

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

**НАВЧАЛЬНА ПРОГРАМА**  
дисципліни «Іноземна мова спеціальності»  
(для бакалаврів)

Київ 2016

Підготовлено завідувачем кафедри іноземних мов Баховим І.С.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов (протокол № 4 від 24.11.2016 р.)

Схвалено Вченою радою ІМВ ім. Аверроеса (протокол № 4 від 24.11.2016 р.)

Бахов І.С. Навчальна програма дисципліни “Іноземна мова спеціальності” (для бакалаврів). – К.: МАУП, 2016.

Навчальна програма містить пояснювальну записку, перелік тем для самостійного вивчення, шкалу самооцінювання професійних мовленнєвих умінь, контрольний перелік професійних мовленнєвих умінь для самооцінювання, завдання для самостійної роботи студентів, а також список літератури.

## ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Навчальна програма «Іноземна мова спеціальності» розроблена для студентів бакалаврів спеціальності «Країнознавство».

На початку 21 сторіччя світовий порядок зазнав радикальне переосмислення. Це стосується, перш за все, в спробах модифікувати ООН, а скоріше, замінити її на такий собі «всесвітнє координаційне уряд». У всьому світі спостерігаються тенденції до глобалізації, вирішення конфліктних ситуацій відбувається шляхом переговорів. Україна, яка вже долучилася до основних політичних процесам сучасності, зіткнулася з незліченними завданнями у сфері зовнішніх відносин. Для успішного ведення паритетних відносин з іншими країнами світу та міжнародними організаціями необхідно виховувати нову плеяду політиків, якими можуть стати сьогоднішні студенти, які вивчають політологію, соціологію, міжнародні відносини. Виходячи з цього, підготовці студентів цих спеціальностей приділяється велика увага, не останнє місце, зокрема, приділяється вивченню іноземних мов.

Дана програма спрямована на досягнення комплексної мети та завдань, вона чітко структурована. Мета і завдання курсу – оволодіння студентами навичками перекладу, реферування та складання текстів міжнародних документів та дипломатичної кореспонденції як різновиду офіційно-ділового стилю англійської мови. Для роботи пропонуються оригінальні матеріали різних міжнародних організацій, тексти про взаємини України з цими організаціями, пропонуються для вивчення найгостріші теми сучасності.

У процесі вивчення дисципліни важливим моментом виступає самостійна робота студентів в індивідуальному режимі. Цей вид роботи займає особливе місце в навчальному процесі та має на меті активізувати діяльність студентів. Вона важлива як на етапі засвоєння нового лексичного та граматичного матеріалу, так і для закріплення вивченого.

Для успішного вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова спеціальності» для спеціальності «Країнознавство» студенти повинні мати фундаментальні знання в

галузі політології, соціології, міжнародних відносин та зовнішньої політики різних країн світу в різні часи, історію створення, розвитку та функціонування ключових міжнародних організацій, базові знання з міжнародного права, міжнародної економіки, конфліктології та ін.

Студенти бакалаври спеціальності «Країнознавство» вивчають дисципліну «Іноземна мова спеціальності» в рамках 216. З них 90 аудиторних годин, 126 годин на самостійну роботу. У кінці кожного семестру вони здають залік, а по закінченні всього курсу навчання іспит.

Специфіка дисципліни «Іноземна мова спеціальності» визначила структуру екзаменаційного білета, до складу якого входять три питання. Читання, переклад і переказ незнайомого тексту, виконання лексико-граматичних завдань, бесіда з розмовної теми, яка вивчалася протягом навчального семестру або семестрів. У програмі подано 30 розмовних тем.

## ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ПЛАН

### дисципліни «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ»

№ п/п	Назва змістового модуля і теми
I	Змістовий модуль 1. Міжнародні документи (International documents). Тема 1. Договори та інші міжнародні угоди (Treaties and other international compacts). Тема 2. Установчі акти. (Constituent Acts).
II	Змістовий модуль 2. Внутрішньополітичний стан в Україні (Home affaires of Ukraine). Тема 1. Політична ситуація в Україні (Political situation in Ukraine). Тема 2. Нові виклики часу для українського суспільства (New challenges facing Ukraine).
III	Змістовий модуль 3. Зовнішня політика України (Ukrainian foreign policy) Тема 1. Зовнішньополітичний курс України (Course in international relations) Тема 2. Україна і міжнародні організації (Ukraine and international Organizations). Тема 3. Україна та актуальні проблеми сучасного світу (Ukraine and nowadays world's actual problems).
Разом годин: 216	

## ЗМІСТ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

«Іноземна мова спеціальності»

### **Змістовий модуль 1.** Міжнародні документи (International documents).

Тема 1. Договори та інші міжнародні угоди (Treaties and other international compacts).

- Treaties, Conventions and Agreements.
- Protocols.
- Declarations.

Тема 2. Установчі акти. (Constituent Acts).

- Constituent Acts.
- Unilateral Legal Acts.

Література: [1-13]

**Змістовий модуль 2.** Внутриполітичне состояние в Україні (Home affairs of Ukraine).

Тема 1. Політична ситуація в Україні (Political situation in Ukraine).

- Presidential elections 2004.
- World support of democratic processes in Ukraine.
- United States of America and Russia: two actors influencing the situation in Ukraine and worldwide.

Тема 2. Нові виклики часу для українського суспільства (New challenges facing Ukraine). New challenges facing Ukraine.

New president - new course in international relations.

Література: [1-13]

### **Змістовий модуль 3.** *Внешняя политика Украины (Ukrainian foreign policy)*

Тема 1. Зовнішньополітичний курс України (Course in international relations)

Тема 2. Україна і міжнародні організації (Ukraine and international Organizations).

- Ukraine and the European Union.
- Ukraine and NATO.

- World Trade Organization and Ukrainian Economy.
- GUUAM group.
- Ukraine and CIS.

Тема 3. Україна та актуальні проблеми сучасного світу (Ukraine and nowadays world's actual problems).

- War in Iraq and Ukrainian partaking in it.
- Non-nuclear-weapon world concept.
- Fight against terrorism.
- Political leadership Globalization.

Література: [1-13]

#### ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

1. Types of international documents.
2. Compositional design of the majority of international documents.
3. Treaties and Conventions.
4. Agreements.
5. Protocols.
6. Declarations.
7. Constituent Acts.
8. Unilateral Legal Acts.
9. Ratification.
10. Assignment.
11. Reservation.
12. Accession, acceptance and approval.
13. Denunciation.
14. Presidential elections in Ukraine.
15. World support of democratic processes in Ukraine.
16. New president - new course in international relations.
17. United States of America as one of strategic partners of Ukraine.
18. Russian - Ukrainian relationship.
19. United States of America and Russia: two actors influencing the situation in Ukraine and worldwide.
20. Ukraine and the European Union.
21. Ukraine and NATO.
22. World Trade Organization and Ukrainian Economy.
23. GUUAM group.
24. Ukraine and CIS.
25. War in Iraq and Ukrainian partaking in it.
26. Non-nuclear-weapon world concept.

