МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ (УНИВЕРСИТЕТ) МИД РОССИИ

*Кафедра английского языка № 1*

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Английский язык

Дипломатия и война

DIPLOMACY AND WAR

Учебное пособие по устному переводу

Издательство

«МГИМО-Университет»

Москва, 2015

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**Методическая записка**

Настоящее пособие ориентировано на формирование и развитие профессиональных и профессионально-дисциплинарных компетенций, перечисленных ниже:

- способность выполнять письменные и устные переводы материалов общественно-политической направленности с английского языка на русский и с русского на английский язык (ПК-6);

- умение работать с материалами СМИ, составлять обзоры прессы по заданным темам, понимать описание политических событий;

- умение строить связные высказывания о происходящих политических событиях

- умение использовать и наращивать речевые, языковые, системные, аналитические и информационные компетенции для работы с общественно-политическими текстами;

- умение составлять простые связные высказывания на общественно-политические темы, используя высокочастотный языковой глоссарий;

- умение понимать новости и репортажи о текущих событиях; понимание статей и сообщений по современной общественно-политической проблематике.

Настоящее учебное пособие ставит перед собой следующие дидактические задачи:

- обеспечить формирование переводческих навыков, под которыми понимается умение грамотно и адекватно понимать содержание текста на одном языке и передавать ее путем создания текста на другом языке (на материале актуальных текстов из англоязычной и российской прессы); умение переводить термины и географические названия, грамотно пользоваться их эквивалентами в общественно-политическом дискурсе;

- способствовать всестороннему развитию личности будущих переводчиков в сфере профессиональной коммуникации;

- развивать внимательность и чувство ответственности за качество создаваемого переводчиком сообщения;

- развивать умение пользоваться словарями, справочниками и дополнительными источниками информации;

- развивать умение делать выбор, применять навык переводческой догадки, распознавать т. наз. «ложных друзей» переводчика, быстро принимать правильные решения, обнаруживать и сопоставлять лингвистические и экстралингвистические данные;

- увеличить объём активного словарного запаса учащихся (не менее, чем на 250 единиц).

Структура и содержание пособия соответствуют вышеуказанной цели развивать упомянутые компетенции, обязательные для специалиста – международника. Пособие включает теоретические данные (введение в основы перевода), тексты из англо-американской и российской прессы, аппарат упражнений, направленных на введение и закрепление базовой общественно-политической лексики по теме «Diplomacy and War», а также упражнения на перевод как с английского, так и с русского языка, тематический глоссарий и тексты для самостоятельной работы студентов, а также для целенаправленной отработки навыков перевода с листа.

Пособие состоит из 7 параграфов, каждый из которых посвящен одной из актуальных тем современных международных отношений: параграф 1 – “Introduction. Visits”, параграф 2 – “Talks”, параграф 3 – “Compromise and Deadlock”, параграф 4 – “Strained Relations”, параграф 5 – “Hostilities”, параграф 6 – “The Peace Process” и параграф 7 – “Revision”. В первом параграфе представлена краткая теоретическая информация по актуальному, или тема-рематическому, членению предложения, переводу артиклей, информация об особенностях порядка слов при переводе информационных сообщений общественно-политической тематики с английского на русский и с русского на английский язык, а также базовые сведения о переводе названий постов и должностей в общественно-политической сфере. Теоретическая часть снабжена аппаратом упражнений, направленных на отработку порядка слов, перевод артиклей, названий постов и должностей, а также образцы текстов, снабженные переводческими комментариями и объяснениями, и глоссарий по заявленной теме.

Параграфы 2-6 имеют следующую структуру: в них представлены актуальные тексты из англо-американской прессы по заявленной в названии параграфа теме, призванные развивать навык понимания, анализа и перевода – как устного, так и письменного, затем представлен тематический словарь и аппарат упражнений, направленных на отработку изученной лексики и дальнейшему оттачиванию полученных переводческих навыков. В конце параграфов 2-7 помещены упражнения на отработку географических названий, представленных в текстах параграфа, а также упражнения на понимание и перевод газетных заголовков, соответствующих темам пособия.

Аппарат упражнений направлен на развитие навыков устного и письменного перевода как с английского языка на русский, так и с русского языка на английский.

В параграфе 7 представлен материал для самостоятельной отработки и совершенствования навыков перевода с листа, а также для повторения изученной общественно-политической лексики. Он состоит из актуальных текстов для перевода с английского (по тематике они полностью соответствуют темам пособия), а также упражнений на перевод с русского, направленных на закрепление переводческих навыков и отработку активного словаря по каждой из заявленных в пособии тем. Параграф 7 также снабжен ключами к упражнениям, чтобы учащиеся после проработки заданий смогли проверить себя и, таким образом, сделать свою самостоятельную работу по повторению материала более эффективной. Этот раздел также может использоваться и преподавателями на занятиях со студентами по мере прохождения материала, для углубления и закрепления знаний учащихся.

Данное пособие можно рассматривать как фундамент формирования первичных навыков перевода, расширения словаря политической, направленности (что особенно важно для начальной стадии обучения переводу и что напрямую связано с темой пособия).

Работа с материалами пособия не предполагает ознакомление со всеми предложенными текстами и выполнение всех упражнений. В данном случае авторы предлагают избирательный подход со стороны преподавателя, что позволит повысить уровень усвоения материала и оптимизировать его применение в дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности обучающихся.

Рекомендуемое количество учебных часов на каждый урок составляет примерно 8 часов аудиторной работы и 6 часов самостоятельной работы учащихся.

Усвоение лексического материала предполагает несколько этапов:

- ознакомление с лексикой в представленных текстах на уровне понимания смысла высказывания;

- развитие навыков перевода на уровне отдельных лексических единиц и словосочетаний;

- совершенствование навыка использования лексических единиц не только на уровне словосочетаний, но и на уровне текста (с учетом логики высказывания);

- закрепление всех приобретённых навыков и умение свободно использовать активную лексику урока при переводе с английского на русский и с русского на английский язык.

Упражнения на подбор русских/английских эквивалентов настраивает учащегося на активную проработку текста, использование англо-русских и англо-английских словарей, что позволяет выстраивать синонимические ряды при переводе искомого слова или словосочетания. Следующий тип упражнений подразумевает подбор лексических единиц для определенного контекста, даёт возможность учащимся овладеть структурой и содержанием высказывания, а также подобрать правильный русский/английский эквивалент, что, в определённой степени, способствует совершенствованию навыков перевода. Упражнения на раскрытие скобок ставит перед собой цель развития навыка не только ориентироваться в тексте, но и умения правильно использовать слово или словосочетание с точки зрения его грамматической формы и контекстуальной обусловленности. Аннотирование и реферирование текста на русском языке (на уже изученную тему) нацелено на формирование умения отличать главную мысль от второстепенной, формулировать и обобщать основную идею автора, умение переводить и грамотно передавать смысл информационного сообщения/текста, а не слово вне контекста. Перевод текста с акцентом на выделенные слова и упражнения на заполнение пропусков ориентированы на закрепление и повторение не только активной лексики урока, но и сопутствующих лексических единиц. Подбор русских/английских эквивалентов в одном упражнении требует от учащегося в быстром темпе продемонстрировать высокий уровень владения активной лексикой урока. Перевод предложений с русского языка на английский является завершающим этапом, где от учащихся требуется умение правильно построить фразу с точки зрения грамматики и лексики, обращая особое внимание на синонимические ряды лексических единиц. Упражнения на перевод заголовков призваны задействовать все полученные знания по лексике и структуре общественно-политического текста, умение восстановить его структуру, применить навык переводческой догадки и составить краткое информационное сообщение с изученным лексико-тематическим наполнением. Упражнения на географические названия нужны для отработки и закрепления географических названий, на развитие умения узнавать и использовать их и их эквиваленты в текстах и переводах на обоих языках.

Самостоятельная работа студентов позволяет закрепить и углубить знания, полученные на практических занятиях, развить переводческие умения и навыки. Авторы учебного пособия рекомендуют учащимся обращать внимание на системность подачи лексического материала, которая, в свою очередь, требует системного подхода к изучению данных лексических единиц. Вдумчивое выполнение всех видов упражнений данного пособия способствует формированию устойчивых навыков перевода.

В общем плане пособие предназначено для широкого контингента учащихся, а именно для студентов, обучающихся не только на факультетах международных отношений и зарубежного регионоведения, но и на факультетах иностранных языков, политического и юридического профиля на этапе введения в курс общественно-политического перевода.

§ **1. INTRODUCTION.**

**VISITS**

**Порядок слов в английском и русском предложении.**

**Смысловой центр высказывания**

Правила построения русского и английского предложения отличаются друг от друга. В русском языке порядок слов является средством указания на смысловой центр предложения, т.е. того нового в сообщении, ради которого оно делается. Слова, выражающие смысловой центр, находятся, как правило, в конце предложения.

В английском языке, для которого характерен прямой порядок слов в предложении (подлежащее – сказуемое – остальные члены предложения) используются другие средства. Простых соответствий между средствами английского и русского языков для передачи одной и той же информации, как правило, не существует, т.к. структура предложения определяется одновременно несколькими взаимосвязанными факторами. Однако некоторые соответствия общего характера установить возможно.

Рассмотрим связь между порядком слов в русском предложении и использованием артикля в английском языке путем анализа следующего русского текста.

**30 июня в Москву прибыла делегация британских студентов. Делегация пробудет в столице пять дней**.

Смысловой центр в первом предложении – это информация о факте прибытия делегации. Следовательно, при переводе на английский язык существительное «делегация» должно быть с *неопределенным* артиклем, т.к. одной из функций этого артикля является указание на слово, выражающее новое сообщение. Помня о прямом порядке слов в английском неэмфатическом предложении, даём следующий вариант перевода:

**A delegation of British students came to (arrived in) Moscow June 30.**

Втрое предложение – развитие исходной мысли о пребывании делегации в столице. Порядок слов – прямой, т.к. ни одно из слов не выделяется эмфатически. В английском предложении слово “delegation” употребляется с *определенным* артиклем, т.к. оно обозначает ранее введенное понятие.

**The delegation will stay in Moscow for five days.**

**АКТИВНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **to make/pay an official visit** | **нанести официальный визит** |
| **a brief working visit** | **краткий рабочий визит** |
| **senior/top/high-ranking officials** | **высокопоставленные представители** |
| **to end/conclude one’s visit** | **завершить визит** |
| **to cut short a visit** | **сократить визит** |
| **on a new (final) leg of the visit** | **на новом (последнем) этапе визита** |
| **counterpart** | **коллега (занимающий тот же пост в другом государстве)** |

**ТЕКСТ I**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| William Hague**1**, the Foreign Secretary **2** of Great Britain is coming **3** on a two-day official visit **4** to New-York October 7 **5** at the invitation of the US government. |  | 7 октября в Нью-Йорк по приглашению правительства США с двухдневным визитом прибывает министр иностранных дел Великобритании Уильям Хейг. |

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ:**

**Упр. 1. Проанализируйте перевод текста I, пользуясь комментарием.**

**Упр. 2. Переведите на русский язык, пользуясь комментарием:**

1. A parliamentary delegation from Canada is coming to Moscow later this month.**5**
2. Germany’s Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel and Foreign Minister **2** Guido Westerwelle have arrived here for official talks.
3. Over 40 businessmen from the British-Russian Chamber of Commerce headed **6** by the Chamber’s Secretary **2** will visit Russia from July 29 to August 4 **5**.
4. US State Secretary John Kerry is to pay **3** an official visit to Moscow from October 5 to 8, the Russian news and information agency RIA Novosti reports **7**.
5. A Vietnamese delegation led **6** by its Prime-Minister Nguen Tan Dung arrived in Indonesia yesterday for a brief working visit.
6. The Deputy State Secretary of the USA has concluded his tour of Asia. During his tour he paid a three-day visit to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.
7. A group of international weapons inspectors has arrived in Tehran today.
8. US President Barack Obama arrived in Tanzania on Monday on the last leg of his African tour.

**Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, пользуясь комментарием:**

1. По приглашению российского правительства 14 февраля в Москву с официальным визитом прибывает премьер-министр Греции Антониос Самарас.
2. 21-23 июня в Белграде с визитом находился министр иностранных дел Индии, г-н Салман Хуршид .
3. 18 июня Председатель **8** Совета **9** Министров Италии, находясь проездом в Париже **10**, встретился с президентом Франции и имел с ним дружескую беседу.
4. В Вашингтон прибыл премьер-министр Японии, который в течение двух дней **4** будет вести переговоры с американским президентом и другими высокопоставленными представителями **11** администрации США.
5. По сообщению «РИА Новости», 15 августа в Сочи по приглашению президента России прибудет с рабочим визитом его финский коллега Саули Ниинистё.
6. В конце этого месяца с кратким рабочим визитом Амстердам посетит премьер-министр Дании.
7. В четверг на конечном этапе своей дипломатической миссии на Ближнем Востоке премьер-министр Великобритании посетит Иорданию.
8. В конце недели президент США завершил рабочий визит в Бельгию.

**КОММЕНТАРИИ:**

В английских текстах название должности, занимаемого поста может следовать за именем собственным, в русских - предшествует ему.

**David Cameron, (the) Prime Minister of Great Britain – премьер-министр Великобритании Дэвид Кэмерон**

В подобных случаях употребление определенного артикля в английском тексте необязательно, но часто встречается:

**Phillip Hammond, (the) Defence Secretary of Great Britain – министр обороны Великобритании Филип Хэммонд**

Если название должности предшествует имени собственному в английском тексте, то употребление определенного артикля обязательно и перед именем собственным часто стоят слова “Mr”, “Mrs”, “Sir”, “Dr” и т.п.

**The Prime-Minister of Great Britain, Mr Cameron**

**The US Secretary of State, Mr Kerry**

**The US Defence Secretary, Mr Hagel**

N.B. Полный титул министра иностранных дел Англии –**The** **Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain** – Министр иностранных дел и по делам Содружества.

Если в английском тексте официальное название должности, поста видоизменено, например, вместо «**the President of the United States, Barak Obama»** мы видим в тексте **«President Obama»**, то есть если имя собственное следует за названием поста, то артикль опускается, например:

**Vice-President Joe Biden – вице-президент Джо Байден**

**UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon – Генеральный секретарь ООН Пан Ги Мун**

**Premier Cameron – премьер-министр Кэмерон**

**2** Слово “**secretary**” в зависимости от контекста имеет два эквивалента в русском языке:

1) «**секретарь**», например:

**parliamentary secretary – парламентский секретарь**

**general secretary – генеральный секретарь**

2) «**министр**», например:

**The Secretary of State for Defence (Defence Secretary) – министр обороны**

**The US Secretary of State (State Secretary) – Госсекретарь США** <должность, соответствующая министру иностранных дел в других государствах>

**The Home Secretary – министр внутренних дел**

N.B. В этом значении слово “secretary” употребляется для обозначения постов в Англии и США. Для обозначения аналогичных постов в других странах употребляется слово “minister”.

**3** Форма глагола Present Continuous часто употребляется для обозначения действия, которое произойдет в ближайшем будущем, и переводится на русский язык глаголами в форме будущего времени.

Конструкция “to be + Infinitive” переводится на русский язык либо будущим временем смыслового глагола, либо «должен + инфинитив».

**4** **On a two-day visit** – с двухдневным визитом. Второй компонент в сочетаниях типа «числительное + существительное» употребляется в единственном числе, например:

**a five-day stay – пятидневное пребывание**

**a three-week tour – трехнедельная поездка**

**5** Для обозначения времени часто употребляются сочетания типа:

**early (late) in January – в начале (конце) января**

**in mid-October – в середине октября**

**by the end of February – к концу февраля**

**at the weekend – в конце недели**

**shortly before – незадолго до**

**shortly after – вскоре после**

**from July 26 to August 7 –** читается**: July the twenty sixth to August the seventh**

**in the near future – в ближайшее время**

**6** В английском языке для обозначения главы делегации используются глаголы “to head”, “to lead”, например:

**a delegation led (headed) by Senator Brown– делегация во главе с / возглавляемая сенатором Брауном;**

существительное “head”, например:

**The head of the delegation is Mr Brown. – Главой делегации является г-н Браун.**

**а delegation with the Prime-Minister at the head – делегация во главе с премьер-министром**

**7** В английской прессе источник информации, как правило, упоминается после самого сообщения, в русском варианте источник указывается, как правило, в начале сообщения.

**8** Существительное «**председатель**» на английский язык переводится как “**chairman**” <chairwoman, chairperson, chair>, “**president**”. *Чаще всего эти посты и названия* *должностей используются с определенным артиклем*! Запомните некоторые словосочетания, в которых эти слова встречаются:

**The Chairman of the Council of Ministers – Председатель Совета Министров**

**The Party chairman – председатель партии**

**The Executive committee chairman – председатель исполнительного комитета**

**The President of the European Economic Commission – председатель комиссии Европейского экономического сообщества**

**The President of the UN Security Council – Председатель Совета Безопасности ООН**

**The President of the Eurocommission – Председатель Еврокомиссии**

**9** В английском языке слову «**совет**» соответствует слово “**council**”, например:

**The World Peace Council – Всемирный Совет Мира**

**The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) – Экономический и Социальный совет ООН (ЭКОСОС)**

**The UN Security Council – Совет Безопасности ООН**

**10** Запомните следующие словосочетания, в которых встречается слово «проездом»:

**находясь проездом в Париже – passing through Paris**

**проездом через Москву в Варшаву – on his way to Warsaw via Moscow**

**прибыл в Токио по пути в Берлин - …arrived in Tokyo on his way (en route) to Beijing**

**11** Слово «**представитель**» не всегда переводится на английский как “representative”, например:

**другие представители правительства – other administration officials**

**представители деловых кругов – businessmen**

**представители рабочего класса и интеллигенции – workers and intellectuals**

**представители прессы и радио <представители СМИ> - newsmen**

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**Упр. 4. Переведите на русский язык:**

On a two-day visit; in mid-May; in the near future; late in February; the Home Secretary; shortly before; soon after; the US Secretary of State; the Prime Minister; on a three-day tour; later this month; the UN Secretary General; the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain; the president and his counterpart; later this week; on the final leg of one’s tour; on his/her way home; to leave for an emergency meeting.

**Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык:**

Торговая палата; премьер-министр; Председатель Совета Министров; министр иностранных дел Великобритании; президент Франции; Генеральный секретарь ООН; министр обороны США; министр внутренних дел Великобритании; Госсекретарь США; Генеральный Секретарь НАТО; постоянный представитель России при ООН; в середине ноября; премьер-министр должен прибыть в Нью-Йорк; в начале июля президент вылетает в Женеву; министр обороны США прибывает в Брюссель завтра; находясь проездом в Лондоне; вскоре после этого он отбывает в Вену; незадолго до начала переговоров; представители прессы и радио; незадолго до встречи; прибыть в Токио по пути в Сеул; вскоре после прибытия; отбыть в Дублин; по пути на родину; делегация парламентариев, возглавляемая спикером.

**Упр. 6. Дайте английские названия следующих стран, производные от них прилагательные и столицы:**

Австрия, Бельгия, Бразилия, Великобритания, Венгрия, Германия, Греция, Дания, Ирландия, Италия, Канада, Монголия, Нидерланды, Португалия, Чехия, Швеция, Швейцария.

**Упр. 7. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на смысловой центр высказывания:**

1. At the invitation of the Russian government the French Prime-Minister was оn аn official visit to the Russian Federation from March 20 to 27.
2. А delegation of British MPs (members of Parliament) visited Moscow from January 10-17.
3. The British Foreign Secretary is to make аn official three­-day visit to Berlin from April 3 to 6 at the invitation of the German Chancellor.
4. А French government delegation led by the French Foreign Minister today flew into Moscow. The delegation includes leading statesmen and officials.
5. The Czech Foreign Minister will visit South Africa from October 29 to November 1, the Czech news аgеnсу reported.
6. As part of the U.S. consultations with the allies, President Obama is to travel to Poland, Belgium, and France, June 3-6, 2014. In Warsaw, the President will hold bilateral meetings and join world leaders in commemorating the Polish Freedom Day, marking the 25th anniversary of Poland’s emergence from Communism.

