purpose is primarily descriptive and interpretive. IR, however, is concerned not only with what happened but why it happened and how it influences present and future behaviour. For example, historians may analyse the origins of World War II, while IR theorists use the war to develop concepts such as

appeasement, balance of power, deterrence, or collective security. Similarly, while law examines treaties and legal frameworks, IR focuses on the political processes behind these legal arrangements. International law often lacks enforcement mechanisms; therefore, IR scholars study why states obey or violate laws, how norms evolve, and what political interests shape legal obligations. Economics examines markets, trade, and resource distribution, but IR considers how these economic patterns influence diplomatic relations, power hierarchies, and global inequalities. Concepts such as economic interdependence, globalisation, sanctions, and trade wars belong to IR because they connect economic forces with political outcomes. Ultimately, IR is distinguished by its emphasis on power, sovereignty, conflict, cooperation, and global governance. It integrates insights from history, law, economics, psychology, geography, and sociology, but it remains unique because it seeks to explain patterns of behaviour at the international level, where no central authority exists.

## ***2. How has international relations changed over time? Why has it become one of the most popular 21st century social sciences?***

International relations has undergone significant transformation from the early 20th century to the present day. Initially focused on diplomacy and war, IR expanded to include a wide range of issues such as global governance, human rights, environmental protection, migration, global health, and digital security. Several historical developments shaped its evolution. In the aftermath of World War I, IR emerged as a distinct discipline with the aim of preventing future conflicts. Early research emphasised diplomacy, international law, collective security, and the League of Nations. After World War II, the discipline shifted toward analysing power politics, nuclear deterrence, ideological rivalry, and the structure of the Cold War. Scholars such as Hans Morgenthau shaped realism, which argued that states act primarily in pursuit of power and security. The end of the Cold War transformed IR again. Globalisation accelerated, international institutions expanded, and new topics became central: economic interdependence, international trade, regional integration, technological change, and the spread of democratic norms. Non-state actors – such as multinational corporations, NGOs, and terrorist organisations – gained influence, further broadening the field. In the 21st century, IR became one of the most

popular social sciences for several reasons. First, global problems such as climate change, pandemics, cyber attacks, terrorism, and forced migration demonstrate that no nation is isolated. Students recognise that understanding global politics is essential for careers in diplomacy, international organisations, business, and academia. Second, IR appeals because it is inherently interdisciplinary. It draws on political theory, history, economics, sociology, psychology, cultural studies, law, and geography. This intellectual diversity makes IR attractive to students with varied interests. Third, constant geopolitical change – such as the rise of China, conflicts in the Middle East, Russia’s aggressive foreign policy, and debates within the EU – keeps IR relevant and dynamic. Media coverage and global communication technologies increase public awareness of international issues, motivating more students to study them. Finally, IR addresses ethical questions: human rights, humanitarian intervention, moral responsibility, and global justice. These moral dimensions make it meaningful not only as an academic subject but as a guide for understanding humanity’s common challenges.

### ***3. What are the key concepts in international relations?***

International relations is built on a set of fundamental concepts that help scholars and practitioners analyse global interactions. Among the most essential concepts are sovereignty, power, national interest, security, diplomacy, conflict, cooperation, interdependence, international law, and global governance.

*Sovereignty* is the cornerstone of the international system. It refers to the authority of states to govern themselves without external interference. Sovereignty shapes state behaviour, determines legitimacy, and underlies debates about humanitarian intervention, secession, and globalisation.

*Power* is another central concept. Power can be military, economic, political, or ideological. Scholars distinguish between hard power (coercion), soft power (attraction), and smart power (a combination of both). Understanding power is essential for explaining alliances, deterrence, and the balance of power.

*National interest* refers to the goals states pursue in foreign policy – security, economic prosperity, influence, prestige, or ideological objectives. States often justify their decisions by appealing to their national interest.

*Security* encompasses both traditional military threats and non-traditional ones such as terrorism, cyber warfare, pandemics, climate change, and energy insecurity. The concept has broadened significantly over time.

*Diplomacy* is the practice of managing international relations through negotiation, communication, and representation. It includes official diplomacy (between governments), public diplomacy (targeting foreign publics), and track II diplomacy (unofficial negotiations by experts and NGOs).

*Conflict and cooperation* represent the dual nature of international politics. Conflicts may be military, political, economic, or ideological, while cooperation occurs through treaties, alliances, institutions, and informal arrangements.

*Interdependence* describes the growing interconnectedness of states through trade, finance, technology, and communication. While interdependence promotes cooperation, it can also increase vulnerability.

*International law* establishes rules governing state behaviour – treaties, customs, and legal principles. Although enforcement is limited, international law influences diplomacy, human rights, and the conduct of war.

*Global governance* refers to the mechanisms through which the international community addresses common problems. This includes the UN system, regional organisations, international courts, and global conferences.

Together, these concepts form the analytical framework of international relations and guide debates on war, peace, prosperity, and justice.

#### ***4. What theories of international relations do you know?***

International relations theory provides tools for explaining the behaviour of states and global actors. The most influential theories include realism, liberalism, constructivism, Marxism, feminism, and postcolonial theory. Each theory offers a unique perspective.

*Realism* emphasises power, national interest, and the anarchic nature of the international system. Realists argue that states act primarily to ensure survival, compete for power, and rely on self-help. Classical realists stress human nature, while neorealists focus on the structure of the international system. Concepts such as power politics, security dilemma, and balance of power originate from realism.

*Liberalism* focuses on cooperation, institutions, and interdependence. Liberals argue that states can work together through rules, norms, and organisations such as the UN and WTO. They highlight the role of democracy, economic ties, and international law in reducing conflict. Liberal theories explain the importance of globalisation, collective security, and international regimes.

*Constructivism* emphasises the role of ideas, identity, norms, and social interaction. Constructivists argue that state interests are not fixed but socially constructed. For example, whether states view each other as friends or enemies depends on shared norms and historical interactions. Constructivism explains phenomena such as nationalism, human rights norms, and regional identities.

*Marxist and neo-Marxist* theories analyse international relations in terms of global economic inequality and class struggle. They argue that capitalism creates dependency, exploitation, and structural injustice. World-systems theory and dependency theory highlight the dominance of wealthy “core” countries over poorer “peripheral” ones.

*Feminist IR theory* focuses on gender inequalities and argues that traditional IR theories overlook the experiences of women. It examines how war, peace, diplomacy, and security policies affect individuals differently based on gender.

*Postcolonial theory* analyses how colonial histories and racial hierarchies shape global politics. It highlights the marginalisation of the Global South and challenges Eurocentric assumptions in mainstream IR.

These theories differ, sometimes sharply, but collectively they enrich the discipline, offering multiple ways to interpret the complexities of international politics.

### ***5. How does politics play on international relations?***

Politics profoundly shapes international relations because states act within political systems, guided by political leaders, ideologies, institutions, and domestic pressures. International relations cannot be understood without analysing how political agendas and internal dynamics influence foreign policy. First, political leadership plays a decisive role. Leaders’ beliefs, personalities, and strategic visions shape national priorities. For example, the foreign policies of the United States under presidents Obama, Trump, and Biden differ significantly because each leader approaches global issues through a distinct

political lens. Second, domestic politics – including elections, political parties, public opinion, and interest groups – affect international decisions. A government facing domestic instability may adopt an aggressive foreign policy to strengthen its legitimacy, while democratic leaders may avoid unpopular military interventions. Third, political ideology influences foreign policy orientation. Liberal democracies often emphasise human rights and international cooperation, while authoritarian regimes prioritise regime survival and geopolitical influence. Ideological differences also shape alliances, rivalries, and diplomatic conflicts. Fourth, political institutions determine how foreign policy is formulated. In some states, presidents wield strong executive power, while in parliamentary systems, foreign policy requires broader consensus. Bureaucratic politics, intelligence agencies, and ministries of foreign affairs play key roles. Fifth, international politics – competition among states – intersects with domestic politics. Geopolitical rivalries, regional conflicts, and power transitions influence states' internal political debates. For example, rising tensions in East Asia shape defence policies in Japan, South Korea, and Australia. Finally, politics affects international relations through norms and values. Concepts such as national sovereignty, human rights, democracy, and global justice shape how states interact and how they justify their foreign policy choices. Thus, politics is inseparable from international relations: domestic forces influence external actions, and global events reshape political debates at home. The interplay of internal and external politics makes IR dynamic, complex, and deeply interconnected.

**2. Match the definitions / explanation of the terms with the terms used in Text 1 of the textbook.**

variables	refers to the process of breaking apart or falling apart, often used in the context of political entities or organizations. For example, the disintegration of a country would involve its breakup into smaller independent entities.
treaty	a legal entity that is separate from its owners (shareholders) and is typically formed to engage in business activities. It offers limited liability to its shareholders and can own assets, enter contracts, and be sued or sue in its own name.

nongovernmental organization (NGO)	an individual who is dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and expertise in a particular field or discipline. Scholars often conduct research, publish academic work, and contribute to the advancement of their chosen area of study.
diplomacy	a military alliance formed in 1949 by North American and European countries. Its primary purpose is to ensure the collective defense and security of its member states in response to an attack.
scholar	means to have an influence on or produce a change in something or someone. It can refer to both positive and negative impacts or alterations.
disintegration	a formal agreement or partnership between two or more parties, typically countries or organizations, to achieve common goals, such as mutual defense or economic cooperation.
to depart	a formal and legally binding agreement between two or more sovereign states or international entities. Treaties are negotiated to establish rules, obligations, and rights on various issues, such as trade, security, or environmental protection.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	can refer to a specific area of knowledge, expertise, or control. In the context of the internet, a domain is a unique address used to access websites.
bipolarity	a field of study that combines elements of economics and political science to examine how political institutions, policies, and processes influence economic systems and outcomes.
to traverse	the use of force or pressure to compel someone to do something against their will. It often involves threats or intimidation to achieve a desired outcome.
to affect	factors or elements that can change or vary in a research study or analysis. They are used to measure, analyze, and understand relationships between different elements in various fields, including science, mathematics, and social sciences.
multi-polarity	was coined by Marshall McLuhan and refers to the idea that advances in communication technology, such as television and the internet, have made the world feel like a closely interconnected community where information and events from around the world are easily accessible and can affect individuals and societies globally. It emphasizes the idea of a shrinking world due to increased connectivity.

corporation	a non-profit organization that operates independently of government control. NGOs are often involved in various humanitarian, environmental, or social initiatives, and they can work at local, national, or international levels.
domain	means to travel across or move through a particular area or space, often implying a journey from one point to another.
political economy	means to leave or go away from a particular place or situation. It can refer to physical departures, such as leaving a location, or metaphorical departures, such as moving away from a certain path or idea.
global village	a geopolitical term that describes a world order with multiple centers of power and influence, often involving several major nations or blocs that share global influence and compete for control.
alliance	a geopolitical term that describes a world order characterized by two major superpowers or blocs of power, each exerting significant influence on global affairs. The Cold War era was an example of bipolarity, with the United States and the Soviet Union as the main superpowers.
coercion	the practice of managing international relations and negotiations between countries or governments through peaceful means, such as dialogue, negotiation, and compromise, rather than through force or conflict.

### ***3. Translate sentences with the given terms from Ukrainian into English:***

- 1.** Поява нових альянсів об'єднала держави для вирішення глобальних проблем безпеки.
- 2.** Організація Північноатлантичного договору була створена для підтримки миру і стабільності шляхом колективної оборони.
- 3.** Взаємодія між неурядовими організаціями та урядами призвела до значного прогресу в гуманітарній діяльності.
- 4.** Окремі громадяни та неурядові організації все частіше перетинають державні кордони, щоб займатися дипломатією.
- 5.** Поразка авторитарних режимів у 20-му столітті проклала шлях до демократичного врядування в багатьох регіонах.

**6.** Внутрішньополітичні події формуються під впливом міжнародного тиску та взаємодії між багатьма змінними.

**7.** Договори часто використовуються для мирного вирішення суперечок і запобігання переростанню конфліктів у насильство.

**8.** Розпад Радянського Союзу ознаменував кінець біполярності і початок нового світового порядку.

**9.** Питання безпеки посідають центральне місце в дискусіях в Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ООН), особливо щодо врегулювання конфліктів.

**10.** Такі наддержави, як США і Китай, мають безпосередній вплив на світову економіку, часто впливаючи на політику Світового банку і Міжнародного валютного фонду.

**11.** Концепція глобального села значно скоротила відстані, зробивши міжнародні відносини взаємопов'язаними і складнішими.

**12.** Конфлікти загострюються, коли сторони не можуть дійти згоди шляхом переговорів і вдаються до примусу.

**13.** Статут Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ООН) має на меті сприяти співпраці та мирному вирішенню суперечок між миролюбними державами.

**14.** Війна в Перській затоці підкреслила важливість колективної безпеки і проклала шлях до більш міцного міжнародного військового співробітництва.

**15.** Міждержавна система перебуває під значним впливом наддержав, дії яких часто мають безпосередній вплив на світову політику.

**16.** Міжнародні відносини формуються не лише договорами та угодами, але й діями приватних осіб та корпорацій, які перетинають державні кордони.

**17.** Роль неурядових організацій у дипломатії зросла, вони часто допомагають державам уникати конфліктів або досягати гуманітарних домовленостей.

**18.** Миролюбні держави часто прагнуть підтримувати регулярні відносини, незважаючи на політичну напруженість через національні кордони.

**19.** Розпад певних альянсів і біполярність часів холодної війни можна пояснити як внутрішнім, так і зовнішнім тиском.

**20.** Через зростання глобальних загроз країни зосередилися переважно на зміцненні оборонних систем у рамках таких організацій, як Організація Північноатлантичного договору.

**4. Answer the questions to the text “NATO’s purpose”:**

- 1.** Why is collective defence considered the core of NATO, and how does it shape the sense of solidarity among member states?
- 2.** How does NATO justify intervening beyond the borders of its member states, and what challenges might arise from projecting its values “further afield”?
- 3.** In what ways does NATO promote long-term peace and stability in Europe, particularly in post-conflict regions?
- 4.** How does NATO balance its dual tools – political and military means – in safeguarding the freedom and security of its members?
- 5.** Why is the transatlantic link between North America and Europe essential for NATO’s functioning and strategic relevance?
- 6.** What makes NATO different from individual states managing their own national security, and what advantages does collective security provide?
- 7.** How do NATO’s strategic concepts help the Alliance adapt to evolving global threats, especially when the Washington Treaty is intentionally broad?
- 8.** In what ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union transform NATO’s security priorities, and why did non-state actors become such significant threats?
- 9.** How does NATO decide when it is “necessary” to engage in crisis management or post-conflict reconstruction beyond its own borders?
- 10.** Do you think NATO’s original purpose from the Cold War era can still be fully applied today? Why or why not?

**5. Answer the questions to the text “The complexity of the un 75th birthday and global grief”.**

- 1.** Why was the UN’s 75th anniversary originally expected to be a moment for reflection and celebration, and how did the Covid-19 pandemic disrupt these plans?

2. Which achievements from the UN's 75-year history does the author highlight, and why are these accomplishments considered significant?
3. How did the pandemic expose the inequalities affecting vulnerable groups, and what systemic problems does the text imply lie behind them?
4. What does the author suggest about the behaviour of political leaders and law enforcement during the pandemic, and how does this relate to the UN Charter's principles?
5. Why does the text emphasise the importance of collaboration in public health, particularly during global epidemics?
6. According to the text, what role should scientific and technical knowledge play in the international response to health crises?
7. Why does the author view transparency and open exchange of information as essential elements of global health cooperation?
8. What criticisms does the author express about the U.S. decision to withdraw from the World Health Organization, and what consequences are predicted?
9. How does the text describe UNA-NCA's mission, and why is its support for UN values considered crucial at this historical moment?
10. What risks, according to the text, arise from failing to meet global financial and institutional obligations to the UN?
11. How does the author connect the UN's future effectiveness with both internal reforms and continued international support?
12. In the author's view, what qualities must the United States demonstrate to remain "one of the world's great nations"?

**6. Complete each sentence using the correct preposition or phrase from the text (after, about, of, on, in, over, for, through, during, to, at, among).**

1. The UN was originally established \_\_\_\_\_ the end of World War II.
2. There is much to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ the UN's achievements in the past 75 years.
3. The organization has played a vital role in the maintenance \_\_\_\_\_ peace and security.

4. The anniversary took place \_\_\_\_\_ a time of global crisis.
5. Covid-19 has disproportionately affected vulnerable groups \_\_\_\_\_ many countries.
6. The author argues that progress is only possible with a strong spirit \_\_\_\_\_ collaboration.
7. Scientific knowledge should be shared \_\_\_\_\_ open and transparent exchange.
8. Some of the mistakes made \_\_\_\_\_ the pandemic could have been avoided.
9. The U.S. decision to withdraw from WHO had serious consequences \_\_\_\_\_ global public health.
10. UNA-NCA supports the UN's mission to advocate \_\_\_\_\_ multilateral cooperation.
11. Failure to act \_\_\_\_\_ these issues increases risks for the most vulnerable.
12. The UN enjoys unusual bipartisan support \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. Congress.

**7. Match the phrase in Column A with the continuation in Column B.**

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. to review and recommend ways...                   | a. ...the UN's Charter of protecting human rights.    |
| 2. to uphold the mission...                          | b. ...the World Health Organization.                  |
| 3. to bring to bear a spirit...                      | c. ...of the Sustainable Development Goals.           |
| 4. to make knowledge available...                    | d. ...towards global cooperation.                     |
| 5. to withdraw from...                               | e. ...for strengthening the UN between 2020 and 2050. |
| 6. to champion the foundational values...            | f. ...through transparent international exchange.     |
| 7. to support the implementation...                  | g. ...in addressing shared global challenges.         |
| 8. to remain a compassionate multilateral partner... | h. ...of collaboration.                               |

8. ***Think if the following statements are true or false according to the text "Україна схвалює рішення ради безпеки ООН щодо проведення надзвичайної спецесії генасамблеї ООН".***

1. The emergency special session of the UN General Assembly was convened in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

2. The decision to call the special session was supported by the majority of UN Security Council members.
3. The text states that this mechanism has been used only eleven times since 1950.
4. Ukraine welcomed the decision of the UN Security Council regarding the convening of the special session.
5. The Russian Federation voted against holding the emergency special session of the General Assembly.
6. The voting results confirmed Russia's humiliating isolation on the global stage.
7. The special session was scheduled to begin its work on 28 February 2022.
8. The member states were expected to discuss the full-scale war launched by the Russian Federation in the center of Europe.
9. One expected outcome of the special session was the adoption of a General Assembly resolution calling for an end to Russian aggression against Ukraine.
10. The resolution was expected to include clear demands for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Ukraine's internationally recognized borders.
11. The text mentions that the resolution should also address a number of humanitarian issues.
12. The document notes that Russia had been abusing its veto power in the UN Security Council for many years.
13. By convening the special session, Russia would no longer be able to block the adoption of an important international document for Ukraine.
14. Ukraine expressed gratitude for the strong support shown in the Security Council and hoped for even greater support in the General Assembly.
15. The next meeting of the UN Security Council was expected to focus on the humanitarian needs of the civilian population in Ukraine.

