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НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН

І.С. ШПЕНЮК

**INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATION IN INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

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І.Є. Шпенюк

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Рецензенти: **Богачевська Лілія Орестівна**, кандидат філологічних наук,
доцент, доцент кафедри англійської філології
Карпатського національного університету
імені Василя Стефаника

Малишівська Ірина Василівна, кандидат філологічних наук,
доцент, доцент кафедри англійської філології
Карпатського національного університету
імені Василя Стефаника

Мета даного посібника – розвиток практичних навичок усного і письмового перекладу з англійської мови на українську і навпаки у сфері міжнародних відносин.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, що спеціалізуються в галузі міжнародних відносин, а також для тих, хто прагне поглибити практичну підготовку у сфері перекладу суспільно-політичних текстів.

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PREFACE

The textbook *Interpreting and Translation in International Relations* is designed to develop students' professional competence in both oral and written translation within the context of contemporary global communication. In an era marked by intensive international cooperation, political dialogue, and rapid information exchange, the ability to accurately interpret and translate political discourse has become an essential skill for future specialists in international relations.

The book is structured in 16 sections that reflect the key modes of professional language mediation – interpreting and translation. This division allows learners to systematically build the practical skills required for effective cross-cultural communication in diplomatic, political, and media environments.

The first eight sections present a collection of speeches delivered by well-known political figures on major international issues. These authentic materials provide students with opportunities to practice consecutive interpreting, improve listening comprehension, develop note-taking strategies, and enhance their ability to render persuasive and rhetorically rich discourse in real time. The speeches also expose learners to diverse communicative styles, political terminology, and pragmatic nuances typical of high-level international dialogue.

Sections 9-16 focus on written translation and include selected articles from leading international news media. These materials reflect current global developments and represent a variety of journalistic genres, registers, and stylistic conventions. Through working with these texts, students learn to analyse discourse structure, accurately convey meaning and tone, render specialized vocabulary, and adapt translations to the expectations of target audiences.

Overall, the textbook aims to foster not only linguistic accuracy but also critical thinking, cultural awareness, and professional responsibility. By engaging with authentic political and media discourse, learners are encouraged to develop the analytical and communicative skills necessary for effective participation in the multilingual sphere of international relations.

SECTION 1

PART I: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. to speak with humility
2. to be mindful of
3. to come to understand the man through his legacy
4. to confront unimaginable cruelty and injustice
5. a treasured gift
6. playfulness
7. cheekiness
8. to be committed to serving humanity
9. a man with the weight of the world on his shoulders
10. to heal from the wreckage of its past
11. vicious racism
12. state-sponsored brutality
13. to be buoyant
14. the injustices of the world
15. to experience so much darkness
16. to manage to find the light
17. floods of personal disaster
18. a determined revolutionary
19. a time of global uncertainty and division
20. to feel battered and helpless
21. to ravage communities
22. to wreak havoc
23. to weaponize lies and disinformation
24. to roll back constitutional rights
25. a global assault on democracy and freedom
26. the Horn of Africa
27. to leave (the country) mired in a fuel and food crisis
28. to be on fire
29. hallowed hall
30. to invite resistance from powerful interests
31. to be not up for debate
32. multiple converging crises

33. to grow apathetic
34. to succumb to anger
35. to yield to despair
36. to surrender to the gravity of
37. to wear our principles as armor
38. continued hardship
39. the Okavango delta
40. to defy the odds
41. orphaned by HIV
42. to find meaning and purpose in the struggle
43. to give their children a better shot at a brighter future
44. to make missteps along the way
45. to come of age

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. виголошувати промову
2. носити (про одяг)
3. покійний архієпископ
4. пережити
5. підбадьорити
6. борець за свободу
7. зворушити
8. відповідати порядку денному
9. переломний момент
10. шукати розради
11. нестача їжі
12. започаткувати бізнес
13. людина совісті
14. виходити за межі власних потреб
15. зібратися з духом/набратися сміливості

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by Prince Harry using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snWkrzLepts>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

Prince Harry addresses U.N. General Assembly on Nelson Mandela Day July 18, 2022

Good morning, everyone. Thank you to the president of the General Assembly, His Excellency Mr. Abdulla Shahid, for the introduction. And thank you to the Nelson Mandela Foundation for inviting me to speak on this day of all days. And thank you to Secretary – General Guterres and the United Nations – whose promise reflects Mandela’s vision of a freer, more peaceful world – for hosting us today.

It is an honor to join you all on Nelson Mandela International Day. Having spent time with many of Mandela’s family members over the years, I speak to you today with humility, mindful of how much the man they loved means to so many.

Those of us not fortunate enough to know Mandela well have come to understand the man through his legacy – the letters he wrote alone in his prison cell, the speeches he delivered to his people and those incredible shirts he sported.

We’ve also come to know him through the photographs of a person who, even when confronting unimaginable cruelty and injustice, almost always had a smile on his face. For me, there’s one photo in particular that stands out.

On my wall, and in my heart every day, is an image of my mother and Mandela meeting in Cape Town in 1997.

The photo was presented to me by the late Archbishop Desmond Tutu, whose friendship and inspiration were their own treasured gift. My wife and I had the honor of introducing our 4-month-old son to him back in 2019.

When I first looked at the photo, straight away what jumped out was the joy on my mother’s face. The playfulness, cheekiness, even. The pure delight to be in communion with another soul so committed to serving humanity.

And then I looked at Mandela. Here was a man with the weight of the world on his shoulders, asked to heal his country from the wreckage of its past and transform it for the future.

A man who had endured the very worst of humanity, vicious racism and state-sponsored brutality. A man who had lost 27 years with his children and family that he would never get back.

Twenty-seven years.

Yet, in that photo and so many others, he is still beaming. Still able to see the goodness in humanity. Still buoyant with a beautiful spirit that lifted everyone around him.

Not because he was blind to the ugliness, the injustices, of the world – no, he saw them clearly; he had lived them – but because he knew we could overcome them.

In our own time, a time of global uncertainty and division, when it's all too easy to look around and feel anger or despair, I've been inspired to go back to Mandela's writings for insight into how this could be – how he could experience so much darkness and always manage to find the light. There I found a few lines that stopped me in my tracks.

In a letter from prison, he wrote:

“I feel my heart pumping hope steadily to every part of my body, warming my blood and pepping up my spirits. I am convinced that floods of personal disaster can never drown a determined revolutionary... To a freedom fighter, hope is what a life belt is to a swimmer – a guarantee that one will keep afloat and free from danger.”

It moved me even more when I saw the date: August 1, 1970. Seven years into Mandela's imprisonment, not even one-third of the way through.

In those circumstances, how many of us would have lost hope, and let our life belts slip away? How many of us would have been broken by a system designed to do exactly that?

And let's be honest: How many of us are in danger of losing those life belts right now? How many of us feel battered, helpless, in the face of the seemingly endless stream of disasters and devastation?

I understand. This has been a painful year in a painful decade. We're living through a pandemic that continues to ravage communities in every corner of the globe.

Climate change wreaking havoc on our planet, with the most vulnerable suffering most of all. The few weaponizing lies and disinformation at the expense of the many. And from the horrific war in Ukraine to the rolling back of constitutional rights here in the United States, we are witnessing a global assault on democracy and freedom – the cause of Mandela's life.

According to Freedom House, our world has grown less free every year, for more than a decade and a half.

As so often happens in history, the consequences of decisions made by some of the most powerful people in some of the wealthiest countries are being felt even more deeply across the continent of Africa.

The pandemic, the war and inflation have left Africa mired in a fuel and food crisis, the likes of which we have not seen in decades. Worse still, this comes at a time when the Horn of Africa is enduring the longest drought it's faced in close to half a century. And what is happening in Africa is not an isolated event. The drought there is a reflection of extreme weather we are seeing across the globe. As we sit here today, our world is on fire, again.

And these historic weather events are no longer historic. More and more, they are a part of our daily lives and this crisis will only grow worse... unless our leaders lead. Unless the countries represented by the seats in this hallowed hall make the decisions – the daring, transformative decisions – that our world needs to save humanity.

These decisions may not fit the agendas of every political party. They may invite resistance from powerful interests. But the right thing to do is not up for debate. And neither is the science. The only question is whether we will be brave enough and wise enough to do what is necessary.

So yes, this is a pivotal moment – a moment where multiple converging crises have given way to an endless string of injustices – a moment where ordinary people around the world are experiencing extraordinary pain.

And in this moment, we have a choice to make.

We can grow apathetic, succumb to anger or yield to despair, surrendering to the gravity of what we're up against.

Or we can do what Mandela did, every single day inside that 7-by-9-foot prison cell on Robben Island – and every day outside of it, too.

We can find meaning and purpose in the struggle. We can wear our principles as armor. Heed the advice Mandela once gave his son, to “never give up the battle even in the darkest hour.” And find hope where we have the courage to seek it.

Since I first visited Africa at 13 years old, I've always found hope on the continent. In fact, for most of my life, it has been my lifeline, a place where I have found peace and healing time and time again.

It's where I've felt closest to my mother and sought solace after she died, and where I knew I had found a soulmate in my wife.

And it's why so much of my work is based there. Because, despite continued hardship, there are people across Africa who embody Mandela's spirit and ideals – building on the progress he helped make possible.

I see it in the communities fighting to save the Okavango Delta, defying the odds to protect their home and its biodiversity from big oil companies.

I see it in the young girls who were forced out of school and into marriage in Northern Nigeria, speaking out today so others may get a fuller chance to thrive tomorrow.

I see it in the young entrepreneurs I met in Johannesburg, using their energy and creativity to launch businesses that serve their communities.

I see it in World Central Kitchen, a partner of the Archewell Foundation, and their volunteers in Ukraine and around the world, fighting food insecurity one meal at a time.

I see it in the vulnerable children of Lesotho and Botswana, striving for a brighter future, which we support through our organization, Sentebale.

I see it in the newest generation of activists for equality and justice, who are mobilizing people of all ages and races, all faiths and walks of life, to lace up their shoes and join the march.

And I see it in the parents I meet around the world, as determined as Mandela was, to give their children a better shot at a brighter future, to prioritize their own and their children's mental health and well-being, to reject old ideas and past prejudices... to heal from the past and build resilience for the present and future, because they know the price of inaction will be paid by the next generation.

In their strength and in their deeds, Mandela's legacy shines as brightly as ever. They are my life belt. I hope they can be yours, too.

Because right now, the water is rising all around us – in some places, quite literally.

So it's more important than ever that we seek a purpose greater than ourselves, and get to work.

After all, Mandela was not only a man of conscience. He was a man of action. He organized millions. Inspired billions. Joined hands – not only with those who loved him, but those who had once jailed him – to build a better future for all.

What Mandela understood was that true legacy transcends one's own needs and the passage of time. It defies the moment – its relevance never ceases. Legacy does not belong to the self. It belongs to those it impacts.

That doesn't mean he was perfect. No, he was something better. He was human. As he wrote in his autobiography:

“I have made missteps along the way. But I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. I have taken a moment here to rest, to steal a view of the glorious vista that surrounds me, to look back on the distance I have come. But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom comes responsibilities, and I dare not linger, for my long walk is not yet ended.”

It has been almost a decade now since Mandela's own walk on this Earth finally reached its end. But what he taught us again and again is that it was never his walk alone.

It was all of ours. It is all of ours.

What a beautiful gift, especially as a dad of two young children myself – the message that this world is meant to be shared, that the work of each generation is tied to those who came before and those who will come after us.

That we have an obligation to give as much, if not more, than we take and never shudder in the face of darkness, for hope is the fuel that courage requires.

So on this Nelson Mandela International Day, as a new generation comes of age, a generation that did not witness Mandela's leadership for themselves, let's commit to remembering and celebrating his life and legacy every day, not just once a year.

Let's talk with our children about what he stood for. Let's seek out what we have in common, empower all people to reclaim our democracies, and harness the light of Mandela's memory to illuminate the way forward.

Because if we can summon our own courage, just as he did, if we can see one another's humanity, just as he did, a better day will truly be on the horizon.

Thank you.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. говорити зі смиренням 2. пам'ятати про 3. зрозуміти людину через її спадщину 4. протистояти неймовірній жорстокості та несправедливості 5. дорогоцінний дар 6. грайливість 7. зухвалість 8. бути відданим служінню людству 9. людина, на плечах якої лежить тягар усього світу 10. залікувати рани свого минулого 11. жорстокий расизм 12. жорстокість, узаконена державою 13. бути сповненим життєрадісності 14. глобальна несправедливість 15. пережити стільки темряви 16. зуміти знайти світло 17. низка особистих трагедій 18. вольовий революціонер 19. час глобальної невизначеності та розколу 20. почуватися виснаженим і безпорадним 21. спустошувати громади 22. сіяти хаос 23. використовувати брехню та дезінформацію як зброю 24. згортати конституційні права 25. всесвітня загроза демократії та свободі 26. Ріг Африки 27. залишити (країну) в пастці паливної та продовольчої кризи 28. палати 29. священна зала 30. викликати опір впливових інтересів 31. не підлягати обговоренню 32. численні взаємопов'язані кризи 33. ставати апатичним 34. піддаватися гніву 35. піддаватися відчаю 36. підкорятися тягарю (чогось) 37. носити наші принципи як броню 38. тривалі труднощі 39. дельта річки Окванго 40. кинути

виклик обставинам 41. осиротілий через ВІЛ 42. знаходити сенс і мету в боротьбі 43. дати своїм дітям кращий шанс на світліше майбутнє 44. робити помилки на цьому шляху 45. досягати зрілості

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. to deliver a speech 2. to sport 3. the late Archbishop 4. to endure 5. to pep up one's spirits 6. a freedom fighter 7. to move 8. to fit the agenda 9. a pivotal moment 10. to seek solace 11. food insecurity 12. to launch a business 13. a man of conscience 14. to transcend one's own needs 15. to summon one's own courage

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Він завжди намагався говорити зі смиренням, навіть тоді, коли мав усі підстави пишатися своїми досягненнями. 2. У своїх рішеннях ми повинні пам'ятати про тих, хто найбільше постраждає від їхніх наслідків. 3. Ми можемо по-справжньому зрозуміти людину через її спадщину, яку вона залишає після себе. 4. Вона мала мужність протистояти неймовірній жорстокості та несправедливості, не втрачаючи віри в людей. 5. Мир і свобода – це дорогоцінний дар, який потрібно берегти щодня. 6. У її словах відчувалася легка пустотливість, яка надавала розмові невимушеності. 7. Він усе життя прагнув бути відданим служінню людству та допомагати тим, хто цього потребує. 8. Він виглядав як людина, на плечах якої лежить тягар усього світу, але все одно не здавався. 9. Країна намагається залікувати рани свого минулого та побудувати нове майбутнє. 10. Жорстокий расизм не лише розділяє суспільство, а й руйнує людські долі. 11. Попри труднощі, вона залишалася сповненою життєрадісності та прекрасного духу. 12. Багато людей змушені жити в умовах всесвітньої несправедливості, не маючи доступу до базових прав. 13. Навіть у найскладніші часи важливо зуміти знайти світло і не втратити надію. 14. Він був вольовий революціонер, готовий відстоювати свої переконання до кінця. 15. Ми живемо в час глобальної невизначеності та розколу, коли старі правила більше не працюють. 16. Після всіх подій він почувався виснаженим і безпорадним, не знаючи, куди рухатися далі. 17. Дезінформація здатна сіяти хаос і підірвати довіру до інституцій. 18. Деякі сили продовжують використовувати брехню та дезінформацію як зброю у своїх інтересах. 18. Ріг Африки залишається одним із найвразливіших регіонів через конфлікти та посухи. 19. Економічні проблеми можуть залишити країну в пастці паливної та продовольчої кризи. 20. Місто палало вогнем після нічних

обстрілів. 21. Ця священна зала стала місцем, де ухвалювалися історичні рішення. 22. Реформи можуть викликати опір впливових інтересів, які не готові втрачати свої позиції. 23. Світ стикається з численними взаємопов'язаними кризами, які посилюють одна одну. 24. Люди можуть ставати апатичними, коли не бачать змін на краще. 25. У складних ситуаціях важливо не піддаватися гніву і зберігати холодний розум. 26. Не можна піддаватися відчаю, навіть коли здається, що виходу немає. 27. Попри тривалі труднощі, вони не втратили віри в краще майбутнє. 28. Дельта річки Окаванго є унікальною природною екосистемою, яка приваблює дослідників з усього світу. 29. Багато людей знаходять сенс і мету в боротьбі за справедливість. 30. Батьки працюють щодня, щоб дати своїм дітям кращий шанс на світліше майбутнє. 31. На цьому шляху важливо не боятися робити помилки, адже вони є невід'ємною частиною навчання, допомагають здобувати досвід і поступово вдосконалювати свої навички. 32. Він мав честь виголошувати промову на міжнародному форумі, звертаючись до лідерів з усього світу, закликаючи їх до співпраці, взаєморозуміння та спільного вирішення глобальних проблем. 33. Покійний архієпископ залишив по собі глибокий слід у духовному житті громади. 34. Їм довелося пережити складні часи, але це лише зміцнило їхню віру в майбутнє, навчило цінувати підтримку одне одного та не втрачати надії навіть у найважчі моменти. 35. Учитель намагався підбадьорити учнів перед важливим іспитом. 36. Він був відомий як борець за свободу, який не боявся виступати проти несправедливості. 37. Його слова здатні зворушити навіть найчерствіше серце. 38. Цей момент став справжнім переломним моментом у розвитку країни, визначивши її подальший політичний курс і відкривши нові можливості для суспільства. 39. У важкі часи люди часто шукають розради у родині та близьких, знаходячи в їхній підтримці силу продовжувати рухатися вперед. 40. Вона вирішила започаткувати бізнес, щоб реалізувати свої ідеї та досягти фінансової незалежності.

SECTION 2

PART I: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following word combinations.

1. the Ukraine Recovery Conference
2. a start up nation
3. to spark names
4. PayPal
5. WhatsApp
6. Revolut
7. thriving tech sector
8. strength and defiance
9. ingenuity and innovation
10. converted office block
11. to bolster the country's defences
12. to pick up the sound
13. to track and shoot down drones
14. to destroy Ukraine's energy grid
15. the scale of the challenge
16. to drive reforms
17. to fast-track recovery
18. UK-Ukraine TechBridge
19. a vast collective effort
20. the EBRD
21. to crowd-in innovation and investment
22. seed capital
23. market cap
24. world-class finance expertise
25. to outlast

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following word combinations.

1. житниця Європи
2. залізна руда
3. неймовірний дух
4. падіння ВВП на 29%
5. підкорювати
6. реалізувати потенціал

7. спричинити руйнування
8. розруха війни
9. знайти вільну хвилинку
10. глибокий прояв надії

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7jK75gWcUac>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

PM Rishi Sunak speech at the Ukraine Recovery Conference

June 21, 2023

Good morning, and welcome to the Ukraine Recovery Conference.

Before this terrible war, Ukraine's economy was becoming a huge investment opportunity. It was the breadbasket of Europe, exporting millions of tonnes of food and grain each month. A top five exporter of iron ore and steel. A leader in energy – pushing forward renewables, hydrogen, and electric vehicles. A start up nation, which helped spark names like PayPal, WhatsApp and Revolut with a thriving tech sector, which actually had a record year in 2022. Because the truth is, that opportunity is still there today. In fact, the war has only proved how much Ukraine has to offer.

When I visited Kyiv in November, I saw this for myself. I saw Ukraine's incredible spirit. A spirit, yes of strength and defiance but also of ingenuity and innovation. In a converted office block, I met tech experts – civilian and military who were working together to find new ways to bolster the country's defences. They were networking mobile phones, so that people across Ukraine could download an app which would allow their phone to pick up the sound of Shahed drones and feedback the location so that Ukrainian air defence could track them and shoot them down. During the winter Russia tried to destroy Ukraine's energy grid. By February over 40% of power generation was down. But now, because of that incredible ingenuity and defiance, Ukraine has got the grid back online and they're even able to start exporting electricity back to Europe. As we've seen in Bakhmut and Mariupol, what

Russia cannot take it will seek to destroy. They want to do the same to Ukraine's economy. And the scale of the challenge is real. The war brought a 29% fall in Ukraine's GDP last year.

But just look at the streets of Kyiv. Despite the threat of attack, people are getting on with their lives – and getting on with business. President Zelenskyy's government is determined to drive reforms to become more open, more transparent, and ready for investment. This is a vibrant, dynamic, creative, European country that refuses to be subdued.

So, together with our allies we will maintain our support for Ukraine's defence and for the counter offensive. We will stand with Ukraine for as long as it takes as they continue and to win this war. And we'll also stand with them as they win the peace and harness all of that ingenuity and defiance to build that the future they deserve.

The question for us today is what can we do to support this – to fast-track recovery and help Ukraine unleash its potential?

It's clear that Russia must pay for the destruction that they've inflicted. So, we're working with allies to explore lawful routes to use Russian assets. And on Monday, we published new legislation to allow us to keep sanctions in place until Russia pays up. But beyond that, we must bring to bear a partnership of governments, international financial institutions, and business leaders – all of us here today to make this happen. The British government will continue to play its full part and I'm proud that today we're announcing a multiyear commitment to support Ukraine's economy. Over three years, we will provide loan guarantees worth \$3 billion.

We're also launching a new UK-Ukraine TechBridge to foster investment and talent along with support for green energy and more – all part of a vast collective effort from allies and partners around the world including significant new support from the EU which is also being announced this week.

Financial institutions are playing their part. The IMF is putting \$15 billion into Ukraine over four years, as part of a \$115 billion commitment by the G7 and its partners, and institutions like the EBRD are providing seed capital to support private sector-led growth. Because, above all, we must build a platform for business. Only they can truly crowd-in the innovation and investment that Ukraine needs.

And that's why, we're launching the Ukraine Business Compact – for the private sector to pledge their support for Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction. And I am delighted to announce today that over 400 businesses from 38 countries, with a combined market cap of \$4.9 trillion, have now signed up. The City of London has a huge amount to offer – in

their deep and liquid capital markets and world-class finance expertise. So, there is no better place to announce today the new London Conference Framework for War Risk Insurance.

This is a huge step forward towards helping insurers to underwrite investments into Ukraine – removing one of the biggest barriers and giving investors the confidence, they need to act. With this and with everything that we do here, we are sending a message. That our support – on the battlefield and beyond – cannot be outlasted and that Ukraine’s incredible spirit will prevail.

Now, in a moment I’ll hand over to my friend President Zelenskyy, but first I’d just like to share something I heard recently. It’s about a Ukrainian soldier fighting to defend Bakhmut. He was stationed in an empty house, not far from the frontline surrounded by the destruction of war. When he could snatch a moment of free time, he used it to plant seeds. He was trying to create a plot of vegetables hoping that by the time the homeowners returned they would have begun to grow. What a profound expression of hope.

And, you know, from that house to this hall – we’re doing the same thing. We’re planting the seeds of Ukraine’s future. Today, we can water them and in time the Ukrainian people will harvest them.

And now it is my great pleasure to introduce President Zelenskyy – Volodymyr, you have the floor.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. конференція з відновлення України 2. країна стартапів 3. дати поштовх появи відомих компаній 4. ПейПал (міжнародна електронна платіжна система, яка надає послуги в транскордонному режимі будь-якій людині у світі, у якої є банківська картка) 5. Вотсап (додаток для обміну повідомленнями та відеодзвінків) 6. Револут (фінансово-технологічна компанія, яка пропонує банківські послуги) 7. процвітаючий технологічний сектор 8. сила і непокора 9. винахідливість та інновації 10. переобладнана офісна будівля 11. посилювати оборону країни 12. вловлювати звук 13. відстежувати та збивати дрони 14. знищувати енергосистему України 15. масштаб виклику 16. просувати реформи 17. прискорювати відновлення 18. технологічний міст Велика Британія – Україна 19. масштабні колективні зусилля 20. ЄБРР – Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку 21. приваблювати інновації та інвестиції 22. початковий капітал 23. ринкова капіталізація 24. фінансова експертиза світового рівня 25. вистояти довше

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. the breadbasket of Europe 2. iron ore 3. incredible spirit 4. a 29% fall in GDP 5. to subdue 6. to unleash potential 7. to inflict destruction 8. the destruction of war 9. to snatch a moment of free time 10. a profound expression of hope

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Конференція з відновлення України зібрала міжнародних партнерів для обговорення шляхів відбудови країни. 2. Україну все частіше називають країною стартапів завдяки активному розвитку інноваційного бізнесу. 3. Сприятливе середовище може дати поштовх появі відомих компаній, які змінюють глобальний ринок. 4. Процвітаючий технологічний сектор відіграє ключову роль у розвитку сучасної економіки. 5. Народ продемонстрував силу і непокору перед обличчям серйозних викликів. 6. Винахідливість та інновації допомагають знаходити нові рішення у складних умовах. 7. Переобладнана офісна будівля стала сучасним центром для розвитку стартапів. 8. Уряд продовжує посилювати оборону країни у відповідь на нові загрози. 9. Система здатна вловлювати звук навіть на великій відстані. 10. Сучасні технології дозволяють відстежувати та збивати дрони в реальному часі. 11. Ворог намагається знищувати енергосистему України, щоб послабити її економіку. 12. Масштаб виклику, який стоїть перед країною, вимагає спільних зусиль. 13. Уряд прагне просувати реформи, спрямовані на модернізацію держави. 14. Міжнародна допомога допомагає прискорювати відновлення постраждалих регіонів. 15. Держава намагається приваблювати інновації та інвестиції для економічного зростання. 16. Молодим підприємцям часто бракує початкового капіталу для реалізації своїх ідей. 17. Ринкова капіталізація компанії стрімко зросла завдяки успішній стратегії. 18. Фінансова експертиза світового рівня допомагає приймати ефективні управлінські рішення. 19. Попри труднощі, країна здатна вистояти довше і відновити свій потенціал. 20. Україну традиційно називають житницею Європи завдяки її родючим ґрунтам і потужному аграрному сектору. 21. Видобуток залізної руди відіграє ключову роль у розвитку металургійної промисловості країни. 22. Попри труднощі, народ демонструє неймовірний дух і стійкість перед викликами. 23. Освіта допомагає молоді реалізувати потенціал і досягти професійного успіху. 24. Війна може спричинити руйнування інфраструктури та людських доль. 25. Навіть у напруженому графіку важливо знайти вільну хвилинку для відпочинку, щоб відновити сили, зберегти продуктивність і подбати про власне здоров'я.

