



**TARAS SHEVCHENKO**  
**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV**  
**EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE OF**  
**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**“English for International Relations: Vocabulary Grammar and  
Translation Practice”  
for first-year students majoring in International Relations**

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Taras Shevchenko National University  
of Kyiv  
Educational and Scientific Institute of  
International Relations  
Department of Foreign Languages  
Associate professor Pletenetska Yu.

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**Рецензенти:**

**А.В. Головня**, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри англійської мови технічного спрямування №2 Факультету лінгвістики Національного технічного Університету України «Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського».

**Н.І. Хайдарі**, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу Гуманітарно-мистецького факультету Державного університету «Київський авіаційний інститут».

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## PREFACE

The present textbook, *English for International Relations: Vocabulary, Grammar and Translation Practice* has been designed as a modern and relevant resource for first-year students majoring in International Relations who are pursuing a dual qualification as translators of two foreign languages. It reflects current methodological approaches to language teaching in professional contexts and addresses the growing need for integrated linguistic and translation training.

The structure of the book is clear and pedagogically sound. It consists of two main sections—lexical and grammatical practice—each of which is complemented by a variety of translation-oriented tasks. This integrated approach ensures that students not only consolidate their knowledge of vocabulary and grammar, but also develop practical translation skills essential for their future professional activities.

A distinctive feature of the coursebook is the wide range of carefully selected exercises aimed at reinforcing key language topics in alignment with the core textbook of the course, *English for International Relations*. In this way, the manual both enriches and expands the primary learning material, ensuring continuity in the learning process. At the same time, it can be effectively used as an independent instructional resource or as a supplementary tool within the broader course framework.

Particular attention is given to the development of translation competence. The book offers diverse tasks that foster skills in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting, as well as sight translation. Importantly, many of the translation exercises are based on original texts drawn from contemporary media sources. The use of authentic English-language materials of political and analytical nature enables students to engage with current issues in international relations and diplomacy, enhances their critical thinking, and cultivates their ability to respond promptly and appropriately to professional communicative challenges.

While the coursebook occasionally includes a relatively large number of complex text-based exercises, which may present a certain challenge for beginners, this aspect can be effectively managed through a differentiated instructional approach. Both in-class and independent work can be adapted to students' proficiency levels, thereby turning this feature into an advantage that promotes deeper comprehension and mastery of the material.

In light of the above, this coursebook meets the standards required of educational publications of its kind. It is well-suited for implementation in the academic process and can be confidently recommended for publication and use in higher education institutions.

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## ***I. Vocabulary and Grammar part.***

### ***1. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian and backwards closing English sentences, relying on the vocabulary of Unit 1 Introduction to International Relations.***

2. There is a mutually beneficial treaty between Austria and other European states.
3. There are several variables that affect the global economy and political economy.
4. This corporation has contributed to educational programs in Vienna.
5. We have a flourishing alliance within NATO.
6. They are sovereign states that determine their individual policies.
7. There is a strong nongovernmental organization that promotes globalization.
8. His research as a scholar was subjected to criticism in the domain of economics.
9. These are documents utilized in diplomacy and legal negotiations.
10. I have read about the emperor of Austria and the disintegration of his empire.
11. She is determined to convene an international conference on multi-polarity.
12. There are corporations that depart from coercion and utilize mutually agreed rules.
13. Our governments have signed a treaty in Vienna, consequently strengthening the alliance.
14. He is a supporter of the idea of a global village in international communication.
15. There is a danger that bipolarity may affect economic cooperation.
16. Their flourishing cultural and educational ties contribute to diplomacy.
17. This scholar is writing about the legal aspects of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
18. We have variables to determine the yield of international corporations.
19. There are examples in history where coercion caused political disintegration.
20. It is their responsibility to traverse Europe and promote peaceful diplomacy.
21. There is an alliance that was convened to prevent further conflicts in Europe.
22. Є взаємовигідний договір між Європою та Австрією.
23. У глобальній економіці є змінні, які впливають на політичну економію.
24. Ця корпорація має освітні програми у Відні.
25. Ми маємо процвітаючий союз у межах НАТО.
26. Вони є суверенними державами, які визначають свою індивідуальну політику.
27. Є потужна неурядова організація, що підтримує глобалізацію.
28. Його дослідження як науковця було піддано критиці у сфері економіки.
29. Це документи, які використовуються у дипломатії та правових переговорах.
30. Я читав про імператора Австрії та розпад його імперії.
31. Вона налаштована скликати міжнародну конференцію з багатополарності.
32. Є корпорації, що відходять від примусу та використовують взаємно погоджені правила.

33. Наші уряди підписали договір у Відні, тим самим зміцнивши союз.
34. Він є прихильником ідеї глобального села у міжнародних комунікаціях.
35. Є небезпека, що біполярність може вплинути на економічне співробітництво.
36. Їхні процвітаючі культурні та освітні зв'язки сприяють дипломатії.
37. Цей науковець пише про правові аспекти Північноатлантичного альянсу.
38. Ми маємо змінні для визначення доходів міжнародних корпорацій.
39. Є приклади в історії, коли примус призводив до політичного розпаду.
40. Їхня місія – подорожувати Європою та поширювати мирну дипломатію.
41. Є союз, який було скликано для запобігання подальшим конфліктам у Європі.

**2. Translate the following word-combinations and fragments of sentences into English, paying attention to the use of terms in text 1, p 22.**

Схвалювати рішення ради безпеки ООН, проведення надзвичайної спецсесії Генасамблеї ООН, вторгнення росії в Україну, неспроможний виконати свою функцію, підтримання міжнародного миру та безпеки, накладання вето, постійний член Радбезу, офіційний коментар, оприлюднений, ухвалене рішення, принизлива та ганебна ізоляваність, безпрецедентне явище, повномасштабна війна, розгорнути війну, відновлення миру, виведення військ з території України, міжнародно визнані кордони, безкарно зловживати, право вето, заблокувати ухвалення документа.

- «...внаслідок права «вето» росії Рада Безпеки не змогла схвалити такі важливі документи...»
- «...через відсутність одностайності її постійних членів на 8979-му засіданні Ради Безпеки ООН унеможливила виконати її головну відповідальність щодо підтримання міжнародного миру та безпеки...»
- «...національний уряд прийняв рішення про затвердження Національного плану дій із виконання резолюції Ради Безпеки ООН 1325 „Жінки, мир, безпека“...»
- «141 держава підтримала і лише 5 висловилися проти резолюції ГА ООН з вимогами до РФ стосовно припинення агресії проти України...»
- «...вимагає від росії негайно, повністю та беззастережно вивести всі свої збройні сили з території України в її міжнародно визнаних кордонах...».

**3. Translate the sentences about the United Nations Organization using active vocabulary**

1. Цілі та завдання організації охоплюють: дотримання миру та безпеки, придушення актів агресії.
2. Статут ООН передбачає також поважне ставлення до обов'язків, обумовлених договорами та іншими джерелами міжнародного права.

3. У випадку порушення договору однією з сторін, вони можуть розірвати договір в односторонньому порядку.
4. Міжнародна правова комісія за дорученням Генеральної Асамблеї готує проекти угод, що систематизують та модернізують значну кількість угод міжнародного права, серед яких різноманітні аспекти морського права, закон про договори між державами, правонаступність держав стосовно договорів тощо.
5. Після укладання та підписання багатостороннього договору всім державам слід дотримуватися його положень.
6. Країни, що не приєднуються до договору про ненапад або не пов'язані угодою про роззброєння можуть завдати значних збитків економічному та військовому секторам.
7. Після схвального рішення Генеральної Асамблеї проекти передаються на міжнародні конференції, які скликає ООН для обговорення відповідних конвенцій.
8. Міжнародне право регулює стосунки між державами у мирний час і забезпечує методи для врегулювання конфліктів методами іншими ніж війна.
9. До інших аспектів Міжнародного права належать ставлення до іноземців та іноземних інвестицій, набуття та втрата громадянства, статус особи без громадянства, екстрадиція біженців тощо.
10. Оскільки Статут ООН забороняє використання сили проти територіальної цілісності чи політичної незалежності будь-якої держави ООН не послуговується законом про війну та нейтралітет.

**4. Listen to the text What is NATO? All you need to know:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nHgeFm9kfog> and fill in the necessary gaps.

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was founded in the aftermath of the Second World War 1). ..... peace and freedom and prevent conflict. In 1949 facing a growing threat from Soviet Union 12 countries from Europe and North America signed a treaty, 2). ..... the principle of collective defence: an attack against one of these countries would be considered an attack against five of them. Since then, NATO has helped to preserve peace for its members by providing a unique forum for dialogue, 3). ..... of disputes and cooperation on a wide range of political and security-related issues, and also by 4). ..... from potential adversaries.

Today, NATO has 35 member countries from Europe and North America, known as Allies. NATO's founding treaty 5). ..... other European countries to join the Alliance, as long as all existing members agree and requirements are met. Aspiring members must share NATO's core values of individual liberty, human rights, democracy and 6). ..... and also adhere to the principles of the United Nations Treaty. They have to fulfill political, economic and military obligations, including being able to contribute to the security of the Euro-Atlantic area. They

must also have a functioning democratic political system and be committed to preventing crises and conflicts. NATO's 7). ..... promotes stability and cooperation and contributes to building Europe whole and free, united in peace and democracy.

NATO works with a wide network of non-member countries across the globe, which are called NATO allies. The Alliance also collaborates closely with other international organisations, such as 8). ....., and the United Nations, to contribute to peace and security. These organisations and partner countries team up with NATO on many activities, including military training exercises, crisis prevention and management, information-sharing and much more. These partnerships allow NATO and its partners 9). ..... common challenges, like terrorism, cyber-attacks, or climate change. Cooperating with partners that share NATO's core values contributes to stability beyond our borders and 10). ..... our security at home.

**5. Answer the questions below.**

1. What is the history and purpose of NATO?

NATO, which stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded after World War II and the regime of Adolf Hitler. It's goal was to promote peace within Europe as they navigated reconstruction of the continent after the devastation that occurred. NATO also had to deal with the impending threat of the Soviet Union after the war.

2. What is the current purpose of NATO?

The purpose of NATO is to safeguard the security and freedom of its member states by political and military means. They hold to the concept of collective defense. Which means that if one nation attacks another they may as well attack all of them, and there will be a collective defense of the victimized state from the other members.

3. Are either of your selected countries a part of NATO? If yes, what role does your country play in NATO?

Has your country played a leadership role in any NATO activities or interventions? either of your selected countries are a part of NATO, what relationship does your country have with NATO? What other alliances are they a part of? Neither Algeria nor Austria are members of NATO. However, they both interact and mingle with

NATO in different ways. Austria is not a part of NATO but has had formal relations with them since 1995. This started when Austria joined the Partnership for Peace program. Algeria is not a member but has participated in NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue forum.

4. What are the biggest issues facing NATO today?

Some of the biggest issues facing NATO today would be the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. There also are contentious situations between the Middle East and northern Africa, which has resulted in violence. There are many environmental challenges, and there have been increasing cyber security attacks which prove to be additionally challenging.

5. Is the motto, "An attack on one is an attack on all" relevant today? Why or why not?

The motto "an attack on one is an attack on all" is certainly relevant today. It is relevant today because the concept of collective security is timeless. If one country attacks another, they will be retaliated against harshly by a collective 31 other member states of NATO. This threat is large enough to deter any country from instigating violence.

***6. Train the use of vocabulary from Unit 1 while translating the sentences below from Ukrainian into English and from English into Ukrainian.***

1. Поява США та СРСР як наддержав в подальшому розширила сферу міжнародних відносин.
2. Створення Ліги Націй також зробило внесок у вивчення міжнародних відносин.
3. Міжнародні відносини – це дисципліна, яка намагається пояснити політичну діяльність в межах своїх кордонів та за їх межами.
4. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created to maintain security in Europe.
5. The disintegration of the Soviet Union affected the entire system of international alliances.
6. Many variables must be taken into account when studying political economy.
7. International scholars continue to debate how globalization will affect sovereignty.
8. The theory of political economy explains how economics and politics mutually affect each other.
9. The corporation decided to depart from traditional business strategies and invest in sustainable projects.

10. Тематика міжнародних відносин охоплює дипломатію, угоди, питання війни та миру, міжнародне правосуддя та міжнародні союзи.
11. Між державами існують торгові та економічні зв'язки задля підтримки міжнародних організацій, таких як Світовий банк та Міжнародний валютний фонд.
12. Учасниками міжнародних відносин є національні лідери, політики, неурядові організації, а саме приватні громадяни, корпорації.
13. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created to maintain security in Europe.
14. A nongovernmental organization contributed to humanitarian aid in the conflict zone.
15. The disintegration of old alliances created space for new regional unions.
16. Міжнародні відносини передбачають також взаємодію неурядових груп, зокрема міжнародних організацій, наприклад, Організації ісламського співробітництва (ОІС) та Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ООН).
17. На початку існування цивілізованого світу держави були взаємопов'язані.
18. З вересня 1814 року по червень 1815-го представників наддержав Європи скликали у Відні для реорганізації Європи після поразки французького імператора Наполеона I.
19. Coercion in international relations often undermines trust between sovereign states.
20. A well-known scholar argued that multi-polarity is more stable than bipolarity.
21. The alliance between the two empires was based on shared economic interests.
22. The bipolarity of the Cold War has been replaced by elements of multi-polarity in today's world order.
23. Diplomacy is often seen as the art of balancing power without resorting to coercion.
24. A nongovernmental organization can sometimes act more effectively than state institutions.

## *7. Revise the vocabulary from Unit 1.*

### *7.1. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.*

1. **Питання безпеки** все частіше виходять за межі національних інтересів, зачіпаючи весь **міждержавний порядок**.
2. Генеральний секретар запропонував **скликати** надзвичайну сесію, щоб проаналізувати політичні **зміни**, які впливають на стабільність.
3. Лише **уповноважені лідери** мають право підписувати угоди про **союзи** та стратегічне партнерство.
4. Екологічна безпека може **потрапляти до сфери** компетенції міжнародних організацій, таких як **Рада Безпеки**.
5. Молодий дипломат намагався **здобути репутацію**, беручи участь у переговорах, щоб **досягти прогресу** у врегулюванні конфлікту.

6. Дві держави змогли **домовитися неофіційно**, аби **розтопити лід** у своїх напружених відносинах.
7. Різні політичні сили вирішили **об'єднати зусилля** для просування реформи, що **прокладе шлях** до більшої прозорості.
8. У період **біполярності** країни часто **створювали альянси** лише для збереження балансу сил.
9. Питання, які **належать до компетенції Ради Безпеки**, часто визначають, як держави діятимуть у **справах безпеки**.

## 7.2. Complete the sentences with following expressions.

*pave the way for, emergence, interstate system, flourish, authorized leaders, alliances, fall in the domain of, Security Council, traversing state boundaries, break the ice, establish reputation, make common cause, bipolarity, scattered, variables, make headway, to come to terms off the record*

1. The growing flow of information and migration \_\_\_\_\_ has challenged traditional notions of sovereignty.
2. The newly signed trade agreement is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ a more integrated regional market.
3. Cultural initiatives began to \_\_\_\_\_ once state censorship was lifted and cross-border cooperation resumed.
4. During the Cold War, global politics were defined by a rigid structure of \_\_\_\_\_ that shaped every major alliance.
5. After the civil war, communities remained \_\_\_\_\_ across remote villages, making reconstruction extremely difficult.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of new regional powers has forced traditional actors to reconsider their foreign policy priorities.
7. The modern \_\_\_\_\_ still relies on a delicate balance between cooperation and competition among sovereign states.
8. Many political \_\_\_\_\_ influence the success of international negotiations, including public opinion and timing.
9. Only \_\_\_\_\_ can sign binding treaties that reshape the global network of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Climate-related security threats often \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, demanding coordinated international action.
11. A young diplomat was eager to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the complex field of international mediation.
12. The two rival states finally managed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ during informal talks at the summit.

13. Civil society organizations and small states often \_\_\_\_\_ with global NGOs to promote peace and human rights.

### 7.3. Paraphrase sentences with using phrasal verbs with “go”.

- The team decided to continue the project despite the risks.  
→ *The team decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the project despite the risks.*
- They broke their promise to the voters.  
→ *They \_\_\_\_\_ their word to the voters.*
- Let's review the budget once more before we present it.  
→ *Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the budget once more before we present it.*
- The cost of living is increasing rapidly.  
→ *The cost of living is \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly.*
- This design matches the overall style of the campaign.  
→ *This design \_\_\_\_\_ the overall style of the campaign.*

### 8. Train the use of vocabulary from Unit 2 through translation of sentences below from Ukrainian into English.

1. Серйозного розгляду заслуговують наслідки покладатися виключно на традиційне паливо, особливо з огляду на глобальний енергетичний перехід.
2. Некомерційні організації часто виступають за політику, спрямовану на підтримання довгострокового миру та соціальної справедливості.
3. Будь-яке твердження про державність має підкріплюватися здатністю забезпечувати порядок і стабільність у межах визнаних кордонів.
4. У той час як деякі політики грають у політичні ігри заради короткострокової вигоди, справжні лідери прагнуть впливати завдяки баченню й чесності.
5. У глобальних війнах примусова сила часто поєднується з дипломатичними зусиллями для військового врегулювання тривалих загроз.
6. Аналітичні центри часто скликають міжнародних учасників, щоб знайти спільну позицію щодо питань, що мають широкі політичні наслідки.

### 9. Watch video: *On the Brink of a New World Order (2025)* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDFIoYFEtv0&t=3s> and do the following tasks.

#### Pre-listening

#### 9.1. Discussion:

- What does the phrase “New World Order” mean to you?
- Which global powers are shaping it today?
- What recent events might signal a new world order emerging?

## 9.2. Vocabulary preview – Match the terms with their meanings:

1. Multipolarity	a. Involving more than one country, or having power or authority that is greater than that of single countries
2. Sovereignty	b. An international system characterized by four or more major centres of power and influence
3. Realignment	c. The way that organizations or countries are managed at the highest level, and the systems for doing this
4. Supranational	d. The process of changing the way a company or organization works or does business:
5. Geopolitical	e. (Especially of countries) the position of being the strongest and most powerful and therefore able to control others
6. Governance	f. Supreme power or authority of a state
7. Hegemony	g. The ability to recover quickly from difficulties
8. Resilience	h. Relating to politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors.

### While-listening

## 9.3. Watch the beginning and ending segments of the documentary and complete the following tasks.

1. List four forces mentioned as shaping the work of global power.

## 9.4. Differentiate between True/False statements.

1. For the last 80 years the power of global economy has belonged to one country, namely the USA.
2. There are three pillars of global economic power and whoever controls them, writes the rules.
3. These pillars operate in isolation, separately from each other.
4. Real power is based on one of the pillars.
5. The global order is being reshaped right now as each pillar becomes contested.
6. After World War II industries of the USA are shattered, economies are on their knees.
7. By 1945 America has controlled 75 % of the world gold reserve.
8. In 1945 after the end of World War II 42 nations gathered in a small town in New Hampshire, Bretton Woods, where they made a choice that the USA dollar would become a primary reserve currency.
9. China today is not the country catching up. It has reached the frontier and, in some areas, has overtaken the USA.
10. For the first time in history China is on the verge of claiming one of the four pillars of global power – industrial production.

11. For years now the BRICS nations have been working on a common currency – a way to free themselves from the grip of the dollar. (BRICS — abbreviation from Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa).

**9.5. Complete the final excerpt with missing words. (I to 3:19; II – from 16:47)**

What matters now is where China stands today. This is no longer just a country **1**. ..... . China has reached the frontiers and, in some areas, it has overtaken United States. Tech giants like Tencent, Baidu, and Alibaba have built digital ecosystems that rival and sometimes **2**. ..... their Western counterparts. They've done this inside the single market of over 1 bn people. Today China isn't just competing in **3**. ..... . In many fields from social media to AI, from EVs to e-commerce it is **4**. ..... . Tik Tok, born in China dominates western screens. Deepseek and other AI challenges threaten **5**. ..... American tech supremacy. BYD is now **6**. ..... legacy automakers in the global electronic vehicle race.

**Post-listening**

**9.6. Discussion in pairs:**

- Do you agree that the world is on the brink of a new order? Why or why not?
- What role should Europe play in shaping the future?

**9.7. Rank the statements below from the *most urgent* to the *least urgent* for Europe's future.**

Justify your ranking using phrases:

*From a geopolitical standpoint... / In the long run... / This poses the greatest risk because...*

- AI and cyberwarfare
- Climate migration
- Decline of US leadership
- Rise of regional blocs
- Energy dependency

**9.8. Writing extension (homework):**

Write a short opinion paragraph (120–150 words): 'How can Europe remain relevant in the new world order?'

**10. Read the article: “Hopes of Irish language revival in public life as Catherine Connolly takes office”**

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/11/language-revival-public-life-catherine-connolly-ireland-president> *and do the following tasks.*

**10.1. Before reading, discuss in pairs:**

- Why might language revival be politically significant in Ireland?
- What links can you see between language and national identity?

**10.2. Read the article and find:**

- a) What position Catherine Connolly has just taken.
- b) Why her election matters for the Irish language.

**10.3. Match the words to their meanings.**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1. revival	a. a public announcement, or the act of making it
2. leftwing	b. a situation returning to life or activity
3. marginalized	c. supporting the political left; relating to the belief that wealth and power should be shared between all parts of society
4. proclamation	d. an important discovery or development that helps to solve a problem
5. breakthrough	e. kept outside mainstream importance

**10.4. Complete the sentences with the words: *revival, margins, leftwing, breakthrough, proclamation.***

1. Almost spontaneously a weird coalition emerged that united supporters of liberal values, \_\_\_\_\_ radicals and nationalists.
2. The president's \_\_\_\_\_ was followed by speeches in two languages.
3. Efforts to bring Irish in from the \_\_\_\_\_ have gained momentum.
4. What is in little doubt, however, is that the 1960s \_\_\_\_\_ had a significant impact on women's lives.
5. The new policy could mark a \_\_\_\_\_ in cultural attitudes.