**Упр. 8. Переведите, используя прямой порядок слов в английском предложении:**

1. В Нью-Йорке открылась очередная сессия Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.
2. 4-5 февраля в Москве находился министр иностранных дел Ир­ландии, направлявшийся в Индию с официальным визитом.
3. По сообщению ИТАР-ТАСС, 17 марта в Москву прибыла делегация Социалистической партии Японии.
4. 1 декабря премьер-министр Швеции завершил свой официальный визит в Канаду.
5. 17 июля в Лондоне состоялась встреча премьер-министра Великобритании с руководителями ведущих индустриальных держав мира.
6. По сообщению агентства Рейтер, с 10 по 15 мая по приглашению президента России Москву с официальным визитом посетит Госсекретарь США.

**Упр. 9. Переведите, используя лексику урока и комментарий:**

a.

1. [Michel Martelly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Martelly), the Haitian President, left Caracas yesterday for an emergency meeting of the Organisation of American States in Washington.
2. The former Prime Minister of Great Britain returned home at the weekend after a three-day informal visit to Poland.
3. President Obama arrived in Madrid today for the Middle East peace conference, Reuters reports.
4. The heads of the government are to meet shortly after the talks between the Foreign Ministers.
5. The US Secretary of State was to pay a return visit to London early in May.
6. On the final leg of his foreign tour (tour of foreign countries) the Russian President is heading for the capital of India, New Delhi.

b.

1. Как сообщают новостные агентства, министр иностранных дел Италии посетил Триполи с двухдневным визитом.
2. 1 июля по приглашению российского правительства в Москву с трехдневным официальным визитом прибыла правительственная делегация Испании.
3. 10 июля состоялись переговоры между министром иностранных дел России и министром иностранных дел Республики Бангладеш, находившимся в Москве с официальным визитом.
4. В середине декабря президент России посетит Италию по приглашению президента этой страны. В ходе визита планируется подписание соглашения об общих принципах отношений между Россией и Италией.
5. 19 декабря начался визит в Исламскую Республику Иран премьер-министра России. Цель визита – укрепить двусторонние российско-иранские связи.
6. По сообщению французского агентства новостей, в конце недели после трехдневного неофициального визита во Францию президент США вернулся на родину.

**АКТИВНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ambassador Extraordinary and**  **Plenipotentiary** | - чрезвычайный и полномочный посол |
| **ambassador at large** | - посол по особым поручениям |
| **envoy** | - посланник |
| **charge d’affaires** | - поверенный в делах |
| **charge d’affaires ad interim (a.i.)** | - временный поверенный в делах |
| **diplomatic corps** | - дипломатический корпус |
| **to pay a brief visit** | - прибыть с краткосрочным визитом |
| **good-will visit** | - визит доброй воли |
| **return visit** | - ответный визит |
| **to accept an invitation** | - принять приглашение |
| **welcome** | - прием |
| **warm welcome** | - теплый, радушный прием |
| **hearty (cordial) welcome** | - сердечный прием |
| **rousing (enthusiastic) welcome** | - восторженный прием |
| **to accord a warm welcome** | - оказать теплый прием |
| **to receive** | - принимать |
| **honoured guest** | - высокий гость |
| **guard of honour** | - почетный караул |
| **to mount a guard of honour** | - выстроить почетный караул |
| **in honour of** | - в честь к-л, в знак уважения |
| **stay** | - пребывание |
| **long (short) stay** | - длительное (краткое) пребывание |
| **to accompany** | - сопровождать |
| **accompanied by** | - в сопровождении |
| **party** | - сопровождающие лица |

**ТЕКСТ II**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A Russian government delegation **headed** by the Russian President, Mr Putin, left Shanghai for Moscow, May 27.  The delegation took part in the Russian-Chinese talks on economic cooperation and strategic partnership.  At the airport the delegation was **seen off** by the President the People’s Republic of China and senior officials from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  The Ambassador of the Russian Federation to China and the diplomatic staff of the Russian embassy **were** also **among those who came to see them off.** | Из Шанхая в Москву 27 мая отбыла делегация во главе с президентом Российской Федерации Владимиром Путиным.  Делегация приняла участие в российско-китайских переговорах по экономическому сотрудничеству и стратегическому партнерству.  На аэродроме делегацию провожали **1** председатель Китайской Народной Республики и ответственные сотрудники **2** МИД Китая.  В числе провожавших **3** были также посол Российской Федерации в Китае, а также дипломатические сотрудники российского посольства. |

**КОММЕНТАРИИ**

**1** Перевод русских предложений, начинающихся с прямого дополнения (один из случаев т.н. инверсии) представляет трудность, т.к. в английском предложении дополнение не может находиться перед сказуемым.

Если русское неэмфатическое предложение начинается с прямого дополнения, то в английском предложении следует изменить либо порядок слов (подлежащее – сказуемое – дополнение), либо дополнение сделать подлежащим, используя страдательный залог:

**Делегацию встречал премьер-министр России.**

**The Prime-Minister of the Russian Federation met the delegation.**

**The delegation was met by the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation.**

В обоих случаях слово “delegation” требует определенного артикля, т.к. оно выражает уже известное, ранее введенное понятие.

**2** Английскими эквивалентами слова «сотрудник» в значении «официальное, должностное лицо» являются слова “official”, “officer”. «Сотрудник» в значении «коллега, сослуживец» переводится словом “colleague”, “associate”, например:

**Профессор Н. со своими сотрудниками – Professor N. and his associates**

**3** Словосочетания «**в числе встречавших**», «**в числе провожавших**» переводятся соответственно “among **those who came to meet/welcome them**”, “**among those who came to see them off**”.

**4** “**Leader**” на русский язык переводится «**лидер**» или «**руководитель**», например:

**The party leader – лидер партии**

**The Senate Majority leader – лидер демократического большинства в сенате конгресса США**

**The House Minority leader – лидер республиканского меньшинства в палате представителей конгресса**

**French leaders – руководители французского правительства**

**National Liberation Movement leaders – руководители национально-освободительного движения**

**5** «**Работник**» в применении к определенному занятию, профессии переводится как “**worker**”, например:

**работник театра – theatre worker**

**работники здравоохранения – health workers**

**работники государственных учреждений – public service workers**

Однако часто то же понятие переводится **иначе**:

**работники просвещения – educationalists**

**работники юстиции – lawyers**

**профсоюзные работники – trade union officers (officials)**

**6** В выражениях «отбыть на родину», «вылететь на родину» и т.д. слово «родина» обычно переводится словом “home”, названием соответствующей страны или города, например:

**Вчера делегация вылетела из Москвы на родину (в Великобританию). –**

**The delegation left Moscow for Britain yesterday.**

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**Упр. 10. Проанализируйте перевод текста II**

**Упр. 11. Переведите на русский язык, пользуясь комментарием:**

1. At the invitation of the French government the Prime-Minister of Canada was on an official visit to France from May 17 to 28. During his stay the Canadian Premier had official talks with French leaders **4**.
2. Poland’s Foreign Minister flew into Budapest for a brief working visit on December 2. He met with the Hungarian Foreign minister and discussed some pressing world problems and questions of Polish-Hungarian cooperation.
3. A delegation of leaders **4**, full-time workers **5** and activists of the French Socialist Party has ended its visit to Spain.
4. The Dutch Foreign Minister will arrive in Moscow for official talks later this month to discuss questions of bilateral relations with his counterpart.
5. Japan’s Prime Minister was on an official two-day visit to Beijing December 20-21 at the invitation of the Chinese government, Reuters reports.
6. The Georgian president is to pay an official visit to Brussels to meet NATO officials later this month, the Russian news agency ITAR-TASS reports.

**Упр. 12. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Вечером 17 декабря в Алма-Аты прибудет с краткосрочным рабочим визитом государственный секретарь США.
2. 4-5 августа в Москве находился министр внешних сношений Монголии, направлявшийся в Индию с официальным визитом. На аэродроме его провожали первый заместитель министра иностранных дел России и другие официальные лица.
3. В аэропорту чрезвычайного и полномочного посла провожали члены дипломатического корпуса.
4. В конце марта с двухдневным визитом доброй воли Варшаву посетил премьер-министр Италии. Высокому гостю был оказан теплый прием.
5. По сообщениям новостных агентств, 1 декабря премьер-министр Швеции завершил свой официальный визит в Болгарию и отбыл **6** на родину.
6. 3 октября из Москвы в Санкт-Петербург отбыл премьер-министр Греческой Республики, находившийся в России по приглашению Российского правительства. Среди провожавших находились дипломатические сотрудники посольства Греции и главы дипломатических представительств ряда стран.

**Упр. 13.** **Дайте английские названия следующих стран, производные от них прилагательные и столицы:**

Афганистан, Болгария, Испания, Израиль, Ирак, Китай, Куба, Ливан, Мексика, Польша, Турция, Франция, Финляндия, Япония, КНР, КНДР, Нидерланды, Пакистан, Южная Корея, Иордания, Египет.

**Упр. 14. Переведите следующие словосочетания (см. комментарии 2, 4):**

Military intelligence officials; Defence Department officials; local government officials; а consular officer; аn environmental protection officer; the President and other executive officers; congressional leaders; foreign leaders; business leaders; the leader of the junta; national leaders; a Special Envoy.

**Упр. 15. Переведите, обращая внимание на порядок слов. Дайте возможные варианты перевода (см. комментарий 1):**

1. В этой поездке президента сопровождал министр иностранных дел.
2. Это предложение представитель Российской Федерации внес на последнем заседании Совета Безопасности.
3. Британскую делегацию возглавляет секретарь Торговой палаты.
4. Во время отсутствия посла его функции будет выполнять советник (counsellor) посольства.
5. Законопроект (bill) внес президент.

**Упр. 16. Переведите на английский язык (см. комментарии 3, 5, 10 к Тексту I):**

1. В первой половине ноября премьер-министр посетит Нью-Йорк.
2. Американские конгрессмены отправятся в Рим в конце апреля.
3. Сегодня во второй половине дня делегация прибывает в Лондон.
4. В конце недели министр внешней торговли вылетит в Брюссель.
5. В середине мая делегация возвратится из Берлина в Бирмингем.
6. В прошлую пятницу, находясь проездом в Стокгольме, они встретились с представителями профсоюзов Швеции.

**Упр. 17. Переведите, используя слова текстов I, II и комментарии:**

В Москву 17 мая по приглашению Российского правительства с официальным визитом прибыл премьер-министр Канады. Вместе с Премьер-министром прибыли ответственные сотрудники МИД Канады.

На аэродроме Внуково премьер-министра Канады встречали министр иностранных дел России, посол России в Канаде и другие официальные лица. Среди встречавших был посол Канады в Российской Федерации, дипломатический состав посольства Канады в России, российские и иностранные журналисты.

**Упр. 18. Переведите предложения, используя активный словарь:**

1. Членам делегации был оказан радушный прием.
2. На обеде в честь иностранного гостя министр выступил с краткой речью.
3. В аэропорту чрезвычайного и полномочного посла встречали члены дипломатического корпуса.
4. Министр обороны прибыл в сопровождении группы военных экспертов.
5. Премьер-министр Японии принял ответственных лиц газеты «Вашингтон Пост».
6. Президент Франции отбыл в поездку по стране в сопровождении высокопоставленных чиновников французского правительства.
7. В честь высокого гостя на аэродроме был выстроен почетный караул.
8. В Рим после трехдневного визита доброй воли в Грецию возвратился президент Италии.

**Упр. 19. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на подчеркнутые части предложений:**

1. Правительственная делегация Финляндии прибыла в Россию с трехдневным визитом.
2. Как сообщают агентства печати, глава правительства Великобритании вернулся в Лондон после десятидневного визита в Германию,
3. Было объявлено, что Госсекретарь США посетит Германию по пути на родину.
4. Как говорится в коммюнике, канцлер Германии намерен посетить Гавану. Это будет трехдневный официальный визит.
5. Правительственную делегацию России в аэропорту Варшавы встречали руководители Польского государства. Аэропорт был украшен флагами Польши и России.
6. Канцлер Германии прибыл в Москву с недельным визитом. Ответный дружественный официальный визит главы правительства России ожидается в ноябре.
7. Завтра делегация Вьетнама, возглавляемая премьер-министром страны, уезжает на родину.
8. Переговоры на высшем уровне были плодотворными, так как во время них росло взаимопонимание по обсуждаемым проблемам.
9. По словам заместителя министра иностранных дел России, во время российско-французских переговоров такой вопрос не возникал.
10. В Москву прибыл министр иностранных дел Швеции в сопровождении официальных лиц.
11. Министры иностранных дел государств-членов НАТО встретились для предварительных переговоров.
12. Ожидается, что переговоры будут плодотворными, а связи между нашими государствами будут укрепляться.

**§ 2. Письменный перевод с английского языка.**

Лексическая тема: TALKS

**I. Translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list.**

# **1. Iran and EU agree new nuclear talks**

Iran has agreed to hold talks on its controversial nuclear program. The talks are to take place in Geneva on 6 and 7 December, said the EU's foreign policy chief, Baroness Ashton. They will be the first high-level direct talks with Iran on the nuclear issue since October 2009.Western powers fear Iran is seeking to develop nuclear weapons, but Tehran insists its uranium enrichment program is peaceful. Western countries have called on Iran to stop all enrichment of uranium amid accusations that the country is pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program. Iran's defiance has led to sanctions on the country. As a member state of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Iran says it has the right to enrich uranium to produce nuclear fuel.

**2. Colombia and Farc negotiators launch Norway peace talks**

Negotiators from the Colombian government and the left-wing Farc (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) have set the stage for their first direct talks for a decade. After almost 50 years of conflict, the two sides launched the peace process at a hotel in Norway, involving intermediaries from both Norway and Cuba, the two countries acting as guarantors of the process.

A joint declaration by both sides was read out, agreeing to launch the talks in Norway and then move on to the Cuban capital Havana next month. Colombian chief negotiator Humberto de la Calle told reporters that Thursday's talks were "a very important historical moment" and the second part of a process that began with exploratory negotiations in February. Three attempts have already been made to end the conflict, the last initiative falling apart in 2002, three years after it began. The timetable for the talks has been put back several times because of logistical problems, including bad weather in Colombia.

**3. Syria opposition signs unity deal**

Syrian delegates at opposition talks in Qatar say they have signed a hard-fought agreement to form a new coalition of forces fighting to end the rule of President Bashar al-Assad. Leading dissident Riad Seif said the groups signed a 12-point agreement to establish a coalition. Seif had drawn up the U.S.-backed reform proposals on which Sunday's agreement was based. Opposition figures said the group's president and deputy would be elected during an evening session later on Sunday.

The deal came after the Syrian National Council, which had formerly been seen as the main representative of the opposition, heeded Arab and Western pressure to agree to a new structure embracing groups that had been unwilling to join its ranks**.**

**4. Columbia: Farc peace talks in Cuba adjourned for a week**

The Colombian government and the Farc have concluded the first stage of peace talks aimed at ending five decades of conflict. Top government official Humberto de la Calle said the talks in Cuba were “advancing as expected”. Farc negotiators said the atmosphere was “very good”, but stressed that there should be no rush to reach a peace agreement. The talks are scheduled to resume on 5 December.

**5**. **Kan agrees Vietnam nuclear deal**

Naoto Kan, Japan’s prime minister, has stepped up his efforts to promote overseas trade by concluding an agreement to build two civil nuclear reactors for Vietnam and to co-operate with Hanoi on the exploration and refining of rare minerals. Mr Kan met Nguyen Tan Dung, his Vietnamese counterpart, on Sunday after a summit of Asian leaders in Hanoi.

A Japanese government spokesman said the two leaders held “fruitful discussions encompassing political, security, economic and other issues”, including development assistance and possible Japanese projects involving high-speed rail and metro systems.

**6. Britain and Kuwait strike military deal**

Britain will supply homeland security expertise and equipment to Kuwait under a deal that has yet to be announced, UK press reported. Kuwait’s Emir, who is currently in the UK on a three-day state visit, on Wednesday signed an agreement to ease restrictions on immigration between the two countries.

The deal is likely to concern human rights groups at a time when political tensions have intensified in the Gulf state. The UK has deep ties with Gulf Arab states, whose citizens often travel to Britain.

Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah held talks with Prime Minister David Cameron on Wednesday. Cameron praised the “long-standing friendship between the UK and Kuwait”. Discussions included defence matters and a range of regional issues including Iraq, Bahrain and Syria. The two countries established a joint working group, which will meet twice a year in Kuwait and London in a bid to boost economic ties. The group will look to work together on such areas as investment, trade, education, healthcare, security and military fields.

**7.** **Putin in Iran for landmark visit**

**Russian President Vladimir Putin is in Iran for a historic visit, the first by a Kremlin leader since Stalin joined a summit there in World War II.**

Mr Putin attended a summit of heads of countries in the Caspian Sea area and is set to meet Iran’s leaders. Iran’s nuclear programme is topping the agenda, with the BBC’s Jon Leyne in Teheran saying Iran is seeking Russian help fending off new UN sanctions. Iran’s refusal to end uranium enrichment has led to the US and other Western countries pressing for a new round of sanctions. Washington is convinced that Tehran is pursuing nuclear weapons – a charge Iran denies - and has refused to rule out the use of force to resolve the issue.

**8.** **Putin accuses EU of “blackmailing” Ukraine**

Vladimir Putin, the Russian president, on Friday accused the EU of “blackmail” in its effort to get Ukraine to sign a bilateral agreement at a high-stakes summit next week. Speaking in St Petersburg, Mr Putin accused the EU of helping to organise demonstrations against Thursday’s decision by Kiev to suspend talks with Brussels over the trade and political pact, saying that such efforts were an improper attempt to influence domestic decision-making.

Mr Putin’s accusation comes after senior EU officials blamed him for turning his Ukrainian counterpart, Victor Yanukovich, against the deal in an eleventh-hour diplomatic offensive that diplomats said included promises of lower gas prices and easing of trade restrictions. The suspension of EU talks was accompanied by a resolution calling for a reopening of talks with a Moscow-led customs union the Kremlin has been offering as an alternative to the pact with Brussels.

Ukraine becomes the second of four “Eastern Partnership” countries, which were to have signed or initialled similar deals in Vilnius, to renege. Armenia shocked EU officials in September when it withdrew and signed up for the Russian customs union instead.

**9. Iran seeks nuclear talks with more than EU3**

Iran’s chief nuclear negotiator indicated yesterday that Tehran was seeking to involve parties other than the UK, France and Germany in negotiations over the fate of its controversial programme. Ali Larjani, the newly appointed head of Iran’s Supreme National Security Council, hinted at a new Iranian proposal in which Tehran could ask for the inclusion of the United Nations, the European Union and the Non-Aligned Movement in nuclear talks.

Iran launched negotiations with the so-called EU3 nearly two years ago, after international concerns over its nuclear programme intensified. Tehran insists its nuclear facilities are for peaceful use but the US and European governments suspect Iran’s aim is to produce nuclear weapons.

This week the EU3 cancelled an August 31 meeting with Iranian negotiators, and they have threatened to refer the Iranian case to the UN Security Council for possible sanctions.

**10.** **Olmert 'wants more Syria talks'**

Outgoing Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert wants to resume indirect peace negotiations with Syria, his spokesman has said. Four rounds of talks were held earlier this year, through Turkish mediators, but were suspended when Mr Olmert resigned over corruption allegations. Mr Olmert, who is to remain caretaker prime minister until elections in February, ‘sees importance in the continuation of the dialogue’. But the Israeli press quoted his office as saying Mr Olmert intended only to boost the diplomatic process, rather than to reach a deal.

