

**ПЕРЕВОД И РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЕ
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ
ТЕКСТОВ**

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П27 **Перевод и реферирование общественно-политических текстов. Английский язык** : учеб. пособие / Н. П. Беспалова, К. Н. Котлярова, Н. Г. Лазарева, Г. И. Шейдеман. – 6-е изд., стер. – Москва : РУДН, 2017. – 126 с.

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Пособие предназначено для студентов начального и продвинутого этапов обучения, а также для всех желающих познакомиться с особенностями англо-американской прессы.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие по общественно-политической лексике представляет собой тематически обусловленный сборник текстов и упражнений к ним. Цель пособия – обучить студентов читать и переводить газетные материалы, вести беседу и делать краткие сообщения в пределах тематического и лексического материала, предлагаемого в работе.

Пособие охватывает четыре темы:

1. Визиты, контакты, переговоры.
2. Сотрудничество.
3. Организация Объединенных Наций.
4. Избирательная система Великобритании

Каждая тема включает в себя два раздела: для начального и для более продвинутого этапа. Каждый раздел имеет следующее наполнение:

1) ряд основных текстов (для начального этапа и один текст (для продвинутого этапа) по соответствующей тематике;

2) словарь, состоящий из слов и словосочетаний к данным текстам;

3) набор упражнений:

- фонетических
- грамматических
- лексических.

В зависимости от этапа прохождения материала объем текстов варьируется от 200-400 до 600-800 печатных знаков для начального этапа и до 1800-2400 печатных знаков для более продвинутого этапа.

Лексические упражнения включают:

- 1) подбор эквивалентов к английским и русским словосочетаниям;
- 2) ответы на вопросы;
- 3) упражнения на перевод с английского языка на русский и с русского на английский с использованием активной лексики;
- 4) двусторонний перевод.

При отборе лексического словаря-минимума для сборника авторы руководствовались частностью употребления лексических единиц в материале оригинальной прессы. Конкретный текстовый материал, в свою очередь, был отобран на основе словаря-минимума из оригинальных первоисточников. При отборе материала использовались газеты: "The Times", "The Guardian", "The New York Times" и др.

Раздел для продвинутого этапа снабжен упражнениями коммуникативного характера. Это либо набор вопросов, ответы, на которые предполагают раскрытие и творческое осмысление проблемы, либо темы для беседы за круглым столом или на конференции.

Содержание предлагаемых текстов способствует развитию у студентов навыков и умений в оценке актуальных проблем современности.

Занятия по пособию предусматривают подключение материалов текущей прессы по заявленной тематике.

ARRIVALS, VISITS, TALKS

UNIT A

Listen, translate and read the texts.

1. Friendly Talks in Moscow.

The Prime-Minister of Viet-Nam arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of his Russian counterpart.

2. Russian-Chinese Foreign Ministers to Meet.

The Russian Foreign Minister will meet the Chinese Foreign Minister in New York later this month, it was announced yesterday in Moscow. The meeting will take place during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

3. The President of Senegal Here for Talks.

The President of Senegal arrived in London from Paris on a 4-day state visit during which he will meet and have talks with the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

4. Russian Foreign Minister for London.

The Russian Foreign Minister will make an official visit to Great Britain, it was announced here today. The visit is in return for the recent visit to Moscow of the British Foreign Secretary.

5. US President to Visit France.

The US President will pay an official visit to France next month, it was announced here today. The State Secretary* is expected to accompany the President on this visit which is in return for the French President's visit to the US.

6. India's Premier to Visit Moscow.

India's Prime-Minister has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow and is to arrive on July 1 on a three - day state visit, the Foreign Ministry announced.

7. Saudi King Arrives in Britain.

King of Saudi Arabia arrived in Britain yesterday at the start of an official four-day visit.

Talks with the British prime-minister and Foreign Office* representatives are expected to focus on the oil market and on Britain's relations with Syria.

8. British-Hungarian Contacts.

Broadening contacts between Britain and Hungary were welcomed yesterday in a joint communique issued in London at the end of the visit by the Hungarian Foreign Minister.

It's the first Hungarian leader to make an official visit to Britain for 20 years.

The British Foreign Secretary has accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to Hungary.

9. Head of State to Visit Russia.

The Vietnamese head of state will pay an official visit to Russia from May 10 to 16, it was announced in Hanoi today.

He is expected to discuss with the Russian leaders a wide range of problems.

The Vietnamese delegation headed by him is to visit some European countries after its stay in Moscow.

10. Finnish Foreign Minister to visit Moscow.

The Finnish and Russian Foreign Ministers will hold a meeting on Saturday in Moscow, it was announced in Helsinki today.

The Finnish Foreign Minister will be accompanied by three advisers, including the head of Foreign Ministry's political department. Trade, scientific and technological cooperation will be among the questions discussed.

The Finnish Ambassador to Moscow is expected to be present during the talks.

11. Jordan and Syria Hold More Talks.

Yesterday in Amman the Prime-Ministers of Jordan and Syria held a second round of talks aimed at overcoming political differences between their countries.

The Premiers who met for more than three hours on Tuesday night are expected to issue a joint communique.

12. A Treaty with Slovakia.

A Russian government delegation led by the Russian Premier arrived in Bratislava yesterday on an official visit to sign a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance. The delegation includes the Foreign Minister, the Defence Minister and some political advisers.

The head of the Russian delegation will also discuss with the Slovakian leaders the topical problems of the current international situation and some questions of mutual interest.

13. South Africa's Foreign Minister in France.

South Africa's Foreign Minister arrived in Paris yesterday on a two-day visit.

According to a French government spokesman, the French Foreign Minister returned to the capital for a meeting with his South African counterpart after accompanying the French President on part of a tour to South America.

The ministers are expected to discuss state-to-state relations. France is one of South Africa's five major trading partners.

14. British Premier to Visit South Africa Next Month.

The British Prime-Minister is to travel to South Africa next month, the first British Prime-Minister to visit the republic since Harold Mcmillan made his landmark "winds of change" speech there 34 years ago.

The two-day visit is beginning on September 20. It will be a "broad-based" visit to Cape Town, Pretoria and Johannesburg designed to cement the new political economic and cultural ties between Britain and Pretoria.

15. Polish Premier Visits Italy.

A Polish delegation led by the Polish Premier arrived in Italy yesterday on a 3-day visit which is designed to improve economic relations between the two countries,

Welcoming the Polish Prime-Minister at Rome's airport the Italian Prime Minister said he saw the visit as part of his government's efforts to overcome differences between their two countries.

16. Canadian Prime-Minister in Moscow.

At the invitation of Russia's Government the Canadian Prime-Minister was on an official visit to Russia from May 17 to 28.

During his stay in Russia the Canadian Prime Minister had official talks with Russian leaders. The talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality. The parties exchanged views on the Russian-Canadian relations, prospects for broader cooperation and other problems of mutual interest. The Russian and Canadian premiers signed a protocol which provides for regular high-level consultations on important International problems as well as questions of mutual interest.

The Canadian Premier got a warm welcome in Russia.

17. Britain in Dubai Talks.

The British Defence Secretary held talks yesterday on military cooperation in the United Arab Emirates, the official news agency said.

The Defence Secretary who had arrived from Saudi Arabia met with his Arab counterpart for talks on a number of bilateral issues and regional and international matters of mutual interest, the agency said. The British embassy sources said that the meeting also covered military links but they ruled out the signing of any agreement.

NOTES

1. Foreign Minister - министр иностранных дел (Minister of Foreign Affairs)
State Secretary - Госсекретарь США (министр иностранных дел США)

- Foreign Secretary - министр иностранных дел Великобритании
2. Foreign Ministry - Министерство иностранных дел
State Department - Госдепартамент (Министерство иностранных дел США)
Foreign Office - Министерство иностранных дел Великобритании
3. President - президент
Vice [vais] - President - вице-президент (заместитель)
4. Premier [ˈpremjə] - премьер-министр (Prime -Minister)
Deputy Prime-Minister - заместитель премьер-министра
5. Head of State - глава государства
Heads of State - главы государств
(Обратите внимание, что во втором случае существительное "state" употребляется всегда в форме единственного числа)
6. The UN Secretary-General - Генеральный секретарь ООН
7. В газетных заголовках типа "US President to visit France" или "Russian-Chinese Foreign Ministers to Meet" инфинитив показывает, что действие произойдет в ближайшем будущем: "Президент США посетит Францию", "Состоится встреча министров иностранных дел России и Китая". Глагол в Present Simple tense в заголовке означает, что действие относится к прошлому.
8. "Here" или "In this country" в газетных заметках значит: "в той стране, откуда поступило сообщение".
9. people - 1) люди; 2) народ, нация
Существительное "people" в смысле "люди" имеет только значение множественного числа и согласуется с глаголом во множественном числе (These people are deputies); в значении "народ", "нация" оно употребляется как в единственном, так и во множественном числе (The Chinese are a hard - working people. The peoples of the world - народы мира).
10. counterpart - коллега, человек, выполняющий аналогичные обязанности, занимающий аналогичный пост в другой стране.
The French Foreign Minister returned to Paris for a meeting with his South Africa's counterpart.

WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

to arrive [ə'raiv] - in (a country, a city) – прибыть (приехать)
- at (a station, an airport)

arrival [ə'raivl] - прибытие, приезд

invitation [Invɪ'teɪʃn] - приглашение

at the i. - по приглашению

to accept [ək'sept] an i. - принять приглашение

to reject [rɪ'dʒekt] an i. - отклонить приглашение

syn. to turn down

to convey [kən'veɪ] an i. - передать приглашение

to announce [ə'naʊns] - заявить, сообщить

syn. to report [rɪ'pɔ:t]

forthcoming [fɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ] – предстоящий

a visit - визит

an official v. - официальный визит

an unofficial v. - неофициальный визит

a state v. - государственный визит

a 3-day v. - трехдневный визит

a friendly v. - дружеский визит

a return v. - ответный визит

to arrive on a v. - прибыть с визитом

to be on a v. to a country - находиться с визитом в стране

to pay (make) a v. - нанести визит

talks [tɔ:ks] - переговоры

syn. negotiations [nɪ,ɡəʊʃɪ'eɪʃnz]

t. on the Middle East - переговоры по Ближнему Востоку

two-day t. - двухдневные переговоры

bilateral [baɪ'lætərəl] t. - двусторонние переговоры

summit (top-level) t. - переговоры на высшем уровне

to hold (carry out, have) t. - проводить переговоры
to accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] - сопровождать
to be accompanied by - в сопровождении (кого-то сопровожда-
ли)..
a representative [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv] - представитель
to represent smb - представлять кого-либо
to focus ['foukəs] on - сосредоточить внимание на
market ['mɑ:kɪt] - рынок
oil m. - нефтяной рынок
relations [rɪ'leɪʃnz] – отношения
friendly r. - дружеские отношения
to establish [ɪstæblɪʃ] diplomatic r. - установить дипломатические
отношения
to break off r. - разорвать отношения
to improve [ɪm'pru:v] - улучшать отношения
to develop [dɪ'veləp] - развивать отношения
contacts ['kɒntæktz]- контакты, связи
syn. ties, links
further ['fɜ:ðə] c. - дальнейшие контакты
broadening ['brɔ:dnɪŋ] c. - расширяющиеся контакты
to establish c. - устанавливать контакты
to develop c. - развивать контакты
to broaden c. - расширять контакты
communicate [kə'mju:nikeɪ] – коммуникать
a joint c. - совместное коммуникать
to issue ['ɪʃju:] a c. - выпустить коммуникать
the c. says - в коммуникате говорится, что
a wide range ['reɪndʒ] - широкий круг (проблем)
to head [hed] a delegation - возглавлять делегацию
syn. to lead [li:d]
The delegation is headed (led) by... - делегацию возглавляет
a stay - пребывание (в стране, городе)
a 2-day s. - двухдневное пребывание
a week's s. - пребывание в течение недели
an adviser [əd'vaɪzə] – советник

to include [ɪnk'lʊ:d] - включать
including ... - включая ...

cooperation [kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃn] – сотрудничество
trade - торговля, торговый
scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] с. - научное сотрудничество
technological [ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkl] с. - техническое сотрудничество

an ambassador [æm'bæsədə] - посол
The Finnish a. to Moscow - посол Финляндии в Москве
an embassy ['embəsi] - посольство

to aim [eɪm] at - нацелить, направить на
syn. to direct [daɪ'rekt]
to be aimed at - быть направленным (нацеленным) на
an aim - цель
syn. purpose ['pə:pəs] objective [əb'dʒektɪv] goal [gəʊl]
target [tɑ:ɡɪt]

to overcome ['əʊvəkəm] - преодолевать
to o. differences (difficulties, obstacles) - преодолевать разногласия (трудности, препятствия)

a treaty ['tri:tɪ] - договор
to sign a t. - подписать договор

an agreement [əg'ri:mənt] - соглашение
to sign an a. - подписать соглашение

good will - добрая воля

defence [dɪ'fens] - оборона
Defence Minister - министр обороны

topical ['tɒpɪkl] - актуальный, злободневный (о проблеме, вопросе)
syn. burning ['bɜ:nɪŋ]

current ['kʌrənt] - текущий
с. news (events) - последние известия (новости, события)
с. situation - текущая обстановка

mutual ['mju:tʃuəl] – взаимный
m. understanding – взаимопонимание
m. interest - взаимный интерес

questions of m. interest - вопросы, представляющие взаимный интерес

according to - согласно ч-л

spokesman - представитель (выразитель мнения) лиц, группы

major ['meɪdʒə] – важнейший, крупнейший, главный

m. events (developments) - основные события

a landmark ['lændmɑ:k] - веха

to design [dr'zain] - намереваться, планировать

to be designed to do smth. - предназначаться для того, чтобы

to cement [si'ment] - скреплять неразрывными узами, устанавливать прочную связь

to welcome ['welkəm] - приветствовать, встречать

syn. to greet

to be welcomed (greeted) by

at the airport he was welcomed (greeted) by ... - в аэропорту его приветствовал(и) ...

to give smb a warm welcome - оказать к-л теплый прием

to get a warm welcome - получить теплый прием

efforts ['efəts] - усилия

to make efforts - делать усилия

atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə] – атмосфера

cordiality [kɔ:dr'æltɪ] - сердечность, радушие

to exchange [iks'tʃeɪndʒ] views (opinions) - обменяться мнением

to e. experience обменяться опытом

to e. delegations - обменяться делегациями

an exchange of - обмен ч-л

prospects ['prɒspekts] - перспективы

to provide for [prə'vaɪd] - предусматривать, обеспечивать

syn. to envisage [ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ]

as well as - а также

bilateral [baɪ'lætərəl] - двусторонние

multilateral - многосторонние

a number of - ряд ч-л (вопросов, проблем), несколько

issue ['ɪʃu:] - проблема (сложная), вопрос (спорный)

regional ['ri:dʒɪnl] - региональный

matter ['mætə] - дело, вопрос

regional and international matters - региональные и международные проблемы

to rule out - исключить ч-л

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

foreign [fɔːrɪn], official [ə'fɪʃəl], unofficial [ʌnə'fɪʃəl], secretary ['sekɪtrɪ], mutual ['mju:tʃuəl], broadening [brɔːdnɪŋ], issue ['ɪʃjuː], atmosphere ['ætməs,fɪə], unanimity [ˌju:nə'nɪmɪtɪ], ambassador [æm'bæsədə], accept [ək'sept], accompany [ə'kʌmpəni], complete [kəm'pli:t], range ['reɪndʒ], communique [kə'mju:nɪkeɪ], cement [si'ment], cordiality [ˌkɔːdrɪælɪtɪ], designed [drɪ'zaɪnd], bilateral [baɪ'lætərəl], prospect ['prɒspekt], anniversary [ˌæni'vɜ:səri], forthcoming [ˌfɔːθ'kʌmɪŋ].

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

to arrive in Washington for talks, at the invitation of the Head of State, Foreign Secretary, the delegation was warmly welcomed, the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly, complete unanimity of views, topical problems, to pay an unofficial friendly visit, State Secretary, to sign a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, Foreign Office, the joint communique says ..., current international situation, a wide range of problems, the delegation is headed by the State Secretary, a mission of good will, to hold summit talks on the Middle East, it was announced in Moscow, according to, Heads of state, the policy is aimed at, to cement friendship, in an atmosphere of cordiality, to provide for regular consultations.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

прибыть с 3-дневным визитом, принять приглашение, полное совпадение взглядов, двусторонние переговоры, научно-техническое сотрудничество, об этом объявили вчера в Москве,

вести переговоры по Ближнему Востоку, обсудить широкий круг вопросов, Министерство иностранных дел Великобритании, установить дружеские отношения, сопровождать президента во время визита, министр иностранных дел США (Госсекретарь), главы государств, пребывание в России, представитель, развивать контакты в интересах (in the interests) наших народов, атмосфера дружбы и взаимопонимания, взаимная помощь, нанести официальный визит в ..., генеральный секретарь ООН, в совместном коммюнике говорится, что ..., обменяться мнениями, подписать соглашение, перспективы, актуальные проблемы.

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian using the following patterns: (to be done in writing)

- A. The treaty was signed by the Heads of the delegations.
Договор был подписан главами государств.
The delegation was warmly welcomed everywhere.
Делегацию тепло встречали (приветствовали) везде.
A call to the Peace movement will be discussed at a national conference.
Обращение к движению за мир во всём мире будет обсуждаться на общенациональной конференции.

1. At the airport the delegation was met by the Deputy foreign Minister.
2. During visits Presidents are usually accompanied by Foreign Ministers and other officials.
3. The news was announced on the radio at 12 o'clock.
4. The conference will be held next year.
5. The Delegation is headed by the Vice-President.
6. The diplomatic relations between our countries were established in 1952.

7. The invitation to visit our country was accepted by the Head of State with gratitude (благодарность).

B. The Forum is expected to open tomorrow

Ожидается,

Ожидают, что форум начнет свою работу завтра.

Предполагают,

The president is reported to pay a return visit early next year.

По сообщению прессы,

президент нанесет ответный

Как сообщает пресса,

визит в начале будущего года

Как стало известно

Простой инфинитив (типа «to do») после конструкции «to be reported (believed, announced)» относит действие к будущему, перфектный инфинитив (типа «to have done») – к прошлому.

The French Prime Minister is reported to have left for the USA.

По сообщениям прессы,

премьер-министр Франции отбыл

Как стало известно,

в США

1. The Deputy Foreign Minister is expected to arrive in Warsaw on an official visit next week.
2. The session is expected to last 5 days.
3. Japan and Britain are expected to sign a trade agreement at the end of the talks.
4. The French Prime Minister is reported to leave for the USA on an official visit next month.
5. The French Prime Minister is reported to have left for the USA on an official visit,
6. The talks are reported to start early next week.

7. The Head of the delegation is reported to have talks with the Russian leaders.
8. The Head of the delegation is reported to have had talks with the Russian leaders.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the texts,
 - b) without looking into the texts
1. At whose invitation did the Vietnamese Prime-Minister arrive in Moscow?
 2. What important meeting will take place during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly?
 3. Who will the President of Senegal meet with during his 4-day stay in London?
 4. What country will the Russian Foreign Minister make an official visit to?
 5. What visit will the US President pay next month? Who will accompany him during the visit?
 6. When is India's Prime Minister to arrive in Moscow on a state visit? How long will he stay in Moscow?
 7. Who arrived in Britain yesterday? What problems will the talks between the King of Saudi Arabia and Foreign Office representatives be focused on?
 8. Whose Foreign Minister visited Britain recently? What did the joint communique issued at the end of the visit welcome?
 9. When will the Head of the SRV pay an official visit to Russia? What problems is he expected to discuss with the Russian leaders during the visit? What countries will the delegation headed by him visit after their stay in Moscow?
 10. Who will accompany the Finnish Foreign Minister during his visit to Moscow? What questions will the Russian and Finnish Foreign Ministers discuss?
 11. How long did the talks between the Prime-Ministers of Jordan and Syria last? What were the talks aimed at?
 12. What important document is expected to be signed by the Russian and Slovakian leaders during the Russian President's official visit to Slovakia?

What problem is the head of the Russian delegation planning to discuss with the Slovakian leaders?

13. What country did the South African Foreign Minister arrive in for a 2-day visit? What questions is he expected to discuss with his French counterpart?
14. What's the aim of the three-day visit the Russian Premier is going to pay to London next month? What problems will the two Prime-Ministers focus on during the talks?
15. What was the aim of the Polish delegation's visit to Italy? How did the Italian Prime-Minister see the visit? Who led the Polish delegation?
16. How long did the Canadian Prime-Minister stay in Moscow? What problems did he discuss with his Russian counterpart during the talks? What does the Protocol signed in the course of the talks provide for?
17. What issues were covered by the British Foreign Secretary and his Arab counterpart during the Dubai talks? Did they sign any document?

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian:

1. The Bulgarian Prime-Minister returned home after 3-day talks in Warsaw. The statement after the talks noted complete unanimity of views on all the questions discussed.
2. A delegation of British workers was on an unofficial friendly visit to Vilnius in August.
3. The Russian foreign policy is aimed at establishing friendly relations with all states.
4. At the closing meeting the presidents signed a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance.
5. At the airport the Foreign Secretary was greeted by the US Secretary of State and other high-ranking officials.
6. During their stay in London the delegation of the Polish government which was headed by the Prime-Minister will have talks with the British leaders.
7. The President of Pakistan has accepted an official invitation to visit France, it was announced today.

8. The Russian Prime Minister is leaving Moscow tomorrow on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of his Polish counterpart.
9. A joint communique is expected to be issued at the end of the talks.
10. The Russian Deputy Foreign Minister arrived in Vienna today for the fourth round of talks with the USA. The talks are expected to start tomorrow.
11. “Hungary’s relations with China are better now than at any time in the last 30 years”, said the head of the Hungarian delegation after their official visit to China.
12. The Heads of State discussed questions of mutual interest and signed a number of agreements.