***9. Translate sentences from Ukrainian into English using idioms and phrasal verbs from the Unit:***

1. Після місяців безплідних обговорень дві конкуруючі компанії нарешті досягли прогресу в переговорах про злиття, яке могло змінити всю галузь.

2. Мирні переговори були складними, але зрештою обидві сторони змогли дійти згоди та підписати історичну угоду про припинення вогню.
3. Журналіст наполягав, що зауваження міністра було не для публікації, що зробило його ще більш скандальним після витоку інформації.
4. На початку міжнародного саміту лідер країни-господаря розповів кумедний анекдот, щоб розтопити лід і створити дружню атмосферу.
5. Екологічні організації вирішили об'єднати зусилля з місцевими громадами, щоб протистояти будівництву забруднюючого заводу.
6. Хоча дебати були гарячими, переговорники поступово досягали прогресу, зосереджуючись на сферах спільних інтересів, а не на розбіжностях.
7. Братам, які посварилися, знадобилися роки, щоб змиритися з минулими конфліктами та відновити крихкі стосунки.
8. Посол поділився кількома думками не для публікації, що дало журналістам цінний контекст, але не могло бути процитовано прямо.
9. Під час тимблдіingu фасилітатор використав інтерактивну гру, щоб розтопити лід і заохотити співпрацю між учасниками.
10. Кілька правозахисних організацій вирішили об'єднати зусилля з міжнародними юристами, щоб оскаржити в суді новий суперечливий закон уряду.
11. Незважаючи на сильну критику з боку опозиції, уряд вирішив продовжувати план будівництва нової інфраструктури.
12. Вона вагалася, але вирішила продовжити свій стартап без підтримки інвесторів.
13. Політик втратив довіру виборців, коли він порушив свої обіцянки щодо зниження податків.
14. Якщо ти порушиш свою домовленість із командою, це поставить під загрозу весь проєкт.
15. Перед підписанням контракту юрист уважно переглянув усі деталі.
16. Викладач попросив студентів повторити матеріал перед іспитом.
17. Ціни на енергоносії різко зросли після міжнародної кризи.
18. Їхній ентузіазм піднявся, коли оголосили про перемогу команди.
19. Це пальто чудово пасує до її червоної сукні.
20. Компанія вирішила обрати більш інноваційну стратегію розвитку.

***10. Think and answer the questions:***

1. In what kinds of international conflicts is it hardest for nations to make headway, and why do you think progress is so slow?
2. Do you believe that people in long-term personal relationships should always try to come to terms with differences, or are there situations where separation is healthier?
3. Should politicians ever be allowed to share opinions off the record, or does this undermine public trust in democracy?
4. In a multicultural workplace, how can leaders effectively break the ice without offending or excluding anyone?
5. Do you think it is easier for activists to make common cause today thanks to social media, or does online activism create only the illusion of unity?
6. Can countries ever truly come to terms with their colonial pasts, or will historical wounds always resurface in new forms?
7. When journalists report off the record comments, is it more damaging to public debate than spreading fake news, or less?
8. In what situations is it important for individuals to make headway slowly and cautiously rather than rushing toward quick results?
9. Do you think humour is always the best way to break the ice, or are there circumstances where a more serious approach is better?
10. If two opposing political groups decide to make common cause, should citizens view this as a sign of progress or as a dangerous compromise?
11. Should you always go ahead with a big plan even if most people are against it, but you are convinced of its benefits?
12. Are there situations when it is ethically acceptable to go back on your own promise?
13. How important is it to go over your past mistakes in order to truly learn and not repeat them?
14. When prices suddenly go up, who should take responsibility – the government or businesses?

15. Is it always better to go with the majority opinion, or is it sometimes worth risking and sticking to your own decision?

**11. Choose the right answer.**

1. *What organization helps countries deal with global economic problems?*
  - a) The World Bank
  - b) NATO
  - c) The Gulf War
2. *Which word describes the crossing of national borders by goods, people, or ideas?*
  - a) alliances
  - b) traversing state boundaries
  - c) coercion
3. *When two countries are **mutually interlinked**, it means:*
  - a) They have strong trade relations.
  - b) They are enemies.
  - c) They are not affected by each other's policies.
4. ***Bipolarity** refers to a situation where:*
  - a) There are multiple superpowers.
  - b) Two superpowers dominate global politics.
  - c) Peaceful relations exist among all countries.
5. *The **disintegration** of a country can lead to:*
  - a) The creation of new treaties.
  - b) The breakup of that country into smaller regions.
  - c) The growth of its economy.

**12. Answer the following questions using complete sentences:**

1. How can security matters influence relations between countries?
2. What is the role of the United Nations (UN) in international conflicts?
3. Why is it important for countries to maintain regular relations?
4. How can domestic political events be affected by international treaties?

5. What does it mean for countries to be mutually interlinked in the global economy?
6. Why do superpowers have a significant impact on world affairs?
7. What does it mean when a country's territory has shrunk due to war or conflict?
8. In what situations might countries use coercion to resolve a conflict?
9. Why are private citizens and nongovernmental organizations important in international diplomacy?
10. How do countries peacefully resolve conflicts without resorting to violence?

**13. Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in the list below:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alliances</li> <li>• are shaped</li> <li>• defeated</li> <li>• disintegration</li> <li>• emerged</li> <li>• have an immediate impact on</li> <li>• interactions between</li> <li>• maintain regular relations</li> <li>• mutually interlinked</li> <li>• nongovernmental organizations</li> <li>• private citizens</li> <li>• shaping</li> <li>• shrunk</li> <li>• treaties</li> <li>• yielded</li> </ul> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The economic policies of one country can _____ other nations.</li> <li>2. After the Cold War, the military _____ nations _____ significantly.</li> <li>3. Some conflicts are peacefully resolved through _____ between nations.</li> <li>4. _____ often work together to bring humanitarian aid to affected regions.</li> <li>5. Diplomatic agreements and _____ have paved the way for long-standing peace between certain nations.</li> <li>6. The _____ of several organizations is crucial in _____ political interactions between states.</li> <li>7. International relations _____ largely by historical events and current policies.</li> <li>8. The _____ of the Soviet Union changed the dynamics of global power.</li> <li>9. Countries must _____ _____ to ensure stability and cooperation.</li> <li>10. In the modern era, national economies have become _____ and interdependent.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

**14. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. The success of the \_\_\_\_\_ (nongovernmental organizations / private citizens) in addressing human rights issues has been widely recognized.
2. International laws often help countries to \_\_\_\_\_ (peacefully resolve / escalate) conflicts.

3. Diplomatic missions are critical in maintaining \_\_\_\_\_ (regular relations / coercion) between states.

4. The concept of a \_\_\_\_\_ (global village / superpower) refers to the interconnectedness of people worldwide due to advancements in technology.

5. Alliances are often formed to address \_\_\_\_\_ (security matters / private affairs) and protect national interests.

***15. Decide if the following statements are true or false:***

1. Superpowers are countries with little global influence.
2. The United Nations (UN) works to prevent conflicts between countries.
3. Bipolarity means that no countries have any power.
4. Coercion is a peaceful way to resolve disputes between countries.
5. When two countries are mutually interlinked, they depend on each other economically.

***16. Identify the word for every definition:***

1. The act of coming into existence.
2. To gather together or assemble, often formally.
3. The formal process of putting a plan or decision into effect.
4. A state or condition of being aware.
5. An agreement between parties to work together.
6. To reduce in size, amount, or value.
7. A method or plan of action designed to achieve a goal.
8. The system of economic activity in a country.
9. The act of gathering again, especially for a meeting.
10. To draw out or take advantage of a resource.
11. An international agreement.
12. A forceful or aggressive approach to achieving an objective.
13. The system or state of interrelated and interdependent economic activities.
14. The act of recovering strength or spirits quickly.
15. The reduction of territorial control or the shrinking of an area.

16. The condition of being immune to defeat or misfortune.
17. The use of weapons, especially in warfare.
18. A situation characterized by the existence of two opposing forces or ideologies.
19. To defeat in battle or contest.
20. The act of leaving, especially to start a journey.
21. The process of breaking apart or falling into pieces.
22. The process of establishing something.
23. To cause something to become unclear or indistinct.
24. To cause a group to gather for a specific purpose.
25. The practice of supporting a particular establishment or organization.
26. To prepare the way for something, often by lessening tensions.
27. The act of forming alliances or associations with others.
28. A term used to describe the interconnectedness of the world due to modern technology.
29. To exert control or influence over a domain or area.
30. A global or national policy or practice that promotes unity and cooperation among countries.
31. A factor that can change and affect the outcome of a situation.
32. A dominant power or state with great influence in global affairs.
33. The process of ensuring safety and protection.
34. The act of producing or generating a desired outcome.

**17. Fill in the gaps with the given words and phrases. There are five extra words and phrases:**

*guided by, systemic corruption, to break the ice, economic reform, interstate system, established a reputation, global village, have an immediate impact on, domestic political events, international relations, peace loving states, security matters, strategically, to great extent, adopt strategy*

Once upon a time in the not-so-distant future, the world had evolved into a \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_ were the lifeblood of progress. Amidst the backdrop of this interconnected world, a group of \_\_\_\_\_ had come together with a strategic vision for \_\_\_\_\_, one that would \_\_\_\_\_ not just their own nations, but the entire planet.

The alliance was led by two nations: Avalon and Veridia, who were known for their commitment to peace and stability. These two countries had \_\_\_\_\_ as champions of diplomacy, and their leaders, Prime Minister Elena of Avalon and President Mark of Veridia, were determined \_\_\_\_\_ that had formed between nations on \_\_\_\_\_ and economic cooperation.

Their plan was ambitious but \_\_\_\_\_ a profound belief in the power of cooperation. They aimed to create an economic reform alliance that would \_\_\_\_\_ reshape the global economic landscape. By reducing trade barriers and promoting responsible financial practices, they believed they could not only strengthen their own economies but also foster unity among nations and thus bolster international relations.

**18. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct word or phrase in each sentence.**

1. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second-hand one. But I think about it / I'm thinking about it.

2. All right, you try to fix the television! But I hope/I'm hoping you know what you're doing.

3. Every year I visit / I'm visiting Britain to improve my English.

4. It's time we turned on the central heating. It gets / It's getting colder every day.

5. Of course, you're Mary, aren't you! I recognise / I am recognising you now.

6. The film of 'War and Peace' is very long. It lasts / It is lasting over four hours.

7. I can see from what you say that your mornings are very busy! But what do you do / are you doing in the afternoons?

8. I'm going to buy a new swimming costume. My old one doesn't fit / isn't fitting any more,

9. That must be the end of the first part of the performance. What happens / is happening now?

10. What's the matter? Why do you look / are you looking at me like that?

**19. Complete the email below with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verb.**

Dear Ian,

Did I tell you that I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) Spanish lessons? I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to evening classes once a week at the local college of further education. It's great fun. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us to do a lot of practice outside of class recently. So here's what I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) regularly:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) a journal in Spanish of everything that I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) each day.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) ten pages already!

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) one Spanish film every week, with subtitles of course!

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a Spanish newspaper online.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (email) a Spanish e-pen pal – she writes to me in English and I write back in Spanish.

All of this \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a positive result because the teacher says that my Spanish

\_\_\_\_\_ (improve) greatly compared to when I started the course. Now I'm ready to go to Spain!

Talk to you soon,

Bill

**20. Choose the correct answer. Complete the sentences below with the verbs in brackets in the correct form: present simple or continuous, past simple or continuous, present perfect simple or continuous, past perfect simple or continuous, future simple, be going to, future continuous, or future perfect.**

1) A: " \_\_\_\_\_ (we/have) pizza for dinner?"

B: "Yes. That'd be great! I \_\_\_\_\_ (order) one online."

2) They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) really well recently. If they keep playing like this, how many matches do you think they \_\_\_\_\_ (win) by the end of the season?

3) A: "John? Where are you? I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for you all day."

B: "Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home all day. I'm not feeling well."

4) They \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) for two hours when the captain \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) them that there was a problem in one of the engines.

5) It's Thanksgiving Day, and today at 3 p.m. most of us \_\_\_\_\_ (eating) our turkey. But some other people \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) cooking by that time and they'll have to wait a little longer to eat.

6) A: " \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/travel) to India?"

B: "Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there a few years ago."

7) We really liked the Scottish Parliament. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Edinburgh a few times before, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (never/see) the Parliament.

8) A: "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) with that piece of metal?"

B: Nothing. I \_\_\_\_\_ (just/find) it in the garden.

9) A: "I'm cold. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/turn on) the heating, please?"

B: "Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it immediately."

10) A: "What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the train/arrive)?"

B: "I'm not sure. I \_\_\_\_\_ (check) online."

**21. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate narrative tenses of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.**

We thought that we were on the right path when suddenly we 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (run into) a very familiar rock and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that we 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in circles for quite a long time. We 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) totally lost, and the fact that we 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (already/finish) our water provisions wasn't very promising. We 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go uphill because according to John, it would be easier to spot a way out from an elevated point. He 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) that from a documentary he 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) about survival. But what the documentary 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (not teach) John was that maybe it's not such a good idea to go up a mountain when you are exhausted and waterless. We 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (trek) one mile when we 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to have a horrible feeling that that might be our last trek. Of course, we 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (say) anything, but we could see in each other's eyes that at that precise moment we 13 \_\_\_\_\_ (think) precisely the same. We couldn't walk any longer, so we 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to sit and rest, quietly, because neither of us wanted to share any of our gloomy thoughts.

"Hello, can I help you?" we suddenly 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (hear). We 16 \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) our heads and 17 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a little man with slanted eyes and a childish

grin. He 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) right next to us. I wondered where he 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from and how long he 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) there. But it didn't matter really, because we were safe.

**22. Render the following text into English using some of the studied vocabulary.**

**Що таке міжнародні відносини?**

Щодня світові засоби масової інформації повідомляють про події, пов'язані з іноземними урядами та їхнім населенням. Зазвичай під рубрикою "міжнародні відносини" або "світові новини". Ці історії дуже часто розповідають про політичну насильницьку активність, втрачені життя і засоби до існування, порушення прав людини, пошкоджене середовище і розбиті надії на відновлення миру і процвітання. Війна, тероризм, громадянська війна і політичні конфлікти, а не мир, потрапляють у заголовки новин – і це зрозуміло, адже насильницька активність конфліктів так помітно руйнує людські суспільства. "Якщо проливається кров, то це викликає занепокоєння", - як говорить цинічна медійна приказка.

Понад 2000 років людської історії люди були зачаровані і розчаровані війною та її наслідками, тому нас не повинно дивувати її постійне панування. Але людські суспільства страждають від так само шкідливих, як війна, проблем. Хронічна відсталість, бідність, політичні репресії, расизм та інші порушення прав людини, погіршення довкілля та зміна клімату є так само шкідливими, хоча й менш помітними.

Однак іноді важке становище збіднілого населення світу стає головною темою новин, коли відбувається голод або стихійні лиха, такі як посухи, землетруси, повені, цунамі чи лавини, які погіршують і без того нестабільні або збіднілі політичні суспільства. Виникає співчуття, а компетентні політики, гуманітарні організації, неурядові організації, Організація Об'єднаних Націй (ООН) ініціюють розмови про колективну скорботу, людську спільноту і глобальну відповідальність. Хвилювання вщухає після шквалу активності, і бідолашні душі неминуче будуть відкинуті на узбіччя міжнародної уваги, оскільки розвинені країни звертаються до більш актуальних внутрішніх питань –

зниження податків, виборів, непристойних скандалів, президентських твітів і так далі. Так відбувається щоденне коло міжнародних відносин: війна і мир, бідність і відсталість, глобальна увага і глобальне нехтування.

Таке розуміння міжнародних відносин на рівні здорового глузду лише поверхнево зачіпає все те, що охоплює поняття "Міжнародні відносини". Що ж саме ми маємо на увазі під "міжнародними відносинами"?

**23. Use the words and phrases below to complete the text. Make up 8 questions to the text using "What", "When", "Where", "Why", "Which", "How many".**

*to further      voice respect      secure      to maintain  
established      solving      reluctant      to promote vote  
to cooperate      awarded      to settle      influence      to refuse*

The United Nations (UN), international organisation of countries created 1) \_\_\_\_\_ world peace and cooperation. The UN was founded after World War II ended in 1945. Its mission is 2) \_\_\_\_\_ world peace, develop good relations between countries, promote cooperation in 3) \_\_\_\_\_ the world's problems, and encourage 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for human rights.

The UN is organisation of countries that agree 5) \_\_\_\_\_ with one another. It brings together countries that are rich and poor, large and small, and have different social and political systems. Member nations pledge 6) \_\_\_\_\_ their disputes peacefully, to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other countries, and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ help to any country that opposes UN actions.

UN membership is open to any country, willing 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the UN mission and abide by its rules. Each country, no matter how large or small, has an equal 9) \_\_\_\_\_ and 10) \_\_\_\_\_. Each country is also expected to produce to support the UN. As of 2007, the UN had 192 members, including nearly every country in the world.

The UN's Charter 11) \_\_\_\_\_ six distinct bodies that serve different functions; (1) the General Assembly, (2) the Security Council, (3) the Secretariat, (4) the Economic and Social Council, (5) the International Court of Justice, and (6) the Trusteeship Council.

The UN's 12) \_\_\_\_\_ in world affairs has fluctuated over the years, but the organisation gained new prominence beginning in the 1990s. It was 13) \_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Still, the UN faces constant challenges. It must continually 14) \_\_\_\_\_ the cooperation of its member nations because the organisation has little independent power authority. But getting that support is not always easy. Many nations are 15) \_\_\_\_\_ to defer their own authority and follow the dictates of the UN.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Put in "the" or "-"**

- 1) I went sailing around \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Geneva.
- 2) I've been living in \_\_\_\_\_ London for six years.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Danube runs through many European cities.
- 4) Wild horse live in \_\_\_\_\_ Gobi Desert.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean has many different types of fish.
- 6) I love swimming in \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean.
- 7) We spent our holiday on the shore of \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Windermere.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is a very beautiful river.
- 9) She stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ Belgrade for several weeks.
- 10) Her husband comes from \_\_\_\_\_ California.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ Baffin Island is part of Canada.
- 12) I've never been to \_\_\_\_\_ United States.
- 13) We went to Ireland and stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ Dublin.
- 14) She comes from \_\_\_\_\_ Netherlands.

- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- 16) She always loved skiing in \_\_\_\_\_ Alps.
- 17) He used to work in \_\_\_\_\_ India.
- 18) I often go on holiday to \_\_\_\_\_ Canary Islands.
- 19) Does \_\_\_\_\_ England have many big cities?
- 20) They loved visiting \_\_\_\_\_ Serbia.

