

Foreign language in International Sphere (part 2.)

1.LEXICAL TEST.

combat-ready, undergone, predecessors, primary, art of explaining, actors, higher, variables, control, enhances, disregarded, phrases, guarded, prestige, persuasively, carry out, emerge, ad hoc, requirements, perspicacious.

Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

- 1.It is necessary to mark that the diplomatic procedures and duties laid to diplomats within centuries have {...} changes.
- 2.Yusuf Balasaguni considered that the ambassador must be wise, reliable, devoted, honest, {...} and must have oratory skills and be able to speak many languages.
- 3.The system of {...}, the list of duties for the selection of diplomats created by Yusuf in the 11th century are still topical even today.
- 4.It is necessary to mark that the Kazakh diplomacy was guided by forms and methods from rich arsenal of {...} – ancient Turkic people and people of Golden Horde.
- 5.Nation-states, through authorized agents, maintain mutual relations, communicate with each other and {...} political, economic and legal transactions.
6. In the XV-XVI centuries the French system of diplomacy began {...} and dominate international relations.
7. Scholars believe that the {...} force driving the interaction between nations is economic, not military.
8. Diplomacy requires special {...} and defending national policies at a global level in a variety of international organizations.
- 9.The participants in international relations, often called {...}, have a great influence on the relationships between nations and on world affairs.
- 10.A nation is a territory with a defined border and a government that answers to no {...} authority than its own.
- 11.Size and power are two important {...} in determining a nation's relationship with other countries and its influence in international affairs.
- 12.The handful of the most powerful nations that {...} most of the world's military and economic strength are called great powers.
- 13.It is the top leader who usually {...} the world prestige of the country or brings a bad reputation defaming the country.
- 14.The need of intellect is self-evident, but the equally vital need of tact and language is often {...} .
- 15.Those technical {...} which in the course of centuries, have become part of ordinary diplomatic vocabulary.
- 16.Thanks to such kind of ways of using [......] understatements and phrases, without threatening language, a statesman or a diplomat is enabled to convey a serious warning to a foreign government, still remaining courteous and conciliatory.
- 17.The problem of the language at conferences is connected to the international {...} of the state, the language of which is accepted by a conference as official or working.
- 18.All Foreign officers must be able to speak and write clearly, concisely, {...} and correctly in both languages.
- 19.Diplomacy by conference, whether permanent or {...}, has become standard practice.
- 20.Kazakhstan attracted their interests not only by its enormous natural resources but also by the fact that it possessed {...} nuclear weapons.

2. GRAMMAR TEST.

Choose the right form of the verbs:

1. The Turkic thinkera title of a khas-hadzhib, the master of ceremony at court of Karakhanids, who entered the area of the Arab-Muslim world, considered that the ambassador must be wise, reliable, devoted, honest, perspicacious and must have oratory skills and be able to speak many languages.
a) bearing b) born c) bear
2. Despite that within centuries diplomatic methods and means, but states permanently face a problem of choosing highly qualified specialists, diplomats, who skillfully would realize the policy of the country.
a) change b) were changed c) have been changed
3. The ambassadors who orders of the rulers were educated people, from the childhood they learnt the Arabic, Chagatay and Persian languages.
a) were executing b) executed c) had executed
4. All or part of the population a group of identity, often based on a combination of common ancestry, language, or culture.
a) shares b) shared c) had shared
5. Vatican Cityalso be included in this list, which does not fit into any of these categories.
a) must b) may c) might
6. Diplomatic relations between states by friendly contacts of any form between their governments.
a) may be established b) must be established c) can be established
7. Thus, if a statesman or a diplomat informs another government that his own government "cannot remain indifferent" to some international controversy, he is clearly understood to imply that his government in this controversy.
a) will certainly intervene b) would certainly intervene c) intervene
8. When this happens many of his mistakes seem to be amusing; some of them lead to trouble and misunderstanding that may not be easily dispelled.
a) to be amusing b) to amuse c) to be amused
9. His job may reporting and analyzing the events and changes in the host country, briefing and suggesting remarks for a visiting senior official, and perhaps, escorting the official, while handling the daily flow of cables and correspondence relating to the visit.
a) Involve b) be involved c) involving
10. Be that as may, the Ambassadors not exit through a side door or unless they want the position of their country to be left to the guessers and speculators.
a) must b) should c) has
11. For example, the withdrawal of the US participation in UNESCO on the grounds that this organization had been captured by groups hostile to American interests.
a) was b) is c) will be
12. Since then in times of peace and war, summits a major feature of the international landscape.