Exercise 7. Translate into English:

1. Вчера в Москву по приглашению российского правительства прибыла делегация Французской республики.
2. Правительственная делегация Великобритании выехала из Лондона в Рим.
3. Государственный секретарь США нанес официальный 3-дневный визит в Японию.
4. Российскую правительственную делегацию возглавляет премьер-министр.
5. Заместитель премьер-министра России встретился с министром иностранных дел Румынии и имел с ним беседу по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес.
6. С 20 по 27 июля в Москве находилась с визитом делегация американских бизнесменов.
7. Премьер-министры двух стран подписали декларацию (declaration) о дружбе и сотрудничестве.
8. Предполагают, что заместитель премьер-министра обсудит эти вопросы со своим российским коллегой .
9. Президент Франции принял приглашение посетить Югославию с официальным визитом в начале года.
10. Вчера из Москвы в Дели отбыла делегация России, которую возглавляет министр иностранных дел. В столице Индии делегацию встречали (приветствовали) министр иностранных дел Индии и другие официальные лица.

11. По сообщениям французской прессы в конце месяца президент Франции посетит Россию с ответным визитом. Он проведет переговоры с российскими руководителями по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес.
12. Во время переговоров, которые проходили в дружеской атмосфере, делегации обсудили актуальные проблемы текущей международной обстановки.

UNIT B

Listen, Translate and Read the Texts.

1. Middle East Talks.

The UN Secretary-General has called for a resumption of the Geneva talks on the Middle East and expressed confidence that the forthcoming UN General Assembly session would deal with the Middle East problem. He also added that this part of the world is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension.

2. British Prime-Minister Pleased with Russian Visit.

The British Prime-Minister flew back to London last night after his five-day visit to Russia. Before leaving Russia's capital the British premier said in a farewell ceremony in the Kremlin that he was satisfied with the results of the visit and believed the two countries had made a big step forward toward the development of a dialogue in all fields.

The Russian leader agreed with that assessment and reiterated Russia's preparedness to deepen cooperation with Britain.

3. Meeting between the Russian Premier and Finnish President.

A non-official meeting was held in St.Petersburg on mutual agreement between Russia's Prime-Minister and President of the Finnish republic. In the course of the meeting the sides exchanged opinions on the further development of bilateral relations and noted with satisfaction that such meetings bring positive results. Touching upon the

issues of international relations and European security both leaders emphasized the importance of solving all disputable questions through negotiations.

4. London Invites the French President.

The British Queen has invited the French President to pay an official visit to Britain. With the close relations between London and Paris cemented by cooperation in Bosnia there is talk of forging now a special relationship between them. The French President may also be invited to address a meeting of the Houses of Parliament. The undeclared aim of Britain's policy towards France is an attempt to prevent a solid Franco-German union.

5. Syrian - Israeli Talks.

The US Administration will next week bring Israeli and Syrian negotiators together in a bid to resume peace talks which were suspended six months ago amid disagreement over Israel's withdrawal from Golan Heights.

The US Secretary of State announced their resumption last Saturday after visits to Damascus and Jerusalem and appeals from Israel's Prime-Minister to Syria's President.

The negotiators will begin their talks next Wednesday. After three days they will go home for consultations, then return for three more days of talks early in January.

6. Russia's View of the British Premier's Visit to Moscow.

The British Prime-Minister's visit to Russia and discussions he held with the Russian leaders in Moscow helped them understand better the view of the British Government and its attitude to prospects for the development of Russian-British relations. The visit gave a fresh impetus to these relations. The two sides signed a series of agreements that will broaden and strengthen trust between them.

The visit showed that on some issues the two countries have close positions, but the negotiations in Moscow also revealed deep differences on some major problems, such as disarmament and arms control.

It is the British Premier's commitment to old thinking on these very important issues which prevented the sides from achieving greater progress in strengthening Russian-British ties.

However, the Russian-British summit meeting was very important for bilateral relations and the international situation as a whole.

7. China's and Russia's Presidents Meet to Boost Sino-Russian Ties.

China's president arrives in Russia tomorrow for a four-day visit aimed at broadening and deepening strategic and political co-operation between the two countries.

8. US Secretary of State to Visit Syria on Mideast Trip.

The US Secretary of State is planning to go to Syria for talks with Syria's President during his first official trip to the Middle East, senior American officials said today. The US is interested in restarting suspended peace negotiations between Syria and Israel because peace with Syria is key to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

His trip will also take him to Israel, Egypt and Jordan. The primary goal of the visit is to get the Palestinians and Israelis talking seriously to each other again about peace based on cooperation to achieve security.

The State Department has not formally announced the dates or itinerary of the trip which is expected in the second week of September.

9. South Africa's Links with Iran.

A visit by the South African Foreign Minister to Iran to promote economic cooperation has raised concern in the West over the foreign policy pursued by the South African government.

The Pretoria government rejected Washington's attempts to influence its relationship with Iran which is accused by the Americans of

sponsoring terrorism. Iran's official news agency quoted South Africa's Foreign Minister as saying that South Africa did not follow the American policy of trying to isolate Iran. "Relations with Iran are good and talks were held in the atmosphere of mutual understanding. Both sides welcomed further contacts in the interests of the peoples* of our countries".

10. Presidents Meet to Boost Sino-Russian Ties.

China's President arrives in Russia tomorrow for a four-day visit aimed at broadening and deepening strategic and political co-operation between the two countries.

For the Kremlin, his visit is a welcome counterbalance to domestic concerns about Nato enlargement and worries that Russia is being excluded from the western club of nations.

China's President and the President of the Russian Federation, are due to sign two historic pacts aimed at giving substance to improving Sino-Russian ties.

These are a "strategic co-operative partnership" agreement and a treaty on further reducing troop numbers and extending military co-operation along the two countries frontier.

The two presidents will also be concerned to promote trade ties which have not developed as both countries might have wished.

11. Greek - Turkish Talks.

The Greek Prime-Minister held urgent meetings with his senior ministers yesterday to discuss a European Union (EU) initiative for starting a dialogue with Turkey, according to the government officials. They said Athens and Ankara were close to agreeing the establishment of a committee of experts from each side to discuss ways of tackling differences.

It is the first time the two rivals have considered talking since January last year when they came close to war over rights of two small uninhabited islands in the Aegean Sea.

The sudden rapprochement was the result of a meeting in Malta this week between the Greek Foreign Minister and his Turkish counterpart at which the EU initiative was put forward.

Words and Word Combinations

to call on smb for smth (to do smth) - призвать к-л к ч-л (сделать ч-л)

to express [ɪks'pres] - выражать

to e. confidence (desire, satisfaction, willingness) - выражать уверенность (желание, удовлетворение, готовность)

to deal [di:l] with - заниматься ч-л, рассматривать (обсуждать) ч-л

to add [æd] – добавить

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] - опасный

hotbeds of tension ['tenʃn] - очаги напряженности

farewell [feə'wel] - зд. прощальный

ceremony ['serɪməni] - церемония

to satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ] - удовлетворять

to be satisfied with - быть удовлетворенным, довольным ч-л

satisfaction – удовлетворение

to note [nəʊt] - отмечать (в речи)

toward [tə'wɔ:d] - к, по направлению к

assessment [ə'sesmənt] - оценка

to assess smth - оценивать, давать оценку

to reiterate [ri:'ɪteɪt] - повторять снова и снова, подтвердить снова

to deepen ['di:pən] - углублять

in the course [kɔ:s] of - в ходе ч-л

to exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] - обменивать(ся)

to e. opinions (views) on - обменяться мнением по ...

to e. visits (experience) - обменяться визитами, (опытом)

to touch [tʌtʃ] - коснуться ч-л (в речи, статье)

security [sɪ'kjʊərəti] - безопасность

to emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] - подчеркнуть, выделить

syn. to stress, to underline

to solve [sɒlv] - решать (проблему, вопрос)

syn. to resolve, to settle - решать, урегулировать
solution [sə'lu:ʃn] - решение
syn. settlement

disputable [dis'pju:təbl] – спорный
dispute [dis'pju:t] спор

through negotiations - путем переговоров

to forge [fɔ:dʒ] - выковывать, выработать, строить (отношения)
to f. a special relationship - зд. устанавливать особые отношения

to address [əd'res] - обращаться с речью, выступить с речью на ...

a bid [bid] – попытка
syn. an attempt [ə'tempt]

to suspend [sə'spend] - приостанавливать, временно прекращать
to be suspended - быть приостановленным

withdrawal [wið'drɔ:əl] - вывод (войск)
to withdraw [wið'drɔ:] - выводить (войска) из ...

an appeal [ə'pi:l] - обращение, призыв

attitude ['ætɪtju:d] to - отношение к ...

to give an impetus ['ɪmpɪtəs] - послужить стимулом, дать толчок
syn. to give a boost to smth.

to strengthen ['streŋθən] - укреплять
to s. trust [trʌst]- укреплять доверие

close [klaʊz]- близкий

to reveal [rɪ'vi:l]- обнаружить открыть (для себя)

a frontier ['frʌntjə] - граница
syn. a border ['bɔ:də]

disarmament [dis'a:məmənt] - разоружение
arms [ɑ:mz] - оружие
a. control [kən'trɒl]- контроль над вооружением

commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] - приверженность ч-л, преданность
to be committed to - быть преданным

to prevent [pri'vent] smb. from doing smth. - помешать к-л сделать ч-л

to achieve [ə'tʃi:v] - достичь, добиться ч-л
to a. security - зд. обеспечить безопасность

a summit meeting - встреча (совещание) на высшем уровне

to boost - способствовать развитию, росту

to be due [dju:] - должен (сделать ч-л)

to give substance ['sʌbstəns] to - наполнить конкретным содержанием, подкрепить делами

to reduce [rɪ'dju:s] smth. - уменьшить, сократить

reduction [rɪ'dʌkʃn] - сокращение

to promote [prə'maʊt] smth. - способствовать, содействовать

to p. ties, cooperation

to suspend [sə'spend] - приостанавливать, временно прекращать

to be suspended

itinerary [aɪ'tɪnərəɪ] - маршрут (предполагаемый), программа поездки, визита

concern [kənsə:n] - забота, беспокойство

to raise c. - зд. вызвать обеспокоенность

to be concerned with - быть обеспокоенным ч-л, выражать обеспокоенность

all parties concerned - все заинтересованные стороны

to pursue [pə'sju:] - вести, проводить (курс, политику)

to pursue a policy

policy ['pɒlɪsi] - политика

to reject [rɪ'dʒekt] - отклонять, отвергать

to influence ['ɪnfluəns] - оказывать воздействие (давление) на..., влиять на ...

to accuse [ə'kju:z] smb. of smth. - обвинять к-л в ч-л

to sponsor [spɒnsə] - поддерживать, организовывать

to isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] - изолировать от

urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt] - срочный, настоятельный

to tackle [tækl] - решать (биться над решением), рассматривать вопрос

to t. differences

to t. a problem syn. to decide

a rival [raɪvl] - соперник, противник

syn. an adversary ['ædvərsəri]

rivalry - соперничество, противостояние

to consider [kən'sɪdə] - рассматривать, считать
uninhabited [ˌʌnɪn'hæbɪtɪd] - необитаемый (остров)
rapprochement [ræ'prɔʃmɑ:ŋ] - сближение (между государствами)

Exercises

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill

Resumption [rɪ'zʌmpʃn], dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs], establishment [ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt], effort ['efət], emphasize ['emfəsaɪz], economic [ɪkə'nɒmɪk], pursuing [pə'sju:ɪŋ], policy ['pɒlɪsɪ], announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt], headquarters ['hedkwɔ:təz], result [rɪ'zʌlt], Premier ['premjə], farewell [fə'wel], dialogue ['daɪələg], reiterate [ri:'ɪtəreɪt], opinion [ə'pɪnɪən], frontier ['frʌntjə], initiative [ɪ'nɪʃətɪv], rapprochement [ræ'prɔʃmɑ:ŋ], isolate ['aɪsəleɪt], expert ['ekspə:t], solid ['sɒlɪd], bilateral [bɑ'lætrɪl], satisfaction [ˌsætɪs'fækʃn], positive ['pɒzɪtɪv], security [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ], disputable [dɪs'pju:təbl], negotiations [nɪˌgəʊfɪ'eɪʃn], close [klaʊs], prospects ['prɒspekts].

2. Sino ['sɪnəʊ], Turkey ['tɜ:kɪ], Turkish ['tɜ:kɪʃ], Namibia [nə'mɪbɪə], Angola [æŋ'gəʊlə], Southern ['sʌðən], Europe ['juərəp], European [juərə'piən], Israel [ɪzreɪəl], Israeli [ɪz'reɪlɪ], Aegean [i:'dʒiən].

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

Resumption of the Geneva talks, dangerous hotbeds of tension, express confidence, an important stage in the development of relations, to deal with the Middle East problem, establishment of trade relations, efforts to overcome antagonism, to exchange views on topical problems, to pursue a policy, the British leader was given a warm welcome, to give assessment to, to solve disputable questions through negotiations, to give an impetus, to reveal deep differences on arms control, to prevent nuclear war, to achieve disarmament, call on smb for smth, to promote smth., to tackle differences, to express concern, to suspend talks.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Призывать к возобновлению переговоров, переговоры по Ближнему Востоку, предстоящая сессия Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, очаги напряжённости, развитие отношений между двумя странами, торговля между нашими странами растёт, установление дружеских отношений, улучшить международный климат, обменяться мнением по различным вопросам, проводить политику, нанести краткий визит, главы государств были удовлетворены результатами переговоров, углублять сотрудничество, в ходе встречи, укреплять доверие, обнаружить несовпадение мнений, достичь прогресса, актуальные проблемы, оказывать влияние на, отклонить предложение, помешать кому-л., быть преданным курсу, вывод войск, переговоры были приостановлены, решать спорные вопросы путем переговоров.

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian using the model:

1) It was the USA that, (which) violated the SALT, treaty. Именно США нарушили договор об ОСВ.

2) It is at such crucial moments of history that (when) a new mentality is needed.

Как рас в такие серьезные моменты истории и требуется новое мышление.

1. It was Russia that made the first step towards the establishment of confidence among nations.
2. It is in Moscow that (where) the workers of literature and art got together to discuss peace problems.
3. It is for this reason that the conference is considered necessary and timely.
4. It was after Israel began building a Jewish settlement in east Jerusalem that (when) the peace talks were suspended.
5. The USA realizes that it is peace with Syria that (which) is key to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

6. It is the third world countries that press for a new economic order which would take into account the interests of all nations.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the texts,
 - b) without looking into the texts
1. How did the UN Secretary-General assess the situation in the Middle East? What international organization is expected to deal with the situation in the Middle East? What did the UN Secretary-General call for?
 2. How was the British Prime-Minister welcomed in Russia? How did he assess his visit to Moscow? What statement did Russia's leadership reiterate at the end of the visit?
 3. What issues did the Russian and Finnish leaders discuss during the non-official meeting in St.Petersburg? What international problems did they touch upon in the course of the meeting?
 4. How have the relations between Great Britain and France been developing lately? What's the undeclared aim of Britain's policy towards France?
 5. Why were peace talks between Israel and Syria suspended 6 months ago? What steps have been taken by the US State Secretary in a bid to help resume them?
 6. How do the Russian leaders assess the British Premier's visit to Russia? What did the negotiations in Moscow reveal?
 7. What is the aim of China's President's visit to Moscow? What documents are expected to be signed during the visit?
 8. Why is the USA interested in restarting suspended peace negotiations between Syria and Israel? What is the primary goal of the US State Secretary's official trip to the Middle East?
 9. Why has the visit of the South African Foreign Minister to Iran raised concern in the West? What is South Africa's response to Washington's attempts to influence its relationship with Iran?
 10. What's the aim of the Chinese President's visit to Moscow? Why does the Kremlin welcome the visit? What two historic pacts are the Presidents due to sign?

11. Why did the Greek Prime-Minister hold urgent meetings with his senior ministers? What has brought about the sudden rapprochement of the two countries?

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian

1. The US state secretary will pay an official visit to Russia which is in return for the visit of the Russian Foreign Minister to the USA.
2. The German delegation headed by the Head of State arrived in Moscow on an official visit in order to sign a treaty of friendship with Russia.
3. A guard of honour was lined up at the Brussels airport to meet the British Prime-Minister who was coming to Belgium for top-level talks.
4. The resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization will provide for the settlement of the Middle East crisis.
5. Russia and Sweden assess the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as an event of tremendous (огромный) importance.
6. The talks between the Russian and Swedish Prime Ministers were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect. They discussed a wide range of problems concerning Russian-Swedish relations and their further development as well as the current international situation.
7. The Chinese President expressed satisfaction that Russian-Chinese relations were improving despite (несмотря на) differences of approach (подход) on some issues. "Political contacts are being formed and their level (уровень) is gradually rising", said the paper. Talks and consultations on various aspects of state-to-state relations are becoming standard practice.
8. The German Chancellor arrived in Moscow yesterday on a six-day official visit and went straight into talks with the Russian President. In the course of the talks they will deal with arms control issues and strengthening bilateral relations.
9. A new round of UN-sponsored talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan began in Geneva yesterday. The talks are expected to last 3 days during which all the disputable questions will be discussed.

10. Tension over Nato's expansion revealed deep differences in approach to the problem between Russia's Foreign Minister and Nato General Secretary.
11. The European Union's special envoy to the Middle East said that Syria expressed willingness to find a formula to renew (to resume) the Israeli-Syrian peace process which has been frozen (suspended) since March 1996.
12. The US Vice-President yesterday said his talks In Beijing were aimed at setting the stage for a presidential summit later this year.
13. The collapse of the former Soviet Union, which left the US as the sole superpower, has pushed Russia and China closer. Russia is looking for strong new partners to maintain a balance of power in the world. Now it is focusing its foreign policy on Asia to have room for manoeuvre.
14. The three - point plan calls on both sides to avoid unilateral acts, a clear reference to the Israelis' plans to expand or build new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
15. The Russian Prime-Minister is coming to Britain next month for a three - day visit that is expected to cement London's ties with Moscow. During the talks the Russian Premier is to focus on the trade relations.
16. The right - wing Israeli Prime-Minister and the leader of the Palestinian Authority last night restored confidence in the Middle East peace process with a firm handshake and commitment to negotiations.

Exercise 7. Translate into English:

1. 25 июня из Москвы отбыла делегация Национального Конгресса Боливии. Она находилась в нашей стране с официальным визитом по приглашению правительства России.
2. Во время визита главы государств провели переговоры, в ходе которых они затронули вопросы, представляющие взаимный интерес.

3. Российский премьер-министр выразил удовлетворение развитием российско-индийских отношений, углублением сотрудничества между ними.
4. В ходе беседы Болгарский и Китайский лидеры проинформировали (to inform) друг друга о положении в своих странах и высказались за развитие взаимных связей, расширение взаимного обмена опытом в экономическом строительстве (construction).
5. По сообщениям прессы, в ходе заключительной встречи председателя Государственного Совета КНР с президентом Пакистана стороны (sides) подтвердили желание укреплять двусторонние отношения во всех областях.
6. “Мы удовлетворены результатами бесед с российскими руководителями” - заявил глава делегации на пресс-конференции.
“Состоялся широкий обмен мнениями по актуальным вопросам современности. Обе стороны подтвердили свое желание развивать двусторонние отношения и сотрудничество”.
7. Генеральный секретарь ООН прибыл в Тегеран. В тегеранском аэропорту он заявил, что он хочет найти пути справедливого урегулирования (решения) конфликта между Ираном и Ираком.
8. Германия и Албания достигли соглашения об установлении дипломатических отношений. Об этом сообщил на пресс-конференции представитель (spokesman) Министерства иностранных дел Германии.
9. Руководители делегаций подтвердили желание укрепить отношения дружбы и взаимопонимания между двумя странами и народами, подчеркивается в совместном коммюнике по итогам визита.
10. Как сообщает пресса, в ходе беседы стороны обсудили перспективы (prospects) развития двусторонних отношений. Касаясь (touching upon) международной обстановки, они подчеркнули важность решения спорных вопросов путем переговоров.
11. Возобновление контактов между парламентами России и Швеции будет способствовать дальнейшему укреплению взаимопонимания и доверия, развитию связей между двумя странами.

12. Король Иордании встретился в Каире с президентом Египта, чтобы обсудить вопрос урегулирования ближневосточного кризиса. Обе стороны приветствовали идею международной конференции по Ближнему Востоку.
13. Россия твердо стоит (привержена) на позициях договоренностей достигнутых в ходе встречи на высшем уровне в Рейкьявике. Она открыла историческую возможность (перспективу) для радикального решения вопросов войны и мира.
14. Греческий парламент ратифицировал (to ratify) соглашение о развитии экономического и промышленного сотрудничества между Россией и Грецией, которое было подписано в Афинах в декабре 2001 года. Это придаст новый импульс развитию и углублению торговых связей между Грецией и Россией.

Exercise 8. Act as interpreter:

I

A.	A. Когда премьер-министр Великобритании посетил Москву?	B.	Last April.
A.	Кто сопровождал его во время визита?	B.	During visits Prime Ministers are usually accompanied by Foreign Ministers, military advisers and other officials.
A.	Что отмечалось в совместном заявлении после переговоров с российскими руководителями?	B.	In the joint statement issued at the end of the talks the sides noted that these meetings! Were in the interests of the both states.
A.	Были ли подписаны какие-нибудь документы?	B.	In the course of the visit a number of agreements on cooperation were signed.

II

A.	Какая делегация прибыла вчера в Москву?	B.	Yesterday at the invitation of the Russian Government a Polish Government delegation arrived in Moscow.
A.	Кто возглавляет делегацию?	B.	The delegation is headed by the state leaders.
A.	Сколько времени будет продолжаться визит? Будут ли польские лидеры вести переговоры с российскими руководителями?	B.	It is announced that the delegation has arrived in Russia on a three-day official visit. During the visit the Russian and Polish leaders will have talks.
A.	Какие вопросы они собираются обсудить?	B.	During the talks major international issues as well as questions of mutual interest will be discussed.
A.	Будут ли российские и польские руководители обсуждать проблему разоружения и контроля над вооружением (оружием)?	B.	It's one of the major questions on the agenda (повестка дня).