**25. Choose the correct answer:**

1. What is an irregular plural noun?
  - a) A noun that follows standard rules for forming its plural form.
  - b) A noun that does not follow standard rules for forming its plural form.
  - c) A noun that is always singular.
  - d) A noun that is always plural.
  
2. How is the irregular plural form of 'mouse' formed?
  - a) Mouses
  - b) Mice
  - c) Mouse
  - d) Mousees
  
3. Which of the following is the irregular plural form of 'child'?
  - a) Childs
  - b) Children
  - c) Childes
  - d) Child
  
4. Which of the following nouns is in its irregular plural form?
  - a) Woman
  - b) Men
  - c) Goose
  - d) Tooth
  
5. Which of the following irregular plural nouns is spelled the same as its singular form?
  - a) Sheep
  - b) Women
  - c) Teeth
  - d) Mice
  
6. Which of the following is the irregular plural form of 'person'?

- a) Persons
- b) People
- c) Persones
- d) Peoplen

7. How is the irregular plural form of 'cactus' formed?

- a) Cactuses
- b) Cacti
- c) Cactus
- d) Cacto

8. Which of the following is the irregular plural form of 'analysis'?

- a) Analysises
- b) Analysi
- c) Analyses
- d) Analysees

9. Which of the following is the irregular plural form of 'crisis'?

- a) Crisis
- b) Crisises
- c) Crises
- d) Crisi

10. Which of the following is NOT an irregular plural noun?

- a) Fish
- b) Oxen
- c) Wolves
- d) Cars

**26. Complete each sentence below using one of these plural nouns:**

*tweezers pliers binoculars whereabouts outskirts  
shears trunks handcuffs lodgings tongs*

1. She removed the spell from her son's finger with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Police often use \_\_\_\_\_ to restrain someone they have arrested.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are the best tool for pulling a nail out of a piece of wood.
4. My dad couldn't go in the pool because he'd forgotten to bring his \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Old Town and suburbs are nice, but the \_\_\_\_\_ are full of high-rises and factories.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are used for looking at far-off objects.

7. After moving to London, Patrick stayed in temporary \_\_\_\_\_ until he found a flat of his own.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are a type of tool used to grip and lift (often hot) objects instead of holding them directly with your hands.
9. The police spokesperson said they were not yet aware of the suspect's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. My electric hedge trimmer is broken, so I'll have to use my old \_\_\_\_\_.

**27. Complete the text by writing the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.**

**Treasure Island**

TREASURE ISLAND is one of the best known and most loved children's adventure stories. Published in 1883, it remains popular to this day. Recent research (1) ..... (uncover) the true origin of this thrilling tale of pirates and hidden treasure. Treasure Island's author, Robert Louis Stevenson, was a Scotsman born in Edinburgh in 1850. Although he (2) ..... (not stay) in Scotland, in 1881 he returned to the land of his birth for a holiday. With him was his American wife Fanny, whom he (3) ..... (meet) five years earlier in France, and his stepchildren from Fanny's first marriage.

The family soon settled into a relaxing routine. Each morning Stevenson (4) ..... (get up) early and take them out for long walks over the hills. They (5) ..... (enjoy) this for several days when the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Trapped indoors, Robert's stepson started painting a beautiful coloured map of a tropical C) Go onl1ne for an exit test island, with a large cross in the middle of the island.

'It means "Here (6) ..... (lie) the buried treasure",' he told his stepfather. This was the beginning of one of the greatest adventure stories that (7) ..... (ever be) written. While the rain (8) ..... (beat) down on the roof of his rented holiday cottage, Stevenson sat down by the fire to write.

The story (9) ..... (have got) everything necessary for a successful children's book: treasure, wild adventures at sea, a young protagonist, and a memorable villain. The story (10) ..... (always stimulate) children's imaginations and (11) ..... (still do) so today. Over the years film-makers across the

world (12) ..... (adapt) the novel for the cinema and TV. There (13 ) ..... (be) sixteen film versions of the book, and recent rumours suggest that a famous Oscar-winning director (14) ..... , (work) on a new version, using the latest 3D technology.

**28. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. 50-річна акторка намагається змиритися з низкою катастроф, які зруйнували її життя.
2. Хоча кожна з них мала різні програми та суперечливі цілі, зрештою, всі сторони погодилися зробити спільну справу на захист своєї батьківщини.
3. Всі спроби домовитися з папою не увінчалися успіхом, і в жовтні почалася облога.
4. Не завжди легко розтопити лід на офіційній зустрічі.
5. Вона чітко дала зрозуміти, що її коментарі не підлягають занесенню до протоколу.
6. Вони постійно погано встигають у школі і не демонструють особливого бажання просуватися по кар'єрних сходах до успіху.
7. Чиновники, говорячи не для протоколу, сказали, що вони все ще занепокоєні ситуацією.
8. Екологічні протестувальники "об'єдналися" з місцевими жителями, щоб запобігти будівництву фабрик і хімічних заводів на родючих землях.
9. Він не розчарований тим, що не вдалося досягти прогресу у вирішенні їхніх розбіжностей.
10. Помічник сказав журналістам, не для запису, що сенатор збрехав.
11. Чи можуть Америка і Росія розбити лід після багатьох років прохолодних відносин?
12. Хоча місцеві продуктові магазини перебувають у конкурентних відносинах один з одним, вони, тим не менш, об'єдналися і згуртували опозицію проти пропозиції міської влади запропонувати податкові пільги для магазину "біг-бокс".

13. Цей варіант здебільшого не зміг просунути вперед з багатьох основних теоретичних причин, які були викладені в Розділі 2.
14. Не для протоколу співробітники поліції кажуть, що вони все більше і більше не хочуть заарештовувати тих, у кого знайшли невелику кількість канабісу.
15. Рукостискання - це універсальний знак привітання, який використовується для того, щоб розтопити лід у стосунках з незнайомцями.
16. Я вважаю, що у нас з ним є спільні інтереси, і ми можемо працювати разом, щоб досягти згоди.
17. Він намагається змиритися з тим, що його авторитет зменшується.
18. Мої зауваження неофіційного характеру були надруковані в газеті наступного дня.
19. Основна мета його подорожі - подолати труднощі, і на даний момент його маршрут вже повністю заповнений.
20. Були зроблені спроби порозумітися з Мошешем і визнана справедливість багатьох його скарг.
21. Матч продовжився, незважаючи на жахливі погодні умови.
22. Ви не проти, якщо я закурю? Ні, давайте.
23. Я поїду вперед на своїй машині, бо знаю дорогу.
24. Він сказав, що не позичатиме нам грошей, і я не бачу, що він не відмовиться від свого рішення.
25. Одна зі свідків відмовилася від своєї оригінальної історії.
26. Президент був у своєму кабінеті, переглядаючи свій виступ на наступний день.
27. Вона переглядала це знову і знову, думаючи, чому Рома був таким недоброзичливим?
28. Я уклав мир, пам'ятайте, я не можу відмовитися від свого слова.
29. Він не з тих, хто відмовляється від свого слова.
30. Чи вистачить у нього духу відмовитися від свого слова?
31. Контракт підписано, ми не можемо відмовитися від нього зараз.
32. Вони пішли далі, незважаючи на громадський спротив.

33. Він обійшов своїх колег по правлінню і пішов на угоду.
34. Мені так набридло чекати, поки він це зробить, що я просто пішов і зробив це сам.
35. Чи дозволиш мені страждати, щоб провести тебе?
36. Я не проти, я просто пливтиму за течією.
37. Що таке мужність? Змусити тебе любити мене зі сльозами чи відпустити зі сльозами?

### ***29. Questions for discussion.***

*1. What do you understand by International Relations (IR)? Are International Relations a form of a moral compass?*

International Relations (IR) is a multidisciplinary field that examines how states, international organisations, non-state actors, and global institutions interact within an anarchic international system. It studies diplomacy, conflict, cooperation, global governance, international law, security, economics, and the norms that shape global behaviour. IR is not simply about war or peace; it explores the entire spectrum of political, economic, cultural, and moral interactions among global actors. Whether IR functions as a moral compass depends on the theoretical lens. Traditional realist scholars reject the idea of morality in international politics, arguing that states pursue power, survival, and security. Liberal thinkers, however, emphasise international norms, institutions, and moral obligations – such as human rights or humanitarian intervention. Constructivists stress that moral values shape identities and influence states' behaviour. Therefore, IR can both reflect and generate moral principles, but it is not inherently moral. It becomes a “moral compass” only when states and institutions act according to ethical norms and global responsibilities.

*2. What does IR contribute to the sum of human knowledge?*

International Relations enriches human knowledge by providing frameworks to understand global events, predict political actions, analyse conflicts, and evaluate how international structures shape behaviour. IR connects insights from political science, history, law, sociology, geography, economics, and psychology, offering a holistic understanding of global affairs. It helps societies understand why wars occur, why peace sometimes endures, how diplomacy works, how global institutions evolve, and how economic interdependence shapes political choices. IR also contributes practical tools for conflict resolution, peacekeeping, security cooperation, and policy-making. Moreover, it offers ethical insights on humanitarian intervention, human rights, environmental sustainability, and global justice. In short, IR expands humanity's understanding of how the world functions and how it can be improved.

3. *What are the main issues of international relations? Define the different IR theories (Classical Realism, Neorealism, Liberalism, Cognitive Theories, Constructivism).*

The main issues of IR include war and peace, diplomacy, global security, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, economic interdependence, human rights, international law, climate change, global health, migration, and regional integration.

Classical realism argues that human nature is driven by the desire for power. States seek dominance and survival; international politics is a struggle for power.

Neorealism shifts focus from human nature to the anarchic structure of the international system. States act rationally to maximise security, and power distribution determines global order.

Liberalism emphasizes cooperation, institutions, democracy, trade, and international law. Liberals believe that states can achieve peace through rules, norms, and interdependence.

Cognitive theories argue that leaders make decisions based on perceptions, beliefs, emotions, and psychological biases. Misperception often causes conflict.

Constructivism claims that international reality is socially constructed. Norms, identities, culture, and shared expectations shape states' interests and behaviour.

These theories together help explain why states cooperate or fight, why institutions matter, and how ideas influence global politics.

4. *What actors are involved in International Relations?*

International Relations involves a wide range of actors, far beyond traditional nation-states. Key actors include:

- Sovereign states (primary actors)
- International organisations (UN, NATO, EU, WTO)
- Non-governmental organisations (Red Cross, Amnesty International)
- Multinational corporations (Apple, Shell, Google)
- Regional organisations (ASEAN, African Union)
- Transnational networks (terrorist groups, criminal syndicates)
- Global civil society and social movements
- Influential individuals and leaders
- Media and information networks

The expansion of actors reflects the increasing complexity of global governance and how non-state actors now shape diplomacy, security, law, and public opinion.

5. *What are the skills required in International Relations? How many languages should you know to work in the Department of International Relations?*

A strong background in IR requires analytical skills, critical thinking, diplomatic communication, negotiation abilities, research skills, cultural awareness, and the ability to interpret complex political situations. Students must learn how to evaluate policies, write briefs, conduct risk assessments, and participate in diplomatic dialogue. Language

competence is essential. Fluency in English is mandatory. For positions in diplomacy or international organisations, knowledge of at least two or three foreign languages (e.g., French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Russian) is highly advantageous. The UN recognises six official languages; proficiency in multiple languages significantly increases professional opportunities.

*6. What are the impacts of gender, race, and ethnicity on International Relations?*

Gender, race, and ethnicity influence IR by shaping power hierarchies, access to resources, representation, and the framing of global issues. Feminist IR scholars argue that traditional IR often excludes women's experiences and perspectives, underestimating gendered violence, inequality, and the role of women in peacebuilding. Race and ethnicity shape global politics through historical legacies of colonialism, discrimination, and structural inequality. Many regions suffer from unequal development, ethnic tensions, and racial hierarchies that continue to influence foreign policy and global institutions. Including diverse voices leads to more equitable and effective international policies.

*7. What practices should countries follow to ensure security?*

Countries can ensure national and international security through:

- Developing strong defence capabilities
- Participating in collective security arrangements (NATO, UN)
- Engaging in diplomacy and conflict prevention
- Building intelligence-sharing networks
- Investing in cybersecurity
- Strengthening border control
- Promoting economic stability
- Supporting multilateral cooperation
- Addressing root causes of conflict (poverty, inequality, corruption)

Security today involves not only military preparedness but also political, economic, technological, and social resilience.

*8. Is the security dilemma always with us, or can it be mitigated? Explain your answer referring to IR theories. Are relative gains more important than absolute gains?*

The security dilemma – when one state's defensive actions appear threatening to others – has been central to IR for decades. Realists argue that the security dilemma is permanent due to anarchy; states can never be sure of others' intentions. However, liberal and constructivist theorists believe it can be mitigated.

Liberalism suggests that institutions, transparency, arms control agreements, and economic interdependence reduce fear and misunderstanding.

Constructivism argues that shared identities and trust can transform rivalries into partnerships (e.g., EU integration).

Relative vs. absolute gains:

- Realists argue that states care about relative gains – how much they gain compared to others because superiority determines security.
- Liberals focus on absolute gains – all states can benefit from cooperation even if benefits are unequal.

Today, many global challenges (pandemics, climate change) require absolute gains, yet strategic rivalries persist.

*9. Why is the study of political science important for IR? What is your country's role in foreign policy initiatives?*

Political science provides foundational knowledge for IR: theories of power, governance systems, public policy, political behaviour, and state institutions. Understanding domestic politics is crucial, as foreign policy reflects internal political priorities, leadership styles, and national interests.

Ukraine's role in foreign policy includes active diplomacy, participation in international organisations, pursuit of Euro-Atlantic integration, defence cooperation, and advocacy for international law and territorial integrity. Ukraine's experience with war, sovereignty, and diplomacy shapes its global initiatives and contributions to international security.

*10. What are the different types of treaties present between countries?*

Countries sign various treaties to regulate political, economic, and security relations.

Key types include:

- Bilateral treaties (between two states)
- Multilateral treaties (three or more states)
- Peace treaties (ending conflict)
- Trade treaties (free trade agreements)
- Security treaties (alliances, defence pacts)
- Environmental treaties (climate agreements)
- Human rights treaties (ICCPR, CEDAW)
- Arms control treaties (NPT, START)
- Territorial treaties (border agreements)

Treaties structure global politics by creating legally binding commitments that shape peaceful cooperation.

*11. What is a trade alliance? Why is it done?*

A trade alliance is a formal agreement between two or more countries to promote economic cooperation, reduce trade barriers, and increase the flow of goods, services, and investments across borders. Such alliances can take various forms – free trade zones, customs unions, common markets, and economic unions – depending on the level of economic integration. Trade alliances are formed for several reasons. First, they stimulate economic growth by expanding market access and reducing tariffs, making it easier for businesses to operate internationally. Second, they strengthen political and diplomatic ties

among member countries by creating a framework for regular cooperation. Third, trade alliances increase competitiveness, attract foreign investment, and encourage innovation. Fourth, they help smaller or developing countries gain access to global markets, which might be difficult independently. Finally, trade alliances contribute to political stability by linking states through economic interdependence, reducing the likelihood of conflict.

### *12. What is the role of International Law?*

International law provides a framework for orderly relations among states and other global actors. Its primary role is to establish norms, rules, and obligations that govern conduct across borders. This includes regulating diplomacy, trade, human rights, environmental protection, war, and global commons such as oceans and outer space. International law promotes predictability and stability by setting standards of behaviour that states are expected to follow. It helps resolve disputes peacefully through arbitration, negotiation, or international courts such as the International Court of Justice. Furthermore, international law protects individuals through human rights conventions, refugee law, and international criminal law. It also supports global cooperation by providing the legal foundations for organisations like the UN, WTO, and the International Criminal Court. Overall, international law enables states to coexist, cooperate, and maintain order in a world without a central global authority.

### *13. What major factors contributed to the rise of modern international law in the last two centuries, and how do the four major IR theories explain its importance?*

The rise of modern international law has been shaped by several transformative factors:

- The decline of empires and the rise of sovereign nation-states
- Industrialisation, which required rules for trade, communication, and transportation
- Two world wars, which exposed the need for strong global governance
- The founding of international organisations such as the League of Nations and later the United Nations
- Decolonisation, which expanded the number of actors in the international system
- Globalisation, which interconnected economies and societies
- The rise of human rights norms, especially after 1945

IR theories interpret the importance of international law differently:

- Realism argues that international law reflects the interests of powerful states. It matters only when strong states choose to enforce it.
- Liberalism views international law as essential for cooperation, reducing conflict, creating interdependence, and solving collective problems.
- Constructivism claims that international law reflects shared norms and identities; it shapes how states define legitimacy and acceptable behaviour.

- Cognitive theories emphasise how leaders' perceptions affect their willingness to follow or violate international law.

Thus, modern international law emerged from historical necessity and is understood differently across theoretical perspectives.

*14. Describe the history of international law. Why is it important? Which IR theory is most compelling in explaining it? Why?*

The history of international law can be traced back to ancient civilisations, but its modern form emerged in the 17th century with the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which formalised the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity. The 18th and 19th centuries saw growing rules on diplomacy, maritime law, and war. After the devastation of World War I, the League of Nations attempted (but failed) to create a system of collective security. After World War II, the United Nations transformed international law through the UN Charter, human rights conventions, and institutions such as the ICJ. International law is important because it allows states to coexist peacefully, provides mechanisms for dispute resolution, protects human rights, and regulates global challenges such as climate change and international trade. It establishes the normative order necessary for global stability.

The most compelling IR theory for explaining international law is Liberalism, because it focuses on cooperation, institutions, and the belief that rules help states achieve mutual benefits. Liberalism best explains why states create treaties, join international courts, and participate in global governance. However, Constructivism also adds value by showing how ideas and norms give legitimacy to international law.

*15. What does the term sovereignty mean in International Law?*

Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external interference. It includes control over territory, population, and political institutions. In international law, sovereignty implies equality among states, regardless of size or power. Sovereignty also carries responsibilities: respecting other states' borders, adhering to international treaties, and protecting the rights of citizens. Though sovereignty is a core principle of the UN Charter, modern practices – such as humanitarian intervention and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) – challenge the idea of absolute sovereignty by prioritising human rights over state autonomy. Thus, sovereignty today is both a right and a responsibility.

*16. How and why do institutionalists argue that institutions change the behaviour of states? Do realists agree? Why or why not?*

Institutionalists argue that institutions – such as the UN, NATO, WTO, and EU – shape state behaviour by:

- Reducing uncertainty
- Creating rules and expectations
- Facilitating information-sharing

- Encouraging cooperation
- Providing mechanisms for dispute resolution
- Reducing transaction costs
- Promoting trust and long-term relationships

Institutions transform the anarchic international system into a more predictable environment where cooperation becomes rational.