**10.5. Match the phrases from the article to their meanings (you can circle or connect them with arrows):**

<b>Expression from article</b>	<b>Meaning / Synonym</b>
bring in from the margins	integrate or include something neglected
carry hopes of	symbolize or represent aspirations
make Irish the working language	institutionalize its everyday official use
cultural afterthought	something treated as secondary or decorative
genuinely believe in	hold a sincere conviction

**10.6. Rewrite the sentences using the prompts in brackets.**

1. The Irish language has been marginalized for decades.  
→ (Use **active voice**)
2. She made Irish a central part of her campaign.  
→ (Change to **passive voice**)
3. When she takes office, she will promote bilingualism.  
→ (Use a **conditional** form)
4. It is believed that the new president will speak mostly Irish.  
→ (Use a **reporting structure**).

### 10.7. Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions or linkers.

1. She advocates \_\_\_ language equality in all public institutions.
2. Many see her election \_\_\_ a turning point in cultural policy.
3. \_\_\_ the limitations of the office, her impact could be symbolic.
4. \_\_\_ contrast, previous presidents rarely addressed such issues.
5. \_\_\_ promoting Irish, she also emphasizes inclusiveness.

### 10.8. Match the following words with definitions

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | to win a landslide                              | A. To become weak, lose influence or vitality over time |
| 2 | bolster<br>point                                | B. A major event or achievement that marks a turning    |
| 3 | afterthought                                    | C. To increase in number or spread rapidly              |
| 4 | wither<br>confidence, reputation, or relations) | D. To support or strengthen something (such as          |
| 5 | proliferate<br>election                         | E. To achieve an overwhelming victory, especially in an |
| 6 | landmark<br>original plan                       | F. Something added or considered later, not part of the |

### 10.9. Translate sentences from English into Ukrainian and backwards, paying attention to the translation of words in bold.

1. After winning a **landslide** in the national election, the new government promised sweeping constitutional reforms.
2. The initiative aims to **bolster** public confidence in democratic institutions after years of corruption scandals.
3. In many societies, language preservation has too often been treated as an **afterthought**, not a national priority.
4. Without adequate funding, small cultural organizations will inevitably **wither**, leaving a gap in civic engagement.
5. Online disinformation continues to **proliferate**, challenging governments' ability to maintain public trust.
6. Його промову назвали **віховим** моментом у відносинах між урядом і громадянським суспільством.

7. Уряд запровадив низку реформ, щоб **підтримати** міжнародну репутацію країни на тлі політичної нестабільності.
8. Багато рішень у сфері культури ухвалюються поспіхом, ніби вони є **другорядними**, а не стратегічною метою.
9. Без чіткої політичної волі навіть найсильніші дії з часом **втрачають актуальність** і громадську підтримку.
10. У сучасному інформаційному просторі фейкові новини **поширюються** швидше, ніж їх встигають спростовувати.

#### **10.10. Discuss the following questions:**

- Should governments actively promote minority or heritage languages?
- Can such efforts strengthen democracy and national unity?

#### **10.11. Write mini-essay (150–200 words)**

*“How can language revival efforts reshape national identity in the 21st century?”*  
Use at least 5 words or phrases from article’s vocabulary list.

#### ***11. Translate the following sentences into English using vocabulary and grammar from Units 1 and 2.***

1. У сучасному світі всі політичні процеси взаємопов’язані й мають наслідки, що виходять за межі національних кордонів.
2. Коли економічна міць країни зменшується, її політичний вплив на глобальній арені також слабшає.
3. Рішення Ради Безпеки може мати безпосередній вплив на долю мільйонів людей.
4. Протягом останніх десятиліть міждержавні конфлікти поступово зменшувались, але внутрішні — навпаки, зростали.
5. Взаємопов’язаність сучасних економік означає, що криза в одній країні швидко поширюється на інші.
6. Коли країни об’єднуються під спільним союзом, як-от НАТО, вони прагнуть гарантувати колективну безпеку.
7. Мирлюбиві держави завжди намагаються вирішувати суперечки дипломатичними засобами.
8. Якби уряди не об’єднувалися в оборонні альянси, світ міг би стати набагато нестабільнішим.
9. Членство в НАТО зобов’язує держави підтримувати спільні стандарти обороноздатності.
10. Протягом років НАТО поступово розширювалося, щоб включити держави Центральної та Східної Європи.
11. У глобальному селі інформація поширюється миттєво, змінюючи спосіб, у який суспільства взаємодіють.
12. Політичні змінні, такі як стабільність уряду та громадська довіра, визначають успіх реформ.

13. Приватні громадяни дедалі частіше беруть участь у міжнародних кампаніях і рухах.
14. Якщо приватні громадяни мали б більше інформації, вони могли б впливати на урядові рішення більш свідомо.
15. Деякі науковці вважають, що глобальне село створює нові форми взаємної залежності між державами.
16. Питання безпеки залишаються центральними в міжнародних відносинах навіть у добу цифрових технологій.
17. Після розпаду імперій з'явилися десятки нових держав, які прагнули міжнародного визнання.
18. Уряди часто змушені поступитися частиною свого суверенітету, щоб брати участь у міжнародних організаціях.
19. Якщо держава не може гарантувати безпеку своїх громадян, її авторитет неминуче зменшується.
20. Під час переговорів сильні держави іноді мають поступитися, щоб досягти компромісу.
21. Статут ООН визначає основні принципи підтримання миру та безпеки у світі.
22. Неурядові організації відіграють важливу роль у просуванні прав людини та наданні гуманітарної допомоги.
23. Завдяки спільним зусиллям держав та неурядових організацій було прокладено шлях до відновлення миру.
24. Під час періоду біполярності світ був поділений між двома ідеологічними таборами, але деякі країни все ж процвітали.
25. Якщо міжнародна спільнота зможе підтримувати стабільність, навіть розсіяні конфлікти не зруйнують глобальний порядок.

**12. Translate the following sentences using tips in brackets.**

1. До того часу, як конференція завершиться, неурядові організації вже докладуть спільних зусиль для підготовки спільної резолюції.  
(*Future Perfect*)
2. Він казав, що нова ініціатива прокладе шлях до більш ефективної міждержавної системи співпраці.  
(*Future in the Past*)
3. Ми вже спостерігаємо, як взаємопов'язані процеси глобалізації простежуються у кожному аспекті міжнародної політики.  
(*Present Perfect Continuous*)
4. До моменту, коли уряд офіційно визнав їхню діяльність, ця неурядова організація вже кілька років процвітала на регіональному рівні.  
(*Past Perfect Continuous*)
5. Її вплив простежується у багатьох країнах, де місцеві громади змогли зміцнити свої позиції завдяки підтримці НУО.  
(*Present Perfect*)

6. Вони неофіційно домовилися, що до кінця року всі учасники докладуть спільних зусиль для реформування примусової влади Ради Безпеки. (*Future Perfect – implied through reported plan, with “by the end of the year”*)
7. На той час, як новий альянс було створено, старі механізми міждержавної системи вже втратили свою ефективність. (*Past Perfect*)
8. Експерти зазначали, що до 2030 року міждержавна система, ймовірно, прокладе шлях до більш миролюбного світового порядку. (*Future in the Past*)
9. Протягом останніх місяців неурядові організації активно докладали спільних зусиль для вирішення гуманітарної кризи. (*Present Perfect Continuous*)
10. Він визнав, що система примусової влади ООН вже тривалий час піддавалася критиці, перш ніж почалися реальні реформи. (*Past Perfect Continuous*).

**13. Read the article “Don't blindly trust what AI tells you, says Google's Sundar Pichai” <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c8drzv37z4jo> and do the following tasks.**

**13.1. Match the following expressions with their English definitions and Ukrainian Equivalents.**

#### **A. Expressions**

1. blindly trust
2. prone to errors
3. take pride in
4. state-of-the-art AI technology
5. mitigation
6. to manage tension
7. to open-source
8. tech giant's bid

#### **B. Definitions**

- a. To make source code publicly available so that anyone can access, modify, or redistribute it.
- b. Efforts or strategies aimed at reducing or minimising potential harm, risks, or negative consequences.
- c. An attempt or strategic effort by a major technology corporation to achieve influence, control, or a specific outcome.
- d. To feel a strong sense of satisfaction or accomplishment about something you or your organisation has achieved.

- e. Highly advanced, cutting-edge artificial intelligence systems that represent the most modern level of development.
- f. To rely on something or someone without questioning legitimacy, reliability, or potential risks.
- g. Likely to make mistakes or produce inaccuracies, especially in complex or unpredictable situations.
- h. To reduce, ease, or navigate conflict, pressure, or disagreement between opposing sides or priorities.

### **V. Equivalents:**

- a. бути схильним до помилок
- b. відкрити код/зробити код відкритим
- c. зусилля технологічного гіганта (спроба здійснити щось)
- d. сліпо довіряти
- e. пом'якшення (ризиків), мінімізація
- f. пишатися чимось
- g. інноваційні / найсучасніші технології III
- h. врегулювати напруженість, керувати конфліктом

### **13.2. Decide whether these statements are True or False.**

1. The article argues that people should *blindly trust* AI systems because they are now error-free. — **True / False**
2. It states that even the most **state-of-the-art AI technology** can still generate harmful or misleading outputs. — **True / False**
3. According to the article, companies are actively discussing **mitigation strategies** to reduce potential risks. — **True / False**
4. The text claims that releasing AI models as **open-source** always decreases public safety. — **True / False**
5. The author notes that tech corporations often **take pride in** making their AI fully transparent. — **True / False**
6. One of the concerns highlighted is how societies will **manage tension** resulting from rapid AI deployment. — **True / False**
7. The article describes a **tech giant's bid** to influence global AI regulation standards. — **True / False**
8. The article concludes that people are generally not **prone to errors** when interpreting AI outputs. — **True / False.**

### **13.3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Many users still **blindly trust** AI systems, despite repeated warnings from experts.
2. Even **state-of-the-art AI technology** remains **prone to errors** when dealing with complex real-world data.

3. The company announced new **mitigation** measures to reduce misinformation risks.
4. Policymakers are struggling **to manage tension** between innovation and public safety.
5. Several organisations plan **to open-source** their models to encourage collaboration.

#### 13.4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Користувачі часто **сліпо довіряють** рекомендаціям ШІ, навіть якщо вони суперечливі.
2. У своєму звіті технологічний гігант представив **спробу** вплинути на регулювання штучного інтелекту.
3. Розробники **пишаються** своїми проривами у сфері ШІ.
4. Стаття підкреслює потребу в ефективній **мітимації** ризиків, пов'язаних із дезінформацією.
5. Суспільству буде важко **врегулювати напруженість**, спричинену швидкими технологічними змінами.

#### 13.5. Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups. Provide detailed arguments, examples, and, where relevant, references to the ideas presented in the article. Aim for extended, analytical answers using advanced vocabulary.

1. Why do you think many people continue to blindly trust AI systems despite clear evidence that they remain prone to errors?
2. Should powerful AI models be open-sourced? What potential benefits and risks might arise from making state-of-the-art AI technology publicly accessible?
3. In your opinion, how can governments and institutions effectively manage tension between rapid technological innovation and societal safety or ethical standards?
4. To what extent is a tech giant's bid to influence AI regulation a threat to democratic decision-making, and could it ever be justified as a necessary step?

#### 14. Translate the sentences into English using active vocabulary from Units 1 and 2.

1. Учені наголошують, що **поява** нових технологій уже **прокладає шлях** для трансформацій, які раніше здавалися неможливими.
2. Навіть у **міждержавній системі**, яка формально стабільна, деякі актори продовжують **процвітати**, тоді як інші ледве виживають.
3. Хоча лише **уповноважені лідери** можуть укладати міжнародні угоди, інколи **союзи** виникають неофіційно й майже непомітно.
4. Багато рішень, що **належать до сфери** міжнародної безпеки, повинні схвалюватися **Радою Безпеки**, навіть якщо вони викликають суперечки.

5. У сучасному світі ідеї можуть **перетинати державні кордони** швидше, ніж уряди встигають на них реагувати.
6. Дипломати намагалися **розтопити лід**, хоча знали, що переговори можуть тривати кілька днів.
7. Держава прагне **сформувати репутацію** надійного партнера, навіть якщо це вимагає непопулярних рішень.
8. Якщо країни **об'єднуються заради спільної справи** щодо кліматичної політики, наслідки можуть бути значно відчутніші, ніж від окремих ініціатив.
9. Після періоду геополітичної **біполярності** світ залишився надто **розпорошеним**, щоб швидко виробити спільний порядок денний.
10. Оскільки ключові **змінні** постійно змінюються, дослідники ще не **просунулися** у створенні точних прогнозів.
11. Дипломати нарешті **дійшли згоди**, але лише після того, як обговорили найконтroversійніші питання **неофіційно**.
12. Наступного тижня уряд планує **скликати** надзвичайне засідання, щоб визначити, як реагувати на **поразку**, якої армія нещодавно зазнала.
13. Аналітики попереджають, що **наслідки** нового договору можуть виявитися набагато серйознішими, ніж передбачалося.
14. Багато ідей, що сьогодні здаються прогресивними, згодом можуть бути **приречені на** політичне забуття.
15. Поширення цієї ідеології достатньо серйозне, щоб **потребувати серйозного розгляду** на рівні національної безпеки.
16. Деякі сучасні конфлікти можна **простежити** до історичних образ, які накопичувалися століттями.
17. Якщо держави не зможуть домовитися дипломатично, їм, можливо, доведеться **діяти військовими засобами**, попри ризики.
18. Учений сказав, що зростання популізму **прокладе шлях** для нестабільності, якщо тенденцію не зупинять.
19. Хоч вони й діяли **обережніше, ніж раніше**, їхні зусилля все одно **підривалися** зовнішніми чинниками.
20. Якби переговори тривали довше, сторони **просувалися б** у виробленні компромісу, але політична криза цьому завадила.

**15. Watch the video: Are We Heading Towards World War III on TED** (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ew59SKy181Y>) and do the following tasks.

**15.1. Put the sentences in the correct order according to the order of information delivered in the video, regardless of historical events.**

1. Four major dimensions of life (social, economic, political and military dimensions).

2. The word “robot” was coined in 1921.
3. Three critical moments in history: before World War I, before World War II, and today.
4. The Internet, smartphones and social media have transformed the way we work, communicate and think.
5. Polarization comes in many forms: divided media, political battles, legislative deadlocks, contested elections, and political violence.
6. How technological innovations have produced social anxieties and destabilized societies throughout history.
7. We already have two regional wars Russia in Ukraine and Iran with its proxy wars in the Middle East.
8. Economics may explain what can be done, but politics decides what will be done.
9. It’s too risky to be really dependent on your rival.
10. A new axis of today: China, Russia, North Korea and Iran they are all united.
11. Wars don’t start as global wars; they begin as regional wars.
12. NATO and the democracies are falling apart.
13. History does not repeat itself, but it often rhymes.

**15.2. Match the following terms with their definitions.**

Terms:

1. geopolitical shifts
2. military conditions
3. warning signs
4. precedent
5. appeasement
6. escalation
7. deterrence
8. historical patterns
9. alliances
10. conflict

Definitions:

- A. actions taken to avoid conflict by giving in to demands
- B. signs that indicate possible danger or future problems
- C. an earlier event that serves as an example or guide
- D. an increase in intensity of a situation
- E. a state of disagreement or fighting
- F. the use of threats to prevent an action
- G. changes in global political power
- H. situations related to armed forces and warfare
- I. relationships formed between countries for mutual benefit
- J. repeated behaviors or tendencies in history

**15.3. Match the terms with their definitions. Make up your own sentences with Ukrainian equivalents of these words.**

Terms:

1. Resentment
2. Substitute
3. Discourse
4. Amplify
5. Erode
6. Surveillance
7. Self-sufficiency
8. Reassess
9. Deadlock
10. Violence
11. Inevitable
12. Axis

Definitions+translations:

- A. To increase the intensity, volume, or effect of something — посилювати, підсилювати
- B. A situation in which no progress is possible because people cannot agree — глухий кут, тупик
- C. A feeling of anger or bitterness about something unfair — образа, обурення
- D. The ability to provide for oneself without depending on others — самодостатність
- E. Something certain to happen; unavoidable — неминучий
- F. To wear away or gradually destroy — роз'їдати, руйнувати
- G. Watch kept over someone or something, especially by a government — спостереження, нагляд
- H. A replacement for something or someone — замітник, заміна
- I. Spoken or written communication; formal discussion — дискурс, обговорення
- J. Physical force intended to hurt or damage — насильство
- K. To look at something again in order to change your opinion — переоцінити, переглянути
- L. An imaginary line around which something rotates; also a central line of direction — вісь.

**15.4. Give the words to the following definitions.**

1. The ways in which people communicate and debate issues of public concern within a society.
2. Profound changes brought about by modern technological advancement.
3. A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

4. A large-scale conflict that involves multiple nations across the world.
5. A war fought between states that are not themselves officially involved.

### **15.5. State whether the statements are True or False.**

1. The speaker argues that traditional authorities such as churches and monarchies lost influence during the technological changes before World War I.
2. According to the text, the introduction of new farming techniques reduced migration from rural areas to cities.
3. The speaker mentions that radio and film changed public discourse before World War II.
4. The idea of "technological unemployment" was introduced by an economist in the 1930s.
5. The text claims that economic interdependence between countries guarantees long-term peace.
6. According to the speaker, many states after the COVID-19 pandemic began reassessing their economic dependencies.
7. Before World War I, technological innovations such as electricity and mass production led to insecurity and resentment
8. During the Weimar Republic in Germany, political violence was rare, and political factions largely avoided creating their own militias.
9. Today, countries reassessing their economic dependencies after the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine are moving toward greater self-sufficiency and economic nationalism.
10. The alliance the author calls the "Axis of dictatorships" (China, Russia, North Korea, Iran) is currently less integrated and united than the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan) were in the 1930s.
11. The author claims that economic prosperity is guaranteed to prevent wars because nations would not want to destroy their own wealth.

### **15.6. Complete the sentences with the words from the list below.**

***Assassinating, interwar, cherry-picking, clashing against, brink of, incentives, uprooted, Axis Powers, eroding, amplifying***

1. For instance, machines replaced workers, and new farming techniques \_\_\_\_\_ populations from the countryside.
2. Moving a little bit ahead, in the \_\_\_\_\_ years before World War II, technology continued to affect life.
3. Traditionalists, at that time, they were worried that modern culture was simply \_\_\_\_\_ tradition, family and religion.
4. But also they are \_\_\_\_\_ frustrations, fears and divisions faster than ever before.
5. In the Balkans, there is deep polarization and many nationalist movements \_\_\_\_\_ the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

6. And that led to the secret Serbian group, Black Hand, \_\_\_\_\_ Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
7. If polarization nowadays has reached this level, society or the political order is on the \_\_\_\_\_ collapse.

**15.7. Complete vocabulary task to the video at this link:**

<https://wordwall.net/resource/102392299/talk-on-ww3>

**15.8. Complete the following Goggle form based on the information from Video :**

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf9fp\\_u8y8zEaPcziOC2LD7J52Ah\\_ftsuSRs-hofq54ExeQg/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf9fp_u8y8zEaPcziOC2LD7J52Ah_ftsuSRs-hofq54ExeQg/viewform).

**15.9. Complete the gaps with the following words: *warning signs, repeats, build-ups, patterns, order***

1. Countries are increasing their military \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The speaker argues that history often \_\_\_\_\_ itself.
3. There are dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ that resemble the past.
4. We must recognize the early \_\_\_\_\_ before it's too late.
5. The global \_\_\_\_\_ is changing rapidly.

**15.10. Fill in the necessary prepositions.**

1. Many societies felt deep anxiety \_\_ the rapid spread of new technologies.
2. Political tensions increased sharply \_\_ several countries before World War I.
3. New machines displaced thousands of workers \_\_ their traditional jobs.
4. Mass media became a powerful tool \_\_ shaping public opinion.
5. Some leaders believed that economic interdependence would protect nations \_\_ conflict.
6. Germany and Japan sought to gain advantage \_\_ their geopolitical rivals.
7. The rise of extremist movements often happens \_\_ periods of instability.
8. In many historical cases, political decisions prevailed \_\_ rational economic logic.
9. Countries began shifting \_\_ economic nationalism after the pandemic.
10. Many governments worried \_\_ the growing political polarization inside their societies.
11. Several small regional conflicts eventually escalated \_\_ a global war.
12. Alliances can draw states \_\_ conflicts they did not initially want to join.
13. The spread of propaganda contributed \_\_ public fear and mistrust.
14. Farmers were forced to move \_\_ rural areas \_\_ industrial cities.
15. Some leaders refused to rely \_\_ foreign supply chains during crises.
16. Increased cooperation \_\_ authoritarian states is reshaping global politics.
17. Many analysts warn that the world is moving \_\_ a more dangerous era.
18. Violent attacks \_\_ politicians have risen in several democratic countries.

19. The lack of unity \_\_\_ democratic alliances increases the risk of aggression.
20. Historical patterns help us understand how societies may react \_\_\_ uncertainty.

**15.11. Think of the answers to the following questions.**

**WHO CAN ...?**

1. ...can explain what the Pearl Harbor attack was in one sentence.
2. ...can give an example of incentive which may induce war.
3. ...can name at least two Axis powers from World War II.
4. ...can explain what a proxy war is using a modern example.
5. ...can use the phrase on the brink in a sentence about politics.
6. ...can name a famous political faction from any country.
7. ...can describe a clash between two countries or groups.
8. ...can explain a situation where someone's decision was overruled.
9. ...can use to breed something in a sentence about society.
10. ...can explain what technological unemployment means.
11. ...can describe a situation where people are forced to uproot
12. ...can explain why social anxiety may rise during crises.
13. ...can give an example of cherrypicking information in politics or media.
14. ...can explain what clues analysts look for during conflicts.
15. ...can use the word contest in a political or global context.
16. ...can explain how propaganda can breed fear.
17. ...can use the phrase on the brink to talk about global security.
18. ...can explain why proxy wars are dangerous for international stability.
19. ...can explain how economy incentives political decisions.
21. ...can use uproot in a sentence about migration or war.
22. ...can describe a political clash within a government.
23. ...can give an example where a leader's decision was overruled by a court or parliament.
24. ...can explain how cherrypicking can mislead public opinion.