27. Fight against terrorism.
28. Political leadership.
29. Political leaders.
30. Globalization.
31. How can the concept of 'power' in international relations be described?
32. What does 'hard power' mean?
33. What does 'soft power' mean?
34. What does the concept of 'polarity' refer to?
35. What did the concept of 'polarity' arise from?
36. How can the international system prior to 1945 be described?
37. When did 'unipolarity' arise?
38. When did the theory of 'the balance of power' gain prominence?
39. What does the concept of 'hegemony' suggest?
40. Is 'unipolarity' a stable configuration?
41. What is the current international system consistent with?
42. What is the essence of Dependency theory?
43. What is the 'status quo'?
44. What is the principal states division as to their acceptance of the international 'status quo'?
45. Give the definition of the foreign policy of Ukraine and its principal constituents.
46. What are the main prerogatives of the Ukrainian foreign policy at present? Will you compare them to those of two decades ago?
47. What kind of relations with the neighboring countries is Ukraine involved into? What should be done to improve the situation?
48. What International organizations is Ukraine member of? What sort of support and benefits does our state get from them? Are they of great use?
49. What are the main objectives of OSCE mission in Ukraine?
50. What are the basic scenarios of conflict settlement in the eastern regions of Ukraine? Give your reasons (pros and cons) for "peaceful" and "military" solution.
51. What is the administrative status of the Crimean Autonomous Republic currently? How is it recognized on the international arena?
52. Ukraine has had tight ties with the Russian Federation in the industrial sector for a long time. At present this collaboration has been hindered in many ways. What are Ukraine's "cooperation" alternatives with other countries of the world?
53. What impact have the recent events in Ukraine had on the *world order* in general and *power zones division* in particular?
54. Compare the state regimes in Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Belarus and Poland.
55. Why did Ukraine's foreign policy appear incoherent and unclear in the last two decades?
56. What prevented Ukraine from following the EU direction?
57. What are Ukraine's new government's main foreign policy priorities?
58. What is Ukraine's official position concerning annexation of Crimea by Russia?
59. Is Ukraine welcomed as a EU member state?
60. What steps should our country take to gain eventual EU membership?

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64. Agreements.
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71. What does 'hard power' mean?
72. What does 'soft power' mean?
73. What does the concept of 'polarity' refer to?
74. What did the concept of 'polarity' arise from?
75. United States of America as one of strategic partners of Ukraine.
76. Russian - Ukrainian relationship.
77. United States of America and Russia: two actors influencing the situation in Ukraine and worldwide.
78. Ukraine and the European Union.
79. Ukraine and NATO.
80. What does 'hard power' mean?
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82. What does the concept of 'polarity' refer to?
83. What did the concept of 'polarity' arise from?
84. How can the international system prior to 1945 be described?
85. Presidential elections in Ukraine.
86. World support of democratic processes in Ukraine.
87. New president - new course in international relations.
88. United States of America as one of strategic partners of Ukraine.
89. Russian - Ukrainian relationship.
90. What is the 'status quo'?

## ВКАЗІВКИ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ

При використанні даної програми для студентів заочної та дистанційної форм навчання студенти відповідно до навчального плану виконують контрольні завдання. Завдання виконуються в окремому зошиті, в якому зазначаються



прізвище, ім'я та по батькові студента, індекс групи і номер контрольного завдання. Обов'язково слід залишати поля для зауважень та методичних вказівок викладача. Роботу слід виконувати в строго визначений термін і оформляти належним чином. Підготовка до виконання контрольного завдання включає: роботу над текстом, яка включає читання вголос з дотриманням основних правил читання, переклад на рідну мову і заучування незнайомих слів, повне засвоєння правил словотворення, граматичних правил, правил побудови складних речень в англійській мові. При виконанні контрольних завдань можна користуватися підручниками зі списку рекомендованої літератури.

### Варіанти контрольних робіт

#### ВАРІАНТ № 1

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

#### EURO-ATLANTIC COOPERATION

To start with the history: there is a lot of talk now about Euro-Atlantic Traditions' being put in danger or the 'status quo' being under attack, but the fact is that the 'Euro-Atlantic' grouping has not been a normal or important one for most of modern history. After the establishment of the USA as a break-away colony, the Atlantic was for a century and a half as often a barrier as a bridge. The creation of a trans-Atlantic alliance based on permanent defense guarantees reflected the needs of a specific, and in many ways novel, situation at the end of World War Two: the need for a credible, nuclear-backed Western bloc to deter the Soviet Union and the further expansion of Communism in Europe, and the need to rebuild and consolidate democracy and a functioning economy on the territory of Western Europe itself. NATO was important also for the latter goal, (a) by blocking a nationalistic and competitive development of defense culture among its European members, (b) by providing a 'shield' under which West Europeans could rebuild their economy in peace, with far fewer resources diverted to defense than if they had been forced to stand alone.