- a) **have become** b) **became** c) **has become**
13. After the collapse of the USSR, Kazakhstan a difficult question: what kind of foreign policy would better protect its interests.
- a) **faced** b) **faces** c) **has faced**
14. He thought that the republic with the indigenous ethnic group constituting a minority to ensure internal stability and was doomed to interference from outside powers.
- a) **wouldn't be able** b) **won't be able** c) **wouldn't have been able**
15. Diplomatic methods universal, but it does not mean that a diplomat must disregard local cultural, religious and specific features of other nations.
- a) **are becoming** b) **become** c) **have become.**
16. Diplomatic representatives the «eyes and ears» of their government.
- a) **are** b) **have been** c) **were**
17. . Diplomats are, like sappers, afford themselves to be mistaken twice in their activity.
- a) **can not** b) **may not** c) **should not**
18. As a consequence, contemporary diplomats to master the skill of handling the news media.
- a) **have** b) **should** c) **must**
19. Two or more States accredit the same person as Head of Mission to another State, unless objection is offered by the Receiving State.
- a) **may** b) **can** c) **must**
20. The order of presentation of credentials or of a true copy determined by the date and time of the arrival of the Head of the Mission.
- a) **may be** b) **is** c) **can be**

III. Read the text and do the given tasks.

Languages alive and dead.

We often talk about languages as if they were alive. We say some languages are living languages and some are dead languages. But this is slightly **misleading**. Languages don't have a life of their own. It's people who live and die. A language is alive and well if it has people who speak it daily. Even though many people believe that a language dies when the last person to speak it dies, a language dies when the second-last person who speaks it dies because the last speaker has nobody to talk to. Of the 6,000 or so languages in the world, about half are now so seriously **endangered** that they are likely to die out this century. Globalization has made it difficult for minority languages to survive. People see the internationally used languages as a route to a better quality of life, and they allow their **ancestral** languages to decline as a consequence. It doesn't have to be that way. Millions around the world have developed a healthy bilingualism, maintaining their old language **alongside** the new. Speaking is not the only criterion, of course. Languages can exist in a written form too. So if people continue to read and write a language, we might say that it is alive and well, even if it is never spoken. On that basis, Latin is certainly alive, for many people regularly read and enjoy the works of Latin writers, and the language continues to live on as an **official** language of the Roman Catholic Church. But to be 'fully alive',

a language needs to be spoken as well as written, and to be used in everyday settings, not just in church. Languages have always died out, throughout history, as the cultures and communities who spoke them disappeared. No language has ever lasted longer than a few thousand years. So, if history is a guide, English won't be with us forever. But, is history a guide? In a world where communication has been **revolutionized** by the Internet, and where huge electronic databases store so much of what we say and write, the future of languages may be different from everything we have seen in the past.

1. Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are TRUE, FALSE or not given according to the text.

1. When the last person to speak a language dies, the language also dies.
a) **false** b) **true** c) **not given**
2. All the languages in the world are seriously in danger.
a) **false** b) **true** c) **not given**
3. People don't have to lose their own language when they learn an international language.
a) **false** b) **true** c) **not given**
4. Latin is a fully alive language.
a) **false** b) **true** c) **not given**
5. Technology might keep English alive.
a) **false** b) **true** c) **not given**

2-Match the underlined words in the text with the definitions below. There is one EXTRA word

1. Belonging to your relatives in the past: { _____ }
2. Seriously at risk of extinction: { _____ }
3. Together and in cooperation with: { _____ }
4. Not really correct: { _____ }
5. To change something radically: { _____ }
6. A principle or standard to judge something: { _____ }