**15.12. Discuss the following questions.**

1. What similarities between past and present does the speaker mention?
2. Why does he believe early recognition of patterns is important?
3. What regions of the world does he highlight as especially unstable?
4. Do modern alliances (NATO, BRICS, EU) reduce or increase the risk of global conflict? Why?
5. Is the world more stable or less stable than it was 30 years ago? Provide specific examples.
6. Which region today poses the greatest risk of triggering a global conflict? Explain.
7. Can humanity truly learn from history, or are we destined to repeat mistakes?
8. Is the idea that "history rhymes" useful or dangerously oversimplified?
9. Which lesson from WWI or WWII is still not fully understood by modern governments?

10. What responsibility do world leaders have to prevent escalation?
11. Should nations prioritize military strength or diplomacy in today's environment?
12. Are global conflicts driven more by national interests or by individual leaders?
13. Could AI or cyber-warfare trigger the next large-scale conflict? Why or why not?
14. Does technological advancement make war more likely or less likely?
15. Could misinformation and propaganda become the main catalysts for conflict?
16. In your opinion, what are the reasons why WWIII might NOT happen anytime soon?
17. How do you think, what is the specific age group both in the United States and Ukraine that currently finds this content relevant?
18. Have you had any objections to the facts stated in the video?
19. What conclusion did you draw from this video — are the global wars mostly caused by societal, economic, political or any other reasons?

**15.13. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Before World War 1, The second Industrial Revolution was transforming life with electricity, cars, phones, mass production and more.
2. The word "robot" was even coined in 1921, and it symbolizes fears of possibly machines substituting human jobs.
3. Before World War 1, in 1914, Britain dominated global trade and finance. Germany was thriving industrially and expanding its exports. Both countries, they knew that there were no financial benefits that justify the enormous economic costs of going to war.
4. History reminds us that wars are not only caused by economic situations, but we have to take into consideration political factors and relative power.
5. If we have the aggressor's alliance growing stronger and the opposing alliance becoming divided and weak, the incentives for the aggressors to strike, they are really big.

**15.14. Choose the best answer to the following questions.**

1. What is the primary analytical framework Heni Ozi Cukier uses to determine if the world is heading toward a Third World War? A) Comparing the military power of NATO and the Axis of Dictatorships. B) Analyzing four major dimensions of life (social, economic, political, military) across three critical moments in history. C) Focusing solely on economic interdependence between major global rivals. D) Cherry-picking specific historical events to forecast the future.
2. In the social dimension, what was a key source of anxiety before World War I that parallels modern concerns about AI and digital media? A) The threat of global pandemics and biological warfare. B) The disruption of societies as machines replaced workers and new mass movements emerged. C) The fear of foreign cultural erosion due to rapid immigration. D) Concerns over surveillance and privacy due to the telegraph and early photography.

3. What core lesson does the speaker draw from World War I regarding the idea that economic prosperity prevents wars? A) Economic costs always outweigh political ambitions in the long run. B) Economics may explain what can be done, but politics decides what will be done. C) Only nations with weak economies go to war to acquire resources. D) Trade benefits automatically lead to mutual trust and peace among trading partners.
4. The speaker argues that nations, in an economic context, strive not just for power, but for relative power. What does 'relative power' mean in this context? A) A nation's ability to maintain a positive balance of trade with all its partners. B) The internal political stability required to support a strong economy. C) Being wealthier or more powerful than its rivals, even if the absolute wealth is modest. D) The combined economic and military strength of a nation's primary alliance.
5. According to the analysis of the political dimension, what is the 'worst form' of polarization that signals a society or political order is 'on the brink of collapse'? A) Legislative deadlocks and contested elections. B) The rise of divisive digital media and propaganda. C) Political violence, such as when armed groups emerge because they no longer trust institutions to resolve disputes. D) The questioning of traditional authorities like churches and monarchies.
6. In the military dimension, what is the critical factor that turns a regional war into a global war (a world war)? A) The discovery of a new, powerful weapon by one of the parties. B) The involvement of powerful, non-state actors like international terrorist groups. C) The escalation due to a pre-existing system of international alliances. D) A sudden, unexpected economic collapse affecting all continents.
7. What is the key difference the speaker notes between the 'Axis of Dictatorships' today (China, Russia, North Korea, Iran) and the Axis Powers of the 1930s (Germany, Italy, Japan)? A) The 1930s Axis had a unified ideology, while today's Axis is purely transactional. B) Today's Axis is more united and integrated, actively supporting each other's war efforts. C) The 1930s Axis was purely naval, while today's Axis is land-based. D) Today's Axis primarily uses economic sanctions, while the 1930s Axis used direct military invasion.
8. What current geopolitical trend is identified as a parallel to the self-sufficiency and economic nationalism seen before World War II? A) A renewed focus on free trade agreements and global cooperation. B) States reassessing their economic dependencies on rivals after the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine invasion. C) The rise of a single global currency to stabilize international markets. D) The domination of global trade and finance by a single power, like Britain before WWI.
9. What modern-day event does the speaker cite as a clear example of extreme political polarization becoming violent in the United States? A) The rise of organized labor unions and nationalist leagues. B) The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914. C) The attack on the US Capitol on January 6, 2021. D) The economic crash of 1929 and the subsequent Great Depression.
10. The speaker concludes the video by citing a famous aphorism about history. What is the saying? A) Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it. B) The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do

nothing. C) History does not repeat itself, but it often rhymes. D) A lie told once remains a lie but a lie told a thousand times becomes the truth

**15.15. Write down the essay (250-300 words) on one of the following topics.**

1. Given the rise of cyber militias, transnational terrorist groups, and privately funded military actors, how does the increased involvement of non-state actors in great-power competition alter the traditional rules of engagement, and does this make direct state-on-state confrontation more or less likely?
2. To what extent will increasing global competition for finite resources (like fresh water, rare earth minerals, or food production capacity), exacerbated by climate change, become a primary driver of future regional or global conflicts, overshadowing purely ideological or political disputes?
3. In an era of intense domestic political polarization within major world powers, how does the resulting short-term focus and unpredictability in foreign policy decision-making affect the perceived reliability of international security commitments and the overall stability of the global order?
4. If a new global war were to be avoided over the next few decades, which single, new form of international governance or multilateral institution-one that does not currently exist-would be most essential to create and empower to maintain that long-term peace?

**16. Watch the Video: Political Vocabulary: Advanced Words & Phrases You Should Know** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8IVrBCZpaYY> and do the following tasks.

**16.1. Fill in the necessary words from the list.**

*Polarized, exit poll, incumbents, lobbying, filibuster, impeached, winner-take-all, polling station, referendum, constituents, think tank, bipartisan, ballots*

1. Analysis of the higher ranks of the regular army on the eve of war in 1861 partially confirms the ..... background of senior officers.
2. When did we become so ..... that we lost our ability to have a civilized discussion about complex issues?
3. Conceivably, supporters of the law could ..... to prevent it from being revised.
4. However, we should not forget that casting a vote in a ..... is not exactly the same as advancing an opinion in a survey.
5. I was also able to calculate how many of those voting cast spoiled and blank .....
6. For regional council elections, where women have fared very poorly, a first-past-the-post or ..... method is used.
7. If the ..... had been released before the voting had finished, people might have been induced to vote differently because of what they perceived the possible result to be.

8. Depending on the contingencies noted above, a ..... may adopt or employ one or more of them as it attempts to change the way the state functions.
9. The political platform thus functioned as a two-way interface, through which politicians negotiated their position with their .....
10. More than others, they reward ..... who preside over strong national economies and punish those who do not.
11. He was suspended and later ..... amid a \$60 million financial scandal.
12. A fall may lead to..... for lower taxes for the public sector and reductions in health care budgets.
13. The sum of abstentions, void or invalid ballots amounted to 39% of those registered in one .....

**16.2. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. У палаті представників презентували альтернативний двопартійний законопроект із допомогою України.
2. Щоб отримати виборчий бюлетень виборець має пред'явити члену виборчої комісії паспорт громадянина України.
3. Аналітичні центри або дослідницькі центри це – дослідницькі організації, які здійснюють дослідження, адвокацію та консалтинг у таких сферах як міжнародні відносини, політична стратегія, економіка, техніка, військова справа тощо.
4. Лобіювання у розвинутих країнах є інструментом співпраці та комунікації, який призводить до ухвалення прогресивних рішень, вигідних як бізнесу, так і суспільству.

**17. Match the names of organizations with their definitions.**

CIS, UNICEF, OPEC, NATO, IMF, ICJ, CERN, EBRD, ILO, ISO, ICAO.

1. the European Organization for Nuclear Research, is one of the world's largest and most respected centers for scientific research.
2. This organization aims to ensure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes.
3. is a regional intergovernmental organization of nine (originally ten) members, plus two founding non-member, post-Soviet republics in Eurasia. It was formed following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.
4. is an international financial institution founded in 1991. As a multilateral developmental investment bank, it uses investment as a tool to build market economies.
5. is an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 European and North American countries. The organization implements the Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949 and constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its

- independent member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party.
6. is a special institute, whose parent organization is the United Nations, which ensures well-organized planning and development of the international air transport system.
  7. is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide.
  8. is an international organization, consisting of 190 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world while periodically depending on the World Bank for its resources.
  9. is the principal judicial organ of the UN. It has two functions: to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted by States, and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies.
  10. The stated mission of the organization is to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its member countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets, in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers, and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.

**18. Read the abstract from the article “Updated peace plan could be a deal Ukraine will take – eventually”:** <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cn4d27dx80no> and do the following tasks.

### **18.1 Explain the words in bold.**

That new document likely **incorporates** at least some of the **amendments** proposed by the Europeans and published by Reuters news agency that point to something far more palatable for Kyiv.

In that version, an automatic veto on future Ukrainian Nato membership is gone - as well as **a cap on troop numbers** for the country's armed forces.

It says no Western troops would **be deployed** to Ukraine permanently, but that's not **an all-out ban**.

On the sensitive question of territory – land Ukrainian soldiers have been fighting and dying to defend for 11 years – there would be no **handover** of the rest of the Donbas region to Russia for free, and Ukraine would aim to recover occupied areas through exclusively diplomatic means. That's something Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky previously accepted.

The full **amnesty for** war crimes is deleted, too.

But most critically, there's reference to security guarantees.

Several officials, including the UK Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer, have talked about Ukraine getting Article 5-style protection, meaning the US would be bound to come to its defence if Russia ever invaded again.

That's the key issue which Ukraine says it can't negotiate on.

We don't know how many of these European ideas have made it into the new proposal, but Germany's Chancellor Friedrich Merz calls the deal "significantly modified" – in a positive sense.

So how did we get from a pro-Russian deal to this in just a day? It's hard to be sure, with US hawks like President Trump's envoy Steve Witkoff in the room.

The initial Kremlin-friendly plan was rooted in Witkoff's own visit to Russian President Vladimir Putin this spring, when he returned **quoting** Russia's controversial narratives almost **verbatim**.

Instead, this plan seems like something Ukraine might sign up to – eventually.

Which must be why Trump has gone from **berating** officials in Kyiv, again, for supposedly showing him "zero gratitude", to proclaiming that "something good" may be coming.

But how good? There is still no sign that Russia is ready to give up fighting unless it's forced to.

## 18.2. Match the terms with the correct definitions:

Words:

1. incorporate
2. amendments
3. to deploy
4. a cap on troop numbers
5. handover
6. all-out ban
7. amnesty for
8. berating
9. quoting verbatim

Definitions:

- A. harshly criticizing someone for their actions
- B. limit placed on the size of military personnel
- C. repeating someone's words exactly as spoken or written
- D. complete and absolute prohibition
- E. integrate or include as part of a whole
- F. officially pardoning a group for offenses
- G. official process of transferring control or responsibility
- H. changes or revisions made to a legal or formal document
- I. position or distribute strategically (e.g., forces, resources).

## 18.3. Determine whether the statements below are True, False, or Not Given:

1. The agreement incorporates several **amendments** aimed at tightening security.
2. The ministry announced **a cap on troop numbers**, but later decided to **deploy** additional units abroad.
3. The journalist faced an **all-out ban** after **quoting verbatim** from classified files.
4. The president granted **amnesty for** protesters while publicly **berating** the opposition.
5. The **handover** of power was delayed because parliament rejected the amendments.

**18.4. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English and back using the target vocabulary:**

1. Парламент вирішив **включити** поправки до угоди перед її ратифікацією.
2. Генерал наказав **розгорнути** війська, незважаючи на **обмеження чисельності військ**.
3. Активістів було звільнено завдяки **амністії**, попри різку **критику** з боку уряду.
4. The treaty imposed an **all-out ban** while the spokesperson kept **quoting verbatim** the leaked report.
5. The **handover** process stalled after unexpected **amendments** were proposed.

**18.5. Discuss the following questions in pairs\groups.**

1. Should democratic governments ever deploy forces abroad if there is a cap on troop numbers?
2. Can amnesty for political offenders undermine justice, or can it incorporate reconciliation into national policy?
3. Is quoting verbatim ethical when a speaker is berating others publicly?
4. In what situations might an all-out ban be more effective than incremental amendments?

**18.6. Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase:**

1. The agreement could not be signed until the committee introduced several legal \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Despite \_\_\_\_\_, the government insisted on sending additional peacekeeping units abroad.
3. The harsh \_\_\_\_\_ of the negotiators was widely criticized by observers and the media.
4. The foreign minister was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ the confidential statement during the press briefing.
5. The transitional constitution outlined a detailed procedure for the \_\_\_\_\_ of administrative authority.
6. Human rights groups demanded \_\_\_\_\_ political prisoners detained after the protests.

**19. Read the abstract from the article “What is the coalition of the willing”**  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/live/cg435ey45qnt>, **explain the words in bold and translate the abstract into Ukrainian.**

As we've reported in the previous post, **the coalition of the willing** is set to meet virtually today.

The coalition of the willing was formed by the leaders of the UK and France in March. It now includes about 30 countries.

The group's focus is Ukraine's security. It has been meeting - usually virtually - to discuss the "**reassurance force**" that would go in to Ukraine if **hostilities** end, aiming **to deter** future Russian **aggression**.

While the group **has pledged** to protect peace in Ukraine once it is achieved, there is a range of views on how best to do this.

Countries like the UK have said they would be ready to provide troops to secure Ukraine's border in the event of a **ceasefire**.

Other members have not promised a military presence on the ground, but have offered arms and logistical support.

**19.1. Choose the best meaning of the highlighted phrases as used in the text:**

**1. the coalition of the willing**

- a) a temporary ceasefire agreement
- b) a group of states prepared to take action voluntarily
- c) a military alliance bound by treaty

**2. reassurance force**

- a) troops sent to start hostilities
- b) symbolic diplomatic observers
- c) a stabilizing presence meant to prevent renewed aggression

**3. pledged to protect peace**

- a) refused to take part in negotiations
- b) formally committed to safeguarding stability
- c) agreed to withdraw support

**4. range of views**

- a) complete unity of opinion
- b) minor disagreements
- c) diversity of positions and strategies

**19.2. Rewrite the sentences using the highlighted expressions while keeping the meaning:**

1. A voluntary group of states plans to hold an online meeting today.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. The members committed themselves to preserving stability in Ukraine once the conflict stops.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Countries hold different opinions about the most effective way to guarantee security.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**19.3. Answer the questions using information from the text and the highlighted vocabulary:**

1. When and by whom was **the coalition of the willing** created?
2. What is the purpose of the **reassurance force**?
3. In what ways do different members interpret their commitment after they have **pledged to protect peace**?
4. How does the **range of views** influence the coalition's approach?
5. Why might some countries avoid committing troops while others are prepared to do so?

**19.4. Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase from the list. Change the form if necessary.**

*virtually, formed, includes, hostilities, deter, aggression, ceasefire, logistical support*

1. The defence ministers met \_\_\_\_\_, as security conditions made travel impractical.
2. The agreement was \_\_\_\_\_ after weeks of diplomatic negotiations between regional leaders.
3. The mission \_\_\_\_\_ specialists in border monitoring, cyber defence, and intelligence analysis.
4. The observers warned that renewed \_\_\_\_\_ could erupt if monitoring mechanisms fail.
5. The deployment of surveillance drones is intended to \_\_\_\_\_ potential incursions.
6. Diplomatic pressure was applied to prevent further acts of military \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Negotiators said a temporary \_\_\_\_\_ might pave the way for broader peace talks.
8. Some countries refused to send personnel but offered extensive \_\_\_\_\_ instead.

**20. Read the abstract from the article: "What is in Europe's reported counter-proposal to US peace plan?" <https://www.bbc.com/news/live/cg435ey45qnt>**

**and explain the use of Grammar Tenses. Translate the abstract into Ukrainian.**

Following the 28-point peace plan reportedly proposed by the US, another updated peace framework has been drawn up after talks during the weekend in Geneva - though details haven't been announced.

But several media outlets, including Reuters news agency, have reported the text of an alternative plan drafted by Kyiv's European allies. *The BBC has not independently verified its contents, and US Secretary of State Marco Rubio has denied any knowledge of its existence.*

Let's take a look at some of the key differences between the two reported plans.

Europe's reported counter-proposal includes:

- A cap on the Ukrainian armed forces at 800,000 personnel during peacetime
- Ukraine can join NATO depending on consensus of NATO members, which it says does not exist
- NATO agrees not to "permanently" station troops in Ukraine
- The US to offer Ukraine a security guarantee similar to NATO's Article 5 response in the face of the Russian invasion - this means that an attack on Ukraine would be treated as an attack against all in NATO
- Security taskforce involving the US, Ukraine, Russia and Europeans to enforce the agreement
- Ukraine commits to not recover occupied sovereign territory through military means, but through negotiations

Here are some points from the initial reported US proposal, for comparison:

- Kyiv to cut its army to 600,000 personnel
- Ukraine must commit in its constitution to not joining NATO, and NATO must include this in its statutes
- NATO must commit to not stationing troops in Ukraine
- Joint US-Russia working group to enforce the agreement
- Crimea, Luhansk and Donetsk regions recognised as "de-facto Russian" and borders frozen to reflect Russian territorial gains.

**20.1. Classify the statements below as belonging to:**

- A) Europe's reported counter-proposal
- B) The initial reported US proposal
- C) Appears in BOTH
- D) Appears in NEITHER (based on the text)

Statements:

1. Ukraine must limit its armed forces to 600,000 personnel.
2. NATO would not permanently station troops in Ukraine.
3. Crimea would be recognised as Russian territory.
4. Ukraine may join NATO only if all current NATO members agree.
5. A joint US-Russia team would monitor compliance.
6. Ukraine agrees to regain occupied territory exclusively through diplomacy.
7. NATO committed to collective defence in case of attack on Ukraine.

**20.2. Rewrite the sentences using the target vocabulary from the text (keep meaning, maintain formal register):**

Target vocabulary/phrases:

*a cap on, security guarantee, counter-proposal, enforce the agreement, consensus, de-facto, station troops, sovereign territory*

1. European partners prepared an alternative draft in response to the American version.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ukraine would only be allowed to join NATO if all its members agreed.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Russia would retain control of Crimea and other regions in practice, though not formally recognised.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. The plan limits the size of Ukraine's military forces during peacetime.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. A multinational taskforce would be responsible for ensuring compliance.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ukraine promises not to reclaim the occupied areas using armed force.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**20.3. Answer using full sentences and incorporating at least 3 target expressions per response.**

1. Which proposal appears more favourable for Ukraine, and why? Consider security guarantees, territorial status, and a cap on armed forces.
2. Could excluding Ukraine from NATO by constitutional obligation undermine its sovereign territory and future negotiations?
3. Is a counter-proposal meaningful if major actors deny its existence and media cannot verify its contents?

**20.4. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.**

1. The reported European counter-proposal states that Ukraine may only join NATO if there is full consensus among member states.
2. The US proposal requires Kyiv to commit in its constitution to not joining NATO, and obliges NATO to include this restriction in its statutes.
3. A joint US-Russia working group would be created to enforce the agreement under the initial plan.
4. Crimea, Luhansk and Donetsk would be recognised as **de-facto Russian**, with borders frozen to reflect territorial gains.
5. The European framework suggests a security guarantee similar to NATO's Article 5 response.

## 20.5. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Повідомляють, що нову мирну рамкову угоду було підготовлено після переговорів у Женеві, але її деталі не були оголошені.
2. Європейські союзники Києва нібито представили зустрічну пропозицію, яку медіа назвали альтернативним планом.
3. США заперечують будь-яку обізнаність щодо документа, а BBC не змогла незалежно підтвердити його зміст.
4. Європейський план передбачає обмеження чисельності українських збройних сил під час мирного часу.
5. Україна мала б повертати суверенні окуповані території винятково шляхом переговорів, а не військовими засобами.

## 20.6. Complete the gaps with the words from the list below.

*counter-proposal, cap on, consensus, security guarantee, enforce the agreement, de-facto, stationed permanently, sovereign territory*

1. The European plan introduces a \_\_\_\_\_ the size of Ukraine's armed forces in peacetime.
2. Ukraine could only join NATO if there is full \_\_\_\_\_ among the alliance members.
3. Crimea would be recognised as \_\_\_\_\_ Russian under the initial plan.
4. A multinational taskforce would be established to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The US-linked draft requires that NATO troops must not be \_\_\_\_\_ in Ukraine.
6. The alternative plan includes a collective \_\_\_\_\_ similar to Article 5.
7. Ukraine would commit to recovering its \_\_\_\_\_ through negotiations rather than military action.
8. European allies reportedly drafted a \_\_\_\_\_ in response to the US proposal.

## 20.7. Match the terms with the correct definitions.

Match the term to the correct definition:

Terms:

- A. peace framework
- B. security taskforce
- C. Article-5 style response
- D. cap on personnel
- E. counter-proposal
- F. independently verified

Definitions:

- 1. A limitation imposed on the size of an armed force
- 2. A draft offered as an alternative to an existing proposal
- 3. Confirmed by a source other than the one reporting it
- 4. A collective-defence commitment treating an attack on one as an attack on all
- 5. Structured plan outlining principles for ending conflict
- 6. Multinational group responsible for implementing agreed provisions.