Hence the famous Lord Ismay quotation (which also shows that NATO in the early days could be thought of in a very Realpolitik, not so idealistic way): NATO

exists To keep America in, keep Russia out and keep Germany down?

There was not much in “Euro” at first in ‘Euro-Atlantic’. The first impulse of West European unity after 1945 was to create the Europeans’ own guaranteed defense community (EDC/WEU), which was in effect then absorbed by NATO. When the European Community was created, its aims did include consolidating the peace of [Western] Europe but it did so by the indirect methods of destroying self-sufficient national war industries, diverting energies to economic and social cooperation, opening frontiers, creating new interdependent interests and so on. Hence a rather sharp functional division between NATO and EU (‘Mars’ and ‘Venus?’) for the first 30 years or so. though NB the USA did explicitly support the EU's supranational integrative approach as well. Only in 80’s did the idea of a distinct ‘Euro’ component in Western security re-develop (a) out of the burden-sharing debate in NATO (‘European pillar’ ) and (b) out of the gradual entry of the EU into the security sphere with Political Cooperation, support for arms control and OSCE, etc. As a result, the ‘Euro-Atlantic’ formula is today perfectly apt because we see NATO and the EU both concerning themselves with securitybuilding and crisis management tasks within and beyond the greater Europe, both essentially sharing the same set of defense capabilities, lending assets to each other or working alongside each other in different crisis situations.

2. Напишіть оповідання англійською мовою, розкриваючи зміст виразу «NATO exists to keep America in. keep Russia out and keep Germany down».

3. Перекладіть на англійську мову:

1. Організація Північноатлантичного договору сьогодні налічує 19 країн-членів і проводить активну політику розширення на схід.

2. Еволюція Європейського Союзу відбувалася протягом 50 років з моменту створення Європейського об'єднання вугілля і сталі (ЄОВС).

3. Україна прагне до активного залучення в євроатлантичну інтеграцію, яка визначена основним вектором напрямку її зовнішньої політики.

4. Україна і НАТО ще в наприкінці 90-х років минулого століття підписали договір про співпрацю в рамках проекту «Партнерство заради миру».

5. Останнє розширення ЄС на схід відбулося в травні 2004 року, і зараз

ця організація налічує 25 країн-членів.

## ВАРІАНТ № 2

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

Joint Statement by the European Union and the United States Working Together to Promote Democracy and Support Freedom, the Rule of Law and Human Rights Worldwide The European Union and the United States believe that the spread of accountable and representative government, the rule of law, and respect for human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are a strategic priority as well as a moral necessity. We will continue to work together to advance these priorities around the world.

The work of the United Nations is central both to democracy and human rights. We welcome the proposals put forward by Kofi Annan to renew the UN's commitment and enhance its effectiveness in these areas. Specifically, we value the UN Secretary General's initiatives for reforming the UN human rights mechanisms and for creating a Peacebuilding Commission. We pledge to support the establishment of the UN Democracy Fund to assist countries in strengthening civil society and democratic institutions.

We express our admiration and pledge our support for all those engaged in the defense of freedom, democracy and human rights, in many cases at great personal risk.

We are encouraged by the efforts of many governments to open their societies and political systems. Recognizing that democratic reform is a process that deserves our support, we promise our solidarity and support to those promoting democracy around the world, be it in Ukraine, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan, or elsewhere. We will continue to support pluralism and the development of civil society, and will encourage the political participation of women and minorities.

2. Дайте письмові відповіді на наступні запитання:

1. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
2. What proposals have been put by the UN Secretary General?
3. What countries are mentioned in the text and why?