The development comes amid high tensions between Syria and the US, in the wake of an unconfirmed US military helicopter raid on Syrian territory, which Syria says killed eight people.

**11.** **The present talks hosted in Geneva** are the third round since mid-October, and follow a decade of on-off negotiations that have seen the US and its allies steadily ramp up sanctions against Iran, while the Islamic republic has made considerable progress in developing its nuclear programme, particularly uranium enrichment. The Geneva talks are aimed at reaching an interim agreement that would limit and in some cases roll back Iran’s nuclear programme, while setting broad parametres for a comprehensive deal. In exchange, sanctions on Iran would be slightly relaxed, with the release of some funds frozen in bank accounts. “The two sides are really not that far apart. None of the remaining obstacles are insurmountable’, commented Aliu Vaez, senior analyst for the international Crisis Group.

**12. Undeterred by Republican threats** to block Senate ratification of the New Start nuclear arms reduction treaty between the United States and Russia, President Barack Obama is stepping up efforts to revive conventional disarmament talks, which Russia suspended in 2007.

The American delegation at the Lisbon summit will try to give negotiations for a renewal of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty a crucial push during the two-day NATO gathering, which is set to open later on Friday, according to diplomats of several signatory countries to the 1991 treaty.

Security experts say the Obama administration’s determination to salvage the treaty, which came into effect in 1992 after the collapse of the former Soviet Union, shows how much store it places on all aspects of arms control. But it is also part of the administration’s policy of ‘resetting’ its relationship with Russia.

Russia suspended its participation in the conventional forces treaty in December 2007 after NATO and the Kremlin failed to bridge their differences over amendments that were negotiated in 1999.

**Active Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | to hold talks/ negotiations/discussions | проводить переговоры |
|  | high-level talks | переговоры на высоком уровне |
|  | to seek | добиваться, стремиться |
|  | direct talks  *syn*. face-to-face talks | прямые переговоры |
|  | issue | вопрос, проблема |
|  | talks on/over sth | переговоры по к-л вопросу |
|  | to call on smb to do sth | призвать к-л сделать ч-л |
|  | *syn*. to urge smb to do sth |  |
|  | to call for sth/ to appeal to smb for sth | призвать к ч-л |
| **2.** | to launch talks | начать переговоры |
|  | negotiator | участник переговоров |
|  | chief negotiator | глава делегации на переговорах |
|  | treaty/agreement/deal/pact | договор, соглашение |
|  | to negotiate a treaty | заключить договор, соглашение |
|  | *syn*. to conclude a treaty/to strike a deal/ seal a deal/to reach **an** agreement |  |
|  | NB: to reach agreement | прийти к согласию |
|  | intermediary | посредник |
|  | *syn.* mediator, broker |  |
|  | a joint declaration | совместная декларация |
|  | exploratory negotiations | зондирующие переговоры |
|  | to sign an agreement | подписать договор |
|  | agreement on/over sth | соглашение по к-л вопросу |
|  | timetable for talks | график переговоров |
|  | *syn*. schedule |  |
|  | *v*. to schedule | планировать |
| **3.** | to back | поддерживать |
|  | backing | поддержка |
|  | deputy | заместитель |
| **4.** | to adjourn talks | перенести, отложить переговоры |
|  | to resume talks  *n*. resumption | возобновить переговоры  возобновление |
|  | *syn.* to restart/to reopen/  to revive/to renew talks |  |
|  | *n*. renewal/revival |  |
| **5.** | counterpart  *syn.* opposite number | коллега, лицо, занимающее такой же пост |
|  | summit | встреча глав государств, саммит |
|  | on the margins/  sidelines of a summit | на полях саммита |
|  | spokesman/spokesperson for smb | представитель, пресс-секретарь к-л |
|  | fruitful discussions  *ant*. fruitless discussions | плодотворные переговоры  безрезультатные переговоры |
| **6.** | under a deal | согласно договору, по условиям договора |
|  | tensions/tension | напряженность |
|  | to intensify | усиливаться, нарастать |
|  | to escalate/heighten /  increase tensions | усиливать напряженность |
|  | *ant*. to ease/calm/  reduce/defuse tensions | ослабить, уменьшить напряженность |
|  | bid | попытка; заявка |
| **7.** | landmark  *syn*. momentous | значимый, имеющий историческое значение |
|  | *n.* landmark | веха, важный этап |
|  | to attend talks | участвовать в переговорах |
|  | agenda | повестка дня; программа |
|  | to resolve an issue  *syn.* to tackle, to address | решить вопрос, проблему |
| **8.** | bilateral /trilateral | двусторонний/трехсторонний |
|  | multilateral | многосторонний |
|  | unilateral | односторонний |
|  | to initial a treaty | парафировать договор |
|  | to suspend talks  *n.* suspension | приостановить переговоры |
| **9.** | party | сторона |
|  | to involve smb in negotiations | привлечь к участию в переговорах |
|  | The Non-Aligned Movement | Движение Неприсоединения |
|  | to cancel a meeting/talks  *n*. cancellation | отменить встречу/переговоры |
| **10.** | indirect negotiations | непрямые переговоры |
|  | round of talks | раунд переговоров |
| **11.** | to host talks | быть местом проведения переговоров |
|  | on-off negotiations | переговоры с перерывами |
|  | ally | союзник |
|  | to ally with smb | вступать в союз с к-л |
|  | alliance | союз, альянс |
|  | interim agreement | временное соглашение |
|  | comprehensive deal | всеобъемлющий договор |
|  | to relax sanctions on/ against smb  *syn*. to ease sanctions | ослабить санкции в отношении к-л |
|  | *ant.* to strengthen/tighten sanctions | усилить/ ужесточить санкции |
|  | *n.* relaxation/easing of sanctions | ослабление санкций |
|  | obstacle to sth | препятствие, преграда на пути к ч-л |
|  | *syn*. hurdle, stumbling block |  |
| **12.** | signatory country to a treaty | страна, подписавшая договор |
|  | to come into effect/ force  *syn*. to take effect | вступить в силу |
|  | to reset relationship | перезагрузить отношения |
|  | to suspend participation in a treaty | приостановить участие в договоре |
|  | to bridge differences  *syn*. to resolve/ to iron out/  to smooth differences | преодолеть разногласия, устранить противоречия |

II. a) Find the English for the following word combinations used in the   
 articles of this section (the number of the article is given in   
 brackets):

обогащение урана (1), на фоне, в обстановке, в условиях (1), вызывающее поведение, неповиновение (1), обвинения (1);

подготовить почву (2);

положить конец правлению (3), создать коалицию (3);

завершить первый этап переговоров (4);

способствовать развитию, содействовать, продвигать (5);

ряд вопросов (6);

настаивать на ч-л (7), отрицать обвинение (7), исключить возможность применения силы (7);

таможенный союз (8);

озабоченность международного сообщества по поводу ч-л (9), ядерные объекты (9), передать ядерное досье Ирана в Совет Безопасности (9);

уходящий в отставку, складывающий полномочия (10), уходить в отставку из-за ч-л (10), временный, исполняющий обязанности (10), событие (10);

непреодолимые препятствия (11);

развал СССР (12), поправки к договору (12)

b) Translate into Russian the following word combinations used in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets):

a controversial programme (1), EU foreign policy chief (1), the NPT (1), to develop nuclear weapons (1), to pursue a secret program (1);

a decade (2);

dissident (3), president (3), to draw up proposals (3);

a top government official (4), to advance (4);

to step up efforts (5), overseas trade (5), civil nuclear reactors (5), to encompass issues (5);

expertise (6), to ease restrictions (6), to boost economic ties (6);

to top an agenda (7), to seek help (7), to fend off sanctions (7), to pursue nuclear weapons (7);

a high-stakes summit (8), domestic decision-making (8), an eleventh-hour diplomatic offensive (8), to renege (8), to withdraw (8), to sign up for sth (8);

newly appointed head (9);

corruption allegations (10), to boost the diplomatic process (10), in the wake of sth (10);

to ramp up sanctions (11), to roll back a nuclear programme (11);

undeterred by sth (12), the Start (12), the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (12), to give the negotiations a crucial push (12), arms control (12)

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

**А.** 1. Mr Rouhani, who spoke to President Obama late on Friday, has said he wants to seek a deal with world powers on Iran's nuclear programme within months.

The phone conversation was the first top-level conversation between the two countries for more than 30 years. Mr Rouhani, a moderate, was elected in June, replacing hardline President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

2. The P5+1 have called on Tehran to halt production and stockpiling of uranium enriched to 20%.

3. The big five nuclear powers have issued a joint statement welcoming progress towards worldwide nuclear disarmament, although their optimism remains overshadowed by the prospect of a nuclear-armed Iran.

4. The Egyptian army says unity talks between Islamist-backed President Mohamed Morsi and the opposition, which were to have been held Wednesday, were postponed. No new date was set. The two political sides are sharply divided over the draft constitution.

5. Earlier, UK Foreign Secretary William Hague told the BBC an international military response to the suspected use of chemical weapons would be possible without the backing of the UN.

6. The presidents of Russia and Argentina Wednesday sealed an array of cooperation deals, including in nuclear energy, and vowed to work together to promote a multipolar world.

7. Russia and America have pledged to slash their nuclear stockpiles in a groundbreaking agreement in London on the eve of the G20 summit.

8. France, which hands over the rotating EU presidency to the Czech Republic in January, needs to win the Eastern states' support ahead of an EU summit on 11-12 December.

9. The Palestinians are asking the UN General Assembly to upgrade their status from permanent observer to a "non-member observer state". Israel and the US oppose the move, due to be voted on later this week. They are concerned that the Palestinians are trying to seek full statehood via the UN, rather than through negotiation as set out in the 1993 Oslo peace accords under which the Palestinian Authority was established. Washington has warned that it could hinder rather than help future dialogue.

10. Under the agreement between the United States and Russia, this work should be finished by November. Some chemical stocks will be removed safely and destroyed outside Syria, while others will be collected up for destruction inside the country.

11. Amid the rising tensions, the Crimean parliament announced it would hold a referendum on expanding the region’s autonomy on 25 May.

12. A Foreign Office spokesman said Hague had phoned both Kerry and Lavrov to encourage them ‘to hold talks in London with a view to de-escalating the situation in Crimea and setting up dialogue between Russia and Ukraine’.

13. North Korea said on Tuesday that it would restart a shuttered plutonium reactor and increase production of enriched uranium, a move that further increases tension on the Korean peninsula and raises the pressure on the US and South Korea to resume talks with Pyongyang.

14. The conflict has been high on the agenda for Mr Cameron’s talks with the leaders of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates during his three-day trip to the Gulf.

15. This September, Mr. Elbaradei welcomed Iran’s agreement on a timeline to address all outstanding issues regarding the country’s nuclear programme.

16. As well as intensifying dialogue on missile defence cooperation “both bilaterally and multilaterally”, the two sides pledged to step up joint work to resolve other issues.

17. Three rounds of talks between US and Iranian officials have been held in Baghdad but do not appear to have produced tangible results.

18. NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said he was” concerned about developments in Crimea” and urged Russia “not to take any action that can escalate tension’.

19. The newly elected Egyptian President, Mohamed Mursi yesterday August 28 arrived in China for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip that will also take him to Iran later this week for the Non-Aligned Summit.

20. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has called on the US Senate to ratify a new nuclear arms treaty with Russia, a day after Republicans threatened to block ratification efforts. The treaty would reduce both countries' nuclear arsenals and allow each to inspect the other's facilities.

21. Ms Pillay's visit comes as Canada has called for a boycott of a Commonwealth summit scheduled to take place in the Sri Lankan capital Colombo in November. The UK and human rights groups have also raised concerns over whether Sri Lanka should host the meeting.

22. During his famous Munich speech, President Putin said that “the process of NATO expansion has nothing to do with modernization of the alliance.”

23. The Palestinians had to be persuaded, she said, that negotiations with Israel were the only path to an independent state. It was in Israel's interest, she added, to make generous steps towards Palestinians in the West Bank, "whether or not there is a comprehensive agreement in the near future”.

24. Iran has been eager to reach an agreement to ease international sanctions that have halted most oil exports and crippled its economy.

25. In the place of bilateral talks with the EU, the Ukrainian government has suggested a “tripartite commission” between Brussels, Kiev and Moscow to resolve differences. The European Commission said Mr Yanukovich would still be welcome at the Vilnius summit even if Ukraine does not sign the pact, but M.K., a spokeswoman for EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton, hinted that the EU was not interested in participating in the trilateral commission.

26. Pakistan’s Foreign Minister said on Monday that a swift deal was possible. “Given the political will, we have narrowed down our differences enough for us to have a decision within a matter of days, ’he said.

27. Ethnic Ukrainians made up 24% of the population in Crimea according to the 2001 census, compared with 58% Russians and 12% Tatars. Tatars have been returning since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 – causing persistent tensions with Russians over land rights.

**B.** 1. The timing of the launch, as the Obama administration seeks negotiations with Iran over its nuclear programme, may have to do more with Iran’s upcoming presidential elections or technological calendar than deliberate defiance of U.S. overtures. President Mahmud Ahmadinejad was showered with rose petals during a public appearance after the launch.

2. Abbas’s position was backed by Egypt and Jordan, which both have peace treaties with Israel, as well as Saudi Arabia and most Gulf states, which do not. But Libya and Syria have reservations. Syria’s foreign minister, Walid al-Wallem, conspicuously stayed away from the Sirte meeting.

3. Russia voted in favour of the June round of sanctions on Iran. The measures, which had the unanimous backing of the Security Council’s five permanent members, included an arms embargo. US officials depicted yesterday’s move as the Kremlin complying with UN sanctions, rather than the product of a deal with Washington.

4. Mr Roh is sсheduled to visit Pyongyang for talks with North Korean leader Kim Jong-il next month – only the second summit between the two Koreas since the peninsula was divided. South Korean policy of engagement with the North has often put it at odds with the US administration’s more hardline approach – a division that Pyongyang is well-practiced at exploiting.

5. Despite descriptions by both sides of the two-day visit as “fruitful” and “productive”, the two countries did not reach any agreements on what have been two of the most divisive issues: missile defenses and future strategic nuclear arms limits.

6. Goodluck Jonatan, Nigeria’s president and chairman of regional block Ecowas, said last week that similar deals struck after violent, disputed elections in Kenya and Zimbabwe had set a dangerous precedent and should henceforth be avoided.

7. The Liberal party leader, whose "stop-the-boats" policy helped propel him to power in September's elections, said that stopping the flow of asylum seekers to Australia was a "stand-or-fall" issue for him.

Ahead of the tour, Mr Abbott sought to play down the tensions over asylum issues, saying he planned to focus on other subjects, including trade.

8. The US has decided to delay a long-planned missile test scheduled for next week out of California “to avoid any misperception or miscalculation’, given tensions with North Korea, a senior US defence official said on Saturday.

9. The US is walking a difficult line, seeking to assure allies it will defend them in a crisis while trying to avoid further escalating tensions.

10. According to one former confidant of Mr Assad, now defected, the Geneva II talks are "the orphan child nobody wants". Even by attending, each party loses face in the eyes of its cohorts. Nevertheless, talk they must. As yet, it is Syria's only hope.

11. Mr Abbas is afraid that to attend a weak and inconclusive conference would play into the hands of his critics in the Islamist movement Hamas, who are already confidently predicting the conference will be a waste of time, our correspondent says.

12. The joint statement spelt out that rural development would be the first issue addressed and would be dealt with from 15 November in Havana.

13. The atmosphere afterwards was glum, says the BBC’s Richard Galpin in Moscow. It was clear the two sides had made little progress in tackling the increasing number of problems dogging their relationship.

14. The German chancellor, Angela Merkel, backing up Kerry in the strongest language she has employed so far, on Thursday told the Reichstag that the consequences for Russia would be huge if it failed to enter into negotiations. She ruled out military force, but warned sternly that the crisis would cause “massive damage to Russia, economically and politically”.

15. However, Iran insisted it would resume some nuclear activities that were suspended in an attempt to bolster international confidence, but said actual uranium enrichment would not resume as long as any hope remains in troubled talks between Iranian and European negotiators.

16. If there is drama it is likely to come on Friday when the Syrian parties are due to meet for the first time at the Palais des Nations in Geneva under the chairmanship of Lakhdar Brahimi, the veteran Algerian mediator representing the UN and the Arab League. His predecessor, Kofi Annan, resigned in frustration.

17. Retaliating for Russia's decision to give NSA leaker Edward Snowden asylum, President Barack Obama has canceled a planned summit with Vladimir Putin. The decision also comes amid growing US consensus that the lack of common ground between the two powers on major international issues – from Syria to missile defense and human rights – meant a full-day US-[Russia](http://www.csmonitor.com/tags/topic/Russia) summit was no longer warranted.

18. Despite the summit cancellation, some US-Russia experts say they still expect to see Mr. Obama sitting down with Mr. Putin on the margins of the G20 summit in [St. Petersburg](http://www.csmonitor.com/tags/topic/St.+Petersburg) on Sept. 5-6 – if only to salvage the fledgling counterterrorism cooperation between the two countries in the wake of the Boston Marathon bombings.

The UN Security Council is divided, with Russia and China opposing military intervention and the UK and France warning that the UN could be bypassed if there was "great humanitarian need".

19. However, in a sign of continuing tension between Russia and the US, the US administration said it was cancelling a much-heralded civilian nuclear cooperation deal with Russia, which had been sent to Congress for approval in May, after two years of tough negotiations.

20. Mr. Tsvangirai says he should have been consulted over the appointments under the power-sharing deal which saw him become prime minister. Mr. Mugabe's allies have dismissed the claims.

21. Such a deal would represent an important change in relations between the Kremlin and the US-led alliance, which were seriously damaged by Moscow invasion of Georgia in August 2008. “The invitation to Russia to join in missile defence is a game-changer because so rarely in history do we see Russia seeking to participate in a formal transatlantic security arrangement,” a senior NATO official said.

22. Even though the initial relaxation of sanctions is expected to have only limited benefits for the Iran’s hard-pressed economy, analysts say the broader confidence generated by the landmark agreement will help Iran’s business climate.

23. The stumbling block in reaching an agreement is what happens to Assad. Syria’s deeply divided opposition is agreed on one thing – that it is not prepared to participate in a political transition that includes him.

24. US President Barack Obama has sent a letter to Afghanistan’s leader vowing to respect his nation’s sovereignty, as Afghan elders debate a crucial post-2014 security pact. A draft of the deal was released by Kabul shortly before the grand assembly of elders – or Loya Jirga – started on Thursday. The BBC’s Karen Allen in Kabul says the issue of US raids on Afghan homes has been a key stumbling block in a deal that has taken months to hammer out. Mr. Karzai urged the 2,000 elders to back the deal, which could see 15,000 foreign troops remain after 2014.

25. The territory that is now Ukraine has a long and painful history as a bloody borderline between East and West. But it came into being an independent nation only in 1991, when the Soviet Union collapsed.

26. But while Russia’s participation in the annual NATO meeting for the first time since 2007 marks a boost in Obama administration’s efforts to “reset” US-Russia ties, a formal deal between the Kremlin and NATO on missile defence still faces many hurdles.

27. Russia suspended its participation in what is seen as the cornerstone of the post-cold war security architecture in protest over failure by other countries to ratify an amended version.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the necessary form from the list given below:

a) to reach a deal, an interim agreement, to bridge, differences (2), foreign secretary, a deal, the parties, a comprehensive deal, to involve, discussions, the next round, agreement.

**Iran differences are now narrow, says William Hague**

(…………….) preventing Western countries from (……………..) with Iran over its nuclear programme are now "narrow", William Hague has said. The UK (………….) added that, although talks at the weekend had not resulted in (……………..), some "gaps" had been "(………………) altogether". Mr Hague told MPs in the House of Commons that the aim was to produce (………….) before moving on to a fuller (……….), but that" some (………….)" between (………) remained after (…………..) on Friday and Saturday. Mr Hague said he was confident of further progress at (…………) of meetings, starting on 20 November, and there had been "a substantial step towards (……………..)".