SECTION 3

PART I: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen
2. to start one's tenure as (Secretary General of NATO)
3. to approach smb
4. to take up one's post as
5. to change profoundly
6. more sophisticated cyber-attacks
7. to question relevance of NATO
8. braindead
9. on the Eastern flank
10. to undergo the biggest transformation in a generation
11. to provide marginal support to
12. to steer the Alliance through a decisive decade
13. to deliver on the pledge
14. to agree on robust defence plans
15. to coerce
16. to introduce protectionist measures against
17. to stifle innovation
18. the only winning way forward
19. the cost of mission creep
20. to make indispensable contributions to

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following word combinations.

1. необхідна умова для діалогу
2. послабити стійкість
3. установчий договір
4. забезпечити довготривалий мир
5. закріплюватися
6. завершити партнерство
7. короткострокові національні інтереси
8. передбачати
9. користуватися благами, нічого не даючи взамін
10. витратити даремно/марнувати

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VTgooc1FP48>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg farewell speech

September 19, 2024

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it's great to be here tonight, great to be here at the German Marshall Fund. And as you said, Ian, 10 years ago, almost exactly 10 years ago, when I started my tenure as Secretary General of NATO, the first platform, the first speech was actually delivered here at the German Marshall Fund.

So it's great to be back and to end my tenure giving a speech to the same institution. And thank you so much for the excellent cooperation we have had over these years.

Then, as some of you may know, early 2014 when I was first approached and asked whether I was open to become the Secretary General of NATO, I did, as I always do.

I went to my father and asked for advice. And he said, not so much happens at NATO. So he was not very enthusiastic about the idea of me going down there and having some boring years. And I listened very carefully to him, because he joined the Foreign Service in Norway in the 1950s. He was Minister of Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs. And he attended more NATO meetings than almost any other Norwegian. And maybe he was right that NATO was traditionally quite static. But 'static,' quiet, is absolutely not the right way to describe the Alliance over the last decade.

Since I took up my post as Secretary General in 2014, the world around us has changed profoundly.

We have seen Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea. The rise of ISIS. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Growing competition with China. The COVID pandemic. More sophisticated cyber-attacks. And the increasing impact of climate change on our security. So, the list goes on.

During my time as Secretary General, the relevance of NATO has been questioned. The Alliance has been described as: Divided. Obsolete. And braindead. But the reality is that NATO is: Strong. United. And more important than ever.

We have, over these 10 years, undergone their biggest transformation in a generation.

We have strengthened our defences. From having zero to tens of thousands of combat-ready NATO soldiers on our Eastern flank. From thousands to half a million troops on high readiness. And from three to twenty-three Allies spending at least two percent of GDP on defence.

We have strengthened NATO as an institution. Doubling our common budget to ensure we can effectively deliver. And our family of Allies and partners has grown. Montenegro, North Macedonia, Finland and Sweden joined our Alliance. And Ukraine is closer to NATO than ever before.

In 2014, we only provided marginal support to Ukraine. Now, our support is massive. And NATO is coordinating the support through our new command in Germany.

We also broadened our partnerships in the global south. Deepened relations with countries in the Indo Pacific. And NATO-EU cooperation has reached unprecedented levels.

I am proud to have served as NATO Secretary General. And to have steered this Alliance through a decisive decade.

As I look back at this incredible journey, let me reflect on five lessons that are key to NATO's continued success in the future.

First, we have to be willing to pay the price for peace. The more money, the stronger our defences, the more effective our deterrence, the greater our security.

Since 2014, spending across the Alliance has gone up substantially. All NATO Allies now invest at least 2% of GDP in defence or have plans to get there soon. And for the first time, total defence spending across Europe and Canada is above the 2% target.

So the good news is that we have delivered on the pledge we made ten years ago. But the bad news is that this is no longer enough.

That is why NATO Allies have agreed to spend at least two percent of GDP on defence.

And it is why we have agreed on robust defence plans, with specific capability targets that outline what each Ally needs to provide – in terms of weapons, forces and readiness – for our security.

To meet these agreed targets, Allies will have to spend significantly more than two percent of GDP on defence in the years to come.

The second lesson is that freedom is more important than free trade. Not so long ago, many Allies believed that buying gas from Russia was purely a commercial matter. That was wrong. Russia used gas as a weapon to try to coerce us. And to prevent us from supporting Ukraine.

We must not make the same mistake with China. Depending on Chinese rare earth minerals, exporting advanced technologies, and allowing foreign control of critical infrastructure weakens our resilience and creates risks. Of course, we will continue to engage with China. But we must not trade short-term economic interests for long-term security needs.

At the same time, and this is important, security cannot be an excuse to introduce protectionist measures against friends and Allies. On the contrary, the more we limit trade with potential adversaries, the more important it is to preserve open economic relations among Allies and ourselves.

Barriers and tariffs between our countries will increase costs. Reduce quality. And stifle innovation.

This will undermine our security. Because it will undermine the strength of our economies.

NATO prevailed during the Cold War not least because we believed in open economies and competition between our countries.

And remember that in Article Two of our founding treaty, the Washington Treaty, it is stated clearly that we should encourage each other to strengthen our economic collaboration between Allies. So let's take this commitment seriously. Protectionism against Allies, does not protect our security.

The third lesson is that military strength is a prerequisite for dialogue. I know this from my time as Prime Minister of Norway. We have to speak to our neighbours. However difficult it might be. But dialogue only works when it is backed by strong defences. This is clearly demonstrated in Ukraine.

We all want this war to end. The quickest way to end the war is to lose it. But that will not bring peace. It will bring Russian occupation.

Today, President Putin believes he can achieve his goals on the battlefield. And he believes that he can wait us out. That is why he continues to wage his brutal war. I do not believe that we can change Putin's mind. But I do believe that we can change his calculus.

By giving Ukraine more weapons, we can make Putin realise he cannot get what he wants by force. And make it so costly that he will have to accept Ukraine has a sovereign, democratic right to persist as a sovereign, democratic country. The paradox is that the more weapons for Ukraine we are able to deliver, the more likely it is that we can reach a peace

and end to the war. And the more credible our long-term military support, the sooner the war will end.

As President Zelenskyi has stated, Russia has to be part of future peace talks. The Minsk agreements after Russia's first invasion in 2014 did not bring peace. Any future deal must be backed by strong military support to Ukraine and credible security guarantees to ensure lasting peace.

There can be no sustained security in Europe, without a stable Ukraine. And no lasting security for Ukraine, without NATO membership. NATO's door is open. Ukraine will join.

Now, to my fourth lesson: military power has its limits. We saw this clearly in Afghanistan.

Following the terrorist attacks on 9/11, it was right to go into Afghanistan. Our military intervention had a clear UN mandate. And received broad political support across the Alliance. We degraded al-Qaeda and prevented Afghanistan from being a safe haven for international terrorists. So our mission was not in vain. And I honour all those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

But the Afghanistan mission lasted too long. When I arrived at NATO in 2014, the plan was to end our military presence in a couple of years, and transition to a political partnership. But seven years later, we were still there with thousands of troops. What started as a focused counter-terrorism operation became a large-scale nation building mission.

A democratic and united Afghanistan with equal rights for all was a worthy goal. But it was too ambitious. We saw the cost of mission creep.

After twenty years, we were still not winning the war. The Taliban were gaining ground. And there were no united Afghan authorities that could take responsibility when we left. The fact that the Afghan government and the security forces collapsed so quickly demonstrated why it was right to leave.

What should have been a stable and strong state structure was a house of cards. There was no reason to believe that staying another twenty years would have provided a different outcome. So the lesson learned is that the purpose of any future military operation outside NATO territory must be clearly defined and must be honest about what we can and cannot achieve.

So, to my fifth and final lesson. And the most important one. We must never take the bond between Europe and North America for granted. NATO is not written in stone.

It is the result of deliberate choices and political will. We have heard voices on both sides of the Atlantic calling for America and Europe to part ways. Focusing on short-sighted national interests over longer term cooperation will not serve us well.

Isolationism will not keep anyone safe. We live in an interconnected world. Security challenges are too big and competition is too fierce for any country to go it alone. Investing in the transatlantic relationship is the only winning way forward.

Europeans must understand without NATO, there is no security in Europe. 80 percent of NATO's defence spending comes from non-EU allies. And it is not only about resources. It is also about geography. Without Türkiye in the South, Norway in the North, and the US, Canada and the United Kingdom in the West, it is impossible to envisage the security of the European continent.

The transatlantic Alliance has served Europe well. Paving the way for closer European integration. The reunification of Germany. And the spread of democracy and freedom throughout Central and Eastern Europe. It is a lesson of history that the Europeans must remember.

The transatlantic Alliance has also served the US well. America's friends and allies make indispensable contributions to US security and interests. NATO Allies have stood side by side with the US from Korea to Afghanistan. And have paid a high price.

It is simply not true that Europeans are free riders.

No other major power has as many friends and allies as the United States. Any policy that seeks to undermine this is squandering one of America's greatest assets.

Ladies and gentlemen, when I took up this job a decade ago, I could not have imagined how much our Alliance would transform. Just as I cannot predict what lies ahead. But of this I am sure. While the challenges we face may change, the answer is the same.

We are stronger and safer, Europe and North America, together in NATO.

Thank you.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. шановні гості, пані та панове 2. вступити на посаду (Генерального секретаря НАТО) 3. звернутися до когось 4. обійняти посаду 5. глибоко змінитися 6. більш складні кібератаки 7. ставити під сумнів актуальність НАТО 8. нефункціональний 9. на східному фланзі 10. пережити наймасштабніші зміни за ціле покоління 11. надавати обмежену підтримку 12. провести Альянс через вирішальне десятиліття 13. виконати обіцянку 14. узгодити потужні оборонні плани 15. примушувати 16. запроваджувати протекціоністські заходи проти 17. стримувати інновації 18. єдиний виграшний шлях уперед 19. ціна розширення мандату 20. робити незамінний внесок у

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. a prerequisite for dialogue 2. to weaken resilience 3. founding treaty 4. to ensure lasting peace 5. to gain ground 6. to part ways 7. short-sighted national interests 8. to envisage 9. to be a free rider 10. to squander

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Він вирішив звернутися до колег із проханням підтримати нову ініціативу. 2. Світ глибоко змінився під впливом технологічного прогресу та глобалізації. 3. Країни стикаються з дедалі більш складними кібератаками, які загрожують безпеці. 4. Деякі експерти почали ставити під сумнів актуальність НАТО в нових умовах. 5. Стара система виявилася нефункціональною і потребує реформування. 6. Ситуація на східному фланзі залишається напруженою. 7. Альянс зміг пережити наймасштабніші зміни за ціле покоління. 8. Деякі держави продовжують надавати обмежену підтримку союзникам. 9. Нове керівництво прагне провести Альянс через вирішальне десятиліття. 10. Уряд має виконати обіцянку, дану громадянам під час виборчої кампанії. 11. Союзники змогли узгодити потужні оборонні плани для зміцнення безпеки. 12. Авторитарні режими намагаються примушувати суспільство до покори. 13. Деякі країни запроваджують протекціоністські заходи проти іноземних товарів. 14. Надмірне регулювання може стримувати інновації та розвиток бізнесу. 15. Співпраця залишається єдиним виграшним шляхом уперед у таких складних умовах. 16. Важливо не витрачати ресурси даремно, особливо в умовах кризи, коли їхня ефективність і раціональний розподіл мають вирішальне значення для стабільності та виживання. 17. Кожна країна може робити незамінний внесок у спільну безпеку. 18. Довіра є необхідною умовою для діалогу між сторонами конфлікту. 19. Постійні кризи можуть послабити стійкість економіки та суспільства. 20. Установчий договір визначає основні принципи функціонування організації. 21. Дипломатичні зусилля спрямовані на те, щоб забезпечити довготривалий мир у регіоні, запобігти ескалації конфліктів і створити умови для співпраці. 22. Негативні тенденції можуть поступово закріплюватися в економічній системі. 23. Компанії вирішили завершити партнерство через розбіжності в стратегіях розвитку. 24. Політики іноді ставлять короткострокові національні інтереси вище за глобальні виклики, що може ускладнювати пошук спільних рішень. 25. Закон може передбачати різні механізми захисту прав громадян. 26. Деякі країни не можуть користуватися благами міжнародної системи, нічого не даючи взамін.

SECTION 4

PART I: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. the value of international cooperation
2. to have a profound impact on
3. to exact a terrible toll
4. to tackle poverty, disease and ill-health
5. to stall
6. to sew political division between north and south
7. to turn the geopolitical dial away from
8. to deliver national missions
9. to rebound on
10. an age of polarisation, impunity, instability
11. an unravelling of the UN Charter
12. to slide into greater and greater conflict, instability and injustice
13. to recommit to the UN
14. further escalation serves no one
15. It shames us all.
16. unfettered flow of aid
17. international law is merely a paper tiger
18. over politicised
19. counter-proliferation
20. to grip
21. to contemplate
22. onshore wind
23. to meet Net Zero target
24. NDC
25. COP29

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. глибока віра
2. невід'ємні права
3. дипломатичне врегулювання
4. негайне припинення вогню

5. звільнення заручників
6. рішуче підтримувати
7. змінити підхід
8. знизити кількість викидів
9. поглиблювати бідність і нерівність
10. взяти на себе більшу частину ризику
11. важлива віха/рубіж
12. збільшити обсяг зобовязань
13. реалізувати потенціал
14. пропонувати британський досвід, який здатний змінити ситуацію
15. віспа мавп

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by British Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ye5s24f4afE>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

**PM Sir Keir Starmer delivers speech at UN General Assembly in New York
September 26, 2024**

Mr President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I address the General Assembly today as someone with a deep belief in the principles of this body and the value of international cooperation.

I remember reading the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a student. It had a profound impact on me.

I've spent my career as a lawyer working to protect those rights and the Declaration still inspires me now as Prime Minister. Because it speaks about our inherent dignity. The very essence of what it is to be human – of equal and inalienable rights based on a foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Yet as we meet here today that can feel like a distant hope. Conflict touches more countries now than at any time in the history of this Assembly.

Around the world, more fires are breaking out and burning with ever greater intensity. Exacting a terrible toll in Gaza, Lebanon, Ukraine, Sudan, Myanmar, Yemen, and beyond.

The vast majority of humanitarian need in the world today is driven by conflict.

After 20 years of gains in tackling poverty, disease and ill-health, war is one of the main reasons that progress has stalled.

That is a catastrophe made by human hands. It has weakened the cause of cooperation, sowed political division between north and south, and turned the geopolitical dial away from the rule of law towards brute force and aggression.

This matters to us all. It matters to the British people.

My government was elected to change Britain. To deliver national missions, on higher growth, safer streets, cleaner energy, more opportunity, and a healthier society.

But behind every one of these missions sits another insight. Something that used to be unspoken but now needs to be said. That we recognise that our success in Britain can never be separated from events beyond our shores. Global challenges rebound on us at home. And to grapple only with the effects of war, poverty, climate change, pandemics or irregular migration when they arrive on our doorstep is to set ourselves up to fail.

We must work with others to solve these problems at root, to tackle the causes.

Britain is stronger when we do so. So we are changing our approach on the global stage too.

My message today is this: we are returning the UK to responsible global leadership. Because I think the international system can be better. We need it to be better.

People talk about an age of polarisation, impunity, instability – an unravelling of the UN Charter. And I fear that a sense of fatalism has taken hold.

Well, our task is to say: no. We won't accept this slide into greater and greater conflict, instability and injustice.

Instead, we will do all we can to change it.

This is the moment to reassert fundamental principles and our willingness to defend them. To recommit to the UN, to internationalism, to the rule of law. To work together for peace, progress and equality.

Because it is right – yes, absolutely. But also because it is plainly in our self-interest. So we are ready to step up in a spirit of respect and equal partnership.

I don't claim solving these problems is easy. But there are positive, practical things we can do together.

This starts with addressing the rising tide of conflict and preventing a regional war in the Middle East.

I call on Israel and Hizballah: Stop the violence. Step back from the brink.

We need to see an immediate ceasefire to provide space for a diplomatic settlement, and we are working with all partners to that end. Because further escalation serves no one.

It offers nothing but more suffering for innocent people on all sides and the prospect of a wider war that no one can control, and with consequences that none of us can foresee.

This is intimately linked with the situation in Gaza where, again, we need to see an immediate ceasefire. It shames us all that the suffering in Gaza continues to grow.

The answer is diplomacy, the release of all the hostages, and the unfettered flow of aid to those in need.

That is the only way to break this devastating cycle of violence and begin the journey towards a political solution for the long term which delivers the long-promised Palestinian state alongside a safe and secure Israel.

We must also work together for peace in Sudan and a proper response to the worst humanitarian crisis in the world today.

We need to see greater action to deliver aid and to deliver peace. The world cannot look away. And we must stand up for international law.

That's why we are so resolute in our support for Ukraine. They are exercising their right to self-defence as provided for under the UN Charter and recognised by 141 members of this assembly.

We will stand with Ukraine for as long as it takes.

Because the alternative would be to confirm the worst claims about this place – that international law is merely a paper tiger and that aggressors can do what they will.

We will never let that happen because it is our duty to respond to a more dangerous world with strength to keep our people safe.

But, alone, that's not enough. That's not the limit of our responsibility. We must also work together to make the world less dangerous.

And so we have to face some hard truths. The institutions of peace are struggling – underfunded, under pressure and over politicised.

The entire framework of arms control and counter-proliferation – painstakingly constructed over decades – has begun to fall away.

Iran continues to expand its nuclear activity in violation of its international commitments.

Incredible new technologies like AI are being deployed for military use without agreed rules.

These are difficult challenges to grip and too urgent to ignore.

That's why the new Pact for the Future is so important. We must put new energy and creativity into conflict resolution and conflict prevention, reverse the trend towards ever-

greater violence, make the institutions of peace fit for purpose, and hold members to their commitments under the UN Charter.

But again, reducing conflict is not the limit of our responsibility. Other global challenges impact us too.

So we must work to get the SDGs back on track.

So Mr President, under my leadership, the UK will lead again, tackling climate change, at home and internationally and restoring our commitment to international development.

Like many of you in a few weeks' time I will be travelling to Samoa for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, where a generation of children are having to contemplate fleeing the islands of their birth for good.

The threat of climate change is existential and it is happening in the here and now.

So we have reset Britain's approach.

We have lifted the de facto ban on onshore wind in England, ended new oil and gas licenses, and created Great British Energy as we become the first major economy to transition to clean power by 2030.

And I'm pleased to tell you that, yes, we will meet our Net Zero target, backed up with an ambitious NDC at COP29, consistent with limiting warming to 1.5 degrees, and we'll support others to do the same.

I know that finance is at the heart of this. So the UK will continue to be a leading contributor to international climate finance.

That includes supporting nature and forests because this is vital for biodiversity and reducing emissions, and it includes funding for climate adaptation, because those who did not cause this crisis should not be left to cope with the consequences.

And the UK will also continue to be a leading contributor to development – committed to returning to 0.7%, when fiscal circumstances allow.

But let's be frank – public finance will never fully meet the needs. So we must use it as a multiplier to unlock much greater levels of private investment.

And we have already started this work. I can announce today that we are creating a new facility in British International Investment which will work with the City of London to mobilise billions in pension and insurance funds, to invest in boosting development and fighting climate change.

This is a great British innovation and if we are going to deliver in each of the areas I've talked about today with all the benefits that will bring, then this is kind of approach we need to take.

Innovating, thinking differently, moving faster and being ready to change how we do things in three key areas.

First, we must change the international financial system to deliver a fairer deal for developing countries.

We will use our seat on the boards of the IMF and World Bank to argue for a bolder approach, to tackle unsustainable debt which is compounding poverty and inequality, depriving the sick of healthcare and children of education.

We must tackle the barriers to investment which choke off the flow of private finance. And we must put a price on the true cost of emissions through a new levy on global shipping with the proceeds going to tackle climate change and cut emissions even further.

Crucially, we need to accelerate reform of the Multilateral Development Banks so that they shoulder more risk, unlocking hundreds of billions more to help the poorest and build a low-carbon global economy.

A critical milestone in the fight against poverty is approaching with the replenishment of the International Development Association. This is the chance for everyone to show greater ambition so the IDA can be bigger and better – helping more people, especially those in fragile states and conflict zones. On that basis, we will be ambitious too. We will increase our pledge and play our part in seizing the potential of this moment.

Second, if we want the system to deliver for the poorest and most vulnerable then their voices must be heard. We need to make the system more representative and more responsive to those who need it most. So we will make the case not just for fairer outcomes, but fairer representation in how we reach them. And this also applies to the Security Council. It has to change to become a more representative body, willing to act – not paralysed by politics.

We want to see permanent African representation on the Council, Brazil, India, Japan and Germany as permanent members, and more seats for elected members as well.

Finally, to support this we will also change how the UK does things. Moving from the paternalism of the past towards partnership for the future.

Listening a lot more – speaking a bit less. Offering game-changing British expertise and working together in a spirit of equal respect.

Joining the Paris Pact for People and Planet, pursuing a new global Clean Power Alliance, standing for a new term on the Human Rights Council, and joining forces to tackle the toughest challenges like Anti-Microbial Resistance, preparedness for the next pandemic and outbreaks of deadly diseases like Mpox.

We are ready to work with all UN members because the scale of the challenges we face demands it and our prosperity and security depend on it.

I say it again – all of this matters to Britain.

Mr President, by tackling conflict, making progress in the fight against climate change and poverty, and reforming the international system, so that it's fit for the 21st century, we can realise the hope and the promise that shine through in the founding documents of this organisation.

Together, in all our interests, we can change direction from the dangerous, destructive path we find ourselves on and turn instead towards the rule of law towards cooperation, responsibility and progress. Towards peace.

Thank you.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. цінність міжнародного співробітництва 2. мати глибокий вплив на 3. завдавати тяжких втрат 4. боротися з бідністю, хворобами та поганим здоров'ям 5. гальмувати 6. сіяти політичний розкол між Північчю і Півднем 7. змінювати геополітичний курс від 8. реалізовувати національні завдання 9. обертатися проти 10. епоха поляризації, безкарності та нестабільності 11. руйнування Статуту ООН 12. скочуватися до ще більшого конфлікту 13. поновити відданість ООН 14. подальша ескалація нікому не вигідна 15. Це ганьба для нас усіх. 16. безперешкодний потік допомоги 17. міжнародне право – це лише паперовий тигр 18. надмірно політизований 19. нерозповсюдження (зброї) 20. охоплювати 21. замислюватися над 22. наземна вітроенергетика 23. досягти кліматичної нейтральності 24. національно визначений внесок 25. КС-29 / Конференція сторін 29 (29-та сесія Конференції сторін Рамкової конвенції ООН про зміну клімату)

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. a deep belief 2. inalienable rights 3. a diplomatic settlement 4. immediate ceasefire 5. release of hostages 6. to be resolute in support 7. to reset the approach 8. to reduce emissions 9. to compound poverty and inequality 10. to shoulder more risk 11. a critical milestone 12. to increase pledge 13. to seize the potential 14. to offer game-changing British expertise 15. Мрoх

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Цінність міжнародного співробітництва стає особливо очевидною у періоди криз та конфліктів. 2. Ця реформа може мати глибокий вплив на економічний розвиток країни. 3. Війна завдала тяжких втрат цивільному населенню та інфраструктурі. 4. Організації прагнуть боротися з бідністю, хворобами та поганим здоров'ям у найвразливіших регіонах. 5. Затягування реформ може гальмувати соціальний прогрес. 6. Деякі політики свідомо сіють політичний розкол між Північчю і Півднем країни. 7. Нові геополітичні стратегії змінюють курс від традиційного партнерства до більш незалежної політики. 8. Уряд зосереджується на реалізуванні національних завдань, визначених програмою розвитку. 9. Непродумані рішення можуть обертатися проти самого народу. 10. Ми живемо в епоху поляризації, безкарності та нестабільності, що ускладнює міжнародну співпрацю. 11. Порушення міжнародних норм призводить до руйнування Статуту ООН. 12. Регіон скочується до ще більшого конфлікту через відсутність діалогу. 13. Країни мають поновити відданість ООН і її основним принципам. 14. Подальша ескалація нікому не вигідна, бо загрожує всім сторонам. 15. Це ганьба для нас усіх, коли гуманітарні норми ігноруються. 16. Безперешкодний потік допомоги дозволяє рятувати життя постраждалих. 17. Деякі вважають, що міжнародне право – це лише паперовий тигр, бо його важко примусово виконувати. 18. Організація надмірно політизована, що знижує ефективність її рішень. 19. Програми нерозповсюдження зброї залишаються критично важливими для безпеки світу. 20. Ця ініціатива здатна охоплювати всі регіони континенту. 21. Політики замислюються над тим, як зменшити економічні та соціальні ризики. 22. Проєкти наземної вітроенергетики допомагають скорочувати викиди CO₂. 23. Країни прагнуть досягти кліматичної нейтральності до 2050 року. 24. Кожна держава має представити свій національно визначений внесок у боротьбі зі зміною клімату. 25. Всі люди мають невід'ємні права, які слід захищати незалежно від обставин. 26. Дипломатичне врегулювання конфліктів часто є єдиним шансом уникнути війни. 27. Негайне припинення вогню стало умовою для початку мирних переговорів. 28. Першочерговим завданням було звільнення заручників. 29. Міжнародне співтовариство рішуче підтримує жертви конфлікту. 30. Необхідно змінити підхід до вирішення соціальних проблем, щоб досягти реального прогресу. 31. Нові технології дозволяють знизити кількість викидів шкідливих газів. 32. Непродумані політики можуть поглиблювати бідність і нерівність. 33. Інвестори готові взяти на себе більшу частину ризику, щоб підтримати перспективні проєкти. 34. Підписання мирного договору стало важливою віхою в історії країни. 35. Країни пообіцяли збільшити обсяг зобов'язань щодо кліматичних цілей. 36. Освіта дозволяє реалізувати потенціал молодого покоління.

SECTION 5

PART I: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. D-Day (Disembarkation Day)
2. to give of oneself courageously
3. to make the ultimate sacrifice
4. the remarkable veterans of that very special generation
5. selflessness
6. to console oneself
7. Gospel
8. to bring hope where there is despair
9. the lowly
10. to bring light where there is darkness
11. Christmas Carol "Once in Royal David's City"
12. redeeming love
13. chapel
14. to offer heartfelt thanks to the selfless doctors and nurses
15. the South Pacific
16. the Commonwealth Summit
17. diversity of culture, ethnicity and Faith
18. to defeat prejudice
19. to feel a deep sense of pride
20. to echo through all Faiths

2. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. відзначати 80-ту річницю
2. становити щоденну загрозу
3. невтомно працювати
4. черпати підтримку
5. повторювана тема

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by King Charles using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1s3wRznHmY>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

King Charles's full 2024 Christmas message

Earlier this year, as we commemorated the 80th Anniversary of D-Day, The Queen and I had the enormous privilege of meeting, once again, the remarkable veterans of that very special generation who gave of themselves so courageously, on behalf of us all. Listening to these once-young Service men and women touched us deeply as they spoke of their comrades, drawn from across the Commonwealth, who never returned and who now rest peacefully where they made the ultimate sacrifice.