Exercise 9. Turn to current press materials. Inform your fellow students of:

- what delegation paid a visit to our country recently,
- when the delegation arrived in the country,
- at whose invitation the delegation visited Russia,
- what kind of visit it was (an official visit, an unofficial visit, a return visit, a visit of good will),
- who headed the delegation,
- who was the delegation welcomed by,
- who the delegation had talks with,
- what problems were discussed during the talks.

COOPERATION

UNIT A

Listen, Translate and Read the Texts.

1. Agreements Signed

Agreements on extending trade and economic, industrial, scientific and technical co-operation between Russia and Canada were signed last week during Russian Foreign Minister's stay in Ottawa.

It was also agreed to resume talks on a programme for exchanges in science, education, culture, sports and other areas.

2. Sino-Bulgarian trade accord

China and Bulgaria yesterday signed agreements to boost trade, scientific, diplomatic and cultural links.

Bulgarian President and China's Premier signed a document calling for major growth in economic, scientific and technological co-operation.

Four other agreements reached during the President's visit cover cultural exchanges and consular links as well as co-operation in science and technology.

3. Russia-Botswana trade agreement

The first trade agreement between Russia and Botswana was signed at Russia's Foreign Trade Ministry this week. It provides for mutual granting of most favored nation status, establishment of trade missions, and the possible development of joint ventures under recently passed legislation.

4. Economic links with Yugoslavia expand

Russian-Yugoslav cooperation is fruitfully expanding. One of its directions is Russia's participation in the construction and moderniza-

tion of Yugoslavia's enterprises and delivery of modern equipment for them. More than 100 major enterprises have been built in Yugoslavia with Russia's technical assistance and many of them export products to other countries.

The cooperation in electric power-generating occupies an important place in Russian-Yugoslav economic links. It develops on a stable basis and is mutually advantageous. At present about 30 per cent of the country's electric energy is generated by Russian equipment.

5. Negotiations in Ulan Bator

In Ulan Bator, negotiations were recently held between trade delegations of Russia and Mongolia, which culminated in the signing of a protocol on goods turnover and payments between the two countries. The protocol provides for further development of exports of machines and equipment, basic energy fuels, and consumer goods from Russia to Mongolia.

6. Hope for improved trade with Japan

Russia is in favor of the development of all-round co-operation with Japan and other developed capitalist countries.

Economic links are mutually beneficial, they promote the relaxation of international tension and help build confidence between the two countries.

Further development of business relations between Russia and Japan depends largely on whether Tokyo will continue to follow a

course of discrimination and sanctions or is guided by the objective economic and political interests of the country.

7. Britain and Russia sign energy co-operation deal

Long – term energy co-operation between Britain and Russia should result from an agreement signed by Energy Secretary in Moscow yesterday.

The agreement envisages co-operation in oil and gas, coal and electricity.

The agreement also envisages joint projects and technical exchanges, visits by specialized delegations and the organization of conferences.

8. Russia – Nepal : successful cooperation

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and Russia our two countries have developed and strengthened friendly relations in diverse fields.

Under the cultural exchange programme, various delegations have visited each other's countries. This has helped us know each other better. The people of Nepal sincerely appreciate and are grateful for the meaningful economic assistance provided by Russia during their early years of development.

A number of Nepalese students have completed studies in Russian institutions of higher education and are contributing to the development of the economy of Nepal. Also, at present, many Nepalese student¹ are receiving a higher education and training in different institutes throughout Russia. Nepal is grateful to Russia for helping build up technical manpower so vital for the country's development.

9. Cooperation with Russia

As the African countries are beginning to develop their economy, cooperation between them and Russia and the other European countries is growing. Over the past few years, there has been an over 600 per cent increase in trade between these countries and independent Africa. The countries' most important exports to Africa are machinery, equipment and means of transport.

These countries are helping Africa explore and develop natural resources, raise the levels of agricultural production and train personnel. Cooperation has also benefited Africa's health services, science and technology.

10. Russian - French cooperation

Russian-French cooperation has yielded considerable benefit to both countries.

Economic and scientific ties of Russia and France embrace today such fields as space exploration, electronic computers, unique machinery and equipment.

Marked changes have taken place in the field of trade exchanges. Over the recent years the rate of annual growth of the goods-turnover between the two countries amounted to nearly 30 percent. Therefore, it is quite possible to speak about good prospects in the development of trade contacts.

11. Benefit to Both

Russia wants to trade and co-operate with Western countries, including Britain. It does not seek one-sided advantages. Of course, such trade benefits Russia but it also benefits the Western countries providing employment and, often long-term orders.

Long-term economic agreements between countries create trust in each other's intentions. It is the political enemies of detente and peaceful co-existence who oppose the development of trade with Russia.

Trade is of benefit to both partners. This is true in an economic sense. It is also true in a political sense as it promotes the development of detente and peaceful co-existence.

So the improvement in British-Russian economic co-operation is to be welcomed. It is to be hoped that it will continue to develop no less rapidly in the future.

12. Russia forges new economic ties with Iraq

FURTHER evidence of growing Russian co-operation with Iraq emerged yesterday when the Iraqi Oil Minister announced that he had reached agreement with Moscow to carry out a range of joint economic studies. The Minister who returned to Iraq from Moscow yesterday, said he had held "constructive" talks with Russian officials and agreement had been reached to launch technical studies aimed at implementing economic projects and developing oil resources.

Last month both countries signed a letter of intent to prepare for the resumption of economic and trade links after the lifting of sanctions imposed on Baghdad following its August 1990 - invasion of Kuwait. On Sunday the Russian Foreign Minister said that Russia saw no objection to resuming "military technical co-operation" with Iraq as soon as international sanctions are lifted.

13. Satellite launched for Israel

A CONVERTED Russian strategic missile made space history at this northern Russia launch site yesterday when it deployed civilian satellites instead of the nuclear warheads for which it was designed.

In one of the most ambitious projects in Russia's efforts to convert its vast military complex to commercial use, an adapted SS25 missile carried Israeli, Mexican and Russian satellites into orbit. Russian and Israeli officials said the launch of their first joint space venture had gone off smoothly.

The commander of the military Cosmodrome said the initiative, marked an important turning point. "This is a great start to what we hope is a new beginning for our space industry", he said.

14. Moscow resumes cooperation with Hanoi

The Vietnamese Prime Minister is visiting Russia. His trip signals the resumption of bilateral economic relations after a long pause. The 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation will be replaced by a document which declares both countries "partners".

After many years of treating Vietnam as a "junior brother", Moscow became noticeably cooler toward Hanoi. "Longstanding ties were partly broken off, and whatever cooperation remained was jeopardized."

Today, if the mechanism of cooperation is not adapted to new conditions, Russia may lose 10 billion dollars of Vietnam's debt which is still outstanding from the Soviet period. Vietnam is now experiencing an economic boom. It is the third leading exporter of rice. It has a developed light and food industries, produces competitive household electronic appliances. All this proves that the country can pay off its debt. But the problem is that there is no mechanism to do so.

Words and Word Combinations

Cooperation - сотрудничество

close [klaus] с. - тесное сотрудничество

broad с. - широкое сотрудничество

syn. large-scale, wide-scale

versatile ['və:sətaɪl] с. - многостороннее сотрудничество
syn. many-sided, multifaced ['mʌltɪfeɪst], multiform ['mʌltɪfɔ:m],
multisided ['mʌltɪsaɪdɪd]

fruitful с. - плодотворное сотрудничество

comprehensive [ˌkɒmpri'hensɪv] с. - всеобъемлющее сотрудниче-
ство

business (business-like) с. - деловое сотрудничество

с. in research [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ] work - сотрудничество в научно-
исследовательской области

to cooperate [kou'ɒperet] – сотрудничать

to с. in the field (sphere, branch, area) of economy – сотрудничать
в области экономики

an agreement (on) - соглашение, договор (по, с)

syn. a contract, a deal, an accord [ə'kɔ:d]

a preliminary a. - предварительное соглашение

a long-term a. - долгосрочное соглашение

short-term a. - краткосрочное соглашение

a unilateral a. - одностороннее соглашение

a bilateral a. - двустороннее соглашение

a multilateral a. - многостороннее соглашение

an intergovernment (al) a. - межправительственное соглашение

to reach an a. - прийти к соглашению

syn. to come to an a.

to conclude an a. - заключить договор, соглашение

to ratify an a. - ратифицировать соглашение

syn. to make (strike) a bargain ['bɑ:gɪn] - заключить выгодную
сделку

to cancel ['kænsəl] an a. - аннулировать соглашение

on an a. - по договоренности

under an a. - по соглашению

to sign [saɪn] - подписать

signing ['saɪnɪŋ] - подписание

a signature ['sɪgnətʃə] – подпись

a signatory ['sɪgnətəri] – сторона, подписавшая документ

trade – торговля

syn. commerce [ˈkɒmə:s]

foreign t. - внешняя торговля

t. (commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl]) relations (ties, links) - торговые отношения, (связи)

t. accord (agreement, contract) - торговое соглашение

t. turnover - торговый оборот

t. exchange - торговый обмен

t. partner - торговый партнер

to do t. - вести торговлю

syn. to conduct t.

to extend – расширять

syn. to expand, enlarge, broaden, spread [spred]

to s. trade ties (links) - расширять торговые связи

extension - расширение

syn. a spread

e. of all-round cooperation - расширение всестороннего сотрудничества

extensive - широкий

on an e. scale - в широком масштабе

to boost - способствовать росту, повышать усиливать

to b. trade - расширять торговлю

to b. output - повышать выпуск продукции

a boost - быстрый рост, повышение

to give a b. - ускорять, давать толчок

links - связи

syn. ties, contacts, relations

cultural l., t., c., r. - культурные связи

business l, t, c., r. - деловые связи

interstate l, t., c., r. - межгосударственные связи

(good)-neighbourly r. - добрососедские отношения

long-standing r. - давнишние связи

consular l. - отношения на уровне консульств

to maintain vast t. - поддерживать широкие связи

to build r. - строить отношения

syn. to forge [fɔ:dʒ] - строить (ковать) отношения

to strengthen t. r. - укреплять отношения

to break up (off) t. r. - разрывать отношения
ant. resume, renew t., r., l. - возобновлять отношения
a resumption [rɪ'zʌmpʃən] renewal [rɪ'njuəl] - возобновление
to provide (for) - предусматривать, обеспечивать
syn. to envisage [ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ]
to p. assistance - предоставлять помощь
provision - 1) обеспечение, предоставление
p. of loans - предоставление займов
2) положение, условие (договора)
p. of an agreement
provisional - 1) временный
2) предварительный
to establish - основывать, учреждать, создавать
to e. a trade organisation - учредить торговую организацию
syn. to set up
to e. diplomatic relations - установить дипломатические отношения
to grant - предоставлять
to g. credits (loans) - предоставлять кредиты (займы)
to g. most favoured nation status (treatment) – предоставлять режим наибольшего благоприятствования
a venture ['ventʃə] - предприятие
syn. an enterprise ['entəpraɪz], business, project
a joint v. - совместное предприятие
to pass legislation - принять закон
deliveries - поставки, снабжение
goods delivery - поставка товаров
fuel delivery - поставка горючего (топлива)
delivery of equipment - поставка оборудования
to increase d. - увеличивать поставки
stable basis - прочная основа
syn. solid, firm b.
on the b. of - на основе
to lay the b. for - заложить основы для
advantage - выгода, преимущество
syn. benefit

to seek a. (over) - искать выгоду, стремиться к выгоде (над)

to take a. of smth - воспользоваться чем-л., извлекать выгоду из ч-л

to one's best a. - наивыгоднейшим образом

advantageous [ˌædvən'teɪdʒəs] – выгодный

syn. beneficial [benɪ'fiʃəl]

mutually advantageous terms - взаимовыгодные условия

goods - товары

industrial g. - промышленные товары

light industry g. - товары легкой промышленности

food industry g. - товары пищевой промышленности

consumer g. - товары широкого потребления

high technology (high-tech) g. - высокотехнологичные товары

payments - платежи

to promote-- развивать, содействовать, помогать

syn. to develop

to p. cooperation - развивать сотрудничество

to p. the relaxation of international tension (detente) - способствовать ослаблению международной напряженности (разрядке)

syn. to further

restrictions – ограничения

syn. sanctions, embargo, ban (on)

to apply r. in trade – применять (использовать) ограничения

to violate e. - нарушать эмбарго

to extend s. - продлить, распространить санкции

the extension of existing sanctions - продление существующих санкций

to drop r., s. - отменить (снять) ограничения, санкции

syn. to remove, lift, suspend, ease, abandon, undermine

ant. to impose s., - наложить (ввести) санкции

output - продукция, продукт, выпуск, выработка

o. of a factory - выпуск продукции завода

o. of electric power - выработка электроэнергии

o. of foodstuffs - выпуск пищевых продуктов

gross industrial o. - валовый выпуск промышленной продукции
grain o. - сбор зерна
the volume of agricultural o. - объем сельскохозяйственной продукции
diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] fields - различные области
assistance - помощь
syn. aid, help
to give a. - оказать помощь
syn. to render aid (help)
to offer a., h. - предлагать помощь
disinterested a. - бескорыстная помощь
meaningful a. - значительная помощь
syn. considerable
to contribute [kən'tri:bju:t] to - способствовать чему-л., делать, (вносить) вклад в
contribution [kəntri:'bjʊ:ʃən] - вклад
financial c. - денежный взнос (вклад)
to make a c. - делать вклад
build up technical manpower - создавать технические кадры
increase ['ɪnkri:s] in trade - рост, увеличение торговли
to be on the i., - расти, увеличиваться
to increase [ɪn'kri:s] - расти, увеличиваться, возрастать
to i. in score - увеличиваться в объеме
to explore national resources - разведывать (исследовать) народо-
хозяйственные ресурсы
exploration of outer space (space e.) - исследование космоса
to train personnel [prə:sə'nel] - подготавливать (обучать) кадры
syn. cadre – кадры
benefit - выгода, польза
syn. profit
common b. - общая выгода
trade b. - торговая выгода
to yield b. - приносить (давать) выгоду
to benefit (from) - 1) помогать, приносить пользу
2) извлекать пользу, выгоду
to embrace fields (spheres) - охватывать области

syn. to cover
rate of growth - темпы роста
average growth rate - средний темп роста
to grow at a good rate - расти высокими темпами, быстро возрастать
syn. at a good pace
to amount (to) - доходить до, составлять, равняться
to emerge [ɪ'mə:dʒ] - появляться, всплывать, возникать
syn. to appear, rise, come forth
emergence [ɪ'mə:dʒəns] - выход, появление
emergency [ɪ'mə:dʒənsɪ] - непредвиденный случай, чрезвычайные обстоятельства
e. powers - чрезвычайные полномочия
e. relief - чрезвычайная помощь
to proclaim the state of e. - объявить чрезвычайное положение

a range of joint economic studies - ряд (круг) совместных экономических исследований
to carry out joint economic studies - проводить совместные экономические исследования
to launch technical studies - предпринимать технологические исследования
syn. to start, set going
to implement economic projects - осуществлять экономические проекты
syn. to accomplish, to put into life
a letter of intent - протокол (письмо) о намерениях
a launch [lɔ:ntʃ] site - площадка для запуска (ракет)
to convert a military complex to - переделывать (конвертировать) военный комплекс
syn. change, turn into (to)
competitive household (domestic) appliances - конкурентоспособные бытовые электроприборы
competitive [kəm'petɪtɪv] - конкурирующий, конкурентоспособный
syn. rival ['raɪvəl]
a competitor - конкурент, соперник

a competition - конкуренция, соревнование
 syn. rivalry ['raɪvəlɪ]
a fierce c. - жесткая конкуренция
 to improve the competitiveness of one's economy – увеличить конкурентоспособность страны
to jeopardise ['dʒepədaɪz] - подвергать риску, рисковать
 syn. to risk, endanger
to pay off one's debt [det] – выплатить долг(и)
 syn. to settle one's debt
a debtor ['detə] – должник
 to be in debt - быть в долгу, быть должником
 syn. to owe [ou] smb smth.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

1. Ottawa ['ɒtəwə] China ['tʃaɪnə] Bulgaria [bʌl'gəriə] Bulgarian [bʌl'gəriən] Botswana [bɒts'wɑ:nə] Yugoslavia ['ju:gou'slɑ:vjə] Yugoslav ['ju:gou'slɑ:v] Ulan Bator ['ulɑ:n'bɑ:tə:] Mongolia [mɒŋ'gouljə] Mongolian [mɒŋ'gouljən] Japan [dʒə'pæn] Tokyo ['tɒkjəʊ] Berlin [bɜ:'lɪn] Poland ['pɒlənd] Nepal [nɪ'pɔ:l] Iraq [ɪ'rɑ:k] Baghdad [bæg'dæd] Hanoi [hæ'noɪ] Vietnam ['vi:et'nɑ:m]

2. accord [ə'kɔ:d] technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ] technical ['teknɪkəl] enterprise ['entəpraɪz] equipment [ɪk'wɪpmənt] product ['prɒdækt] production [prə'dʌkʃən] mutually ['mju:tʃuəlɪ] advantageous [ædvən'teɪdʒəs] machine [mə'ʃɪ:n] - machinery [mə'ʃɪ:nəri] beneficial [benɪ'fɪʃəl] committee [kə'mɪtɪ] envisage [ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ] materials [mə'tɪəriəlz] procedure [prə'si:dʒə] favourable ['feɪvərəbl] reorientation ['ri:ɔ:riən'teɪʃən] economy [i:'kɒnəmi] economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] appreciate [ə'pri:ʃteɪt] contribute [kɒnt'rɪbjʊ:t] - contribution [kɒnt'rɪbjʊ:ʃən] increase ['ɪnkri:s] - to increase [tu ɪnk'ri:s] commerce ['kɒmə:s] - commercially [kɒ'mə:ʃəlɪ] personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'nel] unique

[ju:'nɪ:k] per cent [pə'sent] percentage [pə'sentɪdʒ] ideological [ˌaɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] jeopardise ['dʒepədɑːz] satellite ['sætəlɑːt] mechanism ['mekənɪzəm] appliances [ə'plɑːənsɪz] reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl̩] noticeably ['nɒtɪsəblɪ]

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

on an extensive scale, a bilateral agreement, to maintain vast ties, to pass legislation, fuel delivery, goods turnover, to seek advantage, grain output, to impose sanctions, gross industrial output, average growth rate, to train personnel, to yield benefit, to explore national resources, a joint enterprise, to one's best advantage, involved parties, a range of joint economic studies, a launch site, emergency relief, to jeopardise co-operation, a long-term lease, a leaseholder, a fierce competition.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

прийти к соглашению, торговый обмен, предоставление займа, на прочной основе, взаимовыгодное сотрудничество, выработка электроэнергии, увеличиваться в объеме, быстро возрастать, быть выгодным, темпы роста, предоставлять помощь, товары широкого потребления, поставка оборудования, бескорыстная помощь, денежный вклад, возобновлять экономические отношения, предпринимать технологические исследования, осуществлять экономические проекты, чрезвычайные полномочия, арендовать, запрещать испытания ядерного оружия.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the texts,
 - b) without looking into the texts
1. What agreements were signed during Russian Minister's stay in Ottawa? What talks was it agreed to resume between Russia and Canada?
 2. Who signed agreements to boost trade, scientific, diplomatic and cultural links between China and Bulgaria? What spheres do the other four agreements cover?

3. What does the first trade agreement signed between Russia and Botswana provide for? Where was this agreement signed?
4. What is one of the directions in Russian-Yugoslav cooperation? On what basis does Russian-Yugoslav cooperation in electric power-generating develop? How many per cent of Yugoslavia's electric energy is generated by Russian equipment?
5. What did negotiations between Russian-Mongolian delegations result in? What does the protocol signed at the end of the negotiations provide for?
6. What kind of cooperation does Russia seek with Japan and other developed countries?
7. What will the agreement signed by Energy Secretary in Moscow result in? What does agreement signed with the Russian State Committee on science and technology envisage?
8. What are the people of Nepal grateful to Russia for? How does Russia help the development of the Nepalese economy?
9. What facts show increase in cooperation between the Eastern European countries and independent Africa? How do the countries help Africa?
10. What has Russian-French cooperation yielded to both countries? What makes it possible to speak about good prospects in Russian-French trade contacts?
11. On what basis does Russia want to trade and cooperate with Western countries? In what aspects is trade of benefit to both partners?
12. What fact shows growing Russian cooperation with Iraq? What agreement has been reached between the two countries? What followed Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait in 1990?
13. What are the relations between Vietnam and Russia characterized by?

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian using the patterns with Participle I:

A. Pattern I

A document calling for economic, scientific and technological cooperation was signed yesterday.

Вчера был подписан документ, призывающий к экономическому и техническому сотрудничеству.

B. Pattern II

Attaching great importance to economic cooperation between Russia and Japan, the parties concluded a number of agreements.

Придавая большое значение экономическому сотрудничеству между Россией и Японией, стороны заключили ряд соглашений.

1. Trade exchanges also benefit the Western countries providing employment and long-term orders.
2. The exchange resulted in the signing of a protocol outlining areas for cooperation between the two countries.
3. Addressing the Indian businessmen in Delhi the British Prime-Minister said that India was exporting more to Britain than vice versa.
4. Attending the session for the first time were observer delegations from Afghanistan, Mozambique and South Yemen.
5. Speaking of cultural relations one has in mind exchanges in the music, art and sport fields.
6. Building relations with other states we bear in mind that mutual cooperation promotes mutual understanding thus strengthening peace and security.
7. The most urgent task confronting young independent states is the strengthening of their political and economic independence.
8. Dealing with Western companies Eastern European economy planners believe they can revive their production.
9. Flooding the East with high tech goods the West has profited a lot.

B. Translate into Russian using patterns with Participle II:

Pattern I

The tasks posed are quite practical.