**20.8. Choose the best option according to the article.**

- 1. The text suggests that the European proposal:
  - a) guarantees Ukraine immediate NATO membership
  - b) allows accession only if all NATO members agree
  - c) rejects the possibility of NATO involvement entirely
- 2. According to the reported US proposal:
  - a) Ukraine may recover occupied regions militarily
  - b) occupied regions would be recognised as Russian
  - c) NATO must expand its troop presence in Ukraine
- 3. The BBC mentions the alternative plan because:
  - a) it authored the document
  - b) it verified the authenticity of the text
  - c) it reports that it cannot confirm its contents.

**20.9. Rewrite the sentence using the word in bold, keeping the meaning:**

- 1. Media claim an updated draft was created after the Geneva talks.  
**REPORTEDLY** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Ukraine would only be allowed to join NATO if all members agreed.  
**DEPENDING** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The plan limits the size of Ukraine's armed forces.  
**CAP** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Crimea and Donetsk would remain under Russian control in practice.  
**DE-FACTO** \_\_\_\_\_

5. A multinational team would ensure implementation.

**ENFORCE** \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 21. Translate these sentences from Ukrainian into English.

- Попри те що індекс довіри до уряду **сягнув історичного максимуму**, аналітики попереджають, що це може бути лише короткочасний **пік**, за яким неминуче настане спад.
- Країна роками **бореться** з наслідками економічної кризи, водночас намагаючись виконати умови угоди про поетапний вихід із наднаціонального союзу.
- Запровадження жорстких програм економії викликало масові протести, адже **бюджети жорсткої економії** непропорційно вдарили по найбільш уразливих верствах населення.
- Хоча більшість країн регіону скорочували соціальні видатки, одна держава зуміла **протистояти загальній тенденції**, інвестуючи в освіту й охорону здоров'я.
- Опозиція назвала дії правлячої партії проявом політичної **підступності**, яка остаточно підірвала залишки суспільної довіри.
- Значна частина громадян відверто **зневажає** корупційні практики, однак продовжує миритися з ними, вважаючи їх «неминучим злом».
- Переговорний процес виявився повністю **заблокованим**, оскільки жодна зі сторін не була готова поступитися принциповими вимогами.
- Попри зміну прем'єр-міністра, країні вдалося зберегти **наступність у владі**, що забезпечило стабільність ключових реформ.
- Перекроювання виборчих округів з метою збереження влади експерти одностайно охарактеризували як класичний приклад політичного маніпулювання кордонами округів.

22. Watch the video: English Vocabulary for ELECTIONS and VOTING (Master the basics!) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7SbVbL5iNmU> and think of one sentence with two words\word combinations from video and infinitive or infinitive construction. Choose one question in the list at the end of the video for answering.

23. Watch the video The oddities of the first American election - Kenneth C. Davis <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-oddities-of-the-first-american-election-kenneth-c-davis> and do the following tasks.

- a). Write out two new words and give their definitions and translations.
- b). Answer the following open questions:

1. What was special about the period when Washington became the first president in 1789?
2. Why was the first presidential election named: 'crazy-quilt affair'?
3. What were the election rules during the presidential elections under the first constitution?
4. What states couldn't vote and why?
5. How has the constitution been changed since the first presidential elections?
6. What do you have to remember if you think you can't stand any more of the lawn signs or TV ads?

**c). Answer the following multiple-choice questions.**

1. In what year was George Washington first elected President?
  - a) 1776
  - b) 1787
  - c) 1789
  - d) 1792
2. To what political party did George Washington belong?
  - a) Federalist
  - b) Democratic
  - c) Republican
  - d) No Party
3. Under the original plan for electing the president, the vice president was:
  - a) The second-place voter getter
  - b) Chosen by the new president
  - c) Chosen by the Senate
  - d) Selected by lottery
4. In 1789, the states decided who could vote. Women could vote in:
  - a) All thirteen states
  - b) Ten states
  - c) Six states
  - d) New Jersey only
5. Of the thirteen original states, how many cast votes for president in 1789?
  - a) Ten
  - b) All thirteen
  - c) Six
  - d) Eight

**24. Listen to Full Trump speech on US, Israel attacking Iran: 'Lives of courageous American heroes may be lost'**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGDkKMZ4klk&t=3s> and fill in the missing words. Provide simultaneous interpretation of this fragment of his speech using the text.

A short time ago the United States began major **1.** ..... operations in Iran. Our objective is to defend American people by eliminating imminent threats from the Iranian regime, a vicious group of very hard, terrible people. It's **2.** ..... activity directly endanger the United States, our troops, our bases overseas and our allies throughout the world. For forty-seven years the Iranian regime has chanted death to America and **3.** ..... an unending campaign of bloodshed and mass murder targeting the United States our troops, and the innocent people in many, many countries. Among the regime's very first acts was to back a violent takeover of US embassy in **4.** ..... holding dozens of American hostages for 444 days. In 1983 Iran's proxies carried out the **5.** ..... bombing in Beirut that killed 241 American military personnel.

In 2000 they knew and were probably involved with the attack on the USS Cole, many died. Iranian forces killed and maimed hundreds of American servicemen in Iraq. The regimes' **6.** ..... have continued to launch helpless attacks against American forces stationed in the Middle East in recent years, as well as US naval and commercial vessels in international shipping lands. It's been mass terror and we are not going to put up with it any longer. From **7.** ..... to Yemen, from Syria to Iraq the regime has armed, trained, and funded terrorist militias that have soaked the earth with blood and guts. And with Iran's proxy HAMAS that launched the monstrous October 7th attacks on Israel, **8.** ..... more than 1000 innocent people, including 46 Americans while taking 12 of our citizens hostage. It was brutal, something like the world has never seen before. Iran is the world's number 1 state sponsor of terror, and just recently killed tens of thousands of its own citizens on the street as they protested. It has always been the policy of the United States in particular my administration that this terrorist regime can never have a nuclear weapon. I'll say it again. They can never have nuclear weapon. That is why in operation **9.** ..... last June we obliterated the regime's nuclear program at Fordo, Natanz, and Isfahan. After that attack we warned them never to resume their malicious **10.** ..... of nuclear weapons, and we sought repeatedly to make a deal. We tried. They wanted to do. They didn't want to do it again. They wanted to do it. They didn't want to do it. They didn't know what was happening. They just wanted to practice evil. But Iran refused, just as it has for decades, and decades. They have rejected every opportunity **11.** ..... their nuclear ambitions, and we can't take it anymore.

**25. Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase from the list. Use each item once only.**

**Word list:**

*all-time global high · be on the wane · grapple with · a withdrawal agreement ·*

*austerity budgets · buck the trend · perfidy · abhor · logjammed · the revolving door  
· continuity in the government · gerrymander*

1. Public confidence in the administration has reached an \_\_\_\_\_, though experts caution that this level of support may soon start to decline.
2. Many post-industrial economies continue to \_\_\_\_\_ the long-term effects of structural unemployment.
3. After months of negotiations, the parties finally signed \_\_\_\_\_ outlining the terms of the country's exit.
4. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ led to severe cuts in public services and widespread social unrest.
5. While most states reduced spending during the crisis, one country managed to \_\_\_\_\_ by increasing investment in renewable energy.
6. The scandal was widely perceived as an act of political \_\_\_\_\_ that irreparably damaged the leader's credibility.
7. Many voters openly \_\_\_\_\_ corruption but feel powerless to challenge entrenched political elites.
8. Talks between the unions and the government became completely \_\_\_\_\_, with neither side willing to compromise.
9. Critics argue that \_\_\_\_\_ between politics and big business erodes public trust and accountability.
10. Despite a change of leadership, \_\_\_\_\_ helped ensure policy stability and administrative coherence.

## **26. Translate the sentences into English using active vocabulary from Unit 3.**

1. Посли та спеціальні посланці були направлені для налагодження дипломатичних відносин між дружніми державами.
2. Державотворче мистецтво вимагає не лише красномовства, а й уміння чітко формулювати позицію країни.
3. Використання нечесних методів може спричинити конфлікт замість зниження напруги.
4. У сучасній дипломатії встановлення довіри є основою для розвитку тривалих відносин.
5. Взаємні політичні поступки та кулуарні домовленості часто виключають прозорість процесу.
6. Підтримка миру передбачає виконання взятих на себе зобов'язань.
7. Міністр наголосив, що жодні побутові справи не повинні перешкоджати міждержавному діалогу.
8. Взаємна підтримка та обмін голосами інколи стають головною опорою коаліційної політики.
9. Нездатність чітко сформулювати вимоги може унеможливити досягнення угоди.

10. Налагодження відносин та здобуття прихильності потребують часу і стратегічного мислення.

## 27. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Skilled ambassadors are adept at building rapport while carefully enunciating their country's strategic priorities.
2. Diplomatic intercourse between amicable states helps preclude unnecessary misunderstandings.
3. The reliance on underhanded means ultimately gave rise to conflict rather than defusing tension.
4. Statecraft is the mainstay of sustainable international cooperation.
5. The envoys focused on garnering goodwill before delivering on the commitments outlined in the treaty.
6. Vote-trading and mutual back-scratching may secure short-term gains but undermine trust.
7. Cultivating relationships is often more effective than aggressive negotiation tactics.
8. Failure to promote peace can give rise to prolonged instability.
9. Transparent diplomacy precludes accusations of clandestine dealings.
10. Even routine administrative chores should not distract officials from promoting peace.

## 28. Paraphrase the sentences using active vocabulary from Unit 4.

1. The negotiators tried **to reduce hostility**.
2. **Secret political deals** often **lead to disputes**.
3. Diplomacy depends largely on **maintaining strong international ties**.
4. The minister **clearly stated** the government's stance.
5. **Friendly nations** maintained **regular communication**.
6. They **prevented** the crisis from **escalating**.
7. The **representatives** worked **to earn trust** before negotiations.
8. Coalition stability often relies on political favors.
9. True diplomacy requires **honoring promises**.
10. **Establishing mutual understanding** is key to effective negotiation.

## 29. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive

1. The ambassador is believed \_\_\_\_\_ diplomatic relations with several **amicable states** for years. (cultivate)
2. The government claims \_\_\_\_\_ the issue of **vote-trading** during yesterday's press conference. (enunciate publicly)
3. The **envoys** seem \_\_\_\_\_ their country's interests rather aggressively in recent negotiations. (promote)
4. The new regulations appear \_\_\_\_\_ any possibility of **underhanded means** in future elections. (preclude)
5. Several **ambassadors** were reported \_\_\_\_\_ informal **diplomatic intercourse** long before the official talks began. (conduct)
6. The committee is said \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal through rather **sharp practices**. (push)
7. The minister hopes \_\_\_\_\_ stronger **rapports** with neighbouring countries through cultural exchanges. (build)
8. The delegation was unlikely \_\_\_\_\_ any **immediate gains** from such cautious negotiations. (yield)
9. The president seems \_\_\_\_\_ international **goodwill** through his recent diplomatic initiatives. (garner)
10. The junior diplomats were relieved \_\_\_\_\_ all the routine **chores** before the meeting with the foreign **envoys**. (finish)

## 30. Paraphrase the sentences using the form of Complex Subject.

1. People say that the **ambassadors cultivated relationships** with local leaders for several years.
2. It is believed that the minister **used underhanded means** to secure support.
3. They report that the **envoys have been building rapports** with influential business groups.
4. Many analysts believe that the negotiations **garnered considerable goodwill** among **amicable states**.
5. People say that the government **enunciated its position publicly** during the summit.
6. Observers claim that the new treaty **has precluded vote-trading** in international committees.
7. They report that diplomats **have been promoting national interests** through informal **diplomatic intercourse**.
8. It is believed that the delegation **yielded immediate gains** from the secret talks.
9. Many journalists claim that the committee **resorted to sharp practices** during the vote.
10. People say that the young diplomats **have been doing routine chores** while senior **ambassadors** negotiated the agreement.

### 31. Translate into English using Complex Subject.

1. Вважається, що послы Ірану **протягом кількох років налагоджували відносини** з дружніми державами.
2. Повідомляють, Україна розірвала **дипломатичні відносини** з російською федерацією, про що **оголосила публічно**, що унеможливило направлення різних запитів та листів до посольства росії.
3. Кажуть, що угорські посланці **просували інтереси** своєї країни за допомогою **не зовсім чесних методів**.
4. Здається, Кіт Келлог розкритикував те, що США утрималися від голосування в Генасамблеї ООН за резолюцію щодо забезпечення тривалого миру в Україні, що можна вважати підступними/прихованими методами.
5. Вважають, що окремі депутати в Україні **вже давно продають свої політичні переконання**.
6. Кажуть, що комітет **використав сумнівні практики**, щоб отримати негайні вигоди.
7. Повідомляють, що ці переговори **принесли значні дивіденди у вигляді міжнародної прихильності**.
8. Вважається, що молоді дипломати **виконували рутинні доручення**, поки послы проводили переговори.
9. Здається, що уряд **намагався налагодити добрі відносини** з дружніми державами.
10. Кажуть, що деякі дипломати **вже тривалий час вибудовують взаємини** з впливовими посланцями з США та іншими партнерами.

### 32. Match the diplomatic terms with their definitions

- A. mutual back-scratching
- B. deliver on the commitments
- C. solidify into an impasse
- D. irremediable hostility
- E. a state of negotiability
- F. give rise to conflict
- G. sine qua non
- H. political masters
- I. promoting peace
- J. defuse tension
- K. pursue a career

1. A condition in which a dispute or political issue remains sufficiently flexible to allow for bargaining, compromise, or diplomatic settlement.
2. A reciprocal exchange of favours between actors, often motivated by pragmatic or self-serving considerations rather than formal obligations.

3. To honour previously assumed obligations or policy pledges, particularly in the context of international agreements or political declarations.
4. A situation in which prolonged disagreement gradually becomes entrenched, leaving the parties unable or unwilling to reach a compromise.
5. A fundamental prerequisite or indispensable condition for the achievement of a particular objective or outcome.
6. The process of reducing hostility or volatility in relations between parties in order to prevent escalation or confrontation.
7. An enduring and irreversible state of animosity between actors that effectively precludes reconciliation.
8. Individuals or authorities exercising ultimate political control over officials, diplomats, or representatives.
9. To initiate or contribute to circumstances that eventually lead to confrontation, instability, or open disagreement.
10. Activities or policies aimed at fostering stability, cooperation, and the peaceful resolution of disputes.
11. To actively follow a chosen professional trajectory over an extended period of time.

**32. Fill in the gaps using diplomatic terms from the exercise 32.**

1. Some analysts argue that the dispute could easily \_\_\_\_\_ if the underlying grievances are ignored.
2. The new envoy's primary task was to \_\_\_\_\_ between the two rival factions.
3. Respect for international law is often regarded as the \_\_\_\_\_ for sustainable diplomatic cooperation.
4. Diplomats must ultimately answer to their \_\_\_\_\_, who define national priorities.
5. Long-standing territorial disagreements may eventually \_\_\_\_\_ if both sides refuse to compromise.
6. The minister publicly pledged that the government would \_\_\_\_\_ made during the peace negotiations.
7. Informal networks and occasional \_\_\_\_\_ are sometimes used to secure political support.
8. At that stage the issue remained in \_\_\_\_\_, meaning that a compromise was still possible.
9. Misinterpretation of military manoeuvres can easily \_\_\_\_\_ between neighbouring states.
10. After years of confrontation, the relationship between the two countries degenerated into \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Many young diplomats choose to \_\_\_\_\_ in international organisations after completing their studies.

**33. Translate the fragment of the article: Як 30 років тому дипломати українізували ООН - спогади свідків**

[https://www.holosameryky.com/a/ukraine\\_un\\_30\\_richnytsya/6013119.html](https://www.holosameryky.com/a/ukraine_un_30_richnytsya/6013119.html)  
into English using the following words:

*To Ukrainianize, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, Permanent Mission of the USSR to the UN, Ukrainian Ambassador to the UN, note, backlash, official language, to anglicize, to gnash their teeth, lay the foundation, hostile state.*

Як 30 років тому дипломати українізували ООН - спогади свідків.

Українізація Організації об'єднаних націй розпочалася ще у липні 1990-го, після того, як Верховна Рада УРСР прийняла Декларацію про державний суверенітет України.

Володимир Єльченко, який на початку 1990-х був другим секретарем постійного представництва УРСР при ООН, а потім у 2015-му повернувся до Нью-Йорка вже як очільник місії, згадує, як Геннадій Удовенко, який тоді був Постпредом при ООН, одразу зібрав колег радитися, що робити.

«Він намагався скоординувати наші дії з Києвом, але тоді МЗС було у перехідному стані, і ніхто не хотів на себе брати відповідальність. Тому ми вирішили написати ноту на ім'я Генерального секретаря, в якій повідомили, що назва країни міняється на Україну», – пояснює він.

За словами Єльченка, ці дії місії тоді викликали «бурхливу» реакцію постпреда Радянського союзу. Після кількох днів сперечань, нова назва країни стала реальністю в житті ООН.

Проте цим українізація ООН не закінчилася. За словами Єльченка, Удовенко скористався тим, що у Декларації державною мовою зазначена українська, і відмовився від виступів російською, англізувавши представництво.

Згадує, що тоді були питання від росіян: «А чого ви перейшли на англійську?» «І Удовенко та всі ми казали, що в ООН є шість офіційних мов, і одна з них – англійська, і нам так легше. І вони це, скрегочучи зубами, проковтнули», – каже дипломат. Таким чином, це рішення Удовенка заклало підвалини того, що вже 30 років в ООН Україна виступає виключно англійською мовою.

Кислиця, у свою чергу, звертає увагу на ще одну важливу подію – першу Генеральну асамблею ООН вже незалежної України. На ній виступав Леонід Кравчук, який на той момент був головою Верховної Ради.

«Цілий блок виступу Кравчука був присвячений попередженню конфліктів. Мова йшла і про Чорнобиль, і про голод у Африці, і про хімічну зброю. Багато він говорив і про Близький Схід та, зокрема, ситуацію в Афганістані. Значна частина цього виступу була присвячена трагедії Бабиного яру та взагалі долі єврейського народу в Україні. Згадував він і кримських татар. Таким чином, значна частина проблематики, яка була відображена у його виступі, є актуальною і сьогодні», – відмічає дипломат.

Говорячи про ті помилки, яких перші українські політики та дипломати все ж таки припустилися, Кислиця цитує одне з останніх інтерв'ю Леоніда Кравчука,

де він зізнається, що найбільшою помилкою було довіряти Російській Федерації. «Яка, використовуючи лексику ООН, на сьогодні є ворожою державою. І яка під чужим іменем Радянського Союзу, як написано у діючому статуті ООН, сидить у Раді безпеки ООН, веде проти нас війну та маніпулює членством заради досягнення своїх цілей», – додає Кислиця.

Наслідки цієї помилки стали очевидними Україні та світу навесні 2014-го, коли Росія анексувала Крим та підтримала озброєних сепаратистів на Донбасі. А ООН та Рада безпеки перетворилася на поле дипломатичної битви між Росією та Україною, яка триває і досі.

### **34. Fill in the gaps using the words from the list:**

*alliance, allies, assembly, assemble, ambassador-at-large, embassy, diplomacy, diplomat(e), negotiable, negotiator, credentials, letter of credence, interpreter*

1. According to Reuters, the ambassador attended a ceremony in Moscow to present his \_\_\_\_\_ to the president at the Grand Kremlin Palace.
2. A newly appointed envoy cannot officially begin work until their diplomatic \_\_\_\_\_ have been accepted by the host country.
3. During the ceremony, the ambassador personally delivered the \_\_\_\_\_ to the head of state, formally marking the beginning of his mission.
4. Foreign ministers often rely on experienced \_\_\_\_\_ to resolve complex international disputes.
6. Several countries strengthened their regional security \_\_\_\_\_ in response to rising geopolitical tensions.
7. Protesters gathered outside the foreign \_\_\_\_\_ to voice their opposition to the government's policy.
8. Delegates began to \_\_\_\_\_ in small working groups before the emergency session of the UN General \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Effective \_\_\_\_\_ often requires quiet negotiations rather than public confrontation.
10. Because the discussion involved several languages, a professional \_\_\_\_\_ was present throughout the meeting.
11. The issue remained \_\_\_\_\_, meaning both sides still believed a compromise could be reached.

### **Revise the lexical material from Units 3 and 4.**

### **35. Guess the word from the news context using the words below.**

*withdrawal agreement, austerity budgets, perfidy, civic confidence, buck the trend, plunge, be logjammed, solidify into impasse, abhor, corruption revelations, emerging democracies, government shutdowns, continuity in government, gerrymander, circumvent, checks and balances, electoral integrity, underhanded means, statecraft, vote-trading.*

**Instructions:** The following sentences are adapted from the style of major international news outlets. Use the context to identify the missing political or diplomatic term.