4. What should be done to spread the rule of law and respect for human rights all over the world?
5. What do you know about possible and desirable changes in UNO?
3. Напишіть доповідь англійською мовою про діяльність ООН та її проблеми, пов'язані з реформуванням цієї організації.

### ВАРІАНТ № 3.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

#### THE GUUAM GROUP: HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES

GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) Group was formally founded as a political, economic and strategic alliance designed to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of these former Soviet Union republics.

During the years of cooperation GUUAM group became an important structure looking to enhance regional economic cooperation through development of an Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor. It has also become a forum for discussion on various levels of existing security problems, promoting conflict resolution and the elimination of other risks and threats. Cooperation among delegations of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine started in 1996 in Vienna, Austria, at the CFE Treaty Conference, where four states issued joint statements and proposed common initiatives.

On October 10, 1997, the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine met in Strasbourg during summit of the Council of Europe and stated their mutual interest in developing bilateral and regional cooperation, European and regional security, political and economic contacts. In the Joint Communiqué issued, the Presidents stressed the importance of the four nations cooperation in establishing a Eurasian, Trans-Caucasus transportation corridor (TRACECA), and underscored the importance of strengthening the four-lateral cooperation “for the sake of a stable and secure Europe guided by the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state frontiers, mutual respect, cooperation, democracy, supremacy of law and respect for human rights.” The leaders of the countries agreed to

undertake joint efforts in order to overcome the difficulties that Europe faced on the threshold of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

On April 24, 1999, GUAM was enlarged by one more member - Uzbekistan, who joined the group at GUAM summit, which was held during NATO/EAPC Summit in Washington D.C., on April 23-25, 1999.

On September 6, 2000, at the meeting in New York in connection with the UN Millennium Summit, the Presidents of GUUAM countries pledged to intensify multilateral cooperation within the framework of GUUAM by giving it a multilevel character. To this aim, it was deemed expedient to convene regular summits at the level of Heads of State at least once a year, and meetings at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at least twice a year. The Committee of National Coordinators (CNC) shall hold regular sessions on a quarterly basis.

To foster favorable conditions conducive to economic growth among the participating states, mutually beneficial trade relations, and implementing complex multilateral programs and projects in the fields of production, commerce, energy, transport, the economy, international credit and financial cooperation, border, customs and fiscal services, communications, science, technology education and culture, direct contacts between different state bodies and departments of the respective agencies of the GUUAM Group Member States are established.

2. Напишіть 10 запитань до тексту.
3. Перекладіть на англійську мову наступні речення.
  1. Україна грає помітну роль у налагодженні діалогу між країнами колишнього Радянського Союзу і бере участь в регіональних організаціях.
  2. Діяльність України в рамках членства в ЕУУАМ отримала високу оцінку з боку лідерів країн-учасниць цієї організації і глав інших країн.
  3. Коли заходить мова про членство України в різних організаціях, не слід забувати про те, що наша країна не є членом СНД.
  4. Під час виступу президента США, яке було присвячено річниці Помаранчевої революції, Україну назвали «регіональним лідером».

#### ВАРІАНТ № 4.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

While concentrating its attention at the global aspects of the general disarmament Ukraine is convinced that it is necessary to take the decisive steps to provide reliable procedures for the implementation and verification of the international arrangements in the nonproliferation of the weapons of mass destruction. At present the NPT remains a single international binding document uniting the international community around the concept of global nuclear security. But once again emphasizing the universal nature on NPT, we consider that its efficiency may be enhanced by more active efforts of such global forum as the UN, its specialized organization IAEA. First of all, this is due to the fact that at the present stage, the NPT universality depends, as never before, on the solution of the sensitive political problems on the regional level. In this connection it is obvious that there is a necessity to establish political and functional interaction on the level of the UN (for instance, Security Council), Conference on Disarmament with the efforts within the framework of international non-proliferation agreements, including the NPT, the CTBT, NSG, MTCR as well as conventions on prohibition of chemical, biological weapons and toxins. These steps should be a serious prerequisite to achieve the high level of universality of the mass destruction weapons non-proliferation regime.