Поставленные задачи представляют практический интерес.

Pattern II

Interviewed by the Novosti Press Agency Indian Prime Minister spoke in favour of joint efforts in space exploration.

В интервью агентству "Новости" индийский премьер-министр с одобрением отозвался о совместных усилиях в деле освоения космоса.

1. The agreement, signed with the Russian partner envisages cooperation in oil and gas.
2. The people of Nepal are grateful for the economic assistance provided by Russia.
3. Greeted by thousands of people, the Russian leader was welcomed in India as a "champion for peace".
4. Marked changes have taken place in the field of trade exchanges.
5. The course aimed at developing broad cooperation with France has been pursued by us over many years.
6. Interviewed by the News Agency, Russian Prime Minister pledged for the secrecy of Western technology employed in satellites to be put in orbit by Russia.
7. Praising the new agreement the Russian Ambassador said that improved international relations required "correct and reliable information".
8. Strong pressure now building in the British trade union movement can bring about vastly expanded worker - to worker contacts.
9. The agreements reached during President's visit cover cultural exchanges and consular links.

Exercise 6. Translate, into Russian:

1. In recent years the Eastern European countries have taken a number of measures to increase the output of consumer goods.
2. The growth of industrial output in the past few years in India has amounted to more than 15 per cent.
3. We are always ready to sign agreements on mutually acceptable conditions.

4. Over the years of its existence, the British-Russian Trade Chamber has established broad and diversified ties with Russian foreign trade circles.
5. An extensive system of ties has taken shape between Russia and France.
6. Our economic ties with Finland are steadily expanding and the joint building of large industrial projects is making good progress.
7. We do trade with developing countries of Asia and Africa on an extensive scale.
8. The speaker noted the expansion of Russia's mutually beneficial ties with countries of Latin America and its readiness to continue expanding them.
9. The Eastern European countries constantly demonstrate their preparedness to promote mutually advantageous international economic relations.
10. Under a 15-year agreement signed by the two countries, Russia is to grant India credits for developing its agriculture and industry.
11. The key-note sounded by both delegations was "Let's take advantage of the fresh start imparted by the Geneva summit".
12. All forms of negotiations-multilateral and bilateral - should be used to settle the problems that are troubling Europe.
13. Addressing the session the head of the Russian delegation emphasised the significance of the European Union in building up market economies in the East.

Exercise 7. Translate into English:

1. Европейский Союз - это экономическая организация, основанная в 1957 году.
2. Широкое сотрудничество между странами-партнерами основано на принципах равенства и взаимного уважения.
3. Россия строит свои отношения с другими странами на принципах равенства и взаимной выгоды.
4. Россия постоянно увеличивает свой торговый оборот.
5. Объем внешней торговли в прошлом году составил 100 млрд. рублей, а в нынешнем году еще больше увеличится.
6. Государства-партнеры координируют планы развития экономики, выпуск продукции и внешний торговый оборот.

7. Всестороннее сотрудничество является важным средством для укрепления взаимного понимания между народами.
8. Страны Восточной Европы расширяют торговлю с развивающимися странами Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки.
9. Торговля – один из важнейших путей к развитию взаимовыгодного сотрудничества.
10. Россия поддерживает деловые связи на взаимовыгодной основе с рядом западных стран, Канадой и США.
11. Плодотворное сотрудничество между нашей страной и Великобританией в различных областях началось с установления дипломатических отношений в 1924 году.
12. За последнее время значительно расширились политические, экономические, научные, технические и культурные связи России с другими странами.
13. Соглашение, заключенное между Россией и Алжиром, предусматривает поставки в Алжир различных машин, оборудования и других товаров.
14. Россия и Китай планируют подписать соглашение о развитии приграничной торговли и создании зоны совместного технического и экономического развития.

UNIT B

Listen, translate, and read the texts.

1. China's trade accord with US

The United States and China yesterday signed an accord to smooth future trade relations.

The accord contained a blueprint for trade co-operation into the next century. The deal aims to foster co-operation in areas such as telecommunications, chemicals, electric power, aviation, electronics, airport infrastructure, automotive machinery and services where China needs help and in which American business excels. The two sides also agreed to exchange information and expertise on legal matters, to improve trade transparency for businesses, engage in technical exchanges and initiate management-training programmes.

2. Toyota to increase car production in Australia

Toyota yesterday unveiled plans to expand output in Australia, producing a new family car at its plant in Melbourne from the year 2000.

Australia's prime minister said Toyota's investment "represents large-scale and long-term investment in Australia's manufacturing industry". Last week, he outlined a more interventionist industrial policy, saying certain sectors such as technology and telecommunications would receive assistance.

Earlier this year, Toyota announced plans for a second factory in the Philippines, a further factory in Thailand and expansion in Argentina.

3. Grenada, Cuba sign accord

Grenada, the Caribbean island where a US military invasion in 1983 ended four years' rule by a revolutionary government backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union, has moved to revitalise ties with Cuba by signing a co-operation agreement.

The accord was signed by Cuba's President and Grenada's prime minister, during his four-day visit to Cuba.

It covered co-operation in health services, agriculture, tourism and sports, and included plans for Grenadans to train in Cuba. It foresaw Cuban technical support for farming and the processing of traditional export crops.

4. Britain to expand export trade posts

Britain is to open trade offices in seven Asian and Latin American countries to boost the growth of British exports to these growing markets, as well as four embassies and three consulates.

This expansion will be funded by the closure of consulates in Venice, Genoa and Turin, as well as the abolition of 500 domestic posts in the Foreign Office over the next three years. This reorganisation, helped by new savings will create 100 new commercial jobs abroad, and 14 new posts in Asia, Latin America and the former Soviet Union. New embassies will be opened in Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenistan and the Dominican Republic; new consulates will open in Russia, Malaysia

and Thailand; and new trade offices, staffed by local people, will open in Laos, Japan, Brazil and Mexico.

The changes have been forced on the Foreign Office by the breakup of the Soviet Union, by budget restrictions and also by Britain's determination to take full advantage of the markets in parts of the world where traditionally it has been poorly represented.

5. Cuba, South Africa sign pact

Cuba and South Africa have signed a commercial agreement aimed at boosting bilateral trade. "There are considerable prospects for increased trade," South Africa's trade and industry minister said after signing the deal at the end of a two-day mission to Havana.

The trade agreement, which includes a reciprocal Most Favoured Nation clause, was a further sign of South Africa's determination to strengthen trade and investment links with communist-ruled Cuba despite US objections. Pretoria and Havana already have a bilateral investment promotion and protection accord.

6. Aid row threatens free trade pact

Plans to enter into a political and economic pact between the European Union and the Mediterranean countries of North Africa and the Middle East may fail on the issue of aid.

The European Commission's blueprint for a "Euro-Mediterranean partnership", which would establish the world's largest free trade area, also extends the co-operation on foreign and security policy and joint action against terrorism, and would be accompanied by a doubling in EU assistance for the region. One of the Commission's central objectives is to provide an economic underpinning for the Middle East peace process.

The initiative is similar to the plan that led to the creation of the European Economic Area, a free-trade pact between the EU and most of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, the initiative, however, threatens to widen the strategic gulf between the EU's north and its drive to extend the EU towards the east and the south.

7. White House bans new US investment in Burma

The US yesterday imposed economic sanctions on Burma , ban-

ning* new investments by American companies in the military-ruled south-east Asian country.

The move came after Washington failed to win support from Asian governments for a multilateral effort to press Burma to stop persecuting dissidents and ethnic minorities

The sanctions allow existing agreements to remain in place. The US is the fourth largest foreign investor in Burma.

The White House has been under pressure from Congress to enact the sanctions, which were passed last year and called for a ban on new investment if the junta stepped up its repression.

Washington's decision comes as Rangoon prepares for its expected entry into the Association of South-east Nations, a regional bloc which has urged the US administration to abandon sanctions.

8. China urges end to high-tech ban

China yesterday urged the US to lift sanction on exports of US nuclear power equipment.

The removal of US sanctions on high technology products would benefit American companies barred from serving China's fastgrowing market and reduce the rising trade deficit between the two countries, say Beijing officials.

The ban on US exports of certain high-tech goods, imposed in 1989 has opened the Chinese market to rival equipment suppliers.

Washington officials have said they are considering the issue, but have signalled that they are not immediately ready to lift the ban. For US companies to sell nuclear equipment to China, the White House would have to certify a 1985 nuclear co-operation agreement designed to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons to non-weapons countries.

9. France to sign deal with Cuba

France, one of Cuba's biggest trading partners in the EU, this week becomes the latest EU state to sign a bilateral investment protection accord with the communist-ruled island.

The investment promotion and protection agreement is due to be signed in Paris on Friday by Cuba's foreign investment minister. It

* to ban – запрещать, налагать запрет

follows a visit to Cuba this month by a French business delegation which announced a spread of investment projects in the island's sugar industry, electricity generation, food processing and other sectors.

Although the current level of French investment in Cuba is small the projects, suggested growing interest* from potential French investors.

At least five other EU states, including Spain, Italy, Britain and Germany, have investment protection agreements with Cuba.

10. China relieved at America's renewal of trade privileges

China is happy over the US President's decision to renew its Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading privileges with the United States.

The ministry of foreign affairs spokesman said the decision created "a historic opportunity for the strengthening of Sino-US relations.

The renewal of MFN has been an annual hurdle in relations for some years, and it now seems to have been removed for good.

The President announced the extension of existing US sanctions, covering military technology and a new ban on imports of Chinese-made guns and ammunition.

In 1993, China enjoyed a trade surplus of \$ 23 billion with the US, its most important export market, according to US figures. That would have disappeared if Chinese imports had suffered the tariffs applied to non-MFN countries. The renewal of MFN was welcomed by officials and businessmen in China.

Words and Word Combinations

to smooth (smoothen) [smu:ð] ['smu:ðən] trade relations – сглаживать

торговые отношения

syn. to ease, soften

a blueprint - проект, план, программа

syn. a plan, outline

to reach only the b. stage - быть лишь на стадии проектирования

to foster cooperation - благоприятствовать, поощрять сотрудничество

syn. to support, promote

* interest – доля (в чем-л), прибыль

to excel [ɪk'sel] (in, at) - выдаваться, превосходить
excellence ['eksələns] - превосходство, высокое
excellent - превосходный, отличный
expertise [ˌɛkspə'ti:z] – экспертиза
trade transparency [ˌtræns'pɪərənsɪ] – прозрачность осуществления
торговых отношений
t. of borders - прозрачность границ
transparent - прозрачный, ясный, откровенный, честный
to unveil plans - раскрывать(открывать) планы
syn. to disclose, reveal, expose, uncover
large-scale - крупномасштабный, массовый крупный
syn. massive, giant, king-size
on a l. s. - в крупном масштабе
manufacturing industry - обрабатывающая промышленность
to manufacture goods - производить товары
syn. to produce, make
manufactured goods - промышленные товары
a manufacturer – товаропроизводитель
long-term investment - долгосрочные капиталовложения
l.-t. policy - перспективная политика
l.-t. projection - долгосрочное прогнозирование
investment project – инвестированный проект
to outline a policy - намечать политический курс, обрисовывать (в
общих чертах)
an outline - план, схема
an o. for a (political) settlement - план (политического) урегули-
рования
outlines (pl.) - основы, основные принципы
to revitalise ties - оживлять связи
syn. to revive, renew, refresh
to cover - зд. предусматривать, охватывать, относиться к
syn. to embrace, include
to foresee - предвидеть, зд. предусматривать
processing [prə'sesɪŋ] - обработка, переработка продукции
to process [prə'ses] - обрабатывать, подвергать обработке

an 'export trade post - торговое представительство (в зарубежной стране)

determination [di,tə:'mi'neiʃən] - решительность, решимость

determined [di'tə:'mind] - решительный, решившийся

d. character - твердый характер

to determine [di'tə:'min] a policy - определять политику

to d. upon a course of action - определить линию поведения, решить как действовать

a promotion [prə'mouʃən] - 1) содействие, поощрение, продвижение
2) повышение по службе

a promoter - покровитель, патрон, тот, кто (или что) способствует чему-либо

to fund - финансировать

f. raising - сбор средств

f. raising campaign - кампания по сбору (денежных) средств

government funds - правительственный фонд

to get short of funds - остаться без денег

an abolition [æbə'liʃən] - отмена, уничтожение, упразднение

a of chemical weapons - ликвидация запасов химического оружия

to abolish [ə'bɒliʃ] - отменять, уничтожать, упразднять

syn. to destroy, annihilate

to create jobs - предоставить рабочие места, обеспечить работой

syn. to provide jobs

j. creation - создание рабочих мест

to staff [stɑ:f] - обеспечивать персоналом, укомплектовать штаты

staff - служебный персонал, штат служащих

syn. personnel

to be on the s. - быть в штате

the s. of a newspaper - сотрудники газеты

a reciprocal Most Favoured Nation (MFN) clause - пункт о взаимном предоставлении режима наибольшего благоприятствования (в торговле)

a bilateral investment promotion - обоюдное (двустороннее) поощрение капиталовложений

an investment protection - защита капиталовложений

to invest (heavily) - делать (большие) капиталовложения
to i. in business - вкладывать деньги в бизнес
an investor - вкладчик

a row [rau] - 1) шум, гвалт; 2) спор, ссора
to make (to kick up) a r. - поднимать шум, скандал; протестовать
to row - скандалить, шуметь

to enter into a pact - заключить договор
P. of Peace - Пакт Мира
a non-aggression p. - договор о ненападении

to provide an economic underpinning - обеспечить экономическую поддержку

a gulf - бездна, пропасть, зд. разрыв
syn. a gap
to widen a g. - увеличить разрыв

a drive (ам.) - гонка, спешка; кампания по сбору средств; зд. стремление
a d. for peace - движение за мир
a d. for profits - погоня за прибылями
a drive-in (ам.) - открытый "кинотеатр-площадка", в который зрители въезжают на автомобилях

to ban - запрещать, налагать запрет
to b. nuclear weapons - запрещать ядерное оружие
to b. nuclear tests - запрещать испытания ядерного оружия
to b. propaganda of war - запрещать пропаганду войны

a ban on smth - запрещение, запрет чего-л.

a move - шаг, ход, поступок, движение
syn. a step, action
a political m. - политическая инициатива (ход, манёвр)
to make a m.- предпринять что-л., начать действовать

to persecute ['pɜ:sikju:t] ethnic minorities - преследовать (подвергать гонению) этнические меньшинства

to enact [in'ækt] - постановлять, предписывать, вводить в закон
enacting clauses [in'æktiŋ klɔ:ziz] - параграфы, содержащие суть постановления
enactment [in'æktmənt] - введение закона в силу; указ, закон

to pass [pɑ:s] - принимать, проходить (об официальном документе)

to p. an act - принимать закон
to p. an amendment - принять поправку
to p. a bill - принять законопроект
to p. a resolution - принять резолюцию
to p. a sentence - вынести приговор
to step up repression - усилить репрессии
to step up the arms race - усилить гонку вооружений
an entry into
syn. an accession, access
to urge [ə:dʒ] - побуждать, настаивать на
to u. end to - настаивать на отмене (прекращении действия)
to bar [bɑ:] - отстранять, исключать, запрещать
to design [di'zain] - предполагать, предназначать; зд. предусматривать
a design - проект, план, замысел
designed [di'zaind] - предназначенный, соответствующий плану
rival ['raivəl] – соперничающий, конкурирующий
r. nations - соперничающие страны
r. firms - конкурирующие фирмы
a rival - соперник, конкурент; (воен.) противник
rivalry ['raivəlrɪ] – соперничество, конкуренция
friendly r. - дружеское соревнование
to certify ['sə:tɪfaɪ] an agreement – удостоверить, подтверждать соглашение
to halt [hɔ:lt] – приостанавливать соглашение
to h. the proliferation of nuclear weapons - прекратить (остановить) распространение ядерного оружия
to h. tests - прекратить испытания
syn. to end, stop
to hurdle ['hɜ:dl] – препятствие
syn. hindrance, obstruction, obstacle
to remove a h. - устранить препятствие
for good – навсегда
syn. for ever
ammunition [æmjʊ'nɪʃən] - боеприпасы, снаряды

to enjoy trade surplus ['sə:pləs] - получать прибыль от торговли

to suffer tariffs ['tærifs] – облагаться пошлиной

to apply tariffs to - применять систему тарифов к...

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) – Генеральное соглашение по таможенным тарифам и торговле (стран Атлантического союза)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

A.

Australia [ɔs'treɪljə] Melbourne ['melbən] Hong Kong [hɒn'kɒŋ] Peking/Beijing [pi:'kiŋ/beɪ'dʒiŋ] Venice ['venɪs] Genoa ['dʒenouə] Turin [tjʊ'rɪn] the Philippines [ðə'fɪlɪpi:nz] Malaysia [mə'leɪjə] Thailand ['taɪlənd] Laos [laʊz] Brazil [brə'zɪl] Mexico ['meksɪkɒ] Mediterranean [ˌmedɪtə'reɪnjən] Argentina [ˌɑ:dʒən'ti:nə] Grenada [gre'neɪdə] Grenadans [gre'neɪdənz] Caribbean [ˌkærɪ'bi:ən] Armenia [ɑ:'mɪnjə] Turkmenistan [ˌtʉ:kmeni'stɑ:n] Dominican Republic [də'mɪnɪkən rɪ'pʌblɪk] Pretoria [prɪ'tɔ:riə] Havana [hə'vænə] Burma ['bɜ:mə] Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] Rangoon [ræŋ'gu:n] France [frɑ:ns] French [frentʃ] Cuba ['ku:bə]

B.

chemicals ['kemɪkəlz] infrastructure ['nfrə'strʌktʃə] automotive [ˌɔtu'maʊtɪv] transparency [træns'peərənsɪ] initiative [ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv] closure ['klɒzə] consulate ['kɒnsjʊlɪt] determination [dɪ,tə'mɪ'neɪʃn] preliminary [prɪ'lɪmɪnəri] privilege ['prɪvɪlɪdʒ] ammunition [ˌæmjʊ'nɪʃən] staff [stɑ:f] expertise [ˌeksper'tɪ:z] manufacturing [ˌmænju'fæktʃərɪŋ] processing [prə'sesɪŋ] abolition [ˌæbəlɪʃən] urge [ɜ:dʒ] reciprocal [rɪ'sɪprəkəl] persecute ['pə:sɪkjʊ:t] eventually [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] ethnic [ˈeθnɪk] minority [maɪ'nɔrɪti] association [ə'səʊsɪ'eɪʃən] proliferation [prɒ'ɒlɪfereɪʃən] pressure ['preʃə] signal ['sɪgnl] surplus ['sə:pləs]

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

to be on the staff, to improve the competitiveness of economy, to foster cooperation, transparency of boarders, long-term projection, to pass a sentence, outlines, ammunition, to suffer tariffs, manufactured goods, a hurdle in relations, friendly rivalry, to remove obstacles, to provide an economic underpinning, to widen a gap, to step up repression.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

конкурирующие фирмы, создавать рабочие места, жесткая конкуренция, производство товаров, план торгового сотрудничества, оживить производство, принять поправку, погоня за прибылями, политическая инициатива (шаг), кампания по сбору средств, раскрывать планы, быть на стадии проектирования, наметить политический курс, договор о ненападении, поднимать шум (скандал), обрабатывающая промышленность, усилить гонку вооружений.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the texts,
 - b) without looking into the texts
1. What kind of accord did the United States and China sign? What did the accord contain? In what areas does the deal aim to foster cooperation?
 2. What plans did Toyota unveil? What kind of investment does Toyota make in Australia's manufacturing industry? What are Toyota's further plans?
 3. What steps did Grenada make to revitalise ties with Cuba? What does the accord signed by the two countries cover?
 4. What has Britain done to boost the growth of its exports to seven Asian and Latin American countries? What will this expansion be funded by?
 5. What is the agreement signed by Cuba and South Africa aimed at? What important clause does it include? What is the main export of South Africa to Cuba?

6. What does the European Commission's blueprint for a "Euro-Mediterranean partnership" provide for? What kind of pact is the Euro-Mediterranean partnership? What does this blueprint threaten, however?
7. What economic sanctions did the US impose on Burma? At what moment did this move come? What organization is Burma preparing to enter?
8. What sanctions did China urge the US to lift? What would benefit some American companies? What was a 1985 nuclear cooperation agreement designed for?
9. What accord was signed between France and Cuba? Whose visit did it follow? What other countries have similar accords with Cuba?
10. What was the US President's decision in respect of China? What has prevented the relations from developing successfully over the past years? What figures show that the US is China's most important export market? What factor has let China enjoy big surplus in trade with the US?

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian:

1. We look positively upon all constructive proposals put forward by our trade partners aimed at mutually beneficial cooperation.
2. The exchange of artistic groups and exhibitions is important not only for mutual cultural development but also for mutual understanding and strengthening of friendship among nations.
3. The European Union recently revoked Burma's trade privileges under the system of Most Favoured Nation treatment.
4. Carmakers in Australia promised new investment and extra jobs if tariffs were maintained.
5. The Minister of foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China said that his country was blocked from rejoining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
6. Western European arms manufacturers who are working on joint ventures in Poland can do limited business.
7. The World Trade Organization (the WTO) has celebrated the 50 anniversary of the multilateral trading system.
8. The Prime -minister of Japan has been a prominent supporter of Chinese WTO entry.

9. The Northern countries favour the extension of free trade relations with countries of North Africa and the Middle East.
10. Peking has threatened to suspend joint venture agreements with US firms.
11. The American embargo has made the leadership of Cuba open up the benefits of the free market to Cubans.
12. At least five other EU states including Spain, Italy, Britain and Germany have investment protection agreements with Cuba.
13. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has ignored the thousands of small manufacturers in the East in favour of lending to East-West joint ventures.
14. The collapse of Communist regimes left Cuba without trading partners, creating an economic crisis in this Marxist nation.
15. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development warns that limiting Western market access may discourage foreign investment in the East.
16. The Czech prime-minister said: "We are competing with Western Europe and Western Europe is competing with us. We don't ask for aid and Most Favoured Nation trading privileges.