Realists disagree. They argue that institutions merely reflect the interests of powerful states and cannot fundamentally change state behaviour. According to realists, states will follow institutional rules only when it aligns with national interests. Institutions, in their view, do not mitigate anarchy; they operate within it.

The debate reflects deeper disagreements about the nature of power, cooperation, and the structure of the international system.

### *17. What are the strengths and major weaknesses of the European Union?*

Strengths:

- Strong economic integration: single market & customs union
- Common currency (Euro) increasing economic stability (for Eurozone states)
- High standards of human rights, rule of law, democracy
- Ability to negotiate collectively in global trade
- Large development and humanitarian assistance programs
- Free movement of people, goods, services, and capital
- Peacekeeping contribution and conflict prevention inside Europe

Weaknesses:

- Slow decision-making due to unanimity requirements
- Economic disparities between member states
- Challenges of migration and border management
- Rise of Euroscepticism and populism
- Dependence on NATO for military security
- Complex governance structure
- Internal tensions (e.g., over the rule of law in Hungary/Poland)

The EU remains one of the world's most significant political and economic unions but continues to face structural, political, and geopolitical challenges.

### *18. Does Germany's foreign policy influence the rest of Europe?*

Yes, Germany's foreign policy significantly influences Europe due to its economic strength, political weight, and central role in the EU. Germany is the largest economy in Europe, a leading exporter, and a major contributor to the EU budget. Its policies on migration, energy, sanctions, fiscal rules, and security often shape EU-wide decisions. Germany's stance on Russia, NATO commitments, environmental goals, and economic governance affects the entire continent. As a political leader, Germany frequently mediates disputes and sets long-term strategic direction for Europe. However, its leadership is sometimes cautious due to historical responsibility and domestic constraints.

*19. What factors contributed to the UK deciding to leave the EU (Brexit)?*

Brexit resulted from a combination of political, economic, cultural, and historical factors:

- Public concerns about immigration and border control
- Euroscepticism promoted by political elites and certain media
- The belief that the UK could regain sovereignty and legislative independence
- Distrust of EU institutions and frustration with bureaucracy
- Economic debates about contributions to the EU budget
- Identity politics emphasizing British exceptionalism
- Influence of populist movements
- Internal divisions within the Conservative Party
- Misleading political campaigning (e.g., Brexit referendum slogans)

Brexit reflected deep societal divisions and a broader global trend of nationalism and anti-globalist sentiment.

*20. What are the pros and cons of Brexit for the UK and the EU?*

Pros for the UK:

- Greater control over immigration policy
- Ability to negotiate independent trade agreements
- Full national sovereignty over laws and regulations

Cons for the UK:

- Economic losses due to trade barriers with the EU
- Reduced access to the single market
- Labour shortages in key sectors
- Weakened international influence
- Increased tensions regarding Northern Ireland

Pros for the EU:

- Ability to pursue deeper integration without UK obstruction
- Stronger unity among remaining members

Cons for the EU:

- Loss of one of its largest economies and military powers
- Reduced political diversity
- Economic disruption in trade flows

Brexit reshaped European geopolitics and continues to influence economic and political dynamics on both sides.

*21. Would Brexit set a bad example for the rest of the EU, especially for countries like Greece that have previously threatened to leave?*

Brexit certainly created a precedent that could, in theory, embolden Eurosceptic movements across Europe. Countries such as Greece, Italy, Hungary, or Poland have

experienced periods of tension with Brussels, usually related to economic austerity, migration policy, or rule-of-law concerns. However, despite occasional political rhetoric, Brexit has largely served as a warning, not an attractive model. The economic difficulties faced by the UK after leaving the EU – trade disruptions, decreased investment, labour shortages, and political instability – have demonstrated to other member states that leaving the EU is far more complicated than nationalist narratives often suggest. Public opinion data in Greece and other countries shows that support for EU membership actually increased after observing the UK’s difficulties.

Thus, rather than setting a “bad example,” Brexit has highlighted the strategic, economic, and political advantages of EU membership. Still, the risk remains that anti-EU movements might use Brexit rhetorically, especially during national crises. The EU must continue strengthening solidarity, democratic values, and economic cohesion to prevent future exits.

*22. Will the European Union become a potential superpower in the coming years? Why or why not?*

Whether the EU will evolve into a superpower depends on several factors. Economically, the EU already holds superpower status: it is one of the world’s largest markets, a leader in development assistance, and a major global trading bloc. Politically and diplomatically, the EU wields considerable influence through soft power, regulatory standards (“the Brussels effect”), and multilateral engagement.

However, several obstacles limit its ability to function as a traditional geopolitical superpower:

- The EU lacks a unified military force and relies heavily on NATO (especially the U.S.).
- Foreign policy decisions require unanimity, slowing response times.
- Internal divisions between member states undermine coherent geopolitical strategy.
- Rising Euroscepticism and divergent national interests weaken unity.

Nevertheless, the EU could become a global superpower if it strengthens defence cooperation, deepens political integration, and enhances strategic autonomy. Without such reforms, it will remain a global economic giant but a fragmented geopolitical actor.

*23. What is the G20? When and why was it formed?*

The G20 (Group of Twenty) is an international forum composed of 19 major economies plus the European Union. It represents around 85% of global GDP, 75% of world trade, and two-thirds of the global population. The G20 was established in 1999 following the Asian financial crisis, which highlighted the need for broader global economic cooperation beyond the traditional G7. Initially created as a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors, the G20 became a leaders’ summit in 2008 during the global financial crisis. Its main purpose is to coordinate global economic policy, promote financial stability, encourage sustainable development, and address transnational challenges such as climate change, global health, taxation, and digital governance. The

G20 does not enforce binding decisions but exerts strong influence through political consensus among the world's leading economies.

#### *24. What are the benefits and limitations of the G20?*

Benefits:

- Represents the world's major economies and emerging powers.
- Provides a platform for dialogue between advanced and developing states.
- Coordinates responses to global crises (e.g., 2008 financial crisis, COVID-19).
- Promotes sustainable development and climate action.
- Encourages cooperation in taxation, trade, investment, and digital standards.

Limitations:

- Lacks formal institutional structure and legal authority.
- Decisions are not binding.
- Excludes many smaller or poorer countries.
- Consensus-based decision-making can be slow or blocked by political rivalries.
- Critics argue it reinforces power imbalances between wealthy and developing nations.

In short, the G20 is influential but not universally representative or legally enforceable.

#### *25. Was cryptocurrency regulation on the G20 agenda? Discuss Bitcoin's history and whether other cryptocurrencies challenge it.*

Yes, the regulation of cryptocurrencies and digital assets has appeared on the G20 agenda multiple times since 2017. The G20 has expressed concerns about financial stability, money laundering, tax evasion, consumer protection, and market transparency. As a result, the G20 supports international regulatory coordination led by the Financial Stability Board (FSB).

Bitcoin's history. Bitcoin was created in 2009 by the pseudonymous developer Satoshi Nakamoto. It was designed as a decentralized, peer-to-peer digital currency that operates without a central bank. Early adoption was slow, but by the mid-2010s Bitcoin gained global attention as both an investment asset and a technological innovation based on blockchain. Today, Bitcoin remains the largest cryptocurrency by market capitalization, but it faces competition from others:

- Ethereum enables smart contracts and decentralized applications.
- Ripple (XRP) focuses on cross-border financial transactions.
- Litecoin offers faster transaction confirmation times.
- Cardano, Solana, Polkadot and many others introduce advanced technologies.

These cryptocurrencies challenge Bitcoin by offering different functionalities. However, Bitcoin still dominates as a "digital gold" store of value.

#### *26. Some investors predict Bitcoin will become worthless, while others say its value will rise. What do you think?*

Opinions on Bitcoin's future vary widely. Critics argue that Bitcoin has no intrinsic value, is highly volatile, and depends solely on market psychology. They warn that regulatory crackdowns or technological vulnerabilities could cause Bitcoin to collapse. Some see it as a speculative bubble comparable to historical financial manias. Supporters, however, believe Bitcoin's decentralised nature, limited supply (21 million coins), and increasing adoption give it long-term potential. They view Bitcoin as a hedge against inflation, an alternative to traditional banking, and a foundational technology for Web3 innovations. My position is that Bitcoin is unlikely to become worthless in the foreseeable future due to its widespread adoption and deep integration into global financial discourse. However, its value will likely remain volatile, and future regulation will determine whether it matures as a stable asset class.

*27. When and why was the United Nations established, and what is its mission today?*

The United Nations was founded on 24 October 1945, after the Second World War, with the primary purpose of preventing future global conflicts and promoting peace. Its mission, outlined in the UN Charter, includes maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, providing humanitarian assistance, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. Today, the UN plays a key role in resolving conflicts, coordinating global responses to pandemics, addressing climate change, assisting refugees, and supporting development goals. Despite challenges, the UN remains the world's central platform for multilateral diplomacy.

*28. What are the main UN bodies? What are they responsible for? Which is the most powerful organ? Is it still relevant?*

The UN has six principal organs:

- General Assembly (GA): deliberative body representing all member states.
- Security Council (UNSC): responsible for international peace and security; can authorize sanctions or military action.
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): coordinates economic, social, and development work.
- International Court of Justice (ICJ): settles legal disputes between states.
- UN Secretariat: administrative and executive branch led by the Secretary-General.
- Trusteeship Council: inactive since 1994.

The Security Council is the most powerful because it can issue binding resolutions and authorize the use of force. However, its relevance is questioned due to the veto power of the five permanent members (P5), which often leads to paralysis. Still, despite its flaws, the UNSC remains a central institution for global peace and security.

*29. What is the role of the UN in peacekeeping today?*

UN peacekeeping involves deploying multinational forces to conflict zones to maintain ceasefires, protect civilians, support elections, disarm combatants, and strengthen

the rule of law. Modern peacekeeping increasingly includes civilian components, gender advisors, police units, and humanitarian support. Today's missions often take place in highly complex environments – such as Mali, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo – where peacekeepers face asymmetric threats. Despite limitations in funding, mandates, and political support, UN peacekeeping remains essential for stabilizing fragile regions and preventing the escalation of violence.

*30. Is the United Nations still relevant in the 21st century? Prove your point of view.*

Yes, the UN remains relevant, though imperfect. Global challenges – climate change, pandemics, terrorism, refugee crises, cyber threats – cannot be solved by individual states. The UN provides a unique platform for dialogue, coordination, and international legitimacy. It sets global norms, facilitates aid deliveries, deploys peacekeepers, and supports development agendas. However, the UN must undergo reforms to address structural problems, especially Security Council paralysis, funding issues, and bureaucratic inefficiencies. The UN's continued relevance depends on its ability to adapt to emerging challenges. Despite criticism, no other organisation offers comparable global scale, legitimacy, and moral authority.

*31. Has the UN failed in preventing the COVID-19 pandemic? Can it work effectively to prevent future pandemics? Would it be too idealistic to expect any institution to succeed all the time?*

The question of whether the United Nations failed to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic requires a careful understanding of the organisation's role in global health governance. The UN, and specifically the World Health Organization, does not possess executive power over sovereign governments, nor can it enforce compliance in public health matters. Its effectiveness depends on the willingness of states to share accurate data, act quickly, and uphold international health regulations. In the case of COVID-19, the UN issued warnings and guidance, but several governments delayed or disregarded early information, which contributed to the rapid global spread. Thus, what appears to be a failure of the UN is largely a failure of state-level cooperation. Nevertheless, the pandemic revealed structural weaknesses in the international health system, demonstrating that the UN must strengthen coordination mechanisms, improve early-warning capacities, and secure greater authority for scientific transparency. Expecting any global institution to succeed flawlessly is unrealistic, but the UN can certainly become more effective in preventing future pandemics if member states commit to genuine multilateralism and rapid information exchange.

*32. Do we have any alternative to the United Nations as of now for global solutions of global challenges like terrorism, food crisis, water scarcity etc.?*

At present, there is no true alternative to the United Nations for addressing global challenges such as terrorism, food insecurity, water scarcity, pandemics, or climate-related crises. Although various regional bodies – such as the European Union, the African Union,

or ASEAN – and specialised agencies like the IMF, World Bank, or Interpol play important roles, none possess the universal legitimacy, representativeness, and multidimensional mandate of the UN. The United Nations remains the only global platform where nearly every country participates, negotiates norms, coordinates humanitarian responses, and develops long-term strategies for peace and development. Global challenges transcend borders and require collective action; therefore, replacing the UN is neither feasible nor desirable. The world's priority should be to strengthen the existing institution rather than attempt to build an entirely new one.

*33. Is there a dire need for reforms in UN? Should new UN bodies be created to tackle global challenges like pandemics, climate change etc to make it more relevant?*

There is indeed an urgent need for reform within the United Nations, particularly in light of rapidly evolving global challenges. Much criticism centres on the structure and functioning of the Security Council, where the veto power of the permanent members often paralyzes action during crises. Additionally, the UN faces bureaucratic inefficiencies, inconsistent funding, and limited enforcement capacity. These weaknesses hinder its ability to respond quickly to pandemics, climate emergencies, cyber threats, and humanitarian disasters. Many scholars argue that new specialised bodies – for example, a global health emergency authority, a climate security council, or a dedicated cyber governance organisation – may be necessary to address twenty-first-century crises more efficiently. However, the success of such reforms depends entirely on whether member states are willing to grant these institutions adequate authority and resources. Without structural renewal, the UN risks losing the adaptability and relevance required in today's interconnected world.

*34. Is war the way to solve international disputes? Is it sometimes inevitable due to multiple reasons? What are the possible reasons? Do wars symbolize backwardness?*

War remains one of the most destructive and costly methods of resolving international disputes, yet throughout history it has shaped borders, political orders, and power structures. In the modern era, war is widely regarded as a failure of diplomacy, law, and political leadership. Nevertheless, there are circumstances in which war appears inevitable, particularly when negotiations break down, when an aggressor state violates territorial integrity or commits atrocities, or when vital national interests are threatened. Although some argue that war is a sign of political backwardness, this claim oversimplifies the complex drivers of conflict. Modern wars often emerge not from lack of progress but from insecurity, ideological rivalry, power struggles, or systemic instability. While war may still be necessary in extreme situations, especially in self-defence or in response to terrorism, its destructive potential in the age of advanced weaponry makes it an option that must be invoked only when all peaceful alternatives have been exhausted.

*35. Even though war is widely condemned, is it sometimes the only way to restore peace and eliminate terrorism which is an evil operated by quasi-states in some cases? Can negotiations solve this problem?*

Despite the universal condemnation of war, there are cases in which the use of force appears to be the only way to restore peace or eliminate violent extremist groups. Terrorist organisations such as ISIS or Al-Qaeda rarely engage in diplomatic negotiations, reject political compromise, and operate outside recognised state structures. Under such conditions, military action becomes a necessary component of international security. However, war alone cannot resolve terrorism. Sustainable peace requires addressing the root causes of extremism, including poverty, marginalisation, weak governance, and ideological manipulation. Although negotiations may succeed with groups that possess political goals, they are generally ineffective with radical organisations committed to violence for its own sake. A balanced strategy that combines targeted military action with diplomacy, education, economic development, and institutional reform is essential for long-term stability.

*36. Imagining a war in present scenarios of ultra-advanced weapons which is brutally destructive and also against morality, is it the last option when countries fail to solve an issue through diplomatic or economic arrangements?*

The existence of highly advanced and devastating weapons – including nuclear arms, cyber weapons, and precision drone systems – underscores the need for war to remain absolutely the last resort when diplomatic, economic, and political measures have failed. Modern warfare has the potential to cause irreversible humanitarian and environmental damage, making responsible states highly cautious about engaging in armed conflict. Before considering military action, governments must pursue extensive negotiations, impose economic sanctions where appropriate, mobilise international institutions, and explore all peaceful mechanisms for dispute resolution. Nevertheless, when a state faces aggression or existential threat, the use of force may become necessary to defend sovereignty and protect civilian populations. The legitimacy of war under such circumstances is recognised in international law, but its conduct must always adhere to principles of proportionality and humanitarian protection.

*37. How did the ‘Cold War’ start? What were its most significant influences on international relations? How did the effects of the ‘Cold War’ spread so quickly? How was it resolved? Has the Cold War ever really stopped?*

The Cold War emerged shortly after the Second World War as a result of ideological rivalry, geopolitical competition, and profound mutual distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union. These tensions were fuelled by conflicting visions of world order – liberal democracy versus communism – and by competition for influence in Europe, Asia, and beyond. The Cold War dramatically shaped international relations by creating a bipolar world, generating nuclear arms races, and encouraging the formation of alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It spread quickly through proxy wars, espionage, political interventions, and ideological confrontation in newly decolonised regions. The conflict was ultimately resolved through a combination of Soviet political reforms, economic collapse, diplomatic negotiations, and the symbolic fall of the Berlin Wall. Although the Cold War officially ended in 1991, elements of strategic rivalry persist

today, particularly in tensions between Russia and the West, renewed great-power competition, and the rise of new forms of hybrid conflict. Thus, while the ideological dimension has faded, the structural logic of geopolitical competition continues to influence international relations.

## UNIT 2 GLOBAL POLITICS

### **1. *Read the information which can help you to answer the questions from Lead-in:***

Global politics represents one of the most dynamic and contested fields in contemporary international studies. It encompasses the structures, processes, and interactions through which power is exercised, negotiated, and transformed across borders. Unlike traditional diplomacy, which was historically confined to the decisions of states and political elites, global politics today includes a wide landscape of actors: international organisations, corporations, technological platforms, transnational movements, and even individual citizens empowered by digital communication. The increasing interconnectedness of the world through technological innovation, economic interdependence, and shared global challenges has fundamentally reshaped how political authority and influence circulate.

The five quotations that open this Unit highlight the complexity, contradictions, and evolving nature of global politics in the twenty-first century. They address the enduring importance of power, the moral dimension of global decision-making, the economic logic behind globalisation, the ideological battles surrounding climate change, and the transformative role of technology in political mobilisation. Taken together, these statements offer a rich conceptual foundation for deeper reflection. They invite learners not only to analyse global events but also to question how ideas, values, and new technologies redefine power relations in a globalised world. The following expanded commentaries explore these interpretations in greater depth and provide a framework for the lexical, grammatical, and analytical tasks that will follow.

1. ***“Quite obviously power will continue to play a central role in global politics as it always does. But usually there is something else.” – Samuel P. Huntington***

Samuel Huntington’s observation reflects the foundational reality that power remains the core currency of global politics. Throughout history, states have pursued power to ensure their security, expand their influence, and shape international outcomes. Yet Huntington’s addition – “but usually there is something else” – suggests that power alone cannot fully

explain the motivations driving global political behaviour. Ideas, identities, cultures, technologies, and values increasingly shape how power is exercised and perceived.