2. Дайте розшифровку англійською мовою і переклад українською мовою наведених в тексті абревіатур.

3. Перекладіть на англійську мову.

1. Певна кількість документів, які повинні бути представлені на конференції ООН з питань науки і техніки, була підготовлена ЮНЕСКО.

2. Українська делегація прибула на організовану МБРР нараду, на якій також були присутні представники інших країн-членів СНД.

3. Виступаючи з доповіддю про стан в області захисту авторських прав та інтелектуальної власності в Україні, Генеральний Секретар Всесвітньої організації інтелектуальної власності ( «ВОІВ») зазначив, що за минулий рік ситуація в нашій країні істотно покращилася.

4. Тісна співпраця з такими програмами ООН, як ЮНІСЕФ, ЮНФПА, ЮНЕП і ЮНФДАК здійснювалося в 1994-1995 роках.

5. Спеціальна зустріч відбулася в квітні 1997 року в штаб-квартирі ЮНЕСКО за участю таких агентств, як ВООЗ, МОП, ФАО і ВМО.

#### ВАРІАНТ № 5.

Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

Terrorism can be defined as the use of force or violence against people or property for the purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom. It is an illegal, organized, and a systematic manner of adopting terrorizing activities in order to change the present system toward a particular political agenda. To reach its targets, terrorism organizes acts of murder, kidnapping, intimidation, and destruction. Terrorism does not have a particular religious or national identity, and it cannot be identified with any specific country. Therefore, the struggle against terrorism should be international. Terrorists should be prosecuted in all countries regardless of the period of crime committed.

The danger of terrorism is not in number of its victims - statistics shows that a number of criminal victims is much higher. Terrorism is dangerous in its potential. It can put society on its knees before a menace. The psychological consequences of this violence and terror are much more destructive and influential than an actual physical destruction.

There are general reasons behind terrorism, which are demonstrated all over the world. Among them we can name: general weakness of the government, social inequality, cultural, economic, national and religious reasons. Acts of terrorism are also a common practice during wars and armed conflicts as a part of military strategy. Ex-military staff, who for certain reasons cannot adapt themselves to peaceful environments, represent a high quality recruitment source for terrorist groups. And it is not a secret that some governmental authorities turn profits from acts of terror.

1. Дайте відповіді на наступні питання:

1. How can the terrorism be generally defined?

2. What methods do the terrorists use and what for?

3. What terrorist attacks affected you most? Why?

4. Why are even the most influential countries of the world powerless before the menace of terrorism?

5. How do you think, can Ukraine become a base of terrorism or for acts of terrorism?

2. Перекладіть на англійську мову.

1. У ХХ столітті в різних куточках світу сталися найгучніші терористичні акти за всю історію людства.

2. У більшості терактів, що сталися на території Росії, звинувачують чеченських бойовиків.

3. Україна бере активну участь у створенні плану дій по боротьбі зі світовим тероризмом і надає всіляку допомогу громадянам країн, які постраждали від злочинних дій терористів.

4. Статистика показує, що в світі існує близько півсотні терористичних організацій і угруповань, які беруть на себе відповідальність за теракти, здійснені на територіях різних держав.

#### ВАРІАНТ № 6.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

Ukraine supports the efforts of world community to strengthen the non-proliferation regime at regional level. Establishment of the new nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and South-Eastern Asia became practical implementation of Article VII of the Treaty. We believe there is still a possibility to achieve further progress in this area and establish such zone in the Middle East.

On September 21, 1995. Ukraine signed with the IAEA the Agreement on Application of Safeguards in connection with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. On the 17th of January 1998 this Agreement entered into force in our country.