1. EU officials warned that unless London ratifies the negotiated \_\_\_\_\_ soon, legal uncertainty over trade and citizens' rights could persist for years.
2. Southern European economies were forced to adopt harsh \_\_\_\_\_ after international lenders demanded sweeping cuts in public expenditure.
3. Opposition leaders described the minister's secret negotiations with corporate lobbyists as nothing short of political \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Analysts say declining trust in elections and public institutions has severely damaged \_\_\_\_\_ across the country.
5. While most European markets contracted amid inflation fears, Portugal managed to \_\_\_\_\_ with a modest but unexpected expansion.
6. The national currency continued to \_\_\_\_\_ after investors reacted nervously to political instability.
7. Talks on immigration reform remain \_\_\_\_\_ in the Senate, with both parties refusing to compromise on key provisions.
8. Months of stalled negotiations have now \_\_\_\_\_, leaving coalition partners unable to form a functioning government.
9. Protesters say they \_\_\_\_\_ corruption and are demanding sweeping institutional reforms.
10. The administration was shaken by new \_\_\_\_\_ suggesting that senior officials had diverted public funds into private accounts.
11. International observers note that \_\_\_\_\_ often struggle to balance rapid political reform with institutional stability.
12. The latest budget standoff once again triggered partial \_\_\_\_\_, forcing thousands of federal employees to stay home.
13. Legal scholars argue that emergency succession procedures are essential to guarantee \_\_\_\_\_ in the event of a national crisis.
14. Critics say the new district map appears carefully designed to \_\_\_\_\_ electoral boundaries in favor of the ruling party.
15. Prosecutors allege that the firm attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ environmental safeguards by exploiting regulatory loopholes.
16. Constitutional experts warn that weakening \_\_\_\_\_ could undermine democratic safeguards against executive overreach.
17. Observers from several international organizations monitored the vote to ensure \_\_\_\_\_ during the national election.
18. Investigators claim the procurement contracts were secured through \_\_\_\_\_ rather than through transparent competition.
19. Diplomats argue that successful foreign policy requires sophisticated \_\_\_\_\_ and long-term strategic thinking.
20. Lawmakers faced accusations of \_\_\_\_\_ after reports surfaced that they exchanged legislative support for unrelated political concessions.

**36. Read the news headlines and identify the political term that best completes them.**

1. EU Leaders Warn Failure to Ratify \_\_\_\_\_ Could Trigger Legal Chaos After Brexit.
2. Southern Europe Faces Renewed Debate Over \_\_\_\_\_ as Debt Levels Rise Again.
3. Fresh \_\_\_\_\_ Shake Government After Leaked Documents Surface.
4. Investors Watch Currency \_\_\_\_\_ Following Political Turmoil.
5. Electoral Map Sparks Accusations of \_\_\_\_\_ Ahead of Midterm Elections.
6. Opposition Warns Democratic \_\_\_\_\_ Are Being Eroded.
7. Congress Faces Another Possible \_\_\_\_\_ Over Budget Dispute.
8. Experts Call for Safeguards to Maintain \_\_\_\_\_ During National Emergencies.
9. Small Baltic Economy Continues to \_\_\_\_\_ Despite Regional Slowdown.
10. Negotiations Risk \_\_\_\_\_ After Parties Fail to Reach Compromise.

**37. Each item contains two clues similar to explanations found in analytical news articles. Guess the political term.**

1. The term refers to secret or treacherous betrayal in politics.  
It is often used when a leader publicly promises one thing but privately does another.  
**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_
2. The phrase describes elections conducted fairly and without manipulation.  
International observers often use it when evaluating voting processes.  
**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_
3. This term refers to the art of managing international relations strategically and skillfully.  
It is frequently associated with diplomacy and long-term geopolitical thinking.  
**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_
4. The phrase refers to deals in which politicians exchange support for each other's proposals.  
It is often criticized as undermining transparent policymaking.  
**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_
5. This concept describes public trust in institutions, elections, and government legitimacy.  
When scandals emerge, analysts often say this has declined.  
**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_
6. The term refers to actions that secretly manipulate rules or procedures.  
It often appears in investigations of political corruption.  
**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_
7. The phrase refers to political systems that are transitioning from authoritarian rule to democratic governance.

They often face institutional instability during the transition.

**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_

8. This phrase describes constitutional mechanisms that limit the concentration of political power.

It is considered essential in democratic systems.

**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_

9. This phrase describes ensuring that government institutions continue functioning during crises or leadership transitions.

It is often discussed in national security planning.

**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_

10. This verb means avoiding rules or restrictions by exploiting loopholes.

It frequently appears in discussions of regulation and law.

**Term:** \_\_\_\_\_

**38. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets (sometimes other words should be added).**

1. Analysts warn that repeated scandals could permanently damage public \_\_\_\_\_ in democratic institutions. (*confident*)
2. The leaked documents led to new \_\_\_\_\_ about illegal funding of political campaigns. (*corrupt*)
3. Experts say successful diplomacy requires deep knowledge of global politics and exceptional \_\_\_\_\_ skills. (*statecraft*)
4. Critics argue that the redrawing of electoral districts is a blatant act of \_\_\_\_\_. (*gerrymander*)
5. Observers praised the country's efforts to strengthen \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of the presidential election. (*integrity*)
6. The negotiations eventually collapsed, creating a political \_\_\_\_\_ that lasted for months. (*impasse*)
7. Lawmakers denied accusations of \_\_\_\_\_ despite evidence that they exchanged support for legislative proposals. (*trade*)
8. Investigators found evidence that the company had attempted \_\_\_\_\_ of environmental regulations. (*circumvent*)
9. Political scientists study how governments maintain \_\_\_\_\_ during times of crisis. (*continue*)
10. Many citizens say they deeply \_\_\_\_\_ corruption in public life. (*abhor*)

**39. Complete the text with the most appropriate term from the box. Each word can be used only once.**

**Word bank**

*withdrawal agreement*

*austerity budgets*

*civic confidence*

*buck the trend*  
*plunged*  
*logjammed*  
*electoral integrity*  
*gerrymandering*  
*statecraft*  
*checks and balances*

European leaders are increasingly concerned about declining public trust in democratic institutions. Analysts say repeated corruption scandals have eroded (1) \_\_\_\_\_, making it harder for governments to implement reforms.

Economic pressures have also intensified political tensions. Several countries have been forced to introduce strict (2) \_\_\_\_\_, triggering protests and political backlash.

Meanwhile, negotiations over a new climate bill in Washington remain (3) \_\_\_\_\_, as lawmakers from both parties refuse to compromise.

Markets reacted nervously to the political uncertainty, and the national currency (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to its lowest level in two years.

Despite the regional slowdown, one small Baltic economy managed to (5) \_\_\_\_\_, reporting steady growth throughout the quarter.

Political scientists warn that weakening democratic institutions could threaten fundamental (6) \_\_\_\_\_, which are designed to prevent the concentration of power.

Elsewhere, election observers raised concerns about (7) \_\_\_\_\_ after new district maps appeared to heavily favor the ruling party.

Diplomats involved in the negotiations say the dispute over the post-Brexit (8) \_\_\_\_\_ could still destabilize relations between London and Brussels.

Experts argue that resolving such crises requires careful (9) \_\_\_\_\_, patience, and long-term strategic thinking. Without compromise, analysts fear the political stalemate could remain (10) \_\_\_\_\_ well into next year.

**40. Match the analytical statement (1–10) with the correct political concept (A–J).**

Statements

1. A political betrayal in which leaders secretly act against their own commitments.
2. A political system that is transitioning from authoritarian rule to democratic governance.
3. Secret manipulation or dishonest tactics used to secure political advantage.
4. A situation in which negotiations become completely blocked.
5. The practice of exchanging legislative support for political favors.
6. The ability of the state to maintain institutional functioning during crises.
7. Ensuring elections are conducted fairly and transparently.

8. Skillful management of international relations and diplomacy.
9. The deliberate redrawing of electoral districts for political gain.
10. Public trust in the legitimacy of political institutions.

### Concepts

- A. electoral integrity
- B. perfidy
- C. emerging democracies
- D. civic confidence
- E. vote-trading
- F. underhanded means
- G. continuity in government
- H. statecraft
- I. gerrymander
- J. impasse

### 41. Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets. Keep the meaning the same.

1. Negotiations have completely stalled and neither side is willing to compromise.  
(*impasse*)
2. The government avoided environmental regulations by exploiting legal loopholes.  
(*circumvent*)
3. The economy grew even though most countries in the region were in recession.  
(*buck the trend*)
4. Lawmakers secretly exchanged support for each other's bills.  
(*vote-trading*)
5. Analysts say repeated scandals have weakened public trust in institutions.  
(*civic confidence*)
6. Observers warned that democratic safeguards limiting government power were being \_\_\_\_\_ weakened.  
(*checks and balances*)
7. The opposition accused the leader of betrayal after he secretly negotiated with rivals.  
(*perfidy*)
8. Election observers stressed that the voting process must remain fair and transparent.  
(*electoral integrity*).

### 41. Translate the sentences into English using the active vocabulary for the words in bold.

1. Аналітики попереджають, що тривала інформаційна війна між державами може перерости у **непоправну ворожість**, яка унеможливить будь-який

конструктивний діалог.

2. Деякі експерти вважають, що після останніх переговорів угода знову перебуває у стані, коли її умови можуть бути переглянуті або змінені.
3. Європейські лідери наголосили, що уряд має виконати взяті на себе зобов'язання, якщо прагне зберегти довіру міжнародних партнерів.
4. Журналісти розслідувачі стверджують, що контракт було отримано завдяки сумнівним і нечесним методам ведення справ.
5. Критики стверджують, що деякі парламентські комітети перетворилися на механізм взаємних послуг і політичного протекціонізму між депутатами.
6. Дипломати намагаються здобути прихильність регіональних союзників перед майбутнім самітом.
7. Під час неформальних зустрічей на полях конференції делегати намагалися встановити довірливі стосунки зі своїми колегами з інших країн.
8. Експерти з міжнародних відносин наголошують, що прозорість виборчого процесу є необхідною передумовою демократичної легітимності.
9. Деякі чиновники визнають, що інколи змушені балансувати між професійними рекомендаціями та очікуваннями своїх політичних керівників.
10. Дипломатичні зусилля спрямовані на те, щоб сприяти миру та знизити напруженість у регіоні, де конфлікт триває вже кілька років.

#### 42. Identify the political concept described.

1. When electoral districts are redrawn strategically in order to benefit one political party.
2. When politicians secretly exchange support for each other's legislative proposals.
3. The constitutional principle ensuring that no branch of government becomes too powerful.
4. The practice of avoiding regulations by exploiting legal loopholes.

#### 43. Rank the sentences from most neutral → most critical.

1. The minister failed to deliver on the commitments made during the campaign.
2. Critics accuse the administration of sharp practices.
3. Analysts warn the government's actions may undermine civic confidence.

**44. Replace the informal or neutral expression with a more formal diplomatic or political term.**

1. The government tried to **avoid** new environmental regulations.
2. The negotiations completely **stopped and no progress was possible**.
3. The minister **betrayed** his allies by secretly supporting the rival proposal.
4. Several lawmakers **secretly helped each other pass their bills**.
5. The scandal seriously **damaged public trust in government institutions**.
6. Despite pressure from voters, the administration failed to **keep the promises it had made earlier**.
7. Diplomats are trying to **reduce tensions** between the two countries.
8. Experts say that **fair elections** are essential for democratic legitimacy.
9. Some analysts believe the president must **improve relationships** with skeptical allies.
10. Political scientists argue that good diplomacy requires **skill in managing international relations**.

**45. Guess the news by the interpretation of the headline.**

1. "Currency Plunges as Talks Over Withdrawal Agreement Collapse"
2. "Is Dubai's glossy image under threat? Not everyone thinks so"
3. "More US Marines and warships to be moved to Middle East, reports say"
4. "They were told it wasn't for girls, but these could be the future faces of F1"
5. "Cuba confirms negotiations with US as country faces effects of oil blockade"
6. "Like a trap you can't escape': The women who regret being mothers"
7. "Austrian glaciers disintegrating due to climate change, say scientists"

**46. Read the fragment of the article: "U.S. Restarts Diplomatic Relations with Venezuela" <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/03/05/world/americas/us-venezuela-diplomatic-relations.html> by Max Bearak Reporting from Caracas, Venezuela March 5, 2026,**

- a) define the words in bold (use a dictionary if needed);

- b) Translate the article into Ukrainian.
- c) Dwell on the possible outcomes of relations between the USA and Venezuela.

The U.S. State Department announced the re-establishment of diplomatic and consular relations with Venezuela in a statement issued on Thursday evening, underscoring a rapid **rapprochement** between the two longtime **foes** since U.S. commandos captured President Nicolás Maduro two months ago.

Mr. Maduro had severed ties with Washington in 2019 during an earlier pressure campaign by President Trump, then in his first term in office.

Up until Mr. Maduro's ousting, such a major shift would have been almost unthinkable. Under Mr. Maduro and his predecessor, Hugo Chávez, Venezuela's foreign policy was defined by opposition to U.S. interference — or what Mr. Maduro and Mr. Chávez saw as resistance to U.S. imperialism.

Thursday's announcement comes after yet another visit to the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, by a high-ranking U.S. official. Doug Burgum, the Interior Department secretary, departed on Thursday after leading a delegation of dozens of representatives of U.S. industries, particularly mining, aimed at gaining access to Venezuela's extensive reserves of gold, rare earths and other critical minerals.

Washington has exerted enormous pressure on Mr. Maduro's successor, Delcy Rodríguez, to hand over control of Venezuela's oil industry, which is the **backbone** of the country's economy. The United States now essentially dictates whom Venezuela's national oil company sells to.

Washington has rapidly warmed up ties with Venezuela — and applied major pressure on it — since capturing the country's president, Nicolás Maduro, two months ago.

Analysts say elections are still a distant prospect in Venezuela, despite a marked reduction in political repression and the release of hundreds of political prisoners under Ms. Rodríguez's leadership. The country's most prominent opposition leader, María Corina Machado, who won last year's Nobel Peace Prize and then gave it to Mr. Trump, said last week that she intended to return to Venezuela in the coming weeks after nearly two years **in exile**.

Mr. Trump surprised many Venezuelans by supporting Ms. Rodríguez over Ms. Machado, who **was barred from** running in Venezuela's last presidential election in 2024 but whose **stand-in candidate** was widely acknowledged to have handily won. Observers documented widespread fraud in the election's vote-counting, and a **crackdown on** protests after Mr. Maduro was pronounced the winner resulted in thousands of injuries and at least 20 deaths, according to human rights groups.

Venezuela's government remains largely unchanged except for Mr. Maduro's absence. Ms. Rodríguez was one of Mr. Maduro's most trusted deputies, and her brother is the head of the country's legislative assembly. Diosdado Cabello, often referred to as Mr. Maduro's **enforcer**, remains in a powerful role despite the United States having **put a \$25 million bounty on** his head after accusing him of facilitating large-scale drug trafficking.

During Mr. Burgum's visit, Mr. Trump praised Ms. Rodríguez in a social media post as doing a "great job," noting that "The Oil is beginning to flow." Ms. Rodríguez, for her part, wrote a post that complimented the U.S. government's "friendly disposition toward working together."

**47. Read the article "G7 Leaders' Online Meeting (Summary)"** <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/105/diplomatic/202603/11g7.html>. Define the causes and effects in paragraphs (1) and (2). Choose one of the paragraphs and paraphrase it using synonymous English.

On March 11, commencing at 11:00 p.m. (JST), for approximately one hour, the G7 Leaders' Online Meeting regarding the current situation in the Middle East was held under the chairmanship of France, which holds this year's G7 Presidency. Ms. TAKAICHI Sanae, Prime Minister of Japan, attended the meeting. The overview of the meeting is as follows.

1. During this meeting, the G7 leaders discussed the impacts on the world economy as well as financial and energy markets, caused by the current severe situation in the Middle East. They also discussed ensuring safe maritime transportation, including in the Strait of Hormuz, and cooperation in protecting their respective nationals in the region.

2. The outline of Prime Minister TAKAICHI's remarks is as follows:

(1) Current situation in the Middle East

Japan has conveyed to Iran that its development of nuclear weapons must never be allowed, and that Japan condemns Iran's actions including its attacks on civilian facilities, including energy related facilities in the Gulf countries, as well as activities that threaten the safety of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, and urged Iran to immediately cease such actions.

Japan hopes to continue cooperating closely with the G7 members to assist their respective nationals in the region, including their evacuation efforts.

(2) Impacts on the economy and energy

As navigation through the Strait of Hormuz becomes increasingly difficult, many countries, including Japan, have begun to experience repercussions such as rising energy prices, and the entire global economy could also have severe consequences. The G7 should act in a coordinated manner to calm the market and minimize economic losses, thereby preventing the current situation concerning Iran from escalating into an economic and financial crisis. Japan welcomes that the member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA) concurred on implementing a collective release of crude oil. First among other countries, Japan announced its own release of oil today.

Japan is deeply concerned that multiple vessels have already been attacked in nearby waters of the Strait of Hormuz, and underscores the necessity of ensuring safe navigation in the strait. Japan will continue to make every diplomatic effort, in coordination with the international community, including the G7 and the Gulf countries, toward the early de-escalation of the situation.

### 3. Conclusion

The G7 Leaders concurred on continuing close cooperation in responding to the situation in the Middle East.

#### **48. Read the article: «Лідери G7 розкритикували скасування Трампом нафтових санкцій щодо російської нафти»**

<https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2026/03/14/8025454/>. Give a shortened by half summary in English.

Лідери Німеччини, Канади та Норвегії виступили з публічною критикою рішення адміністрації президента США Дональда Трампа скасувати санкції проти російської нафти.

Джерело: [Bloomberg](#)

Пряма мова канцлера Німеччини Фрідріха Мерца: "У середу ми провели відеоконференцію з лідерами країн "G7", і шестеро з семи однозначно підтримали думку, що ми не повинні скасовувати санкції проти Росії. Ми були дещо здивовані, дізнавшись сьогодні вранці, що американський уряд ухвалив інше рішення. Це, безумовно, не відповідає нашій позиції.

Це, безумовно, не відповідає нашій позиції. Росія отримує з цього вигоду. Ми маємо посилювати тиск на Росію, щоб якнайшвидше покласти край цій жахливій війні".

Деталі: Заява пролунала після того, як Вашингтон видав дозвіл на купівлю російської нафти, яка наразі перебуває на танкерах у морі.

Мерц наголосив, що союзники не повинні дозволяти війні на Близькому Сході відволікати їх від тиску на Москву. За його словами, послаблювати санкції зараз є помилкою за будь-яких обставин.

До критики також приєднався прем'єр-міністр Канади Марк Карні під час спільної пресконференції на полях військових навчань НАТО в Норвегії. Він заявив, що позиція Оттави полягає у збереженні всіх обмежень щодо Росії, зокрема тих, що стосуються "тіньового флоту".

Прем'єр-міністр Норвегії Йонас Гар Стьоре зі свого боку зазначив, що найважливішим сигналом для Москви має залишатися непохитна вимога припинити агресію.

Мерц і Карні підкреслили, що лідери "Групи Семи" спробують переконати Трампа в тому, що саме зараз настав час посилити санкції проти Росії.

Крім того, німецький канцлер вказав на відкриті питання щодо стратегії США в Ірані. Він підкреслив, що Німеччина не є і не хоче бути частиною цього конфлікту, а всі зусилля Берліна зосереджені на його завершенні.

Що передувало:

- Напередодні Міністерство фінансів США на 30 днів скасувало санкційні обмеження на купівлю російської нафти та нафтопродуктів, які перебувають в морі на танкерах.
- Міністр фінансів США Скотт Бессент назвав це "обмеженням і короткостроковим заходом", який "не принесе значної фінансової вигоди російському уряду".
- Для стримування цін на тлі бойових дій на Близькому Сході адміністрація Трампа також оголосила про вивільнення 172 мільйонів барелів нафти з американського стратегічного резерву.

#### **49. Insert the idiom from the list.**

*ping-pong diplomacy, diplomatic flu, Foggy Bottom, good offices, make political hay, speak softly and carry a big stick, Seventh Floor, October surprise, Workington man, filibuster, big government, hung parliament*

1. Britain woke up to a \_\_\_\_\_ after the election, with no party able to secure a majority in the House of Commons.
2. Critics accused the senator of launching a marathon \_\_\_\_\_ to delay the vote on the controversial bill.
3. The White House is hoping there will be no \_\_\_\_\_ in the final weeks before voters go to the polls.
4. Analysts say the campaign is focused on winning back the so-called \_\_\_\_\_, a swing voter seen as decisive in recent UK elections.
5. Several officials suddenly came down with what diplomats jokingly call \_\_\_\_\_ when the meeting with journalists was announced.
6. The State Department, often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_, has struggled to coordinate policy with the Pentagon.

7. The mediator offered his country's \_\_\_\_\_ to help the two sides reopen peace negotiations.
8. Opponents say the administration's agenda represents an expansion of \_\_\_\_\_ and higher public spending.
9. The president prefers to \_\_\_\_\_, projecting calm diplomacy while maintaining strong military power.
10. Historians often cite sports exchanges between rival states as an example of \_\_\_\_\_ during the Cold War.

### 50. Guess the meaning of phrasal verbs from the context.

1. Negotiations between the two sides **broke down** late on Friday, raising fears that the ceasefire could collapse.
2. Protests **broke out** in several cities after the court announced its verdict.
3. The police moved in **to break up** the demonstration after clashes with officers.
4. While going through the archives, the journalist **came across** documents suggesting the policy had been discussed years earlier.
5. In the current housing market, affordable apartments are hard **to come by**, especially in large cities.
6. The government has promised **to come down on** companies that violate environmental regulations.
7. Several members of the cabinet have **come down with** the flu ahead of the international summit.
8. After years of legal battles, the artist finally **came into** the rights to her father's estate.

### 51. Rewrite the sentences using phrasal verbs from Units 3 and 4.

1. Talks between the government and the opposition **collapsed** late on Sunday.
2. Violence **erupted** after the results of the election were announced.
3. Police officers **dispersed** the crowd gathered outside parliament.
4. During the investigation, reporters **found** evidence of financial misconduct.
5. Reliable information about the negotiations was difficult **to obtain**.
6. Authorities promised **to take strict action against** illegal mining operations.
7. The prime minister publicly **supported** the proposal for tax reform.
8. After weeks of negotiations, the two sides finally **reached** an agreement.

## 52. Correct the errors in the use of phrasal verbs.

1. Peace talks between the two countries broke up late on Monday after negotiators failed to agree on key issues.
2. Demonstrations broke down in several cities after the controversial law was passed.
3. Police eventually broke out the protest outside the parliament building.
4. While reviewing old files, the reporter came by across documents that raised new questions about the case.
5. Reliable information about the negotiations is difficult to come across by.
6. The government has promised to come down with companies that ignore environmental regulations.
7. Several members of the delegation came down on a respiratory infection during the summit.
8. After years of legal disputes, she finally came out a large inheritance from her grandfather.