Their example of service and selflessness continues to inspire across the generations. During previous commemorations we were able to console ourselves with the thought that these tragic events seldom happen in the modern era. But, on this Christmas Day, we cannot help but think of those for whom the devastating effects of conflict – in the Middle East, in Central Europe, in Africa and elsewhere – pose a daily threat to so many people's lives and livelihoods. We also think of the humanitarian organisations working tirelessly to bring vital relief. After all, the Gospels speak so vividly of conflict and teach the values with which we can overcome it. The example that Jesus gave us is timeless and universal. It is to enter the world of those who suffer, to make a difference to their lives and so bring hope where there is despair.

As the famous Christmas Carol, 'Once in Royal David's City' reminds us, 'Our Saviour holy' 'came down to Earth from Heaven', lived among 'the poor and mean and lowly' and transformed the lives of those he met, through God's 'redeeming love'. That is the heart of the Nativity Story and we can hear its beat in the belief of all the great Faiths in the love and mercy of God in times of joy and of suffering, calling us to bring light where there is darkness.

All of us go through some form of suffering at some stage in our life, be it mental or physical. The degree to which we help one another – and draw support from each other, be we people of Faith or of none – is a measure of our civilisation as Nations. This is what

continually impresses me, as my Family and I meet with, and listen to, those who dedicate their lives to helping others.

I am speaking to you today from the Chapel of the former Middlesex Hospital in London – now itself a vibrant Community space – and thinking especially of the many thousands of professionals and volunteers here in the United Kingdom and across the Commonwealth who, with their skills and out of the goodness of their heart, care for others – often at some cost to themselves. From a personal point of view, I offer special, heartfelt thanks to the selfless doctors and nurses who, this year, have supported me and other members of my Family through the uncertainties and anxieties of illness, and have helped provide the strength, care and comfort we have needed. I am deeply grateful, too, to all those who have offered us their own kind words of sympathy and encouragement.

On our recent visit to the South Pacific to attend the Commonwealth Summit, I was reminded constantly of the strength which institutions, as well as individuals, can draw from one another. And of how diversity of culture, ethnicity and Faith provides strength, not weakness. Across the Commonwealth, we are held together by a willingness to listen to each other, to learn from one another and to find just how much we have in common. Because, through listening, we learn to respect our differences, to defeat prejudice, and to open up new possibilities.

I felt a deep sense of pride here in the United Kingdom when, in response to anger and in several towns this Summer, communities came together, not to repeat these behaviours but to repair. To repair not just buildings, but relationships. And, most importantly, to repair trust; by listening and, through understanding, deciding how to act for the good of all. Again, listening is a recurrent theme of the Nativity Story. Mary, the Mother of Jesus, listened to the Angel who revealed to her a different future full of hope for all people. The message of the Angels to the shepherds – that there should be peace on Earth – in fact echoes through all Faiths and philosophies. It rings true to this day for people of goodwill across the world.

And so it is with this in mind that I wish you, and all those you love, a most joyful and peaceful Christmas.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. День Д (День висадки, початку військової операції) 2. віддавати себе сміливо 3. присвячувати своє життя 4. видатні ветерани того особливого покоління 5. самопожертва 6. втішати себе 7. Євангеліє 8. приносити надію там, де панує відчай 9. прості люди 10. приносити світло там, де темрява 11. різдвяна колядка “Одного разу

в місті царського Давида” 12. спокутуюча любов 13. Каплиця 14. висловлювати щиру подяку самовідданим лікарям і медсестрам 15. Південний Тихий океан 16. Саміт Співдружності 17. різноманіття культури, етнічності та віри 18. долати упередження 19. відчувати глибоке почуття гордості 20. знаходити відгук у всіх вірах

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. to commemorate the 80th Anniversary 2. to pose a daily threat 3. to work tirelessly 4. to draw support from 5. a recurrent theme

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Під час церемонії до “Дня Д” вшанують пам’ять солдатів, які брали у 1944 році участь у висадці союзників у Нормандії під час Другої світової війни, що відкрило другий фронт і посприяло перемозі над нацистською Німеччиною. 2Ця проблема залишається повторюваною темою на всіх нарадах, адже її вирішення має ключове значення для стабільності та розвитку організації. 3. У складні часи люди намагалися втішати себе спогадами про щасливі моменти. 4. Євангеліє закликає людей до милосердя та любові один до одного. 5. Вони прагнули приносити надію там, де панує відчай, допомагаючи тим, хто постраждав від війни. 6. Прості люди часто демонструють неймовірну стійкість у повсякденному житті, долаючи труднощі та зберігаючи гідність у непростих обставинах. 7. Світлі вчинки здатні приносити світло там, де темрява панує у серцях людей. 8. Його життя було прикладом спокутуючої любові до ближніх. 9. Каплиця прикрашена витонченими вітражами та старовинними скульптурами, що створюють атмосферу спокою та духовного піднесення. 10. Висловлювати щиру подяку самовідданим лікарям і медсестрам стало традицією у святкові дні. 11. Саміт Співдружності зібрав лідерів з усіх континентів для обговорення глобальних проблем, пошуку спільних рішень та зміцнення міжнародного співробітництва. 12. Різноманіття культури, етнічності та віри робить суспільство більш толерантним і відкритим. 13. Суспільство повинно долати упередження, щоб забезпечити рівні можливості для всіх. 14. Перемога в змаганнях викликала відчуття глибокого почуття гордості у всьому колективі. 15. Їхні слова відлунювали у всіх вірах, надихаючи людей на добрі вчинки. 16. Наші волонтери невтомно працюють, незважаючи на погодні умови та складну ситуацію зі світлом у країні. 17. Під час кризи люди черпали підтримку у родині та друзях, знаходячи у цьому моральну силу та надію на подолання труднощів.

SECTION 6

PART I: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

1. farewell address
2. fellow Americans
3. the Oval Office
4. a stone mason
5. a broken chain of human bondage
6. to withstand the fury of stormy weather
7. an engineering marvel
8. to deserve to be treated with dignity, justice, and fairness
9. to be at stake
10. the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power
11. an avalanche of misinformation and disinformation
12. to smother
13. to crumble
14. to spawn new threats
15. a fair shot
16. essential truth
17. a kid from modest beginnings
18. to polish the amber panes
19. to withstand the fury of the storm
20. to stand guard

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

1. балка
2. наступна/прийдешня адміністрація
3. маяк свободи
4. вічний символ
5. відстоювати цінності
6. підтримувати демократію
7. зловживання владою
8. заїкання
9. тримати факел

10. зберігати віру

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by American President Joe Biden using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8vmhmilluM>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

President Joe Biden's farewell address to the nation

January 16, 2025

My fellow Americans, I am speaking to you tonight from the Oval Office.

Before I begin, let me speak to important news from earlier today. After eight months of nonstop negotiation, my administration – by my administration, a ceasefire and a hostage deal has been reached by Israel and Hamas, the elements of which I laid out in great detail in May of this year.

This plan was developed and negotiated by my team and will be largely implemented by the incoming administration. That's why I told my team to keep the incoming administration fully informed, because that's how it should be: working together as Americans.

This will be my final address to you from – the American people from the Oval Office, from this desk as president. And I've been thinking a lot about who we are and, maybe more importantly, who we should be.

Long ago, in New York Harbor, an ironworker installed beam after beam, day after day. He was joined by steelworkers, stone masons, engineers. They built not just a single structure but a beacon of freedom.

The very idea of America was so big, we felt the entire world needed to see – the Statue of Liberty, a gift from France after our Civil War. Like the very idea of America, it was built not by one person but by many people, from every background and from around the world.

Like America, the Statue of Liberty is not standing still. Her foot literally steps forward atop a broken chain of human bondage. She's on the march, and she literally moves.

She was built to sway back and forth to withstand the fury of stormy weather, to stand the test of time, because storms are always coming. She sways a few inches, but she never falls into the current below – an engineering marvel.

The Statue of Liberty is also an enduring symbol of the soul of our nation, a soul shaped by forces that bring us together and by forces that pull us apart. And yet, through good times and tough times, we've withstood it all.

A nation of pioneers and explorers, of dreamers and doers, of ancestors native to this land, of ancestors who came by force, a nation of immigrants who came to build a better life, a nation holding the torch of the most powerful idea ever in the history of the world that all of us – all of us are created equal. That all of us deserve to be treated with dignity, justice, and fairness. That democracy must defend and be defined and be imposed, moved in every way possible. Our rights, our freedoms, our dreams.

But we know the idea of America – our institution, our people, our values that uphold it – are constantly being tested. Ongoing debates about power and the exercise of power, about whether we lead by the example of our power or the power of our example, whether we show the courage to stand up to the abuse of power or we yield to it.

After 50 years at the center of all of this, I know that believing in the idea of America means respecting the institutions that govern a free society: the presidency, the Congress, the courts, a free and independent press. Institutions that are rooted not – they just – not to reflect the timeless words, but they echo the words of the Declaration of Independence: “We hold these truths to be self-evident.” Rooted in the timeless words of the Constitution, “We the People.”

Our system of separation of powers, checks and balances, it may not be perfect, but it's maintained our democracy for nearly 250 years – longer than any other nation in history that's ever tried such a bold experiment.

In the past four years, our democracy has held strong. And every day, I've kept my commitment to be president for all Americans through one of the toughest periods in our nation's history.

I've had a great partner in Vice President Kamala Harris.

It's been the honor of my life to see the resilience of essential workers getting us through a once-in-a-century pandemic, the heroism of service members and first responders keeping us safe, the determination of advocates standing up for our rights and our freedoms.

Instead of losing their jobs to an economic crisis that we inherited, millions of Americans now have the dignity of work; millions of entrepreneurs and companies creating new businesses and industries, hiring American workers, using American products.

And together, we've launched a new era of American possibilities – one of the greatest modernizations of infrastructure in our entire history, from new roads, bridges, clean water, affordable high-speed Internet for every American.

We invented the semiconductor – smaller than the tip of my little finger. And now it's bringing those chip factories and those jobs back to America where they belong, creating thousands of jobs.

Finally giving Medicare the power to negotiate lower prescription drug prices for millions of seniors.

And finally doing something to protect our children and our families by passing the most significant gun safety law in 30 years and bringing violent crime to a 50-year low.

Meeting our sacred obligation to over 1 million veterans so far who were exposed to toxic materials, and to their families – providing medical care and education benefits and more for their families.

You know, it will take time to feel the full impact of all we've done together. But the seeds are planted, and they'll grow and they'll bloom for decades to come.

At home, we've created nearly 17 million new jobs – more than any other single administration in a single term.

More people have health care than ever before.

And overseas, we've strengthened NATO. Ukraine is still free. And we've pulled ahead of our competition with China. And so much more.

I'm so proud of how much we've accomplished together for the American people. And I wish the incoming administration success, because I want America to succeed.

That's why I've upheld my duty to ensure a peaceful and orderly transition of power to ensure we lead by the power of our example. I have no doubt that America is in a position to continue to succeed.

That's why, in my farewell address tonight, I want to warn the country of some things that give me great concern. And this is the dangerous concentration of power in the hands of very few ultra-wealthy people, and the dangerous consequences if their abuse of power is left unchecked.

Today, an oligarchy is taking shape in America of extreme wealth, power, and influence that literally threatens our entire democracy, our basic rights and freedoms, and a fair shot for everyone to get ahead.

We see the consequences all across America. And we've seen it before, more than a century ago. But the American people stood up to the robber barons back then and busted the trusts.

They didn't punish the wealthy. They just made the wealthy pay by the rules everybody else had to. Workers won rights to earn their fair share. You know, they were dealt into the deal, and it helped put us on the path to building the largest middle class and the most prosperous century any nation the world has ever seen, and we've got to do that again.

In the last four years, that is exactly what we've done.

People should be able to make as much as they can, but pay by the same rules, pay their fair share in taxes.

So much is at stake. Right now, the existential threat of climate change has never been clearer. Just look across the country, from California to North Carolina.

That's why I signed the most significant climate and clean energy law ever in the history of the world, and the rest of the world is trying to model it now. It's working, creating jobs and industries of the future.

You know, we've proven we don't have to choose between protecting the environment and growing the economy. We're doing both.

But powerful forces want to wield their unchecked influence to eliminate the steps we've taken to tackle the climate crisis to serve their own interest for power and profit.

We must not be bullied into sacrificing the future, the future of our children and our grandchildren. We must keep pushing forward and push faster. There is no time to waste.

It's also clear that American leadership in technology is an unparalleled source of innovation that can transform lives. We see the same dangers of the concentration of technology, power, and wealth.

You know, his farewell address, President Eisenhower spoke of the dangers of the military-industrial complex. He warned us then about, and I quote, "the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power," end of quote.

Six decades later, I'm equally concerned about the potential rise of a tech-industrial complex that could pose real dangers for our country as well.

Americans are being buried under an avalanche of misinformation and disinformation enabling the abuse of power. The free press is crumbling. Editors are disappearing. Social media is giving up on fact-checking. The truth is smothered by lies told for power and for profit.

We must hold the social platforms accountable to protect our children, our families, and our very democracy from the abuse of power.

Meanwhile, artificial intelligence is the most consequential technology of our time – perhaps of all time. Nothing offers more profound possibilities and risks for our economy and our security, our society, our very – for humanity.

Artificial intelligence even has the potential to help us answer my call to end cancer as we know it. But unless safeguards are in place, AI could spawn new threats to our rights, our way of life, to our privacy, how we work, and how we protect our nation.

We must make sure AI is safe and trustworthy and good for all humankind.

In the age of AI, it's more important than ever that the people must govern. And as the land of liberty, America – not China – must lead the world on the development of AI.

You know, in the years ahead, it's going to be up to the president, the presidency, the Congress, the courts, the free press, and the American people to confront these powerful forces.

We must reform the tax code – not by giving the biggest tax cuts to billionaires, but by making them begin to pay their fair share.

We need to get dark money – that's that hidden funding behind too many campaigns' contributions – we need to get it out of our politics.

We need to enact an 18-year time limit for the strongest ethics reforms for our Supreme Court.

We need to ban members of Congress from trading stock while they're in the Congress.

We need to amend the Constitution to make clear that no president is immune from crimes that he or she commits while in office. The president's power is not absolute, and it shouldn't be.

And in a democracy, there's another danger to the concentration of power and wealth. It erodes a sense of unity and common purpose. It causes distrust and division. Participating in our democracy becomes exhausting and even disillusioning, and people don't feel like they have a fair shot.

But we have to stay engaged in the process. I know it's frustrating.

A fair shot is what makes America, America. Everyone is entitled to a fair shot – not a guarantee, but just a fair shot, an even playing field – going as far as your hard work and talent can take you.

We can never lose that essential truth – remain who we are.

I've always believed and I've told other world leaders America can be defined by one word: possibilities.

Only in America do we believe anything possible, like a kid with a stutter from modest beginnings in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Claymont, Delaware, sitting behind the – this desk in the Oval Office as president of the United States.

That's the magic of America. It's all around us.

Upstairs in the residence of the White House, I've walked by a painting of the Statue of Liberty I don't know how many times. In the painting, there are several workers climbing on the outstretched arm of the statue that holds the torch. It reminds me every day I pass it of the story and soul of our nation and the power of the American people.

There's a story of a veteran, a son of an immigrant, whose job it was to climb that torch and polish the amber panes so rays of light could reach out as far as possible. He was known as the "keeper of the flame."

He once said of the Statue of Liberty, quote, "speaks a silent universal language, one of hope, that anyone who seeks and speaks freedom can understand."

Yes, we sway back and forth to withstand the fury of the storm, to stand the test of time – a constant struggle – constant struggle, a short distance between peril and possibility.

But what I believe is the America of our dreams is always closer than we think. And it's up to us to make our dreams come true.

Let me close by stating my gratitude to so many people. To the members of my administration, as well as public service and first responders across the country and around the world, thank you for stepping up to serve.

To our service members and your families, it's been the highest honor of my life to lead you as commander in chief.

And, of course, to Kamala and her incredible partner – a historic vice president. She and Doug have become like family. And to me, family is everything.

My deepest appreciation to our amazing first lady, who is with me in the Oval today, for our entire family. You are the love of my life and lives of my love.

And my eternal thanks to you, the American people. After 50 years of public service, I give you my word, I still believe in the idea for which this nation stands, a nation where the strengths of our institutions and the character of our people matter and must endure.

Now it's your turn to stand guard. May you all be the keeper of the flame. May you keep the faith.

I love America. You love it too.

God bless you all. And may God protect our troops. Thank you for this great honor.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. прощальна промова 2. співвітчизники (американці) 3. Овальний кабінет (робочий кабінет президента США у Білому домі) 4. майстер-каменярь 5. розірвані ланцюги рабства 6. пережити буревій, не зламавшись 7. інженерне диво 8.

заслуговувати на гідне, справедливе і чесне ставлення 9. бути поставленим на карту 10. потенційна загроза масштабних проблем через зловживання владою 11. безперервний потік дезінформації та неправдивих відомостей 12. придушити 13. руйнуватися 14. породжувати нові загрози 15. справедливий шанс 16. важлива правда 17. дитина зі скромної сім'ї 18. полірувати бурштинові склопакети 19. протистояти лютому шторму 20. стояти на сторожі

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. beam 2. the incoming administration 3. lighthouse of freedom 4. eternal symbol 5. to uphold values 6. to support democracy 7. abuse of power 8. stutter 9. to hold the torch 10. to keep the faith

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. У своїй прощальній промові президент закликав співвітчизників об'єднатися, зберігати мир та продовжувати роботу над добробутом країни, висловлюючи щиру вдячність усім, хто підтримував його під час каденції. 2. Розірвані ланцюги рабства символізують боротьбу за свободу та рівність, нагадуючи про важливість історичної пам'яті. 3. Міст, який з'єднує два береги річки, вважається інженерним дивом завдяки своїй складній архітектурі та надійності. 4. Кожна людина заслуговує на гідне, справедливе і чесне ставлення, незалежно від свого походження чи соціального статусу. 5. Під час переговорів безпека нації була поставлена на карту, і кожне рішення могло вплинути на майбутнє країни. 6. Соціальні мережі часто стають джерелом безперервного потоку дезінформації та неправдивих відомостей, які ускладнюють пошук правди. 7. Влада намагалася придушити будь-які прояви протесту, використовуючи суворі методи контролю та обмеження свободи слова. 8. Старий замок почав руйнуватися через відсутність догляду та вплив природних стихій. 9. Непродумані рішення можуть породжувати нові загрози для безпеки та економічної стабільності країни. 10. Кожна дитина повинна мати справедливий шанс на освіту та повноцінний розвиток, незалежно від соціального походження. 11. Прапор національної незалежності є вічним символом єдності та гідності народу. 12. Кожен громадянин повинен відстоювати цінності демократії та справедливості у своєму житті. 13. У найскладніші часи важливо зберігати віру у себе та в людей навколо, бо саме вона допомагає долати труднощі. 14. Хлопець долав своє заїкання, працюючи над вимовою та впевненістю у спілкуванні з оточенням.

SECTION 7

PART 1: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. to inherit a mess
2. affordability
3. mental institutions
4. insane asylums
5. to be elected in a landslide
6. to win the popular vote
7. to win swing states
8. to take on a sick and corrupt system
9. to crush the dreams of the American people
10. illegal aliens
11. to decimate hard-earned savings
12. to indoctrinate children with hate for
13. to prey on innocent
14. to cause mayhem
15. to decimate the bloodthirsty foreign drug cartels
16. to break the grip of sinister woke radicals
17. to settle a war
18. to drive up prices
19. the most sweeping legislation
20. tax on Social Security
21. record enlistment
22. to slash prices
23. to rip smb off
24. the Unaffordable Care Act
25. the green energy scam

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. обійняти посаду
2. грабувати державну скарбницю
3. стрімко падати
4. спрямовувати кошти

5. житло, що фінансується платниками податків
6. переповнювати відділення невідкладної допомоги
7. прагнути влади
8. розкрадати при владі
9. бути готовим до
10. гідна шана

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by American President Donald Trump using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/videos/president-trump-delivers-an-address-to-the-nation/>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

President Trump's Full Address to Nation

December 18, 2025

Good evening, America. 11 months ago, I inherited a mess and I'm fixing it. When I took office, inflation was the worst in 48 years and some would say in the history of our country, which caused prices to be higher than ever before, making life unaffordable for millions and millions of Americans. This happened during a Democrat administration and it's when we first began hearing the word affordability. Our border was open and because of this, our country was being invaded by an army of 25 million people, many who came from prisons and jails and mental institutions and insane asylums. They were drug dealers, gang members, and even 11,888 murderers, more than 50 percent of whom killed more than one person.

This is what the Biden administration allowed to happen to our country and it can never be allowed to happen again. We had men playing in women's sports, transgender for everybody, crime at record levels with law enforcement and words such as that, just absolutely forbidden. We had the worst trade deals ever made in our country, was laughed at from all over the world, but they're not laughing anymore. Over the past 11 months, we have brought more positive change to Washington than any administration in American history. There has never been anything like it, and I think most would agree. I was elected

in a landslide, winning the popular vote and all seven swing states and everything else, with a mandate to take on a sick and corrupt system that extra – really, just took the wealth from people and crushed the dreams of the American people.

For the last four years, the United States was ruled by politicians who fought only for insiders, illegal aliens, career criminals, corporate lobbyists, prisoners, terrorists and above all, foreign nations which took advantage of us at levels never seen before. They flooded your cities and towns with illegal aliens. They decimated your hard-earned savings. They indoctrinated your children with hate for America. Really, I mean, they just released a level of violent felons that we had never seen, to prey on innocent. They caused war. They caused mayhem. They caused a horrible situation all over the globe. But now you have a president who fights for the law-abiding hard-working people of our country, the ones who make this nation run, who make this nation work. And after just one year, we have achieved more than anyone could have imagined. Starting on day one, I took immediate action to stop the invasion of our southern border. For the past seven months, zero illegal aliens have been allowed into our country, a feat which everyone said was absolutely impossible.

Do you remember when Joe Biden said that he needed Congress to pass legislation to help close the border? He was always blaming Congress and everyone else. As it turned out, we didn't need legislation, we just needed a new president. We inherited the worst border anywhere in the world and we quickly turned it into the strongest border in the history of our country. In other words, in a few short months, we went from worst to best. We're deporting criminals, restoring safety to our most dangerous cities. Just take a look at Washington DC, it's at levels of safety that we've never seen before, and they decimated the bloodthirsty foreign drug cartels. We did that all by ourselves with our people, and we're so proud of it, because they were poisoning and destroying our population.

Drugs brought in by ocean and by sea are now down 94 percent. We have broken the grip of sinister woke radicals in our schools and control over those schools is back now in the hands of our great and loving states, where education belongs. After rebuilding the United States military in my first term and with the addition we are adding right now, we have the most powerful military anywhere in the world and it's not even close.

I've restored American strength, settled eight wars in 10 months, destroyed the Iran nuclear threat and ended the war in Gaza, bringing for the first time in 3,000 years, peace to the Middle East and secured the release of the hostages both living and dead. Here at home, we're bringing our economy back from the brink of ruin.

The last administration and their allies in Congress looted our treasury for trillions of dollars, driving up prices and everything at levels never seen before. I am bringing those high prices down and bringing them down very fast. Let's look at the facts. Under the Biden

administration, car prices rose 22 percent, and in many states, 30 percent or more. Gasoline rose 30 to 50 percent. Hotel rates rose 37 percent. Airfares rose 31 percent. Now under our leadership, they are all coming down and coming down fast. Democrat politicians also sent the cost of groceries soaring, but we are solving that too. The price of a Thanksgiving turkey was down 33 percent compared to the Biden last year. The price of eggs is down 82 percent since March and everything else is falling rapidly and it's not done yet, but boy, are we making progress. Nobody can believe what's going on. Here are just some of the efforts that we have underway you will see in your wallets and bank accounts in the new year. After years of record-setting falling incomes, our policies are boosting, take home pay at a historic pace.

Under Biden, real wages plummeted by \$3,000. Under Trump, the typical factory worker has seen a wage increase of \$1,300. For construction workers, it's \$1,800. For miners, we're bringing back clean, beautiful coal, it's \$3,300. And for the first time in years, wages are rising much faster than inflation. Remember that, rate – wages, just look at it, wages are going up much faster than inflation. How big is that? Very importantly, there are more people working today than at any time in American history, and 100 percent of all jobs created since I took office have been in the private sector. Think of that, 100 percent of all jobs have been in the private sector rather than government, which is the only way to make a country powerful and great.

This historic trend will continue. Already, I've secured a record breaking \$18 trillion of investment into the United States, which means jobs, wage increases, growth, factory openings and far greater, national security. Much of this success has been accomplished by tariffs. My favorite word, tariffs, which for many decades have been used successfully by other countries against us, but not anymore. Companies know that if they build in America, there are no tariffs and that's why they're coming home to the USA in record numbers. They're building factories and plants at levels we haven't seen, AI, automobiles. We're doing what nobody thought was even possible, not even remotely possible. There has never, frankly, been anything like it. One year ago, our country was dead. We were absolutely dead. Our country was ready to fail, totally fail. Now we're the hottest country anywhere in the world and that's said by every single leader that I've spoken to over the last five months.

Next year, you will also see the results of the largest tax cuts in American history that were really accomplished through our Great, Big, Beautiful Bill, perhaps the most sweeping legislation ever passed in Congress. We wrapped 12 different bills up into one beautiful bill. That includes no tax on tips, no tax on overtime and no tax on Social Security for our great seniors. Under these cuts, many families will be saving between \$11,000 and \$20,000 a year, and next spring is projected to be the largest tax refund season of all time. Because of tariffs,

along with the just passed One Big, Beautiful Bill, tonight, I am also proud to announce that more than 1,450,000, think of this, 1,450,000 military service members will receive a special we call Warrior Dividend before Christmas, a Warrior dividend. In honor of our nation's founding in 1776, we are sending every soldier \$1,776. Think of that. And the checks are already on the way. Nobody understood that one until about 30 minutes ago. We made a lot more money than anybody thought because of tariffs and the bill helped us along. Nobody deserves it more than our military and I say congratulations to everybody. And by the way, we now have record enlistment in our military. And last year, we had among the worst recruitment numbers in our military's history. What a difference a year makes.