In the contemporary world, soft power often matters as much as military capability. The ability of a country to influence global norms through culture, education, diplomacy, and moral leadership has grown in significance. Furthermore, many political transformations, including the end of colonial rule, the spread of democratic movements, and the rise of regional integration, cannot be accounted for solely through traditional power politics. Huntington invites us to recognise that global politics is multidimensional: material power intersects with ideational forces, cultural civilisations, and societal movements. This makes the international arena far more complex than a simple struggle for dominance.

**2. *“In a world where global politics is no longer a zero-sum game, it is – or should be – counterintuitive to pursue one’s interests without considering the interests of others.”***

*– Hassan Rouhani*

Hassan Rouhani’s statement captures an essential shift in the logic of global political interaction. The “zero-sum” mindset – the belief that one actor’s gain inevitably results in another’s loss – dominated international relations for centuries, particularly in periods of imperial rivalry and the Cold War. However, globalisation has changed this equation. Economic interdependence, shared environmental concerns, migration flows, and global health threats create situations where national interests are deeply intertwined.

Rouhani argues that in such a world, pursuing exclusively unilateral policies is short-sighted and often self-defeating. For example, climate policy, counterterrorism, pandemic preparedness, and financial stability require coordinated international action. When countries ignore the interests of others, the consequences reverberate globally. His statement implies a normative argument: global politics should be guided not only by strategic calculation but also by responsibility, reciprocity, and long-term thinking. The era of absolute sovereignty has given way to interdependence, making cooperative approaches both rational and necessary.

**3. *“Globalization presumes sustained economic growth. Otherwise, the process loses its economic benefits and political support.”*** – Paul Samuelson

Paul Samuelson highlights the economic foundations of globalisation. Global integration – the free movement of goods, capital, ideas, and labour – depends on the expectation that economic prosperity will continue to rise. When growth is strong, societies tend to support open markets, cross-border investment, and international cooperation. However, when growth slows or inequality increases, globalisation becomes politically contested.

Samuelson's insight is grounded in economic reality: globalisation creates both winners and losers. When economic benefits are widely distributed, public support remains stable. But when globalisation leads to job displacement, financial volatility, or perceived loss of national control, political backlash intensifies, as seen in the rise of populist movements, protectionism, and scepticism toward international trade agreements. His statement warns that globalisation is not self-sustaining; it depends on effective governance, equitable development, and institutions capable of managing its disruptions.

4. ***“Global warming, like Marxism, is a political theory of actions, demanding compliance with its rules.”*** – Paul Johnson

Paul Johnson's comparison of global warming to Marxism provokes strong reactions and reveals the ideological dimension of climate debates. His statement implies that climate change discourse extends beyond scientific evidence into the realm of political ideology, prescribing specific behaviours and policies. Johnson suggests that global warming has been transformed into a political narrative that demands adherence to certain norms, often generating controversy regarding individual freedoms, national sovereignty, and economic interests.

While climate change is fundamentally a scientific reality, it undeniably carries political implications. Legislation on carbon emissions, renewable energy transitions, environmental taxes, and industrial regulations requires political decisions that affect national economies and global power structures. Johnson's critique reflects concerns that climate governance can be used to justify intrusive regulations or redistribute economic burdens. At the same time, many scholars argue that framing climate policy as ideological undermines the urgency of addressing an existential global challenge. His quotation offers

a lens to examine how scientific issues become politicised and how global governance struggles with compliance, legitimacy, and public trust.

**5. *“The Egyptian Revolution makes it clear, if anybody was in doubt, that digital technologies are going to play a powerful role in the future of global politics.” – Rebecca MacKinnon***

Rebecca MacKinnon emphasises the transformative impact of digital technologies on political mobilisation, communication, and power structures. The Egyptian Revolution of 2011, part of the Arab Spring, demonstrated how social media platforms could facilitate mass mobilisation, coordinate protests, bypass state censorship, and amplify citizens’ voices in unprecedented ways. Digital technologies have since become central tools in political activism, public diplomacy, election campaigns, and even warfare.

MacKinnon’s insight resonates today more than ever. Digital platforms influence political opinion at global scale, often faster than governments can respond. They also enable new forms of transnational solidarity, cyber-activism, and grassroots political participation. Yet their power carries risks: disinformation, cyberattacks, digital surveillance, and algorithmic manipulation challenge democratic stability and human rights. Her statement suggests that the future of global politics will be inseparable from the evolution of technology. Understanding digital power – who controls it, how it is used, and how societies regulate it – is becoming essential for analysing twenty-first-century political dynamics.

### ***1. What is meant by ‘global politics’?***

Global politics refers to the network of political, economic, social, and technological interactions that occur on a worldwide scale and involve a diverse array of actors, not only states but also international organisations, multinational corporations, transnational civil society, global media, and digital networks. Unlike traditional international politics, which centred primarily on the behaviour of sovereign states within an anarchic system, global politics encompasses processes that transcend national borders and blur the distinction between domestic and international spheres. This includes global markets, environmental

governance, migration flows, cyber interactions, communication networks, and transnational security threats.

At its core, global politics examines how power is distributed and exercised across different levels of governance and among actors with varying degrees of influence. It investigates how global norms are created, how institutions regulate behaviour, and how emerging technologies redefine authority and participation. Global politics is therefore not limited to formal diplomacy or military relations; it includes cultural influence, digital activism, global economic governance, and the diffusion of ideas across borders. In the contemporary era, global politics captures the multidimensional and interconnected nature of world affairs, where local events can have global consequences and where global dynamics shape national political developments. It is a field defined by complexity, interdependence, and rapid transformation.

## ***2. How has international politics been transformed into global politics?***

The transformation from international to global politics results from profound structural changes in the world order over the past several decades. International politics traditionally concerned itself with interactions between sovereign states operating under conditions of territoriality and formal diplomacy. However, advances in communication technologies, transnational economic integration, the expansion of global supply chains, and the emergence of global governance institutions have altered the scale and nature of political engagement.

This transformation accelerated with the end of the Cold War, when ideological bipolarity gave way to globalisation and unprecedented interdependence. Economic liberalisation, the rise of international financial institutions, the spread of multinational corporations, and the mobility of capital and information weakened the ability of states to maintain exclusive control over political processes. Simultaneously, global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, cyber threats, and terrorism undermined the sufficiency of state-centric security strategies, creating the need for multilateral cooperation and institutional coordination.

Another key factor in the transformation is the empowerment of non-state actors. International NGOs, global advocacy networks, and digital movements now shape political

discourse and influence state behaviour in ways that were unthinkable in earlier periods. The digital revolution has further transformed political participation by enabling instantaneous communication, online mobilisation, and information flows that transcend borders. In essence, international politics evolved into global politics when the world's problems, actors, and power structures became too expansive and interconnected to fit within the traditional state-centric framework.

### ***3. What have been the implications of globalization for world politics?***

Globalisation has fundamentally reshaped world politics by intensifying interdependence, transforming economic systems, altering the distribution of power, and redefining the concept of security. One major implication is the erosion of absolute state sovereignty. In a globalised economy, decisions made in one country rapidly affect financial markets, supply chains, and labour conditions across the world. States increasingly rely on international institutions, regional alliances, and global regulatory frameworks to manage issues ranging from trade and investment to environmental protection.

Globalisation has also reconfigured power relations. While great powers still dominate militarily and politically, new forms of soft power and economic influence have emerged. Countries with strong technological sectors, innovative industries, or financial hubs can shape global standards and expectations. Additionally, the rise of multinational corporations and global digital platforms has introduced powerful actors whose influence rivals that of states, complicating traditional models of accountability and governance.

The cultural and social implications are equally significant. Global communication networks facilitate the spread of ideas, identities, and norms, often challenging local traditions and political structures. This can foster democratic movements, enhance human rights awareness, and build transnational solidarity. Conversely, it can also trigger backlash, nationalism, cultural conflict, and political polarisation.

Moreover, globalisation has expanded the definition of security. Threats are no longer confined to territorial invasion but include climate change, cybercrime, pandemics, terrorism, and economic instability. These multidimensional threats require cooperative responses, making unilateralism increasingly impractical. In short, globalisation has woven

countries into a dense fabric of interdependence that shapes both opportunities and vulnerabilities in contemporary world politics.

#### ***4. How do mainstream approaches to global politics differ from critical approaches?***

Mainstream approaches, such as realism, liberalism, and neoliberal institutionalism, typically view global politics through structured theoretical frameworks that focus on states, rational actors, and systemic constraints. Realism emphasises power, security, and competition in an anarchic international system, assuming that states pursue survival above all else. Liberalism highlights cooperation, institutions, economic interdependence, and the role of democracy in reducing conflict. Neoliberal institutionalism argues that international organisations can mitigate anarchy by providing rules, transparency, and mechanisms for dispute resolution.

In contrast, critical approaches challenge these assumptions by questioning underlying power structures, ideological biases, and normative claims embedded in mainstream theories. Constructivism focuses on identities, norms, and socially constructed realities, arguing that interests are not fixed but shaped by historical and cultural contexts. Marxist and neo-Marxist theories analyse global politics through lenses of capitalism, exploitation, and class struggle, highlighting inequalities embedded in the global economic system. Feminist approaches reveal how mainstream theories overlook gendered power dynamics and fail to account for the political roles of women and marginalised groups. Postcolonial theory interrogates the legacy of imperialism and the ways in which global politics is shaped by racial hierarchies and historical domination.

While mainstream approaches prioritise prediction, order, and state behaviour, critical theories seek to expose hidden power relations, question dominant narratives, and promote transformative change. Together, they offer contrasting but complementary insights into the complexity of global politics.

#### ***5. How has global politics changed in recent years in relation to power, security, and justice?***

Recent years have witnessed profound shifts in global politics, reshaping the dynamics of power, security, and justice. The distribution of global power is becoming increasingly multipolar, with the rise of China, India, and other emerging economies challenging the long-standing dominance of Western powers. Traditional military strength remains important, yet technological leadership, digital infrastructure, and control of information have become equally decisive sources of power. The growing influence of multinational corporations, cyber-capabilities, and data monopolies has further diversified who holds power and how it is exercised.

In terms of security, the international agenda has expanded far beyond conventional military threats. Cybersecurity, hybrid warfare, climate-related disasters, global health emergencies, and transnational terrorism now sit at the centre of security discourse. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the fragility of global preparedness and the necessity of multilateral coordination. Meanwhile, geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe, the South China Sea, and the Middle East illustrate that traditional security concerns remain deeply relevant.

Justice has gained increasing importance in global politics as debates over human rights, racial inequality, gender equality, and access to resources have become more prominent. Movements for climate justice highlight the disproportionate impact of environmental degradation on vulnerable populations. Calls for reform of global governance institutions reflect concerns about fairness, representation, and accountability. Additionally, digital justice – including data protection, online freedom, and equitable access to technology – is emerging as a new frontier.

Overall, global politics today is defined by complexity and contestation: rising powers challenge traditional hierarchies, new threats redefine security, and global demands for justice underscore the need for more inclusive and equitable governance systems.

**2. Match the definitions / explanation of the terms with the terms used in Text 1 of the textbook.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| economy       | the activities, actions, and policies used to gain and hold power in a government or to influence the government. |
| globalization | a typical example or pattern of something; a model.   |

national government	a geographic area or entity with a defined political structure, such as a state, province, or municipality.
politics	the cultural and social identity of a group of people who share common customs, traditions, language, and often, a historical and geographical connection.
actor	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
Transnational Corporation (TNC)	the status of being recognized as a sovereign and independent state by other states in the international community.
capitalism	the platforms or systems where stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, and other financial instruments are bought and sold.
state	a particular attitude or way of regarding something; a point of view.
paradigm	a non-profit organization that operates independently of any government and is typically focused on humanitarian, social, environmental, or advocacy issues.
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	the state of belonging to a group or organization.
financial markets	the central government of a nation-state responsible for making and enforcing laws at the national level.
perspective	the act of putting money, effort, or resources into a particular venture or asset to gain a return or profit
membership	in the context of international relations, can refer to any entity or organization that has the capacity to influence or participate in global or national affairs, including states, NGOs, and TNCs.
political unit	a person, group, or entity that competes with another for the same resources, market share, or goals.
sovereignty	the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, economies, cultures, and individuals through international trade, communication, and technology.
statehood	the system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in a particular region or country.

investment	a large corporation that operates in multiple countries and has a global presence, conducting business activities beyond the borders of its home country.
nationhood	a political entity with defined borders, a government, and the authority to make and enforce laws within its territory.
rival	the supreme authority and power of a state to govern itself and make decisions within its own territory without external interference.
environment	an economic system characterized by private ownership of the means of production, profit motive, and competition in the marketplace.

### ***3. Translate sentences with the given terms from Ukrainian into English:***

1. Аналітичний центр зібрав експертів з різних галузей для мозкового штурму рішень щодо зміни клімату.
2. Незважаючи на свої відмінності, вони знайшли спільну мову щодо важливості захисту навколишнього середовища.
3. Впевнена у своїх дослідженнях, вона мусила стояти на своєму, коли її команда кинула їй виклик щодо нового напрямку проекту.
4. Політики найняли спін-доктора, щоб керувати медійним наративом після суперечливого рішення.
5. У розпалі дебатів він відмовився відступити і вирішив відстоювати свою позицію щодо політичного питання.
6. Аналітичний центр компанії запропонував інноваційні ідеї для підвищення сталості в дизайні продуктів.
7. Незважаючи на те, що обидва лідери походили з різних середовищ, вони змогли знайти спільну мову щодо реформи освіти.
8. Команда зі зв'язків з громадськістю виступила в ролі піарників, переформували новини так, щоб представити компанію в кращому світлі.
9. У неї паморочилося в голові від усієї цієї інформації; в голові починали крутитися нові ідеї та запитання.
10. Після того, як він зіткнувся зі складними питаннями, він вирішив стояти на своєму і відстоювати свої початкові твердження.

- 11.* Нова політика допомогла досягти значних змін в екологічних практиках компанії.
- 12.* Незважаючи на труднощі, команді вдалося провести успішний запуск нового продукту.
- 13.* Тренер вирішив вивести на поле досвідченого гравця, щоб підсилити команду на останніх хвилинах гри.
- 14.* Після тривалої дискусії їй вдалося схилити колег до своєї думки щодо напряму розвитку проекту.
- 15.* Документальний фільм справді висвітлює боротьбу та перемоги місцевої громади.
- 16.* Значення цього відкриття було визнано науковою спільнотою по всьому світу.
- 17.* Усі потенційні наслідки цієї політики мають бути ретельно проаналізовані.
- 18.* Їхні результати були оприлюднені у провідних журналах у всьому світі.
- 19.* Ідея була спочатку сприйнята як другорядна, але згодом її визнали такою, що має велике значення.
- 20.* Урядові стратегії було переглянуто з урахуванням глобальної взаємопов'язаності ринків.
- 21.* Ця компанія була створена в умовах економічного спаду, але зуміла вистояти.
- 22.* Стаття була написана з метою підкреслити вплив зовнішніх інвестицій на розвиток регіону.
- 23.* Усі дії проекту були здійснені в повній відповідності до міжнародних стандартів.
- 24.* Було заявлено, що нова технологія матиме суттєві наслідки для енергетичного сектору.
- 25.* Ці ресурси були набуті внаслідок тривалих міжнародних перемовин.
- 26.* Протягом останнього десятиліття промисловість була сильно змінена глобальними процесами.
- 27.* Результати експерименту були інтерпретовані як доказ міжгалузевої взаємопов'язаності.
- 28.* У документі робиться твердження, що модель може бути застосована в будь-якому економічному контексті.

29. Ця теорія була спершу розцінена як фантастична ідея, але пізніше отримала підтвердження.
30. Ринок був сформований зовнішніми чинниками, а не внутрішніми рішеннями компанії.
31. Виступ спікера був сприйнятий як переконлива заява про глобальні виклики.
32. Програма була розроблена так, щоб забезпечити стабільність і стійкість системи в довгостроковій перспективі.
33. Вплив цієї ініціативи був відчутний у всіх регіонах світу.
34. Протягом десятиліть економіка була підтримувана зовнішніми інвестиціями.
35. Було визнано, що розвиток штучного інтелекту впливає на глобальні соціальні структури.
36. Проєкт був здійснений у вирі політичних змін, що ускладнило його реалізацію.
37. Ідея була підтверджена численними незалежними дослідженнями.
38. Науковці визнали, що концепція набуває змістовного сенсу лише в поєднанні з емпіричними даними.
39. Усі підприємства були змушені працювати за новими правилами, які встановили глобальні організації.
40. Виробництво було змінено на основі електричних технологій, що дозволило зменшити викиди.
41. Новий тип операційної системи був запроваджений, щоб забезпечити взаємопов'язаність пристроїв.
42. Ця ініціатива була сприйнята як гра, що змінює правила, для енергетичного сектору.
43. Міжнародна увага була повернута до важливості підтримання довгострокових рішень.
44. У звіті чітко зазначено твердження про критичну роль зовнішнього фінансування.
45. Було визнано, що ідея, яка колись здавалася нереалістичною, тепер має глибокий і змістовний сенс.
46. Концепції державності та національності часто використовуються як синоніми, хоча насправді вони мають різне значення.

47. Питання формування державних інституцій потребує серйозного розгляду, особливо у контексті глобальних викликів.
48. Ідея суверенітету може бути простежена до Вестфальської системи міжнародних відносин.
49. У сучасному світі політичними процесами керують не лише держави, а й численні транснаціональні корпорації та неурядові організації.
50. Різні учасники міжнародної системи здатні здійснювати вплив на прийняття рішень на глобальному рівні.
51. Деякі організації були створені з метою впливати на екологічну політику і сприяти сталому розвитку.
52. Міжнародні правозахисні рухи часто відстоюють ідеї рівності, свободи та гідності.
53. Держави й інші суб'єкти політики співіснують і взаємодіють серед безлічі складних структур глобального управління.
54. Традиційно примусова влада належала державам, але нині її можуть використовувати й інші міжнародні актори.
55. Правові норми та міжнародні договори були створені, щоб забезпечити механізми примусового виконання рішень.
56. Міжнародні організації часто не мають власних інструментів, щоб військовим шляхом вирішувати конфлікти.
57. Історія ідей про національну ідентичність може бути простежена до ранніх етапів становлення європейських держав.
58. У процесі глобалізації держави змушені взаємодіяти з новими акторами, які раніше не відігравали провідної ролі.
59. Міжнародні корпорації дедалі частіше використовують свої ресурси, щоб впливати на політичні рішення.
60. Неурядові організації відіграють ключову роль у формуванні політичного порядку денного, особливо коли вони сприяють розв'язанню глобальних проблем.
61. Деякі з них активно відстоюють зміну міжнародних правил і норм, щоб зробити систему справедливішою.

62. Традиційна монополія держав на застосування сили була підірвана появою нових форм примусової влади.
63. Нові політичні союзи створюються серед націй, компаній та громадських рухів.
64. Концепція державності вимагає переосмислення в епоху наддержавних утворень і цифрових інституцій.
65. Поняття національної ідентичності зазнало змін під впливом транскордонної міграції та культурних процесів.