53. Read the fragments of the article: **“Worst nightmare’: anger and frustration as Gulf states bear brunt of war they did not start”** <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2026/mar/14/gulf-strait-of-hormuz-nightmare-anger-frustration-at-us/>. Explain the words in bold using a dictionary if needed. Change all the direct speech sentences into reported speech. Give a short summary of the text in English.

An **eerie quiet** hangs over Ras Al Khaimah’s industrial port. Usually a thriving maritime hub of the United Arab Emirates, now ships stand docked and silent. Not far out along the hazy horizon, a backlog of hundreds of tankers have lined up in recent days, halted along a waterway flooded with danger.

For decades, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and Oman have allowed US military bases, infrastructure or access on their soil, and have been among the largest buyers of American weapons and technology. In return, the US has stood as the Gulf’s closest and most significant military partner and protector.

But now, Gulf states have growing concerns over the relationship, analysts say, after Donald Trump was seen to willfully **torpedo** peaceful diplomatic negotiations in favour of starting a war in the Middle East.

“The perceived Iran threat to the Gulf only became a reality when the US declared the war – Iran did not fire first,” says Khaled Almezaini, an associate professor of politics and international relations at Zayed University, in Abu Dhabi. “There is strong condemnation of the Iranians but at the same time there’s a message to the Americans and the Israelis that, well, we have to find a way to end this. This is not our war.”

In the weeks before the strikes, Gulf leaders hosted negotiations and made repeated overtures to the US president, emphasising the severe consequences for regional security if he attacked Iran. Yet Trump chose to carry out the strikes, it is widely believed, without consulting or warning Gulf allies.

While the Gulf expected to be caught in the backlash, the scale of Iran's campaign of revenge has left many shocked. Gulf states had assured Tehran that none of their bases would be used for attacks but that has not stopped Iran launching thousands of drones and missiles targeting airports, military bases, oil refineries, ports, hotels and office buildings.

Aviation in the region remains highly restricted, with airlines losing billions of dollars. Bahrain is facing an economic crisis, while the UAE's reputation as a **haven** for tourism and western investment has taken a significant hit.

"The UAE and GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] tried to stop the United States declaring this war because they knew the implications," says Almezaini. He pointed to the threats made by Iran's foreign minister only months earlier about the closure of the strait. "Now that exact scenario is playing out," he adds.

The asymmetry of the Gulf's military partnership with the US has never been more **stark**, says Allison Minor, the director of the Atlantic Council's project on Middle East integration.

"The most fundamental question is one of consultation," she says. "Are the Gulf states actually achieving the kind of partnership and security support that they feel is necessary if the United States is going to engage militarily in the region?"

On Thursday, the Omani foreign minister, Badr bin Hamad al Busaidi, who was the mediator in the previous Iran-US talks, gave some of his strongest comments on the conflict yet.

"Oman's view [is] that the military attacks against Iran by the United States and Israel are illegal, and that for as long as they continue to pursue hostilities, those states that launched this war are in breach of international law," he said.

"This is the Gulf's worst nightmare," says Sanam Vakil, the director of the Middle East and north Africa programme at Chatham House. "There's deep anger and frustration at the United States because this is not their [the Gulf states'] war, and yet they're **bearing the brunt**." Vakil says Gulf states had long pursued a security partnership with the US similar to the one enjoyed by Israel, but had now realised "that may never happen".

Yet for all the recognition of the need to diversify their security partners, she adds, the Gulf currently has no alternative as its ultimate protector.

"The Gulf is not going to move quickly, nor can they, in finding alternatives to the US. But they're also not going **to just double down** with an unreliable partner," she says. "It will likely move forward in the pursuit of strategic autonomy, which has already been on the horizon, perhaps at a more rapid pace."

For all the **geopolitical ramifications**, the economic effects have also **trickled down** to ordinary life. Standing at the boat and jetski rental firm he worked for in the marina next to Ras Al Khaimah port, Sumon, 27, says business **has been throttled** because none of their boats are allowed out to sea by the coastguard.

"For many days, our boats and jetskis aren't allowed to go out because of all these problems and fighting with Iran in the sea," he says. "It's very bad news, we don't have customers and my boss can't give me a salary." Sumon points to the port opposite: "No boats are moving any more. No one knows when it will end."

**54. Work in pairs: one student is translating the text of the article into English; another student is translating backwards into Ukrainian without resorting to the original version.**  
<https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2026/03/14/8025528/>

### **Україна показала представникам 31 країни матеріали про наслідки атаки РФ на "Дружбу"**

НАК "Нафтогаз України" спільно з МЗС на спеціальному брифінгу надали представникам іноземних дипломатичних місій вичерпні матеріали щодо російських атак на інфраструктуру нафтопроводу "Дружба".

Джерело: голова правління "Нафтогазу" Сергій Корецький на своїй сторінці у Facebook, передає "Європейська правда"

Деталі: Він повідомив, що у зустрічі взяли участь представники 31 держави, зокрема країн G7 та європейських партнерів України.

"Представили вичерпні матеріали про характер атаки та її наслідки, зокрема фото– і відеозаписи з місця події. Також детально поінформували дипломатів про виклики, з якими стикаються наші колеги", – розповів Корецький.

Він наголосив, що відновлення подібної інфраструктури є складним технологічним процесом, що потребує часу, спеціалізованого обладнання та роботи в умовах постійних загроз повторних російських ударів.

За словами Корецького, "Нафтогаз" разом з МЗС продовжує інформувати міжнародних партнерів про наслідки російських атак на українську енергетичну інфраструктуру та про хід відновлюваних робіт.

Чи брали у зустрічі участь угорські експерти, які, за словами прем'єра Віктора Орбана, кілька днів перебувають у Києві, чи угорські дипломати, не уточнюється.

### **55. Translate the sentences into English using formal style.**

1. НАК «Нафтогаз України» спільно з Міністерством закордонних справ провели спеціальний брифінг для представників іноземних дипломатичних місій.
2. Під час зустрічі дипломатам було надано вичерпні матеріали щодо російських атак на інфраструктуру нафтопроводу «Дружба».
3. У заході взяли участь представники 31 держави, зокрема країн G7 та європейських партнерів України.
4. Українська сторона представила фото- та відеоматеріали з місця події, що демонструють характер атаки.

5. Дипломатів також поінформували про наслідки атаки та виклики, з якими стикаються фахівці під час відновлювальних робіт.
6. За словами голови правління «Нафтогазу», відновлення подібної інфраструктури є складним технологічним процесом.
7. Такі роботи потребують часу, спеціалізованого обладнання та роботи в умовах постійної загрози нових атак.
8. «Нафтогаз» разом із Міністерством закордонних справ продовжує інформувати міжнародних партнерів про ситуацію.
9. Українська сторона регулярно повідомляє іноземні уряди про наслідки російських атак на енергетичну інфраструктуру.
10. Наразі не уточнюється, чи брали участь у зустрічі угорські дипломати або експерти.

**56. Listen to the Keir Starmer's statement on Iran: 28 February 2026**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nogf-5yQ79Q> and fill in the missing words.

Earlier this morning, the United States and Israel struck targets in Iran. Iran has since launched indiscriminate strikes across the region. I know the British people and communities across our country will be deeply concerned about what this means for security and stability and for the fate of innocent people across the region, which for so many of us includes friends and family members.

So, whilst the situation is evolving very quickly, I want 1). ..... our response. The United Kingdom played no role in these strikes, but we have long been clear the regime in Iran is utterly 2) ..... . They have murdered thousands of their own people, brutally crushed dissent and sought to destabilise the region. Even in the United Kingdom the Iranian regime poses a direct threat to dissidents and to the Jewish community. Over the last year alone, they have 3). ..... more than 20 potentially lethal attacks on UK soil.

So, it is clear they must never be allowed to develop a nuclear weapon. That remains the primary aim of the United Kingdom and our allies, including the US. I 4). ..... Iran's attacks today on partners across the region, many of which are not parties to this conflict. We extend our support and solidarity to them. As part of our commitments to the security of our allies in the Middle East we have a range of defensive capabilities in the region, which we've recently strengthened. Our forces are active and British planes are in the sky today as part of coordinated regional defensive operations to protect our people, our interests and our allies – As Britain has done before, in line with international law. We've 5). ..... protections for British bases and personnel to their highest level. We are also reaching out to UK nationals in the region and doing everything we can to support them. I've been speaking with leaders today from the 6). ..... and across the region. It is vital that we prevent further escalation and return to a diplomatic process. We want to see peace and security and the protection of civilian life.

Iran can end this now. They should refrain from further strikes, give up their weapons programs and cease the appalling violence and repression against the

Iranian people, who deserve the right to determine their own future. In 7).  
..... with our long-standing position, this is the route to de-escalation and  
back to the negotiating table.

Thank you.

**57. Listen to fragments of Marco Rubio's Munich Speech Just Put the Entire World on Notice <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FiBy-VgXAos>. Look through the text quickly. Find the new words, translate them. In turns perform a simultaneous translation (together with Marco Rubio) of his speech using the text.**

We gather here today as members of a historic alliance, an alliance that saved and changed the world. You know, when this conference began in 1963, it was in a nation, actually was on a continent that was divided against itself. The line between communism and freedom ran through the heart of Germany. The first barb fences of the Berlin Wall had gone up just two years prior. And just months before that first conference, before our predecessors first met here, here in Munich, the Cuban Missile Crisis had brought the world to the brink of nuclear destruction.

Even as World War II still burned fresh in the memory of Americans and Europeans alike, we found ourselves staring down the barrel of a new global catastrophe. One with the potential for a new kind of destruction. more apocalyptic and final than anything before in the history of mankind. The time of that first gathering, Soviet communism was on the march. Thousands of years of Western civilization hung in the balance. At that time, victory was far from certain. But we were driven by a common purpose. We were unified not just by what we were fighting against. We were unified but we were what we were fighting for. And together Europe and America prevailed and a continent was rebuilt. Our people prospered. In time the east and west blocks were reunited. A civilization was once again made whole. That infamous wall that had cleaved this nation into two came down and with it an evil empire and the east and west became one again.

But the euphoria of this triumph led us to a dangerous delusion that we had entered quote the end of history that every nation would now be a liberal democracy. That the ties formed by trade and by commerce alone would now replace nationhood. That the rules-based global order, an overused term, would now replace the national interest and that we would now live in a world without borders where everyone became a citizen of the world. This was a foolish idea that ignored both human nature and it ignored the lessons of over 5,000 years of recorded human history. And it has cost us dearly. In this delusion, we embraced a dogmatic vision of free and unfettered trade. Even as some nations protected their economies and subsidized their companies to systematically undercut ours, shuttering our plants, was resulting in large parts of our societies being de-industrialized, shipping millions of working- and middle-class jobs overseas, and handing control of our critical supply chains to both adversaries and rivals. We increasingly outsourced our sovereignty to international institutions while many nations invested in massive welfare states at the cost of maintaining the ability

to defend themselves. This even as other countries have invested in the most rapid military buildup in all of human history and have not hesitated to use hard power to pursue their own interests to appease a climate cult. We have imposed energy policies on ourselves that are impoverishing our people. Even as our competitors exploit oil and coal and natural gas and anything else, not just to power their economies, but to use as leverage against our own. And in a pursuit of a world without borders, we opened our doors to an unprecedented wave of mass migration that threatens the cohesion of our societies, the continuity of our culture and the future of our people.

We made these mistakes together, and now together we owe it to our people to face those facts and to move forward to rebuild.

12:00

You know, and what he's trying to invoke there, he's trying to say, look, do you understand where you are in history right now? Do you remember in the Berlin Wall, soldiers staring at each other through rifle sites? Freedom was at stake and people had to stand every day. And if you don't do that, then tyranny wins. But they stood because they remembered the war. They remembered the camps. They remembered the silence that comes when good people convince themselves somebody else is going to handle the danger. That's what happened last time. And because they remembered, they acted. He's begging them. Remember, remember who you are because memory demands something of you. You know, when you when you remember, you remember that you've seen this story before. You know where the road leads and memory doesn't let you pretend that you didn't see the warning signs success makes us forget and that's what he went into success the Berlin Wall coming down we all believed history was over and we thought freedom was automatic, and we traded our vigilance for comfort, and we assumed that technology and markets and good intentions could replace courage. And history, patience, relentless history has stepped up to the plate again as it always does and taps us on the shoulder and says, "Wait a minute, your survival is not guaranteed." And you guys in Europe are going to fall before we do. And that, that line, one of my favorite lines in the speech is, "You have to make the choice. Survival is a choice. It's not inevitable that you survive. It's not inevitable that we fail. It is our choice and that choice should be enough to wake us up. But is it? The real question remains of whether, whether we're going to remain free.

**58. Listen to the fragment of speech: President Ursula von der Leyen Announces a \$23 billion Investment Plan, 'EastInvest'** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HWMcZL3QyVY> check the meaning of unknown words, explain them to your partners, and do the following exercises.

00:38

Um earlier this week I was with some of you in Kyiv to mark the terrible anniversary of four years of war.

Four years ago, Putin ordered his tanks into Ukraine. And with Russia's illegal invasion, the world changed overnight. It was a wakeup call for all of Europe. But the biggest impact has been felt along our eastern borders, and we owe a huge debt of

gratitude to this region. Because border communities on our eastern flank are helping to keep Europe safe.

We know that many have paid a heavy price. On top of the psychological impact the proximity to war has brought, Russia's invasion has cut communities in half. Economies, jobs, and infrastructure have been impacted. Transport and tourism have been disrupted. And people face daily risks: hybrid threats, weaponized migration, drone incursions, you name it.

Since the start of the war, we have been by the side of the eastern border communities. But today, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, we go a step further with our plan to strengthen our border region. It is vital that we show up for these communities. So, before I go into the details, I want to thank you, Executive Vice President Raffaele Fitto, for your skillful and tireless work on the eastern border regions. Thanks to you, we have today this start.

Let me focus on three key areas that we want to discuss here today. The first is doubling down on security and defense. The second is if possible unlocking massive new investments to drive growth, and finally, of course, realizing the potential of local communities and the assets these communities have.

So, let me start with the first point doubling down on security and defense. We all know communities and economies need security and they need stability to thrive. And this is of course especially important along our eastern borders. Europe has already taken historic steps towards building a defense union. So, you all know we will mobilize up to 800 billion euros by 2030 for defense efforts. We have the defense readiness road map to 2030. It sets very clear objectives and measurable timelines. But my message today is that Europe also has a laser-like focus on eastern border security. Because your security is vital for the whole of Europe.

Therefore, almost two third of the 150 billion euros available through SAFE. This is our joint procurement program that you all very well know. Two third are provisionally allocated to the eight border countries that are represented here today. And then we have pan European flagships like the eastern flank watch, and the drone defense initiative. They will help secure specifically the eastern border regions.

### ***58.1. Match the terms with their definitions.***

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. illegal invasion	a. оборонна готовність
2. eastern flank	b. незаконне вторгнення
3. defense readiness	c. східний фланг
4. hybrid threats	d. вторгнення безпілотників
5. drone incursions	e. гібридні загрози
6. weaponized migration	f. спільні оборонні закупівлі
7. joint procurement program	g. мілітаризована міграція
8. defense efforts	h. оборонні зусилля

**58.2 Make up 3 sentences using these terms in the context of European security.**

**58.3 Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to transformations used.**

1. Russia's invasion has cut communities in half and disrupted transport and tourism.
2. Border communities on our eastern flank are helping to keep Europe safe.
3. Europe has already taken historic steps toward building a defense union.
4. Communities and economies need security and stability to thrive.
5. The program aims to unlock massive new investments to drive growth.
6. Hybrid threats and drone incursions pose daily risks to the population.
7. Almost two-thirds of the available funding will be allocated to eastern border countries.
8. Europe has a laser-like focus on eastern border security.

**58.4. Paraphrase the given fragment as in the example, while preserving the context.**

Example:

**Original:**

*The world changed overnight.*

**Paraphrase:**

*The global situation shifted dramatically in a very short time.*

1. Russia's invasion has cut communities in half.
2. Europe will mobilize up to 800 billion euros for defense efforts.
3. Your security is vital for the whole of Europe.
4. Communities along the eastern borders face daily risks.
5. We want to unlock new investments to drive growth.

**58.5 Provide the Ukrainian translations for these terms and define the translation technique.**

illegal invasion

eastern flank

hybrid threats

weaponized migration

drone incursions

defense union

defense readiness road map  
joint procurement program  
border communities  
defense efforts

***58.6 Translate this excerpt orally and provide its one-sentence summary translation.***

Europe has already taken historic steps towards building a defense union. We will mobilize up to 800 billion euros by 2030 for defense efforts. Communities and economies need security and stability to thrive.

***58.7 Compress the given sentences while keeping the main idea.***

Example:

**Original:**

*Russia's invasion has cut communities in half. Economies, jobs and infrastructure have been impacted.*

**Compressed:**

*Russia's invasion has severely disrupted border communities and their economies.*

1. Russia's invasion has cut communities in half. Economies, jobs, and infrastructure have been impacted. Transport and tourism have been disrupted. And people face daily risks: hybrid threats, weaponized migration, drone incursions, you name it.
2. We all know communities and economies need security and they need stability to thrive. And this is of course especially important along our eastern borders. Europe has already taken historic steps towards building a defense union.
3. We will mobilize up to 800 billion euros by 2030 for defense efforts. We have the defense readiness road map to 2030. It sets very clear objectives and measurable timelines. But my message today is that Europe also has a laser-like focus on eastern border security.
4. Therefore, almost two third of the 150 billion euros available through SAFE. This is our joint procurement program that you all very well know. Two third are provisionally allocated to the eight border countries that are represented here today. And then we have pan European flagships like the eastern flank watch, and the drone defense initiative.

***58.8 Paraphrase the sentences substituting general English vocabulary with more diplomatic one from the text.***

Example:

**Ordinary:**

Russia attacked Ukraine.

**Diplomatic:**

Russia launched an illegal invasion of Ukraine.

1. The war damaged many local economies.
2. Many people live close to the war zone.
3. Europe wants to spend more money on defense.
4. Border regions experience different security risks.
5. The EU wants to help these communities.

**58.9 Listen to the half of fragment again and shadow it together with the speaker trying to mimic her intonation and pace.**

**58.10 Listen to one paragraph once and take notes with symbols or key words (see the example below). Using your notes render the text into Ukrainian.**

Example:

Communities and economies need security and stability to thrive.  
 Europe will mobilize up to 800 billion euros for defense efforts by 2030.  
 The eastern border security is vital for the whole of Europe.

**Possible translator's note-taking:**

comm. / econ. → need sec + stab → thrive  
 EU → mobilize €800bn → defense → 2030  
 east border sec → vital → whole EU.

**59. Listen to the fragment of speech: In full: Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney's speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos and shadow it after the speaker <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izDAOvHz5Wc>. Explain the words in bold. Then do the following exercises.**

It seems that every day we're reminded that we live in an era of great power rivalry. That the **rules-based order** is fading, that the strong can do what they can and the weak must suffer what they must. And this aphorism of Thucydides is presented as inevitable, as the natural logic of international relations reasserting itself. And faced with this logic, there is a strong tendency for countries to go along, to get along, to accommodate, to avoid trouble, to hope that **compliance** will buy safety. Well, it won't.

So, what are our options?

In 1978, the Czech dissident Vaclav Havel, later president, wrote an essay called the "Power of the powerless". And in it, he asked a simple question: How did the communist system sustain itself? And his answer began with a green grocer. Every morning, this shopkeeper places a sign in his window: "Workers of the world unite."

He doesn't believe it. No one does. But he places the sign anyway to avoid trouble, to signal compliance, to get along. And because every shopkeeper on every street does the same, the system persists, not through violence alone, but through the participation of ordinary people in rituals they privately know to be false. Havel called this living within a lie.

The system's power comes not from its truth, but from everyone's willingness to perform as if it were true. And its fragility comes from the same source. When even one person stops performing, when the green grocer removes his sign, the illusion begins to crack. Friends, it is time for companies and countries to take their signs down.

For decades, for decades, countries like Canada prospered under what we called the rules-based international order. We joined its institutions. We praised its principles. We benefited from its predictability. And because of that, we could **pursue values-based foreign policies** under its protection. We knew the story of the international rules-based order was partially false. That the strongest would **exempt** themselves when convenient. That trade rules were enforced asymmetrically.

And we knew that international law applied with varying **rigor** depending on the identity of the accused or the victim. This fiction was useful and American **hegemony** in particular helped provide public goods, open sea lanes, a stable financial system, collective security and support for frameworks for resolving disputes. So, we placed the sign in the window. We participated in the rituals, and we largely avoided calling out the gaps between rhetoric and reality.

This **bargain** no longer works. Let me be direct. We are in the midst of a rupture, not a transition. Over the past two decades, a series of crises in finance, health, energy, and geopolitics **have laid bare** the risks of extreme global integration. But more recently, great powers have begun using economic integration as weapons. Tariffs as leverage, financial infrastructure as coercion, supply chains as vulnerabilities to be exploited.

You cannot live within the lie of mutual benefit through integration. When integration becomes the source of your subordination.

The multilateral institutions on which the middle powers have relied, the WTO, the UN, the COP, the architecture, the very architecture of collective problem solving are under threat.

### ***59.1 Fill in the words below changing the wordform if necessary.***

**Words:** *rivalry, compliance, rituals, predictability, hegemony, leverage, coercion, vulnerability*

1. The current geopolitical climate is marked by increasing great power \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some states believe that political \_\_\_\_\_ will guarantee their security.
3. Authoritarian systems often survive through social \_\_\_\_\_ rather than open violence.
4. The rules-based order once provided stability and \_\_\_\_\_ for global trade.
5. American \_\_\_\_\_ played a central role in maintaining the international system.

6. Tariffs are sometimes used as economic \_\_\_\_\_ in geopolitical competition.
7. Financial infrastructure may become a tool of economic \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Global supply chains can turn into strategic \_\_\_\_\_ during crises.