In addition, I'm doing what no politician of either party has ever done, standing up to the special interests to dramatically reduce the price of prescription drugs. I negotiated directly with the drug companies and foreign nations, which were taking advantage of our country for many decades, to slash prices on drugs and pharmaceuticals by as much as 400, 500 and even 600 percent. In other words, your drug costs will be plummeting downward and I use the threat of tariffs to get foreign countries who would never have done it to pay the cost of this giant dollar reduction. They stop ripping us off and it began as of four days ago. There has never been anything like this in the history of our country. Drugs have only gone up, but now they'll be going down by numbers never conceived possible. It's called Most Favored Nation and no president has ever had the courage or ability to get this done until now. The first of these unprecedented price reductions will be available starting in January through a new website, TrumpRX.gov. And these big price cuts will greatly reduce the cost of health care. I'm also taking on the gigantic health insurance companies that have gotten rich on billions of dollars of money that should go directly to the people. The money should go to the people. That's you. So they can buy their own health insurance, which will give far better benefits at much lower costs. It will be far better health insurance. The current Unaffordable Care Act was created to make insurance companies rich. It was bad health care at much too high a cost and you see that now in the steep increase in premiums being demanded by the Democrats and they are demanding those increases and it's their fault.

It is not the Republicans fault, it's the Democrats fault. It's the Unaffordable Care Act and everybody knew it. Again, I want the money to go directly to the people so you can buy your own health care, you'll get much better health care at a much lower price. The only losers will be insurance companies that have gotten rich and the Democrat Party, which is totally controlled by those same insurance companies. They will not be happy, but that's OK with me because you – the people are finally going to be getting great health care at a lower cost.

Another major focus is the cost of energy. For years, the radical left Democrats exploited the green energy scam as an excuse to funnel many billions of dollars into their own massive slush funds as their energy restrictions drastically drove up prices and they drove them up at record levels. Electricity costs surged 30 to 100 percent under Biden and the typical family lost \$5,000 to \$10,000 in higher energy costs. Think of that, \$5,000 to \$10,000 you lost on day one, I declared a national energy emergency. Gasoline is now under \$2.50 a gallon and in much of the country in some states it by the way just hit \$1.99 a gallon. And within the next 12 months, we will have opened 1,600 new electrical generating plants, a record and it's a record that won't be beaten by practically, I would say by anybody or certainly not very soon. Prices on electricity and everything else will fall dramatically. The Democrat inflation disaster again the worst in the history of our country, also robbed millions of Americans of homeownership and indeed the American Dream. The yearly cost of a typical new mortgage increased by \$15,000 under Democrat rule. In 11 months, we've already gotten that annual cost down by \$3,000 and it's coming down a lot lower. Wait till you see. The numbers are going to be shocking and I'll soon announce our next chairman of the Federal Reserve. Someone who believes in lower interest rates by a lot and mortgage payments will be coming down even further early in the new year.

And you will see this. In the new year, I will announce some of the most aggressive housing reform plans in American history. A major factor in driving up housing costs was the colossal border invasion. We have never been invaded. This is the worst thing that, frankly, in my opinion, the worst thing that the Biden administration did to our country is the invasion at the border. The last administration and their allies in Congress brought in millions and millions of migrants and gave them taxpayer-funded housing while your rent and housing costs skyrocketed. Over 60 percent of growth in the rental market came from foreign migrants. At the same time, illegal aliens stole American jobs and flooded emergency rooms, getting free health care and education paid for by you, the American taxpayer. They also increased the cost of law enforcement by numbers so high that they are not even to be mentioned. For the first time in 50 years, we are now seeing reverse migration as migrants go back home, leaving more housing and more jobs for Americans. In the year before my election, all net creation of jobs was going to foreign migrants.

Since I took office, 100 percent of all net job creation has gone to American-born citizens, 100 percent. In the end government either serves the productive patriotic hardworking American citizen or it serves. Those who break the laws cheat the system and seek power and profit at the expense of our nation. Look at Minnesota where Somalians have taken over the economics of the state and have stolen billions and billions of dollars from Minnesota and indeed from the United States of America. And we're going to put an end to

it for so long as before my election, the vast majority of good and decent Americans were forced to watch as corrupt politicians, plundered the halls of power, exploited our taxpayers and pillaged every system that makes civilized society function. But not anymore and you see that every day, not anymore. We're putting America first and we are making America great again, very simple. We are making America great again tonight after 11 months, our border is secure, inflation is stopped, wages are up, prices are down, our nation is strong, America is respected and our country is back, stronger than ever before.

We're poised for an economic boom the likes of which the world has never seen soon. We will host the World Cup and the Olympics, both of which I got. But most importantly, we will celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. There could be no more fitting tribute to this epic milestone than to complete the comeback of America that began just one year ago. When the world looks at us next year, let them see a nation that is loyal to its citizens, faithful to its workers, confident to its identity, certain to its destiny and the envy of the entire globe. We are respected again like we have never been respected before.

To each and every one of you have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. God bless you all.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. успадкувати хаос 2. доступність (у ціновому сенсі) 3. психіатричні установи 4. божевільні / психіатричні лікарні 5. бути обраним із величезною перевагою / отримати переконливу перемогу на виборах 6. здобути перемогу в загальнонаціональному голосуванні 7. Здобути перемогу у ключових/хитких штатах 8. протистояти гнилій і корумпованій системі 9. зруйнувати мрії американського народу 10. нелегальні мігранти 11. знищити важко зароблені заощадження 12. прищеплювати дітям ненависть до 13. наживатися на невинних 14. спричиняти хаос 15. покласти край діяльності кривавих іноземних наркокартелів 16. нейтралізувати вплив підступних ліворадикалів 17. досягти мирного вирішення війни 18. підвищувати ціни 19. наймасштабніше законодавство 20. податок на соціальне забезпечення 21. рекордний набір (до армії) 22. різко знизити ціни 23. обдирати когось 24. недоступна система охорони здоров'я 25. афера "зеленої" енергетики

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. to take office 2. to loot treasury 3. to plummet 4. to funnel 5. taxpayer-funded housing 6. to flood emergency rooms 7. to seek power 8. to plunder the halls of power 9. to be poised for 10. fitting tribute

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Новообраний лідер успадкував хаос у державі, де політична нестабільність та економічні проблеми загрожували нормальному функціонуванню суспільства. 2. Забезпечення доступності товарів та послуг у ціновому сенсі є ключовим для покращення рівня життя населення та підтримки економіки. 3. Психіатричні лікарні часто перебувають під пильною увагою суспільства через проблеми догляду та умов утримання пацієнтів. 4. Йому вдалося здобути перемогу у ключових штатах, що стало вирішальним фактором для загальної перемоги на виборах. 5. Молодий реформатор вирішив протистояти гнилій і корумпованій системі, пропонуючи нові правила гри та підвищуючи прозорість влади. 6. Невдала політика загрожувала зруйнувати мрії американського народу про стабільність, справедливість та економічне зростання. 7. Питання нелегальних мігрантів стало центральним у дебатах про безпеку кордонів та гуманітарну політику. 8. Економічна криза могла знищити важко зароблені заощадження сімей, які роками відкладали гроші на житло та освіту. 9. Деякі політичні групи намагалися прищеплювати дітям ненависть до певних соціальних або етнічних груп, що небезпечно для суспільства. 10. Корумповані чиновники часто наживаються на невинних громадянах, використовуючи службове становище у власних цілях. 11. Безконтрольні рішення влади можуть спричинити хаос у суспільстві та підірвати довіру громадян до інститутів держави. 12. Спецслужби працюють над тим, щоб покласти край діяльності кривавих іноземних наркокартелів, які руйнують життя мільйонів людей. 13. Дипломати працюють над тим, щоб досягти мирного вирішення війни шляхом переговорів і компромісів між усіма сторонами конфлікту. 14. Постійне підвищення цін на основні товари та послуги, як відомо, створює додатковий тиск на родини з невисокими доходами. 15. Прийняте наймасштабніше законодавство останнього десятиліття має на меті реформувати систему охорони здоров'я та освіти. 16. Цього року армія провела рекордний набір, прийнявши тисячі нових солдатів для посилення обороноздатності країни. 17. Уряд планує різко знизити ціни на життєво необхідні товари, щоб підтримати громадян у період економічної кризи. 18. Корупційні схеми дозволили чиновникам обдирати громадян, витягуючи кошти під

виглядом податків або штрафів. 19. Недоступна система охорони здоров'я змушує людей шукати платні послуги або відкладати лікування, що загрожує їхньому здоров'ю. 20. Афера “зеленої” енергетики викрила масштабні махінації з державними коштами під виглядом підтримки екологічних проектів. 21. Після урочистої церемонії він обійняв посаду і пообіцяв працювати на благо країни. 22. Деякі високопоставлені чиновники продовжували грабувати державну скарбницю, не ризикуючи відповідальністю. 23. Курс національної валюти почав стрімко падати через економічну нестабільність і паніку на ринку. 24. Уряд вирішив спрямовувати кошти на інфраструктурні проекти та розвиток освіти. 25. Програма надання житла, що фінансується платниками податків, допомагає сім'ям із невисокими доходами отримати дах над головою. 26. Хвиля захворювань переповнює відділення невідкладної допомоги, створюючи надзвичайний тиск на медичний персонал. 27. Політик завжди прагнув влади, мріючи впливати на рішення та формувати політичний курс країни. 28. Деякі керівники продовжували розкратати при владі, використовуючи службові повноваження у власних інтересах. 29. Кожен громадянин повинен бути готовим до надзвичайних ситуацій і знати, як діяти у кризових умовах. 30. Героям війни була віддана гідна шана, а їхні подвиги увічнені в пам'ятниках та музеях.

SECTION 8

PART 1: PRE-INTERPRETING

1. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. rupture in the world order
2. middle powers
3. Thucydides
4. to signal compliance
5. to exempt oneself
6. with varying rigour
7. support for frameworks for resolving disputes
8. bargain
9. to lay bare the risks
10. to be clear-eyed
11. to confer prosperity and security
12. incremental
13. to fasttrack
14. Mercosur
15. to pursue variable geometry
16. the Coalition of the Willing
17. over-the-horizon radar
18. diminished institutions
19. to blind somebody
20. economic prudence

2. Suggest the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

1. заявляти
2. територіальна цілісність
3. зникати
4. налагоджувати широкі стратегічні контакти
5. зберігаючи тверезий погляд на ситуацію
6. налагоджувати відносини
7. мінливість світового порядку
8. твердо дотримуватися
9. підтримувати зусилля

10. оплакувати

PART II: INTERPRETING

3. Listen to the speech by Canada’s Prime Minister Mark Carney using the link provided and perform consecutive interpretation into Ukrainian. Focus on the overall meaning rather than individual words.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miM4ur5WH3Y>

PART III: POST-INTERPRETING

4. Compare your interpretation with the transcript of the speech below. Which information was omitted? What was inaccurate? Which phrases required cultural or pragmatic adaptation? What was successfully conveyed?

Special address by Mark Carney, Prime Minister of Canada

January 20, 2026

It’s a pleasure – and a duty – to be with you at this turning point for Canada and for the world.

Today, I’ll talk about the rupture in the world order, the end of a nice story, and the beginning of a brutal reality where geopolitics among the great powers is not subject to any constraints.

But I also submit to you that other countries, particularly middle powers like Canada, are not powerless. They have the capacity to build a new order that embodies our values, like respect for human rights, sustainable development, solidarity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of states.

The power of the less powerful begins with honesty.

Every day we are reminded that we live in an era of great power rivalry. That the rules-based order is fading. That the strong do what they can, and the weak suffer what they must.

This aphorism of Thucydides is presented as inevitable – 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. It won’t.

So, what are our options?

In 1978, the Czech dissident Václav Havel wrote an essay called *The Power of the Powerless*. In it, he asked a simple question: how did the communist system sustain itself? His answer began with a greengrocer. Every morning, this shopkeeper places a sign in his window: “Workers of the world, unite!” He does not believe it. No one believes it. 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 greengrocer removes his sign – the illusion begins to crack.

It is time for companies and countries to take their signs down.

For decades, countries like Canada prospered under what we called the rules-based international order. We joined its institutions, praised its principles, and benefited from its predictability. 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 that international law applied with varying rigour 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 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 laid bare the risks of extreme global integration. More recently, great powers began 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 middle powers relied – the WTO, the UN, the COP – the architecture of collective problem solving – are greatly diminished. As a result, many countries are drawing the same conclusions. They must develop greater strategic autonomy: in energy, food, critical minerals, in finance, and supply chains.

This impulse is understandable. A country that cannot feed itself, fuel itself, or defend itself has few options. When the rules no longer protect you, you must protect yourself. But let us be clear-eyed about where this leads. A world of fortresses will be poorer, more fragile, and less sustainable. And there is another truth: if great powers abandon even the pretence of rules and values for the unhindered pursuit of their power and interests, the gains from

“transactionalism” become harder to replicate. Hegemons cannot continually monetize their relationships.

Allies will diversify to hedge against uncertainty. Buy insurance. Increase options. This rebuilds sovereignty – sovereignty that was once grounded in rules, but will be increasingly anchored in the ability to withstand pressure. As I said, such classic risk management comes at a price, but that cost of strategic autonomy, of sovereignty, can also be shared. Collective investments in resilience are cheaper than everyone building their own fortress. Shared standards reduce fragmentation.

Complementarities are positive sum. The question for middle powers, like Canada, is not whether to adapt to this new reality. We must. The question is whether we adapt by simply building higher walls – or whether we can do something more ambitious.

Canada was amongst the first to hear the wake-up call, leading us to fundamentally shift our strategic posture.

Canadians know that our old, comfortable assumption that our geography and alliance memberships automatically conferred prosperity and security is no longer valid.

Our new approach rests on what Alexander Stubb has termed “values-based realism” – or, to put it another way, we aim to be principled and pragmatic. Principled in our commitment to fundamental values: sovereignty and territorial integrity, the prohibition of the use of force except when consistent with the UN Charter, respect for human rights.

Pragmatic in recognising that progress is often incremental, that interests diverge, that not every partner shares our values. We are engaging broadly, strategically, with open eyes.

We actively take on the world as it is, not wait for a world we wish to be.

Canada is calibrating our relationships so their depth reflects our values. We are prioritising broad engagement to maximise our influence, given the fluidity of the world order, the risks that this poses, and the stakes for what comes next.

We are no longer relying on just the strength of our values, but also on the value of our strength. We are building that strength at home. Since my government took office, we have cut taxes on incomes, capital gains and business investment, we have removed all federal barriers to interprovincial trade, and we are fasttracking a trillion dollars of investment in energy, AI, critical minerals, new trade corridors, and beyond.

We are doubling our defence spending by 2030 and are doing so in ways that builds our domestic industries.

We are rapidly diversifying abroad. We have agreed a comprehensive strategic partnership with the European Union, including joining SAFE, Europe’s defence procurement arrangements.

We have signed twelve other trade and security deals on four continents in the last six months. In the past few days, we have concluded new strategic partnerships with China and Qatar. We are negotiating free trade pacts with India, ASEAN, Thailand, Philippines, Mercosur. To help solve global problems, we are pursuing variable geometry’—different coalitions for different issues, based on values and interests. On Ukraine, we are a core member of the Coalition of the Willing and one of the largest per-capita contributors to its defence and security.

On Arctic sovereignty, we stand firmly with Greenland and Denmark and fully support their unique right to determine Greenland’s future. Our commitment to Article 5 is unwavering.

We are working with our NATO allies (including the Nordic Baltic 8) to further secure the alliance’s northern and western flanks, including through Canada’s unprecedented investments in over-the-horizon radar, submarines, aircraft, and boots on the ground.

Canada strongly opposes tariffs over Greenland and calls for focused talks to achieve shared objectives of security and prosperity for the Arctic. On plurilateral trade, we are championing efforts to build a bridge between the TransPacific Partnership and the European Union, creating a new trading block of 1.5 billion people.

On critical minerals, we are forming buyer’s clubs anchored in the G7 so that the world can diversify away from concentrated supply. On AI, we are cooperating with like-minded democracies to ensure we will not ultimately be forced to choose between hegemonies and hyperscalers. This is not naive multilateralism. Nor is it relying on diminished institutions. It is building the coalitions that work, issue by issue, with partners who share enough common ground to act together. In some cases, this will be the vast majority of nations. And it is creating a dense web of connections across trade, investment, culture on which we can draw for future challenges and opportunities.

Middle powers must act together because if you are not at the table, you are on the menu. Great powers can afford to go it alone. They have the market size, the military capacity, the leverage to dictate terms. Middle powers do not. But when we only negotiate bilaterally with a hegemon, we negotiate from weakness. We accept what is offered. We compete with each other to be the most accommodating. This is not sovereignty. It is the performance of sovereignty while accepting subordination.

In a world of great power rivalry, the countries in between have a choice: to compete with each other for favour or to combine to create a third path with impact. We should not allow the rise of hard power to blind us to the fact that the power of legitimacy, integrity, and rules will remain strong – if we choose to wield it together. Which brings me back to Havel.

What would it mean for middle powers to “live in truth”? It means naming reality. Stop invoking the “rules-based international order” as though it still functions as advertised. Call the system what it is: a period of intensifying great power rivalry, where the most powerful pursue their interests using economic integration as a weapon of coercion.

It means acting consistently. Apply the same standards to allies and rivals. When middle powers criticise economic intimidation from one direction but stay silent when it comes from another, we are keeping the sign in the window.

It means building what we claim to believe in. Rather than waiting for the old order to be restored, create institutions and agreements that function as described. And it means reducing the leverage that enables coercion. Building a strong domestic economy should always be every government’s priority. Diversification internationally is not just economic prudence; it is the material foundation for honest foreign policy.

Countries earn the right to principled stands by reducing their vulnerability to retaliation. Canada has what the world wants. We are an energy superpower. We hold vast reserves of critical minerals. We have the most educated population in the world. Our pension funds are amongst the world’s largest and most sophisticated investors. We have capital, talent, and a government with the immense fiscal capacity to act decisively. And we have the values to which many others aspire. Canada is a pluralistic society that works. Our public square is loud, diverse, and free. Canadians remain committed to sustainability.

We are a stable, reliable partner’ – in a world that is anything but’ – a partner that builds and values relationships for the long term. Canada has something else: a recognition of what is happening and a determination to act accordingly.

We understand that this rupture calls for more than adaptation. It calls for honesty about the world as it is. We are taking the sign out of the window. The old order is not coming back. We should not mourn it. Nostalgia is not a strategy. But from the fracture, we can build something better, stronger, and more just. This is the task of the middle powers, who have the most to lose from a world of fortresses and the most to gain from a world of genuine cooperation. The powerful have their power. But we have something too – the capacity to stop pretending, to name reality, to build our strength at home, and to act together.

That is Canada’s path. We choose it openly and confidently. And it is a path wide open to any country willing to take it with us.

5. Find in the transcript the English words and word combinations from Task 1. Compare your previously suggested Ukrainian equivalents with the variants used during the interpretation. Analyze any differences in meaning, accuracy, or register.

1. порушення світового порядку 2. середні держави / держави середньої потуги 3. Фукидід (давньогрецький історик і полководець, учасник Пелопоннеської війни 431-404 до н. е.) 4. повідомляти про виконання 5. звільнити себе 6. з різною суворістю 7. сприяння системам вирішення конфліктів 8. угода / домовленість 9. оголити ризики 10. тверезо оцінювати ситуацію 11. забезпечувати добробут і безпеку 12. поступовий / поетапний 13. прискорювати 14. Меркосур (об'єднання провідних країн Південної Америки: Бразилія, Аргентина, Парагвай та Уругвай) 15. прагнути до змінної конфігурації 16. Коаліція охочих 17. загоризонтна радіолокаційна станція (радіолокаційна станція, яка здатна виявляти цілі на дуже великих відстанях, зазвичай від сотень до тисяч кілометрів, за межами горизонту радіолокації – це межа дальності для звичайного радара) 18. ослаблені інституції 19. позбавити когось ясного бачення 20. економічна розсудливість

6. Find in the transcript the English equivalents of the Ukrainian words and word combinations from Task 2. Compare them with the equivalents you provided during the interpretation.

1. to submit 2. territorial integrity 3. to fade 4. to engaging broadly strategically 5. with open eyes 6. to calibrate relationships 7. fluidity of the world order 8. The commitment is unwavering. 9. to champion efforts 10. to mourn

7. Translate into English using words and word combinations from the speech.

1. Порушення світового порядку загрожує стабільності міжнародних відносин і змушує країни переглядати свої стратегії безпеки. 2. Середні держави відіграють важливу роль у балансуванні сил, адже вони можуть виступати посередниками у глобальних конфліктах. 3. Фукидід колись підкреслював, що історія Пелопоннеської війни є уроком для всіх майбутніх поколінь щодо природи влади і конфліктів. 4. Кожна агенція зобов'язана повідомляти про виконання планів та результатів своєї діяльності для забезпечення прозорості. 5. Країна прагне звільнити себе від залежності від зовнішніх сил, щоб мати можливість самостійно визначати власний шлях розвитку. 6. Міжнародне право застосовується до країн з різною суворістю, що іноді створює враження подвійних стандартів. 7. Сприяння системам вирішення конфліктів дозволяє мінімізувати ризики ескалації та підтримувати мир у регіонах із високою напруженістю. 8. Незалежні аналітики прагнуть оголити ризики надмірної економічної інтеграції та зловживання владою великих держав. 9. Лідери повинні тверезо оцінювати ситуацію, щоб ухвалювати рішення, що базуються на реаліях, а не на ілюзіях. 10. Головне завдання держави – забезпечувати добробут і безпеку своїх

громадян у будь-яких умовах. 11. Поступовий підхід до реформ дозволяє уникнути різких потрясінь у суспільстві та економіці. 12. Держава прагне прискорювати розвиток стратегічно важливих секторів, щоб не відставати від глобальних тенденцій. 13. Держави-члени ЄС дали “зелене світло” підписанню торговельної угоди між Євросоюзом та блоком Меркосур, до якого входять Аргентина, Бразилія, Парагвай і Уругвай. 14. У дипломатії часто прагнуть до змінної конфігурації коаліцій, щоб швидше реагувати на нові виклики. 15. Коаліція охочих об’єднує держави, готові діяти разом для вирішення конкретних глобальних проблем. 16. Загоризонтна радіолокаційна станція дозволяє виявляти об’єкти на надвеликих відстанях, забезпечуючи стратегічну безпеку. 17. Ослаблені інституції не можуть ефективно захищати права громадян і підтримувати порядок у кризових ситуаціях. 18. Недобросовісні маніпуляції позбавляють суспільство ясного бачення реальних загроз та перспектив розвитку. 19. В умовах глобальної конкуренції економічна розсудливість стає ключовою для збереження стабільності та процвітання країни. 20. Президент заявляє про готовність країни до діалогу з усіма міжнародними партнерами, водночас відстоюючи національні інтереси. 21. Держава рішуче захищає свою територіальну цілісність, незважаючи на зовнішній тиск і спроби втручання. 22. Старі традиції поступово зникають у сучасному суспільстві, але деякі цінності все ще передаються новим поколінням. 23. Міністерство закордонних справ активно налагоджує широкі стратегічні контакти з країнами-партнерами для зміцнення безпеки та економічного співробітництва. 24. Для досягнення стабільності уряд прагне налагоджувати відносини з сусідніми країнами на основі взаємоповаги та довіри. 25. У світі з постійною мінливістю світового порядку державам доводиться адаптувати свої стратегії безпеки і зовнішньої політики. 26. Країна твердо дотримується міжнародних норм і стандартів, незважаючи на спокуси порушити правила заради короткострокових вигод. 27. Міжнародне співтовариство повинно підтримувати зусилля щодо мирного врегулювання конфліктів і запобігання ескалації напруженості. 28. Народ оплакує втрати, але водночас шукає шляхи для відновлення і побудови кращого майбутнього. 29. Темпи зростання експорту та імпорту товарів України з країнами-членами Меркосур змінюються нерівномірно, що каже про нестабільні економічні зв’язки між країнами. 30. Лідери держав ухвалюють рішення, зберігаючи тверезий погляд на ситуацію і не піддаючись емоційним впливам.

SECTION 9

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. to cave
2. to chart a sharply different course
3. a populous nation
4. to state bluntly
5. to take in deportees
6. a consequential standoff
7. to court
8. to allude
9. to outsource border enforcement
10. economic incentives
11. a now-defunct deal
12. to offshore
13. to dangle aid
14. to sway
15. a dumping ground
16. to buckle under
17. insurgency
18. mounting economic strain
19. to divert scarce resources
20. to be anchored in
21. to envision
22. defiance
23. to jeopardize
24. reckoning
25. to absorb the downstream burdens
26. structural adjustment program
27. to gut
28. a subcontractor
29. alignment
30. to draw a new line in the sand
31. reciprocal partnerships
32. subversive
33. to expose a blind spot

34. a regional heavyweight
35. to play a pivotal role
36. to wield influence
37. to champion reform
38. to fill the void
39. domestic optics
40. to expand one's footprint
41. to eschew
42. top-down reform demands
43. to lace
44. to reverberate
45. to spark
46. defiance
47. a wake-up call
48. to secure compliance
49. to wane

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

transactional logic – a pragmatic foreign policy approach that prioritizes concrete exchanges over abstract principles, focusing on short-term gains and bilateral deals (*укр. транзакційна логіка*)

BRICS – an intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Russia, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates (*укр. БРІКС*)

the African Union (AU) – a continental union of 55 member states located on the continent of Africa (*укр. Африканський Союз*)

9/11 – four coordinated Islamist terrorist suicide attacks by al-Qaeda against the United States in 2001 (*укр. терористичні акти 11 вересня 2001 року*)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

Nigeria Isn't Caving to Trump

By Olajumoke Ayandele

https://foreignpolicy.com/2025/08/01/trump-us-third-country-deportations-migrants-africa-eswatini-nigeria/#cookie_message_anchor

As more African countries agree to accept third-country migrants deported by the United States, Nigeria is **charting a sharply different course**. Africa's most **populous nation** has rejected Washington's immigration policy, with Nigerian Foreign Minister Yusuf Tuggar **bluntly stating** in early July that the country had "enough problems" of its own and would not cave to U.S. pressure **to take in deportees** with no ties to Nigeria.

Nigeria's stance is not just about immigration. It is a broader rejection of the *transactional logic* that has long shaped U.S.-Africa relations. Nigeria isn't just defending its borders – it is defending its sovereignty.