From our view, it is necessary to intensify the dialogue between "like-minded" nations willing to establish equal partnership relations both on bilateral and multilateral bases, in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy within the framework of the



IAEA, as well as within the international non-proliferation regime of the NSG.

Today's political environment puts on the international agenda one of the main global security issue - the non-nuclear-weapon world concept. In this context, we would like to stress, once again, that the international community has to implement the set of measures, the most actual being:

- immediate practical measures to provide for the universal adherence to the Non- Proliferation Treaty;
- active steps of all nuclear weapons states directed to the reduction of their nuclear potentials (after START-II would have come into effect, the negotiations on the nuclear weapons future reduction with involvement of all the nuclear weapons states should have started);
- ensuring the reliable verification regime in the field of nuclear weapons nonproliferation (IAEA Safeguard, the regimes of control for transfers of "sensitive" items and technologies);
- ensuring the soonest entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
- elaboration of the international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism;
- realization of the decisive measures for the purpose of the comprehensive implementation of the treaties on existing nuclear-weapon-free as well as establishment of the new zones;
- early start of negotiations and conclusion of the Fissile Materials Cut-off Convention.

1. Напишіть 5 питань до тексту.

3. Висловіть свою думку щодо заборони розповсюдження ядерної зброї у військових цілях.

## ВАРІАНТ № 7.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

### Changing Middle East

By taking all critical steps and meeting their deadlines, Iraqis will bind their multiethnic society together in a democracy that respects the will of the majority and protects minority rights. As Iraqis grow confident that the democratic progress they are making is real and permanent, more will join the political process. And as Iraqis see that their military can protect them, more will step forward with vital intelligence to help defeat the enemies of a free Iraq. The combination of political and military reform will lay a solid foundation for a free and stable Iraq. As Iraqis make progress toward a free society, the effects are being felt beyond Iraq's borders.

Before our coalition liberated Iraq, Libya was secretly pursuing nuclear weapons. Today the leader of Libya has given up his chemical and nuclear weapons programs.

Across the broader Middle East, people are claiming their freedom. In the last few months, we have witnessed elections in the Palestinian territories and Lebanon. These elections are inspiring democratic reformers in places like Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Our strategy to defend ourselves and spread freedom is working. The rise of freedom in this vital region will eliminate the conditions that feed radicalism and ideologies of murder - and make our nation safer.

2. Дайте письмові відповіді на наступні запитання:

1. Is it possible for Iraqis to build democracy without anybody's help?
2. Are the changes made by the Americans forever?
3. Why are the Iraqis resisting to the so called democracy?

3. Дайте у письмове пояснення англійського терміну «Islamic fundamentalism».

## ВАРІАНТ № 8.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

### *Fundamental Security Tasks*

NATO's essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its

members by political and military means in accordance with the North Atlantic Treaty and the principles of the United Nations Charter. The Alliance has worked since its inception for the establishment of a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe based on common values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. This central Alliance objective has taken on renewed significance since the end of the Cold War because, for the first time in the post-war history of Europe, the prospect of its achievement has become a reality.

The fundamental principle underpinning the Alliance is a common commitment to mutual cooperation among the member states, based on the indivisibility of their security. Solidarity and cohesion within the Alliance ensure that no member country is forced to rely upon its own national efforts alone in dealing with basic security challenges. Without depriving member states of their right and duty to assume their sovereign responsibilities in the field of defense, the Alliance enables them to realize their essential national security objectives through collective effort. In short, the Alliance is an association of free states united in their determination to preserve their security through mutual guarantees and stable relations with other countries.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) provides the structure which enables the goals of the Alliance to be implemented. It is an inter-governmental organization in which member countries retain their full sovereignty and independence. The Organization provides the forum in which they consult together on any issues they may choose to raise and take decisions on political and military matters affecting their security. It provides the structures needed to facilitate consultation and cooperation between them, in political, military and economic as well as scientific and other non-military fields.