**59.2 Translate the sentences into English using vocabulary from the speech.**

1. Ми живемо в епоху суперництва великих держав.
2. Багато країн сподіваються, що поступливість допоможе уникнути конфлікту.
3. Міжнародні інституції забезпечували передбачуваність глобальної системи.
4. Глобальні ланцюги постачання можуть перетворитися на стратегічну вразливість.
5. Сьогодні дедалі частіше говорять про занепад міжнародного порядку, заснованого на правилах.
6. Багато держав прагнуть уникнути конфлікту, пристосовуючись до вимог сильніших акторів.
7. Протягом десятиліть міжнародні інституції забезпечували відносну стабільність і передбачуваність глобальної системи.
8. Останні кризи оголили ризики надмірної глобальної інтеграції.
9. Великі держави дедалі частіше використовують економічні інструменти як засоби геополітичного тиску.
10. Коли економічна інтеграція перетворюється на джерело залежності, вона стає стратегічною вразливістю.
11. Багатосторонні інституції, на які традиційно покладалися середні держави, опинилися під серйозним тиском.

**59.3 Paraphrase the sentences below using more academic diplomatic style.**

Example:

*Countries hope compliance will buy safety.*

→ *Some states assume that political accommodation may ensure their security.*

1. The rules-based order is fading.
2. Strong states can impose their will on weaker ones.
3. Countries often try to avoid trouble by accommodating powerful actors.
4. Economic integration is increasingly used as a weapon.
5. International institutions are facing serious challenges.

**59.4 Give the Ukrainian translation to the following terms, stating the transformations used.**

rules-based international order

great power rivalry

economic coercion  
supply chain vulnerabilities  
multilateral institutions  
collective security  
international law  
public goods (in IR context)

**59.5 Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Countries often accommodate powerful actors in the hope that compliance will ensure stability.
2. The international system has been sustained not only by power but also by shared assumptions and practices.
3. Economic integration can become a tool of geopolitical competition.
4. The architecture of collective problem-solving is increasingly under pressure.
5. A series of global crises has exposed the vulnerabilities of extreme economic interdependence.

**59.6 Paraphrase the sentences preserving the context using the given word.**

**Example**

Original:

*Countries try to avoid trouble by complying with stronger powers.*  
**(ACCOMMODATE)**

Answer:

*Countries often **accommodate** stronger powers in order to avoid trouble.*

1. Many states hope that obedience will guarantee their security.  
**(COMPLIANCE)**
2. The international system was supported by shared practices and beliefs.  
**(SUSTAINED)**
3. Global economic integration is increasingly used as a geopolitical tool.  
**(LEVERAGE)**
4. The current geopolitical situation shows intense competition between major powers.  
**(RIVALRY)**
5. A series of crises revealed the weaknesses of deep global integration.  
**(LAID BARE).**

**60. Translate the article: «У Норвегії не планується розміщення ядерної зброї – прем'єр» into English.**

<https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/news/2026/03/15/7233249/>.

Прем'єр-міністр Норвегії Йонас Гар Стьоре заявив, що його країна не буде змінювати своєї політики щодо ядерної зброї.

Про це він сказав під час спілкування із журналістами у неділю, 15 березня, цитує NRK, пише "Європейська правда".

У неділю в Осло відбулася спільна пресконференція за участю прем'єр-міністрів Канади та п'яти країн Північної Європи: Данії, Фінляндії, Швеції, Норвегії та Ісландії.

Під час неї Стьоре наголосив, що Норвегія є членом НАТО, безпека якого ґрунтується на ядерному стримуванні. Відтак він акцентував, що його країна не буде змінювати своєї політики щодо цього питання.

"Що стосується Норвегії, то ми не змінюємо свою політику. Розміщення ядерної зброї в Норвегії не відбудеться", – наголосив він.

Стьоре також зазначив, що Норвегія відкрита до переговорів із Францією щодо стратегічного співробітництва. Втім, на його думку, це не повинно послабити ядерне стримування, на якому вже базується НАТО.

Нещодавно президент Фінляндії Александр Стубб заявив, що його країна не має наміру розміщувати ядерну зброю на своїй території в мирний час.

Це сталося після того, як стало відомо про ініціативу Міноборони Фінляндії, яка пропонує, щоб ввезення, транспортування, доставлення та розміщення ядерної зброї у Фінляндії було можливим, якщо це пов'язано з військовим захистом країни, колективною обороною НАТО або оборонним співробітництвом.

У Кремлі розкритикували ідею Фінляндії дозволити розміщення ядерної зброї.

**61. Translate the article into English: «Канада і п'ять країн Північної Європи поглиблюють оборонне партнерство» <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/news/2026/03/15/7233247/> and do the following tasks.**

У неділю, 15 березня, Канада та п'ять країн Північної Європи заявили про домовленість щодо поглиблення співпраці у сфері військово-промислового виробництва та інших напрямках.

Про це пише Reuters, передає "Європейська правда".

Прем'єр-міністр Канади Марк Карні прагне налагодити тісніші зв'язки з Китаєм і країнами Близького Сходу, а також з Індією та Європою, намагаючись зменшити залежність своєї країни від Сполучених Штатів.

Відтак прем'єр-міністри Норвегії, Швеції, Данії, Фінляндії, Ісландії та Канади, які зустрілися в Осло, заявили, що мають на меті посилити свою колективну оборону, безпеку та стійкість шляхом тіснішої співпраці у сфері оборонних закупівель.

"Ми всі згодні, що якщо ми витратимо ці кошти окремо або без узгодженості, це не буде вигідним для платників податків. Це також не захистить наших громадян настільки, наскільки ми повинні", – сказав Карні під час спілкування із журналістами після зустрічі із лідерами країн.

Він наголосив, що країни й надалі будуть здійснювати значні закупівлі у Сполучених Штатів, але, втім – в усіх випадках будуть прагнути "здійснювати набагато більше закупівель у рамках партнерства".

Прем'єр-міністри також пообіцяли продовжувати надавати економічну, цивільну, військову та гуманітарну допомогу Україні.

"Старий світовий порядок зник і, ймовірно, не повернеться. Тому ми маємо побудувати щось нове, і це має бути світовий порядок, заснований на цінностях, які ми відстоюємо", – сказала журналістам прем'єр-міністерка Данії Метте Фредеріксен.

Нагадаємо, 6 березня Канада і Сполучені Штати вперше з жовтня 2025 року відновили торгівельні переговори, призупинені за рішенням президента США Дональда Трампа.

Раніше Канада пішла на численні поступки США, зокрема скасувала деякі контртарифи та відмовилася від податку на цифрові послуги, спрямованого проти американських технологічних компаній.

***61.1 Translate the sentences in pairs – one student into English, another – back into Ukrainian. The second student cannot use original sentences.***

1. Канада та п'ять країн Північної Європи домовилися поглибити співпрацю у сфері військово-промислового виробництва.
2. Прем'єр-міністр Канади прагне зменшити залежність своєї країни від Сполучених Штатів.
3. Лідери домовилися посилити колективну оборону шляхом тіснішої співпраці у сфері оборонних закупівель.
4. Країни пообіцяли продовжувати надавати Україні економічну та військову допомогу.
5. Старий світовий порядок, ймовірно, не повернеться.

### ***61.2 Paraphrase sentences using Complex Subject.***

1. Analysts say that Canada wants to diversify its foreign partnerships.
2. Experts believe that Nordic countries will increase defense cooperation.
3. Observers say that the global order is changing rapidly.
4. Commentators claim that the negotiations with the US have resumed.
5. Analysts expect that Canada will expand defense partnerships in Europe.

### ***61.3 Rewrite the sentences using more academic, diplomatic style.***

Example

The countries want to work together more.

→ The countries **intend to deepen cooperation.**

1. Canada wants less dependence on the United States.
2. The countries want to buy weapons together.
3. Leaders promised to help Ukraine.
4. The old world order is gone.
5. Governments want stronger security cooperation.

## **II. Grammar part.**

### ***1. Fill in the blanks with there, it or one***

1. Did you enjoy the play?  
No. .... weren't many people there. .... was boring.
2. .... is someone on the phone for you. I think .... is David.
3. When did you last see a film?  
I haven't seen .... for months.
4. .... seems that there is a mistake in this report.  
Oh, sorry. I'll type .... again.
5. Look at this mess! .... are toys everywhere.  
Sorry. I'll tidy up.

### ***2. Fill in the blanks with the correct subject or object pronoun.***

1. "I like drama films." OR ".....too."
  2. She has visited more countries than .....
  3. Where is Sarah? Isn't that ..... over there?
  4. He's older than ..... am, but I'm taller than .....  
Fill in the correct possessive adjective or pronoun.
1. Mr and Mrs Ford must be rich. .... car is very expensive.

Yes, and it's much faster than .....

2. Is this Carol's bicycle? – No, that red one over there is .....
3. We don't need help with our project but the boys need help with .....

Write the correct words so that the second sentence means the same as the first.

### 3. Use 'of' and a possessive pronoun.

1. This is Rachel. She's one of my colleagues.  
This is Rachel. She's a colleague .....
2. That's Mauro. He's one of our friends.  
That's Mauro. He's a friend .....
3. I'm Alex. I'm one of your students.  
I'm Alex. I'm a .....
4. Who's that lady next to Howard? Is she one of his aunts?  
Who's that lady next to Howard? Is she .....
5. How do you know Karolina? Are you one of her classmates?  
How do you know Karolina? Are you .....
6. You look like Ben and Matthew. Are you one of their relatives?
7. You look like Ben and Matthew. Are you .....

### 4. Write the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use only present simple (e.g. arrives\doesn't arrive or the present continuous (is\are arriving)).

1. Carina ..... (enjoy) hospital dramas so she (watch) ER every week.
2. Japanese cooking ..... (not use) a lot of dairy food.
3. .... the interest rate ..... (usually\change) because of inflation?
4. Graham won't give up cigarettes. He ..... (smoke) about fifty a day.
5. Britney Spears ..... (stay) in the Waldorf Astoria on this visit to New York.
6. We ..... (take) a two-week winter holiday in Gstaad every year.
7. I ..... (feed) the neighbor's cat this week while she's in hospital.
8. The court ..... (not\usually\send) first-time offenders to prison, but it is possible in exceptional circumstances.
9. Then you ..... (mix) all the ingredients together quickly and ..... (put) the mixture in a hot oven for twenty minutes.
10. I can see the leaders. The three front runners ..... (turn) the corner into the stadium complex now.
11. Julie, listen to this. It's Thursday evening and I ..... (get) home really late from the club, and she ..... (say) to me.
12. Hewitt certainly ..... (not/play) his best tennis at the moment.
13. Hurry up and buy your sandwich! Here ..... (come) the bus!

14. "Sorry I haven't phoned. I lost my address book." "Oh, you .....  
(always\loose) your address book! Why don't you keep everything on the computer?"
15. The part-time philosophy course ..... (consist of) twenty evening lectures and five full-day seminars.
16. .... (you\think) we should allow more than an hour to get to the station?
17. We can't leave a ten-year-old child on her own. What on earth ..... (you\think) of?
18. Don't ask him! He ..... (be) really difficult at the moment.
19. Would you like to try these champagnes? We ..... (taste) them to write a review for the wine club newsletter.
20. We ..... (guarantee) that you won't be disappointed with the performance of our new washing machine.

5. *In each sentence, either one or both of the forms in italics are correct. Tick the sentences where both forms are correct. Underline the correct form in the others.*

1. My office is three miles from my house. Three miles **is\are** a long way to walk to work.
2. The classroom was empty when I walked past. Yes. The class **was\were** all on a school outing.
3. I am going to travel for two years when I finish school. Two years **is\are** a long time to be away from home.
4. Mumps **is\are** not too problematic if contracted in childhood, but can be dangerous in later life.
5. For really good electric **pianos\pianoes**, have a look in Martson's.
6. Corn circles are one of the strangest **phenomenons\phenomena** of recent times.
7. Parliament consists of 653 **MP's\MPs**, about two-thirds of whom belong to the Government.
8. For this dish, you need to weigh the ingredients carefully on the **kitchen scale\kitchen scales**.
9. This checkout is for customers with **fewer\less** than five items only.
10. The supermarket is doing a lot of different **fruit\fruits** from the Far East at the moment.
11. The most exciting event for most British viewers in the Sydney Olympics **was\were** the rowing finals.
12. "The three Kings" **was\were** a great success for George Clooney.
13. The United Nations **is\are** sending a special envoy to the conflict zone.

6. *Underline the correct verb form in italics.*

1. At midnight Mr Rochester *had climbed/climbed* the stairs and went into his bedchamber.
2. The staff *were used to\used to* be paid weekly but now they receive a monthly salary.

3. The thieves ran out of the bank, *jumped*\were jumping into their car and sped away up the high street.

**7. Use one of these structures: will, shall, be going to, present continuous or present simple.**

1. I've taken the 10.40 to Bristol every Friday for three years and it's always half empty. Believe me, you ..... (find) a seat.
2. My father's approaching retirement age, so he ..... (probably\sell) the business next year.
3. Look at those black clouds. It ..... (rain) this afternoon.
4. Your driving test is next Tuesday, so ..... (we\have) a two-hour session on Monday?
5. "Have your parents decided whether you can come to the festival next weekend?" "Not yet, but they can't stop me. I ..... (come) with you.
6. I've just been to the council meeting. It looks like they ..... (build) a new shopping centre in town.
7. "Have you looked at the new financial report yet?" "No, but I ..... (stay) at home this evening so I can study it then."
8. The decorator won't finish the work until you ..... (pay) him what you owe.

**8. Most of these conditional sentences contain a mistake, or may be considered incorrect by most English speakers. Tick the correct sentences, then find and correct the mistakes. Mind the punctuation as well.**

1. If the museum will charge for entry, a lot of people won't be able to use it.
2. The organisers would respond positively to proposals if they are submitted by 10<sup>th</sup> June.
3. If he would have waited a bit longer, we would have given him the result.
4. The King of Belgium didn't attend the royal wedding. If he hadn't been there, he would have witnessed a marvelous spectacle.
5. If the company didn't want to continue sponsoring us in the future, they wouldn't renew our contract last week, would they?
6. If the authority had built new homes as planned, we would have fewer homeless people on our streets today.
7. Even they go down with flu after the've had the vaccination, it's likely to be less serious.
8. If the bill is passed by both parliamentary houses then it becomes law.
9. It may be possible, if both parties desire it, to reduce the time scale.
10. If you were to listen more carefully, you might understand a little more.

**9. Complete each sentence with a/an/the or no article.**

1. Fewer people attend ..... church regularly now than twenty years ago.
2. Julianne studied for seven years to become ..... criminal lawyer.

3. Like many people, I learnt to play ..... piano when I was a child, but gave it up in my teens.
4. We recommend that children and teenagers are inoculated against ..... meningitis.
5. The minute we reached the beach, the children ran into ..... sea to swim.
6. We visited ..... wildlife park last week. It was ..... interesting experience.
7. Did you see all ..... sights in Paris? Yes, but ..... Eiffel Tower and ..... Louvre were my favourites.
8. That's ..... beautiful dress. Where did you get it? In .....summer sale at ..... Harrods, actually.
9. .... Queen is going to visit ..... Bridgford next week to open ..... new hospital which has been built in ..... town.

**10. Tick the correct sentences, then find and correct mistakes.**

**Comparison of adjectives**

1. She's always saying she's better looking than I.
2. I'm most proudest of this one. I won it against really stiff competition.
3. The divorce has made him the most unhappy man in the street, don't you think?
4. That special diet has worked miracles. He's much less fat than he used to be.
5. The eldest piece in the museum is this Egyptian amulet from the Third Dynasty.
6. Hasn't their eldest son just landed some sort of job in Seattle?
7. Children these days seem to get ruder and ruder and ruder.

**Modal verbs**

8. When I finish the course next year, I can speak perfect French.
9. It's really annoying, Surely you knew they didn't accept traveller's cheques at that hotel. You could warn me before I left!
10. These days she is rather slow but as a child she could run like the wind.
11. What an excellent choice of restaurant. I can't have chosen better if I'd made the reservation myself!
12. There can be life on Saturn.
13. People might not smoke on British Airways flights; it's forbidden.
14. Don't get too anxious; there may well be a simple explanation for it.

**11. Complete each sentence using the word(s) in brackets so that it means exactly the same as the preceding one.**

1. The Hyperlink modem is much faster than all the others in our catalogue. (by far).

Of all the modems .....

2. Jan and Lucy are equally good at tennis. (no). Jan is ..... Lucy at tennis.

3. Getting a made-to-measure suit was much cheaper than I expected. (not nearly).

Getting a made-to-measure suit .....

4. He gets increasingly angry as he becomes more frustrated. (angrier).

The more ..... he gets.

**12. Underline the best choice.**

1. Bethoven *has written*\wrote some of the most accomplished symphonies you will ever listen to.
2. News is coming in of an incident in Parliament. A group of armed men *surrounded*\has surrounded the building and is holding hostages.
3. He's really much more handsome in the flash than I *thought*\have thought.
4. We *eat*\have been eating much less beef recently because of the crisis, but we think it's safe to start again now.
5. The incidence of street crime *has risen*\has been rising by five per cent in the last two month.

**13. Find and correct grammatical mistakes.**

1. There were seven police dramas on TV so far this week – and it's only Thursday!
2. The Indian Government has imposed a ban on tiger hunting five years ago.
3. This farm is growing organic vegetables for more than ten years now.
4. She has been playing with the symphony orchestra three times this season.
5. Oasis has been recording a new album. It was a great success on its release last week.

**14. Complete the sentences with will, 'll, would, wouldn't or shall and the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. We had to hurry to get him to the hospital. We knew it ..... (be) too late otherwise.
2. "I wonder where Dad is." He ..... (drive) to the airport, I should think."
3. At this point in the season, the parents ..... (eat) their young rather than allow a predator to attack them.
4. The doctor ..... (act) as a witness to your signature. She doesn't mind doing that sort of thing.
5. Dad ..... (always\help) us out financially when we were at university, however difficult it was for him.
6. The police interrogated the terrorist for more than four hours, but she ..... (not\reveal) the names of her co-conspirators.
7. You look tired. .... (I\make) supper this evening?
8. .... (you\be) so kind as to help me across the road, young man?

**15. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets (be going to, future simple, future perfect, future continuous, future perfect continuous) to complete the sentences.**

1. Going by all of the recent polls, the social democrats ..... (win) next week's election by a huge majority.
2. I'm going on holiday tomorrow. This time next Tuesday afternoon I ..... (ski) down a mountain!

3. At our next wedding anniversary, we ..... (be\married) for twenty-five years.
4. “You speak very good Chinese.” “Thank you. It’s not surprising; I ..... (live) in Beijing for eight years next month.”
5. Sit down and watch the TV; I ..... (just/finish) this letter quickly before I join you.
6. Erm, I don’t want to be rude, but ..... (you/stay) with us for long when you come over to Britain?
7. Mr Fellows ..... (play) golf tomorrow afternoon, as usual, so you can catch him on the golf course.
8. We are visiting a new city every week. By the end of the summer, we ..... (visit) all the most important cities in Europe.
9. By the time we reach the next service station we ..... (drive) for over 4 hours!
10. .... (you / retire) by the time you're 60?

**16. Underline the correct verb form in italics.**

1. By the middle of the nineteen sixties many parts of Europe *experienced\were experiencing* a tremendous economic boom.
2. Many of the survivors *worked\were working* in the fields when the earthquake struck.
3. Phil stood at the door soaked from head to toe; *he had been running\was running* in the rain.
4. By the third month of the war rebel forces *took\had taken* most of the province.
5. At the time of the trial last summer Hinkley *had been\was* in prison for eight months.
6. We missed the first act of the play because when we arrived at the theatre the performance *already started\had already started*.
7. At the time of the take-over the company’s shares *had declined\had been declining* in value for several months.
8. Brendan was surprised to find the gas tank empty as he *had only been using\had only used* the truck twice that week.
9. Before the advent of satellite television viewers *didn’t used to have/use to have* a very wide selection of channels.
10. The staff *were used/used* to be paid weekly but now they receive a monthly salary.
11. Things have certainly changed – there *would be/used to be* loads of small shops around here when I was young.

**17. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the word(s) in bold. You will need to use passive or causative forms.**

1. My parents let me stay up late yesterday. I .....
2. The management have offered the workers a pay rise. A pay rise .....
3. The mechanics are overhauling the entire fleet. The entire fleet .....

4. They made the contestants dress in ridiculous outfits. The contestants .....
5. The organisers should have warned us in advance. We .....
6. Having taken advice, the committee decided not to proceed. Advice .....
7. We regret the fact that the landlord didn't inform us of his decision. We regret not .
8. The garage services my car every six months. I .....
9. The carriers will receive instructions to return the goods to your clients by Friday. We will have .....
10. They are going to repair Susy's car free of charge! Susy's getting .....
11. I want you to repair that computer as soon as you possibly can. Get .....
12. It was my father's final wish that they would bury him at sea. To .....

**18. Choose the correct or best sentence (a or b) in each pair.**

1. a Twenty per cent of the world's oil is owned by Saudi Arabia.  
b Twenty per cent of the world's oil gets owned by Saudi Arabia.
2. a Some people think *The Tempest* is Shakespeare's final play.  
b *The Tempest* is thought to be Shakespeare's final play.
3. a A famous actress is resembled by my sister.  
b My sister resembles a famous actress.
4. a That political party wants to increase its membership.  
b Membership wants to be increased by that political party.
5. a The Golden Gate Bridge is a marvel of American technology. It was designed by Joseph B Strauss in the 1930.  
b The Golden Gate Bridge is a marvel of American technology. In the 1930 Joseph B Strauss designed it.
6. a The interviewers will interview the candidates in alphabetical order.  
b The candidates will be interviewed in alphabetical order.
7. a The post has arrived at last.  
b The post has been arrived at last.
8. a This programme was recorded in front of a live audience.  
b We recorded this programme in front of a live audience.

**19. Ten of these sentences contain mistakes. Tick the two correct sentences, then find and correct mistakes.**

1. The surgeon reassured Mr Ellis. "The operation has been a resounding success," said she.
2. He said that his mobile phone had been out of action all day.
3. Mary was fed up about her inability to complete the course. She told the lecturer I felt I couldn't complete it.
4. The manager told us last Friday evening that he wanted us in on time tomorrow morning to start the Saturday sale.
5. Susie phoned her husband and told him that she would be gone when he got home.