This quiet but **consequential standoff** comes as U.S. President Donald Trump revives his controversial policy of third-country deportations, which he introduced on a smaller scale in Latin America during his first term. Now, his administration is expanding those efforts and actively **courting** African nations – a shift signaled at Trump's mini-summit with African leaders at the White House in July, where he **alluded** to progress on such deals without offering details.

The U.S. move reflects a broader trend in Western policy of **outsourcing border enforcement** through diplomatic pressure and **economic incentives**. The United Kingdom's **now-defunct** asylum **deal** with Rwanda and the European Union's recent proposal to **offshore** asylum-seekers both follow this pattern.

Now, the United States is following suit – **dangling aid**, suggesting improved trade terms, and hinting at relaxed visa restrictions in exchange for third-country deportation agreements with African states. With tariffs and aid cuts already in play, Washington's pressure may **sway** some African governments. Nigeria, however, has drawn a clear line: It will not become a **dumping ground** for migrants.

Nigeria's decision is grounded in both principle and pragmatism. With more than 230 million people, the country is already **buckling under** significant pressures, such as rising food insecurity, high youth unemployment, **insurgencies** in the north, and **mounting economic strain**. Its prisons are overcrowded, with occupancy at 137 percent. Taking in U.S. deportees would further stretch already fragile institutions and **divert scarce resources** from urgent domestic needs.

Moreover, the deportation proposal clashes directly with Nigeria's foreign-policy framework **anchored in** the "4Ds": democracy, development, demography, and diaspora. This strategy **envisions** Nigeria as a continental leader, one that shapes its international partnerships around sovereignty and reform. A third-country deportation deal not only fails to support those goals – it actively undermines them.

This **defiance** is not without risk. In an international system where many sovereign states have compromised values for aid or short-term advantage, Nigeria's rejection could strain bilateral relations with the United States and **jeopardize** future cooperation. The timing is especially sensitive. Nigeria's recent entry into **BRICS** as a partner country puts it in direct conflict with U.S. tariff threats to target member states – an escalation that could further destabilize trade and diplomatic ties amid economic uncertainty.

Nonetheless, Nigeria's firm refusal is part of a wider **reckoning** across the global south. For too long, African states have been expected **to absorb the downstream burdens** of Western crisis management and implement decisions made in faraway capitals, often in return for donor assistance. In the 1980s and '90s, for instance, **structural adjustment programs** imposed by Western financial institutions **gutted** African economies in the name of reform. After **9/11**, the continent was once again instrumentalized – repurposed as a frontier for counterterrorism and migration control, with African states pressed to host foreign military bases, detain migrants, and police borders on behalf of wealthier nations.

But those dynamics are shifting. A growing number of countries in Africa are no longer willing to act as **subcontractors** for Western policy. South Africa, for instance, has largely resisted U.S. pressure over its trade and foreign-policy **alignments**, maintaining its ties with Russia and Iran, even amid trade negotiations with the United States.

Today, Nigeria is **drawing a new line in the sand**. Its vision of sovereignty is not just about territorial control. It is about policy autonomy, diplomatic dignity, and reciprocal partnerships. Saying no is no longer just **subversive**. It is strategic.

Nigeria's position also **exposes a blind spot** in U.S. foreign policy. Nigeria is a **regional heavyweight**: in 2024, its bilateral trade with the United States neared \$10 billion, making it one of Washington's top African partners. Nigeria **plays a pivotal role** in regional peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and global energy supply. It also **wields influence** within *the African Union* and the United Nations, where it consistently **champions reform** in global governance. Yet Washington risks underestimating the cost – economically, diplomatically, and strategically – of alienating such a critical partner, especially as global competitors rush to **fill the void**.

To be sure, the United States is not unaware of Nigeria's importance. In April, Trump's Africa advisor, Massad Boulos, met with Nigerian President Bola Ahmed Tinubu in Paris to discuss enhanced cooperation on trade, security, and peacebuilding. But such efforts are undermined when diplomacy is reduced to dealmaking that serves **domestic optics** at the expense of mutual respect.

As Nigeria asserts its independence, other powers are watching. China, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates are all **expanding their footprint**

across Africa through infrastructure, investment, and diplomacy that **eschew** the conditionality, moralizing, and **top-down reform demands** associated with Western paternalism. These alternatives come with risks – particularly around debt and governance – but they resonate because they treat African countries as equals, not instruments.

By contrast, Trump-era foreign policy remains locked in a zero-sum, transactional model. When incentives are **laced** with coercion and expectations of compliance, trust evaporates. Nigeria’s refusal to comply may well **reverberate** across the continent, especially among states already reassessing their strategic alignments. Whether this will **spark** a coordinated African stance remains uncertain. But amid growing frustration over extractive trade terms, multilateral double standards, and the externalization of migration policy, the political conditions for a shift are emerging.

For the United States, Nigeria’s **defiance** should be a **wake-up call**. If Washington wants resilient partnerships in Africa, it must move beyond conditionality and toward genuine collaboration. The rules of global cooperation are changing, and the era in which power alone could **secure compliance** is **waning**. Partnership – not pressure – is the new currency of diplomacy.

5. Translate the words and word combinations into English.

Поступатися; обрати зовсім інший курс; густонаселена країна; заявити прямо; приймати депортованих; серйозне (вагоме) протистояння; налагоджувати співпрацю; натякати; передавати контроль за кордоном іншим країнам; економічні стимули; нині недійсна угода; переносити за кордон; спокушати обіцянками допомоги; впливати; смітник; зламатися під тиском; повстання; зростаюче економічне напруження; ґрунтуватися на; передбачати; спротив; ставити під загрозу; вирішальний момент; взяти на себе подальші тягарі; програма структурного перебудови; спустошити; субпідрядник; політичне зближення; провести нову межу; взаємні партнерства; підривний; виявити “сліпу зону”; впливова країна в регіоні; відігравати ключову роль; чинити вплив; просувати реформу; заповнити вакуум; внутрішнє сприйняття; розширити свою присутність; уникати; вимоги реформ згори вниз; пронизувати; відлунювати; спричинити; відмова коритися; тривожний сигнал; забезпечити дотримання; слабшати.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Уряд відмовився поступатися тиску і заявив, що рішення залишиться незмінним. 2. Після різкої зміни політичного клімату країна вирішила обрати

кардинально інший курс у зовнішній політиці. 3. Навіть у цих густозаселених регіонах влада не змогла забезпечити базові послуги. 4. Міністр відверто заявив, що країна в регіоні компромісу бути не може. 5. Держава погодилася приймати депортованих, попри внутрішній спротив. 6. Критики наголошують, що така політика ґрунтується на транзакційній логіці, а не на цінностях. 7. Ситуація перетворилася на серйозне протистояння, що може вплинути на весь регіон. 8. У своїй промові президент натякнув на можливість подальших санкцій. 9. ЄС знову звинувачують у спробі передати контроль кордонів третім країнам. 10. Уряд пообіцяв економічні стимули громадам, які прийматимуть біженців. 11. Через нині нечинну угоду тисячі людей опинилися в юридичній невизначеності. 12. Компанія вирішила винести частину виробництва за кордон, щоб зменшити витрати. 13. Міжнародні партнери почали манити допомогою, щоб змусити уряд погодитися на реформи. 14. Деякі депутати сподіваються вплинути на голосування, використовуючи фінансові обіцянки. 15. Місцеві жителі бояться, що їхнє місто стане сміттєзвалищем для токсичних відходів. 16. Уряд пообіцяв не зламатися під зовнішнім тиском. 17. У регіоні знову активізувалася повстанська діяльність. 18. Країна переживає зростаючий економічний тиск, що загрожує стабільності. 19. Ця політика має бути вкорінена в чітких правових принципах. 20. Лідери уявляють собі майбутній союз як динамічний і взаємовигідний. 21. Їхня риторика виглядає як відверта непокора міжнародним нормам. 22. Нова заборона може поставити під загрозу вступ країни до Європейського Союзу. 23. Країна наближається до болісного перегляду власних рішень щодо інвестицій. 24. Найбідніші регіони змушені поглинати всі побічні наслідки конфлікту. 25. МВФ вимагав жорсткої програми структурного коригування. 26. Опозиція заявляє, що реформи фактично випатрають соціальну систему. 27. Місцевий постачальник діяв як субпідрядник, не контролюючи якість товарів. 28. Прем'єр наголосив на важливості узгодженості між міністерствами. 29. Дипломати намагалися провести нову межу у відносинах між країнами. 30. Вони прагнуть створити взаємні партнерства, а не відносини залежності. 31. Опозиція вважає закон підривним, таким, що руйнує конституційні основи. 32. Криза виявила сліпу зону у національній безпеці. 33. Країна стала регіональним важковаговиком, впливаючи на всі ключові процеси. 34. Вона змогла відіграти вирішальну роль у переговорах щодо клімату. 35. Деякі міністри прагнуть застосувати свій вплив для пришвидшення реформи. 36. Молоді активісти пообіцяли відстоювати реформу, незважаючи на спротив. 37. Коли сусідні держави не діяли, країна була змушена заповнити порожнечу. 38. Уряд зважав на внутрішню картинку перед тим, як оголосити угоду. 39. Компанія планує розширити свою присутність на європейському ринку. 40. Новий лідер пообіцяв уникати авторитарних

практик попередників. 41. Населення втомилося від реформ, нав'язаних згори, які не приносять результату. 42. Вони відмовилися йти на поступки, навіть коли переговори були на межі зриву. 43. Зовнішня політика все ще базується на застарілій транзакційній моделі. 44. Аналітики зазначили, що виступ був пронизаний натяками на можливі санкції. 45. Політична криза почала відлунювати у фінансовому секторі. 46. Новий закон може спровокувати хвилю протестів по всій країні. 47. Для багатьох цей інцидент став справжнім дзвінком-нагадуванням про вразливість системи. 48. Влада пообіцяла добитися виконання вимог, навіть якщо це буде непопулярно. 49. Після скандалу вплив партії почав поступово згасати.

SECTION 10

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. a welcome boon
2. dismissive
3. inadvertently
4. to advance key elements
5. long-standing preferences
6. to articulate
7. a reformist critique
8. to overturn the existing order
9. rightly
10. to brand
11. exclusionary
12. to entrench
13. to be incompatible with
14. marginally
15. to strip away
16. to retreat from
17. consequential
18. notably de-emphasized
19. a striking absence
20. international venue
21. white paper
22. Western gatekeeping
23. to erode
24. liberal façade
25. to sideline
26. open contempt
27. to wreck
28. albeit
29. to strip of
30. rollback
31. to lower the stakes
32. corrosive to
33. barring

34. stronghold
35. to replace the existing order outright
36. to be wary of
37. ironclad assurance
38. to entertain scaling back commitments
39. unsettling
40. to dismantle
41. the U.S.-led hub-and-spokes alliance system
42. to engulf
43. unconditional support
44. in the event of a contingency
45. to be a given
46. to be guided by a blueprint for the international order
47. reformist vision
48. to pay off

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

America First – a U.S. political doctrine emphasizing prioritizing American interests – economic, security, and political – over international commitments, often associated with reducing foreign interventions, renegotiating trade deals, and emphasizing national sovereignty (*укр. Америка передуєм*)

the Global South – a broad term referring to regions of the world – including Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia (without Israel, Japan, and South Korea), and Oceania (without Australia and New Zealand) – that are generally characterized by developing or emerging economies, shared historical experiences of colonialism, and common interests in global economic and political reform, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (*укр. Глобальний Південь*)

the United Nations Charter – the founding treaty of the United Nations, signed in 1945 (*укр. Статут ООН*)

the World Trade Organization (the WTO) – an international organization that establishes global rules for trade between nations and provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements and resolving trade disputes (*укр. Світова Організація Торгівлі – СОТ*)

the U.N. Human Rights Council – a United Nations body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide, including reviewing the human rights practices of all member states (*укр. Рада ООН з прав людини*)

the Paris Agreement – a global climate treaty under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in which countries commit to limit global warming by setting and updating national climate action plans (укр. *Паризька кліматична угода*)

the Belt and Road Initiative – China’s international infrastructure and economic development initiative aimed at improving global connectivity through investments in transportation, energy, and digital networks (укр. *китайська ініціатива “Один пояс, один шлях”*)

the New Development Bank – a multilateral development bank created by the BRICS countries to finance infrastructure and sustainable development projects in emerging economies (укр. *Новий банк розвитку*)

BRICS+ – an expanded or outreach format of BRICS that includes cooperation with additional emerging and developing countries beyond the original five members (*БРИКС+*)

AUKUS – a trilateral security partnership between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States focused on defense cooperation, including nuclear-powered submarines and advanced technologies (укр. *АУКУС*)

the Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) – a strategic partnership involving the United States, India, Japan, and Australia focused on promoting security, stability, and cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region (укр. *Чотиристоронній діалог з питань безпеки*)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

How Trump Advances China’s Preferences for the International Order

By Richard Ghiasy

<https://thediplomat.com/2025/09/how-trump-advances-chinas-preferences-for-the-international-order/>

U.S. President Donald Trump’s second term is a **welcome boon** for Beijing. His “*America First*” approach – ultra-nationalist, anti-multilateral, and **dismissive** of exporting liberal ideology – is **inadvertently** advancing key elements of China’s **long-standing preferences** for a reformed international order.

For decades, China has **articulated a reformist critique** of the U.S.-led international order. Beijing insists it does not seek to **overturn** the existing order, but – like many in *the Global South* – China **rightly** argues that the global governance system must evolve. Three

main criticisms define China's position: first, the United States' previous habit of branding the order as "liberal," which Beijing views as **ideologically biased**, inaccurate, and exclusionary; second, what it considers the hegemonic architecture that **entrenches** U.S. dominance in global governance; and third, the U.S.-led network of security alliances that Beijing has long argued are **incompatible with** the spirit of *the United Nations Charter*.

Trump's second term is effectively addressing the first two of these three criticisms, and **marginally** changing the third. By **stripping away** the remaining liberal values from U.S. foreign policy and **retreating from** several multilateral commitments, the Trump administration is deconstructing the very ideological and hierarchical pillars of the order that China has sought to reform. The effect is unintentional but **consequential**.

Farewell and Adieu Liberal Internationalism

China's first critique targets the ideological **branding of the international order** as "liberal" – a framing historically advanced by Washington, especially in the post-Cold War era, though **notably de-emphasized** during Trump's first administration. Under Trump, there has been a **striking absence** of formal references to the "rules-based international order," which the Biden administration touted at nearly every international venue and white paper.

Beijing argues that the "liberal" label is both inaccurate and exclusionary: the majority of U.N. member states are not liberal democracies, and the insistence on liberal values functions as **Western gatekeeping**, delegitimizing alternative political models and more traditional ways of life.

Trump's rhetoric and policies have directly eroded this liberal façade, including economic liberalism. During his first term, he **sidelined** democracy promotion, **denigrated** human rights diplomacy, and treated values-based alliances with **open contempt**. Since then, he has sharpened his message: the United States must abandon global moralism and pursue its own interests without apology. Democracy, in this worldview, is a domestic concern rather than a pillar of foreign policy.

In Riyadh in May 2025, Trump declared that the U.S. would no longer lecture other nations on how to live. "In the end," he said, "the so-called nation builders **wrecked** far more nations than they built. And the interventionists were intervening in complex societies that they did not even understand." It's a claim that resonates beyond his base. Trump still lectures other nations every now and then, but predominantly within the West itself, as he did at *the UNGA* on September 23 of this year, in reference to the green transition and migration.

Trump's retreat from liberal values echoes, albeit unintentionally, elements of China's "civilizational pluralism," a concept Beijing promotes to challenge the universality

of liberal norms. As a 2024 study on China and the international order noted, this framing has gained considerable traction in the Global South.

Contrary to his predecessors, Trump acknowledges that the world is too diverse and complex to be characterized by a single political system or way of life. He has therefore **stripped** liberalism of its privileged place in U.S. diplomacy – ending ideological conditionality and explicitly accepting that different socio-political models can (co)exist.

The implications are significant. This **rollback** narrows the gap between the United States and non-Western actors in global forums, lowers the stakes of regime type in diplomatic engagement, yet also erodes Washington’s normative dominance. Trump is not an international order theorist nor strategist, but his America First doctrine removes the ideological **veneer** that China sees as most **corrosive** to global political equality.

In Beijing’s view, the first critique of the international order has now been largely resolved, **barring** some remaining **strongholds** in Europe, particularly within EU institutions.

Retreat From Multilateral Leadership

China’s second critique concerns the architecture of U.S. dominance in global governance: its gatekeeping role in international institutions, its monopolization of financial governance, and its control over **agenda-setting** through economic pressure and strategic alliances.

Trump has long been hostile to this multilateral architecture and is actively undermining it. His rejection of most multilateral trade deals, his paralysis of *the World Trade Organization* appellate body, and his withdrawal from *the U.N. Human Rights Council* and *the Paris Agreement* all signal a broader disengagement. Most recently, his push for **selective decoupling** from Chinese supply chains and the imposition of **sweeping tariffs** on friend and foe alike have further politicized the global economic order and weakened its cooperative foundation.

Beijing may not welcome every one of these developments (e.g, the tariffs), but in the long term, it benefits from China. The weakening of U.S. institutional leadership creates space for China to advance its own mechanisms, from *the Belt and Road Initiative* to *the New Development Bank*, and to expand influence within organizations co-founded by Washington, such as the U.N. and WTO.

What makes this shift significant is that China has not sought to replace the existing order **outright**, but rather to reform it from within – and expand it regionally through co-led China platforms such as **BRICS+**. China’s reformist agenda is designed to shift the balance of institutional and normative power away from the U.S.-led West. Trump’s “America First” foreign policy helps remove one of the largest obstacles to this agenda: the unipolar

dominance of the U.S. in setting global norms. Since formal rules are difficult to alter, shaping norms becomes all the more important.

Trump's abandonment of multilateralism also resonates across the Global South. Many states share China's skepticism toward an order that often appears more rule-maker than rule-bound. Yet nuance is key: while some governments welcome U.S. retreat, others – particularly in Southeast Asia and India – **are** equally **wary of Chinese overreach**. The result is a more complex and contested landscape than a simple China-U.S. **binary** suggests.

*Alliances Without **Ironclad Assurance***

The one Chinese critique that Trump has not addressed meaningfully is the role of U.S.-led security alliances. China has criticized *NATO*, *AUKUS*, and *the Quad* as outdated Cold War thinking and incarnations (although the Quad itself is not a true alliance). In Chinese discourse, these formations are not stabilizing but divisive: they entrench ideological blocs, **fuel arms races**, and marginalize non-Western security models such as cooperative security.

Trump's approach has been disruptive but not transformative. He has repeatedly questioned NATO's value, demanded allies and partners throughout Europe and Asia spend more, and entertained **scaling back** U.S. commitments, prompting allies to increase their defense capabilities.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Приємна вигода; зневажливий; ненавмисно; просувати ключові елементи; давні уподобання; чітко сформулювати; реформістська критика; повалити існуючий порядок; справедливо (цілком слушно); охарактеризувати; виключний; закріпити; бути несумісним із; незначною мірою; усунути; відступити від; важливий; помітно зменшений в акценті; разюча відсутність; міжнародний майданчик; біла книга; західний контроль; розмивати; ліберальна ширма; відтіснити на другий план; відверта зневага; зруйнувати; хоча; позбавити (чогось); згортання; знизити ставки; руйнівний для; за винятком; твердиня; повністю замінити чинний порядок; остерігатися; залізна гарантія; допускати можливість скорочення зобов'язань; тривожний; демонтувати; система союзів “центр-периферія” під проводом США; охопити; беззастережна підтримка; у разі надзвичайної ситуації; бути даністю; керуватися планом міжнародного порядку; реформістське бачення; окупитися.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Те, що здавалося приємною вигодою, згодом обернулося складним політичним зобов'язанням. 2. Його зневажливий тон, яким він відповів на запитання, миттєво змінив атмосферу переговорів. 3. Уряд, ненавмисно порушивши домовленості, спричинив дипломатичне напруження. 4. Делегація намагалася просувати ключові елементи реформи, навіть попри спротив партнерів. 5. Через свої давні уподобання, що формувалися роками, вони відмовилися переглядати домовленості. 6. Міністр зміг чітко сформулювати складну позицію так, щоб її зрозуміли навіть опоненти. 7. Його реформістська критика, хоч і різка, виявилася конструктивною для подальших змін. 8. Дехто справді прагнув повалити існуючий порядок, виправдовуючи це боротьбою за справедливість. 9. Вони справедливо зауважили, що такі положення не повинні залишатися без обговорення. 10. Опоненти намагалися таврувати будь-яку незгоду як прояв нелояльності. 11. Система виявилася настільки виключною, що майже нікого нового не допускала до процесу ухвалення рішень. 12. Нові правила мали на меті закріпити досягнутий прогрес і унеможливити відкат назад. 13. Пропозиція виявилася несумісною із чинним законодавством, що фактично заблокувало її ухвалення. 14. Незважаючи на зусилля, результати були лише незначною мірою кращими за прогнозовані. 15. Комісія вирішила усунути непотрібні вимоги, щоб спростити процедури. 16. Держава була змушена відступити від початкової стратегії, оскільки вона виявилася неефективною. 17. Це було вагоме рішення, наслідки якого відчувалися роками. 18. Деякі теми були помітно зменшені в акценті, хоча раніше вважалися пріоритетними. 19. У звіті відзначили разючу відсутність конкретних механізмів виконання. 20. Саміт став важливим міжнародним майданчиком для обговорення безпекових питань. 21. Опублікована біла книга містила стратегічне бачення на найближче десятиліття. 22. Критики стверджували, що існує певний рівень західного контролю, який заважає реформам. 23. Поступово зовнішній тиск почав розмивати первісну єдність коаліції. 24. Автори наголошували, що під красивою ліберальною ширмою приховуються інші інтереси. 25. Оponenta фактично відтіснили на другий план, попри його досвід і репутацію. 26. Він висловив відверту зневагу до всього, що вважав несправедливим. 27. Раптова криза могла повністю зруйнувати економічні плани уряду. 28. Ця ідея, хоча й приваблива, залишилася нереалізованою через нестачу ресурсів. 29. Новий закон позбавив регіон низки важливих повноважень. 30. Оponentи вимагали відкату реформ, стверджуючи, що вони шкодять бізнесу. 31. Прагнучи уникнути загострення, уряд вирішив знизити ставки в перемовинах. 32. Така політика була відверто руйнівною для довіри громадян. 33. За винятком кількох дрібних моментів, сторони досягли згоди. 34. Регіон став справжнім оплотом стабільності в умовах глобальної турбулентності. 35.

Деякі сили прагнули повністю замінити чинний порядок, не пропонуючи життєздатної альтернативи. 36. Вони мали підстави остерігатися раптових змін у зовнішній політиці партнера. 37. Союзникам надали залізну гарантію, що їх інтереси будуть захищені. 38. Уряд почав допускати можливість скорочення зобов'язань, якщо фінансування не збільшиться. 39. Усе це створювало тривожну атмосферу, що заважала ухваленню рішень. 40. Реформу планували демонтувати, стверджуючи, що вона надто обтяжлива. 41. У регіоні функціонує система союзів “втулка-і-спиці” під проводом США, яка забезпечує безпековий баланс. 42. Конфлікт загрожував поглинути сусідні країни, якщо його не стримати. 43. Деякі держави очікували беззастережної підтримки, не пропонуючи нічого взамін. 44. Уряд пообіцяв діяти рішуче у разі надзвичайної ситуації. 45. Вважалося, що таке рішення – це даність, яка не підлягає обговоренню. 46. Політика мала керуватися планом міжнародного порядку, розробленим експертами. 47. Їхнє реформістське бачення передбачало поступову, але незворотну трансформацію інституцій. 48. Зусилля дипломатів нарешті почали виправдовуватися, хоча шлях був непростим. 49. Уряд, усвідомлюючи ризики, все ж пішов на компроміс, щоб уникнути ескалації. 50. Хоч би як складно було, вони зберегли єдність, прагнучи одночасно захистити інтереси та вийти з кризи з мінімальними втратами.

SECTION 11

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. to profess
2. a stark lesson
3. a high-intensity conflict
4. to consume
5. undersecretary
6. acquisition
7. sustainment
8. to coin a phrase
9. deterrence
10. mantra
11. a deputy
12. conventional precision-guided munitions
13. to belie
14. to kick the can down the road
15. appropriations
16. to replenish
17. inventory
18. a Band-Aid
19. to recede
20. to become leaner and more efficient
21. it is wasteful to buy
22. caches of weapons
23. just-in-time production
24. procurement strategy
25. counterinsurgency operations
26. small contingencies
27. to follow boom and bust cycles
28. to run low
29. inconsistent buys
30. to atrophy
31. a proliferation of sole-source suppliers
32. to address critical gaps
33. to impose fiscal caps

34. maritime strike weapons
35. long-range anti-ship cruise missiles
36. a heavyweight torpedo
37. to secure a lodgment
38. interceptor
39. to conduct an offensive strike
40. notoriously
41. constrained budget environment

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

U.S. Defense Department – executive division of the U.S. federal government responsible for ensuring national security and supervising U.S. military forces. Based in the Pentagon, it includes the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the departments of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force, and numerous defense agencies and allied services (*укр. Міністерство Оборони США*)

PAC-3 – the most advanced interceptor missile used in the Patriot air and missile defense system (*укр. перехоплююча ракета ПАК-3*)

SM-6 – a highly versatile, long-range missile used by the U.S. Navy (*укр. далекобійна ракета СМ-6*)

Tomahawk – a long-range, precision-guided strike weapon used by the U.S. Navy (*укр. далекобійна крилата ракета “Томагавк”*)

Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missiles – supersonic, air-to-surface tactical weapons designed to detect, engage, and destroy enemy radar-equipped air defense systems (*укр. удосконалені керовані протирадіолокаційні ракети*)

the Islamic State (IS, also known as ISIS, ISIL) – a transnational Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group (*укр. Ісламістська Держава*)

a Virginia class submarine – a class of nuclear-powered attack submarine with cruise missile capability in service with the United States Navy (*укр. підводний човен класу “Вірджинія”*)

Javelin anti-tank missile (*укр. протитанкова ракета “Джавелін”*)

the Houthis – an armed political movement and militia based in Yemen (*укр. хусити*)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

The Pentagon Isn't Buying Enough Ammo

By Stacie Pettyjohn,

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2024/05/21/united-states-defense-pentagon-military-industrial-base-ammunition/>

U.S. Defense Department officials **profess** to have learned one of the **starkest lessons** from the war in Ukraine: that **high-intensity conflicts consume** a huge number of **munitions** and that weapons production cannot rapidly expand. William LaPlante, the **undersecretary** of defense for **acquisition** and **sustainment**, coined the phrase “production is **deterrence**” in late 2023, and this mantra has been repeated by other senior leaders, including **Deputy Defense Secretary** Kathleen Hicks.