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Обмен в области науки и культуры способствует взаимопониманию и сотрудничеству между народами.
2. Обе страны подписали соглашение, в котором содержится план торгового сотрудничества на следующее десятилетие.
3. Создание рабочих мест необходимо для успешного развития экономики страны и конкурентоспособности её товаров на международном рынке.
4. Долгосрочные и крупные капиталовложения Японии в экономику нашей страны пойдут на пользу и той и другой стране.
5. Соглашения, подписанные между двумя странами, способствуют (благоприятствуют) расширению сотрудничества в разных областях.
6. Обе страны решили оживить отношения в области экономики, науки и культуры, подписав ряд долгосрочных соглашений.
7. Проект ликвидации запасов химического оружия полностью финансируется государственным бюджетом страны.

8. Новый шаг США вести экономические санкции против Бирмы не нашел поддержки у государств Азии.
9. Наша страна заинтересована в увеличении роста иностранных капиталовложений в свою экономику.
10. Одной из целей комиссии по сотрудничеству является обеспечение экономической базы для мирного процесса на Ближнем Востоке.
11. Куба подписала около 90 соглашений с американскими фирмами, надеясь, что эмбарго будет скоро снято.
12. Соглашение от 1985 года о ядерном сотрудничестве предусматривает прекращение распространения ядерного оружия в странах, не имеющих его.
13. Британские бизнесмены продолжают лоббировать своё правительство с тем, чтобы снять эмбарго с Ирана.
14. Многие товаропроизводители Гонг-Конга вкладывали крупные капиталы в предприятия в Китае и получали большие прибыли.
15. Руководители европейских государств строят свои торгово-экономические отношения на основе режима наибольшего благоприятствования (в торговле).
16. Западные страны делают все больше капиталовложений, в промышленность Восточной Европы и количество совместных предприятий в нашей стране значительно выросло, за последнее время.

Exercise 7. Act as an Interpreter of the interview given by Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation to a Moscow News Correspondent on Russian - Chinese relations

- Когда обсуждаются затруднения в отношениях между Россией и Китаем, то часто говорят об “идеологических” разногласиях. Идеология по-прежнему остается проблемой?
- Our relations have been fully freed from questions of ideology. They may not look as effective as our relations with Europe or the USA but they are very intensive. The volume of Russian - Chinese trade is growing. Forty per cent of Russian trade are industrial goods, machines and equipment.

- Проблема границ долгое время была камнем преткновения (a stumbling block) в российско-китайских отношениях. Хотя она сейчас не такая острая, но все же остаются некоторые вопросы
...
- The border problem is about 90 per cent settled, and the border is quiet. And we are negotiating the reduction of the military presence in boarder areas. There are difficulties but there is also some progress.
- Продажа Россией оружия Китаю всегда вызывала недовольствие США и Азиатско-тихоокеанского региона. Однако это прибыльное дело. Его следует продолжать?
- Russia's military deliveries to China have amounted to two billion dollars, which is not too much. We adhere to the clear - cut principle that such cooperation should not compromise* our security. At the same time this market is very promising.
- Вы имеете в виду, что это касается не только китайского рынка, а и всех азиатских стран? Государства этого региона становятся богаче, и их желание закупать модернизированное оружие подкрепляется их финансовыми возможностями, не так ли?
- Of course, there is a danger of an arms race in the region. Therefore Russia recently proposed the establishment of a procedure to regulate arms sales there in order not to destabilize the military-political situation.

Exercise 8. Turn to current press materials:

Give short pieces of information on cooperation between Russia and other countries in the following fields:

- space exploration (the Intercosmos programme),
- peaceful use of atomic energy,
- medicine and public health,
- transportation system and air communication,
- exploration of the world ocean,
- TV and Radio programmes,
- utilization of new energy sources,
- world sport championships,

* compromise – ставить под угрозу

inter-museum exchanges,
inter-theatre exchanges,
international music competitions and festivals,
industrial and technical exhibitions,

THE UNITED NATIONS (U. N)

Unit A

Listen, translate and read the texts.

The United Nations is an organization of more than 182 countries. This is according to the latest figures. The purpose of the United Nations Organization is to maintain international peace and promote international cooperation among nations. Its headquarters is in the United States, in New York City, but there are branches of the U.N. in Paris, in Rome and in Geneva.

It was back in 1944 that the United Nations was first planned. In that year, representatives of twenty-six countries pledged that their governments would continue to fight against Germany and Italy in World War II. The charter of the U.N. was formally signed by fifty countries in October of 1945 in San Francisco, California.

In 1950 John D. Rockefeller, Jr, the well-known millionaire and philanthropist, gave the United Nations Organization a section of land in New York City. The United States government then lent the U.N. \$ 65 million to construct a building on this land to house the international organization.

Today, the U.N. occupies 73 hectares in the centre of the city. The United Nations budget now totals more than \$900 million per year. According to a recent statistics, the United States contributed 25 per cent of the total U.N. budget; the former Soviet Union contributed 12.9 per cent, and Japan was the third largest contributor with 7,15 per cent, 5,86 per cent of the budget was covered by France.

When a country joins the U.N., it promises to settle any dispute or disagreement it has with another country peacefully. This is a promise that's not always easy to keep, but it's certainly one that is so vital, so really necessary, in this day of world-wide nuclear weapons.

The six main organs of the United Nations are: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

Words and word combinations

The United Nations (U.N.) - Организация Объединенных Наций
purpose ['pə:pəs] - цель

syn. aim, objective, goal, end

to maintain [men'tein] - поддерживать, сохранять

to maintain peace - сохранять мир

syn. to preserve, to support

to promote [prə'mout] - содействовать, помогать

syn. to help, to assist, aid

to promote international cooperation - содействовать международному сотрудничеству

headquarters ['hed'kwɔ:təz] - штаб-квартира

UN headquarters

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] - филиал, отделение

syn. office, division

to pledge [pledʒ] - брать на себя обязательства, обещать

syn. to promise, guarantee

to fight against - бороться против (с)

to fight for - бороться за

syn. to struggle

UN Charter ['tʃɑ:tə] - Устав ООН

to sign the charter - подписать устав

a signatory - страна, подписавшая устав

philanthropist [fi'lænθrəpɪst] - филантроп

to house - размещать, располагать

syn. to lodge, to accommodate

to total - составлять, достигать

syn. to amount to, to come to

to contribute [kən'trɪbjʊ:t] - зд. вносить вклад (деньги)

a contributor - организация (или лицо), вносящая свою долю
 to join the UN - вступить в члены ООН
 to promise - обещать, давать обещание
 to keep promise - сдержать обещание
 syn. to pledge
 promise – обещание
 to settle disputes | - разрешать спорные вопросы (конфликты)
 to settle disagreements |
 to settle smth. peacefully - разрешать что-либо мирным путем
 to settle disputes through negotiations - разрешать спорные вопро-
 сы путем переговоров
 to be located |
 to be situated | - находиться, располагаться

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

purpose ['pʌ:pəs] to maintain [men'tein] to preserve [prɪ'ziə:v]
 objective [ɒb'dʒektɪv] to promote [pre'maʊt] headquarters
 ['hed'kwɔ:təz] branch [brɑ:ntʃ] to pledge [pledʒ] charter ['tʃɑ:tə] to sign
 [saɪn] philanthropist [fɪ'lænθrəpɪst] to contribute [kən'trɪbjʊ:t] per cent
 [pə'sent] comment ['kɒment] certainly ['sɜ:tnlɪ] nuclear ['nju:kliə]

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combina- tions:

the purpose of the UN is to maintain international peace, to pro-
 mote international cooperation, the countries pledged to fight against
 Germany, the charter was signed, to house the international organiza-
 tion, the budget totals more than \$ 900 million per year, according to
 the recent statistics, to settle any dispute or disagreement peacefully, to
 keep the promise, it's so vital, so really necessary, in this day of world-
 wide nuclear weapons.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Организация Объединенных Наций, по последним данным,
 штаб-квартира ООН находится в США, представители 26 стран,
 разместить международную организацию, ООН занимает террито-

рию в 73 гектара, прямо в центре города, США вносит 25% от бюджета ООН, вступать в ООН, разрешать спорные вопросы путем переговоров, это обещание нелегко сдержать.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the text,
- b) without looking into the text

1. What is the United Nations?
2. What is the purpose of U. N. activities?
3. Where are its headquarters and its branches located?
4. When was the U.N. first planned?
5. What did 26 countries pledge?
6. When was the U.N. charter formally signed?
7. Who was John D. Rockefeller?
8. What did John D. Rockefeller give the U.N.?
9. What sum did the United States lend to the UN?
10. What country is the UN situated in?
11. What sum does the UN budget total?
12. How much of the UN budget is contributed by the US and other main contributors?
13. What do the countries joining the UN pledge to do?

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian

1. On January 1, 1942 representatives of 26 countries pledged that their Governments would continue their common fight against the Axis powers*.
2. In August-October, 1944 the representatives of five Great Powers met in the United States and worked out the proposals upon which the UN Charter was founded.
3. The UN Charter was worked out by the representatives of 55 countries, who met in San-Francisco in April, 1945.
4. The final document of the UN Charter was signed by the countries-participants on June 26, 1945 in San-Francisco, California.

* Axis powers include Germany, Italy and Japan.

5. The United Nations officially came into being on October 24, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories.
6. The main objective of the United Nations is to maintain peace and security. To that end its members are to take effective collective measures to prevent and remove threats to peace and security and to suppress acts of aggression.
7. The United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations on the basis of respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
8. October 24, 1995 was the 50 Anniversary of the existence of the United Nations Organization. This date was widely marked by the whole progressive World.
9. The main aim of the UN – to eliminate war by supporting peaceful aims and well-being of nations great and small.
10. The UN wishes to develop friendly relations among nations based on equal rights and the self-determination of peoples, and to use international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
11. The UN recognizes the “sovereign equality of all its members”, who will refrain from (воздержаться от ч-л.) use of threat or force in inter-state relations. It doesn't interfere in matters that are within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Организация Объединенных Наций включает в себя более 182 независимых государств.
2. Целью этой организации является поддержание мира между народами и разрешение всех спорных вопросов путем переговоров.
3. Штаб-квартира ООН находится в Соединенных Штатах Америки с филиалами в Париже, Риме и Женеве.
4. Представители 26 стран дали обязательство, что их правительства будут продолжать борьбу против Германии и Италии во второй мировой войне.

5. Устав ООН был подписан в 1945 году пятьюдесятью странами в Сан-Франциско, Калифорния.
6. Джон Д. Рокфеллер младший, известный миллионер и филантроп, предоставил ООН участок земли в городе Нью-Йорке, чтобы разместить там Организацию Объединенных Наций.
7. В настоящее время бюджет ООН составляет более \$ 900 миллионов в год.
8. По: последним данным, США вносит 25%, Россия 12,9%, Япония 7,15% и Франция 5,8% общего бюджета ООН.
9. При вступлении в ООН страны торжественно обещают разрешать все спорные вопросы мирным путем. Однако, это обещание не всегда легко сдержать.
10. Основными органами ООН являются: Генеральная ассамблея, Совет Безопасности, Совет по социальным и экономическим вопросам, Международный Суд, Секретариат, каждый из которых включает в себя большое количество комитетов и подкомитетов.

Exercise 7. Act as interpreter:

<p>A. October 24, 1995 was the 50-th Anniversary of the United Nations Organization, wasn't it?</p>	<p>В. Да, все страны-члены ООН и все прогрессивное человечество отмечало эту дату и ту роль, которую эта организация играет в жизни всех народов.</p>
<p>A. It's a common knowledge that since its foundation the UN has supported human rights, equal rights for men and women, tolerance for race, higher standard of living; it has taken effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threat to peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression.</p>	<p>В. Что сделала эта организация за время своего существования?</p>

<p>A. The UN tries to develop friendly relations between nations based on equal rights and self-determination of peoples and it uses international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems. The main principle of the UN is non-interference in home affairs of the nations, isn't it?</p>	<p>В. А что еще входит в функции ООН, помимо тех, которые были перечислены выше?</p>
<p>A. In that case the UN sends a UN peace-keeping force, composed of international units tries to make fighting sides sign a cease – fire agreement* or at least initiate a moratorium**. Though it's not an easy task and in many cases the UN fails to succeed.</p>	<p>В. Вы совершенно правы, ООН всегда руководствовалась принципом невмешательства во внутренние дела независимых государств и пыталась удержать конфликтующие стороны от применения силы при разрешении спорных вопросов. А что предпринимает ООН в том случае, когда стороны уже начали военные действия?</p>

Unit B

UN STRUCTURE

Listen, translate and read the texts

1. General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of representatives of all the member nations. Each nation may send not more than five representatives to each session. Each nation is entitled to one vote.

* to sign a cease – fire agreement – подписать соглашение о прекращении огня;

** moratorium – временное прекращение военных действий, мораторий

The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions and in special sessions when necessary. Special sessions are convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the UN.

Any matter within the scope of the charter may be brought before the General Assembly, which may make recommendations on all except issues on the agenda of the Security Council. However, the General Assembly in November, 1950, decided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity among its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security, in any case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression, the Assembly may consider it and recommend collective measures including, in the case of a breach of peace or act of aggression, the use of armed forces to maintain or restore peace. In such cases, the General Assembly may be convened within 24 hours in an emergency special session.

Words and word combinations

General Assembly - Генеральная Ассамблея ООН

to be composed of - состоять из

syn. to consist of, to comprise smth., smb.

member nations - страны, члены ООН

to be entitled to one vote - иметь право на один голос

special sessions - чрезвычайные сессии

to convoke a session - созывать сессию

syn. to convene

Secretary General - Генеральный секретарь ООН

at the request of - по просьбе

at the request of the Security Council - по просьбе Совета Безопасности

at the request of a majority of the UN members - по просьбе большинства стран членов ООН

any matter within the scope of the charter - любой вопрос, не противоречащий уставу ООН

to be brought before the General Assembly - быть представленным на рассмотрение сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН

agenda - повестка дня

on the agenda - на повестке дня
to put on the agenda - включить в повестку дня
except issues on the agenda of the Security Council - кроме вопросов, стоящих на повестке дня Совета Безопасности
lack of unanimity - отсутствие единодушия (единства)
permanent members - постоянные члены
to fail to exercise its primary responsibility - оказаться не в состоянии выполнить свою первостепенную (главную) задачу
maintenance of international peace and security - поддержание мира и безопасности
to be a threat to peace - быть угрозой миру
a breach of peace - нарушение мира
to recommend collective measures - рекомендовать коллективные меры
in the case of - в случае
the use of armed forces - применение (использование) вооруженных сил
to restore peace - восстановить мир
to be convened within 24 hours - быть созванной в течение 24 часов
an emergency special session – чрезвычайная, внеочередная сессия

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

entitle [ɪn'taɪtl] annual [ænjuəl] convoked [kən'vɒkt] request [rɪ'kwɛst]
majority [mə'dʒɔ:ɪtɪ] charter ['tʃɑ:tə] except [ɪk'sept] agenda [ə'dʒendə]
unanimity [ju:nə'nɪmɪtɪ] threat [θret] aggression [ə'greʃn] measures
['meʒəz] restore [rɪs'tɔ:] convened [kən'vi:nd] emergency [ɪ'mə:dʒənsɪ]

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents, for the following word combinations

member nations, is entitled to, to meet in regular annual sessions, to be convoked, at the request of, a majority of the members, within the scope of the Charter, to be brought before the General Assembly, except issues on the agenda of the Security Council, lack of unanimity, to fail to exercise its primary responsibility, maintenance of international peace and security, a breach of peace.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Состоять из представителей, каждая страна, Совет Безопасности ООН, Генеральный секретарь ООН, на повестке дня, постоянные члены Совета Безопасности ООН, в любом случае, угроза миру, рекомендовать коллективные меры, использование вооруженных сил, сохранить или восстановить мир, в подобных случаях, чрезвычайная сессия ООН.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the text,
- b) without looking into the text

1. What is the composition of the General Assembly?
2. How many votes is each nation entitled to?
3. Who are special sessions convoked by?
4. At whose request are special sessions convoked?
5. What matters may be brought before the General Assembly?
6. What was the decision of the General Assembly in November of 1950?
7. In what cases may the General Assembly be convened within 24 hours in an emergency Special session?

Exercise 5. Translate Into, Russian:

1. The main organ of the United Nations and the one in which all member states are represented is the General Assembly.
2. The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions on the third Tuesday in September.
3. Special (emergency) sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council or a majority of members of the United Nations.
4. The Assembly has the right to discuss and make recommendations on all the matters within the scope of the UN Charter.
5. The UN General Assembly can make recommendations to member states and to other UN organs with the aim of promoting international co-operation in the political, economic and social fields.

6. In case the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for maintenance of peace and security the General Assembly may recommend collective measures.

7. The General Assembly may recommend the use of armed forces in the case of a breach of peace or act of aggression.

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Каждая страна может послать на заседание сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи не более пяти представителей.
2. Чрезвычайные сессии ООН могут быть созваны Генеральным секретарем ООН по просьбе Совета Безопасности или по решению большинства членов Генеральной Ассамблеи.
3. Любой вопрос может быть вынесен (включён) на повестку дня сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.
4. В том случае, если Совет Безопасности ООН не может выполнить свою прямую обязанность по поддержанию мира и безопасности в том или ином регионе, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН может рассмотреть этот вопрос на внеочередной сессии и рекомендовать коллективные меры.
5. Внеочередные или чрезвычайные сессии ООН могут быть созваны в течение 24 часов от начала конфликта.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 with permanent seats. The remaining 10 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly, they are not eligible for immediate re-election.

Permanent members of the Council: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and members agree to carry out its decisions. The Council may investigate any dispute that threatens international peace and security. When the Security Council is handling a dispute or situation the General Assembly makes no recommendation unless the Council requests it.

The Security Council functions continuously, each member being represented at all times. It may change its place of meeting.

Any member of UN at UN headquarters may participate in its discussions and a nation not a member of UN may appear if it is a party to a dispute.

The Security Council may decide to enforce its decisions without the use of arms. Such measures include interruption of relations, break in transportation and communications, and severance of diplomatic relations. If such measures fail the Council may call on UN members to furnish armed forces and assistance. The right of individual or collective self -defense is not prohibited by membership in the UN, and if a member nation is attacked it may do what is necessary, reporting this to the Security Council, which may take independent action. However, the Council encourages regional arrangements or agencies by means of which local disputes can be settled without getting as far as the Council, after the Council has approved this method.

3. The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of twenty-seven members. The Council is concerned with financial and technical assistance to the less developed countries, the international protection of refugees and aid to the world's children.

4. The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council assists the General Assembly In the supervision of the administration of trust territories. It is composed of UN members who administer trust territories.

5. The International Court of Justice

The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice which sits at the Hague in the Netherlands. It is composed of fifteen judges who are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

6. The Secretariat

The administrative functions of the United Nations are carried on by the Secretariat. The secretariat consists of some 6,000 members, 3,600 of whom are at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The Secretary General who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council is at the head of the Secretariat.

7. Agencies related to the UN

Working in partnership with the UN in various economic, social, scientific and technical fields is a group of organizations related to the UN by special agreements. The agencies are:

International Atomic Energy Agency - IAEA - Комиссия ООН по ядерной энергии

International Labor Org. - ILO - Международная организация труда (МОТ)

Food & Agricultural Org. - FAO - Организация по вопросам продовольствия и сельского хозяйства (ФАО)

United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. - UNESCO - Организация по вопросам просвещения, науки и культуры (ЮНЕСКО)

World Health Org. - WHO - Всемирная организация ООН по вопросам здравоохранения (ВОЗ)

International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (or World Bank) - Bank/IBRD - Международный банк реконструкции и развития

International Development Assn. - IDA - Международная ассоциация развития

International Finance Corp. - IFC - Международная финансовая корпорация

International Monetary Fund - IMF - Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)

International Civil Aviation Org. - ICAO - Международная организация гражданской авиации

Universal Postal Union - UPU - Всемирный почтовый союз

International Telecommunication Union - ITU - Международный телекоммуникационный союз

World Meteorological Org. - WMO - Международная метеорологическая организация

International Maritime Consultative Org. - IMCO - Межправительственная морская консультативная организация

Nations Industrial Development Org. - UNIDO - Организация ООН по вопросам промышленного развития
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (an international commercial treaty) - GATT- Генеральное соглашение по таможенным тарифам и торговле.

Words and word combinations

permanent seat - постоянные члены Совета Безопасности

permanent members
of the Security Council

remaining – остальные

eligible ['elɪdʒəbl] - могущий быть избранным
eligible for re-election

term [tɜ:m] – срок

2-year term

to carry out decisions - выполнять решения

to investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] – расследовать

dispute [dɪs'pju:t] – спор

disputable question – спорный вопрос

to threaten [θreɪn] - угрожать

to threaten peace and security- угрожать миру и безопасности -
угрожать

to handle ['hændl] - зд. заниматься

to handle a dispute - заниматься разбором спора (спорного вопроса)

syn. to deal with ...

a party to a dispute - сторона участник конфликта

to enforce decisions [ɪn'fɔ:s/dɪ'sɪʒnz] - настаивать на выполнении решений, проводить в жизнь решения

interruption of economic relations - прекращение (разрыв) экономических отношений

severance of diplomatic relations ['sevrəns] - разрыв дипломатических отношений

syn, break (in)

to fail - оказаться не в состоянии (сделать что-либо)

failure - неудача, провал

to call on smb to do smth - призывать кого-либо к чему-либо,
to furnish ['fʌ:nɪʃ] armed forces - сформировать вооруженные силы
to furnish assistance - оказать помощь

<u>individual</u>	Self-defence	Индивидуальная	самооборона
<u>collective</u>		Коллективная	

to prohibit - запрещать
syn. to ban

to encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] - зд. поддерживать

arrangements [ə'reɪndʒmənts] - зд. меры
syn. measures, steps

to take arrangements (measures) - предпринимать меры

agencies ['eɪdʒənsɪz] - зд. организации

to settle disputes - разрешать спорные вопросы

to approve [ə'pru:v] - зд. одобрить

without getting as far as - не доводя это до ...