6. Janice hates the idea of growing old. She said yesterday that she wished she had still been young.
7. The negotiator said he's working on the details of a tentative settlement.
8. Laura said anybody had reported a missing person to the police yet.
9. The nurse asked when exactly had started the pain.
10. We asked the travel agent if or not there was a swimming pool at the villa.
11. Several members of the Royal Family urged Edward VIII don't abdicate.
12. Even under great pressure O'Brien denied to have taken part in the attack.

**20. Rewrite each quote in indirect speech.**

**Example**

I've lost a contact lens so I can't see a thing! **Gary explained that** *he had lost a contact lens so he couldn't see a thing.*

1. "I will remember 1 st March 2000 as a great day for the nation!" **The President announced** .....
2. "Publication may be delayed by one week." **The editor told us** .....
3. "You must lose at least 20 kilos." **The doctor told me** .....
4. "Intelligent life does not exist in our universe." **Many astronomers believe** .....
5. "The Ming Dynasty lasted for almost 300 years." **The historian explained** .....
6. "When do you want the sofa to be delivered?" **The shopkeeper asked my wife** .....
7. "Isn't that stupid behaviour for a cyclist?" **The president complained** .....
8. "You really must do at least four hours" training a day." **The trainer urged his team** .....

**21. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word**

1. The minister is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (resign) before the scandal became public.
2. The opposition seems \_\_\_\_\_ (gain) support among younger voters.
3. The documents appear \_\_\_\_\_ (leak) deliberately to the press.
4. She claims \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the reform proposal for over a year.
5. The CEO is expected \_\_\_\_\_ (question) by the parliamentary committee tomorrow.
6. He is said \_\_\_\_\_ (negotiate) secretly with foreign investors.
7. The policy appears \_\_\_\_\_ (implement) without proper consultation.
8. They seem \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the merger when the announcement was made.
9. The senator is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) by corporate lobbyists for years.

10. The economy is likely \_\_\_\_\_ (recover) by the end of the fiscal year.

## 22. Rewrite the sentences using the infinitive

### Model:

People say that the company manipulated the data.

→ The company is said **to have manipulated** the data.

1. People believe that the diplomat is negotiating a new treaty.
2. They expect that the bill will be approved next week.
3. It seems that the committee ignored the warning signs.
4. People say that the candidate has been receiving illegal donations.
5. They report that the prisoners were mistreated.
6. It appears that the government has been monitoring journalists.
7. People believe that the hackers were tracking the system for months.
8. They claim that the agreement was signed under pressure.
9. It is thought that the minister had concealed key evidence.
10. People say that the board is considering drastic measures.

## 23. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. The minister is believed to resign before the vote took place.
2. She seems to have working on the project for months.
3. The documents appear to be leaked by insiders.
4. He is said to have been negotiate with foreign officials.
5. The policy is likely to have been implement next year.
6. The CEO claims to be investigating the issue for over a decade.
7. The senator is reported to be influenced by lobbyists for years.
8. The treaty seems to have being signed prematurely.

## 24. Translate the sentences using infinitive.

1. Вважають, що міністр приховав докази.
2. Здається, що компанія веде переговори з іноземними інвесторами.
3. Очікується, що закон буде ухвалено до кінця місяця.
4. Кажуть, що уряд стежив за журналістами протягом кількох років.
5. Ймовірно, що економіка відновиться наступного кварталу.
6. Повідомляють, що угоду підписали під тиском.
7. Схоже, що хакери відстежували систему ще до атаки.
8. Вважають, що ці документи були навмисно злиті в пресу.
9. Здається, що вона працює над цією реформою вже понад рік.
10. Очікується, що делегацію прийматимуть на найвищому рівні.

## 25. Use the correct form of infinitive in each part of a sentence.

1. The minister is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (conceal) evidence and \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) by corporate donors for years.
2. The company appears \_\_\_\_\_ (negotiate) secretly while claiming \_\_\_\_\_ (respect) international regulations.
3. The policy seems \_\_\_\_\_ (implement) without consultation and \_\_\_\_\_ (provoke) public outrage ever since.
4. The hackers are reported \_\_\_\_\_ (track) the system for months and \_\_\_\_\_ (gain) access shortly before the breach.
5. The senator is said \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) lobbyists regularly and \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) undisclosed payments.
6. The reform is expected \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) next year and \_\_\_\_\_ (debate) extensively beforehand.
7. The CEO claims \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the strategy for years and \_\_\_\_\_ (misunderstand) by the media.
8. The treaty appears \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) prematurely and \_\_\_\_\_ (violate) shortly afterwards.
9. The opposition seems \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) support recently while \_\_\_\_\_ (attempt) to rebuild its image.
10. The diplomat is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (negotiate) behind closed doors and \_\_\_\_\_ (pressure) by several foreign governments.

## 26. Insert the correct infinitive form.

*(Use the infinitive in brackets in the correct form: perfect active/passive, continuous active, perfect continuous passive, simple passive.)*

1. The prime minister is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (confront the challenges) long before the crisis became public.
2. The opposition seems \_\_\_\_\_ (gerrymander) the district lines to influence the electorate.
3. The withdrawal agreement appears \_\_\_\_\_ (negotiate) behind closed doors for months.
4. The senator is said \_\_\_\_\_ (filibuster) in order to delay the austerity budget.
5. The government claims \_\_\_\_\_ (grapple with) the consequences of the divorce from the E.U. for years.
6. Several constituencies are reported \_\_\_\_\_ (gerrymander) in the last election.
7. The traditional party structure seems \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the wane.
8. The electorate is believed \_\_\_\_\_ (mislead) through deliberate circumvention of transparency laws.
9. The two parties appear \_\_\_\_\_ (converge) on key economic issues.
10. The system of checks and balances is considered \_\_\_\_\_ (undermine) gradually.

## 27. Paraphrase using the infinitive construction.

(Transform the sentences using the infinitive structure with reporting verbs such as: *is believed to...*, *is said to...*, *appears to...*, *seems to...* etc.)

1. It is believed that the government committed perfidy during the negotiations.  
→ The government is believed \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is reported that the austerity budget has been affecting low-income voters for years.  
→ The austerity budget is reported \_\_\_\_\_.
3. People say that the senator was filibustering all night.  
→ The senator is said \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It seems that the electorate was manipulated.  
→ The electorate seems \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It appears that both parties have been grappling with constitutional checks and balances.  
→ Both parties appear \_\_\_\_\_.

## 28. Choose the correct infinitive form.

1. The political movement seems
  - a) to emerge
  - b) to have emerged
  - c) to be emerging
2. The district boundaries are alleged
  - a) to gerrymander
  - b) to have been gerrymandered
  - c) to be gerrymander
3. The withdrawal agreement is believed
  - a) to have been negotiated
  - b) to negotiate
  - c) to have negotiating
4. The old bipartisan consensus appears
  - a) to be on the wane
  - b) to have been waning
  - c) to be waned
5. The electorate is said
  - a) to have been misled
  - b) to misled
  - c) to have mislead

## 29. Translate the sentences into English using required infinitive forms.

1. Вважається, що уряд зрадив (perfidy) своїх виборців.  
(Use Perfect Infinitive Active)

2. Кажуть, що виборчі округи були перекроєні (gerrymander).  
(Use Perfect Passive Infinitive)
3. Здається, що уряд протягом років долав труднощі (grapple with) Brexit.  
(Use Perfect Continuous Passive Infinitive — make it logically possible.)
4. Схоже, що традиційні партії поступово втрачають вплив (on the wane).  
(Use Continuous Infinitive Active)
5. Вважається, що систему стримувань і противаг (checks and balances) було підірвано.  
(Use Perfect Passive Infinitive)

### 30. Find and correct the mistake.

1. The senator is believed to have filibustering for hours.
2. The districts seem to have gerrymander.
3. The austerity budget is said to have been affecting for years.
4. The withdrawal agreement appears to negotiated secretly.
5. The electorate is believed to have been manipulate.

### 31. Use two infinitives in each sentence — one reporting, one lexical.

Example:

It is believed that the electorate has been misled.

→ The electorate is believed **to have been misled**.

1. It is believed that the government tried to circumvent the checks and balances.  
→ The government is believed \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It seems that the senator attempted to filibuster in order to delay the austerity budget.  
→ The senator seems \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is reported that several districts were designed to gerrymander the electorate.  
→ Several districts are reported \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It appears that both parties have begun to converge on the withdrawal agreement.  
→ Both parties appear \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It is alleged that the administration has continued to grapple with the consequences of the divorce from the E.U.  
→ The administration is alleged \_\_\_\_\_.

### 32. Choose correct infinitive forms.

1. The reform movement seems
  - a) to have begun to emerge
  - b) to begin to have emerged
  - c) to be begun to emerge

2. The austerity budget is said
  - a) to have continued to affect the electorate
  - b) to continue to have affected
  - c) to have been continue to affect
3. The traditional party system appears
  - a) to have started to be on the wane
  - b) to be beginning to wane
  - c) to have begun waning to
4. The opposition is believed
  - a) to have attempted to buck the trend
  - b) to attempt to have bucked the trend
  - c) to have been attempt to buck the trend
5. The minister is reported
  - a) to have tried to confront the challenges
  - b) to try to have confronted
  - c) to have been trying confront

**33. Rewrite using Complex Object: consider, expect, believe, prove, find, declare, assume.**

1. Analysts consider that the electorate has been manipulated.  
→ Analysts consider the electorate \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Many voters expect that the withdrawal agreement will be revised.  
→ Many voters expect the withdrawal agreement \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Historians found that the government had committed perfidy.  
→ Historians found the government \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Experts assume that the checks and balances were deliberately undermined.  
→ Experts assume the checks and balances \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The media declared that the Workington man had begun to influence electoral strategy.  
→ The media declared the Workington man \_\_\_\_\_.

**34. Use reporting verb + perfect infinitive + second infinitive.**

Example:

It is believed that the government tried to negotiate a withdrawal agreement.

→ The government is believed to have tried to negotiate a withdrawal agreement.

1. It is said that the prime minister attempted to confront the challenges but failed.  
→ The prime minister is said \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is believed that the opposition has been trying to gerrymander the electorate.  
→ The opposition is believed \_\_\_\_\_.

3. It appears that both parties have been attempting to circumvent constitutional checks and balances.  
→ Both parties appear \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It is alleged that the cabinet decided to introduce an austerity budget.  
→ The cabinet is alleged \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It seems that the political consensus has begun to be on the wane.  
→ The political consensus seems \_\_\_\_\_.

### 35. Translate the sentences into English using Complex Subject.

1. Вважається, що уряд намагався уникнути (circumvent) системи стримувань і противаг.
2. Кажуть, що виборці почали відвертатися від традиційних партій через зниження їх впливу (on the wane).
3. Вважається, що опозиція продовжувала намагатися зірвати (filibuster) ухвалення угоди про вихід з ЄС.
4. Здається, що уряд роками намагався подолати наслідки divorce from the E.U.
5. Повідомляють, що новий політичний рух почав з'являтися (emerge) всупереч тенденції (buck the trend).

### 36. Read the text of the article: “Зеленський: Війна в Ірані викликає "погане передчуття" з приводу переговорів про мир в Україні” <https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2026/03/18/8026008/>. Translate it into English while converting Direct speech into Indirect and vice versa.

Президент України Володимир Зеленський заявив про "дуже погане передчуття" через вплив війни в Ірані на переговорні процеси щодо миру в Україні.

**Джерело:** Зеленський в інтерв'ю [BBC](#)

**Деталі:** Зеленський закликав президента США Дональда Трампа і прем'єра Британії Кіра Стармера зустрітися та знайти спільну мову після неодноразової критики Трампа на адресу Стармера.

BBC зазначає, що в інтерв'ю Зеленський зазначив, що хоча він не вказуватиме Трампу, що робити, їм (Трампу і Стармеру – ред.) слід зустрітися, щоб "відновити відносини".

Війна, що спалахнула внаслідок ударів США та Ізраїлю по Ірану, переросла у дипломатичний конфлікт

Зеленський застеріг від розколу серед західних лідерів і зазначив, що має "дуже погане передчуття" щодо впливу війни в Ірані на Україну.

**Пряма мова** Зеленського: "Я б дуже хотів, щоб президент Трамп зустрівся зі Стармером... щоб вони виробили спільну позицію".

**Деталі:** Зеленський також сказав, що має "дуже погане передчуття" щодо впливу конфлікту на Близькому Сході, зазначивши, що переговори щодо миру в Україні "постійно відкладаються. А причина цьому одна — війна в Ірані".

### **37. Read the Commentary by Hugo Dixon on Reuters: How allies could respond to Trump’s Hormuz threat**

<https://www.reuters.com/commentary/breakingviews/how-allies-could-respond-trumps-hormuz-threat-2026-03-17/> and do the following exercises.

Donald Trump has given Europe an impossible choice. The U.S. president says NATO faces a “very bad future” if allies don’t help open the Strait of Hormuz, through which 20% of global oil normally flows.

European countries do not want to join a war against Iran that experts say contravenes international law. But they also do not want the United States to abandon the transatlantic alliance when Russia is threatening their security. Japan and South Korea are in a similar position. They depend on U.S. military support to protect themselves against China.

There is a possible way out of this bind, though. American allies in Europe and East Asia could say they will help ensure safe passage for tankers through the Gulf, but only after the United States and Israel stop their campaign. That would protect the interests of countries dependent on imported oil and gas while managing the risks.

Allies could simply decide not to get involved, arguing that Trump started the war and has no option but to reopen the Strait before U.S. voters feel the squeeze from rising petrol prices.

But European and Asian countries would be unwise to bet on Trump forcing the Strait open. The United States is a net exporter of petroleum products and therefore benefits from higher oil prices. Trump could cushion the blow on U.S. motorists with subsidies or lower fuel taxes, funded by a levy on energy companies’ windfall profits. The president has even cast doubt on U.S. involvement in the Middle East by pointing to domestic oil resources.

European and East Asian countries are more exposed to high oil prices. They have a strong interest in restoring the flow of tankers through the Strait. The Europeans have an extra reason to end the war fast, as the high oil price is benefitting Russia, the world’s second-largest exporter of the black stuff.

It therefore could make sense for a coalition of oil importers to form a task force with energy exporters in the Gulf to restore shipping traffic. French President Emmanuel

Macron has suggested something similar. The key conditions would be an end to American and Israeli attacks on Iran, and no U.S. involvement. The Arab Gulf countries, which are losing billions of dollars a day because they cannot export their oil and gas, could contribute financially and militarily.

Reopening the Strait is “not a simple task”, UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer said on Monday. Iran has drones, mines and other weapons that could make such an operation dangerous. On the other hand, Iran’s new Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei has vowed to keep the waterway shut as leverage against the United States and Israel. If those countries stopped bombing Iran, it might not attack a task force of unconnected nations that was trying to keep the Strait open. Such a proposal could even give Trump a way to declare victory and end the war.

Trump might well reject the offer or be unable to persuade Israel to stop fighting. But the proposal is still worth making. It would show that European and East Asian countries are willing to defend their interests — while sticking to international law.

***37.1 Transform the following statements into reported speech. Pay attention to tense shifts, modality, and change of reporting verbs.***

1. Donald Trump said, “NATO faces a very bad future if allies don’t act.”
2. Experts say, “A war against Iran would contravene international law.”
3. European leaders said, “We do not want to join a war against Iran.”
4. Analysts said, “Russia is benefiting from high oil prices.”
5. Trump said, “The U.S. could rely on its domestic oil resources.”
6. Keir Starmer said, “Reopening the Strait is not a simple task.”
7. Iran’s leader said, “We will keep the waterway shut as leverage.”
8. Officials said, “The U.S. may abandon the transatlantic alliance.”
9. Observers said, “Countries could form a coalition to restore shipping.”
10. Macron said, “Energy importers should cooperate with Gulf exporters.”

***37.2 Rewrite the sentences using complex infinitive constructions (e.g., seem to have done, is expected to be doing, is believed to have done, etc.).***

1. It is believed that Iran has deployed drones in the region.
2. It seems that European countries are reluctant to engage in war.
3. It is expected that oil prices will rise significantly.
4. It is known that the U.S. is a net exporter of petroleum products.
5. It appears that Trump has cast doubt on U.S. involvement.
6. It is reported that tankers are struggling to pass through the Strait.
7. It is said that Russia benefits from the situation.
8. It is likely that allies will propose an alternative solution.
9. It is thought that Iran may attack military vessels.
10. It is believed that a coalition could restore shipping traffic.

### **37.3. Match the expressions (1–10) with their meanings (A–J).**

Expressions:

1. to face an impossible choice
2. to contravene international law
3. to abandon an alliance
4. to ensure safe passage
5. to restore shipping traffic
6. to benefit from rising prices
7. to cushion the blow
8. to impose a levy
9. to keep leverage
10. to declare victory

Definitions:

- A. to reduce the negative impact of something
- B. to officially state success
- C. to break legal rules at the international level
- D. to maintain strategic advantage
- E. to re-establish movement of goods by sea
- F. to gain advantage from economic changes
- G. to guarantee secure transit
- H. to introduce a tax or charge
- I. to withdraw support from a partnership
- J. to be forced to choose between equally difficult options

### **37.4. Translate into English using advanced diplomatic and analytical vocabulary.**

1. Європейські країни опинилися перед складним геополітичним вибором, змушені балансувати між небажанням втягуватися у військовий конфлікт на Близькому Сході та необхідністю зберегти стратегічну єдність із США в межах трансатлантичного альянсу.
2. Експерти вважають, що така війна суперечить міжнародному праву, зокрема принципам неутручання та заборони агресії, що може підірвати легітимність дій західних держав на глобальній арені.
3. Союзники не бажають ризикувати безпекою трансатлантичного альянсу, особливо в умовах зростаючої загрози з боку Росії, яка використовує геополітичну нестабільність для посилення свого впливу в Європі.
4. Високі ціни на нафту негативно впливають на імпортерів енергоносіїв, зокрема країни Європи та Східної Азії, підвищуючи витрати на енергоресурси та створюючи додатковий тиск на їхні економіки.
5. Існує можливість створення міжнародної коаліції для відновлення судноплавства, яка могла б об'єднати країни-імпортери нафти з державами

Перської затоки з метою забезпечення безпечного проходу танкерів через стратегічно важливу протоку.

6. Іран використовує протоку як інструмент політичного тиску, намагаючись змусити Сполучені Штати та їхніх союзників переглянути свою військову стратегію та припинити удари по його території.
7. Президент може компенсувати зростання цін шляхом субсидій або зниження податків на паливо, перекладаючи фінансове навантаження на енергетичні компанії через спеціальні збори з їхніх надприбутків.
8. Країни повинні діяти відповідно до норм міжнародного права, навіть у складних безпекових умовах, щоб зберегти довіру міжнародної спільноти та уникнути подальшої ескалації конфлікту.
9. Військова операція з відновлення контролю над протокою може виявитися надзвичайно небезпечною, зважаючи на наявність у Ірану дронів, мін та інших засобів асиметричної війни.
10. Така пропозиція могла б сприяти завершенню конфлікту, створивши умови для деескалації та дозволивши сторонам зберегти політичне обличчя без подальшого загострення ситуації.

**37.5 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts. Keep the meaning the same. The part you need to transform is in bold.**

1. European countries are **forced to balance between avoiding military involvement and maintaining unity with the U.S.**  
European countries are placed in a position where they \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Experts believe that **such a war violates international law.**  
Such a war is widely \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Allies do not want **to jeopardize the security of the transatlantic alliance.**  
Allies are reluctant \_\_\_\_\_.
4. High oil prices **are putting significant pressure on energy-importing economies.**  
Energy-importing countries \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There is a possibility **to create a coalition to restore maritime traffic through the Strait.**  
A coalition \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Iran **is using the Strait as a tool of political pressure.**  
The Strait \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The president can **offset rising fuel prices through subsidies or tax cuts.**  
Rising fuel prices \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Countries must **act in accordance with international law despite security challenges.**  
Even in the face of security challenges, countries \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The military operation **could be extremely dangerous due to Iran's advanced weaponry.**

Given Iran's advanced weaponry, the operation \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The proposal **could help de-escalate the conflict and allow all sides to save face.**

The proposal \_\_\_\_\_.

**37.6 Rewrite the sentences using the given diplomatic expressions. Preserve meaning but upgrade style.**

1. European countries are facing a difficult geopolitical choice. (**navigate competing strategic priorities / mounting geopolitical pressure**)

→ European countries are \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Experts say the war violates international law. (**constitute a breach of international law / be at odds with international legal norms**)

→ The conflict \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Allies do not want to risk the stability of the transatlantic alliance. (**undermine the cohesion of the alliance / compromise collective security**)

→ Allies are unwilling \_\_\_\_\_.

4. High oil prices are negatively affecting importing countries. (**exert downward pressure on economies / exacerbate economic vulnerabilities**)

→ Elevated oil prices \_\_\_\_\_.

5. There is a possibility of creating a coalition to restore shipping. (**establish a multilateral task force / ensure the resumption of maritime transit**)

→ There is scope \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Iran is using the Strait to pressure other countries. (**leverage the Strait as a strategic bargaining tool / exert geopolitical leverage**)

→ Iran \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The president can reduce the impact of rising fuel prices. (**mitigate the domestic economic fallout / cushion the economic impact**)

→ The president \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Countries must follow international law. (**adhere to international legal frameworks / uphold international norms**)

→ States \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The operation could be very dangerous. (**pose significant operational risks / entail considerable security threats**)

→ The operation \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The proposal could help end the conflict. (**facilitate de-escalation / create conditions for a negotiated settlement**)

→ The proposal \_\_\_\_\_.

***37.7 Provide your ideas on the following questions.***

1. Do you think European countries should prioritize security alliances or adherence to international law in this situation? Why?
2. What are the potential risks and benefits of forming an independent coalition without U.S. involvement?
3. How does energy dependency shape foreign policy decisions in times of crisis?
4. Could the proposed solution realistically de-escalate the conflict, or would it create new tensions?

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