Unfortunately, the Defense Department’s budget request for fiscal year 2025, which asks for \$1.2 billion less than last year for key **conventional precision-guided munitions**, **believes** these claims. The Pentagon cannot continue **to kick the can down the road** and promise to buy more munitions next year. Supplemental **appropriations** are needed **to replenish inventories** of weapons given to partners and expended during operations in the Middle East, but on their own, they are **a Band-Aid** that will not fix the fundamental problem of production levels that do not match the intensity of modern warfare. The Pentagon needs to consistently buy more of the right weapons to support allies and partners, deal with the threats it faces today, and deter future challenges.

Understandably, U.S. military weapons stockpiles shrunk and the defense industrial base consolidated at the end of the Cold War as the threat of superpower war **receded**. Over the next few decades, the Pentagon sought **to become leaner and more efficient**, deciding that **it was wasteful to buy** and store large **caches of weapons** that might never be used.

Instead, the department purchased small stockpiles, typically numbering no more than several thousand of the more sophisticated, **longer-range missiles** – such as the *PAC-3*, *SM-6*, *Tomahawk*, or *Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missiles* – that could be supplemented by **just-in-time production**. This **procurement strategy** was sufficient for U.S. forces that were focused on lower-intensity counterterrorism and **counterinsurgency operations** because the demand for weapons was expected to be low.

But even **small contingencies**, such as the 1999 air war in Kosovo and the 2014 operation against *the Islamic State* in Syria and Iraq, nearly exhausted U.S. stores of key precision weapons.

In response, munitions procurement **followed boom and bust cycles**. The military bought weapons when they were being used during a conflict and stores **ran low**, but then quickly deprioritized weapons purchases once the immediate need subsided. **Inconsistent buys** led the armaments industry **to atrophy** and lose its ability to surge, a result of

increasingly fragile supply chains and a **proliferation of sole-source suppliers**. For example, there are currently only two American companies that produce the **solid rocket motors** that propel the majority of U.S. missile systems.

With their 2024 budget request, U.S. defense officials addressed this problem of volatile munitions buys by requesting multiyear procurement authorities for several priority weapons. Across the portfolio, according to Hicks, the request focused on procuring “the maximum amount of munitions” for defeating “aggression in the Indo-Pacific” and strengthening production lines. Our analysis of the 2024 request confirmed that the Defense Department was **addressing critical gaps** in maritime strike and air defense weapons, but needed to do more.

Unfortunately, the fiscal 2025 presidential request does not sufficiently build on the progress made last year. Spending levels for key conventional precision munitions are down in this request, dropping from \$12.3 billion to \$11.1 billion. Congressionally **imposed fiscal caps** forced the Pentagon to make hard choices in this budget, and munitions once again became the bill payer.

The news isn’t all bad, however. The Defense Department is seeking additional multiyear procurement contracts and continues to request more **maritime strike weapons** – the latter of which is one of the greatest needs for a potential war with China. In particular, the Air Force and Navy nearly doubled the number of **long-range anti-ship cruise missiles** bought last year. But after decades of neglecting anti-ship weapons, the Pentagon is still not making the scale of investments needed to meet projected demands.

The Navy, for example, stopped buying **heavyweight torpedoes** for decades, and since restarting production lines, it has only purchased 539 torpedoes. That’s enough to arm 20 *Virginia class submarines* – just half of the Navy’s attack submarine fleet.

In a Center for a New American Security war game conducted for the U.S. House of Representatives select committee on China, the U.S. team fired approximately 90 percent of its inventory of **air-launched anti-ship cruise missiles** and 80 percent of its long-range air-launched land-attack weapons in less than a week. The U.S. team managed to destroy approximately 25 percent of the Chinese surface ships and more than 150 Chinese combat aircraft, but it could not keep that level of pressure beyond the first week of the fight. Thus, Chinese troops **secured a lodgment** on Taiwan, and the U.S. team did not have enough weapons to stop reinforcements.

Two **Javelin anti-tank missiles** stand upright on a platform in front of a blue backdrop on a stage where U.S. President Joe Biden delivered a speech. Three American flags hang next to the missiles, flanked by a column of sound speakers.

The United States also does not have the weapons inventories to support less stressing but persistent challenges, such as Iranian and Houthi attacks in the Middle East. Between October 2023 and this February, U.S. naval vessels fired more than 100 standard missiles to shoot down Houthi drones and missiles fired at ships in the Red Sea.

Most of the munitions used by the United States were older SM-2 missiles, but the Navy also fired some of its advanced SM-6 missiles. Each of these **interceptors**' costs between \$4 million to \$6 million today, so the Navy is buying only 17 SM-2s and 125 SM-6s this year, bringing total historical buys to fewer than 10,000 and 1,681 respectively. Only 219 SM-2 have been bought since 2009, while investments have been made to increase SM-6 annual production from 125 missiles a year to 200 missiles a year by 2026.

U.S. forces have also **conducted offensive strikes** to destroy Houthi missiles and drones before they could be fired. For example, the Navy used at least 94 Tomahawk cruise missiles in multiple strikes against *the Houthis* in January, expending almost two years' worth of missile buys in less than a month. The Navy purchased no land-attack Tomahawks last year, and it is not buying any this year.

U.S. air defenses were stressed again in April, when Iran launched more than 300 missiles and drones against Israel. For the first time, U.S. missile destroyers successfully employed SM-3s in combat to intercept four to six Iranian ballistic missiles, while Air Force F-15 and F-16 fighters shot down at least 80 **kamikaze drones**.

Despite this, the Pentagon plans to terminate production of SM-3 block IB missiles to save \$1.9 billion and proposes purchasing only 12 SM-3 block IIA annually for the next four years. The weapons used by U.S. fighter aircraft were not disclosed. But if, for instance, the fighters employed one AIM-9X air-to-air missile **to interdict** each of the 80 drones, they would have expended 40 percent of the Air Force's 2024 purchase in one operation.

While supplemental appropriations help to restore weapons stockpiles to their prior levels, the Pentagon has not adequately increased the baseline number of weapons that it is buying and continues to count on industry to surge when needed. But as the U.S. defense industry has struggled to meet the Ukrainian military's needs, it has become clear that it cannot quickly surge—and that it will not make investments to expand production that may not yield returns because of inconsistent annual buys.

National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan asserted that the U.S. defense industry is “still underestimating” the worldwide demand for weapons, suggesting that it should invest in production capacity based on expected foreign military sales. Yet foreign sales are not enough to strengthen the munitions industrial base. Industry is unwilling to invest without a predictable demand signal—for example, through multiyear contracts—and the process of selling weapons to other countries is **notoriously** slow and uncertain.

The Defense Department vastly underestimates the number of munitions that it needs to deal with adversaries in the Middle East that have large stocks of relatively cheap missiles and drones, let alone what it would need to face a more capable potential foe – such as China, which is believed to have thousands of sophisticated long-range missiles and drones. The first seven days of a conventional war with China would likely exhaust supplies. Despite the Pentagon’s continued pledges to expand inventories of key conventional weapons, munitions continue to lose in budget battles to larger platforms. But these ships, submarines, aircraft, and guns will be worthless without the missiles, torpedoes, and bullets to arm them.

Even in today’s **constrained budget environment**, the U.S. Defense Department needs to do more to prioritize munitions buys and prove it has learned the lessons of Ukraine. Congress can play a role in holding the Pentagon to its word here, increasing the buys of key conventional weapons as well as authorizing and appropriating money for the multiyear munitions contracts that would give much-needed stability to the munitions industry.

When it comes to these critical weapons, dramatic and consistent change is necessary to reverse the Defense Department’s poor record. Business as usual will not cut it.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Заявляти; суворий урок; конфлікт високої інтенсивності; потребувати; заступник міністра; придбання (озброєнь); забезпечення (боєготовності); утворити вислів; стримування; мантра; заступник; звичайні високоточні боєприпаси; спростовувати; затягувати з рішенням; асигнування; поповнювати; запаси; відступати; ставати раціональнішим і ефективнішим; марнотратно купувати; сховища зброї; тимчасове рішення; виробництво за принципом “саме вчасно”; стратегія закупівель; контрповстанські операції; обмежені операції; слідувати циклам підйому й спаду; відчувати нестачу; нерегулярні закупівлі; занепадати; поширення єдиних постачальників; усувати критичні прогалини; накладати бюджетні обмеження; протикорабельна зброя для морських ударів; далекобійні протикорабельні крилаті ракети; важкі торпеди; забезпечити плацдарм; перехоплювач; здійснювати наступальний удар; сумнозвісно; бюджет з жорсткими обмеженнями.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Уряд традиційно заявляє нейтральну позицію у регіональних конфліктах, підкреслюючи необхідність дипломатії. 2. Військова поразка стала суворим уроком для політичного керівництва щодо недооцінки супротивника. 3. Конфлікт високої інтенсивності у прикордонних регіонах спонукав до перегляду оборонної стратегії. 4.

Нова програма модернізації озброєнь потребує значних ресурсів і ретельного планування. 5. Заступник міністра оборони наголосив на важливості оперативної підготовки військ. 6. Придбання озброєнь проводиться відповідно до довгострокової стратегії національної безпеки. 7. Забезпечення боєготовності стало пріоритетом у світлі зростаючих загроз у регіоні. 8. Після завершення контрповстанських операцій малі контингенти були перекинуті на нові ділянки для стабілізації ситуації. 9. Стримування потенційного агресора стало центральним елементом оборонної доктрини. 10. Мантра “сильна армія – сильна держава” була повторена на всіх стратегічних нарадах. 11. Заступник прем’єр-міністра координував дії щодо модернізації сектору безпеки. 12. Звичайні високоточні боєприпаси були розгорнуті для забезпечення мінімізації цивільних жертв. 13. Асигнування на оборонний бюджет зросли на 15% у порівнянні з минулим роком. 14. Запаси критично важливих матеріалів були поповнені за рахунок міжнародної допомоги. 15. Війська почали відступати з районів, які не мали стратегічного значення. 16. Армія поступово стає раціональнішою і ефективнішою після оптимізації структури командування. 17. Політики наголошують, що марнотратно купувати озброєння у кризовий період є неприйнятним. 18. Сховища зброї були ретельно перевірені на предмет безпеки та обліку. 19. Виробництво “саме вчасно” дозволило зменшити затримки у поставках критичних компонентів. 20. Стратегія закупівель передбачає диверсифікацію постачальників для мінімізації ризиків. 21. Контрповстанські операції продовжуються у важкодоступних регіонах, щоб стабілізувати обстановку. 22. Малі контингенти залучені для миротворчих місій на міжнародному рівні. 23. Деякі держави слідують циклом підйому й спаду у розвитку військової промисловості. 24. Армія почала відчувати нестачу боєприпасів через непередбачувані втрати під час конфлікту. 25. Нерегулярні закупівлі призводять до дисбалансу у військових запасах. 26. Деякі підрозділи занепадають через відсутність належного фінансування та модернізації. 27. Поширення єдиних постачальників підвищує ризик залежності від зовнішніх чинників. 28. Необхідно усунути критичні прогалини у протиракетному захисті країни. 29. Парламент наклав бюджетні обмеження на нові програми модернізації. 30. Протикорабельна зброя для морських ударів була розміщена для захисту ключових морських шляхів. 31. Далекобійні протикорабельні крилаті ракети підвищують здатність країни стримувати потенційного агресора. 32. Важкі торпеди зберігаються у спеціальних сховищах для підводних сил. 33. Війська змогли забезпечити плацдарм для подальшого наступу на стратегічно важливі позиції. 34. Нові перехоплювачі були введені в експлуатацію для протиповітряного захисту. 35. Здійснювати наступальний удар уряд дозволив лише після узгодження з міжнародними партнерами. 36. Відомо,

що країна зберігає високий рівень обороноздатності навіть у кризові періоди. 37. Бюджетне середовище з жорсткими обмеженнями змушує уряд оптимізувати витрати на оборону. 38. Заступник міністра стверджує, що стратегії стримування залишаються актуальними для регіональної безпеки. 39. Розвідка виявила сховища зброї, що були ретельно заховані для непередбачуваних ситуацій. 40. Заступник командувача наголосив на необхідності поповнювати запаси боєприпасів відповідно до прогнозованих потреб. 41. Після ретельного аналізу закупівель виявилось, що марнотратні покупки озброєнь створюють додатковий тиск на бюджет. 42. Уряд вирішив зменшити нерегулярні закупівлі, щоб уникнути дефіциту стратегічних ресурсів. 43. Стратегічна база стала плацдармом для спільних навчань з союзниками та підвищення боєготовності. 44. Введення нових перехоплювачів дозволило успішно протидіяти повітряним загрозам на кордонах держави. 45. Внаслідок наступальних ударів вдалося знизити активність повстанських груп у регіоні. 46. Відомо тим, що сучасні підрозділи оснащені високоточними боєприпасами для зменшення ризиків цивільних втрат. 47. Під час бюджетних обмежень уряд змушений був відмовитися від марнотратних проектів озброєнь. 48. Стратегія закупівель і виробництва “саме вчасно” дозволила уникнути дефіциту критичних компонентів. 49. Використання далекобійних протикорабельних крилатих ракет стало ключовим елементом стримування морської загрози.

SECTION 12

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. to generate headlines
2. to frame
3. a milestone
4. a crowning achievement
5. crux
6. a template
7. to place mutual benefit at the forefront
8. failed diplomacy
9. to sell on predatory credit
10. in the run-up to
11. behind-the-scenes engagement
12. shuttle diplomacy
13. to collapse talks
14. to oscillate
15. to erode sovereignty
16. to parse the subtext
17. to make bold calls
18. to sit outside
19. diplomatic DNA
20. partnership-focused pragmatism
21. a sovereignty-driven approach
22. to reinforce a message
23. to forge a partnership
24. to extract leverage
25. to come with red lines
26. to unlock investment
27. to breed instability
28. entrapment
29. shared economic gain
30. diplomatic theater
31. to dilute by ambiguity

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

Morocco's Autonomy Proposal – an initiative proposed by Morocco since 2007 to establish a Sahara Autonomous Region as a possible solution to the Western Sahara conflict (укр. план Марокко щодо автономії Західної Сахари)

Western Sahara – a disputed territory located on the Atlantic coast of northwest Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria to the northeast, and Mauritania to the east and south (укр. Західна Сахара)

Jared Kushner – a billionaire real estate developer, the first son-in-law, and a close adviser to U.S. President Donald Trump (укр. Джаред Кушнер)

the Abraham Accords – a series of agreements to normalize relations between Israel and several Arab states (укр. Авраамові Угоди)

the South China Sea – a marginal sea of the Western Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the northeast by the Taiwan Strait (by which it is connected to the East China Sea); on the east by Taiwan and the Philippines; on the southeast and south by Borneo, the southern limit of the Gulf of Thailand, and the east coast of the Malay Peninsula; and on the west and north by the Asian mainland. The South China Sea and the East China Sea together form the China Sea (укр. Південнокитайське море)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

How Trump-Era Diplomacy Is Rewriting the Indo-Pacific Playbook

By Abed el Razeq

<https://thediplomat.com/2025/11/how-trump-era-diplomacy-is-rewriting-the-indo-pacific-playbook/>

The recent UN Security Council vote to back *Morocco's Autonomy Plan* for *Western Sahara* **generated headlines framing** the North African **milestone** as one of the Trump administration's **crowning achievements**. The **crux** of the administration's successful diplomatic efforts, however, lies much further east.

For governments across the Indo-Pacific region, the vote on what is now known as the Moroccan Sahara was yet another indication that diplomacy under the Trump doctrine is introducing a new **template** for strategic alignments: sovereignty first, development second, all strengthened through mutually beneficial partnerships.

Washington's model is being shaped by both the president and his senior advisors. *Jared Kushner*, one of the primary architects of *the Abraham Accords*, is back in the spotlight, alongside Special Envoy to the Middle East Steve Witkoff. Another influential

figure **crafting policy** has been Massad Boulos, Trump's senior adviser for Arab and African affairs. These have been building a uniquely Trumpian model of diplomacy, which **places**, above all else, **mutual benefit at the forefront** and has the potential to surpass decades of conflict and failed diplomacy.

All the while, Beijing is selling infrastructure on **predatory credit** while it lectures on “non-interference,” simultaneously rewriting borders in **the South China Sea**. Massad Boulos, in particular, played a quiet but essential role **in the run-up to** the UN vote. His **behind-the-scenes engagement** included sustained **shuttle diplomacy** between Moroccan and Algerian counterparts – not to force a breakthrough, but to maintain dialogue, reduce miscommunication, and keep diplomatic space open at moments when talks risked collapsing. It was a practical demonstration of Washington's emerging approach, which pins diplomatic success on three legs: strengthening strategic allies, resolving conflicts that decades of diplomacy failed to fix, and proving that stability, not indecision, follows investment.

This logic resonates well across Asia, where territorial disputes, economic coercion, and great-power competition can have significant consequences. When a nation-state **oscillates** between potential relationships with Washington and Beijing, one key question arises: who offers the opportunity for partnership without **eroding sovereignty**? President Trump's diplomacy has been the first in decades to answer that question convincingly. The Abraham Accords have done it in the Middle East; the adoption of Morocco's Autonomy Plan has done it in North Africa. And now, Indo-Pacific capitals are **parsing the subtext**: the U.S. is willing **to make bold calls** when it has partners willing to build, trade, and secure their regions with it.

Although the portfolio of Massad Boulos, the President's senior adviser for Arab and African affairs, sits outside Asia, his **diplomatic DNA**, defined by **partnership-focused pragmatism** alongside **sovereignty-driven approaches**, mirrors the policy instincts that many Asian states find increasingly attractive. Work such as this **reinforces a message** that now echoes across the region: long-term **partnerships are forged** through investment, security cooperation, and mutual strategic benefit.

To Indo-Pacific policymakers, the significance of decisions like the recognition of Morocco's sovereignty over the Western Sahara lies in the precedent. A powerful state sided with a strategic partner, rejected endless multilateral stalling, and tied diplomacy to mutually beneficial development and defense cooperation.

The contrast with China's model is clear. Beijing finances projects across the region but, at the same time, **extracts leverage** and interest in ways that are often detrimental to the

host country. It rejects third-party interference – until it interferes. And importantly, Beijing’s diplomacy always **comes with red lines**, and never with equal partnerships.

Consider how differently unresolved disputes look through these two models. In the South China Sea, Beijing continues to build islands and deploy destroyers, reinforcing its position as the region’s most potent military force. In stark contrast, in North Africa, Washington is acting very differently, backing a negotiated autonomy framework which continues **to unlock investment**. One policy **breeds instability**. The other produces development zones, trade corridors, and security cooperation.

Asia’s middle powers are watching closely. Indonesia wants investment without subordination. Vietnam wants to balance without bloc politics. The Philippines wants security guarantees that don’t feel like **entrapment**. India wants multipolar competition, not unipolar dominance. For all of them, the appeal of this model lies in treating states as strategic partners.

The development of this framework matters because it represents a philosophy now traveling beyond its original geography. Diplomacy that rewards builders, not spoilers. Peace built through **shared economic gain**, not **diplomatic theater**. Sovereignty is defended by alignment, not **diluted by ambiguity**.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Створювати гучні заголовки; називати; віховий момент; вершина досягнень; суть; шаблон; ставити взаємну вигоду на перший план; провалена дипломатія; продавати на хижацьких кредитних умовах; напередодні; неформальні закулісні контакти; човникова дипломатія; зірвати переговори; коливатися; підривати суверенітет; розбирати підтекст; ухвалювати сміливі рішення; залишатися поза процесом; вроджені дипломатичні риси; прагматизм, зосереджений на партнерстві; підхід, що ґрунтується на суверенітеті; підсилювати посил; створювати партнерство; вибивати важелі впливу; супроводжуватися обмеженнями (червоними лініями); приваблювати інвестиції; породжувати нестабільність; пастка; спільна економічна вигода; дипломатичний театр; розмивати невизначеністю.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Уряд намагався згенерувати гучні заголовки, аби приховати реальні провали у реформуванні судової системи. 2. Опозиція звинувачує президента в тому, що він прагне назвати кризу власним дипломатичним успіхом. 3. Нова угода стала справжнім віховим моментом у двосторонніх відносинах сусідніх держав. 4. Для уряду це

рішення виглядає як величезним досягненням зовнішньополітичного циклу. 5. Суть конфлікту полягає у різному баченні майбутньої регіональної архітектури безпеки. 6. Угода стала шаблоном для подальших інтеграційних процесів у регіоні. 7. Міністр неодноразово наголошував на потребі ставити взаємну вигоду на перше місце у будь-якому партнерстві. 8. Аналітики вважають, що провал переговорів є наслідком дипломатії, яка не спрацювала. 9. Критики стверджують, що нові кредити міжнародних партнерів нав'язуються країні на хижацьких умовах. 10. Напередодні саміту країни активізували консультації щодо спірних положень документа. 11. Значну роль відіграли неопублічні, закулісні контакти між ключовими переговорниками. 12. Посередник активно застосовував човникову дипломатію, аби наблизити сторони до компромісу. 13. Несподівана заява однієї зі сторін фактично зірвала переговори за кілька годин до підписання угоди. 14. Позиція партнера почала коливатися, що створило загрозу зриву процесу врегулювання. 15. Експерти попереджають, що нова угода може розмити суверенітет слабших держав. 16. Аналітики намагалися прочитати підтекст заяви, щоб зрозуміти її справжні мотиви. 17. Лідер опозиції закликав уряд ухвалювати сміливі рішення у відповідь на виклики безпеки. 18. Країна вирішила залишатися поза багатьма політичними блоками, зберігаючи стратегічну автономію. 19. Дипломати наголошують, що компроміс закладений у дипломатичній ДНК держави. 20. Остання заява прем'єра демонструє прагматизм, зорієнтований на партнерство, а не на конфронтацію. 21. Водночас опозиція просуває підхід, побудований на суверенітеті, що обмежує зовнішні впливи. 22. Новий документ підсилює ключове повідомлення, що країна залишається надійним союзником. 23. Державний департамент прагне сформувати повноцінне партнерство, а не просто формальні контакти. 24. У переговорах дуже важливо витягти стратегічний важіль впливу, перш ніж погоджуватися на поступки. 25. Кожна зі сторін прийшла зі своїми "червоними лініями", які згодом довелося пом'якшити. 26. Реформа спрямована на те, щоб розблокувати інвестиції в критичну інфраструктуру. 27. Деякі дії уряду, навпаки, породжують нестабільність у політичному середовищі. 28. Аналітики застерігають від ризику втягування у небажані зовнішньополітичні зобов'язання. 29. Міждержавні проєкти мають приносити спільну економічну вигоду, а не тільки односторонні бонуси. 30. Опозиція назвала візит прем'єра дипломатичним театром, позбавленим реального змісту. 31. Угода ризикує бути розмита неоднозначними формулюваннями, що ускладнює її виконання. 32. Медіа почали створювати гучні заголовки, надаючи події політичного відтінку. 33. Міжнародні партнери намагаються подати ситуацію у потрібному ракурсі, зменшуючи гостроту критики. 34. Підписання меморандуму є важливим

рубежем на шляху до стратегічного альянсу. 35. Для уряду це стало майже вершиною дипломатичної кар'єри, яку він намагався вибудувати роками. 36. Серцевина проблеми полягає в небажанні сторін поступитися принциповими позиціями. 37. Новий формат співпраці стане матрицею для подальшого розширення взаємодії. 38. Дипломати підкреслюють: потрібно виводити взаємну вигоду на перший план, а не торгуватися щодо дрібниць. 39. Попередні переговори закінчилися через провалену дипломатію та відсутність довіри. 40. Кредитори звинувачуються в тому, що вони продають ресурси на хижацьких умовах, послаблюючи суверенітет партнерів. 41. Напередодні виборів політики посилюють риторику щодо зовнішньої політики. 42. Значна частина роботи відбувалася через таємні контакти, поза увагою медіа. 43. Посередник проводив інтенсивну човникову дипломатію, намагаючись зменшити напруження. 44. Сторони несподівано завалили переговори, відмовившись погоджувати суперечливі пункти. 45. Позиція партнерів почала хитатися, що створило невизначеність у регіоні. 46. Деякі критики вважають, що угода підриває державний суверенітет, особливо економічний. 47. Експерти намагалися вчитати підтекст у заяві, зрозумівши її справжні мотиви. 48. Лідер країни заявив, що настав час ухвалювати рішучі політичні кроки, не озираючись на критиків. 49. Держава традиційно залишається поза жорсткими блоковими структурами, обираючи стратегічну автономію. 50. Новий дипломатичний стиль поєднує прагматизм і повагу до суверенітету, роблячи зовнішню політику більш гнучкою.

SECTION 13

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. to be delusional
2. reminiscent
3. military build-up
4. to romp
5. to rage (about a war)
6. to probe
7. to be mired in
8. to budge
9. bumper budget surpluses
10. to be underpinned by
11. to seize the geopolitical moment
12. to desperately need
13. Celtic sentimentality
14. undeniable truth
15. to scramble
16. on short notice
17. maritime surveillance
18. procurement mechanisms
19. complementary capabilities
20. patrol vessels
21. forward deployment
22. to embed in
23. to be narrowly tailored
24. to placate
25. perennially
26. disgruntled
27. foreign adventures
28. to stagger
29. nativism
30. to invoke

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

the Lisbon Treaty – an international agreement signed on 13 December 2007 that reformed the structures and processes of the European Union, simplified decision-making, and strengthened the role of the European Parliament (*укр. Лісабонський договір*)

the Nice Treaty – an international agreement signed on 26 February 2001 that reformed EU institutions, prepared the Union for eastern enlargement, and changed the voting system in the Council of the European Union (*укр. Ніццький договір*)

Hamas – militant Palestinian nationalist and Islamist movement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It was founded in 1987 and is committed to creating an independent Islamic state in historical Palestine. Hamas views Palestine as an Islamic homeland that should not be surrendered to non-Muslims, and believes that waging holy war to take control of Palestine from Israel is a religious duty for Palestinian Muslims. It has been designated as a terrorist organization by the United States since 1997. The group is known for its increasingly violent attacks on civilian and military targets, including acts of terrorism. Despite this, Hamas also provides basic social services such as schools, clinics, and food for the unemployed. (*укр. Хамас*)

the Emerald Isle – a nickname for Ireland, referring to its lush green landscape (*укр. Смарагдовий/Зелений острів, Ірландія*)

The Schengen area – a system of open borders that encompass 29 European countries that have officially abolished border controls at their common borders (*укр. Шенгенська зона*)

“1916 Brigade” – a political group that holds an uncompromising stance on Irish neutrality and self-determination (*укр. прихильники політики нейтралітету Ірландії*)

nativism – an ideology, governmental policy, or political stance that prioritizes the interests and well-being of native-born or long-established residents of a given country over those of immigrants, typically by advocating or enacting restrictions on immigration (*укр. нативізм*)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

The case for an Anglo-Irish defense union

By Eoin Drea

<https://www.politico.eu/article/anglo-irish-defense-union-catherine-conolly-ireland-military-security/>

Catherine Connolly's election as Ireland's next president highlights just how **delusional** the country has become when it comes to security. It should also serve as a wake-up call for other EU members in terms of the country's unreliability on defense issues.