**4. Fill in the gaps with the given words and phrases. There are five extra words and phrases:**

*guided by, systemic corruption, to break the ice, economic reform, interstate system, established a reputation, global village, have an immediate impact on, domestic political events, international relations, peace loving states, security matters, strategically, to great extent, adopt strategy*

Once upon a time in the not-so-distant future, the world had evolved into a \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_ were the lifeblood of progress. Amidst the backdrop of this interconnected world, a group of \_\_\_\_\_ had come together with a strategic vision for \_\_\_\_\_, one that would \_\_\_\_\_ not just their own nations, but the entire planet.

The alliance was led by two nations: Avalon and Veridia, who were known for their commitment to peace and stability. These two countries had \_\_\_\_\_ as champions of diplomacy, and their leaders, Prime Minister Elena of Avalon and President Mark of Veridia, were determined \_\_\_\_\_ that had formed between nations on \_\_\_\_\_ and economic cooperation.

Their plan was ambitious but \_\_\_\_\_ a profound belief in the power of cooperation. They aimed to create an economic reform alliance that would \_\_\_\_\_ reshape the global economic landscape. By reducing trade barriers and promoting responsible financial practices, they believed they could not only strengthen their own economies but also foster unity among nations and thus bolster international relations.

**5. Answer the questions to the text “Global governance”:**

1. How does the text define the concept of global governance, and in what ways is it described as a “broad, dynamic and complex process”?

2. Why do states and national governments continue to play a central role in global governance, despite the involvement of international and supranational bodies?
3. What types of actors are involved in the “horizontal and vertical interactions” that constitute global policy-making according to the text?
4. In what sense is global governance described as a field of study rather than a single, fixed institution?
5. How does global governance differ from traditional “international anarchy,” and what characteristics demonstrate this difference?
6. Why is voluntary cooperation considered an essential component of functioning global governance systems?
7. What kinds of global problems are mentioned or implied as issues that individual states cannot effectively address alone?
8. How does global governance differ from global hegemony and from the concept of a world government?
9. What is the significance of the text’s claim that international anarchy can be mitigated without establishing a central global authority?
10. How do governmental and non-governmental bodies contribute differently to the processes of global governance, according to the text?

***6. Answer the questions to the text “Explaining globalization”***

1. How does the text explain the difficulty of defining globalization, and why is the term described as “complex, elusive, and controversial”?
2. What is the significance of distinguishing between globalization as a process and globality as a condition? How does this distinction help clarify the concept?
3. Why do some scholars use the term “globalism,” and how does it differ from globalization and globality?
4. In what ways does the text argue that globalization consists of multiple, overlapping, and sometimes contradictory processes rather than a single unified phenomenon?
5. Why is interconnectedness presented as the underlying principle behind both globalization and globality?

6. How do Held and McGrew define globalization, and what key components of interconnectedness do they highlight?
7. According to the text, how does globalization operate across economic, cultural, and political dimensions, and why are these dimensions not mutually exclusive?
8. What does the text mean by saying that globalization tends to “flatten out” cultural differences? Do you agree with this interpretation? Why or why not?
9. How does the description of political globalization illustrate a shift in policymaking authority from national to international levels?
10. In what ways do economic, cultural, and political globalization interact with one another to shape global transformations?

**7. Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase from the box.**

*globalization, globality, globalism, interconnectedness, absorbed into, contradictory, multidimensional, interpretation, condition, processes*

1. Many scholars argue that \_\_\_\_\_ is best understood not as a single phenomenon but as a set of overlapping and sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ developments.
2. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe the ideological assumptions and values that underpin support for globalization.
3. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the circumstances created by global transformation, much like modernity follows modernization.
4. Some national economies have been gradually \_\_\_\_\_ a larger worldwide economic system.
5. Held and McGrew describe globalization as a \_\_\_\_\_ concept operating across economic, cultural, and political spheres.
6. All modern forms of global exchange depend on a fundamental phenomenon: the \_\_\_\_\_ that links people and institutions across borders.
7. Different schools of thought offer their own \_\_\_\_\_ of what globalization really means.
8. The authors emphasise that globalization consists of various \_\_\_\_\_ that cannot be reduced to a single theme.

**8. Fill in the correct preposition from the text.**

*from, into, by, to, of, through, at, in, for, between*

1. Globalization has been interpreted \_\_\_\_\_ three main ways in academic debates.
2. Cultural globalization involves information produced \_\_\_\_\_ one part of the world entering \_\_\_\_\_ a global flow.
3. Some theorists try to clarify the concept \_\_\_\_\_ distinguishing between globalization as a process and globality as a condition.
4. Political globalization refers to responsibilities being passed \_\_\_\_\_ national governments \_\_\_\_\_ international organizations.
5. It is difficult to reduce globalization \_\_\_\_\_ a single set of features.
6. Globalization forges connections \_\_\_\_\_ previously unconnected societies.
7. The key idea can be traced back \_\_\_\_\_ the phenomenon of interconnectedness.
8. Changes associated with globalization operate \_\_\_\_\_ economic, cultural, and political dimensions.

**9. Replace the bold phrase with a single academic word from the text.**

1. Globalization can be understood as a **very complex collection of developments** rather than a single event. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. The changes brought by global processes have created a **specific state of existence** in modern societies. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. The ideas promoting and justifying globalization form a **particular ideological framework**. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. The spread of information across borders creates **linkages and connections** between distant communities. → \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Think if the following statements are true or false according to the text “Україна і глобальна політика декарбонізації”.**

**1.** Global warming has been recognised as a major problem for humanity for more than forty years.

**2.** Climate policy has gone through five distinct stages, beginning with scientific awareness of the issue.

**3.** The Kyoto Protocol marked the first attempt to introduce global climate commitments.

**4.** Decarbonization refers to the set of measures aimed at limiting the pace of global warming.

**5.** Only a small number of countries that signed the Paris Agreement have set climate goals and emission-reduction commitments.

**6.** More than thirty states have publicly declared their intention to achieve carbon neutrality.

**7.** International alliances such as “Climate Ambition Alliance: Net Zero 2050” and “Race to Zero” include corporations, investors, and universities from numerous countries.

**8.** By 2020, the average global temperature had risen 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels.

**9.** According to open data, even full implementation of the Paris Agreement would prevent temperature rise from exceeding 1.5°C by the end of this century.

**10.** Greenhouse gas emissions continued to increase even during the period of reduced business activity caused by the COVID-19 crisis.

**11.** Approximately 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from the energy sector.

**12.** China, the United States, the European Union, India, Russia, and Japan remain the world’s largest emitters.

**13.** Since 1990, the combined share of major emitting states in global emissions has dropped significantly.

14. Rapid industrial growth in China and India led to their emissions increasing several times since the 1990s.

15. The United Nations identified “making peace with nature” as one of its priorities for 2021 due to insufficient ambition of current state commitments.

**11. Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word or phrase (in the correct form).**

*politics, govern, claim, national, global, sovereign, theory, conventional, organize, effective*

1. The prime minister promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the country according to democratic principles.

2. The opposition party strongly rejected the government’s \_\_\_\_\_ of progress and transparency.

3. The summit discussed the challenges of maintaining \_\_\_\_\_ independence in the age of globalization.

4. Recent \_\_\_\_\_ on communication strategies have completely reshaped marketing.

5. It takes an \_\_\_\_\_ government to manage both national and local crises simultaneously.

6. In a \_\_\_\_\_ economy, national borders matter less for trade.

7. The NGO aimed to \_\_\_\_\_ a campaign to raise awareness about media manipulation.

8. His \_\_\_\_\_ approach to education reform was criticized as outdated.

9. The question of \_\_\_\_\_ identity has become central to modern politics.

10. Few leaders have the charisma to influence both domestic and \_\_\_\_\_ politics simultaneously.

**12. Form the correct part of speech (noun, adjective, verb, or adverb) and use it in the context.**

**POLITICS**

Many young people today avoid \_\_\_\_\_ because they see it as corrupt and self-serving.

<b>GOVERN</b>	The new regional _____ introduced reforms in healthcare.
<b>EFFECT</b>	The minister's plan was well-structured but lacked real _____.
<b>GLOBAL</b>	The Internet has turned the world into a _____ village.
<b>SOVEREIGN</b>	Some small nations struggle to maintain their _____ amid foreign influence.
<b>CLAIM</b>	Environmentalists _____ that the new law favours corporations over citizens.
<b>THEORY</b>	His research provides a strong _____ for further exploration of voting behaviour.
<b>ORGANIZE</b>	It takes excellent _____ skills to coordinate an international conference.
<b>CONVENTION</b>	The party _____ will elect a new leader next month.
<b>NATION</b>	True _____ often emerges in times of crisis.

***13. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets without changing its original meaning.***

1. The company began operating internationally in 2022. **(global)**
2. He declared that the information was true, but he didn't show any evidence. **(claim)**
3. Their methods follow traditional patterns of diplomacy. **(conventional)**
4. The EU members acted independently in this issue. **(sovereign)**
5. The event was organized by volunteers. **(organize)**
6. His leadership style proved successful in improving productivity. **(effective)**
7. The president's speech reflected the priorities of the whole country. **(national)**
8. Modern science has provided several explanations for this phenomenon. **(theory)**

***14. Rephrase each sentence by choosing the correct word from the list.***  
*Effective, politicize, sovereign, theory, go global, conventional, claim, national, organize into, govern*

1. The party made the pandemic a political issue. → They \_\_\_\_\_ the pandemic.

2. Their plan works well in practice, not just in principle. → It is not merely theoretical; it is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He said it is true without proof. → He \_\_\_\_\_ it without evidence.
4. The council manages the city strictly and transparently. → City \_\_\_\_\_ is strict and transparent.
5. Traditional methods won't suit these challenges. → \_\_\_\_\_ approaches are inadequate.
6. The state acts independently of foreign pressure. → It remains a \_\_\_\_\_ actor.
7. They will start operating in multiple regions next year. → They will \_\_\_\_\_ next year.
8. The movement structured itself into local chapters. → The movement \_\_\_\_\_ local chapters.
9. His ideas explain voting behaviour. → His \_\_\_\_\_ explains voting behaviour.
10. The policy reflects the interests of the whole country. → The policy is aligned with \_\_\_\_\_ priorities.

***15. Find and correct the mistakes (lexical / word formation / prepositional usage).***

1. They politicised on the budget to gain votes.
2. Our company plans to globalize about two markets this quarter.
3. The city is governed by strict, but inefficiently regulations.
4. He laid a claim for the Arctic shelf with no supporting data.
5. Their nationalism attitude undermines regional cooperation.
6. The committee organized for a summit in three weeks.
7. The theoreticalist defended her model during the hearing.
8. The court rejected the claimable due to missing documents.

***16. Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word or phrase  
politics, political, politicize, globally, globalization, national, nationality, sovereign,  
sovereignty, govern, governance, effective***

Debates about world health reveal how (1) \_\_\_\_\_ can both help and hinder cooperation. When crises spread (2) \_\_\_\_\_, states must still protect (3) \_\_\_\_\_ interests

while working together. Some leaders try to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ emergencies, turning public health into party (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Yet, durable solutions require transparent (6) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than slogans. A balance between state (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and collective action is hard: each (8) \_\_\_\_\_ state insists on control, but viruses ignore borders. Institutions with clear rules can help (9) \_\_\_\_\_ complex systems; however, they are only as (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as member commitment. Ultimately, citizens judge not rhetoric but outcomes – how (11) \_\_\_\_\_ choices translate into safer lives, regardless of (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

**17. Choose the correct option**

1. claim (to do / for doing / to doing) something
2. claim (that / what / how) the figures are accurate
3. theorize (about / for / with) long-term effects
4. organize the committee (into / onto / within) three task forces
5. be effective (in / at / for) reducing costs
6. govern (by / with / through) constitutional law
7. national (of / from / to) Canada
8. exercise sovereignty (on / over / to) disputed waters
9. conventional (in / for / to) medicine
10. act (politic / politically / political) during negotiations

**18. Fill in each headline with the correct idiom.**

1. PM refuses to \_\_\_\_\_ on tax reform despite party pressure
2. Leading \_\_\_\_\_ publishes report on climate policy
3. Rival leaders find \_\_\_\_\_ on education funding
4. Experts accuse government of political \_\_\_\_\_ over scandal
5. Veteran \_\_\_\_\_ joins campaign team to improve image

**19. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verb.**

1. The new reform will surely \_\_\_\_\_ significant changes in the education system.
2. The prime minister managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the most unexpected diplomatic success of her career.
3. Working twelve hours a day eventually \_\_\_\_\_ his exhaustion and illness.

4. The CEO wasn't in favour of the merger at first, but the board finally \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ to their point of view.
5. The latest report \_\_\_\_\_ the weaknesses in the healthcare policy.

***20. Translate sentences from Ukrainian into English using idioms and phrasal verbs from the Unit:***

1. Під час дебатів вона твердо стояла на своєму і не поступалася опоненту.
2. Попри різні політичні погляди, сторони все ж знайшли спільну мову.
3. Цей аналітичний центр – провідний мозковий центр країни з питань безпеки.
4. Після скандалу уряд залучив піар-радника, щоб покращити свій імідж.
5. Журналісти звинуватили політика у спробі перекрутити факти.
6. Новий закон може спричинити значні зміни в економічній системі.
7. Їй вдалося досягти успіху там, де інші зазнали поразки.
8. Постійний стрес може спричинити депресію або проблеми зі здоров'ям.
9. Ми намагалися переконати його підтримати нашу ідею.
10. Цей звіт виявив усі слабкі місця системи управління.
11. Політика завжди відображає боротьбу за владу та вплив у суспільстві.
12. Вона вирішила піти в політику, щоб змінити систему освіти.
13. Політики часто звинувачують одне одного в тому, що вони просто грають у політику.
14. Сьогодні економіка має стати справді глобальною, щоб вижити.
15. Глобалізація вплинула на всі аспекти нашого життя, від культури до ринку праці.
16. Компанія планує вийти на глобальний ринок уже наступного року.
17. Кожна суверенна держава має право ухвалювати власні закони.
18. Повага до національного суверенітету є ключовим принципом міжнародного права.
19. Уряд повинен ефективно керувати державними ресурсами, щоб забезпечити розвиток.
20. Національні символи формують відчуття ідентичності та єдності громадян.
21. Націоналізація промисловості змінила економічну структуру країни.

22. Його теорія пояснює, як дрібні зміни можуть спричинити масштабні наслідки.
23. У теорії це звучить добре, але на практиці виникають труднощі.
24. Вчений розробив нову теорію суспільного розвитку.
25. Політичні процеси важко пояснити без залучення соціальних теорій.
26. Вона допомогла організувати конференцію для молодих дипломатів.
27. Добре організована структура управління забезпечує стабільність.
28. Кожен лідер повинен уміти організувати команду для досягнення спільної мети.
29. Уряд прагне бути більш ефективним у своїй політиці боротьби з корупцією.
30. Новий закон набуде чинності та стане ефективним з наступного місяця.
31. Дослідження показало, що програма не була достатньо ефективною для вирішення проблеми.
32. Президент заявив, що країна відкрита для міжнародного партнерства.
33. Науковець стверджував, що його теорія може пояснити всі попередні суперечності.
34. Кожен громадянин має право висунути претензію на справедливе ставлення.
35. Уряд розробив нову політику, щоб підвищити ефективність державного управління.

**21. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The results of the research ---- that, presently, several East Asian countries ---- rapidly.  
A) have indicated / were developing  
B) indicate / are developing  
C) are indicated / have been developing  
D) were indicated / had developed  
E) had indicated / developed
2. Understandably, her friends ---- when Julia married someone else after being engaged to John for two years.  
A) are surprising  
B) were surprised  
C) surprised  
D) will be surprised  
E) had surprised
3. The facsimile ---- when the secretary returns from lunch.  
A) will be sent  
B) is going to send

- C) should have sent
- D) was being sent
- E) has been sent

4. Animals ---- to survive in the wild, rather than kept in captivity.

- A) are helping
- B) have been helping
- C) should be helped
- D) could be helping
- E) ought to have helped

5. Because James ---- to physical work, he ---- after he had spent a week on the farm.

- A) isn't accustomed / might be exhausted
- B) hadn't accustomed / had exhausted
- C) won't be accustomed / will be exhausted
- D) hasn't accustomed / has exhausted
- E) wasn't accustomed / was exhausted

6. Films of violence ---- on television until after 9.30 at night, the time when the majority of children ---- to bed.

- A) cannot be shown / went
- B) aren't being shown / had gone
- C) didn't use to be shown / are going
- D) shouldn't be shown / go
- E) needn't be shown / have gone

7. Normal climbing boots slip in icy conditions, so climbers ---- iron plates with spikes, known as crampons, to their boots.

- A) should be fixed
- B) have to fix
- C) have been fixed
- D) used to fix
- E) must be fixed

8. "Fragile, handle with care" ---- on the package, but still the contents of the parcel -- -- when it arrived.

- A) had written / would be broken
- B) is being written / will be broken
- C) was written / were broken
- D) would have written / had broken
- E) has been written / could break

9. An apple tree ---- fruit until it is five to eight years old.

- A) did not bear
- B) was not bearing
- C) has not been borne

- D) does not bear
- E) will not be borne

10. The hill where Jane Austen set one of her romances ---- Box Hill because of the box trees which ---- there.

- A) calls / are grown
- B) has been calling / grew
- C) used to call / used to grow
- D) are calling / were growing
- E) is called / grow

11. Your chances of success in an examination ---- if you ---- the course work thoroughly.

- A) enhance / are revised
- B) were enhancing / revised
- C) had enhanced / were revising
- D) could be enhanced / would revise
- E) are enhanced / revise

12. When he ---- an essay on time for once, his professor ---- him a look of surprise.

- A) handed / gave
- B) was handed / was giving
- C) is handed / will be given
- D) has handed / would give
- E) hands / is given

13. You ---- plenty of time in case the bus ----; otherwise, you'll risk missing your ferry.

- A) must have allowed / delays
- B) used to allow / delayed
- C) ought to be allowed / has delayed
- D) had better allow / is delayed
- E) were allowed / was delayed

14. It's true that happiness ---- with money, but some money ---- life easier.

- A) mustn't be bought / made
- B) shouldn't bought / has made
- C) can't be bought / makes
- D) doesn't buy / is making
- E) hasn't been bought / is made

15. Cells ---- for the first time by the English scientist Robert Hooke, who, in 1665, -- a book about his findings.

- A) were described / published
- B) had described / would have published
- C) could be described / was published

- D) has described / had published
- E) would be described / could be published

16. Portland cement, when it ---- with water, ---- a paste that binds sand, gravel and stone into a rock-like mass called concrete.

- A) will be combined / formed
- B) has combined / is formed
- C) was combined / was formed
- D) combines / has been formed
- E) is combined / forms

17. The twentieth century, now nearing its end, ---- the century when mankind ---- to realise that the Earth's resources are limited.