The Geneva talks (………………) Iran and the P5+1: the US, Russia, the UK, France and China as permanent UN Security Council members, plus Germany.

b) to seek solutions, to hold talks, counterpart, a scheduled visit, bilateral relations, the Non-Aligned Movement, promotion, a three-day state visit, formally, mutual understanding and trust, agenda, ally, issue, maintain.

**Mursi visit to China builds "strategic" ties**

Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping said the visit of Egypt's leader to Beijing "will increase (………………….) between the two countries, local media reported on Wednesday.

Xi's remarks came during a meeting with Egyptian President Mohammed Mursi, who arrived in China on Tuesday for (………………). Mursi (……………..) with his Chinese (………………..), Hu Jintao, on Tuesday.

Mursi's visit to China, a rising global power, comes ahead of (………………) to the United States, the key (…………….) of former Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak.

The Egyptian leader is said to have put Chinese investments high on (……….) of the talks, as a means to inject much needed cash into Egypt's ailing economy, as well as lessen Cairo's dependence on US aid.

Chinese news agency Xinhua reported Xi as affirming the visit "would inject new impetus into (………………….) and will open a new chapter in the friendship between Egypt and China."

Xi said that the development of Sino-Egyptian relations is due to both being developing countries that "share common goals of (………………..) state sovereignty and social stability." He cited other common interests as " (…………….) of peace and stability in the region and all over the world."

In an interview last Monday with Reuters news agency, Mursi stated he will (………………) to the Syrian (……………) with Chinese leaders. China, along with Iran and Russia, is one of the prominent supporters of Bashar al-Assad's regime in Syria.

Following his visit to China, President Mursi will make a quick visit to the Iranian capital, Tehran, on Thursday where he will (…………..) hand over chairmanship of (………………) to Iran's President Ahmadinejad.

V. Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the necessary form:

a) Third day of Iran nuclear talks starts off with “useful” session

(*Переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aimed at limiting Iran’s nuclear programme in exchange for (*ослабление международных санкций*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have entered a third day in Geneva, with both sides hoping (*подписать соглашение*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on Friday but so far unable (*преодолеть*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what they call considerable (*разногласия*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(*Министр иностранных дел Ирана*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ told reporters before going into (*второй раунд переговоров*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Lady Ashton that they had made “90 per cent” progress but that two important (*вопросы остаются нерешенными*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He did not elaborate. An Iranian source said the main (*спор*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_revolved around (*проблема*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of limiting Iran’s (*обогащение урана*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while referring to the right to peaceful development of nuclear energy enshrined in the 1968 (*Договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (*Представитель*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lady Ashton described the morning session as “useful”.

(*Заместитель министра иностранных дел Ирана призвал*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the six powers to be flexible. Diplomats were prepared for the talks to run beyond (*график*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Saturday, saying that (*министры иностранных дел*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could join (*переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if progress was made.

(*Все стороны*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have remained tight-lipped over details of (*переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while describing them variously as positive, useful, constructive and with varying degrees of progress.

b) US vows “serious” Mid-East talks

The US Secretary of State has said (*важные вопросы будут решаться*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a US-sponsored Middle East peace conference later this year.

Speaking (*по пути*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Israel on her six visit to the region this year Mrs C. said the talks would help lay the foundations of a Palestinian state.

With US encouragement, the Israeli PM and the Palestinian Authority President recently held a series of (*прямые переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After their last meeting on 10 September, both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to a two-state solution and agreed (*сформировать делегации для участия в переговорах*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discuss some of (*спорные вопросы*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Before arriving in Israel on Wednesday, the US Secretary of State said she hoped her (*краткосрочный визит*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would “build on the momentum” of those meetings and encourage both sides (*разрешить противоречия*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ahead of the conference expected to be held in November.

VI. 1. Translate into English:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a) | переговоры (3)  проводить переговоры | привлечь к участию в переговорах  участвовать в переговорах |
|  | начать переговоры | возобновить переговоры |
|  | перенести переговоры  отменить переговоры  добиваться проведения переговоров | приостановить переговоры  быть местом проведения переговоров |
| b) | переговоры на высоком уровне  плодотворные переговоры  зондирующие переговоры  переговоры с перерывами | прямые / непрямые переговоры  двусторонние/трехсторонние/  многосторонние переговоры  значимые, имеющие историческое значение переговоры |
| c) | стороны/участники переговоров  повестка дня / график переговоров | глава делегации на переговорах  посредник на переговорах  раунд переговоров |
| d) | договор, соглашение (4)  временное соглашение  всеобъемлющий договор  по условиям договора | подписать / заключить / парафировать договор/приостановить участие в договоре  сторона, подписавшая договор  вступить в силу |

2. Insert the appropriate prepositions or adverbs:

Face -….- face talks, talks … sth, an agreement … sth, a spokesman … smb, … a deal, to ally … smb, sanctions … smb, an obstacle … sth, a signatory country … a treaty, to call … smb to do sth, to call … sth, to appeal … smb … sth.

**VII. Translate the headlines.**

A.

1. IRAN NUCLEAR TALKS START IN GENEVA AMID ‘CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM’
2. WEST WARNS RUSSIA AMID RISING TENSIONS IN CRIMEA
3. Syria crisis: DATE SET FOR gENEVA PEace talks, says deputy PM
4. syrian opposition under pressure to attend geneva peace conference
5. PM BACKS FRESH KENYA PEACE DRIVE
6. EU Sees Israel as Peace Obstacle
7. FRANCE TO BACK PALESTINIAN BID FOR UN STATUS

B.

1. BOY’S MURDER HEIGHTENS WESTERN SAHARA TENSION

# BIDEN WARNS FAILURE TO PASS NUCLEAR TREATY ENDANGERS US

1. EU GIVES SERBIA BID NEW MOMENTUM
2. AFGHANISTAN’S KARSAI IN PAKISTAN FOR KEY TALKS ON TALIBAN
3. EU VISIT TO IRANCANCELLED OVER ACTIVIST VISIT REQUEST
4. RUSSIA, ARGENTINA PROMOTE COOPERATION
5. IRAQ SEEKS TALKS ON TURKEY THREAT

C.

1. IRANIAN LEADER SEEKS TO COOL TALK OF WAR
2. KOSOVANS AND SERBS TO MEET IN BID FOR SOLUTION
3. OBAMA VOW AS LOYA JIRGA DEBATES US-AFGHAN SECURITY DEAL
4. RUSSIA AXES MISSILE DEAL WITH IRAN
5. US DELAYS MISSILE TEST AMID KOREA TENSIONS
6. NUCLEAR POWERS AGREE ON TREATY AGENDA
7. ISRAEL ‘HOLDS SECRET SAUDI TALKS’

VIII. This chart contains some of the geographical names mentioned in   
the articles and assignments of this section. Supply the missing words.

a)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
| Iraq |  |  |
|  |  | Vilnius |
| Argentina |  |  |
|  |  | Pyongyang |
| Cuba |  |  |
|  |  | Tel Aviv |
| China |  |  |
|  | Colombian |  |
| Armenia |  |  |
|  | Swiss |  |
|  |  | Kiev |
| Serbia |  |  |

b)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
| Norway |  |  |
|  |  | Brussels |
|  | Japanese |  |
|  |  | Hanoi |
| Kuwait |  |  |
|  |  | Prague |
| Egypt |  |  |
|  | Turkish |  |
| Canada |  |  |
|  |  | Colombo |
|  | Algerian |  |
| Australia |  |  |

IX. Find an article on the topic *Talks* in a current newspaper and   
 report it in class.

**§3. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского языка.**

Лексическая тема: COMPROMISE AND DEADLOCK

# **I.** **Translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list.**

# **Syria's foreign minister threatens to walk out of peace talks**

Long-awaited direct peace talks between the Syrian government and the opposition fighting to overthrow President Bashar al-Assad failed to get under way as expected on Friday morning after Damascus insisted on ending "terrorism" before seeking a political solution to end nearly three years of war and misery.

The UN mediator Lakhdar Brahimi was meeting both sides separately in Geneva for the second consecutive day to iron out procedural and agenda issues before a first round of negotiations at the Palais des Nations.

Face-to-face talks were due to follow on from where Wednesday's 40-nation international conference in nearby Montreux left off.

Many predict that the Brahimi talks are doomed to fail as the Syrian protagonists will prove unable to agree on a transition – as stipulated in the Geneva I communique, "by mutual consent" – or to overcome their intense mutual loathing.

1. **Chief negotiator withdraws from Kenyan peace talks**

Former UN secretary-general Kofi Annan said Monday the Kenyan government and governing party have rejected his choice to lead mediation efforts in talks to end a deadly postelection crisis.

Cyril Ramaphosa, a South African businessman who had played a leading role in talks in his own country to end apartheid, withdrew “in the face of reservations by the government and Party of National Unity,” and his withdrawal was accepted with regret, Annan said in a statement.

“I thought I should withdraw and go back to South Africa so I don’t become a stumbling block myself,” Ramaphosa told reporters outside the Serena Hotel, the venue of the negotiations.

1. **North Korea’s** domestic economy has undergone important changes inthe past 15 years but the country remains mired in a diplomatic impasse, despite recent efforts to revive dialogue with South Korea and the US.

Park Geun-hye, president of South Korea, has heavily promoted her “trust-building” strategy with the North, but most analysts say dialogue will eventually founder on Seoul’s demand that Pyongyang surrender its nuclear weapons.

Pyongyang has also made overtures to the US aimed at restarting multilateral talks but Washington says North Korea must first make steps towards denuclearisation, amid calls from conservative analysts for tighter sanctions that would exclude Pyongyang more fully from the global financial system.

# **Geneva talks: jaw-jaw and war-war**

**With no military solution to the Syria crisis in the offing, there is little option but to push the two sides to talk**

Preparations for the so-called Geneva II negotiations have been distinguished by backpedalling, acrimony and cockup. With the talks already eight months behind schedule, the parties have been forced together only under great pressure from the United States and Russia. On Monday, the meeting was almost scuppered when the Syrian opposition threatened to withdraw unless the last-minute invitation of Iran by UN secretary general Ban Ki-Moon was rescinded. It now has been, and barring another last-minute slip-up, the talks will begin on Wednesday.

1. **EU sets date for Iran nuclear talks, venue undecided**

The European Union has agreed to meet Iran to begin long-stalled talks on its controversial nuclear programme, EU officials have said. The EU has accepted the date of 5 December put forward by the Iranians earlier this week. But a venue has yet to be agreed. Officials said the EU suggested holding the talks in Austria or Switzerland instead of Iran’s proposal, Istanbul. If Iran agrees, they would be the first formal talks in more than a year. Western powers fear Iran is building capacity to produce a nuclear bomb. Iran denies the charges, saying that its civilian atomic program is designed to meet its energy needs.

The EU’s foreign affairs chief Catherine Ashton sent a letter proposing a date and venue for the talks in response to an offer from Iran’s chief nuclear negotiator, Saeed Jalili. Lady Ashton – named EU foreign affairs chief last December – has been given a mandate by five permanent members of the UN Security Council, plus Germany, to lead the negotiations with Iran.

# **Syria crisis talks remain deadlocked**

# Crisis talks at the United Nations aimed at finding a political resolution to end the violence in Syria remain deadlocked, with the British foreign secretary, William Hague, warning of areas of "difficulty and difference" in the negotiations.

After preparatory talks on Friday ahead of the arrival of foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council and Arab states, diplomats were deadlocked over the negotiating text to agree on guidelines and principles for "a Syria-led transition".

The US secretary of state, Hillary Clinton, had held talks in Moscow on her way to Geneva with the Russian foreign minister, Sergei Lavrov, in the hope of finding a breakthrough.

At the heart of the deadlock is the insistence of Russia, which is Syria's most important ally, that Syrians alone should be master of their fate, ruling out an internationally imposed solution.

While the negotiating text envisages the exclusion "from government those whose continued presence and participation would undermine the credibility of the transition and jeopardise stability and reconciliation" it is not clear what this would mean for Assad and whether he might remain during a transitional period.

# **Doha trade round faces risk of collapse after 10 years of talks**

Make-or-break talks will be held in Geneva this week to rescue the troubled Doha international trade round, amid fears that a deepening rift between rich and poor countries will see the collapse of almost 10 years of negotiations.

After months of stalemate, the World Trade Organisation has set a deadline of Friday for the leading players to cut a deal in the key area of industrial tariffs. Pascal Lamy, the WTO s director general, described the situation as "grave" after seeing no signs of a breakthrough since the start of 2011.

He had said it was crucial for progress to be made by Easter if there was to be any chance of completing the round by the end of this year. In a clear warning about the state of the talks, Lamy said negotiators should "think hard about the consequences of throwing away 10 years of solid multilateral work".

The Doha round was launched amid much fanfare in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, as rich countries promised to level the playing field for producers from the developing world to win access to lucrative markets.

Brazil's ambassador to the WTO, Roberto Azevedo, said that if the deadlock could not be broken, the next question was what, if anything, could be salvaged from the talks, which began in the Qatari capital in November 2001.

# **US and Russian co-operation holds key to hopes of progress over Syria**

International efforts to bring peace to Syria after almost three years of war get under way in Switzerland on Wednesday with near-zero expectations of a political breakthrough but slight hope of a deal on confidence-building measures and improved access for humanitarian aid on the ground to relieve the suffering of millions of ordinary people.

Prospects for progress depend on co-operation between the US and Russia. Agreement between the two countries on dismantling Syria's chemical weapons programme last September was one of the few diplomatic achievements of the crisis so far.

The point of Geneva II is to pick up where Geneva I, held in June 2012, left off. But there is no sign of readiness by any of the Syrian parties to make substantive concessions. Assad has repeatedly said he will not step down and has spoken of standing for president again later this year. Those opposition groups that are prepared to negotiate insist he must go and cannot play a role in any transition.

Western diplomats admit it is hard to see how the impasse between regime and opposition can be broken. The best hope is that pressure by their respective supporters will keep both at the negotiating table.

**9.** **Arab League urges US to call halt on Israeli settlements**

Arab foreign ministers have given the US another month to pursuade Israel to halt settlement activity in the occupied territories – backing the decision by Palestinian president, Mahmud Abbas, to suspend peace talks.

Talks in Libya produced a statement by the Arab League last night urging the Obama administration to carry on working for an extension of Israel’s 10-month settlement freeze, which expired last month, so that the already faltering negotiations can continue.

Abbas has urged ministers of the 22-member league to back his call for more time before pronouncing the talks a failure, as many analysts predict they eventually will be.

Qatar’s foreign minister, who chaired the meeting, told reporters: “The committee endorses the decision of president Abbas to stop the talks. It urges the American side to pursue efforts to resume the peace process and put it back on the right track, including stopping settlements.”

The effect of the Arab decision is to allow the quest for negotiations to go into extra time despite what had appeared to be an early and potentially terminal crisis over the ever-intractable settlement issue.

**10. Russia Slams US Over Its Syria Stance**

The Kremlin has condemned the United States for recognizing an opposition coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said that contradicts the previous agreements reached in Geneva that suggested the start of dialogue between officials appointed by both the Syrian government and the opposition. The US is clearly in favor of the opposition, and it appears Washington is betting on the fact that the coalition will win an armed victory against President Bashar Al-Assad’s government, he said.

The Kremlin has consistently maintained that it is not the job of the United Nations Security Council to call for the ouster of any government. Russia has refused to back three previous rounds of sanctions against Syria, its Middle Eastern ally, and has called for dialogue between the opposition and the Syrian government.

**11. North Korea disputes arms accusations**

Rejecting Washington’s demand for a more thorough account on whether it has tried to enrich uranium for atomic weapons, North Korea said Friday that it had already explained enough to the United States about its nuclear programme.

The North’s stance, contained in a statement Friday from its Foreign Ministry, amounts to a setback for US efforts to persuade Pyongyang to declare all its nuclear assets before dismantling them.

Earlier in the day, North Korea renewed its threat to bolster its “war deterrent” – its common reference to its nuclear arsenal.

The North Korean statement Friday – carried by the North’s Korean Central News Agency, its mouthpiece to the outside world - was the first official pronouncement by the North after it missed the Dec.31 deadline to disable its main nuclear complex at Yongbyon and provide a full list of its nuclear activities: weapons, facilities and fissile material.

Since the deadline passed, the United States, South Korea and Japan all have criticized the North for failing to abide by the agreement.

**12.** **Regarding suspicions about** North Korea’s connections to a suspected nuclear facility in Syria, the North’s ministry simply repeated its earlier stance that it had already pledged in the Oct. 3 agreement that it would never transfer any nuclear material, technology or know-how out of the country. But the statement did not clarify whether the North was involved in the Syrian facility.

The Oct. 3 agreement refers to a deal that North Korea struck with the United States, South Korea, Japan, China and Russia in which it promised to disable its nuclear facilities in exchange for one million tons of heavy fuel oil and diplomatic concessions.

On Friday, North Korea accused the United States and other countries of delaying their own commitments to provide aid and remove the North from US terrorism and trade blacklists. “We still hold hope that the Oct. 3 agreement will be implemented smoothly if all countries participating in the six-party talks make sincere efforts based on the principle of action-for-action,” the statement said.