Opposing Germany's rearmament on the basis that it represents a "revitalization" of its "military industrial base" isn't even Connolly's most extreme position. To her, Berlin's current spending plans are **reminiscent of the military build-up** in the 1930s. She's critical of NATO, voted no to *the Lisbon and Nice treaties* in Irish referenda and has called *Hamas* "part of the fabric of the Palestinian people." Yet, she **romped** home with nearly 65 percent of the vote.

That's because Connolly's views aren't fringe or some populist narrative – they actually represent mainstream political sentiment on *the Emerald Isle*.

As the EU starts focusing on rearmament, Ireland's traveling in the exact opposite direction. Even with **war raging** in Ukraine, America's growing unpredictability and Russia **probing** undersea infrastructure in Irish waters, Dublin's political culture remains **mired in** myths of neutrality and moral exceptionalism – and it is refusing **to budge**.

This approach is no longer credible in Brussels. And it's why only a defense union with Britain can save Ireland now.

Despite **bumper budget surpluses underpinned** by surging receipts from U.S. tech and pharma companies, Ireland is refusing to spend more on its armed forces. The country's defense spending has barely risen above inflation since 2022. It's capital budget for defense stands at a paltry €300 million for 2026 – and this is in an EU country with no fighter jets, navy ships with sporadically working guns and only enough sailors to send a single vessel on patrol per day.

Dublin has demonstrably failed **to seize the geopolitical moment**, and is instead being scarily naïve. And given the circumstances, only a formal bilateral agreement with the U.K. can deliver the territorial security that Ireland – and the EU's western borders – **desperately needs**.

This is realpolitik, not **Celtic sentimentality**.

The case for a defense union rests on two inconvenient but **undeniable truths**. First, geography – not history – is destiny.

Ireland and Britain share an island archipelago, as well as a free travel area. Despite Brexit, there remains no physical border between Southern and Northern Ireland. And the country has long prioritized maintaining its common travel zone with Britain over potentially joining the EU's *Schengen area*.

The current reality is that British jets already respond to threats in Irish airspace with the Irish government's approval, and it's the British Navy that hunts Russian threats in Irish

waters. But Irish sovereignty would be better protected through structured partnership – one along the lines of the Belgian and Dutch naval forces – than through the kind of cheapskate dependence that currently exists.

Second, the U.K. has what Ireland simply refuses to provide: fighters, frigates, satellites, cyber infrastructure and institutional depth. France and Germany lack both proximity and capability to consistently patrol the Irish Sea and North Atlantic. Continental European forces can't **scramble** from nearby airfields or deploy from Ireland-adjacent ports **on short notice**.

The framework I'm talking about is rather simple: Joint Anglo-Irish responsibility for air policing and **maritime surveillance** in Irish zones, with Irish participation in joint command, training and **procurement mechanisms**. Ireland would also invest in **complementary capabilities** like **patrol vessels**, intelligence, cyber defense and infrastructure protection. And no Ireland-based British bases would be necessary; **forward deployment** and joint operation centers would suffice.

Speaking more broadly, a formal Anglo-Irish agreement would also **embed Britain in** EU defense policy. A key objective in Brussels, considering the ongoing war in Ukraine and the uncertainty over future U.S. support. Such a union would intertwine the security objectives of London, Washington and the EU, and could also **be narrowly tailored to placate the perennially disgruntled** French.

No foreign adventures. No NATO. Just credible security capabilities in Irish waters and skies.

Ireland has long prided itself on being one of Europe's most globalized economies. It hosts U.S. tech and pharma giants, and its economy is fueled by their corporate taxes. Dublin depends on free trade and stable institutions. Yet, the same political class celebrating such openness to global capital demands insularity when it comes to security.

The cognitive dissonance is **staggering**. How can one host Apple, Google, and Pfizer while playing neutral on defense?

Of course, opposition will undoubtedly come from the **"1916 Brigade,"** who worship neutrality as doctrine rather than policy, and see any British security cooperation as treasonable. But this position is neither principled nor rational.

The 1916 Brigade dreams of Western prosperity without Western security obligations – that is not neutrality. It is **nativism** wrapped in nationalist mythology. Austria – the neutrality model some invoke – spends about three times Ireland's defense percentage and maintains real military capability.

Simply put, Ireland's military helplessness has been subsidized by British and NATO-member taxpayers for far too long. It's time for the country to focus on the present, not the past.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Жити ілюзіями; військове нарощування; легко обійти суперників у змаганнях (перемагати); лютувати (бушувати про війну); розвідувати; загрузнути у; поступатися; величезні бюджетні надлишки; бути підкріпленим; скористатися геополітичним моментом; гостро (вкрай) потребувати; кельтська емоційність (сентиментальність); незаперечна істина; кидатися; в терміновому порядку; морське спостереження; механізми закупівель; додаткові; патрульні судна; передове розгортання; закріпити в; бути вузько спрямованим; задобрювати; постійно; незадоволений; закордонні втручання; розтягувати; звертатися до.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Економічний підйом був підкріплений зростанням експорту та стабільністю енергоринку. 2. Атмосфера старого університетського двору була дивовижно нагадуючою минуле, ніби вирваною з іншої епохи. 3. Стрімке військове нарощування сусідньої держави змусило уряд переглянути свої стратегічні пріоритети. 4. Команда реформаторів буквально розгромила своїх опонентів на виборах, здобувши переконливу перемогу. 5. Конфлікт продовжував лютувати, і газетні шпальти щодня висвітлювали новини про жорстокі бої. 6. Міжнародні спостерігачі намагалися перевірити, чи не приховує уряд масштаби гуманітарної кризи. 7. Країна знову загрузла у нескінченних корупційних скандалах, що стримували будь-які реформи. 8. Попри тиск союзників, уряд відмовлявся поступатися у питанні безпеки. 9. Неочікувані прибутки в енергетичному секторі спричинили величезні бюджетні надлишки. 10. Їхня зовнішня політика була підкріплена чітким розумінням регіональної динаміки. 11. Країна вирішила використати геополітичний момент, щоб посилити свої дипломатичні позиції. 12. Регіон гостро потребував інвестицій у критичну інфраструктуру. 13. Навіть після тривалих переговорів протилежна сторона не захотіла поступитися. 14. Вимога дотримання міжнародного права була незаперечною істиною, яку не можна було ігнорувати. 15. Коли скандал вибухнув, міністерство почало метушитися, намагаючись контролювати репутаційні втрати. 16. Дипломатів викликали на консультації в терміновому порядку. 17. Розширення системи морського спостереження дозволило відстежувати рух суден у реальному

часі. 18. Уряд реформував механізми закупівель, щоб позбутися непрозорих схем. 19. Нові дрони забезпечують армії додаткові та комплементарні можливості у повітряній розвідці. 20. Флот замовив сучасні патрульні судна для охорони узбережжя. 21. Передове розгортання військ мало стримати потенційну агресію. 22. Нову структуру безпеки вирішили інтегрувати в існуючу систему командування. 23. Документ був вузько спрямованим, оскільки стосувався лише кібербезпеки. 24. Лідер намагався задобрити невдоволених виборців низкою соціальних обіцянок. 25. Це питання постійно виникає у політичних дебатах, хоч би яка партія була при владі. 26. Після невдалої реформи чиновник залишився глибоко незадоволеним і відмовився коментувати ситуацію. 27. Газета розкритикувала чергові закордонні втручання уряду як економічно недоцільні. 28. Економічні дані були настільки вражаючими, що змогли шокувати навіть скептиків. 29. У передвиборчій риториці дедалі частіше простежувався нативізм, замаскований під “турботу про національну спадщину”. 30. Президент спробував закликати історичні прецеденти, щоб виправдати свою нову політику. 31. Політик зумів використати геополітичний момент, перетворивши кризу на дипломатичну перевагу. 32. Паралелі з подіями 1930-х років були надто нагадуючими минуле, щоб їх ігнорувати. 33. Після військового нарощування у регіоні союзники домовилися про спільні навчання. 34. Компанія знову розгромила конкурентів, випустивши інноваційний продукт. 35. Політичні баталії у парламенті лютували, немов справжня війна за контроль над країною. 36. Журналісти продовжували перевіряти офіційні заяви, шукаючи приховані суперечності. 37. Держава загрузла у боргах через популістські соціальні програми.

SECTION 14

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. to succumb to
2. to shore up
3. to de-risk
4. to suffer bruising losses
5. chamber
6. to cling to
7. to lose ground
8. to be disjointed
9. to mount an effective challenge
10. tectonic geopolitical realignments
11. to suffer a major setback
12. to kick back the money
13. a slush fund
14. to address public outrage
15. to restore faith in
16. undue influence
17. to cleanse one's image
18. cohorts
19. confluence
20. to court support
21. to spook financial markets
22. to defray the cost of living
23. Internet-savvy parties
24. to outperform
25. to ail smb
26. rampant tourism
27. to rise to national prominence
28. a costly mistake
29. to double down
30. to cause a media firestorm
31. to epitomize
32. disaffected voters
33. to rally around antiglobalism

- 34.to claw one's way up
- 35.upstart parties
- 36.to peter out
- 37.to pari down
- 38.gridlock
- 39.to step down
- 40.to receive a shellacking in elections
- 41.a vote of no confidence
- 42.to overhaul rules
- 43.to upend the global trading system
- 44.liquefied natural gas
- 45.to tariff-proof
- 46.a sliver of
- 47.to emanate from
- 48.to be adrift
- 49.inward-looking
- 50.dimming economic prospects
- 51.mercurial
- 52.a compelling strategy
- 53.to bridge generational divides
- 54.to pander to
- 55.to peddle
- 56.dubious benefits

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

ice-age generation – about 17 million people who entered the job market from around 1993 to 2004, when it was difficult to find jobs after Japan's asset bubble collapsed in the early 1990s, kicking off long-term stagnation (укр. "льодовиковий період" працевлаштування або найму)

deflationary economy – a period of general price decline for goods and services, which increases the purchasing power of money but is often a sign of economic weakness (укр. дефляційна економіка)

inflationary economy – one where the general price level of goods and services is rising, which decreases the purchasing power of money (укр. інфляційна економіка)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

Tokyo's Leadership Vacuum

By Mireya Solís

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/japan/tokyos-leadership-vacuum>

Over the past decade, as much of the world has become more chaotic and **succumbed to** nationalism, protectionism, and illiberalism, Japan has been a force for maintaining the stability of the international order. Tokyo has **shored up** its rules-based economic partnerships; intensified security cooperation with like-minded countries, such as Australia, India, and the Philippines; and “**de-risked**” from China while maintaining its commitment to global trade. Japan has been able to play this stabilizing role because it has enjoyed internal social and political cohesion and benefited from strong leadership, most notably during Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's second term, which lasted from 2012 to 2020.

Japan's political center, however, seems to be weakening. The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which has governed Japan for nearly seven uninterrupted decades, suffered **bruising losses** in the most recent elections for both **chambers of the national legislature**—the Lower House last fall and the Upper House this summer – as did its coalition partner, Komeito. For the first time, Japan's ruling coalition is **clinging to** minority positions in both chambers. And a populist far-right party, Sanseito, won 14 seats in the Upper House elections – up from one in 2022 – on an anti-foreigner platform.

The retreat of the political establishment and surging support for an antiglobalist party are symptoms of an even more pressing domestic problem in Japan: the failure of mainstream parties to generate strong leaders. Power is fragmented because the LDP is internally divided, its coalition partner is **losing ground**, and the opposition is too **disjointed to mount an effective challenge**. This lack of leadership is making it harder for Japan to respond to the **tectonic geopolitical realignments** it faces, none more pressing than the United States' extractive approach to the global economy and its alliances.

TROUBLE ADJUSTING

Japan's ruling parties are in a crisis because they've failed to adapt to long-term structural changes in the country. The LDP has struggled with declining populations in its key constituencies and the proliferation of independent voters. The party has also had a hard time eliminating corruption. The LDP, for example, **suffered a major setback** in 2023, when it was revealed that some of its factions – informal groups of parliamentarians under the wing of a senior party figure – failed to report revenue from fundraisers, instead **kicking back the money** to largely unmonitored **slush funds**. The LDP adopted some internal

transparency and accountability measures **to address public outrage**, but these did not **restore faith** in the party. Crucially, the slush fund scandal led the LDP to dismantle its factional system, long considered the root of **undue influence** of money on politics but which for decades had structured intraparty competition over funds and appointments. Ultimately, the party failed **to cleanse its image** and gave up its primary means of sorting internal conflicts and maintaining party cohesion. Thus, the party lost public trust and found itself more divided.

Komeito, the LDP's coalition partner and the political arm of Soka Gakkai, a Buddhist religious organization, has also declined. Komeito hasn't been able to win as many votes as it used to because Soka Gakkai's membership has stagnated, its charismatic leader died, and as the scholar Levi McLaughlin points out, its younger **cohorts** have become less interested in political campaigning. In this summer's Upper House election, Komeito won 5.2 million votes, almost one million fewer than it did in 2022.

The **confluence** of new political pressures in post-pandemic Japan, namely inflation, a surge in immigration, and the rise of new forms of media, has shaken politics. After decades of deflation, the cost of living has steeply increased, becoming the number one issue for most voters, whose real wages are being eaten away by a depreciating yen and a 3.7 percent inflation rate. Inflation has also brought out zero-sum thinking. Consumers and producers now view their interests as more directly in conflict. The government's initiative to lower rice prices **to court support** from urban voters on the eve of the 2025 Upper House election, for example, caused farmers to feel betrayed. As a result, the LDP lost heavily in rice-producing regions.

The party especially suffered because of its stance on the consumption tax. Whereas opposition parties favored cutting or abolishing it, the ruling coalition of the LDP and Komeito – concerned that such a move would **spook financial markets** – instead offered one-time cash payments of roughly \$140 per person **to defray the cost of living**. To many Japanese people, such a meager handout in the face of higher prices for most everyday goods suggested that the LDP was out of touch.

ADD ME ON SOCIALS

Moreover, established parties are struggling to compete with upstart ones that can take advantage of social media. According to an exit poll by Jiji Press, a news agency, 47 percent of respondents used social media to guide their vote in the 2025 election. **Internet-savvy parties**, such as the Democratic Party for the People and Sanseito, **outperformed the rest** online.

Sanseito was born on YouTube in 2020 with a message trafficking in vaccine conspiracies. The party has gone on to develop an alternative information ecosystem that

can yield committed volunteers and a crop of potential candidates, according to the political scientists Robert Fahey and Romeo Marcantuoni. Sanseito's leader, Sohei Kamiya, sees U.S. President Donald Trump as a role model and advocates putting "Japanese first." Sanseito, and the smaller Conservative Party, blame foreigners for what **ails** the nation: wage suppression (from an **influx** of foreign workers), **rampant tourism**, rising land prices (as rich foreigners snatch properties), crime, and loss of a national identity.

Sanseito has capitalized on the growing pains stemming from a surge in Japan's foreign population. Of the 3.7 million foreign residents in Japan today, roughly one million moved to the country in the past three years. In 2021, when the country imposed strict border controls during the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan received just 250,000 visitors, compared with nearly 37 million in 2024. Sanseito has also taken advantage of the political vacuum left by the tragic assassination of Abe in 2022 to attract young conservative voters. And its message has resonated with the so-called **ice-age generation**, a cohort of people in their 40s and 50s who joined the workforce after the burst of the bubble economy in the early 1990s and feel left behind economically.

But as the party has **risen to national prominence**, it has also made **costly mistakes**. On the eve of the Upper House election, a Sanseito candidate gave an interview to Russian state media, putting the spotlight on Kamiya's sympathy for Moscow. Kamiya **doubled down** by saying the United States drove Russia to invade Ukraine, causing a **media firestorm** that prompted some Japanese politicians to urge an investigation into potential election interference by Russia.

The trends **epitomized** by this summer's Upper House election – **disaffected** voters **rallying around** antiglobalism, far-right parties **clawing their way up** the political system, and social media changing campaign dynamics and **raising the specter of misinformation** – could become normal in Japan, as they have in many Western countries. But it is just as likely that the current moment represents the peak of Sanseito's influence. After all, over the decades many **upstart parties** have challenged LDP rule only **to peter out** soon after. And the sudden surge in Sanseito's popularity suggests that its support came more from protest votes than permanent realignment among voters. Moreover, much of what the party advocates for, including rejecting gender equality, **paring down** individual freedoms in the constitution, reverting to the prewar educational system, and adhering to outright historical revisionism, has not gone mainstream.

A HOUSE DIVIDED

The biggest challenge to governance in Japan is not far-right populism but power dispersion and the **gridlock** that comes with it. The LDP, still the largest party in both the Upper and Lower Houses of the legislature, is deeply divided. The chances are low that the

party can find a strong, unifying leader who can rescue the LDP brand. Prime Minister Ishiba Shigeru, of the LDP, has defied calls **to step down** after his coalition **received a shellacking** in three **consecutive elections** under his watch. The rift over whether Ishiba should stay or go has prevented the party from agreeing on a strategy to rebuild itself.

Because the ruling coalition now lacks a majority in both chambers, it is vulnerable to a **vote of no confidence** and has to rely on other parties to pass legislation. Meanwhile, opposition parties remain too fragmented to form an alternative coalition and, therefore, cannot name a new prime minister. Without a clear power center in the Japanese legislature, it will be harder to reform taxes and social security, **overhaul** political funding **rules**, and relieve the pain of inflation and U.S. tariffs. In the near future, no party or coalition seems able to produce a strong leader.

Without strong leadership, Japan is ill equipped to meet the singular domestic and international challenges of the current moment. Key among these is Tokyo's need to redefine its relationship with the United States as Trump **upends the global trading system**, urges allies to take on a greater role in their own defense, and contemplates changes to the footprint of U.S. troops in Asia.

In July, for example, the United States and Japan signed a trade deal that placed 15 percent tariffs on Japanese goods, which is lower than the rate Japan was already paying on car exports and lower than the rate Trump had threatened to use. It also expanded market access for U.S. rice and committed Japan to purchasing **liquefied natural gas** and agricultural products from the United States.

The proposed trade deal includes numerous areas in which the two sides seem to differ in interpretation, which will likely lead to more political friction and shows that Japan's government must still scramble **to tariff-proof** its economy. As part of the deal, Japan agreed to invest \$550 billion into the United States for projects related to economic security. According to the White House, Japan will transfer the money into investment funds that will be allocated by Trump, with the United States retaining 90 percent of the profits. Tokyo, however, has said that the vast majority of the money would come from loans and loan guarantees, and that the nine-to-one profit ratio holds for only **a sliver of** the total amount. Neither does the promised relief on auto tariffs appear guaranteed: the White House fact sheet on the deal makes no mention of a lower 15 percent tariff for cars. With weak leadership, Japan will struggle to navigate the uncertainty **emanating from** Washington.

TOKYO ADRIFT

Tokyo's leadership crisis is of great consequence not only to Japan but also to the world. Macroeconomic management might become less sound as the LDP is forced to compromise with a greater number of parties on taxes and budgets. An **inward-looking**

Japan would fail to attract global talent and fix labor shortages, **dimming economic prospects**. And without a strong political center, Japan will be less able to resist Chinese domination of Asia or sustain international cooperation on free economic exchange.

Japan's contributions to a stable international order are more valuable than ever as the United States becomes increasingly protectionist and **mercurial**. To fix Japan's leadership vacuum, mainstream parties must restore voters' trust through meaningful political reform, articulate **a compelling strategy** to address the shift from a **deflationary** to an **inflationary economy**, **bridge generational divides** in the electorate, and avoid **pandering** to the far-right as it **peddles the dubious benefits** of a closed Japan. Only by getting its own house in order can Japan sustain its essential role as a global force for stability.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Поступитися; підкріплювати; зменшити ризики; зазнати серйозних збитків; палата (парламенту); чіплятися за; втрачати позиції; бути роз'єднаним для ефективного виклику; величезні геополітичні перетворення; зазнати великої поразки; повернути гроші; “чорний фонд” (фонд для підкупу впливових осіб і проведення різних кампаній); реагувати на суспільне обурення; відновити довіру до; недопустимий вплив; очищати свій імідж; групи; поєднання; добиватися підтримки; лякати фінансові ринки; покривати витрати на життя; партії, обізнані в Інтернеті; перевершувати; шкодити комусь; безконтрольний туризм; здобути національне визнання; дорогоцінна помилка; подвоювати зусилля; спричинити медійну бурю; уособлювати; незадоволені виборці; об'єднуватися навколо антиглобалізму; пробиватися наверх; молоді партії; сходити нанівець; скорочувати; політична блокада; піти у відставку; зазнати нищівної поразки на виборах; вотум недовіри; переглядати правила; перевернути глобальну торговельну систему; зріджений природний газ; захистити від тарифів; частинка; походити від; бути в розладі; орієнтований внутрішньо; тьмяні економічні перспективи; мінливий; переконлива стратегія; подолати поколіннєві розколи; догоджати; розповсюджувати; сумнівні переваги.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Уряд був змушений поступитися опозиційним вимогам щодо бюджету на соціальні програми. 2. Публічна підтримка програми реформ підкріплювала авторитет президента серед виборців. 3. Нові регуляції допомогли зменшити ризики фінансових криз у банківському секторі. 4. Держава зазнала серйозних збитків через корупційні

скандали в енергетиці. 5. Палітра голосів у верхній палаті парламенту стала вирішальною під час голосування за законопроект. 6. Опозиційні депутати чіплялися за кожне слово урядових виступів, шукаючи помилки. 7. Партія поступово втрачала позиції на регіональних виборах через відсутність чіткої стратегії. 8. Коаліція залишалася роз'єднаною для ефективного виклику авторитарному уряду. 9. Тектонічні геополітичні перетворення у регіоні змусили країни переглянути військові альянси. 10. Лідер партії зазнав великої поразки на загальнонаціональних виборах. 11. Країна змушена була повернути гроші, незаконно витрачені через “чорний фонд”. 12. Скандал навколо “чорного фонду” спричинив суспільне обурення та масові протести. 13. Президент намагався реагувати на суспільне обурення, впроваджуючи прозорі механізми контролю. 14. Влада намагається відновити довіру до державних інститутів після низки криз. 15. Лобістські групи отримали недопустимий вплив на ухвалення закону про приватизацію. 16. Політик почав очищати свій імідж після численних медійних атак. 17. Молоді групи активістів організують кампанії на підтримку екологічної політики. 18. Поєднання державних і приватних ініціатив допомогло знизити безробіття. 19. Лідери партій добиваються підтримки громадян через відкриті дебати та зустрічі. 20. Новини про можливий дефолт почали лякати фінансові ринки. 21. Уряд намагався покривати витрати на життя найбідніших верств населення. 22. Партії обізнані в Інтернеті ефективно залучають молодь до політичної активності. 23. Державні компанії перевершували міжнародних конкурентів у сфері технологій. 24. Непродумані санкції могли шкодити комусь із дрібних підприємців. 25. Безконтрольний туризм у заповідних регіонах завдав шкоди місцевій екології. 26. Міністр здобув національне визнання за ефективне управління кризою. 27. Прийняття закону без консультацій стало дорогоцінною помилкою уряду. 28. Партія подвоювала зусилля у передвиборчій кампанії, щоб повернути підтримку. 29. Скандал навколо контрактів спричинив медійну бурю у національних ЗМІ. 30. Президент уособлював зміни, що очікувалися від нової адміністрації. 31. Незадоволені виборці масово виходили на протести проти реформ. 32. Громадські рухи об'єднувалися навколо антиглобалізму та економічного суверенітету. 33. Молодий політик пробивався наверх, завойовуючи довіру громадськості. 34. Деякі молоді партії не змогли закріпитися на політичній сцені. 35. Популісти поступово сходили нанівець через відсутність реальної програми. 36. Державні витрати довелося скорочувати через економічну кризу. 37. Політична блокада у парламенті паралізувала ухвалення будь-яких рішень. 38. Прем'єр-міністр вирішив піти у відставку після масових протестів. 39. Опозиційна партія зазнала нищівної поразки на виборах до місцевих рад. 40. Парламент висловив вотум недовіри уряду через корупційні скандали.

SECTION 15

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. an adage
2. to be on the fritz (informal)
3. whopping
4. rift
5. to inject new momentum into
6. to ramp up
7. in earnest
8. coziness with
9. to ease travel visa restrictions
10. the latest round of talks
11. to be in attendance
12. to raise someone's ire over
13. diverging interests
14. a critical counterbalance to
15. cautious optimism
16. to hedge against
17. to vie for
18. a trade spat
19. to gloat about
20. to loosen restrictions
21. to accommodate someone's posture
22. to budge on
23. to irk

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

The Takshashila Institution – an independent centre for research and education in public policy. It is a non-partisan, non-profit organisation that advocates the values of freedom, openness, tolerance, pluralism and responsible citizenship. It seeks to transform India through better public policies, bridging the governance gap by developing better public servants, civil society leaders, professionals and informed citizens. (*укр. університетський центр Таксіла (або Такшашіла)*)

The Times of India – one of India’s largest and oldest English-language daily newspapers. It covers national news, politics, business, culture, and international affairs. (укр. щоденна англomовна газета Індії “Таймс оф Індія”)

“Dragon-Elephant Tango” – a metaphor describing China – India relations: Dragon – China, Elephant – India. The phrase is used to portray cooperation or coordinated interaction between the two Asian powers. (укр. “Танець/Танго Дракона і Слона”)

The Global Times – a Chinese daily newspaper, part of the state-run media system. It is known for its nationalistic tone and strong commentary on China’s foreign policy and global politics. (укр. щоденна газета Китаю “Глобал Таймс”)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

Trump Is Pushing India Back Toward China

By David Pierson and Alex Travelli

<https://www.nytimes.com/2025/08/18/world/asia/india-china-trump.html>

It may be another case of the **adage**: The enemy of my enemy is my friend.