- A) was / was coming
- B) will be / had come
- C) has been / has come
- D) had been / came
- E) will have been / is coming

18. Up to now, the equipment ---- regularly, but from now on, we ---- it before every outing.

- A) wasn't checked / are checking
- B) hasn't checked / will be checking
- C) isn't being checked / should be checked
- D) hasn't been checked / are going to check
- E) hadn't checked / have to be checked

19. Judging from the speed of mechanisation, it ---- that very few things in the world - --- by hand in the twenty-first century.

- A) has been predicted / will be making
- B) can be predicted / will be made
- C) will be predicted / were made
- D) is being predicted / have been made
- E) is predicting / will have been made

20. Considering the major resources we ---- with for the project, we ---- a wonderful job.

- A) had been provided / did
- B) were provided / can do
- C) have been provided / used to do
- D) will be provided / have done
- E) provided / will be doing

21. Solutions to the problem of unemployment ----, but none of the measures that ---- so far has been very successful.

- A) have sought / will be tried

- B) will be sought / have been trying
- C) had been seeking / were trying
- D) are being sought / have been tried
- E) have been seeking / are tried

22. Africa's population growth rate is much higher than the world average and it ---- that, by the year 2050, Africa ---- for twenty-one per cent of the world's population.

- A) has estimated / account
- B) was estimating / had been accounting
- C) will be estimated / accounted
- D) will have estimated / is accounting
- E) is estimated / will account

23. Following stricter "drink driving" regulations, the number of accidents which ---- drunk drivers ---- significantly.

- A) have been involved / is reduced
- B) involve / has been reduced
- C) were involved / was reducing
- D) are involved / is reducing
- E) involved / has been reducing

24. I managed to translate most of the letter for you, but I ---- stuck on one or two sentences.

- A) am getting
- B) get
- C) got
- D) was getting
- E) will get

25. The world's first dental school, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, ---- by two Americans, Horace Hayden and Chapin Harris, in 1839.

- A) would have founded
- B) was founding
- C) was founded
- D) had founded
- E) would be founding

26. The works of Shakespeare ---- into every major language in the world.

- A) are going to translate
- B) have been translated
- C) had translated
- D) had been translating
- E) will have translated

27. He ---- about this meeting for weeks, so I don't know why he ---- anything for it yet.

- A) is known / isn't preparing
- B) was known / doesn't prepare
- C) knows / didn't prepare
- D) has known / hasn't prepared
- E) knew / hadn't prepared

28. There were such a lot of different things to do at the resort where we ---- our holiday that none of us ----.

- A) spent / was bored
- B) were spending / bored
- C) were spent / had bored
- D) have spent / could be bored
- E) spend / are bored

29. A place ---- for you, Madam, as soon as you ---- the deposit.

- A) has been reserved / will pay
- B) reserved / had paid
- C) is reserving / are paid
- D) is reserved / were paid
- E) will be reserved / have paid

30. There is no way you ---- all of your project in an hour, so you ---- the most important points and talk about those.

- A) should be covered / ought to choose
- B) used to cover / can choose
- C) must cover / will be chosen
- D) ought to cover / have chosen
- E) can cover / had better choose

31. If a person ---- in more food than required to meet the body's needs, the excess calories ---- to fat.

- A) will take / have converted
- B) takes / are converted
- C) is taken / convert
- D) has taken / were converted
- E) was taken / had converted

32. Because I ---- up in a house next to the main railway line, I rarely get disturbed by noises during the night.

- A) was brought
- B) had brought
- C) have been bringing
- D) used to bring
- E) am bringing

33. Women ---- dress design until the last half of the 19th century.

- A) were dominated
- B) have dominated
- C) dominated
- D) are dominating
- E) would be dominated

34. Luckily, he realised that he had forgotten his passport in time to return to the hotel and collect it; otherwise, we ---- for the flight.

- A) must not have accepted
- B) ought not to be accepted
- C) hadn't been accepted
- D) couldn't have been accepted
- E) needn't have accepted

35. Everybody was very concerned when one of the representatives ---- halfway through the main course.

- A) will collapse
- B) is collapsing
- C) has collapsed
- D) collapses
- E) collapsed

**22. Match 1–3 with the correct continuation, A, B or C, in each group.**

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. She is thought to have left | A. as she was feeling sick this morning.    |
| 2. She was made to leave       | B. but nobody seems to know for sure.       |
| 3. Her boss let her leave      | C. as a result of the disciplinary enquiry. |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Several members of the local force were said | A. that bribery is common amongst junior police officers. |
| 2. It has been suggested in the press           | B. caught receiving bribes.                               |
| 3. A leading police officer got                 | C. to be receiving bribes from the criminals.             |

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Have him report to me  | A. because I was his line manager. |
| 2. I had him reported     | B. when you see him later.         |
| 3. I had him report to me | C. to his commanding officer.      |

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. We got the computer repaired               | A. before we do the presentation.  |
| 2. Get the computer repaired                  | B. after he had fixed the printer. |
| 3. We got the engineer to repair the computer | C. because it had broken down.     |

**23. Complete the text using suitable forms of the words in brackets.**

**Highlights of China  
The Forbidden City**

**LOCATION OF THE PALACE**

The ancient palace of the emperors of China, known as the Forbidden City, is situated in the heart of modern-day Beijing. The palace (0) can easily be reached (can / easy / reach) by bus or metro. However, you can also (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (get / your travel agent / arrange) a private guide to collect you from your hotel.

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PALACE**

Emperor Yongle (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have / the palace / build) at the centre of his new capital, Beijing. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (it / believe / be / construct) early in the fifteenth century. The complex covers more than 74 hectares and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (surround) by 10-metre-high walls. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (it / say) that more than one million workers were involved in its construction. After being used by successive emperors for five centuries, the palace (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (abandon) in 1924 when the last emperor left.

**VISITING THE FORBIDDEN CITY**

Tickets to visit the palace (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (can / purchase) at the entrance. Be aware that the complex contains 980 buildings spread over a huge area. If you are short of time, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (have / your hotel / arrange) an organised tour so that you can focus on the highlights.

**24. Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in brackets. In some cases more than one answer is possible.**

1. There is a general feeling that the new government is unlikely to last long. (said)  
It ..... is unlikely to last long.

2. The unruly football fans were arrested because of their bad behaviour. (got)  
As a result of their bad behaviour, the .....

3. We regret that we weren't given the chance to buy shares in our company.  
(having)  
We ..... to buy shares in our company.

4. Make sure someone cleans up this mess by the time I get back. (cleaned)  
..... by the time I get back.

5. Sasha was delighted that they had accepted him on the degree course. (been)  
Sasha was delighted ..... on the degree course.

6. The guard wouldn't let us take photos of the exhibits. (to)  
We ..... of the exhibits.

7. I'm organising someone that can drive the kids to the airport. (getting)  
..... the kids to the airport.

8. After they had completed the audit, the company published its report. (having)  
The audit ..... published its annual report.

**25. Choose the most appropriate option.**

1 She worked very hard/hardly to get that promotion.

2 The arrow fell short/shortly of the target.

3 We walked deep/deeply into the forest, following the tracks of the deer.

4 Police described the situation as "high/highly dangerous", and warned the public not to approach the area.

5 You've hard/hardly eaten anything! Do have some more!

6 The winner of the dance competition will short/shortly be announced.

7 I was deep/deeply touched by everyone's concern after my accident.

8 The teacher was right/rightly proud when all the students passed the exam.

9 The sword passed right/rightly through the knight's armour.

10 After the flood, the water levels remained very high/highly for several days.

11 We went direct/directly to the manager as soon as we realised what had happened.

12 Residents may visit the museum free/freely, but tourists will have to pay.

**26. Fill the gaps below with a/an or the where necessary.**

1 The window is about \_\_\_\_\_ metre wide.

2 When you go to Athens, don't forget to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Acropolis.

3 The new trains can reach speeds of over 300 kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ hour.

4 The community managed to raise quite \_\_\_\_\_ large sum of money for the building of the new school.

5 Many people are attracted by the unknown and the unexplained in \_\_\_\_\_ nature.

6 During \_\_\_\_\_ First World War, many soldiers on both sides deserted.

7 The Indian Ocean lies between \_\_\_\_\_ West coast of Australia and India.

8 The Indian Ocean was named after \_\_\_\_\_ India.

9 Did you know that \_\_\_\_\_ gold was discovered in Australia in the 1850s?

10 Imogen always wanted to have \_\_\_\_\_ pony as a child.

11 I've got two tickets for \_\_\_\_\_ National Opera House on Saturday.

12 Timothy was taken ill and had to go to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.

13 Nancy's got \_\_\_\_\_ terrible headache; she really should go home.

14 We stayed at a lovely hotel in \_\_\_\_\_ city centre.

15 Let's meet outside \_\_\_\_\_ Palace of Congresses.

16 The director will chair \_\_\_\_\_ meeting tomorrow, so everybody should come prepared.

17 For personal enjoyment, she plays \_\_\_\_\_ tennis, swims, hikes and goes camping.

18 A number of vessels have disappeared in \_\_\_\_\_ Bermuda Triangle.

19 We cleaned \_\_\_\_\_ house from top to bottom.

20 They are husband and \_\_\_\_\_ wife.

21 That's me playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano on all the tracks.

22 Patrick is in \_\_\_\_\_ hardware shop next door buying some paint.

23 I have climbed \_\_\_\_\_ Everest and been to the North Pole.

24 Tim Berners-Lee invented \_\_\_\_\_ World Wide Web.

**27. Fill the gaps below with a/an or the where necessary.**

**A)**

Nature in 1) \_\_\_\_\_ UK is in crisis. Decades of 2) \_\_\_\_\_ damage have pushed our incredible wildlife and wild places to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ brink. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ nature crisis affects everyone, so everyone should have 5) \_\_\_\_\_ say about how we solve it. Together, we all have 6) \_\_\_\_\_ power to make 7) \_\_\_\_\_ real difference. 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Nature brings us together, and we all depend on it. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ World's first People's Plan for Nature has brought people from all walks of life – with all types of opinions – together to find 10) \_\_\_\_\_ common ground on 11) \_\_\_\_\_ action we need to take to save 12) \_\_\_\_\_ nature. For all of us and for 13) \_\_\_\_\_ future generations.

**B)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Biology is 2) \_\_\_\_\_ science that studies 3) \_\_\_\_\_ life. What exactly is 4) \_\_\_\_\_ life? This may sound like 5) \_\_\_\_\_ silly question with 6) \_\_\_\_\_ obvious answer, but it is not easy to define 7) \_\_\_\_\_ life. For example, 8) \_\_\_\_\_ branch of 9) \_\_\_\_\_ biology called 10) \_\_\_\_\_ virology studies 11) \_\_\_\_\_ viruses, which exhibit some of 12) \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics of 13) \_\_\_\_\_ living entities but lack others. It turns out that, although 14) \_\_\_\_\_ viruses can attack 15) \_\_\_\_\_ living organisms, cause 16) \_\_\_\_\_ diseases, and even reproduce, they do not meet 17) \_\_\_\_\_ criteria that 18) \_\_\_\_\_ biologists use to define 19) \_\_\_\_\_ life.

**C)**

\_\_\_\_\_ Damar Hamlin, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ player for 3) \_\_\_\_\_ professional football team from Buffalo, New York, suffered 4) \_\_\_\_\_ cardiac arrest during 5) \_\_\_\_\_ game seen on 6) \_\_\_\_\_ national television on 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Monday night. Health website 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Hopkins Medicine says 9) \_\_\_\_\_ cardiac arrest is when 10) \_\_\_\_\_ heart stops beating. This stops blood flow to 11) \_\_\_\_\_ brain and other organs. Cardiac arrest can cause 12) \_\_\_\_\_ person to lose 13) \_\_\_\_\_ consciousness, become disabled, or die if they are not treated immediately.

**D)**

It is difficult to define 1) \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy. In fact, to do so is itself 2) \_\_\_\_\_

philosophical activity, since 3) \_\_\_\_\_ philosophers are attempting to gain 4) \_\_\_\_\_ broadest and most fundamental conception of the world as it exists. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ world includes 6) \_\_\_\_\_ nature, 7) \_\_\_\_\_ consciousness, 8) \_\_\_\_\_ morality, 9) \_\_\_\_\_ beauty, and 10) \_\_\_\_\_ social organisations. So 11) \_\_\_\_\_ content available for 12) \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy is both broad and deep. Because of its very nature, 13) \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy considers 14) \_\_\_\_\_ range of 15) \_\_\_\_\_ subjects, and 16) \_\_\_\_\_ philosophers cannot automatically rule anything out.

**28. Choose the most appropriate option.**

1 Most rural areas had \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for employment.  
A few    B a little    C much

2 When we first met, we spent \_\_\_\_\_ time together.  
A many    B a lot of    C every

3 When I eat this way, I have \_\_\_\_\_ energy and lose weight pretty rapidly.  
A much    B a little    C so much

4 I appreciate your offer, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money to pay you.  
A none    B any    C no

5 During the week, I often have very \_\_\_\_\_ help with the children.  
A little    B few    C plenty

6 I have \_\_\_\_\_ children to get a smaller flat.  
A many of    B too many    C too much

7 Does \_\_\_\_\_ of you two have any money I can borrow?  
A some    B many    C either

8 I worked there for a year and saved up \_\_\_\_\_ money for a flat.  
A a few    B much of    C enough

9 The total solar eclipse will not be visible to \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
A all    B most of the    C a little

10 It's a lovely place with \_\_\_\_\_ room for our growing family.  
A plenty of    B much of    C most of

11 There were \_\_\_\_\_ rules for me. I don't like rules.  
A many of    B too many    C too much

12 This is what we've been working on for \_\_\_\_ time now.  
A some    B much    C each

13 Let me give you \_\_\_\_ examples of these kinds of foods.  
A all of    B a few    C a little

14 A global discussion without the female half of the world is \_\_\_\_ global nor democratic.  
A neither    B both    C none

15 She has since gone on to direct \_\_\_\_ other films, mainly documentaries.  
A a very    B each    C several

16 However, not \_\_\_\_ of the banks want to make the information available.  
A none    B all    C every

17 There is \_\_\_\_ money in the economy; the problem is the way it is distributed.  
A plenty of    B much of    C most of

18 If I could play like that \_\_\_\_ day, I would be a very happy person.  
A both    B every    C all of

19 \_\_\_\_ musically and visually, it was a really cool event.  
A All of    B Either    C Both

20 Unfortunately, not \_\_\_\_ of the recommendations could be addressed in the first year.  
A each    B all    C every

21 My friend Dave said he had \_\_\_\_ time, but not much as he had an assignment to finish.  
A a few    B few    C a little

22 I have \_\_\_\_ friends there now, it feels like home.  
A so many    B several of    C so much

23 We agree with them on \_\_\_\_ things but not on this matter.  
A most    B a little    C much

24 It turned out to be a very hard year for me for \_\_\_\_ reasons.  
A much of    B a number of    C half of

**29. Choose the most appropriate option.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ people have criticised us because we've said that we're against the proposals.  
A Some    B Every    C Each    D All
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is the longest river in Africa.  
A The    B A    C an    D Ø
- 3 I've had \_\_\_\_\_ reader tell me that they keep returning to my poems for inspiration.  
A some of    B many a    C much    D none
- 4 He plays \_\_\_\_\_ football at the weekend.  
A a    B an    C the    D Ø
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ managers and workers identified challenges in organisational culture and practices.  
A All of    B Either    C Each    D Both
- 6 Push to create as good a game as possible, then release it \_\_\_\_\_ through a publisher or \_\_\_\_\_ directly to \_\_\_\_\_ market \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
A neither    B All    C either    D both
- 7 I have had \_\_\_\_\_ regrets in my life, but buying this computer is by far the biggest.  
A few    B a little    C much    D none
- 8 My mother did \_\_\_\_\_ work with the homeless in the city.  
A many    B every    C a lot of    D all of
- 9 The government says \_\_\_\_\_ conditions must be met before they provide funding.  
A several of    B a number of    C half of    D much of
- 10 The website provided \_\_\_\_\_ history of the song and its origins in Cornwall.  
A a few    B few    C a little    D a little
- 11 Can you pass \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?  
A a    B an    C the    D Ø
- 12 Many of us are using \_\_\_\_\_ products from these manufacturers.  
A every    B each    C several    D all of
- 13 I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ problem with you being here while I work.  
A none    B a    C some    D any
- 14 I personally can think of \_\_\_\_\_ friends who would be willing to help.  
A All of    B a little    C a few    D not much
- 15 I currently do \_\_\_\_\_ tasks listed in the job description.  
A plenty    B a little    C most of the    D the most

16 The speed skater reached speeds of over 100 kilometres \_\_\_\_ hour.  
A the B a C an D Ø

17 \_\_\_\_ is essential for life.  
A water B an water C The water D Water

18 \_\_\_\_ of the two options is particularly appealing to me.  
A All B Both C Some D Neither

19 There's \_\_\_\_ information available that you may feel overwhelmed.  
A so much B so many C a little D not much

20 I've read \_\_\_\_ debate about equality and the emergence of feminism.  
A much B many a C many D none

21 I think I have more back pain than \_\_\_\_ women my age.  
A most B a little C much D many

22 I am going to be studying \_\_\_\_ biology next semester.  
A the B a C Ø D an

23 I went abroad with \_\_\_\_ money and no job.  
A a few B little C plenty D none

24 The earth produces \_\_\_\_ food to feed every single person on the planet.  
A enough B much of C most of D few

25 The actors have a week off \_\_\_\_ month, so that the writers can catch up.  
A all of B every C none D both

**30. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate present tense.**

1 Our company \_\_\_\_\_ (launch) two new products next week.

2 The dancers \_\_\_\_\_ (rehearse) for the performance since last November.

3 Not sure what oil the fish was fried in but it \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) awful.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to complete that jigsaw for over three months now!

5 "Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/feel) the baby's forehead?"

"I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she might have a temperature."

6 Now it's Brown's turn to have an effort and he \_\_\_\_\_ (shoot) straight at the goalkeeper.

7 The place is such a mess! What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) all day?

8 "Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he/leave) so early?"

"Because \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Sarah at 6:30 and he has to catch the next bus."

9 Come on, John! You \_\_\_\_\_ (know) me since high school!

You \_\_\_\_\_ (not/really/believe) I would do something like that, do you?

10 The opposition party \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be making ground in the opinion polls.

11 First you \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it in the oven for 4–6 hours then you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) it out and \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) it.

12 I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) he \_\_\_\_\_ (cry). He's smiling now but his eyes are all red.

13 The central premise of the story is that a woman \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) to find she is utterly alone in the world.