The Economic and Social Council - Комитет по социальным и экономическим вопросам

to be concerned with financial and technical assistance - заниматься вопросами оказания финансовой и технической помощи

protection of refugees - защита беженцев (эмигрантов)

aid - помощь

syn. help, assistance

the Trusteeship Council - Попечительский Совет

supervision - надзор, руководство

trust territories - подопечные территории

The International Court of Justice - Международный суд

the principal judicial organ - основной правовой орган

to carry out - выполнять, осуществлять

to be appointed by - быть назначенным кем-либо

on the recommendation of - по рекомендации кого-либо

be at the head of - возглавлять (что-либо)

syn. to head

Agencies related to the UN - организации, связанные с ООН

to work in partnership with - работать в партнерстве с (кем-либо)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

Security Council [sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ kɑʊnsɪ] consist [kən'sɪst] permanent ['pɜːrmənənt] term [tɜːm] eligible ['elɪdʒəbl] immediate [ɪ'miːdjət] primary ['praɪməri] dispute [dɪspju:t] threaten [θreɪn] unless [ʌn'les] request [rɪ'kwɛst] continuously [kən'tɪnjuəsli] participate [pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt] appear [ə'pɪə] economic [ɪ:kə'nɒmɪk] severance ['sevrəns] furnish ['fɜːnɪʃ] facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] in accordance [ə'kɔːdəns] constitutional [kənstrɪ'tjuːʃɪn] process ['prəʊses] collective [kə'lektɪv] prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt]

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

permanent seats, to be eligible for re-election, primary responsibility, maintain peace and security, to investigate a dispute, to handle a dispute, to be represented at all times, to be a party to a dispute, to enforce its decisions, call on UN members to furnish armed forces, assistance and facilities, to encourage arrangements, to be concerned with, financial and technical assistance, administer trust territories.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

состоять из, быть выбранным на 2-летний срок, основная (важнейшая) обязанность, угрожать миру и безопасности, штаб-квартира ООН, принимать участие в обсуждениях, приостановление (разрыв) экономических отношений, разрыв дипломатических отношений, если подобные меры окончатся неудачей, индивидуальная или коллективная самозащита, если страна член ООН подверглась нападению, предпринять действия, локальные спорные вопросы могут быть урегулированы, неподопечные территории, основной судебный орган, выполнять административные функции быть назначенным, по рекомендации Совета Безопасности.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

- a) looking into the text,
- b) without looking into the text

1. How many members does the Security Council consist of?
2. How many members of the Security Council have the permanent seats?
3. What period are the remaining 10 members of the Security Council elected for?
4. Who are the remaining 10 members of the Security Council elected by?
5. What countries are permanent members of the Security Council?
6. What is the primary responsibility of the Security Council?
7. What may the Security Council investigate?
8. How does the Security Council function?
9. Who can take part (participate) in the discussions at the Security Council's sittings?
10. In what way can the Security Council enforce its decisions?
11. In what cases can the Security Council furnish armed forces?
12. In what cases do the UN members apply to the Security Council for help?
13. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Council?
14. What is the principal judicial organ of the UN? Where does it sit? Who are its members elected by?
15. By who are the administrative functions of the United Nations carried on?
16. What body is the UN Secretary General appointed by?
17. Who is at the head of the Secretariat?
18. What agencies work in partnership with the UN? Give some examples.

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian:

1. The Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 with permanent seats. The remaining 10 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly.
2. The Council may investigate any dispute that threatens international - peace and security.

3. When the Security Council is handling a dispute or situation the General Assembly makes no recommendations unless the Council requests it.
4. Any member of the UN may participate in the sitting of the Security Council if it is a party to a dispute.
5. The Security Council may decide to enforce its decisions without the use of arms. Such measures include interruption of economic relations, break in transportation, severance of diplomatic relations.
6. If peaceful diplomatic measures taken by the Security Council fail, it can call on the UN members to furnish armed forces and assistance.
7. The Security Council encourages regional arrangements or agencies by means of which local disputes can be settled without getting as far as the Council.
8. The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice which sits in the Hague, the Netherlands.
9. The Trusteeship Council is composed of the UN members who administer trust territories.
10. There is a big number of organizations and agencies working in partnership with the UN in various economic, scientific and technical fields.

Exercise 6. Translate into English*:

1. Постоянными членами Совета Безопасности являются: Китай, Франция, Россия, Великобритания и США.
2. Основной задачей Совета Безопасности является сохранение мира и безопасности во всем мире.
3. Совет Безопасности работает на постоянной основе с обязательным присутствием всех его членов на всех заседаниях.
4. Любая страна, являющаяся членом ООН и представленная в штаб-квартире ООН, может принимать участие в заседаниях и обсуждениях в Совете Безопасности ООН.
5. Право индивидуальной или коллективной самозащиты не запрещается для стран-членов ООН. В том случае, если страна член ООН подверглась нападению, она может предпринимать необходимые действия (шаги), уведомив об этом Совет Безопасности.

6. Комитет по социальным и экономическим вопросам осуществляет финансовую и техническую помощь менее развитым странам, занимается вопросами защиты беженцев и помощи детям во всем мире.
7. Попечительский Совет оказывает помощь Генеральной Ассамблее по наблюдению за работой администраций подопечных территорий.
8. Международный Суд состоит из пятнадцати судей, которые избираются Советом Безопасности и Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН.
9. Генеральная Ассамблея ООН дает рекомендации странам, членам ООН и другим организациям ООН, с целью укрепления международного сотрудничества в политических, экономических, социальных и других областях.
10. Генеральный Секретарь ООН назначаемый Генеральной Ассамблеей по рекомендации Совета Безопасности возглавляет Секретариат ООН.

Exercise 7. Act as interpreter:

A. Какова структура Совета Безопасности ООН?	B. The Security Council consists of five permanent members: the Chinese People's Republic, France, the United States, the United Kingdom and Russia and ten non-permanent members.
A. Кем и на какой срок избираются непостоянные члены Совета Безопасности?	B. Ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term.
A. Какие вопросы имеет право рассматривать Совет Безопасности ООН?	B. The UN Security Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which may lead to a conflict or to an armed aggression.

<p>A. Кто может обратиться в Совет Безопасности с просьбой рассмотреть спорный вопрос, или оказать помощь в случае агрессии?</p>	<p>B. Any UN member country, the General Assembly, the Secretary General or even a state which is not a member of the United Nations can turn to the Security Council to investigate some dispute or an act of aggression. In this case the Security Council has the right to take "enforcement", measures in order to restore international peace and security.</p>
<p>A. Как должны действовать страны, подвергшиеся нападению?</p>	<p>B. The right of individual or collective self-defence is not prohibited by membership in the UN and if a member nation is attacked it may do what is necessary, reporting this to the Security Council, which in its turn may take independent actions.</p>

Exercise 8. Topics for round table discussions:

1. Do you think that the United Nations headquarters should be located in New York City? If you think it should, why do you feel this way? If you think that it should not be, why do you feel this way? Where do you think it should be located?
2. What is the function of:
 - a. the United Nations General Assembly
 - b. the Security Council
 - c. the United Nations Secretariat
 - d. UNESCO
 - e. UNICEF
3. Is there a country that the United Nations should refuse to admit as its member? Give your reasons.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

UNIT A

Listen, translate and read the text

The foundations of the electoral system were laid in the Middle Ages. Since then numerous Acts of Parliament have modified the system, but never in a systematic way. Fundamentally the system still has its ancient form, with each community electing its one representative to serve as its Member of Parliament until the next general election. If MP dies or resigns his seat, a by-election is held to replace him. Any British subject can be nominated as a candidate for any seat on payment of a deposit of £500, though peers and Church of England clergymen are disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons. There is no need to live in the area and less than half of the candidates are in fact local residents. There are usually more than two candidates for each seat, but the one who receives most votes is elected. A large proportion are elected with less than half of the votes cast.

The franchise (right to vote) became universal for men by stages in the nineteenth century. Women's suffrage came in two stages (1918 and 1928) and in 1970 the minimum voting age was reduced to eighteen. Voting is not compulsory, but in the autumn of each year every householder is obliged by law to enter on the register of electors the name of every resident who is over seventeen and a UK citizen. Each register is valid for one year. It is only possible to vote at the polling station appropriate to one's address. Anyone who expects to be unable to vote there may apply in advance to be allowed to send the vote by post.

Because some areas increase in population while others decline, the division of the whole country into constituencies has to be changed from time to time so as to prevent gross inequalities of representation. The most important effect of the electoral system, with each seat won by the candidate with most votes, has been to sustain the dominance of two main rival parties. One forms the Government, the other the Opposition, hoping to change places after the next general election. The Prime Minister can choose the date of an election at any time that seems favourable, up to five years after the last. At an election the peo-

ple choose “a Parliament” for five years. The development of opinion polls gives the Prime Minister a good idea of his or her party’s chances month by month.

The two-party system which is the essential feature of modern British government is a product of the electoral system, rather than reflection of the wishes of the people. Many opinion polls, over many years, have indicated that most of the British people would prefer to use their most fundamental right, that of voting, in a system which would give fair representation. But both Conservatives and Labour claim that the existing electoral system is better than any other, and have produced objective arguments for it and the two-party dominance which it sustains.

Words and word combinations

election (s) [r'lekʃən] - выборы

syn. vote, poll, ballot, referendum, plebiscite

local/municipal e. - выборы в местные /городские органы управления

Parliamentary/Congressional e. - выборы в парламент/конгресс

Presidential e. - выборы президента

general e. - всеобщие выборы

by-election - дополнительные выборы

e. campaign [kæm'peɪn] - избирательная (предвыборная) кампания

e. address/manifesto [ə'dres/,mæni'festou] - предвыборное обращение/программа

e. agent['eidʒənt] - доверенное лицо

e. expenses/expenditure [ɪks'pensɪz/ɪks'pendɪtʃə] - расходы/затраты на выборы

e. returns/results [rɪ'tə:nz] - результаты (итоги) выборов

e. pledges ['pledʒɪz] - предвыборные обещания

to hold/conduct [hould/kən'dʌkt] e. - проводить выборы

to fake/falsify ['fɔ:lsɪfaɪ] the e. (results) - фальсифицировать. выборы, подтасовывать результаты выборов

to stand for e. to Parliament - баллотироваться в парламент, выдвигать кандидата на выборы

syn. to run for Congress (Am.)
elector [ɪ'lektə] - избиратель, выборщик
syn. voter
electoral [ɪ'lektərəl] - избирательный, предвыборный
e. system - избирательная система
e. law - закон о выборах
the electorate [ɪ'lektərt] - избиратели (электорат)
to elect [ɪ'lekt] - выбирать, избирать
syn. to choose, to select
to elect a representative [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv] - выбирать представителя
to be elected to - быть избранным в ...
to be elected President - избрать президентом
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] - подданный
a British s. - британский подданный
to resign [rɪ'zain] (a seat, a post) - уходить в отставку, слагать (с себя обязанности), отказываться от должности
resignation [ˌreziɡ'neɪʃən] - отказ от (или уход с) должности, отставка
to nominate ['nɒmɪneɪt] - выставлять, предлагать кандидата
to n. smb. as a candidate for a seat ... - выдвигать к-л. кандидатом на место ...
syn. to propose smb. as a candidate
to put forward a candidate
to put up a candidate
nomination [ˌnɒmɪ'neɪʃən] - выдвижение кандидата
n. day - день, когда происходит выдвижение кандидатов
n. paper - подписной лист
deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] - залог
electoral d. - избирательный залог
on payment of a d. - после уплаты (избирательного) залога
to disqualify [dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ] - лишать права (голоса)
to be disqualified from doing smth. - не иметь права делать что-л.
syn. to be barred from doing smth.
Pears and Church of England clergymen are disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons - пэры и духовенство англиканской церкви не имеют права баллотироваться в палату общин

a **resident** ['rezɪdnt] - лицо, постоянно проживающее по адресу
residence ['rezɪdnts] - местожительство, местопребывание

(a) **vote** - голос на выборах, голосование

to cast/give a vote for/against - проголосовать за/против

to send the v. by post - голосовать по почте

to win/lose votes - получить/потерять голоса

v. by show of hands - голосование поднятием рук

v. by roll-call - поименное голосование

v. of no confidence - вотум недоверия

v. by secret ballot - тайное голосование

voting - голосование, участие в голосовании

compulsory/voluntary v. - обязательное/добровольное голосование

postal v. - голосование по почте

proxi v. - голосование за другое лицо (по доверенности)

to abstain from v. - воздерживаться от голосования

majority system of v. - мажоритарная система голосования

v. paper - избирательный бюллетень

syn. ballot paper

v. age - возраст, дающий право участия в выборах

to vote for/against - голосовать за/против to v. by post - голосовать по почте

to v. by proxy - голосовать за другое лицо

to v. in person - голосовать лично

to authorize ['ɔ:θəraɪz] smb to vote - доверить к.-л. свое право голоса - избирательное право, право голоса

franchise ['fræntʃaɪz] - избирательное право

syn. **suffrage** ['sʌfrɪdʒ]

right to -vote

to be entitled to vote

to be eligible to vote

universal franchise/suffrage - всеобщее избирательное право

to oblige smb [əb'lɑɪdʒ] - обязывать к.-л.

to be obliged [əb'lɑɪdʒd] - быть обязанным

every householder is obliged by law ... - согласно законодательству каждый домовладелец должен (обязан) ...

a register of electors ['redʒɪstə] - избирательные списки

syn. electoral list

to enter the name on the register of electors - внести фамилию в избирательные списки

syn. to compile electoral lists

to register voters

to register in for voting - зарегистрироваться, отметиться (в избирательных списках) для принятия участия в голосовании

syn. to register to vote

registration [,reʒɪ'streɪʃən] - регистрация, запись

a r. officer ['ɔfɪsə] - официальное лицо, которое проводит регистрацию избирателей (составляет избирательные списки)

valid ['væɪd] - действительный, имеющий силу

a polling station ['pəʊlɪŋ] - избирательный участок/ пункт

to apply for (permission) - обращаться за (разрешением)

syn. to apply to be allowed

constituency [kəns'tɪtjuənsɪ] - избирательный округ

syn. precinct (Am.)

c. boundaries ['baʊndəɪz] - границы избирательного округа

to prevent [prɪ'vent] smb. from doing smth. - препятствовать, предотвращать, не допускать

representation [,reprɪzen'teɪʃən] - представительство (число кандидатов от избирательного округа)

fair r. [fɛə] – равное представительство

inequalities of r. [,ɪnɪ'kwɒlɪtɪz] - неравное представительство (несоответствие числа кандидатов от избирательного округа численности его населения)

a representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv] – представитель

House of Representatives (Am.) - палата представителей

syn. House of Commons (Br.) - палата общин

to represent [,reprɪ'zent] smb/one's interests - представлять к.-л./ ч.-л. интересы

dominance ['dɒmɪnəns] - господство, влияние

two-party d. - господство 2-х партий

to sustain/support d. - поддерживать господство (доминирующее положение)

to dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt] - господствовать, доминировать

opinion polls [ə'pɪnjən pəʊlz] - опрос общественного мнения

to hold/conduct/commission o. p. - проводить опрос общественного мнения

rather than - а не ...

to claim [kleɪm] - утверждать, заявлять

a claim - требование, утверждение, претензия

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

foundations [ˌfaʊn'deɪʃnz], elect [ɪ'lekt], election [ɪ'lekʃən], electoral [ɪ'lektərəl], electorate [ɪ'lektərət], numerous ['nju:mərəs], modify [ˌmɒdɪfaɪ], parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt], parliamentary [ˌpɑ:lə'mentəri], ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt], community [kə'mju:nɪti], representative [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv], representation [ˌreprɪzen'teɪʃn], represent [ˌreprɪ'zent], resign [rɪ'zaɪn], subject [ˌsʌbdʒɪkt], nominate ['nɒmɪneɪt], candidate [ˌkændɪdət], deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt], clergymen ['klɛ:dʒɪmən], disqualify [dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ], area ['eəriə], resident ['rezɪdənt], franchise ['fræntʃaɪz], universal [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:səl], century [sentʃəri], suffrage [ˌsʌfrɪdʒ], compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri], register ['redʒɪstə], valid ['vælɪd], polling 'station [ˌpouliŋ steɪʃn], appropriate [ə'prɒprɪət], apply [ə'plai], in advance [əd'vɑ:ns], increase [ɪn'kri:s], decline [dɪ'klaɪn], constituency [kən'stɪtjuənsɪ], prevent [prɪ'vent], inequalities [ˌɪnɪ'kwɒlɪtɪz], effect [ɪ'fekt], sustain [sə'steɪn], dominance [ˌdɒmɪnəns], rival ['raɪvəl], favourable [ˌfeɪvərəbəl], dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv], opinion polls [ə'pɪnjən pəʊlz], essential feature [ɪ'senʃəl'fi:tʃə], reflection [rɪ'flekʃn], fundamental right [ˌfʌndə'mentl raɪt], voting ['voutɪŋ], voter ['voutə], conservatives [kən'sə:vətɪvz], labour ['leɪbə], objective arguments [əb'dʒektɪv 'ɑ:gjuments].

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

the foundations of electoral system, general election, to elect one representative to serve as a member of Parliament, by-election, any British subject can be nominated as a candidate, on payment of deposit, there are usually more than two candidates for each seat, the one who receives most votes is elected, less than half of the votes cast, the franchise, women's suffrage, the minimum voting age was reduced to eighteen, voting is not compulsory, to enter the name on the register of electors, a polling station, to send the vote by post, the division of the whole country into constituencies, to prevent gross inequalities of representation, to sustain the dominance of two rival parties, to choose the date of an election, opinion polls, the two-party system, the right of voting, to give fair representation.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Основы избирательной системы, всеобщие выборы, дополнительные выборы, избрать одного представителя в парламент, любой британский подданный может быть выдвинут кандидатом после уплаты избирательного залога, на каждое место обычно балотируется (приходится) более двух кандидатов избирается тот, кто получает наибольшее число голосов, избирательное право, менее половины поданных голосов, голосование не является обязательным, всеобщее избирательное право, вносить в избирательный список фамилию каждого постоянного жителя, избирательный участок, избирательные списки действительны в течение одного года, обращаться за разрешением проголосовать по почте, деление страны на избирательные округа, предотвращать грубые нарушения представительства, поддерживать господство двух соперничающих партий, назначить день выборов, опрос общественного мнения, двухпартийная система, право голоса, существующая мажоритарная система.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions;

- a) looking into the text,
 - b) without looking into the text
1. What are the foundations of the British electoral system?
 2. When is a by-election held?
 3. Who can be nominated as a candidate?
 4. How many candidates are there for each seat? Which of the candidates is elected?
 5. When did the franchise become universal for men and women?
 6. What is the minimum voting age?
 7. Is voting compulsory or voluntary?
 8. What is every householder obliged to do by law in the autumn of each year?
 9. Which polling station is it only possible to vote at?
 10. What may anyone do if he expects to be unable to vote at the polling station appropriate to his address?
 11. Why does the division of the whole country into constituencies have to be changed from time to time?
 12. In what way is the dominance of the two main rival parties sustained?
 13. What do the two rival parties form?
 14. What have many opinion polls indicated over many years?
 15. What do both Conservatives and Labour claim?

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian:

Parliamentary constituencies

Britain is divided into 650 parliamentary constituencies. Each constituency is a geographical area; the voters living within the area select one person to serve as a member of the House of Commons. The average number of electors in each constituency in England is about 70,000. Constituency boundaries are approved by Parliament following reviews by the Parliamentary Boundary Commissions. The reviews take place every 10-15 years.

The system of voting

The simple majority system of voting is used in parliamentary elections in Britain. This means that the candidate with the largest number of votes in each constituency is elected, although he or she may not necessarily have received more than half the votes cast.

It is thought that this system favours a two-party system, particularly when the parties' support is concentrated geographically, as is the case with the Conservative and Labour parties. It does favour parties whose support is spread across constituencies, such as the Liberal Democrats, as they tend to accumulate relatively small numbers of votes in each constituency and consequently do not win many seats.

Voting is by secret ballot.

Voters

All British citizens may vote provided they are aged 18 years or over and are not legally barred from voting.

Subject to the same conditions, citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Irish Republic who are residents in Britain may also vote at parliamentary elections. All voters must be registered as residents in a constituency on a specified date.

Under recent legislation, British citizens living abroad may register to vote for up to 20 years after leaving Britain. It is believed that as a result a further 2 million British citizens may be entitled to vote. British citizens who are working overseas as British Government employees also have the right to vote, regardless of how long they have been abroad.

Voting in elections is voluntary. On average about 75 per cent of the electorate votes.

Registering voters

An electoral register for each constituency is prepared annually by electoral registration officers.

Registration officers arrange either to send forms to, or to call on every household in the constituency.

This information is used to compile electoral lists, which are displayed in public places in order to give individuals the opportunity to check that their names are included or to object to inclusions. People who disagree with the final decision of the registration officer may appeal to the courts.

Postal and proxy voting

Voters who are away from home at the time of an election - for example, on holiday or business - or who are unable to vote in person at the polling station, may apply for a postal or a proxy vote. The latter is a vote cast by a person authorized to vote on behalf of another. Postal ballot papers can be sent to addresses in Britain.

Candidates

Any person aged 21 or over who is a British citizen, or a citizen of another Commonwealth country or the Irish Republic, may stand for election to Parliament, providing they are not disqualified. The nomination paper must be signed by ten electors. At the same time a sum of £500 must be deposited on behalf of each candidate.

Candidates normally belong to one of the main political parties. However, smaller political parties and groups also put forward candidates, and individuals without party support also stand.