Either way, it has come as a welcome surprise for China to see its top global rival, the United States, pick a fight with Beijing’s biggest Asian competitor, India.

Relations between Washington and New Delhi **are on the fritz** after the Trump administration threatened early this month to double tariffs on Indian goods to a **whopping** 50 percent, citing India’s imports of Russian oil.

The sudden **rift** threatens to undermine years of growing cooperation between the United States and India in areas like security and technology that had been fueled in large part by a shared desire to keep China’s global ambitions in check.

It has also **injected new momentum into** an easing of tensions between China and India, which had **ramped up** in recent years. The thaw started **in earnest** last October when President Xi Jinping of China met with Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India at a summit of emerging economies in Kazan, Russia. Since then, the two countries have increased official visits and discussed easing trade barriers and the movement of people.

“I assume that there is a certain amount of schadenfreude among some folks in Beijing when they look at the trade issues between India and the United States,” said Manoj Kewalramani, head of Indo-Pacific studies at *the Takshashila Institution* in Bangalore, India. “A breakdown of political trust between New Delhi and Washington works in Beijing’s favor.”

To be sure, there is still much that divides the two Asian giants. That includes control of a 2,100-mile shared border; China's **coziness with** India's adversary, Pakistan; and India's ambition to attract the multinational manufacturers that have been trying to reduce their dependence on China.

The October meeting between Mr. Modi and Mr. Xi was the first time the two leaders had spoken in person since a 2019 summit in India, a year before relations cratered following a deadly Himalayan border fight between Chinese and Indian troops.

Since the Russia talks, the two countries have **eased travel visa restrictions** and are working to restore direct flights. In June, Beijing allowed pilgrims from India to visit holy sites in Tibet. China and India are also in discussions to reopen three trading posts along their mountainous boundary, Randhir Jaiswal, the spokesman for India's foreign ministry, said last week.

China's top diplomat, Wang Yi, arrived in India on Monday for **the latest round of talks** on border issues, and economic and trade issues. It is the first time Mr. Wang has visited India in more than three years.

In welcoming Mr. Wang, India's foreign minister, S. Jaishankar, said their "two nations now seek to move ahead" from a difficult period in their ties.

"When the world's two largest nations meet, it is natural that the international situation will be discussed. We seek a fair, balanced and multipolar world order, including a multipolar Asia," he said. "In the current environment, there is clearly the imperative of maintaining and enhancing stability in the global economy as well."

This month, Mr. Modi will visit China for the first time in seven years to attend a regional security summit meeting in the northeastern city of Tianjin. Mr. Xi and President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia will also **be in attendance**, bringing together three leaders at odds, to varying degrees, with the United States.

The Modi government has also been careful not **to raise** the Indian public's **ire over** the way China helped Pakistan's military during a clash with Indian forces in May – a sign of New Delhi's commitment to smoother relations with Beijing.

Vijay Gokhale, a former Indian ambassador to Beijing, said in an opinion piece in *The Times of India* published on Tuesday that China and India still had many **diverging interests**. But he wrote that China provided India and other developing countries **a critical counterbalance to** "Trumpian disorder" as a source of capital and technology and as a partner in fighting climate change.

"China is beginning to look better than at any time in the previous five years," Mr. Gokhale wrote.

Beijing has responded to India's friendlier posture with **cautious optimism**, taking into account the chance that the reorientation could simply be a play **to hedge against** the Trump administration, analysts said.

Earlier this year, Mr. Xi called for relations to resemble a harmonious "**dragon-elephant tango**" in a nod to the two countries' symbolic creatures. Despite the gesture, China continues to fortify its border with India by building new roads, rail networks and villages that can also serve the Chinese military.

The two powers are also **vying for** influence across the Indian Ocean, the critical waterway for Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative, a global infrastructure project intended to deepen China's supply chain networks.

One of the biggest drivers of tension with India from China's perspective is the suspicion that New Delhi was abandoning its historically nonaligned foreign policy to move further into Washington's sphere. Beijing points to the Quad defense group, which brings together four large democracies – India, the United States, Japan and Australia – to counter China's military rise.

Whether the next meeting of Quad leaders, expected later this year in India, goes ahead will depend on whether the Trump administration and New Delhi are able to mend their **trade spat** and rebuild trust, an Indian official said.

Chinese state media has been all but **gloating about** the strains between the United States and India. *The Global Times*, a Communist Party tabloid, said Mr. Modi's upcoming visit to China was a sign of Washington's failure to draw New Delhi into its strategy to "contain" Beijing.

"China and India are neighbors, and the list of areas in which they can cooperate is long," the newspaper said.

Still, if Indian officials want to improve ties with China, they will have to do it on Beijing's terms, analysts said.

That means opening up India more to Chinese firms and investment and continuing **to loosen restrictions** on visas for Chinese businesspeople. India has blocked the Chinese carmaker BYD from setting up factories and has banned Chinese apps like TikTok.

"If India seeks to improve its relations with China, China welcomes that," said Lin Minwang, an expert on China's relations with South Asia at Fudan University in Shanghai. "However, China will not make significant concessions or sacrifices **to accommodate** India's so-called diplomatic **posture**."

Mr. Lin said China will not **budge on** its national interests, even those that **irk** New Delhi the most, such as Beijing's close support for Pakistan.

India is also wary, Mr. Modi having been bitten once before after trusting Mr. Xi too readily, other analysts have said.

“India’s current approach is primarily driven by strategic calculations,” Mr. Lin said. “Given its deteriorating relations with the United States, it has adopted some China-friendly gestures. I believe the Chinese side will at least assess these developments cautiously.”

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Приказка (стародавнє прислів'я), зіпсуватися, величезний, розкол, надати нового імпульсу, нарощувати, серйозно, надмірна близькість, послабити візові обмеження на подорожі, останній раунд переговорів, бути присутнім, викликати чийсь гнів через, розбіжні інтереси, важливий противаговий фактор, обережний оптимізм, підстрахуватися від, змагатися за, торговельна суперечка, вихвалитися, послабити обмеження, зрозуміти чийсь позицію, поступитися в чомусь, дратувати.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Як говорить стара приказка, хто рано встає, того й удача супроводжує, і це правило часто підтверджується у політичних кампаніях. 2. Через технічні проблеми урядова система моніторингу виборів була тимчасово несправною, що створило паніку серед аналітиків. 3. Міжнародні донори виділили величезний пакет допомоги для стабілізації економіки постконфліктного регіону. 4. Розкол між коаліційними партнерами загострився після суперечки щодо бюджету на оборону. 5. Новий план реформ мав на меті ввести новий імпульс дипломатичний процес у регіоні. 6. Уряд вирішив посилити моніторинг зовнішньої торгівлі через ризики контрабанди. 7. Переговори почалися всерйоз лише після того, як обидві сторони погодилися на підготовчі умови. 8. Деякі дипломати підкреслюють, що надмірна близькість окремих країн може підірвати нейтральну позицію держави. 9. Нові правила дозволили полегшити поїздки для студентів та бізнесменів. 10. Останній раунд переговорів пройшов у нейтральній країні за участю всіх ключових сторін. 11. На саміт були присутні представники понад 50 держав, що засвідчило серйозність обговорень. 12. Рішення уряду підвищити податки викликало обурення серед місцевого бізнесу. 13. Різні інтереси країн-членів коаліції ускладнили досягнення єдиного рішення щодо кліматичної політики. 14. Нова військова база стала критичною противагою зростаючого впливу сусідньої держави. 15. Деякі аналітики відзначають обережний оптимізм щодо результатів мирного процесу. 16. Інвестори намагалися захиститися від потенційних економічних потрясінь через невизначеність ринку. 17. Країни

регіону прагнуть змагатися за лідерство у сфері відновлюваної енергетики. 18. Торгова суперечка між державами призвела до запровадження взаємних тарифів. 19. Політики не соромилися вихвалитися власними досягненнями перед міжнародними спостерігачами. 20. Після переговорів уряди погодилися послабити обмеження на експорт стратегічних ресурсів. 21. Дипломати намагалися пристосувати свою позицію до очікувань партнерів. 22. Попри наполягання міжнародних організацій, влада не поступалася ключових положеннях договору. 23. Незначні дії опозиції дратували урядових чиновників, що створювало напруженість у парламенті. 24. Як каже відоме прислів'я, хто не ризикує, той не п'є шампанського, що добре підходить до опису дипломатичних маневрів. 25. Система зв'язку з державними установами тимчасово дала збій, що зірвало комунікацію з регіонами. 26. Пакет фінансової допомоги виявився величезним, але розподіл коштів затримався через бюрократію. 27. Внутрішній розкол у коаліції поглибився після суперечки щодо поділу міністерських посад. 28. Реформа освіти мала на меті надати новий імпульс розвитку науки та технологій. 29. Країна вирішила посилити контроль за кордонами після серії незаконних міграційних потоків. 30. Переговори щодо мирного процесу почалися всерйоз після того, як сторони домовилися про обмін інформацією. 31. Близькість окремих міжнародних гравців викликала критику в медіа. 32. Лібералізація правил полегшила потік туристів і бізнес-поїздок. 33. Учасники саміту були присутні на всіх ключових сесіях, включаючи неформальні зустрічі. 34. Рішення підвищити мита викликало обурення серед промисловців. 35. Різні інтереси членів коаліції ускладнили ухвалення єдиного законодавчого пакету. 36. Нова система стала критичною протипагою тиску сусідньої держави. 37. Попри ризики, аналітики зберігають обережний оптимізм щодо стабілізації регіону. 38. Бізнеси намагалися застрахуватися від валютних коливань та торгових обмежень. 39. Держави регіону продовжують змагатися за вплив у регіональних організаціях. 40. Після завершення переговорів уряди погодилися послабити обмеження на торгівлю товарами стратегічного значення.

SECTION 16

1. Active vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

1. tumultuous events
2. it is tempting
3. to herald
4. ditto
5. recurring destruction
6. conflict-ridden
7. to embrace different policies
8. intact
9. to unleash a massive campaign against
10. a loose coalition
11. with telling effect
12. to be gravely weakened
13. an arms cache
14. to launch an ambitious air campaign against
15. to topple
16. to remain stubbornly defiant
17. an economic basket case
18. to play the spoiler role
19. to sprint for the bomb
20. a heinous crime
21. rock-solid edifice
22. a hard-liner
23. in the aftermath of
24. to court outside powers
25. venerable
26. largely moribund
27. to little avail
28. carnage
29. growing public discontent with
30. to shovel
31. resurgent Islamist extremism
32. plight
33. a potent recruiting tool

34. little agency

35. an overlord

2. Familiarize with the background information below.

the Six-Day War – a short but decisive 1967 conflict in which Israel fought Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, capturing the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Golan Heights, reshaping Middle Eastern geopolitics (*укр. Шестиденна війна на Близькому Сході між Ізраїлем, з одного боку, і Єгиптом, Сирією, Йорданією, Іраком і Алжиром з другого*)

the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty – a 1979 agreement between Egypt and Israel (brokered by the U.S.) that ended decades of warfare, returned Sinai to Egypt, and made Egypt the first Arab state to formally recognize Israel (*укр. Єгипетсько-ізраїльський мирний договір*)

the First Gulf War – the 1990–1991 U.S.-led coalition war against Iraq after Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait; it expelled Iraqi forces and reasserted Kuwaiti sovereignty (*укр. Перша війна в Перській затоці*)

the Oslo Accords – a series of agreements in the 1990s between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) establishing mutual recognition and creating the Palestinian Authority (*укр. Ословські Угоди*)

the U.S. invasion of Iraq – the 2003 military operation by the United States and allies that toppled Saddam Hussein’s regime, justified by (ultimately unfounded) claims about weapons of mass destruction (*укр. вторгнення США в Ірак*)

the Arab Spring – a wave of pro-democracy uprisings starting in late 2010 across the Arab world, leading to revolutions, civil wars, and political upheaval (*укр. Арабська весна*)

the Syrian civil war – a protracted conflict beginning in 2011 involving the Assad government, rebel groups, Islamist militants, Kurdish forces, and foreign powers, causing massive humanitarian devastation (*укр. громадянська війна в Сирії*)

the Oct. 7, 2023, assault by Hamas – a large-scale surprise attack launched from Gaza into Israel by Hamas militants, involving massacres, hostage-taking, and triggering a major new phase of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict (*укр. напад ХАМАС 7 жовтня 2023 року*)

the Axis of Resistance – an Iran-led regional network including Hezbollah, various Iraqi militias, the Assad regime, and Hamas, united in opposition to Israel and U.S. influence (*укр. Вісь Опору*)

Hezbollah – a Lebanese Shiite Islamist political party and militia backed by Iran, significant in Lebanese politics and a major regional armed actor (*укр. Хезболла*)

the Assad regime in Syria – the authoritarian government led by the Assad family since 1970, currently under Bashar al-Assad, known for its brutal repression during the Syrian uprising and civil war (укр. *Режим Асада в Сирії*)

the Gulf petrostates – energy-rich monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula – notably Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Oman – whose economies and political power rely heavily on oil and gas (укр. *нафтові держави Перської затоки*)

the New Republic – a long-running American magazine focused on politics, culture, and public affairs, historically associated with liberal or center-left commentary (укр. *американський журнал “Нью Репаблік”*)

Pew Research Center – a nonpartisan U.S. think tank providing data-driven research on public opinion, demographics, media, and social trends based in Washington, DC (укр. *Дослідницький центр П’ю*)

George W. Bush – the 43rd President of the United States (2001–2009), known for launching the “War on Terror,” including the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq (укр. *Джордж В. Буш*)

Netanyahu – Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel’s longest-serving prime minister, central in shaping modern Israeli politics, security policy, and regional strategy (укр. *Нетаньягу*)

the Arab League – a regional organization of Arab states, founded in 1945, promoting political, economic, and cultural cooperation (укр. *Ліга арабських держав*)

the Gulf Cooperation Council – a political and economic alliance of six Gulf monarchies – Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Oman – focused on security and regional integration (укр. *Рада співробітництва арабських країн Перської затоки*)

the Zionists – supporters of Zionism, the movement advocating the establishment (and continuation) of a Jewish homeland in the historic land of Israel/Palestine (укр. *сіоністи*)

The Who song – a famous British rock band. Its famous 1971 song “Won’t Get Fooled Again” criticizes political revolutions that promise change but end up reproducing the same power structures (укр. *пісня відомого британського рок-гурту “Ху”*)

3. Read and translate the article below. Pay especial attention to the meaning of the words and expressions given in bold.

Meet the New Middle East, Same as the Old Middle East

By Stephen M. Walt

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2025/08/07/new-middle-east-israel-palestine-saudi-iran-lebanon/>

Given the **tumultuous events** of the past several years, **it is tempting to herald** the emergence of a “new Middle East.” But how many times have we heard that? *The Six-Day War* was thought by some to be a critical turning point – surely Israel’s Arab opponents would make peace now? – and it didn’t happen. **Ditto the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the first Gulf War, the Oslo Accords, the U.S. invasion of Iraq, and the Arab Spring.** Yet events such as the 9/11 attacks, *the Syrian civil war, the Oct. 7, 2023, assault by Hamas*, the ongoing genocide in Gaza, the **recurring destruction** of Lebanon, the Houthis’ attacks on Red Sea shipping, and the recent airstrikes on Iran keep happening.

We have seen extraordinary developments over the past decade – and especially since Oct. 7 – but the underlying conditions that have made the region so **conflict-ridden** for so long remain unchanged. Some of the players are gone, others have gained or lost power, and several have **embraced different policies**, but the more fundamental sources of instability are still **intact**.

When I hear talk of a new Middle East, therefore, I’m inclined to be skeptical. To see why, consider first what’s new and then what remains unchanged.

The most obvious and important development of the past several years is the dramatic weakening of the so-called *Axis of Resistance* (Iran, Hamas, *Hezbollah*, Iran-backed Iraqi militias, *the Assad regime in Syria*, and the Houthis in Yemen). Following Hamas’s brutal attack on Israel on Oct. 7, Israel **unleashed a massive campaign** against every part of this **loose coalition** and **with telling effect**. Hamas has **been gravely weakened**, though it has not been eliminated and is still resisting Israel’s genocidal actions. Many of Hezbollah’s top leaders have been killed, and its military arm is much weaker than it was two years ago. Deprived of support, the Assad regime has been swept away, and Israel has seized this opportunity to bomb **arms caches** in Syria and to occupy additional territory there. It has exchanged airstrikes with the Houthis in Yemen. Last but by no means least, in June it **launched an ambitious air campaign against** Iran (subsequently reinforced by the United States) in an attempt to destroy Iran’s nuclear infrastructure and possibly **topple** the clerical regime itself. Apart from the Assad regime, none of the other parts of the Axis of Resistance have been eliminated, and all **remain stubbornly defiant**. But each is substantially weaker now than a few years ago.

A second development is the gradual shift in power and influence within the Arab world, away from Egypt and Iraq and toward Saudi Arabia and the wealthy *Gulf petrostates*. Egypt remains **an economic basket case**, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are racing to modernize and diversify their economies and to play more active diplomatic roles. Not surprisingly, some experts now believe these states can play a mediating role in the region, if only out of necessity.

Third, Russia's influence in the region has been greatly diminished by the fall of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and the burdens of the long and costly war in Ukraine. Moscow could not prevent the regime's collapse, and it has done little to help Tehran despite the various forms of assistance that Iran has provided to Russia since it started its war in Ukraine. Russia under President Vladimir Putin is no longer able **to play the spoiler role** it has played in recent decades, and that development marks another significant shift.

Lastly, the role of other outside powers – including the United States – may now be changing significantly. Although the United States has been hostile to Iran for decades, the Trump administration's decision to participate actively in Israel's bombing campaign is a significant step, especially given President Donald Trump's threat to renew the attacks if Iran tries **to sprint for the bomb**. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and some parts of the Israel lobby in the United States have been pushing for this step for a long time, and they finally got their wish.

But at the same time, the brutality of Israel's assault on Gaza is undermining political support for Israel in both U.S. political parties and around the world. As former Israeli diplomat Alon Pinkas recently observed in **the *New Republic***, 60 percent of Americans in a July poll disapproved of Israel's campaign in Gaza, and an April poll showed that a majority (53 percent) had an unfavorable image of that country. Leading newspapers are denouncing Israel's actions with growing frequency, and distinguished experts on genocide – including in Israel itself – are increasingly accusing the Israeli government of that **heinous crime**. And even if one rejects that specific term, there is no question that Israel has committed war crimes on a vast scale.

The Democratic Party in the United States is now deeply divided on this issue, and Republicans' once **rock-solid edifice** of pro-Israel sentiment is cracking. Similar trends are happening all over the world: A recent ***Pew Research Center*** poll of 24 countries found that majorities in 20 out of 24 had unfavorable views of Israel, and countries such as Australia, Britain, Canada, and France have pledged to recognize a Palestinian state.

Put all this together, and one can understand why some people believe we are witnessing a potential sea change in the region. I don't doubt that some important elements have changed, but a "new Middle East"? Not so fast.

For starters, the Middle East remains an anarchic, multipolar setting, and there is no dominant or hegemonic power that can impose order there. The ***George W. Bush*** administration tried to transform the region during America's brief "unipolar moment," and it failed miserably. Netanyahu and other Israeli **hard-liners** may have hoped that their recent victories would establish their status as the region's hegemonic power, but a state of roughly 7.5 million Jews (along with about 2 million Israeli Arabs) that remains heavily dependent

on generous U.S. backing is not going to establish durable dominance over hundreds of millions of Arab and Persian Muslims. Neither Hamas nor Hezbollah nor the Houthis nor Iran has disappeared, and all remain defiant. Those increasingly influential states in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula are not happy with what Israel has been doing of late, either, because they seek stability above all else, and that is definitely not what Israel has been providing.

What this means is that the Middle East will remain a region where different states compete for power, security, and influence. Iran still wants a latent nuclear weapons capability to balance Israel, and its desire for a deterrent of its own has undoubtedly increased **in the aftermath of** the Israeli-U.S. bombing campaign. Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE will continue to compete for status and influence within the Arab world; Turkey will intervene on occasion to protect its own interests; and all these states will **court outside powers** in an effort to bolster their positions. None of the events of the past few years seems likely to alter this recurring feature of regional politics, and institutions such as the **venerable Arab League** or the **largely moribund Gulf Cooperation Council** are far too weak to make much difference.

Furthermore, the United States is still there. Although U.S. leaders have repeatedly tried to disengage from the region – in part so that Washington can focus attention on Asia – none of them has succeeded. Trump tried to get U.S. forces out of Syria during his first term and failed, and the U.S. military footprint remains roughly what it was when he first took office back in 2017. Trump’s decision to attack Iran directly is hardly a sign of disengagement, and U.S. forces recently went after leaders of some remnant Islamic State factions in post-Assad Syria. Trump has also bombed the Houthis (**to little avail**), and presidential envoy Steve Witkoff keeps flying over in a thus far fruitless effort to end the **carnage** in Gaza. And despite **growing public discontent** with its actions, the U.S. government is still **shoveling** money and arms at Israel. *Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose* – the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Unfortunately, this situation is a perfect recipe for **resurgent Islamist extremism**, and it will be a small miracle if we don’t see new waves of terrorism emerging in response to the events of the past couple of years. That fear is one reason the Arab oil states are so alarmed by what Israel is doing; they may not have a lot of genuine sympathy for the Palestinians, but they know that their **plight** remains a **potent recruiting tool** for extremists and underscores their own failure to address the problem.

Here’s something else that hasn’t changed: We are no closer to a political resolution to the Palestinian issue and in all likelihood further away. Even allowing for the tens of thousands of Palestinians who have been killed in Gaza and the West Bank since October

2023, there are still roughly equal numbers of Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews living in the territories that Israel controls. Most of these Palestinians have no political rights, **little agency**, and no realistic prospect of getting a state of their own. Until that situation changes, some of them will continue to push back as best they can against their Israeli **overlords**, just as *the Zionists* did against the British and just as Israeli Jews would do today if the situation were reversed.

The bottom line is that the Middle East remains a region with deep political divisions, where the most powerful actors dominate others and deny them rights, agency, and recognition. One sees this in the repeated efforts to marginalize Iran through sanctions, nonrecognition, exclusion from regional diplomatic efforts, and, most recently, airstrikes. One sees it in the long campaign to deny Palestinians a state of their own (or even to insist that “there is no such thing as a Palestinian nation,” as far-right Israeli Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich has said). And one sees it within the Arab world itself, where monarchs and military dictators suppress calls for greater openness and political rights. (Remember the Arab Spring, anyone?)

Conditions such as these inevitably generate pushback, which in turn leads to increasingly harsh acts of repression, which in turn means continued instability. Rinse and repeat. A stable regional order will require a more even balance between power and legitimacy, and legitimacy ultimately requires a measure of justice, fairness, and the provision of political rights. As long as these features remain, the “new” Middle East will be a lot like the old one. Keep this firmly in mind, and as *the Who song* says, you “won’t get fooled again.”

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Буремні події; виникає спокуса (так і хочеться); оголошувати (повідомляти); так само; повторювані руйнування; охоплені конфліктами; обирати інші підходи; залишитися незмінним; розв’язати масштабну кампанію проти; неформальний альянс; з показовим ефектом; бути серйозно ослабленим; склад зброї; розпочати амбітну повітряну кампанію проти; повалити (скинути); залишатися вперто непоступливим; економічний банкрут (економічна руїна); відігравати дестабілізаційну роль; різко розпочати; жахливий злочин; непохитна структура; радикал; у результаті/після; шукати підтримки зовнішніх гравців; поважний; майже недієздатний; з мінімальним результатом; кривава різанина; зростаюче невдоволення громадськості щодо; витратити величезні суми на; відроджений ісламістський екстремізм; скрутне становище; потужний інструмент вербування; майже відсутність можливості впливати; володар.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary from the article.

1. Попри бурхливі події у регіоні, уряд утримався від різких заяв, наголошуючи, що в такі моменти виникає спокуса оголосити будь-який тактичний успіх початком нової ери. 2. Аналітики відмовилися проголошувати реформу переломним моментом, вважаючи, що її вплив буде мінімальним, а наслідки – непередбачуваними. 3. Політологи зазначили, що нова стратегія – це, по суті, лише те саме знову, оскільки уряд повторює попередні помилки, замість того щоб запропонувати інноваційні рішення. 4. Регіон знову переживає повторні руйнування через тривале протистояння, що підірвало економіку та гуманітарну ситуацію. 5. У багатьох державах Близького Сходу політичний ландшафт давно пронизаний конфліктами, що унеможлиблює стабільне державне управління. 6. Під тиском опозиції уряд був змушений ухвалити іншу політику щодо регіональної безпеки, щоб уникнути міжнародної ізоляції. 7. Попри масштабні бойові дії, більшість державних інституцій залишилися неушкодженими, що стало несподіваним успіхом кризового менеджменту. 8. Уряд вирішив розв'язати масштабну кампанію проти транснаціональних мереж, що фінансують екстремістські угруповання. 9. Нова безпекова ініціатива є швидше вільною коаліцією інтересів, ніж чітко структурованим альянсом. 10. Витік розвідданих мав промовистий ефект, різко змінивши тональність міжнародних дебатів. 11. Після кількох поразок уряд визнав, що його армія була серйозно ослаблена багаторічними економічними обмеженнями. 12. Військові доповіли про захоплення величезних складів зі зброєю, які бойовики накопичували роками. 13. Коаліція союзників вирішила розпочати масштабну повітряну кампанію проти ключових військових об'єктів противника. 14. Міжнародна спільнота засудила спробу повалити законно обраний уряд через спонсороване ззовні повстання. 15. Попри тиск, опозиційний лідер залишався вперто непохитним, відмовляючись від будь-яких компромісів. 16. Економісти попереджають, що країна перетворюється на економічну руїну через безконтрольні витрати та корупцію. 17. Деякі зовнішні актори навмисне грають роль руйнівника, аби зірвати будь-які мирні ініціативи. 18. Розвідка повідомляє, що сусідня держава прискорено рухається до створення ядерної зброї, що радикально змінює регіональний баланс сил. 19. Міжнародний трибунал визнав масові страти жакливим злочином проти людяності. 20. Досі вважалося, що система безпеки є непохитною спорудою, але нові події поставили це під сумнів. 21. Урядові яструби виступають за жорстку відповідь, відкидаючи дипломатичні пропозиції. 22. Унаслідок повстання регіон опинився в хаосі та гострій політичній поляризації. 23. Країна почала активно домагатися підтримки зовнішніх сил, щоб забезпечити свої кордони.