**Active Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | to walk out of talks  *syn*. to leave talks/to pull out of talks / to quit talks/ to withdraw from talks  n. withdrawal from talks/a treaty | покинуть переговоры  выход из переговоров/договора |
|  | to overthrow  *syn*. to topple , to deposе  *n*. overthrow | свергнуть  свержение |
|  | to get under way | начаться |
|  | to be under way | проходить |
|  | to fail | провалиться |
|  | *syn*. to break down/to collapse/ to founder  *n.* failure/breakdown/collapse | провал |
| NB: | to break down | провалиться |
|  | to break off | внезапно прерваться |
|  | to break up | прекратиться |
|  | transition | переходный период |
| **2.** | mediation | посредничество третьей державы, не являющейся стороной в споре |
|  | to mediate  *syn.* to broker | выступать в роли посредника |
|  | venue of /for talks  *syn.* site of talks | место проведения переговоров |
| **3.** | impasse  *syn*. deadlock, stalemate | тупик, безвыходное положение |
| **4.** | to scupper a meeting/talks  *syn.* to undermine, to disrupt | сoрвать встречу/переговоры |
| **5.** | stalled talks | зашедшие в тупик переговоры |
|  | *v.* to stall/ to be deadlocked/to be at an impasse over sth | зайти в тупик, застопориться из-за ч-л |
| **6.** | violence | насилие |
|  | preparatory talks | подготовительные переговоры |
|  | breakthrough | прорыв |
|  | reconciliation | примирение |
|  | *v.* to reconcile | примирять, сближать, улаживать |
| **7.** | rift | раскол, разногласие, разлад |
|  | deadline | крайний срок |
|  | to set a deadline  to miss a deadline | установить крайний срок  не успеть сделать ч-л к установленному сроку |
|  | to break the deadlock/impasse/stalemate | преодолеть тупик |
| **8.** | confidence-building measures | меры по укреплению доверия |
|  | aid | помощь |
|  | humanitarian/relief aid | гуманитарная помощь |
|  | aide | помощник |
|  | to dismantle a programme | свернуть, отказаться от |
|  | to dismantle weapons/facilities | уничтожить, ликвидировать оружие/объекты |
|  | *n.* dismantlement | сворачивание / уничтожение, ликвидация |
|  | to make concessions  *v.* to concede | идти на уступки |
| **9.** | settlement | *зд*. поселение |
|  | extension | продление |
|  | *v.* to extend | продлевать |
|  | to expire | истекать |
|  | *n.* expiry | окончание, истечение срока |
|  | to falter | продвигаться с трудом |
|  | to endorse  *syn.* to approve | одобрить |
| **10.** | stance | позиция |
|  | tough stance | жесткая позиция |
|  | to stiffen/harden/toughen one’s stance | ужесточить позицию |
|  | to soften one’s stance | смягчить позицию |
|  | to condemn | осуждать, осудить |
|  | n.condemnation | осуждение |
|  | ouster/ousting | смещение с поста, отстранение от власти |
|  | *v.* to oust  *syn.* to remove from office | сместить с поста, отстранить от власти |
| **11.** | to dispute sth | оспаривать, подвергать сомнению |
|  | *n*. dispute on/over sth | спор, конфликт по поводу ч-л |
|  | to resolve/ to settle a dispute | разрешить, уладить конфликт |
|  | deterrent | сдерживающее средство, средство устрашения |
|  | deterrence | сдерживание, устрашение |
|  | to abide by an agreement  *syn.* to comply with | выполнять условия договора |
| **12.** | to implement | претворять в жизнь, осуществлять |
|  | *n*. implementation | претворение в жизнь |
|  | six-party talks | шестисторонние переговоры |

II. a) Find the English for the following word combinations used in the   
 articles of this section (the number of the article is given in   
 brackets):

добиваться принятия решения (1), второй день подряд (1), предусматривать (1);

Генеральный Секретарь ООН (2), правящая партия (2), отвергнуть (2);

претерпеть важные изменения (3), возобновить многосторонние переговоры (3), призыв к ч-л (3);

отставать от графика (4), под давлением с ч-л стороны (4);

назначить дату переговоров (5), отрицать обвинения (5), назначить на к-л должность (5), постоянные члены Совета Безопасности (5);

накануне прибытия (6), исключить возможность ч-л (6), предусматривать (6), ставить под угрозу (6);

ВТО (7), спасти (7), на фоне, в обстановке (7), доступ к ч-л (7);

покинуть пост (8), баллотироваться на пост президента (8), сторонники (8);

остановить строительство поселений (9), не поддающийся решению вопрос (9);

законный представитель (10), противоречить (10), назначить (10);

неудача (11), объекты (11), расщепляющийся материал (11);

обещать (12), передавать ядерные технологии (12), предоставить помощь (12)

b) Translate into Russian the following word combinations used in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets):

to be doomed to fail (1), protagonist (1), to overcome mutual loathing (1);

a deadly postelection crisis (2), reservations (2), to accept with regret (2)

to be mired in an impasse (3), eventually (3), to make overtures to smb (3), denuclearisation (3), analysts (3);

to be distinguished by sth (4), acrimony (4), barring sth (4);

a controversial nuclear program (5), to build capacity to produce a nuclear bomb (5), a civilian atomic program (5), to be designed to do sth (5), to meet energy needs (5);

Syria crisis talks (6), an internationally imposed solution (6), credibility (6);

make-or-break talks (7), a grave situation (7), solid multilateral work (7), amid much fanfare (7), in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks (7);

to relieve the suffering of ordinary people (8), ), on the ground (8);

the Arab League (9), to chair a meeting (9), a 10-month settlement freeze (9);

to be in favour of (10), consistently (10), to maintain (10);

nuclear assets (11), nuclear activities (11), a mouthpiece to the outside world (11), to disable a nuclear complex (11);

to delay commitments (12), to remove from a blacklist (12)

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

A. 1. North Korea pursued atomic arms while an NPT member but has since withdrawn from the pact and announced it has nuclear weapons.

2. The Syrian government rejected the demand, with its delegation, led by Walid Muallem, the foreign minister, threatening to leave the talks within a day.

3. The talks with the UK, France and Germany broke down earlier this month after Iran resumed sensitive nuclear work at an Isfahan plant.

4. Europe's trade commissioner, Karel de Gucht, said "there is no reason to be optimistic at this moment in time" and that it was time to start thinking about a "plan B" should the talks collapse.”

5. UN-backed talks in Geneva collapsed in February, with both sides far from agreement. A third round of discussions has been delayed.

6. In a joint statement, the UK foreign secretary and his US counterpart called on president Kibaki and opposition leader Odinga to negotiate. The head of the African Union, the Ghanaian president John Kufuor, is to meet both leaders tomorrow in a mediation effort.

7. Later Thursday, the U.N. Security Council will meet to discuss Syria's humanitarian crisis. The council is deadlocked about taking strong action after Russia and China blocked three Western-backed resolutions that criticized Assad and threatened sanctions.

8. Sweden, current holder of the EU presidency, described Friday's agreement as a "political breakthrough" after years of negotiations.

9. The Obama administration is worried that failure to vote on the pact may undermine one of its key foreign policy achievements – better relations with Russia. But hitting the pause button on that reset in the relations may be precisely what some Republicans want.

10. Analysts and officials say that, if the two countries bury the hatchet, they could step up their relationship in areas such as military cooperation. However, this would have to await full political reconciliation, and that is not yet in sight.

11. The delegations are to meet in New York this month for face-to-face talks even though there is little hope they can reconcile their conflicting demands.

12. As certainty of victory for Mr Rouhani rose during the day so did a sense in the business community that the regime would move toward finding a solution in the nuclear stalemate.

13. Reports of the strike came as the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) said all Syria's declared equipment for making chemical weapons had been destroyed, one day before a deadline.

14. Syria's next deadline is mid-November, by which time the OPCW and the Syrians must agree a detailed plan to destroy the country's chemical weapons stockpile.

15. Russia supports the Serb approach, with Sergei Lavrov, the foreign minister, on Tuesday saying he rejected “artificial deadlines”. But Bernard Kouchner, his French counterpart who was visiting Moscow, said the process “should not be eternal”.

16. These are critical talks, aimed at breaking two and a half years of deadlock over Syria and stripping President Assad of his arsenal of chemical weapons.

17. North Korea pledged at the Geneva meeting to complete dismantlement of all nuclear facilities by the end of the year, although many analysts are sceptical about whether that deadline will be met.

18. Meanwhile, a range of concessions by NATO – most notably the decision to delay alliance membership for Georgia and Ukraine – changed relations between the alliance and Russia.

19. Iranian President said on Tuesday that his country would not make "one iota" of concessions over its nuclear rights at the meetings in Geneva. A breakthrough could only be expected if the talks were held under "equal" conditions and if Iran's rights were respected.

20. The US and Japan are meanwhile stuck in a trade talks impasse over Japanese agricultural tariffs and the automobile trade.

21. The new EU-Russia agreement is set to replace the 1997 Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which was extended for a year when it expired in December 2007.

22. Mr Obama added that the launch would also put “enormous strains” on the already faltering six-party talks aimed at removing nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula.

23. A team of international disarmament experts is due to arrive in Damascus to begin work on dismantling Syria's chemical weapons arsenal. Syria says it will co-operate with the mission set up after a US-Russia deal endorsed by the UN Security Council.

24. The Loya Jirga can amend or reject clauses in the agreement, though its decisions are not binding. The deal will also have to be approved by parliament.

25. Two decades ago, when the US was rallying allies to isolate Slobodan Milosevic, the former Yugoslav leader, Israel took a similarly cool stance.

26. Mr Siniora has called for calm and condemned the violence as no way to try to replace a government.

27. Moscow now says the situation is continuing to worsen in Ukraine after the seizure of power by “radical extremists”, threatening the lives and safety of residents in Crimea and other south-eastern regions. It also points to the new government’s “trampling” on the 21 February agreement signed by ousted President Victor Yanukovich.

28. The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the UN nuclear watchdog, has said force should only be used as a last resort to resolve the dispute.

29. Syria's President Bashar al-Assad has promised to comply with the disarmament deal. "History proves that we have always honoured all treaties we have signed," he said in an interview with Italian television on Sunday.

30. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov stressed the need to implement an EU-brokered peace deal agreed between Mr Yanukovich and opposition parties.

B. 1. Russian officials have also warned that Russia could pull out of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, a landmark document signed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and US President Ronald Reagan in 1987 that banned the entire class of medium-range missiles.

2. The Europeans vowed to support Washington in referring the dispute to the Security Council in New York should the talks fail. This could make for another showdown next week in Vienna, with the Americans and the Europeans for the first time united in calling for Security Council action.

3. A German-led effort to establish a “contact group” to negotiate a Russian stand-down in the occupied region – which the EU has set as a prerequisite for Moscow to avoid travel bans and asset freezes on senior officials – was foundering, with Sergei Lavrov, Russian foreign minister, saying western proposals ‘did not fully satisfy us’.

4. The conflict erupted when Egypt's top general overthrew Morsy, who became Egypt's first democratically elected president in June 2012, after popular protests forced the resignation of Hosni Mubarak, who had ruled the country for 30 years.

But a year into Morsy's term, many Egyptians wanted him out, too. That's when the military stepped in, naming an interim president and cabinet, who are laying the groundwork for a transition to a new, democratically elected government.

5. US Secretary of State will wrap up her four-day visit to the region in the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, where she will attend a meeting of the Middle East Quartet – the mediation group made up of the US, Russia, the European Union and the United Nations.

6. Tehran’s suggestion of Istanbul as a venue was seen as potentially irritating to the US, as Turkey set up a nuclear-swap deal with Tehran earlier this year just as Washington was bolstering sanctions against Iran.

7. It has been a rocky year for the US-Japan relationship, the bedrock of Asia’s security and the region’s half-century-long economic rise. Irritants range from stalled trade talks to the habit of senior Japanese leaders of dredging up wartime history.

8. The month-long review of the NPT, the pact for halting the spread of nuclear arms, seemed deadlocked from the start on Monday.

9. All this comes at a time when Israeli-US relations are under severe strain over the Iran disarmament talks and a possibly insoluble deadlock in peace talks with the Palestinians.

10. For the past 35 days and counting, the country has been strafed with violence during protests by Muslim Brotherhood supporters against Egypt's military-backed interim government.

11. Overshadowed by Geneva – where negotiations on Iran's nuclear programme saw a dramatic breakthrough last November – Montreux has not featured memorably in the annals of diplomacy since 1936, when the Montreux convention gave Turkey control over the Bosphorus strait and the Dardanelles, and regulated the transit of warships.

12. Some military analysts speculated that the shipment was an operation by a hardline group within the Iranian regime that wished to undermine Mr Rouhani’s overtures to the west.

13. Friday’s meeting was almost certainly the last between the two leaders before Mr Roh leaves office in January. The South Korean president is racing to secure a meaningful legacy before stepping down, with inter-Korean reconciliation his top priority.

14. Faced with the potential of increased violence in Afghanistan in 2014, Pakistan and the United States are working more closely to ensure stability in the region. Pakistani Senator Mushahid Hussain said a recent flurry of high level talks between Washington and Islamabad means relations between the two regarding Afghanistan are back on track. “The United States is now trying to ensure that Pakistan should be part of the process of reconciliation,” said Hussain.

15. The meeting on Saturday suggested that neither side wanted to be blamed for walking out, at least at this early stage. Al-Arabiya TV quoted an unnamed Syrian source as saying that the government had agreed to release more than 5,500 prisoners. If confirmed, that would be a significant confidence-building measure.

16. Kim Jong-il, North Korea’s dictator, is furious that South Korea’s president, Lee Myung-bak, has not courted him in the manner of previous leftist administrations and has made aid contingent on tangible progress in nuclear negotiations.

17. North Korea has invited nuclear experts from the US, China and Russia to survey its nuclear facilities next week, increasing momentum behind efforts to dismantle an atomic weapons programme that has bedeviled north-east Asia for 15 years. The US described the breakthrough as “another significant step” towards denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

18. Although North Korea said in a weekend statement that its nuclear weapons were not “a bargaining chip”, the reactor at Yongbyon has often been used as a negotiating tool by Pyongyang to win aid and other concessions.

19. Mr Lee, the incoming South Korean president, has pledged to take a tougher line on North Korea, saying he would take a carrot-and-stick-approach, demanding more reciprocity from Pyongyang than Seoul’s current left-wing leadership has expected. “North Korea will have to show a more friendly stance. For example, they will have to release some prisoners of war and some of the South Korean people they have kidnapped.”

20. Middle East analyst James Denselow of King's College London says that Morsi's unexpected criticism of Syria, along with his unusual visit to Tehran, underscores Egypt's return to an independent foreign policy stance after the diplomatic certainty under ex-President Hosni Mubarak. "The new leader of Egypt is far more unpredictable than the rather more moribund Mubarak dynasty," he said.

21. Egyptian citizens living overseas have started voting on the country's new constitution, written primarily by Islamists and condemned by liberals and secularists. Voting inside Egypt begins Saturday. The opposition has been trying to force a delay. Many secular Egyptians fear the constitution will undermine civil liberties because it boosts the role of Islamic law and does not mention women's rights.

22. The UN Security Council on Monday condemned the reclusive nation’s launch of a rocket on April 5. It pledged to tighten existing sanctions and to produce a blacklist of companies and individuals who could face penalties for doing business with Pyongyang.

23. Some of the major armed conglomerations fighting Mr Assad, such as the Mujahedin Army and Syrian Revolutionaries Front, have given tacit endorsement to the Syrian opposition’s attendance of the talks, while more radical groups such as Jabhat Al-Nusra have explicitly condemned any negotiation with the regime.

24. Correspondents say Tunisian opposition parties have recently been emboldened by the Egyptian army's ousting of Islamist President Mohamed Morsi.

25. The governing Ennahda party has offered to support an all-party government but has ruled out calls to dissolve the constituent assembly or remove Prime Minister Ali Laaraiedh.

26. The announcement follows two weeks of fiery rhetoric and threats from North Korea’s new, young leader Kim Jong-un which has left Washington trying to weave between demonstrating continued strong military deterrence and playing down the risks of further escalation.

27. Will pacifist Japan go nuclear? Japan has left room for doubt about its intentions. Some politicians have referred to its civilian nuclear programme as a “latent deterrent” – a message to potential enemies that Japan could build a bomb if it had to.

28. Relations between the United States and Russia were already strained over the US plans to build missile defense bases in Poland and the Chez Republic. Putin said the US plan would erode Russia’s nuclear deterrent and dismissed Washington’s claim that the missile shield was necessary to counter a missile threat from Iran.

29. North Korea says it will not recognize Japan as a member of six-nation nuclear disarmament talks due to resume in Beijing on Monday. The move follows Japan's refusal to provide aid to North Korea under a disarmament-for-aid pact. Tokyo and Pyongyang are in dispute over North Korea's kidnapping of Japanese citizens in the 1970s and 1980s.

30. Pyongyang agreed in February to scrap its nuclear programme in return for a series of economic and diplomatic incentives from the US, China, Japan, South Korea and Russia, after three years of talks. North Korea’s invitation of nuclear experts was a “sign of the seriousness of purpose” among all six countries to implement the deal.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the necessary form from the list given below:

a) to break down, a dispute over, to undermine, settlement, condemn, a spokesman for, peace talks, round, direct, to approve, chief negotiator, to revive, preliminary approval, direct negotiations, spokesman.

**Israel approves East Jerusalem settlement plans**

The Israeli authorities (…………..) plans to build 1,500 more homes at a Jewish (……………..) in East Jerusalem. An interior ministry (………….) said its district planning commission had given (…………………….) for the construction in Ramat Shlomo. The controversial project (……………..) as part of Israel's response to a UN decision to grant the Palestinians the status of non-member observer state.

The Palestinians said the upgraded status would strengthen their hand in (………………….), but Israel said the only way to achieve an independent state was through (…………………….). The last (……..) of (………) talks (……………….) in late 2010 following (……………..) settlement construction in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

The Palestinian Authority reacted angrily to Israel’s decision. "We (………..) these Israeli actions as in doing so Israel (…………..) the two-state solution," (…………………) Saeb Erekat said. (…………………..) President Mahmoud Abbas said that he might ask the UN Security Council to intervene.

b) allies, condemnation, to launch, to strengthen existing sanctions, to condemn, in defiance of, to urge, closest ally, a clear violation, to threaten regional security.

**UN Security Council condemns North Korea rocket launch**

The UN Security Council (……………) North Korea for launching a rocket (……………..) a UN ban. Calling the launch "(……………….) of Security Council resolutions", the council said it would consider an "appropriate response".

The US and its (……) view the launch as a disguised test of ballistic missile technology. North Korea says its aim was (………..) a satellite. The US says Pyongyang will face "consequences" for the launch, calling it a "highly provocative act that (………………………..)".

Western diplomats would like the UN statement of (………………) to be followed by a resolution in the coming days. Whether a UN resolution would (……………………………….) depends on China, a permanent member of the Security Council and North Korea's (………………). So far Beijing has expressed "regret" at North Korea's action, but also (……….) restraint on any counter-measures. In the past it has blocked action against North Korea.

V. Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the necessary form:

# **a) Syrian peace talks**

The first (*прямые переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the Syrian government and the opposition (*добивающаяся свержения*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ President Bashar al-Assad started and ended after barely half and hour (*в штаб-квартире ООН*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Geneva.

After (*напряженные*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days spent avoiding each other and meeting separately with veteran Algerian (посредник) Lakhdar Brahimi, Assad's delegation and representatives of the Syrian Opposition Coalition gathered briefly in the same room, then emerged.

The first threat (*покинуть переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came from (*министр иностранных дел Сирии*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Walid al-Muallem, who warned on Friday morning that he would return to Damascus unless serious talks were held by Saturday.

Brahimi met government and (*участники переговоров от оппозиции*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ separately behind closed doors at the Palais des Nations on Friday while outside their respective representatives blamed each other for the apparent (*тупик, безвыходная ситуация*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(*Представители оппозиции*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had said they would not start talks until (*другая сторона*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accepted the Geneva I agreement of 2012, (*в котором содержится призыв*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the creation of a transitional governing body in Damascus by mutual consent. (*Учитывая, что*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the opposition insists Assad must go – and Assad is adamant that he will not – it remains hard to see how that can happen.

**b) US and Russia (добиваются подписания нового договора о вооружениях)**

President Barack Obama and Dmitry Medvedev, his Russian (*коллега*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, said on Wednesday that they (*будут добиваться*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to agree (*новый договор по контролю над вооружениями*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the end of the year in a significant attempt to put (*двусторонние отношения*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back on a positive track.

“In the past years, there were (*напряженность в отношениях*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between our two countries and they were drifting in the wrong direction,” said Mr Medvedev after the meeting. “We agreed to open a new page in these relations, (*перезагрузить их*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, (*учитывая*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the joint responsibilities of our states for the situation in the world.”

Although the Obama administration has talked about reviewing its (*обязательство*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build a missile defence shield in Europe – something Russia fiercely opposes – the US (*не пошли на уступки*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on this in the communiqué. Instead, the document acknowledged that (*по этому вonросу «сохраняются разногласия»*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

On arms control, the US and Russia said they would replace (*договор СНВ-I*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before (*срок его действия истечет*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on December 5 – 15 years (*после его подписания*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (*Договор, обязывающий обе стороны*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reducing warheads, must be replaced in order to preserve the regular programme of mutual inspection and verification.

VI. 1. Translate into English:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) | о переговорах: |  |  |
|  | провалиться |  | начаться |
|  | прерваться |  | проходить |
|  | прекратиться |  | зайти в тупик |
|  | продвигаться с трудом |  |  |
| b) | срывать переговоры |  | место проведения переговоров |
|  | покинуть переговоры |  | преодолеть тупик в переговорах |
|  | выступить в роли посредника на переговорах |  | прорыв в переговорах |
| c) | свергнуть |  | свержение |
|  | сместить с поста, отстранить от власти |  | смещение, отстранение от власти |

2. Insert the appropriate prepositions or adverbs:

To walk/pull …talks, to withdraw … talks/ a treaty, to get … way, to break … (3), venue … talks, site … talks, to be deadlocked … sth, dispute … sth, to abide … sth, to comply … sth.

**VII. Translate the headlines.**

A.