Word List

average ['ævərɪdʒ] - средний, обычный

on (the) average - в среднем

to favour ['feɪvə] - благоприятствовать, помогать, поддерживать

favourable ['feɪvərəbl] - благоприятный

as is the case - (зд.) что и имеет место...

to spread [sprɛd] - распределять(ся), распространять(ся)

subject to ['sʌbdʒɪkt] - подлежащий ч.-л.

subject to the same conditions... - (зд.) на тех же условиях

legislation [ˌledʒɪsleɪʃən] - законодательство, закон

under l. - в соответствии с законодательством

an employee [ˌemplɔɪˈi:] - служащий
 to employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] - нанимать, предоставлять работу, работать
 employment [ɪmˈplɔɪmənt] - служба, работа
 employer [ɪmˈplɔɪə] - предприниматель, работодатель
 regardless [rɪˈɡɑːdlɪs] - невзирая на..., не считаясь с...
 annual [ˈænjuəl] - ежегодный
 annually - каждый год, ежегодно
 to arrange [əˈreɪndʒ] - договариваться, подготавливать
 syn. to make arrangements
 arrangement - устройство, договоренность, организация
 to display [dɪsˈpleɪ] - выставлять, показывать
 to object to [əbˈdʒekt] - возражать (против), протестовать
 to appeal [əˈpiːl] to the court [kɔːt] - обращаться в суд
 to authorize smb. to do smth. [ˈɔːθəraɪz] - уполномочивать, поручать
 кому-л. сделать что-л.
 authority [ɔːˈθɔːrɪti] - власть, полномочие
 on behalf of [bɪˈhɑːf] - от имени кого-л.

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Великобритания разделена на 650 избирательных округов. Среднее число избирателей в каждом избирательном округе в Англии составляет примерно 70 тыс. человек. Через каждые 10-15 лет границы избирательных округов приходится пересматривать (менять), чтобы не допустить неравного представительства, т.к. население избирательных округов растет или сокращается из года в год.
2. На парламентских выборах применяется мажоритарная система голосования. Это означает, что кандидат, получивший наибольшее количество голосов в своем избирательном округе, избирается в парламент, хотя полученное им число голосов может составлять менее половины общего числа поданных голосов. Мажоритарная система голосования обеспечивает господство двух основных партий, одна из которых формирует правительство, а другая находится в оппозиции.

3. Все граждане (лица), постоянно проживающие в странах Содружества (Commonwealth) достигшие 18 лет, имеют право голоса (могут участвовать в выборах), если они не лишены избирательных прав. Британские подданные, живущие за границей не более 20 лет, могут принять участие в голосовании на тех же условиях.
4. Любой британский подданный, за исключением пэров и духовенства, англиканской церкви, может баллотироваться в парламент после уплаты избирательного залога. Пэры и духовенство англиканской церкви не могут быть избраны (лишены права) в палату общин.
5. Каждый гражданин, имеющий право голоса (не лишенный избирательных прав), обязан зарегистрироваться в избирательных списках. Избирательные списки действительны в течение года.
6. Избиратели, которые не могут лично принять участие в голосовании на своем избирательном участке, могут заранее обратиться за разрешением проголосовать по почте. Они также могут передать свое право голоса другому лицу (уполномочить другое лицо).
7. Участие в выборах не является обязательным. В среднем только 75% избирателей (электората) принимают участие в голосовании.
8. Основы избирательной системы были заложены еще в средние века и, хотя с тех пор она претерпела изменения (модифицировалась) в результате многочисленных законодательных актов, в основном, она сохраняет свою старую форму.
9. Дополнительные выборы проводятся в том случае, если умирает или уходит в отставку тот или иной член парламента.
10. Избирательное право стало всеобщим для мужчин в XIX веке, а женщины получили право голоса в 20-х годах XX века.
11. Проводимые ежемесячно опросы общественного мнения дают возможность партиям определить свои шансы на победу на предстоящих выборах.
12. Всеобщие выборы проводятся каждые 5 лет и получают широкое освещение в средствах массовой информации.

Exercise 7. Act as interpreter.

<p>- Could you say a few words about the electoral system in Great Britain?</p>	<p>- Основы избирательной системы были заложены еще в средние века и, несмотря на многочисленные законодательные акты с целью ее усовершенствования, избирательная система, в основном, сохранила свою старую форму.</p>
<p>- I've never heard that another party but the Conservatives and Labour formed the British Government.</p>	<p>- Да, это действительно так. Двухпартийная система является результатом (продуктом) избирательной системы, при которой каждое место в парламенте достается кандидату, получившему наибольшее число голосов в своем избирательном округе. Поэтому британская избирательная система называется мажоритарной, от слова "majority".</p>
<p>- I don't think that British people find it fair to be represented in the Government by only two main parties.</p>	<p>- Конечно нет. В многочисленных опросах населения, проводимых в течение ряда лет, отмечалось, что британцы хотели бы иметь более справедливую избирательную систему.</p>

- What do Conservatives and Labour think about it?

- И консерваторы и лейбористы утверждают, что существующая избирательная система лучше чем любая другая, потому что она обеспечивает (поддерживает) господство этих двух партий.

UNIT B

Listen, translate and read the text:

General elections

General elections, for all seats in the House of Commons, take place at least every five years. In exceptional circumstances, such as during the two world wars, the life of a Parliament has been extended beyond the five-year term.

The decision on when to hold a general election is made by the Prime Minister. The procedure involves the Queen, acting on the Prime Minister's advice, dissolving Parliament and calling a new Parliament. The Prime Minister usually announces the dissolution of Parliament and explains the reasons for holding the election. Voting takes place within 17 days of the dissolution.

Administration of elections. In each constituency a returning officer, usually a senior local government officer administers the election. He or she arranges for notices of election to appear in public places and for all electors to receive a poll card giving details of the voting arrangements. Returning officers also make the necessary arrangements for voting on polling day, including setting up polling stations and providing staff to run them.

For the purposes of voting, each constituency is divided into a number of polling districts. In each there is a polling station: many types of buildings, including schools, are used.

The official expenses of parliamentary elections, as opposed to candidates individual expenses, are paid by the Government.

Election agents and local parties

Each parliamentary candidate must appoint an election agent, and by the end of the period for the nomination of candidates the name and address of the agent must be given to the returning officer.

Agents are responsible for running the campaign and, in particular, for controlling expenses in line with the legal restrictions on election campaign expenditure.

They should therefore be familiar with electoral law.

Members of each, constituency local party support the campaigns of parliamentary candidates. This involves raising funds, preparing and distributing publicity materials and canvassing electors. Candidates' election expenses are strictly controlled by law.

Paid advertising on radio and television is not permitted.

After the election, agents must make a return of all expenses to the returning officer within 35 days of the day of the election.

Canvassing

Canvassing involves local party workers visiting the homes of voters and asking them whether they intend to vote for their party's candidate. During the campaign canvassing can provide candidates and their helpers with an indication of people's voting intentions and their attitude to particular issues. This enables them to adapt their campaign tactics.

In practice few constituency parties conduct comprehensive canvasses, as these would involve visits to the many thousands of homes in each constituency. The most thorough canvassing usually takes place in marginal constituencies although the results can often be unreliable, as people may offer the same assurances of support to canvassers from rival parties.

Opinion polls

As surveys of the views of the public, opinion polls play a major part in the general election campaign process. Their findings are much discussed by the media and influence the parties' campaigns.

During general election campaigns almost all the national newspapers commission their own opinion polls.

National opinion polls involve samples of 1,000-2,000 people from across the country, selected to represent, as nearly as possible, a cross-section of the electorate. They are normally conducted by independent commercial organizations. People are questioned over period of one or two days. As well as questions on voting intentions, people are often asked about their opinions on a range political issues and on their attitudes to the different parties' policies. They may also be asked for their views on the party leaders, and about who would make the best Prime Minister.

Words and Word Combinations

circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] - случай, обстоятельство

in exceptional c. - в исключительных случаях

unforeseen c. - непредвиденные обстоятельства

to extend [iks'tend] - продлить (срок)

to e. beyond the five-year term - продлить пятилетний срок (работы парламента)

to hold (held, held) - проводить, устраивать

syn. to conduct

to commission

to h. general elections- проводить всеобщие выборы

to h. opinion polls - проводить опрос общественного мнения

to involve [in'vɒlv] - предполагать, включать в себя, вовлекать

the procedure involves the Queen ... - процедура предполагает участие королевы ...

to i. raising funds/distributing publicity materials – включать в себя изыскание денежных средств/распространение рекламных материалов

involvement [in'vɒlvment] - вовлечение, участие

to dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv] - распускать

to d. Parliament

ant. to call/choose Parliament

dissolution [dɪsə'lu:ʃən] - роспуск, закрытие (парламента)

voting ['vɔʊtɪŋ] - голосование, участие в голосовании

v. arrangements [ə'reɪndʒmənts] - организация голосования
 v. intentions [ɪn'tenʃənz] - предвыборные намерения избирателей
to vote for a candidate - голосовать за кандидата
 a constituency [kən'stɪtjuənsɪ] - избирательный округ
 marginal c. [ˈmɑ:dʒɪnəl] - неблагополучный избирательный округ
an officer [ˈɒfɪsə] - чиновник, должностное лицо, сотрудник
 returning o. - чиновник, контролирующий выборы, (председатель избирательной комиссии)
 a senior o. - старшее должностное лицо, старший по должности
administration [əd'mɪnɪstreɪʃən] - организация, осуществление, управление
 a. of elections - организация (проведение) выборов
 administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv] - административный, исполнительный
 a. body - администрация
to administer - руководить, организовывать
 to a. election - руководить/организовывать/ проводить выборы
 syn. to run election
 to conduct election
poll [pəʊl] - голосование, выборы
 to go to the polls - участвовать в голосовании
 ant. to stay away from the polls
 a polling card - приглашение на выборы
 a polling day - день выборов
 a p. district - избирательный участок
 a p. station - избирательный пункт/ участок
 a p. booth [bu:ð] - кабина для голосования
to provide smb. with smth. [prə'vaɪd] - обеспечивать, предоставлять кому-л. что-л.
 to p. staff [stɑ:f] - предоставлять/обеспечить штат сотрудников
 to p. candidates with an indication of people's voting intentions - предоставлять кандидатам информацию о предвыборных намерениях избирателей
provided, providing - при условии, если
 syn. if, in case
expenses [ɪks'pensɪz] - расходы, затраты
 syn. expenditures [ɪks'pendɪtʃəz]

election e. - расходы/затраты на выборы
 official e. - официальные расходы/затраты
 individual candidates' e. - расходы отдельных кандидатов
 to control e. - контролировать/регулировать расходы
 to pay e. - оплачивать расходы
 to cut down e. - сократить расходы
 to make a return of all e. - представить официальный отчет о расходах

an (election) agent ['eidʒənt] - доверенное лицо
to appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] - назначать, определять
 to a. an election agent - назначать доверенное лицо
appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt] - назначение (на должность)
responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] – ответственный
 to be r. for smth. - быть ответственным, (отвечать) за что-л.
 to be r. for running the campaign, - быть ответственным за проведение избирательной кампании
responsibility [rɪs'pɒnsə'bɪlətɪ] – ответственность
 to take r. for - брать на себя ответственность за что-л.
campaign [kæm'peɪn] - кампания
 election c. - избирательная (предвыборная) кампания
 c. tactics - тактика проведения избирательной кампании
to adapt [ə'dæpt] election tactics - вносить изменения в тактику проведения избирательной кампании
expenditure [ɪks'pendɪtʃə] - затрата расход
 syn. expenses
 election campaign e. - расходы на избирательную кампанию
 limited campaign e. - ограниченные расходы на избирательную кампанию
 e. on publicity - расходы на рекламу
 restrictions on election campaign e. - ограничения, налагаемые на расходы (затраты) по проведению избирательной кампании
 to be familiar with smth. [fə'mɪljə] - быть знакомым с чём-л.
 syn. to know
 to be f. with electoral law - знать закон о выборах

(un)reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] - (не)надежный

(un) reliable results/ information - (не)надежные результа-
ты/информация

to rely on smb/smith [rɪ'laɪ] - полагаться на кого-л. /что-л.

to distribute smth to (among) [dɪs'trɪbjʊt] - распространять, раздавать

to d. election literature - распространять литературу о выборах

to d. publicity materials - распространять рекламные материалы

distribution [dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən] - распространение, раздача

to raise funds [reɪz] - изыскивать денежные средства

to canvass ['kænvəs] - набирать голоса перед выборами, агитировать

Canvass

Предвыборная агитация за кандидатов

Canvassing

thorough c. [θʌrə] - тщательная/всесторонняя агитация

to conduct c. - проводить агитацию

a canvasser ['kænvəsə] – агитатор (на выборах)

comprehensive [ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv] - исчерпывающий, обстоятельный,
всесторонний

syn. thorough

attitude to smb/smith ['ætɪtju:d] - отношение к кому-л., -чему-л.

a. to particular issues/parties' policies - отношение к определен-
ным вопросам/политике партий

to enable smb to do smth [ɪ'neɪbl] - давать возможность кому-л. сде-
лать что-л.

to e. candidates to adapt their campaign tactics - давать возможность
кандидатам вносить некоторые изменения в тактику проведе-
ния избирательной кампании

survey ['sə:veɪ] - изучение, обзор, анализ

s. of the views of the public/opinion polls - изучение (анализ)
'взглядов общества/результатов опроса общественного мнения

to survey [sə:veɪ] - изучать с какой-л. целью, анализировать

(mass) media ['mi:djə] - средства массовой информации

sample [sɑ:mpəl] – выборка

a cross-section of the electorate - состав избирателей (электората)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Phonetic drill:

circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns], procedure [prə'si:dʒə], dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv], dissolution [dɪsə'lu:ʃən], beyond [bɪ'jɒnd], involve [ɪn'vɒlv], Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt], parliamentary [pɑ:lə'mentəri], explain [ɪks'pleɪn], administration [əd,mɪnɪs'treɪʃən], administer [əd'mɪnɪstə], constituency [kən'stɪtjuənsɪ], senior [sɪ:njə], arrange [ə'reɪndʒ], arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt], appear [ə'piə], poll card [pəʊl kɑ:d], officer [ɔ'fɪsə], returning [rɪ'tə:nɪŋ], provide [prə'vaɪd], staff [stɑ:f], polling station ['pəʊlɪŋ steɪʃn], official [ə'fɪʃəl], expenses [ɪks'pensɪz], individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl], candidate ['kændɪdɪt], Government ['gʌvənmənt], agent [eɪdʒənt], appoint [ə'pɔɪnt], appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt], nomination [nɒmɪ'eɪnʃən], responsible [rɪs'pɒnsɪbl], campaign [kæm'peɪn], expenditure [ɪks'pendɪtʃə], familiar [fə'mɪljə], publicity [pʌb'lɪsɪtɪ], distribute [dɪs'trɪbjʊt], distribution [dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən], canvass ['kænvəs], advertising [ædvə'taɪzɪŋ], provide [prə'vaɪd], intentions [ɪn'tenʃənz], attitude [æ'tɪtju:d], particular [pɑ:'tɪkjʊlə], enable [ɪ'neɪbl], comprehensive [kəm'prɪ'hensɪv], thorough [θʌrə], marginal ['mɑ:dʒɪnəl], reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl], assurances [ə'sʊərənsɪz], opinion polls [ə'pɪnjən pəʊls], survey ['sə:veɪ], major ['meɪdʒə], process ['prəʊses], media ['mi:djə], influence ['ɪnfluəns], commission [kə'mɪʃən], samples [sɑ:mpəlz], represent [ˌreprɪ'zent], electorate [ɪ'lektərɪt], view [vju:], commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl], period ['pɪəriəd], range [reɪndʒ]

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations

to hold a general elections, to dissolve Parliament, call a new Parliament, to explain the reasons, in exceptional circumstances, to extend beyond the five-year term, to involve the Queen, acting on the Prime Minister's advice, to announce the dissolution of Parliament, voting, constituency, a returning officer, senior government officer, to administer the election, to receive a poll card, voting arrangements, polling day, to set up polling stations, to provide staff, make necessary arrangements, official expenses, individual candidates' expenses, election agents, local parties, to appoint an election agent, to be responsible

for running the campaign, to control expenses, election campaign expenditure, election law, to raise funds, to prepare publicity materials, to canvass electors, paid advertising, to make a return of all expenses to the returning officer, to vote for a candidate, to provide candidates with an indication of people's voting intentions, attitude to, marginal constituency, (un) reliable results, canvassers, opinion polls, surveys of opinion polls, mass media, represent a cross-section of the electorate, a range of political issues.

Exercise 3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

организовывать/руководить выборами, распустить/созвать парламент, объяснять причины проведения выборов, голосование, неблагополучный избирательный округ, приглашение на выборы, предвыборная кампания, доверенное лицо, председатель избирательной комиссии, официальные расходы, расходы отдельных кандидатов, затраты на избирательную кампанию/рекламу, набирать голоса перед выборами, проводить опрос общественного мнения, объявить день выборов, быть ответственным за проведение избирательной кампании, участвовать в голосовании, изыскивать денежные средства, распространять рекламные материалы, средства массовой информации, голосовать за кандидата, предоставлять кандидатам информацию о предвыборных намерениях избирателей, вносить изменения в тактику проведения предвыборной кампании, круг политических вопросов, состав избирателей, предоставлять официальный отчет о расходах председателю избирательной комиссии, отношение к политике различных партий.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions:

- a) looking into the text
- b) without looking into the text

1. How often do general elections take place? When may the life of a Parliament be extended?
2. What is the procedure of dissolving Parliament (calling a new Parliament) like? Who does it involve?
3. Who administers the election?

4. What are returning officers' duties?
5. Where do people vote? Where are polling stations set up?
6. What expenses are paid by the Government?
7. Who and in what way helps candidates during the election campaign?
8. What are election agents responsible for?
9. What do local parties concentrate their limited expenditure on?
10. In what way do members of constituency local parties support the campaigns of parliamentary candidates?
11. Why should election agents be familiar with the electoral law?
12. What must election agents do after the election?
13. What is canvassing and why is it very important for candidates?
14. What enables candidates to adapt their campaign tactics?
15. Why do only few constituency parties conduct comprehensive canvasses?
16. What are opinion polls like? Who conducts them? What questions are people asked during the opinion polls period?
17. How long do national opinion polls last?
18. Why do opinion polls play a major part in the general election campaign process?

Exercise 5. Translate into Russians:

Public meetings

Candidates may hold as many public meetings as they choose. They may have free use of state schools and other public halls for meetings at reasonable times during election campaigns.

Candidates frequently invite guests to speak or attend meetings in their supports. Such speakers are often leading members of their parties or well-known personalities. The parties best known politicians, including government ministers and their opposition counterparts, concentrate their efforts on those marginal constituencies which have been targeted by their parties.

Only a small proportion of the electorate attends any of the meetings arranged by the parties during election campaigns.

Newspapers, television and radio

Election campaigns are extensively covered by all the media in Britain. Campaign coverage dominates the national newspapers, while television and radio offer special election programmes as well as extending their existing new programmes to cover the election.

Television and radio coverage of political matters, including elections, is required to be impartial. Extended new programmes cover aspects of the major parties' campaigns at national level and in constituencies. Political parties arrange the photo opportunities, during which candidates are photographed in such places as factories, farms, building sites, schools and youth centers.

Special election programmes include discussions between politicians belonging to rival parties; often a studio audience of members of the public is able to challenge and question senior politicians.

Radio 'phone-ins' allow ordinary callers to question, or put their views to political leaders. Broadcast coverage also includes interviews with leading figures from all the parties, reports focusing on particular election issues, and commentaries from political journalists.

All parties which put up large numbers of candidates at general elections are entitled to party election broadcasts on national television during the campaign. The amount of time each party is allowed depends on the number of candidates it has in the election and the number of MPs it had in the previous Parliament.

Manifestos

All Britain's main political parties publish manifestos during general election campaigns. Such publications are the result of a considerable amount of work by senior party members in the period before elections are announced, and are intended to tell the electorate what the party would do if it formed the next government; they therefore cover party policy on a range of matters. If elected, parties can claim a popular mandate from the voters for policies contained in their manifestos.

Word List

to have free use of smth. – бесплатно пользоваться чем-л.

to target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] – быть в центре внимания, наметать

to cover [kʌvə] – охватывать, освещать средствами массовой информации
 coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] – освещение в печати/по радио
 impartial [ɪm'pɑːʃəl] – беспристрастный, объективный
 to arrange “photo opportunities” [ˌɔːrə'tjuːnɪtɪz] – устроить/организовывать фотографирование
 the public ['pʌblɪk] – общественность
 to challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] – вызывать на дискуссию, оспаривать, подвергать сомнению
 radio “phone-ins” – телефонная связь с радиостудией
 to put up candidates – выдвигать кандидатов
 syn. to put forward
 to propose, to nominate
 to be entitled to [ɪn'taɪtld] – иметь право на...
 manifesto [ˌmæni'festəʊ] – политическая программа партии, манифест
 amount [ə'maʊnt] – количество
 amount of time – эфирное время
 a range of matters – круг (ряд) вопросов
 to claim a popular mandate from the voters [ˈmændət] – заявить о наличии мандата (наказа) от избирателей на проведение политики, содержащейся в программе

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

1. Всеобщие парламентские выборы проводятся каждые 5 лет. Голосование проводится не позднее 17 дней после роспуска парламента. Премьер министр обычно объявляет о роспуске парламента и объясняет основания (причины) проведение выборов.
2. Выборы проходят под руководством председателя избирательной комиссии, в обязанности которого входит обеспечение избирателей всей необходимой информацией о предстоящих выборах. Он несет ответственность за организацию голосования, подбирает штат сотрудников для обслуживания избирателей в день выборов.