***31. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.***

Stonehenge 0) has been (be) the subject of archaeological debate for many years. No one 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (yet/explain) satisfactorily why or how it was built, although teams of experts 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (excavate) the site for years and a team of American scientists 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (recently/start) working in the area with sophisticated new equipment. Popular theories 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest) that Stonehenge was built as a temple, but no one 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to work out how the stones were transported there. A group of students from Bangor University 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the possibility of re-enacting the journey from Wales, where such stones are to be found, overland to Stonehenge, and sponsors 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) forward with offers of financial assistance.

The British Museum 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (also/announce) a forthcoming exhibition of artefacts from the Stonehenge period, which they 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (gather) over the last five years from all over Northern Europe.

**32. Choose the correct option.**

1 “Any news from Tess?”

“Yes. She \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow on the 9:15 train from Doncaster.”

A will have been arriving B arriving C will have arrived D will be arriving

2 “I don’t suppose your report is ready yet, is it?”

“Don’t worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ it by tomorrow.”

A Will B am finishing C will be finishing D will have finished

3 There are so many others in need. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone help?

A Will B Are C Have D Do

4 You \_\_\_\_\_ it very slowly in the beginning and we’ll provide you with plenty of support.

A will have taken B are going to take C taking D took

5 Also, I \_\_\_\_\_ the match on Tuesday live online at 8 pm.

A have watched B will be watching C watch D will have been watching

6 Judging from what he said today it looks like he \_\_\_\_\_ plan A.

A choose B will choose C chooses D chosen

7 “So, are you coming along, after all?”

“Well, I don’t know. What time \_\_\_\_\_?”

A you’re leaving B will you leaving C will you be leaving D you left

8 After the kids go to school, I \_\_\_\_\_ some breakfast and then get to the studio around noon.

A I’ll have B I’m having C I’d have D I will be having

9 The band \_\_\_\_\_ a new drummer in the near future.

A look for B are looking for C will be looking for D will have looked for

10 There are a number of serious mistakes. \_\_\_\_\_ we go through them one by one?

A Are B Shall C Do D Have

11 She \_\_\_\_\_ a grandmother again soon.

A was B is being C will have been D is going to be

12 I expect that there \_\_\_\_\_ some inconveniences associated with a project of this size.

A will be B will have C being D are being

- 13 “Well, I came to work here last June.”  
“So by the end of May you \_\_\_\_ with us for almost a year.”  
A will have been working B are to work C have worked D will work
- 14 She is really looking forward to the fact that they \_\_\_\_ her this summer.  
A have been visited B are going to visit C visit D have visited
- 15 “Shall I ask Mr Simpson?”  
“I think he \_\_\_\_ now.”  
A will be working B will work C is going to work D works
- 16 You \_\_\_\_ this before but it’s worth repeating it.  
A hear B are hearing C will have heard D have heard
- 17 “Do you know it’s Maggie’s birthday today?”  
“Yes, she \_\_\_\_ a party tonight and I’ve been invited.”  
A will be having B having C is having D will have had
- 18 Joe is so proud of his presentation. He knows he \_\_\_\_ really well tomorrow.  
A he’s doing B he’s going to do C has done D will do
- 19 Are we really saying that we \_\_\_\_ continue to do nothing when we know what has to be done?  
A are B have C shall D were
- 20 At this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_ in Athens.  
A will have been landing B landing C landed D will be landing

**33. Choose the most appropriate option.**

- 1 There isn’t a huge selection of flavours available because good ice-cream \_\_\_\_ with fresh seasonal ingredients.  
A is making B is made C made
- 2 Some unmarked cars \_\_\_\_ and the police jumped out and tried to arrest him.  
A are arrived B arrived C were arrived
- 3 According to witnesses, he \_\_\_\_ in the leg while running away.  
A was shot B shot C were shot
- 4 In a recent maths exam I \_\_\_\_ how many sides a hexagon has.  
A am asking B ask C was asked
- 5 The police said that the man \_\_\_\_ to fall from the bridge into the river.  
A was seen B they saw C seen

- 6 The left side of the heart \_\_\_\_ to pump blood to the rest of the body.  
A uses B is using C is used
- 7 Everyone will understand that smoking can't \_\_\_\_ in public places.  
A be allowed B allowed C being allowed
- 8 Open source software \_\_\_\_ by many companies because it can save huge sums in licence fees.  
A is being adopted B has adopted C is adopting
- 9 I hope your son \_\_\_\_ better soon.  
A is felt B is feeling C is being felt
- 10 Grandma said that John's Christmas carrots \_\_\_\_ to perfection.  
A they were cooked B were cooked C has cooked
- 11 The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_ by an elected Deputy Prime Minister.  
A is assisted B is assisting C assists
- 12 Democracy \_\_\_\_ but the people will persevere and win this battle.  
A is challenged B challenged C is being challenged
- 13 The Internet service provider \_\_\_\_ to ensure data could not be lost.  
A relied on B is being relied on C was being relied on
- 14 The Sankey Canal \_\_\_\_ in 1757 and was the first industrial canal in England.  
A was constructed B constructed C they constructed
- 15 Someone \_\_\_\_ to remark that the plan would not be successful.  
A was heard B they heard C had heard
- 16 We need to convey it in a way that the message \_\_\_\_ by everyone.  
A has understood B understood C can be understood
- 17 According to estimates, about 25% of Brazil's Amazon rainforest \_\_\_\_ by the end of the \_\_\_\_ decade.  
A has destroyed B has been destroyed C will have been destroyed
- 18 The website has reviews that \_\_\_\_ by real customers.  
A wrote B write C were written
- 19 Standard parcels \_\_\_\_ between Monday and Saturday. There are no deliveries on Sundays.  
A are delivered B they deliver C delivered

- 20 The children \_\_\_\_ how to behave and learn the difference between right and wrong.  
A are taught B was taught C teaching
- 21 I have a freelance job and I \_\_\_\_ money since last year.  
A have been earning B have been earned C am being earned
- 22 A good example is the primary school in my village, which \_\_\_\_ in the 1960s.  
A has established B is being established C was established
- 23 I must agree that Brian should \_\_\_\_ over Robert – he made too many mistakes in the final.  
A has chosen B have been chosen C has been chosen
- 24 In the late 15th century, England \_\_\_\_ by a series of civil wars.  
A were torn B was torn C has torn

**34. Put the verbs (and other words) in brackets into an appropriate form.**

**Paper plays a key role in our daily lives, but how is it made?**

*Wood*

Timber used for papermaking 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from well-managed forests where more trees 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) than harvested to ensure sustainable growth.

*De-barking and Chipping*

Bark 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (strip) from the logs by knife, drum, abrasion, or hydraulic barker. The stripped bark 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (then/use) for fuel or as soil enrichment. Stripped logs 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (chip) into small pieces by knives mounted in massive steel wheels. The chips 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) through vibrating screens, whereby both undersized chips, dust etc and oversized chips 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (reject). Accepted chips 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (then/store) in huge bins ready for the next process.

*Chemical Pulping*

Chips from the storage bins 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) into a digester to which chemicals 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (add). The woodchips 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (then/cook) by heat and pressure in caustic soda and sulphur to remove lignin. Lignin is the binding material which holds the cellulose fibres together. The chemical process is energy self-sufficient as nearly all by-products can 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to fire the pulp mill power plant. The chemical pulping process 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) lower fibre yield than mechanical pulping, typically 50–60%.

*Mechanical Pulping*

Mechanical pulp 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (yield) over 90% of the wood as fibre 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) by forcing debarked logs, about two metres long, and hot water between enormous rotating steel discs with teeth that literally 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (tear) the wood apart.

### *Wire Section*

The wire is a woven plastic mesh conveyor belt which can be up to 35 metres long and as wide as the paper machine. The stock by now is milky in appearance where it 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (dilute) with water. The stock 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) from a flow box onto the wire which 19) \_\_\_\_\_ (distribute) the fibres evenly over the whole width of the paper machine. The water 20) \_\_\_\_\_ (drain) away through the mesh leaving tiny fibres as a mat on top of the mesh. By the time the stock 21) \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) half way down the wire, a high percentage of water 22) \_\_\_\_\_ (drain) away. From this point the removal of water has to 23) \_\_\_\_\_ (assist) by suction from underneath the wire. When the thin mat of fibres 24) \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the end of the wire, although it is still very moist and weak, it 25) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a sheet of paper.

### *Press Section*

The paper 26) \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) from the wire section to the press section which 27) \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) of a number of heavy rollers. The paper 28) \_\_\_\_\_ (convey) through these rollers on thick felts of synthetic fibre. More moisture 29) \_\_\_\_\_ (squeeze) out of the paper like a mangle and drawn away by suction. At this stage of the process the paper is still very moist.

### *Drying*

The paper 30) \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) through a large number of steam-heated drying cylinders. There can be up to 50 or 60 cylinders on a fast-running paper machine. Synthetic dryer fabrics 31) \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) the Web of paper round the cylinders until the paper is completely dry.

## ***35. Questions for discussion.***

### *1. How does 'global' politics differ from 'international' politics?*

Global politics is broader and more complex than traditional international politics. While international politics focuses primarily on relations between sovereign states, global politics includes a far wider range of actors, processes, and issues that transcend national boundaries. It examines how multinational corporations, international organizations, NGOs, social movements, terrorist networks, and even individual citizens shape global outcomes. Unlike international politics – traditionally centred on diplomacy, war, and national interest – global politics analyses global governance, transnational flows of information, environmental challenges, global inequality, and cultural interconnectedness. In other words, global politics reflects a world in which problems and solutions are increasingly shared, interdependent, and multi-layered. It is less about state rivalry alone and more about global cooperation, global risk, and the diffusion of power across multiple levels of authority.

### *2. To what extent has globalization reshaped international politics?*

Globalization has profoundly reshaped international politics by reducing the autonomy of states, increasing interdependence, and transforming the nature of power. Economic globalization has made national economies interconnected through trade, global supply chains, and financial markets, forcing governments to coordinate policies beyond their borders. Technological globalization has accelerated communication, enabling instant worldwide information flows that influence elections, conflict, and public opinion. Meanwhile, political globalization has strengthened international institutions such as the UN, WTO, EU, and NATO, which now play major roles in regulating state behaviour. However, globalization has not eliminated state sovereignty entirely; powerful states continue to dominate security and economic structures. Thus, globalization has transformed how states act rather than replacing them, creating a hybrid world where national and global dynamics constantly interact.

*3. In what ways is the international dimension of politics still important?*

Despite globalization, the international dimension remains essential because states continue to be the primary legal authority and security providers. National governments negotiate treaties, set foreign policy, control military forces, and regulate migration. International institutions operate only with the consent of states, illustrating that sovereignty still matters. Moreover, issues such as war, diplomacy, nuclear proliferation, and border disputes remain fundamentally international in nature. Even global challenges – climate change, pandemics, cyber threats – require state cooperation to be effectively addressed. The resurgence of geopolitical competition, particularly between the US, China, and Russia, demonstrates that state power, national interests, and territorial concerns remain central. Therefore, while global politics has expanded the framework of analysis, traditional international politics continues to structure world order.

*4. To what extent have non-state actors come to rival states and national governments on the world stage?*

Non-state actors have grown enormously in influence and in some cases rival state power, especially in economic, informational, and normative spheres. Multinational corporations possess budgets larger than those of many states and influence global supply chains and labour markets. NGOs such as Amnesty International or Greenpeace shape global norms around human rights and environmental protection. Terrorist networks and criminal organizations operate across borders and challenge state monopolies on violence. Social movements and online activists influence political discourse, mobilise global protests, and hold governments accountable. However, states still retain decisive authority in areas such as lawmaking, security, and territorial control. Thus, non-state actors compete with states in certain domains, but they complement rather than fully replace state authority.

*5. Does interdependence always lead to cooperation and peace, or can it generate conflict?*

Interdependence can promote cooperation, but it may also create new forms of vulnerability and conflict. Economic interdependence encourages peace by raising the costs of war – states are less likely to fight their major trading partners. Liberal theorists argue that interconnected markets and shared institutions facilitate dialogue and reduce

mistrust. However, realists point out that interdependence can be weaponized: states may fear dependency on foreign resources, technology, or supply chains. Economic competition can escalate into rivalry, as seen in US-China tensions over trade, cyber security, and technological dominance. Interdependence also means that shocks – financial crises, pandemics, energy shortages – spread quickly across borders, creating new security dilemmas. Therefore, interdependence is a double-edged sword that can foster both cooperation and conflict.

*6. Is globalization a political phenomenon? Discuss.*

Globalization is inherently political because it restructures power, authority, and decision-making at both national and global levels. It influences how states govern, how institutions operate, and how global norms are created. The spread of neoliberal economic policies, the rise of international organizations, and the rules governing trade and finance are all products of political decisions rather than natural processes. Globalization redistributes power – strengthening some states and weakening others – and can provoke political backlash, nationalism, or protectionism. It also raises questions about democratic accountability: decisions affecting millions may be made by distant global actors. Thus, globalization is not merely economic or technological; it is profoundly political in its causes, consequences, and controversies.

*7. Which definition of globalization is most persuasive, and why?*

The most persuasive definition is that globalization is the widening, deepening, and accelerating interconnectedness between people, states, and societies. This definition, associated with Held and McGrew, captures three essential dimensions: the scale of global interactions, the intensity of cross-border exchanges, and the speed at which they occur. Unlike narrow economic definitions, it includes cultural, technological, political, and environmental aspects, offering a comprehensive framework for analysis. It also acknowledges that globalization is not a single process but a complex network of transformations that affect identity, governance, and global risk. This multidimensional perspective best reflects the reality of the contemporary world.

*8. Has the impact and significance of globalization been exaggerated?*

Some argue that globalization's significance has been overstated, pointing out that states still control borders, exercise sovereignty, and shape global rules. Patterns of migration, trade, and political cooperation vary widely across regions, suggesting uneven globalization. Furthermore, recent trends – Brexit, rising nationalism, trade wars, and supply-chain disruptions – indicate that global integration can reverse or stagnate. However, others maintain that globalization remains deeply influential, especially in finance, technology, and communication, where interconnectedness is irreversible. The reality lies between these extremes: globalization is neither unstoppable nor declining entirely, but it is being reshaped by political choice, technological change, and shifting power dynamics.

*9. What are the key differences between mainstream and critical approaches to global politics?*

Mainstream approaches – such as realism and liberalism – focus on states, power, institutions, and rational decision-making. They assume that politics operates within stable structures and emphasize national interests, security, and cooperation through institutions. Critical approaches – such as Marxism, constructivism, post-colonialism, and feminism – challenge these assumptions and analyse deeper structures of inequality, identity, discourse, and power relations. They argue that global politics cannot be understood without examining the role of capitalism, ideology, race, gender, or historical domination. Mainstream theories describe how the world works; critical theories explore why it works this way, uncovering the hidden power dynamics shaping global order.

*10. What are the theories of Global Politics? Do theoretical paradigms help or hinder understanding? Over what do realist and liberal theorists disagree?*

Global politics is analysed through multiple theories: realism, liberalism, constructivism, Marxism, post-structuralism, feminism, and green theory. Theoretical paradigms help understanding by offering frameworks that simplify complex realities, highlight patterns, and provide conceptual tools. However, they may hinder understanding when they oversimplify or ignore important variables. Realists and liberals disagree over the nature of international cooperation: realists see states as self-interested actors operating in an anarchic world where conflict is inevitable, while liberals argue that institutions, interdependence, and democratic norms foster cooperation and peace. Realists emphasise military power; liberals highlight economic and institutional power.

*11. To what extent has global power become more diffuse and intangible in recent years?*

Global power has become increasingly diffuse due to the rise of non-state actors, digital technologies, and transnational networks. Traditional military and economic power still matter, but influence now also depends on soft power, digital capacity, information control, and global legitimacy. Power is intangible when it operates through norms, ideas, reputations, or narratives rather than coercion. Cyber warfare, global media, and social platforms allow small groups – or even individuals – to influence global politics. At the same time, middle powers and regional blocs now shape global governance, reducing the dominance of superpowers. Power is no longer concentrated; it is multilayered and decentralised.

*12. Why has there been growing interest in the notion of 'human' security?*

Interest in human security has grown because traditional state-centred security – focused on borders and military threats – fails to address the main dangers facing people today. Issues such as pandemics, poverty, climate change, terrorism, cyber threats, and humanitarian crises affect individuals directly regardless of state boundaries. Human security emphasises freedom from fear and freedom from want, highlighting the need to protect basic human rights, health, and well-being. It shifts the framework from protecting states to protecting people, making it more relevant for addressing modern global risks.

*13. What is globalism, and is it a good thing? Justify your answer.*

Globalism is the ideology that supports globalization, advocating for open markets, free movement of goods and people, international cooperation, and global governance.

Whether it is “good” depends on one’s perspective. Supporters argue that globalism promotes peace, economic growth, cultural exchange, and shared solutions to global problems. Critics claim it undermines national sovereignty, deepens inequality, weakens local cultures, and benefits powerful corporations more than ordinary citizens. Globalism can be positive when it promotes fairness, sustainability, and human rights – but negative if it reinforces domination or marginalization. Its value depends on how it is implemented and who benefits.

*14. How is the global economy and globalization impacting income and employment in the developing world? Explain.*

Globalization has had mixed effects on income and employment in developing countries. On one hand, it has created new job opportunities, attracted foreign investment, boosted exports, and accelerated industrialisation in regions such as East Asia. Millions have been lifted out of poverty due to integration into global markets. On the other hand, globalization can generate inequality, exploit cheap labour, and expose countries to economic volatility. Workers in developing states often face unsafe conditions, low wages, and weak labour rights. Automation and global competition may further reduce job security. Thus, globalization can promote development, but without strong regulation and inclusive policies, it may deepen disparities.

*15. Which definition of war do you find most useful? Why? How does globalization challenge traditional understandings of war? Does globalization make war more or less likely? Does it depend on the type of war?*

A useful definition of war is “sustained, organised violence between political groups for political purposes.” This definition is flexible enough to include both traditional interstate wars and new forms of conflict. Globalization challenges traditional understandings by blurring the boundaries between internal and external war, state and non-state actors, and conventional and cyber warfare. Armed conflict increasingly involves transnational networks, information warfare, and hybrid strategies. Whether globalization makes war more or less likely depends on the type of conflict: economic interdependence reduces the likelihood of interstate war, but identity conflicts, terrorism, and cyber attacks may rise. Globalization reduces some wars while generating new ones.

*16. What role is played by COVID-19 in global politics?*

COVID-19 has reshaped global politics by testing international cooperation, exposing weaknesses in global governance, and accelerating geopolitical competition. It highlighted inequalities in health systems, vaccine access, and economic resilience. States adopted more nationalist, protectionist policies, and global supply chains were disrupted. The pandemic also strengthened the role of scientific institutions, digital technologies, and public health governance. At the same time, COVID-19 intensified tensions between major powers, especially the US and China, over responsibility, narratives, and global leadership. Overall, the pandemic revealed the need for stronger global cooperation while also demonstrating the fragility of existing systems.