1. SYRIA CRISIS: KEY US-RUSSIA TALKS UNDER WAY IN GENEVA

2. EGYPT SEEKS IMF AID

3. RUSSIA-US MISSILE TALKS ‘STALLED’

4. IRAN BLAMES WESTERN POWERS FOR NUCLEAR TALKS FAILURE

5. THE 2 KOREAS AGREE ON BEIJING AS SITE OF TALKS

6. NO DEAL AMID EU CLIMATE DEADLOCK

7. HOPES OF BREAKTHROUGH IN N KOREA TALKS ARE DASHED

B.

1. AFGHANISTAN DEADLINE PUSHES PAKISTAN, US CLOSER

2. EU leaders seek to tackle deadlock

3. Dublin seeks urgent summit to break talks impasse

4. Algeria: A Break in the Stalemate?

5. Israel Braced For More Violence

6. RUSSIA SUSPENDS CFE TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

7. IRAQ’S MALIKI QUITS TO END DEADLOCK

C.

1. SUDAN URGED TO ACCEPT UN FORCE AS TALKS FALTER

2. IRAN NUCLEAR TALKS NEAR COLLAPSE, UK WARNS

3. EUROPE AT LOGGERHEADS OVER HOW TO COORDINATE ON TERRORISM

4. LAMY SOFTENS STANCE TO HELP RESTART TALKS

5. NEPAL PEACE TALKS STUMBLE

6. SUDAN PEACE TALKS RESUME, STALL ANEW

7. S KOREA’S PM SAYS ECONOMIC AID FOR NORTH WILL CONTINUE

VIII. This chart contains some of the geographical names mentioned in   
the articles and assignments of this section. Supply the missing words.

a)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
| Iran |  |  |
|  |  | Nairobi |
| Syria |  |  |
|  | Brazilian |  |
|  |  | Harare |
| Libya |  |  |
|  | Swedish |  |
| Pakistan |  |  |
|  | Saudi Arabian |  |
| Nigeria |  |  |

b)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
|  | Israeli |  |
|  |  | Doha |
| Ghana |  |  |
|  |  | Kathmandu |
|  | Polish |  |
|  |  | Vienna |
| South Africa |  |  |
|  | Sudanese |  |
|  |  | Dublin |
| Afghanistan |  |  |

**IX. Find an article on the topic *Compromise and Deadlock* in a   
 current newspaper and report it in class.**

**§ 4. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского языка. Письменный перевод с русского языка.**

**Лексическая тема: STRAINED RELATIONS**

**I. Translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list.**

**1. Egypt's Mursi to visit Iran**

CAIRO (Reuters) - The Egyptian president is to visit Iran to attend meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement at the end of August, Egyptian media report.

A visit by Mr Mursi could mark a thaw in relations between Iran and Egypt after decades of discord.

Egypt's formal recognition of Israel and Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution led, in 1980, to the breakdown of diplomatic relations between the two states.

Under former President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt sided with Saudi Arabia and other Sunni-dominated Arab nations in a bid to isolate Shia-led Iran.

Since Hosni Mubarak was toppled in a popular uprising last year, Egypt and Iran have signalled interest in renewing ties severed more than 30 years ago. However, with the west pushing Iran to halt its disputed nuclear programme and the United States being a major donor to Egypt’s military, any improvement in ties could become a tricky path to tread.

In June, Mr Mursi said he would sue an Iranian news agency after it quoted him as saying he would seek to restore relations with Tehran. Mursi aides said the interview was a fabrication.

Iran hailed the victory of Mursi, who resigned from the Muslim Brotherhood when he was elected in June, as an "Islamic Awakening". Mursi, however, is striving to reassure Egypt's Western allies wary at the prospect of Islamist rule, and Gulf states that are deeply suspicious of Iranian influence.

**2. Talks show thaw in Japan-N Korea relations**

The last time talks aimed at normalising relations between Japan and North Korea took place, last March in Hanoi, they broke up in rancour after just 45 minutes. By those standards, the past two days of discussions, which ended on schedule on Thursday in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, were relatively successful.

Although they finished with both sides far apart on the issue of North Korea’s abduction of Japanese citizens in the 19870s and 1980, the two sides did agree to meet more often. Both countries were also keen to point out that discussions had been held in a better atmоsphere.

Japan’s ambassador in charge of normalisation, said on Thursday night that North Korea had declined to make concessions on the abduction issue. But political analysts in both Tokyo and Seoul said long-stalled discussions had edged towards a new stage largely because of subtle, but palpable, shift in Japan’s attitude. Seoul in particular has urged Tokyo to put aside the abduction issue for the sake of resolving the nuclear stand-off.

# **3. Egypt cut ties to Assad regime**

Egypt has announced increased support for the armed uprising against Syrian president Bashar al-Assad, cutting diplomatic ties to the Damascus regime and holding a massive rally to drum-up funds and potential fighters for the effort.

President Mohamed Morsi, a Sunni Islamist, told thousands attending the rally at Cairo Stadium on Saturday that the Arab world’s most populous nation would stand with the Syrian revolution against Mr Assad’s Alawite Muslim regime, which is mostly drawn from a Shia minority sect.

The Egyptian government ordered the closure of the Syrian embassy in Cairo and recalled its charge d’affaires from Damascus.

A Syrian official in Damascus quoted by Syria’s official news agency condemned Mr Morsi’s decision to cut ties between the two countries, accusing Egypt of joining what it described as a US-led conspiracy.

# **4.** **Ankara takes slow road to rapprochement with Israel**

Yosef Levi Safari, Israel’s chargé d’affaires in Ankara, was invited to attend a state reception in August at the Cankaya presidential palace.

This was the first invitation to an Israeli envoy since May 2010, when its forces stormed the ship Mavi Marmara in international waters as it was heading for the Israeli-blockaded Gaza Strip. Israel killed nine people, causing the two countries to withdraw ambassadors.

So slow is the pace of political rapprochement between Turkey and Israel that some Israeli media organisations seized on his attendance – at what was a routine diplomatic gathering – as a news event.

Mr Safari’s invite came just days after Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Turkey’s prime minister, accused Israel of masterminding the coup that toppled Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi.

In response, Avigdor Lieberman, Israel’s rightwing ex-foreign minister, compared Mr Erdogan to Joseph Goebbels, Adolf Hitler’s propaganda chief. Relations between two of the Middle East’s pre-eminent economic and military powers were not meant to be so difficult. In March, US President Barack Obama, on a visit to Israel, sought to reconcile two of his nation’s strongest regional allies when he brokered a call between Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Mr Erdogan, in which the former apologised for the incident, the first of three main Turkish preconditions for restoring ties.

But since then reconciliation talks have foundered, officials and analysts say, as Israeli officials bridle at what they see as hostile and anti-Jewish rhetoric by Mr Erdogan, and the Turkish prime minister copes with his own domestic political problems and growing isolation in the Middle East.

Yet, while Turkey and Israel’s political relations remain fragile, growing commercial ties suggest that companies and citizens are finding common economic interests. The joint trade agreement, signed in 1996, remained intact through their political estrangement; foreign trade, after dipping, bounced back.

# **5. UN urges greater cooperation in Kosovo**

There is little sign of a rapprochement between Belgrade and Pristina despite both agreeing to attend EU-sponsored talks.

Ethnic relations in Kosovo appear to be deteriorating and could ignite wider violence. That is the conclusion of a report from the United Nations special envoy to the fledgling state. Lamberto Zannier told the Security Council that Kosovo and Serbia needed to work out their differences and move forward.

“Kosovo’s long term stability and prosperity is inextricably linked with that of its neighbours and participation in structures fostering regional co-operation is key to the development needed to ensure long-lasting peace in the region and the hope for a better future for its people,” he said.

**6. Japan agrees with China at summit to repair ties**

The leaders of Japan and China met on the sidelines of a regional conference for their first formal talks since a territorial dispute erupted two month ago.

Meanwhile, the two nations’ foreign ministers agreed Sunday to improve ties through private and cultural exchanges, a Japanese official said.

Relations soured after Japan detained a Chinese skipper whose fishing boat collided with Japanese patrol vessels off disputed islands in September. The boat captain was later released, but tensions have persisted. The dispute spurred thousands of Japanese to participate in anti-China demonstrations over the weekend.

Beijing had cut off ministerial-level contacts with Japan after the collision in September, and it was unclear until the last minute whether the two leaders would meet formally in Yokohama.

The top spokesman for the Chinese Foreign ministry said that Beijing was “satisfied with the outcome” of the APEC summit meeting.

**7. Qatar stirs Gulf diplomatic crisis**

Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain have withdrawn their ambassadors from neighbouring Qatar, as frustration over the gas-rich emirate’s maverick foreign policy prompts the worst intra-Gulf diplomatic crisis in recent history.

The three nations, which are seeking to marginalise their neighbours support for political Islam in the region, cited Qatar’s unwillingness to adhere to agreements of the 32 year-old six member Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) as the reason for recalling their envoys, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

The UAE’s crackdown on domestic Islamists has over the past couple of years prompted several disagreements between Emiratis and Sheikh Qaradawi, the spiritual leader of the Muslim Brotherhood who is based in Qatar, and his supporters.

The ousting of Egypt’s Mohamed Morsi, the country’s first elected president who was a member of the Brotherhood, has become the biggest flashpoint in GCC-Qatar relations.

The UAE, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have generously supported the military-backed interim regime. Qatar, a financial supporter of Mr Morsi’s government, has criticised the manner in which the president was deposed.

The three Gulf states have also been pushing Doha to rein in the popular pan-Arab satellite channel, Al Jazeera, which they accuse of promoting an Islamist and Muslim Brotherhood agenda.

Oman, which does not tend to co-ordinate closely with the other Gulf monarchies, and Kuwait, did not withdraw ambassadors.

**8. Ivanishvili confirmed as prime minister of Georgia**

Georgian tycoon Bidzina Ivanishvili has been confirmed as his country's new prime minister, three weeks after his bloc's shock election victory. Parliament, meeting in the city of Kutaisi, ratified his appointment by 88 votes in favour to 54 against. He told MPs the new government would "develop democratic institutions and establish the rule of law". His victory was a blow to Georgia's pro-Western President, Mikhail Saakashvili, in power since 2004. The new prime minister, who made his fortune in Russia, is seen as someone who might mend ties with Moscow. Georgia severed diplomatic relations with Russia in August 2008, after losing a brief but disastrous war over its breakaway territory of South Ossetia.

**9. Crimea: Ukraine’s next flashpoint?**

Crimea is a centre of pro-Russian sentiment, which can spill into separatism. The region – a peninsula on Ukraine’s Black Sea Coast – has 2.3 million people, a majority of whom identify themselves as ethnic Russians and speak Russian. The region voted heavily for Victor Yanukovich in the 2010 presidential elections, and many people believe he is the victim of a coup – prompting separatists in Crimea’s parliament to vote for joining the Russian federation and a referendum on secession.

**10. US and Cuba: Historic Thaw**

In a historic thaw of a relationship chilled since the early days of the Cold War, the United States announced plans Wednesday to restore diplomatic and economic ties with the communist island of Cuba.

President Barack Obama declared that the United States was ending an "outdated approach" after five decades of isolation failed to accomplish the goal of a democratic and prosperous Cuba. The United States and Cuba severed diplomatic relations in 1961, two years after forces led by Fidel Castro overthrew the Cuban government.

Obama said that the United States would relax travel, banking and commerce restrictions, and he instructed Secretary of State John Kerry to start talks to re-establish diplomatic relations, including the eventual opening of an American embassy in Havana.

Obama also told Kerry to review the U.S. designation of Cuba as a state sponsor of terrorism, which has been in place since 1982.

The American policy shift was the culmination of 18 months of talks between the United States and Cuba in Canada, and a pivotal meeting in the fall at the Vatican, senior administration officials said. Pope Francis, who personally sent letters to Castro and Obama lobbying for greater openness, offered his congratulations.

The announcement was certain to have [repercussions throughout American politics](http://www.nbcnews.com/politics/politics-news/lawmakers-slam-obama-over-cuba-relations-n270076) and the emerging 2016 presidential campaign. Sen. Marco Rubio, R-Fla. and a potential candidate, said the policy change was "the latest in a long line of failed attempts by President Obama to appease rogue regimes at all cost."

**11. Obama and Medvedev Sign Nuclear Arms Reduction Pact**

PRAGUE – With flourish and fanfare, President Obama and President Medvedev of Russia signed a nuclear arms control treaty on Thursday and opened what they hoped would be a new era in the tumultuous relationship between two former cold war adversaries.

Meeting here in the heart of a once-divided Europe, the two leaders put aside the acrimony that characterized Russian-American ties in recent years as they agreed to bring down their arsenals and restore an inspection regime that expired in December. Along the way, they sidestepped unresolved disputes over missile defense and other issues.

While the treaty will mandate only modest reductions in the actual arsenals maintained by the two countries, it caps a turnaround in relations with Moscow that sank to rock bottom in August 2008 during the war between Russia and its tiny southern neighbour, Georgia. When he arrived in office, Mr Obama made restoring the relationship a priority, a goal that coincided with his vision expressed here a year ago of eventually ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

**Active Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | thaw in relations | оттепель |
|  | *v.* to thaw | теплеть |
|  | discord | разногласия, разлад, дисгармония |
|  | formal recognition | официальное признание |
|  | *v*. to recognise | признать |
|  | breakdown of relations | разрыв отношений |
|  | to topple  *syn*. to overthrow, to depose | свергать |
|  | uprising | восстание |
|  | to sever ties  *syn*. to cut/to break off ties | разорвать, расторгать,  прекращать отношения |
|  | *ant*. to establish/forge | установить/налаживать |
|  | to renew ties | возобновить связи |
|  | to restore relations  *n.* restoration | восстановить отношения |
|  | improvement in ties | улучшение отношений |
|  | *v.* to improve/to repair/  to mend ties | улучшить отношения |
|  | to hail | приветствовать, положительно оценить |
| **2.** | to normalise relations | нормализовать, урегулировать |
|  | *n.* normalization | нормализация, урегулирование |
|  | shift in relations | сдвиг в отношениях |
|  | to break up | завершиться, прекратиться |
|  | stand-off | противостояние, конфликт |
| **3.** | сlosure/opening of embassy | закрытие/открытие посольства |
|  | to recall/ to withdraw | отозвать |
|  | a charge d’affaires/an ambassador | поверенного в делах/посла |
| **4.** | rapprochement | сближение |
|  | coup | 1. переворот 2. успех, удача |
|  | coup d’etat | государственный переворот |
|  | military coup | военный переворот |
|  | fragile relations | нестабильные, непрочные отношения |
| **5.** | to sponsor talks | выступить инициатором проведения переговоров |
|  | to deteriorate | ухудшаться |
|  | to foster  *syn*. to promote, to facilitate | содействовать, способствовать |
|  | to ensure long-lasting peace | обеспечить прочный мир |
| **6.** | to sour | ухудшиться |
|  | to erupt | вспыхнуть |
| **7.** | crackdown on sth/smb  *v.* to crack down | подавление, применение  жестких репрессивных мер |
|  | to rein in | обуздать, взять под контроль |
|  | flashpoint  *syn.* hot spot | очаг напряженности, горячая точка |
| **8.** | breakaway | отделившийся, сепаратистский |
|  | *v.* to break away  *syn*. to secede | отделиться |
| **9.** | secession | отделение |
|  | *v*. to secede | отделиться, выйти из состава федеративного государства |
|  | secessionist | сепаратистский |
|  | *n*. secessionist | сторонник отделения, сепаратист |
| **10.** | to chill  rogue regime/state | охладеть  режим/государство с непредсказуемой внешней политикой |
| **11.** | adversary  *syn.* foe, enemy | противник, враг, неприятель |
|  | turnaround in relations | поворот, благоприятный сдвиг в отношениях |

II. a) Find the English for the following word combinations used in the   
 articles of this section (the number of the article is given in   
 brackets):

в период правления к-л (1), быть на ч-л стороне (1);

похищение (2);

вооруженное восстание (3), провести массовый митинг (3), поддержать (3);

Сектор Газа (4), предварительное условие (4), отчужденность, разрыв (4);

быть неразрывно связанным с ч-л (5);

на полях, в кулуарах (6), территориальный спор (6), столкнуться/столкновение (6), саммит АТЭС (6), исход (6);

спровоцировать кризис (7), ссылаться на ч-л (7);

утвердить в качестве премьер министра (8), назначение (8);

про-российские настроения (9), полуостров (9);

устаревший подход (10), процветающий (10); государство-пособник терроризма (10);

сократить арсеналы (11), в итоге, со временем (11), избавить мир от ядерного оружия (11)

b) Translate into Russian the following word combinations used in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets):

Sunni-dominated Arab nations (1), Shia-led Iran (1), popular uprising (1);

a palpable shift (2), for the sake of (2);

to drum up funds (3), a populous nation (3), a US-led conspiracy (3);

a routine diplomatic gathering (4), to mastermind a coup (4), to remain intact (4);

to ignite wider violence (5), a fledgling state (5);

tensions have persisted (6), to spur smb to do sth (6);

maverick foreign policy (7), to marginalise support (7), to promote an agenda (7);

tycoon (8), a disastrous war over sth (8);

to spill into separatism (9), to vote heavily for smb (9);

а pivotal meeting (10), to lobby for sth (10), repercussions (10), politics (10), to appease smb (10);

a tumultuous relationship (11), to arrive in office (11), to sink to rock bottom (11)

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

**A.** 1. Iran severed ties with Egypt in 1980 after the Islamic Revolution in protest against the 1979 peace accords between Egypt and Israel.

2. The billionaire businessman set to be Georgia’s next prime minister has pledged to rebuild relations with Russia while also strengthening US ties, hours after toppling the party of western-backed president Mikhail Saakashvili in an electoral earthquake.

3. "You know that for years France's consistent position has been the recognition of the Palestinian state," Laurent Fabius told the lower house of parliament. Backing international recognition of a Palestinian state was a campaign pledge made by Francois Hollande before he became France's president earlier this year.

4. On his way back from China, President Mohamed Mursi will attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Tehran, Iran on Thursday August 30. He is expected to pass the movement's presidency to Iran. It will be the first visit by an Egyptian leader since the two countries severed diplomatic relations more than 30 years ago.

5. President Assad made it clear that Syria retains close ties with Moscow, saying Russia was supplying what was needed to defend the country.

6. “The U.S. and EU must forge relations with former Soviet republics through legal, understandable and transparent methods," Lavrov said. "Behind-the-scenes meddling only creates a crisis. One must respect the people of these nations and give them the right to choose their own fate."

7. Ties between Moscow and the West were badly damaged by Russia's August war with Georgia, a small ex-Soviet republic that has enjoyed strong U.S. backing and is seeking NATO membership.

8. The protesters are opposed to Taiwanese President Ma Ying-jeou's policy of forging closer ties with China.

9. In a meeting with Vladimir Putin, Russian president, Mr Lavrov laid blame for the diplomatic stalemate at the feet of John Kerry, claiming the US secretary of state has cancelled a trip to Moscow at the weekend and was insisting Russia recognise the new government in Kiev.

10. Mr Obama will strengthen military ties to the Philippines on his visit this week although the agreement will stop short of reopening US military bases there.

11. Mr Abbas told the UN General Assembly that a new Palestinian government would abide by the 1993 Oslo accords in which the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and Israel recognised each other.

12. Ties between Russia and UK have worsened seriously since the poisoning death of a former Russian security agent in London in 2006. Moscow refuses to extradite Andrey Lugovoy suspected of involvement in the death.

13. Lavrov stressed Russia's opposition to U.S. missile defense plans and NATO expansion but indicated that Russia is eager to improve ties with the U.S.

14. Growing pressure from Beijing may have contributed to Pyongyang’s efforts this year to improve relations with Seoul. It issued a series of statements stressing its desire to calm tensions on the peninsula, and hosted the first reunion of separated Korean families since 2010.

15. Even as the presidents hailed the treaty, however, they found no common ground on American plans to build an antimissile shield in Europe to counter any Iranian threat.