3. В каждом избирательном округе имеются избирательные участки (пункты), которые размещаются в школах и других административных зданиях.
4. Официальные расходы по выборам, в отличие от расходов отдельных кандидатов, оплачиваются правительством.
5. Члены местных партий каждого избирательного округа оказывают поддержку в проведении предвыборной кампании, изыскивая денежные средства, подготавливая и распространяя рекламные материалы, проводя агитационную работу (набирая голоса перед выборами) среди избирателей.
6. Во время избирательной кампании большая роль отводится агитационной работе с избирателями, в результате которой выявляются предвыборные намерения избирателей, т.е. за какого кандидата они будут голосовать в день выборов. Получив такую информацию, кандидаты могут вносить изменения в свою тактику проведения предвыборной кампании.
7. Работа по набору голосов избирателей перед выборами предполагает посещение избирателей, беседы с ними по широкому кругу вопросов и выяснение их отношения к кандидатам соперничающих партий. Агитационная работа особенно важна в неблагополучных избирательных округах.
8. Кандидаты от соперничающих партий выступают с предвыборными обращениями, публикуют в печати свои программы, информируя избирателей о политике своей партии в случае ее победы на выборах и формирования правительства.
9. Исключительное значение в процессе проведения всеобщей избирательной кампании имеют проводимые ежемесячно опросы общественного мнения. Результаты опросов широко освещаются в средствах массовой информации. Они дают возможность кандидатам определить свои шансы на победу на выборах.
10. Во время избирательной кампании телевидение показывает расширенные программы с участием представителей соперничающих партий. Телезрители могут услышать ответы кандидатов на вопросы, задаваемые по телефону и комментарии политических обозревателей (журналистов).

11. Встречаясь с кандидатами на собраниях и слушая их предвыборные обращения и обещания, избиратели имеют возможность лучше узнать своих кандидатов и определить, за кого из них они будут голосовать в день выборов.

Exercise 7. Act as interpreter

<p>Do general elections take place every 5 years?</p> <p>Who makes the decision about holding a general election or extending the life of the parliament beyond the 5-year term?</p>	<p>- Как правило, да. Хотя в исключительных случаях (обстоятельствах) срок работы парламента может быть продлен.</p> <p>- Эта процедура предполагает участие королевы, которая по совету премьер-министра распускает парламент. Премьер-министр обычно объявляет о роспуске парламента и проведении всеобщих выборов. Он также назначает день выборов.</p>
<p>Why are by-elections sometimes held?</p>	<p>- Они проводятся в случае ухода в отставку или смерти какого-либо члена парламента.</p>
<p>Who administers the elections?</p>	<p>- Чиновник, контролирующий выборы (председатель окружной избирательной комиссии). Он делает все необходимые приготовления для проведения голосования, обеспечивает штат сотрудников для обслуживания избирателей в день выборов.</p>
<p>Who helps candidates to run their election campaign?</p>	<p>- Доверенные лица, назначаемые кандидатами. В их обязанности входит проведение предвыборной кампании и контроль за расходами в пределах сумм (затрат), предусмотренных законом о выборах.</p>

<p>Is canvassing conducted during the election campaign?</p>	<p>- Да, конечно. Агитационная работа (работа по набору голосов) имеет исключительно важное значение в предвыборной кампании, предоставляя кандидатам информацию о предвыборных намерениях избирателей и их отношении к ряду других вопросов.</p>
<p>-The candidates take the electorate voting intentions into consideration, don't they?</p>	<p>- Да, конечно. Они вносят изменения в свою тактику проведения избирательной кампании.</p>
<p>- What is the role played by the mass media during the election campaign?</p>	<p>- Как избирательная кампания, так и выборы широко освещаются в прессе. Кандидатам предоставляется возможность выступить по радио и телевидению.</p>
<p>- Are all the parties entitled to election broadcasts on national television during the campaign?</p>	<p>- Да, все могут выступить по телевидению. Однако количество эфирного времени зависит от числа кандидатов, баллотирующихся от партии и числа членов предыдущего парламента от этой партии.</p>

Exercise 8. Translate into Russian using a dictionary

1

Challengers* for the governorship are currently canvassing for the 28,000 signatures needed to register as a candidate.

Whoever wins the poll will automatically gain a seat in the Federation Council, Russia's upper house of parliament.

* challenger ['tʃælɪndʒə] - претендент

Prime Minister agreed on Monday with the Chechen separatist leadership that new elections in the breakaway republic should be held in January.

Chairing the Security Council's session on Chechnya, he said it was "possible" to hold such polls, but urged the Chechens to guarantee "security" for the plebiscite.

The premier also said that over 300,000 Chechen citizens who were forced to leave the region as refugees during the hostilities should cast their vote in January.

Words

to urge [ə:dʒ] - убедительно просить

guarantee security ['gærəni sə'kjʊrɪti] - гарантировать безопасность

refugee [ˌrefju'dʒi:] - беженец

hostilities [hə'stɪlɪtɪz] - военные действия

plebiscite ['plebɪsaɪt] - плебисцит

Russia's upper house of parliament on Wednesday formally overrode a presidential veto of a bill asserting Moscow's ownership of art from Germany at the end of World War II.

The results of a postal ballot on the issue showed that 144 deputies in the Federation Council had voted to confirm the bill - well above the 119 needed. Word had leaked out Tuesday that the vote total would be enough to override the veto.

President must sign the bill into law in the next seven days, or challenge it in the Constitutional Court.

Words

to override a veto ['vi:tou] - преодолеть вето

to assert [ə'sə:t] - утверждать

to confirm [kən'fə:m] - подтверждать, поддерживать

to challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] - оспаривать

KAVAJA, Albania - Albanian President defiantly launched his election campaign Wednesday, he would call a poll for June 29 despite threats by other political parties to boycott the vote.

"I started the electoral campaign here, and I will finish it here", he told a crowd of supporters in this town 50 kilometers to the south-west of the capital, Tirana.

Early elections are seen as a key part of international efforts to stop Albania sliding back into the chaos of February and March, when rioting broke out across the country after pyramid investment schemes collapsed.

But other parties of a government of national unity have said they will not stand in the elections if they are held under a law which the Democratic Party pushed through parliament Tuesday.

President insisted he would later dissolve parliament and said today marked the start of his campaign.

"Today in the afternoon, I will decree the election day and will dissolve the parliament, which you elected with your free vote, the parliament of the rebellion, and we will elect a more powerful and wiser parliament," he said.

Words

to riot [raɪət] - бесчинствовать, нарушать общественный порядок

to slide back into the chaos [keɪəs] - возвращаться к беспорядкам

A record 685 women were among the 3,718 candidates fighting for 559 seats in the House of Commons in Thursday's election.

But it was Labour's action program, adopted after the 1992 election, that was the key to nearly doubling the number of women in the new Parliament. Labour's won a record 158 women candidates Thursday, many in marginal seats. The party's victory catapulted 102 Labour women into the House of Commons. The Conservatives will have only 13 women lawmakers.

The election moves Britain from 50th to 20th place in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's world ranking of women in Parliament, past the United States which ranks 41st.

6

In Germany, the split party list and constituency-based system gives voters a choice of five main parties, three of them centrist in orientation the two others offering more radical alternatives.

In France, voters next month will be able to make their traditional choice between the full spectrum of parties center-right, center-left, communist, far right and Green. Russia's own State Duma, while still a relatively weak institution politically, nonetheless presents the electorate with a wide range of parties and policies to choose between thanks to a similar voting system. Even Bulgarians, for all their economic plight, could choose in their recent elections from 38 parties running on very different platforms.

Words

for all their economic plight - несмотря на все экономические трудности

7

Labour or Conservative. New Labour or more-of-the-same Conservative. There is no choice - it's more of a national lottery. That is why the British press brings back tales from the campaign frontline of resignation and indifference. That is why some pollsters are forecasting the lowest turnout in the May 1 elections since World War II.

Whatever the turnout, this election has proved that the British political system, the mother of all democracies, is ailing and in critical need of reform. The democratic process should offer the voter real choice between a kaleidoscope of policies. And while a quick look at the ballot papers shows at least a dozen parties putting up candidates in the election, the nature of the electoral system means that a vote for any party other than the big two is a wasted vote, however principled it may be.

Words

turnout ['tə:naut] - явка избирателей

other than - кроме

pollster ['pɒlstə] - аналитик (зд.)

Topics for Discussion:

1. British electoral system
2. General elections campaign
3. Canvassing
4. Opinion polls
5. Mass media election campaign coverage

SUPPLEMENT N 1

Примеры специфической лексики, характерной для английских заголовков:

Слово, Употребляемое в заголовке	Нейтральное значение	Примеры
Accord	Agreement	Wages <u>accord</u> reached.
Aid	Help	Man <u>aids</u> police.
Axe	cut, destroy	Labour <u>axe</u> colleges in Tory towns.
Back	Support	Unions <u>back</u> strikers.
Ban	Prohibition	Bus <u>ban</u> on pupils after attack on crew.
Bar	Exclude Prohibit	South African team <u>barred</u> .
Bid	Attempt	New Peace <u>bid</u> in Middle East.
Blast	Explosion	Ten dead in bomb <u>blast</u> .
Blaze	Fire	Family dies in <u>blaze</u> .
Blow	Injury, Disappointment	Thatcher poll <u>blow</u> .
Boost	help, incentive	Industry gets <u>boost</u> .
Clash	Dispute, Violent, Argument	Strikers in <u>clash</u> with Police.
Coup [ku:]	Revolt, Revolution, Overthrow	Country suffered a <u>coup</u> .
Curb	Restraint, Limit	New <u>curbs</u> in immigration.
Cut	Reduction	Big <u>cuts</u> in working places.
Deal	Agreement	Pay <u>deal</u> signed.
Drive	Campaign, Effort	Peace <u>drive</u> succeeds.

Envoy	Diplomat	US <u>envoy</u> taken hostage.
Go-ahead	Approval	<u>Go-ahead</u> for dearer gas.
Gunman	Man with Gun	<u>Gunman</u> raids 3 banks.
Halt	Stop	Channel tunnel <u>halt</u> .
Haul	Large quantity of smth which has been stolen and later discovered	Cannabis <u>Haul</u>
Head	head, direct	Mr. Neil <u>to head</u> Peace Mission.
Hold	Retain, Keep in custody	Murders: two men <u>held</u> .
Hit	Affect badly, Influence	Fuel strike <u>hits</u> peasants.
Jet	Airplane	300 killed <u>in jet</u> disaster.
Jobless	Unemployed	Number of <u>Jobless</u> increased.
Key	Essential, Vital	<u>Key</u> witness dies.
Link	Connection	No <u>link</u> found.
Man	Representative	Clinton <u>man</u> in US Congress.
Net	Total	Drug raid <u>nets</u> l. m.
Ordeal	Drama	Jail <u>ordeal</u> ends.
Oust	push out, drive out, expell	China <u>ousts</u> US diplomat.
Output	Production	Industrial <u>output</u> increased.
Pact	Agreement, treaty	Pits <u>pact</u> ends.
Pay	Wages, Salary	<u>Pay</u> rise for miners.
Pit	coal mine	<u>Pit</u> talks end.
Plea	Request for help	Free hostages <u>plea</u> .

Pledge	Promise	Labour <u>pledges</u> higher pensions.
Plunge	steep fall	Ford <u>plunges</u> .
Poll	Ellection, Public opinion, Survey	German <u>Poll</u> shows swing to right.
Press for	Demand, ask for	Teachers <u>press</u> for pay rise.
Probe	Investigate	New vassine to be <u>probed</u> .
Quit	Resign, Leave	Will Clinton <u>quit</u> .
Raid	Attack, Robbery	\$ 2 m Drug <u>raid</u> .
Riddle	Mistry	Young couple death <u>riddle</u> .
Row	Argument, Dispute	BBC boss quits in <u>row</u> .
Scare	Public Alarm	US missiles in Europe <u>scare</u> public.
Split	Divide	Nationalism <u>splits</u> people.
Squeeze	Shortage, Scarcity, Lack	Petrol <u>squeeze</u> ahead.
Storm	Angry Reaction, Dispute	Clinton speech <u>storm</u> grows.
Strilfe	Conflict	Inter-union <u>strife</u> threatens collective actions.
Switch	Change, Deviation	New <u>switch</u> in Foreign Policy.
Swoop	Sudden Attack, raid	<u>Alkhogol</u> swoop in USSR.
Talks	Discussions	Peace <u>talks</u> in Moscow.
Top	Exceed	US profits in Africa <u>top</u> \$ 40b. annually.
Vow	Promise	President <u>vows</u> change in policy.

Walkout	Strike (often unofficial)	Factory <u>walkout</u> threat over Sacking.
Wed	Marry	Clinton's daughter is <u>to wed</u> millionaire.

SUPPLEMENT N 2

Country and Capital	Nationality	The People	A person
<u>Europe</u>			
Iceland, Reykjavik	Icelandic	The Icelanders	An Icelander
Norway, Oslo	Norwegian	The Norwegians	A Norwegian
Sweden, Stockholm	Swedish	The Swedes	A Swede
Finland, Helsinki	Finnish	The Finns	A Finn
Denmark, Copenhagen	Danish	The Danes	A Dane
Britain, London	British	The British	A Briton
England, London	English	The English	An Englishman (-woman)
Holland, Amsterdam	Dutch	The Dutch	A Dutchman (-woman)
Belgium, Brussels	Belgian	The Belgians	A Belgian
Luxemburg, Luxemburg	Luxemburger	The Luxemburgers	A Luxemburger
Germany, Berlin	German	The Germans	A German
Poland, Warsaw	Polish	The Poles	A Pole
Portugal, Lisbon	Portuguese	The Portuguese	A Portuguese
Spain, Madrid	Spanish	The Spanish	A Spaniard
Andorra, Andorra	Andorran	The Andorrans	An Andorran
France, Paris	French	The French	A Frenchman (-woman)
Monaco, Monaco (Principality of Monaco)	Monegasque	The Monegasques	A Monegasque
Switzerland, Bern	Swiss	The Swiss	A Swiss
Austria, Vienna	Austrian	The Austrians	An Austrian
Czechia, Prague (The Czech Republic)	Czech	The Czechs	A Czech
Slovakia, Bratislava (The Slovak Republic)	Slovak	The Slovaks	A Slovak
Hungary, Budapest	Hungarian	The Hungarians	A Hangarian

R(o)umania, Bucharest	R(o)umanian	The R(o)umanians	A R(o)umanian
Bulgaria, Sofia	Bulgarian	The Bulgarians	A Bulgarian
Greece, Athens	Greek	The Greeks	A Greek
Turkey, Ankara	Turkish	The Turks	A Turk
Albania, Tirana	Albanian	The Albanians	An Albanian
Italy, Rome	Italian	The Italians	An Italian
Malta, Valetta	Maltese	The Maltese	A Maltese
Cyprus, Nicosia	Cypriot	The Cypriots	A Cypriot
<u>Asia</u>			
Afghanistan, Kabul	Afghan	The Afghans	An Afghani
Pakistan, Islamabad	Pakistani	The Pakistanis	A Pakistani
Mongolia, Ulan Bator	Mongolian	The Mongolians	A Mongolian
China, Beijing	Chinese	The Chinese	A Chinese
India, Delhi	Indian	The Indians	An Indian
Sri Lanka, Colombo	Srilankan	The Srilakans	A Srilankan
Nepal, Kathmandu	Nepalese	The Nepalese	A Nepalese
Myanma, Yangown (formerly Burma) (formerly Rangoon) Union of Myanmar			
Laos, Vientiane	Laotian	The Laotians	A Laotian
Thailand, Bangkok	Thai	The Thais	A Thai
Vietnam, Hanoi	Vietnamese	The Vietnamese	A Vietnamese
Kampuchea, Pnom Penh	Kampuchean	The Kampucheans	A Kampuchean
Malaysia Kuala Lumpur	Malasian	The Malasians	A Malasian
Indonesia, Jakarta	Indonesian	The Indonesians	An Indonesian
<u>The Caribbean States</u>			
Cuba, Havana	Cuban	The Cubans	A Cuban
Guatemala, Guatemala	Guatemalan	The Guatemalans	A Guatemalan
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	Honduran	The Hondurans	A Honduran
El Salvador, San Salvador	Salvadorean	The Salvadoreans	A Salvadorean
Nicaragua, Managua	Nicaraguan	The Nicaraguans	A Nicaraguan

Costa Rica, San Jose	Costarican	The Costaricans	A Costarican
Panama, Panama City	Panamian	The Panamians	A Panamian
<u>South America</u>			
Brazil, Brazilia	Brazilian	The Brazilians	A Brazilian
Venezuela, Caracas	Venezuelan	The Venezuelans	A Venezuelan
Colombia, Bogota	Colombian	The Colombians	A Colombian
Ecuador, Quito	Ecuadorian	The Ecuadorians	An Ecuadorian
Peru, Lima	Peruvian	The Peruvians	A Peruvian
Bolivia, La Paz	Bolivian	The Bolivians	A Bolivian
Paraguay, Asuncion	Paraguayan	The Paraguayans	A Paraguayan
Uruguay, Montevideo	Uruguayan	The Uruguayans	A Uruguayan
Argentina, Buenos Aires	Argentinian	The Argentinians	An Argentinian
Chile, Santiago	Chilean	The Chileans	A Chilean
<u>Africa</u>			
Algeria, Algiers	Algerian	The Algerians	An Algerian
Morocco, Rabat	Maroccan	The Moroccans	A Moroccan
Tunisia, Tunis	Tunisian	The Tunisians	A Tunisian
Libya, Tripoli	Libyan	The Libyans	A Libyan
Egypt, Cairo	Egyptian	The Egyptians	An Egyptian
Western Sahara, Dakhla	Western Saharan	The Western Saharans	A Western Saharan
Mauritania, Nouakchott	Mauritanian	The Mauritanians	A Mauritanian
Mali, Bamako	Malian	The Malians	A Malian
Niger, Niamey	Nigerien	The Nigeriens	A Nigerien
Chad, N'Djamena	Chadian	The Chadians	A Chadian
Sudan, Khart(ou)m	Sudanese	The Sudanese	A Sudanese
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	Ethiopian	The Ethiopians	An Ethiopian
Eritrea, Asmara	Eritrean	The Eritreans	An Eritrean
Somalia, Mogadishu	Somalian	The Somalis	A Somali
Kenya, Nairobi	Kenyan	The Kenyans	A Kenyan
Uganda, Kampala	Ugandan	The Ugandans	A Ugandan
Cameroon, Yaounde	Cameroonian	The Cameroonians	A Cameroonian

Nigeria, Lagos	Nigerian	The Nigerians	A Nigerian
Senegal, Dakar	Senegalese	The Senegalese	A Senegalese
The Gambia, Banjul	Gambian	The Gambians	A Gambian
Guinea Bissau, Bissau	Guinea Bissauan	The Guinea Bissauans	A Guinea Bissauan
Guinea, Conakry	Guinean	The Guineans	A Guinean
Sierra Leone, Freetown	Sierra Leonian	The Sierra Leonians	A Sierra Leonian
Liberia, Monrovia	Liberian	The Liberians	A Liberian
Côte d'Ivoire, Yamoussoukro (formerly Ivory Coast)			
Ghana, Accra	Ghanaian	The Ghanaians	A Ghanaian
Gabon, Libreville	Gabonese	The Gabonese	A Gabonese
Togo, Lome	Togolese	The Togolese	A Togolese
The Congo, Brazzaville	Congolese	The Congolese	A Congolese
Rwanda, Kigali	Rwandan	The Rwandans	A Rwandan
Burundi, Bujumbura	Burundian	The Burundians	A Burundian
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	Tanzanian	The Tanzanians	A Tanzanian
Australia, Canberra	Australian	The Australians	An Australian
New Zealand, Wellington	New Zealand	The New Zealanders	A New Zealander
Korea, Seoul (Republic of Korea)	Korean	The Koreans	A Korean
Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pyongyang	- - -	- - -	- - -
Japan, Tokyo	Japanese	The Japanese	A Japanese
<u>The Middle East</u>			
Syria, Damascus	Syrian	The Syrians	A Syrian
Jordan, Amman	Jordanian	The Jordanians	A Jordanian
Lebanon, Beirut	Lebanese	The Lebanese	A Lebanese
Israel, Tel Aviv	Israeli	The Israelis	An Israeli
Iraq, Bagdad	Iraqi	The Iraklis	An Iraki
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	Saudi	The Saudis	A Saudi
Kuwait, Al Kuwait	Kuwaiti	The Kuwaitis	A Kuwaiti

Iran, Tehran	Iranian	The Iranians	An Iranian
Oman, Muscat	Omani	The Omani	An Omani
Yemen, Sana (The People's Republic of Yemen)	Yemeni	The Yemenis	A Yemeni
The United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	Arab	The Arabs	An Arab
<u>North America</u>			
The USA, Washington	American	The Americans	An American
Canada, Ottawa	Canadian	The Canadians	A Canadian
Mexico, Mexico City	Mexican	The Mexicans	A Mexican
Zaire, Kinshasa	Zairean	The Zaireans	A Zairean
Angola, Luanda	Angolan	The Angolans	An Angolan
Zambia, Lusaka	Zambian	The Zambians	A Zambian
Malawi, Lilongwe	Malawian	The Malawians	A Malawian
Mozambique, Maputo	Mozambican	The Mozambicans	A Mozambi- can
Zimbabwe, Harare	Zimbabwean	The Zimbabweans	A Zimbab- wean
Namibia, Windhoek	Namibian	The Namibians	A Namibian
Botswana, Gaborone	Batswana Tswana	The Tswana	A Tswana
South Africa, Pretoria	S.African	The S.Africans	A S.African
Madagascar, Antananarivo	Madagascan	The Madagascans	A Madagascan
Benin, Porto Novo	Beninese	The Beninese	A Beninese

Note Sometimes there is no English word for the name of the people or nationality, and then one must express the idea in this ways: 3 girls from Hong Kong or the citizens of the Vatican.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ARRIVALS, VISITS, TALKS	5
UNIT A	5
UNIT B	20
COOPERATION	35
UNIT A	35
UNIT B	52
THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION	67
UNIT A	67
UNIT B	73
ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN	87
UNIT A	87
UNIT B	100
SUPPLEMENT 1	118
SUPPLEMENT 2	121

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ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ**

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