The resulting sense of equal security among the members of the Alliance, regardless of differences in their circumstances or in their national military capabilities, contributes to stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. It creates conditions which favour increased cooperation among Alliance members as well as between members of the Alliance and other countries.

The means by which the Alliance carries out its security policies include the

maintenance of a sufficient military capability to prevent war and to provide for effective defense; an overall capability to manage crises affecting the security of its members; and active promotion of dialogue with other nations and of a cooperative approach to European security, including measures to bring about further progress in the field of arms control and disarmament.

2. Дайте письмові відповіді на наступні запитання:

1. What is the NATO's essential purpose?
2. What do the solidarity and cohesion within the Alliance ensure?
3. What kind of organization is NATO?
4. How is the stability in the Euro-Atlantic area ensured?
5. By what means does NATO carry out its security policies?

3. Дайте письмове пояснення англійською мовою, чому в Україні спостерігається опір вступу в НАТО.

#### ВАРІАНТ № 9.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/162 entitled "Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities", inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General to make available, at the request of Governments concerned, qualified expertise on minority issues, including the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities and to take the work of relevant regional organizations active in the field of human rights into account in her endeavours; called upon the High Commissioner to resume inter-agency consultations with United Nations programmes and agencies on minority issues and urged those

programmes and agencies to contribute actively to this process; called upon the Working Group on Minorities of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights to implement further its mandate with the involvement of a wide range of participants; invited the High Commissioner to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the effective participation of nongovernmental organizations and persons belonging to minorities, in particular those from developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of resolution 54/162, including on good practices in the fields of education and the effective participation of minorities in decision-making processes. The present report is submitted in compliance with the aforementioned request.

2. Напишіть на англійській мові 5 питань до тексту

3. Розкрийте англійською мовою своє бачення майбутнього реформування ООН.

#### ВАРІАНТ № 10.

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст на українську мову.

Participation of nongovernmental organizations and persons belonging to minorities, in particular those from developing countries, in the Working Group on Minorities.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has taken action to implement the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights calling for greater participation of minority representatives in sessions of the Working Group on Minorities and for voluntary contributions to be made in that regard. Funds were received to cover the participation of 14 minority representatives from different countries of Asia, Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe in the seventh session of the Working Group. The Working Group has proposed the establishment of a voluntary trust fund to assist representatives of minorities and governmental experts from developing countries to participate in various meetings on minority issues.

To facilitate the participation of minority representatives from developing

countries in activities related to the Working Group and in broadening the Working Group's awareness of minority issues within different regions, two regional seminars were held in Africa. At the Arusha seminar the participants adopted various conclusions and recommendations. For example, the concepts of indigenous peoples and minorities were discussed. It was felt that the terms were useful in Africa, in particular since they were based on the principle of self-identification. They were acknowledged to be complex and misunderstood in the region, often being seen as threatening the integrity of States. It was suggested that indigenous peoples and minorities could be understood to be peoples with specific identities, histories and cultures. Such peoples could be characterized as non-dominant, vulnerable and disadvantaged.

Regarding some of the other recommendations made, the participants stressed the importance of ensuring that indigenous peoples and minorities had equal access to education, health and other basic services. It was suggested that educational and health services should be sensitive to the needs and cultures of the peoples concerned and that particular attention should be paid to assisting all indigenous peoples and minorities in Africa to combat HIV/AIDS. The participants also recommended that minorities be consulted when development policies were being formulated and implemented and that communities share in the benefits of development. A further recommendation called for indigenous peoples and minorities to have equal access to political structures, processes and public institutions.

2. Дайте письмові відповіді на наступні запитання.

1. How do they try to facilitate the participation of minority representatives from developing countries in activities related to the Working Group?

2. How was it suggested to understand indigenous peoples and minorities?

3. What was recommended at the Arusha seminar?

4. Викладіть в письмовому вигляді англійською мовою своє бачення вирішення найгостріших конфліктів в світі?

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