16. NATO and Russia agreed on Saturday to cooperate on missile defence and other security issues, and hailed a new start in relations strained since Russia’s military intervention in Georgia in 2008. Russia also agreed at talks in Lisbon to boost its support for the NATO-led mission in Afghanistan by allowing more alliance supplies through its territory and by agreeing to provide helicopters for Afghan armed forces.

17. On his return to Tehran on Saturday, Mr Rouhani was welcomed by hundreds of supporters hailing his trip, as well as a smaller number of opponents chanting "Death to America" and "Death to Israel".

18. The IAEA Director-General urged all parties – as soon as possible - to enter negotiations, “which are needed to build confidence about the future direction of Iran’s nuclear programme” and address the concerns repeatedly expressed by Security Council. Talks are also necessary to generate a “comprehensive and durable solution that would normalise the relationship between Iran and the international community,” he said.

19. Head of Iran’s Supreme National Security Council said he was open to “ideas being put on the table” in forthcoming talks with the EU foreign policy chief to resolve the nuclear stand-off.

20. Mr Putin called the toppling of President Viktor Yanukovich in the capital Kiev “an anti-constitutional coup and armed seizure of power”.

21. The US postponed plans to launch military strikes on Syria after Russia proposed the disarmament. Russian media have hailed the move as a diplomatic coup*.*

22. U.S. Senator John McCain says this summer's ouster of former Egyptian President Mohamed Morsy was "a coup," a description that goes against the statements so far from the Obama administration. The White House has avoided using that term for the Egyptian military's ouster of Morsy.

23. Mr Erdogan called on Iraq’s government and the regional administration in the country’s north to crack down on the rebels, saying they should build a thick wall between themselves and terrorist organisations”.

24. Mr Putin welcomed Georgia's appointment of a special official to mend relations with Russia. But Russia would not revoke its recognition of South Ossetia and Abkhazia as independent, he said.

25. Elsewhere in Ukraine, pro-and anti-secession demonstrators took advantage of the Easter holiday to stage rallies.

26. NATO leaders agreed at a summit meeting this month in Lisbon to create a defense shield that would protect all NATO members from attacks by rogue countries like Iran.

27. In a farewell speech at the Pentagon, Mr Panetta said the US would continue to be tested by unpredictable regimes in years to come. "We're going to have to deal with weapons of mass destruction and the proliferation. We're going to have to continue with rogue states like Iran and North Korea.”

28. For his part, the Russian president said that while differences remained between the two former Cold War foes, “there is a will to move forward”.

**B**. 1**.** France, and Cyprus itself had previously argued that it was “inconceivable” to begin negotiations while Turkey did not diplomatically recognise Cyprus, the divided island it invaded in 1974.

2. He also touched on the most sensitive part of Mr Obama’s foreign policy record: relations with Israel. The president and Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli prime minister, have a notoriously frosty relationship and the Obama administration has been accused of not doing enough to support Israel.

3. Recent months have offered some hope, with diplomatic relations restored and transport links revived. Both had been severed during a period which saw the two almost go to war after an attack on the Indian parliament which Delhi claimed was backed by Pakistan.

4. The US-Japan relationship has been the bedrock of Asian security and economic growth. But recent frictions have raised questions about how committed they are to a partnership that looks like the remnant of a bygone era.

Recent stumbles in in the US-Japan pas de deux have had to do with the way the partnership is maintained, not whether it is worth maintaining.

5. Russian President Vladimir Putin has called the Magnitsky Act "unfriendly". The act replaced the US Jackson-Vanik amendment, which dated back to the Cold War. "They have replaced one anti-Soviet, anti-Russian law with another. This, of course, poisons our relations," Mr Putin said.

6. The US and Iran cut their diplomatic ties after the 1979 Islamic revolution and the subsequent takeover of the US embassy by militants in Tehran. Relations have been further strained by the row over Iran's nuclear programme.

7. But the incident added to the impression of strained relations between Seoul and Washington since the left-leaning Mr Roh, known for his maverick nature and outspoken comments, was elected five years ago.

8. The challenge will now be to see how the two sides can build on Saturday talks and turn the success into fruitful cooperation in practice. Ties between the two sides were frozen after Russian forces entered Nato ally Georgia.

9. As Chinese society has gradually liberalized, many among China’s officially estimated five million Catholics – as well as perhaps seven million underground Catholics by some estimates – have yearned for normalized relations with the Vatican and with Roman Catholics everywhere.

10. Barack Obama and Raúl Castro have thanked [Pope Francis](http://www.theguardian.com/world/pope-francis) for helping broker a historic deal to begin normalizing relations between the United States and Cuba, after 18 months of secret talks over prisoner releases brought a sudden end to decades of cold war hostility.

11. Ban Ki-moon, UN secretary-general, said on Tuesday that the stand-off had gone too far. “Nuclear threats are not a game. Aggressive rhetoric and military posturing only result in counteraction, and fuel fear and instability,” Mr Ban said.

12. The US administration has opposed direct talks with Syria, viewing them as “legitimising” the Assad regime. Instead it has ostracised Syria, recalled the US ambassador and used financial sanctions to squeeze Damascus.

13. The Georgian foreign ministry said that while diplomats would be withdrawn from Moscow, consular relations with Russia would be maintained: “It is a downgrade of diplomatic relations, not a complete cut,” it said. Russia said the move would exacerbate the already dangerous crisis between the states.

14. China has also artfully tried to recast its ties with the US in a way that marginalises Japan, by calling Beijing’s ties with Washington a “new model of great-power relations”.

15. The state department said that the next meeting would also seek to push forward the rapprochement process announced by US President Barack Obama and his Cuban counterpart Raul Castro on 17 December. The US Coast Guard has reported a steep increase in the number of Cubans trying to cross the 90-mile wide Florida Straits since the announcement. Many Cubans fear the US will cancel its current "wet foot, dry foot" policy which allows Cuban migrants who make it to US shores to stay while those intercepted at sea are repatriated.

16. South Korea, which for the past decade has pursued a policy of rapprochement with North Korea, said it would exercise caution in deciding how it would punish its neighbour economically, in contrast with the US which is seeking a more draconian approach.

17. A planned trip by Mr Erdogan to Gaza in late August, meant to bolster his standing as a champion of the Islamist group, was hastily cancelled after Egypt’s coup d’état.

18. The stalemate puts Washington in a difficult spot. While widely labeled a coup, the Obama administration has refused to refer to Morsy's ouster as such.

19. The civil nuclear reactor deal is a coup for the Kan administration and the first significant order since it embarked on a policy of supporting exports of Japanese technology overseas.

20. The atmosphere of this week’s talks was soured by an ill-tempered verbal exchange.

21. Iran has cracked down hard on protests by opposition supporters following a disputed election in June. Opponents of Iran's regime used officially sanctioned demonstrations to turn out in big numbers and publicize their message.

22. Neighbouring Libya and Tunisia have begun to crack down on hardline Islamist networks recruiting young men to fight in Syria because of worries about potentially breeding hardened fighters who could return and create trouble at home.

23. Israeli forces headed off another potential flashpoint yesterday by thwarting Jewish extremists’ plans to force entry to the disputed Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif complex in Jerusalem.

24. China and Japan said Sunday that they had made progress addressing historical animosities and territorial tensions, as Shinzo Abe, the new Japanese prime minister, devoted his first overseas trip to mending ties with Asian neighbors.

25. Mr Lavrov’s remarks came a day after a shootout at a roadblock in Slavyansk, a hardcore secessionist stronghold in eastern Ukraine, which killed at least three people and raised doubts over an agreement reached by the US, Russia, Ukraine, the EU and the UN in Geneva last week to calm the crisis.

26. Russia and Georgia broke off diplomatic relations on Friday as a row deepened over reports of Russian plans to absorb the breakaway Georgian enclave of South Ossetia, which the Kremlin recognised as independent this week.

27. With administrative buildings now controlled by secessionists in about a dozen eastern Ukrainian cities and tens of thousands Russian troops massed along the border, Ukrainian and western leaders worry that Moscow might intervene militarily in eastern Ukraine.

28. North Korean military ambitions are a "serious threat" to the US, outgoing Pentagon chief Leon Panetta has said. In a speech made after Pyongyang carried out its third nuclear test, Mr Panetta likened the North to Iran, describing them as "rogue states".

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the necessary form from the list given below:

a) a standoff, a thaw, a breakthrough, allies, the improved climate, parties, negotiations, adversaries, a comprehensive agreement, breakthroughs, high-level contact.

**On eve of Iran talks, U.S. hopeful but 'clear-eyed'**

Nobody expects dramatic (………………) when Iran sits down on Tuesday in Geneva with six world powers for talks aimed at curbing its nuclear ambitions. But a new tone from Tehran toward the United States and its western (………) since the election of President Hassan Rouhani makes diplomats hope that an agreement might be possible after (…………).

During his visit to the UN General Assembly in September, Rouhani's diplomatic approach raised hopes in the West of (……..) with Iran and progress in (…………..) on its nuclear program. Rouhani's visit culminated in a phone call with President Barack Obama and a meeting between Secretary of State John Kerry and Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif. It was the first (……………..) between the two (……….) since Iran's 1979 revolution, which sent the relations into a deep freeze.

Despite (…………….), a senior Obama administration official told reporters in Geneva that Washington does not expect “(……………) overnight,” given the history of mistrust between Iran and the West and the myriad of technical issues involved. But both (………..) can agree on a set of measures while they negotiate (……………………).

b)to sever diplomatic relations, to expand diplomatic ties, to topple, to attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit, counterpart, US-allied predecessor, to seek

**Mursi visits China seeking investment**

Egypt's president will meet his Chinese (…………….) in Beijing on Tuesday, (……………) in his first state visit outside the Arab world to win badly needed investment and (……………………).

Mohamed Mursi took over in June as Egypt's first freely elected civilian and Islamist leader after protests (………….) his long-ruling, (……………).

On his way back from China, President Mohamed Mursi (……………….) in Tehran, Iran on Thursday August 30. He is expected to pass the movement's presidency to Iran. It will be the first visit by an Egyptian leader since the two countries (…………………) more than 30 years ago.

V. Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the   
 necessary form:

**a)** The political crisis and anti-government protests in Tunisia were triggered by the assassinations of two opposition leaders (*в начале года*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Tunisia’s governing Ennahda party (*осудила*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the killings, but the opposition accused it of failing to (*обуздать, взять под контроль*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ radical Islamists. The political (*конфликт*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that followed has threatened to (*подорвать*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a democratic transition that began after Tunisians (*свергли*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their authoritarian government at the beginning of the 2011 (*восстания*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, referred to as the Arab Spring. Before the 2011 (*смещение с поста*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Tunisian longtime leader, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, the country has been known as one of the most secular in the Arab world.

**b)** (*Тот факт, что представители*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Serbia and Kosovo were sitting at the same table for talks was (*уже само по себе достижение*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But whether (*обе стороны*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could (*подписать соглашение*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to overcome (*вражда на этнической почве*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the former Serbian province – and clear the way for their eventual (*членство в Евросоюзе*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – remained uncertain Tuesday.

Talks (*прохoдили в Брюсселе при посредничестве Евросоюза*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which both Serbia and Kosovo are eager (*вступить, присоединиться*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But the Union is extremely wary of importing frozen conflicts into the block, and Brussels has made it clear that (*бывшие враги должны нормализовать отношения*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(*Если переговоры пройдут успешно*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they would mark a seminal moment fоr Serbia and Kosovo, which declared (*независимость* *от Сербии*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on February 17, 2008, almost (*десятилетие*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after NATO bombs helped push the Serb (*бывший диктатор*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Slobodan Milosevic out of Kosovo and end a brutal war against (*этнических албанцев, предстaвляющих большинство*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(*Планируется, что в середине апреля Верховный Комиссар ЕС по вопросам внешней политики*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Catherine Ashton, (*представит доклад*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that will determine (*нужно ли начать переговоры о членстве с Сербией*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (*Подобный шаг станет важной вехой для страны*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and could help rejuvenate its struggling (*экономика*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (*укрепит ее связи с западом*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

VI. Translate into English:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **А.** | 1. | Если лидеру этого государства удастся обуздать сепаратистов в регионе, то возможен благоприятный сдвиг в отношениях этой страны и всего мирового сообщества. |
|  | 2. | Был назначен новый раунд переговоров, но, несмотря на усилия посредников, отношения, разорванные два года назад, восстановить не удалось. |
|  | 3. | После того, как мировое сообщество официально признало отделившуюся республику, в отношениях между двумя странами началось потепление. |
|  | 4. | После государственного переворота дипломатические отношения с несколькими государствами были разорваны, а их послы – отозваны. |
|  | 5. | Чтобы подавить народное восстание, правительству пришлось применить жесткие меры против участников. |
|  | 6. | В стране произошел военный переворот, и президент был свергнут. |
|  | 7. | Отношения между этими государствами были очень нестабильными, и соседние страны выступили инициаторами проведения переговоров с целью обеспечить прочный мир. |
|  | 8. | Чтобы не ухудшать напряженные отношения, он согласился выступить посредником и возобновить переговоры. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| B. | 1. | Посредник заявил, что разрешить конфликт удастся, только если стороны будут выполнять условия подписанного договора. |
|  | 2. | Второй раунд переговоров нужен для того, чтобы разрешить эти разногласия и помочь этой стране выйти из тупика. |
|  | 3. | После снятия санкций в отношениях этих стран наступило потепление. |
|  | 4. | Представители этой страны решили выйти из переговоров и разорвать дипломатические отношения. |
|  | 5. | В своем совместном заявлении министр иностранных дел Великобритании и его американский коллега призвали президента страны и лидера оппозиции начать переговоры. |
|  | 6. | В начале этого месяца представители обеих сторон встретятся для проведения прямых переговоров, хотя надежд на прорыв очень мало. |
|  | 7. | Когда этот договор вступит в силу, всем странам, подписавшим его, придется выполнять все его положения. |
|  | 8. | Чтобы уменьшить нарастающую напряженность, союзники подписали временное соглашение. |

**C. В армяно-турецких отношениях нет признаков потепления**

Сейчас Турция заявляет, что до вероятного сближения Армения должна наладить отношения с еще одним своим соседом – Азербайджаном.

Визит министра иностранных дел Турции Ахмета Давутоглу в Армению предвещал потепление в отношениях. Но, по всей видимости, ни одна из сторон не готова менять своей позиции по ключевым вопросам.

12 декабря, в Ереване, Давитоглу провел двухчасовую встречу с министром иностранных дел Армении Эдуардом Налбандяном. По заявлению Давитоглу, Турция хочет, чтобы ее взаимоотношения с Арменией были такими же хорошими, как и с другими соседними странами. Несмотря на то, что Давутоглу не говорил ничего конкретного о Нагорном Карабахе, его слова в Армении были восприняты так, что двусторонние отношения не улучшатся, пока не будут преодолены все разногласия.

В ходе карабахской войны Турция, которая является близким союзником обретшего независимость Азербайджана, закрыла границу с Арменией и разорвала с ней дипломатические отношения. Несколько лет назад Анкара и Ереван проявили признаки того, что они ищут сближения. В 2008 году президент Турции Абдулла Гюль совершил беспрецедентный визит в Армению, а в следующем году страны подписали соглашения о восстановлении отношений. Однако парламенты ни одной из стран не ратифицировали эти соглашения, и весь процесс зашел в тупик.

Похоже, что с тех пор позиция Турции изменилась. Высокопоставленные чиновники, в том числе и премьер-министр Реджеп Таийп Эрдоган заявили, что пока вопрос о Карабахе остается неразрешенным, в отношениях с Арменией не может быть никакого благоприятного сдвига. «Карабах это не только проблема Азербайджана, но и проблема Турции», – заявил Эрдоган 13 ноября на совместной конференции с президентом Азербайджана Ильхамом Алиевым.

**VII. Translate the headlines.**

A.

1. TURKEY SUSPENDS THREE SENIOR OFFICERS OVER COUP PLOT

2. UK TO PROTEST TO SPAIN OVER GIBRALTAR ARMED STANDOFF

3. TBILISI AND MOSCOW BREAK OFF TIES

4. IVORY COAST ELECTION STAND-OFF TURNS VIOLENT

5. RUHANI HAILS DEAL AS TURNING POINT

6. SINO-FRENCH TALKS TO END STAND-OFF

7. EGYPT TRYING TO BROKER LONGER PEACE

B.

1. PARIS AND ALGIERS MEND FENCES

2. COUP MAY AGGRAVATE TENSE TIES WITH INDIA

3. TWO OLD FOES IN CAUCASUS SEEK ACCORD

4. KABUL HAILS U.N. SANCTIONS ON HAQQANI GROUP

5. BRITAIN AND IRAN PAVE WAY FOR REOPENING OF LONDON AND TEHRAN EMBASSIES

6. THAW-PROVOKING: BRITISH PM ON ONE-DAY MOSCOW VISIT

7. CHINA AND THE VATICAN AVOID A STANDOFF OVER NEW BISHOP

C.

1. IRAN FOSTERS CLOSE TIES WITH LATIN AMERICANS

2. RELATIONS SOURED BY PRIDE AND POLITICS

3. MERKEL PLEDGES TO MEND FENCES WITH AMERICA

4. JAPAN SEEKS TO RENEW TIES WITH NEIGHBOURS

5. A ‘TURNING POINT’ FOR CHINA-JAPAN RELATIONS

6. IRAN ‘COULD RESTORE TIES WITH US’

7. RELATIONS THAW

VIII. This chart contains some of the geographical names mentioned in   
the articles and assignments of this section. Supply the missing words.

a)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
|  | Mongolian |  |
| Tunisia |  |  |
|  | Georgian |  |
|  |  | Prague |
| Vietnam |  |  |
| Bahrain |  |  |
|  |  | Lisbon |
| Kuwait |  |  |
|  |  | Riyadh |
|  | Serbian |  |

b)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
|  |  | Kabul |
| Qatar |  |  |
|  |  | Ankara |
| Cyprus |  |  |
|  |  | Brussels |
| Oman |  |  |
|  | Indian |  |
|  |  | Algiers |
| the Philippines |  |  |
|  | Japanese |  |

IX. Find an article in a current newspaper on the topic *Strained Relations* and report it in class.

§ 5. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского языка и с русского языка.

Перевод с листа с английского языка.

Лексическая тема: HOSTILITIES

**I. Translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list.**

1. Yemen unrest threatens transition plan

Armed clashes and protests raged in Yemen on Friday, threatening to derail its reconciliation efforts. The latest unrest in the capital exposed the fragility of an agreement to transfer presidential power that was cheered by its international sponsors when it was signed this week.

The accord called for rival armed factions to surrender their commands to a unified military council. Mansour al-Hadi, the vice-president now delegated with executive authority, would very soon name an opposition party leader as his interim prime minister. Many demonstrators believe that opposition party leaders conceded too much by signing a deal that grants immunity from prosecution to government officials and leaves senior government officials in their positions. World leaders, however, were quick to praise the agreement, which they hope may lessen the possibility of Yemeni conflicts escalating into a full-scale civil war.

**2**. **Burma Rakhine clashes death toll at 56 – state officials**

At least 56 people have been killed and hundreds of homes torched since Sunday, as clashes spread in Burma's Rakhine state, officials say. Several were killed overnight as violence erupted despite a night-time curfew in at least two towns. The latest clashes are the first serious outburst of violence since June when a state of emergency was declared in Rakhine after 90 people were killed. But tensions remained high between ethnic Rakhine Buddhists and Muslims. It is unclear what prompted the latest clashes. The Rakhine Buddhists and Muslims blame each other for the violence. Clashes erupted in the Ratha Taung township late last night but this later spread to the Kyauk Taw township, where security forces opened fire, reports say. Rakhine state spokesman Win Myaing told BBC Burmese on Thursday that the total death toll since violence flared up again on Sunday had reached 56. More than 1,000 houses have been torched since then and police have deployed reinforcements in the townships of Min Bya and Mrauk Oo, where curfews are now in effect. It was the rape and murder of a Buddhist woman by three Muslims in May that set off the initial unrest. A mob later killed 10 Muslims in retaliation, although they were unconnected with the earlier incident, and the violence escalated after that.

**3. Syria crisis: Refugee children 'face winter risks'**

International charity Save the Children has warned Syrian refugee children are at serious risk from freezing temperatures, as winter sets in the Middle East. Many families have fled across the borders to Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. More than two million are displaced inside Syria, as fighting between government forces and rebels continues.

Around 400,000 Syrian refugees have been officially registered in neighbouring countries – a figure the UN expects to reach at least 700,000 by the end of the year, as hostilities continue in many parts of Syria. Activists and observers say more than 38,000 people have been killed in the uprising against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, which began last year.

Fighting has raged in and around Aleppo in the north, where rebels have seized an important military base. European foreign and defence ministers will also be discussing the idea of recognizing the recently unified Syrian opposition coalition, and possibly lifting an arms ban so that the rebels could be supplied with weaponry.

**4. Syria ceasefire marred by clashes**

A series of clashes across Syria has disrupted a four-day ceasefire agreed to coincide with the Muslim festival of Eid al-Adha. Violence appeared to die down as the ceasefire began at 06:00. But activists reported fighting in several cities, and later the army said it had implemented the truce but had responded to rebel "violations". The capital Damascus was also hit by a car bomb, with unconfirmed claims by activists that there were a large number of casualties. The truce was proposed by UN envoy Lakhdar Brahimi, who hopes it will lead to a peace process. Previous attempts at ceasefires in Syria have collapsed.

Both rebels and the army had said they would only observe the truce if the other side held their fire.

**5. Roadside bomb kills five Afghan troops in Laghman**

At least five Afghan soldiers have been killed and several others injured by a roadside bomb in the eastern province of Laghman, officials say. In violence in the south, at least three police were killed in a suicide bombing in Kandahar and a roadside blast killed one woman and injured six others, including children, in Helmand. The Laghman convoy was returning from remote Badpakh area when the blast hit. Militants frequently target security forces in Afghanistan.

Taliban insurgents have a strong presence in the volatile southern provinces of Kandahar and Helmand and have been leading attacks against Western forces and the Afghan government since they were ousted from power in 2001. Laghman has witnessed small-scale attacks by militants over the past year and correspondents say that the Taliban have increased their presence in rural areas of the province. The province's relative proximity to Kabul, with its mountainous, highly forested valleys, makes it an attractive haven for militants.

**6. Ukraine negotiators agree to buffer zone to separate warring parties**

**Deal is intended to solidify the ceasefire agreed two weeks ago and give civilians respite from shelling**

Negotiators in Ukrainian peace talks agreed early on Saturday to create a buffer zone to separate government troops and pro-Russian militants and withdraw heavy weapons and foreign fighters to encourage a stable truce in eastern Ukraine.

The deal reached by representatives of Ukraine, Russia, the Moscow-backed rebels and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) marks an effort to add substance to the ceasefire agreement that was signed two weeks ago but has been frequently broken.

The memorandum signed after hours of talks that dragged late into the night says that the conflicting parties should stay strictly where they were on Friday and make no attempts to advance.

Leonid Kuchma, the former Ukrainian president who represented the Kiev government in the talks, said the memorandum would be implemented within a day.

# **7. US and UN secure 72-hour Gaza ceasefire**

The US and the UN announced on Thursday evening a 72-hour ceasefire in Gaza and a new round of negotiations between Israeli and Palestinian representatives in Egypt after three weeks of fighting which has claimed nearly 1500 lives.

The announcement comes after the White House intensified pressure on Israel over the loss of civilian life in Gaza, while Israel promised to keep trying to destroy tunnels built by Hamas even if there were a ceasefire.

The US and UN said that negotiations would start “immediately” in Cairo to try and find a “durable ceasefire”, restoring Egypt’s position as a central player in the diplomacy around the conflict. The talks would include Israel and “Palestinian delegations”, indicating that the leadership of the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank could have a role.

Later on Thursday Mr Kerry said that the parties are expected to cease all offensive military activities, and neither side will advance beyond its current locations. He described the ceasefire as “precious time” and said: “It is a lull of opportunity, a moment for the sides and the different factions to be able to come together with the state of Israel in an effort to try to address ways to find a sustainable ceasefire and then, ultimately, over a longer period of time, address the underlying issues.”

“Obviously, while we are grateful that the violence and the bloodshed has the opportunity to stop for more than 24 hours, it is up to the parties – all of them – to take advantage of this moment. There are no guarantees.”

# **8. Renewed shelling challenges Ukraine ceasefire**

Artillery battles over the weekend between Ukrainian government forces and Russian-backed separatists threatened the fragile ceasefire agreed on Friday.

The shelling came only hours after Ukrainian president Petro Poroshenko said in a statement that he and his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin had reassured each other in a phone conversation that the ceasefire they had brokered was being observed.

The resurgence of violence threatens to undermine fresh diplomatic efforts to de-escalate the five-month military stand-off between Kiev and Russian-backed separatist militants that has claimed more than 2,600 lives.

Amid fears of a new wave of fierce fighting, the weekend skirmishes could also lead the EU and US to implement the tougher wave of economic sanctions they have threatened to impose on Russia, which has denied involvement in the separatist rebellion or backing it with troops and weapons. The Obama administration has come under heavy pressure from senior members of Congress to send heavy weapons to Ukraine, but has been wary of taking steps that might further aggravate the conflict.

# **9. N Korea urges foreigners to leave South**

North Korea has urged foreigners in South Korea to leave the country to ensure their safety in the case of war, as tensions escalate on the Korean peninsula. “We do not wish harm on foreigners in South Korea should there be a war,” the official KCNA agency quoted Pyongyang as saying on Tuesday.

North Korea has made a string of bellicose statements in recent weeks as the US and South Korea have conducted planned military exercises. Relations with Pyongyang have rapidly deteriorated since the UN imposed sanctions on North Korea after the Communist state conducted a third nuclear test in February.

“The US and warmongers in Seoul are in the process of amassing weapons of mass destruction in the South and waiting for the opportunity to strike,” North Korea said on Tuesday.

While the world watches to see what Kim Jong-eun, the North Korean leader, does next, South Koreans remain nonchalant about the escalating tensions.

The South Korean defence ministry said it was ready to counter any provocations from the North. But it said there were no signs of North Korea preparing its 1.2m-strong army for war. Korean government officials said the possibility of all-out war was still low although North Korea may provoke some small-scale military conflicts.

In recent weeks, Pyongyang has nullified the armistice reached with Seoul at the end of the war and threatened to turn Seoul and Washington into a “sea of fire”.

**10. Syria conflict: UN's Pinheiro gives jihadist warning**

A UN commission on human rights abuses in Syria has warned of the increasing risk of foreign Islamist militants radicalising the conflict. Lead investigator Paulo Sergio Pinheiro said the presence of hundreds of "radical Islamists or jihadists" was particularly dangerous. There have been increasing reports of foreign fighters entering Syria.

Presenting the UN commission's first report for a month, Mr Pinheiro pointed to "a dramatic rise in sectarian tensions" and singled out the role of foreign militants. He said that while they were not a powerful army invading Syria "they are not combating for democracy and freedoms but they are combating for their own agendas". Syria has for some time blamed much of the violence on foreign-backed "terrorist groups" and UN envoy Lakhdar Brahimi said last month that Damascus estimated that the number of foreign fighters in the country was into the thousands.

**11.** Ban Ki-moon, the UN secretary general who got off to a bad start on Monday when he was forced to withdraw a last-minute invitation to Iran, is chairing the peace conference – known as Geneva II even though it is taking place in nearby Montreux. Tight security arrangements were in place to protect Kerry, Lavrov, Britain's William Hague and dozens of other western and Arab foreign ministers meeting at an opulent lakeside hotel.

Walid al-Muallem, the Syrian foreign minister leading his country's delegation, will be meeting many of his counterparts for the first time since the bloodiest and longest crisis of the Arab spring erupted in 2011. Estimates of the death toll range from 100,000-136,000. Two million Syrians are now refugees and millions more displaced and in need all over the war-torn country.

Ban rescinded his invitation to Iran on the grounds that it had not publicly committed to the conference goal of agreeing a transitional governing body for Syria by the mutual consent of President Bashar al-Assad and the opposition groups fighting to overthrow him.

Iran is Assad's most important regional ally but he also enjoys strong backing from Russia. The Syrian opposition, by contrast, enjoys wholehearted support only from Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar. The US and other western countries oppose Assad but are increasingly alarmed by the prominence of al-Qaida-type groups in rebel ranks which have been accused of committing atrocities.

The US was unhappy at the prospect of Iranian participation, as was the main western-backed rebel group, the Syrian National Coalition (SNC) which threatened to boycott the talks unless Ban backed down. For several hours the conference teetered on the brink.

**12. Washington steps up efforts to end “proxy conflict” in Libya**

The US is considering imposing sanctions on Libya’s combative factions to try to prevent what it says is a proxy conflict fuelled by regional powers from erupting into full-blown civil war and force militant leaders to negotiate, US officials told Reuters.

Three years after Muammar Gaddafi’s downfall, outside intervention has exacerbated the fighting, with Qatar and, to some degree, Turkey supporting Islamist-linked forces and Egypt and other Gulf states backing more secular rivals.

US sanctions would be separate from potential United Nations sanctions that aim to pressure Libyan factions and militias to take part in UN-backed political negotiations to be led by UN envoy Bernadino Leon.

Libya is in chaos with two rival governments and parliaments struggling for power and control of its oil wealth.

Active Vocabulary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | unrest  *syn*. turmoil/ violence/upheaval/ insurgency | массовые беспорядки, волнения |
|  | clash | столкновение |
|  | to rage | бушевать |
|  | to derail | подрывать |
|  | armed factions | вооруженные группировки |
|  | full-scale/full-blown war | полномасштабная война |
|  | *ant*. small-scale war/ conflict | маломасштабная война/мелкий конфликт |
|  | civil war | гражданская война |
|  | to wage a war | вести войну |
|  | to escalate into | перерасти, превратиться в |
| **2.** | to erupt/ to flare up/ to break out | вспыхнуть |
|  | curfew | комендантский час |
|  | outburst of violence | вспышка насилия |
|  | to declare a state of emergency | объявить чрезвычайное положение |
|  | retaliation | ответные действия |
| **3.** | refugee | беженец |
|  | to flee/to flee homes | бежать/покидать дома |
|  | displaced (persons) | перемещенные лица |
|  | rebels  *syn*. militants/insurgents/ guerrillas/militia(s), militiamen | повстанцы, боевики, члены незаконных вооруженных формирований, ополченцы |
|  | to rebel | восставать |
|  | *n*. rebellion  *syn*. uprising/insurgency/ riot/mutiny | восстание, мятеж, действия повстанческих сил, массовые выступления |
|  | hostilities | военные действия |
|  | observers/monitors/watchers | наблюдатели |
|  | fighting | бои, боевые действия |
|  | to lift a ban/sanctions | снять запрет/санкции |
|  | *ant*. to impose a ban/sanctions  *n*. imposition | ввести запрет/санкции |
| **4.** | ceasefire | прекращение огня |
|  | truce  *syn*. аrmistice  to call/call off a truce | перемирие  объявить/отменить перемирие |
|  | to implement а truce | выполнить условия перемирия |
|  | casualties | потери убитыми и ранеными |
|  | to observe a truce/a ceasefire  *syn*. to abide by | соблюдать перемирие/ прекращение огня |
|  | *ant*. to break/violate/breach/ disrupt a truce/a ceasefire | нарушить перемирие/прекращение огня |
| **5.** | to injure  *syn*. to wound | ранить |
|  | suicide bombing | террористический акт, совершенный смертником |
|  | suicide bomber | террорист-смертник |
| **6.** | warring parties  *syn*. belligerents/combatants | воюющие стороны |
|  | сivilians | гражданские лица |
|  | shelling | артиллерийский обстрел |
|  | stable/durable/lasting/sustainable truce | прочное, длительное, продолжительное перемирие |
|  | *ant*. fragile truce | хрупкое, непрочное перемирие |
|  | the Organisarion for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | OБСЕ |
| **7.** | to secure a ceasefire | добиться прекращения огня |
|  | loss/losses | потери |
|  | to suffer losses | нести потери |
|  | to inflict losses/casualties | наносить потери |
|  | to cease military activities/hostilities  *syn*. to halt | прекратить военные действия |
|  | cessation of hostilities | прекращение военных действий |
|  | lull (in fighting) | затишье |
|  | bloodshed | кровопролитие |
| **8.** | fierce fighting | ожесточенные бои |
|  | skirmish | перестрелка, бой мелких подразделений |
|  | to aggravate a conflict | усугубить конфликт |
| **9.** | warmonger | поджигатель войны, милитарист |
|  | weapons of mass destruction | оружие массового уничтожения (ОМУ) |
|  | all-out war | всеобщая война |
|  | to nullify an armistice | признать недействительным, аннулировать перемирие |
| **10.** | sectarian tensions/ clashes/ strife/feud | конфликт/столкновения/вражда на межрелигиозной почве |
| **11.** | war-torn/war-ravaged country  *syn*. devastated (by war) | разрушенная войной, пострадавшая от войны страна |
|  | atrocities  *syn*. massacre | зверства  бойня, резня, массовое убийство |
| **12.** | proxy war/conflict | опосредованная, непрямая война, ведущаяся между двумя державами через третью сторону |
|  | downfall | падение, гибель, крах |
|  | intervention  *v*. to intervene | вмешательство  вмешиваться |
|  | secular | светский |
|  | secularist | секулярист, сторонник отделения церкви от государства, приверженец антиклерикализма |
|  | rival | соперник |

II. a) Find the English for the following word combinations used in the   
 articles of this section (the number of the article is given in   
 brackets):

выявить, показать (1), соперничающие группировки (1), временно исполняющий обязанности премьер министра (1), высоко оценить (1);

спровоцировать, вызвать (2);

cоседние страны (3), поставлять повстанцам оружие (3);

неподтвержденные заявления (4);

отдаленный район (5), убежище, приют, безопасное место (5);

передышка (6), наступать, продвигаться вперед (6);

Палестинская автономия (7), Западный берег реки Иордан (7);

отрицать участие в ч-л (8);

проводить военные учения/ядерные испытания (9);

нарушения прав человека (10), выделить, особо отметить(10);

пользоваться ч-л поддержкой (11);

наращивать усилия (12)

b) Translate into Russian the following word combinations used in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets):

reconciliation efforts (1), the fragility of an agreement (1), to transfer presidential power (1), international sponsors (1), to be delegated with executive authority (1), to grant immunity from prosecution (1);

death toll (2), to torch homes (2);

international charity (3);

to be marred by sth (4), to die down (4);

to target smb/sth (5), volatile provinces (5);

to solidify a ceasefire (6), conflicting parties (6);

to claim … lives (7), to cease offensive activities (7). to address the underlying issues (7);

resurgence of violence (8), to de-escalate a stand-off (8), to be wary of (8);

bellicose statements (9), to remain nonchalant about sth (9),to counter provocations (9), 1.2 m-strong army (9);

jihadists (10); dramatic rise in sth (10), to combat for sth (10), to estimate (10);

to chair a conference (11), to be committed to sth (11), prominence (11), to teeter on the brink (11);

to fuel (12), to exacerbate (12)

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

**A.**1. Jordan has so far avoided the large-scale unrest and political upheaval that rocked much of the Arab world last year and led to changes of leadership in Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Tunisia.

2. Clashes have broken out in Warsaw as riot police confronted right-wing nationalists during a Polish Independence Day march. Several thousand police were drafted in to prevent a repeat of last year's clashes.

3. Violence flared after Mwai Kibaki was officially re-elected president in a poll that opposition leader Raila Odinga claims was rigged.

4.  The authorities imposed an open-ended curfew on the town after mobs began to target Tamil-owned shops. Police brought the situation under control by firing at the crowds.

5. Retaliating for Russia’s decision to give NSA leaker Edward Snowden asylum, President Barack Obama has cancelled a planned summit with Vladimir Putin.

6. The third round of talks between the rebels and current caretaker government followed months of constitutional turmoil.

7. As the rebels intensified their insurgency, Nepal’s main political parties said they would defy a government ban on demonstrations and go ahead with a campaign to force the king to dismiss the prime minister and appoint a new government.

8. Ivory Coast’s nine-month civil war was declared over in July but both sides have accused each other of bad faith and the rebels have withdrawn from a government of national unity set up under a French-brokered peace agreement.

9.  A Norwegian peace envoy has begun talks with Sri Lanka on ways to save the island’s moribund peace process with Tamil Tiger guerillas.  He spoke to the government’s chief peace negotiator on how to restart the talks with the rebels.

10. Hundreds may have been killed in fighting in southern Sudan, despite a ceasefire last year between the country’s north-south foes. Hostilities started three days ago between the northern Sudanese Armed Forces and the southern Sudan People’s Liberation Army.

11. The main road to the airport of the Syrian capital Damascus has been closed and some flights there have been suspended amid fierce fighting in the area, rebel groups say. The rebels said there were clashes all along the road, and mortars had been fired at the airport runway. Emirates Airlines and Egypt Air cancelled flights to Damascus because of the "deteriorating situation".

12. A Pakistan government minister said the drone strike had destroyed attempts to hold peace talks with the militants.

13. Top of Mr Karzai's demands are the release of high-profile Taliban prisoners held in Pakistan in the hope that this will help jump-start direct talks with insurgents, our correspondent says.

14. Mursi became the country’s first freely elected civilian president on June 30, and the first head of state since a popular uprising overthrew veteran leader Hosni Mubarak in February last year.

15. Igor Plotnitsky, leader of the self-declared Lugansk People’s Republic, the other eastern rebel stronghold, warned in Minsk that the separatists would still press for independence from Ukraine.

16. Aid agencies today warned of a humanitarian disaster in Kenya amid claims of "ethnic cleansing" and increased international pressure on Kenyan leaders to end the post-election violence. The Kenya Red Cross said up to 100,000 people had so far been displaced. According to Kenya's Human Rights Commission, more than 300 have been killed. More than 5,000 people have fled to Uganda, and several hundreds have fled to Tanzania.

17. Protests against the rule of Bashar al-Assad began in Syria in March last year. The violence has gradually escalated. Activists say more than 30,000 people have been killed, while the UN estimates that at least 20,000 have died. Hundreds of thousands have fled to neighbouring countries.

18. Twelve Maoist rebels and two policemen have been killed in Nepal as guerillas step up attacks after calling off a seven-month truce and walking out of peace talks, officials said yesterday.

19. Fears of a breakdown in the truce grew after militants fired a barrage of rockets at Israeli settlements and threatened broader retaliation. There were no casualties.

20. Egypt, which borders Gaza, is leading efforts to broker a permanent ceasefire that would have the support of all Palestinian factions, including Hamas. Israel is demanding that Hamas and other militant groups disarm as part of any peace plan. Hamas wants Israel and Egypt to lift their blockade on trade and the movement of people in and out of Gaza.

21. Both sides have sought to contain the fallout from recent fighting while accusing each other of breaching the truce.

22. Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian Authority president, yesterday confronted the spectre of a civil conflict he has spent six months struggling to avoid after clashes between his security forces and Hamas gunmen left two people dead and at least 16 wounded.

23. The latest escalation came after a week that saw the effective collapse of a fragile five-month period of calm with the death of five people in an Islamic Jihad suicide bombing on Israel’s Mediterranean coast.

24. Hundreds of civilians, troops and rebels have been killed since Sri Lanka’s two-decade civil war re-erupted in late July, and more than 200,000 people have fled to refugee camps.

25. Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu says Israel will do "everything in its power" to avoid civilian casualties in the conflict with Hamas. He accused Hamas of the "double war crime" of firing at Israeli civilians and hiding behind Gaza civilians.

26. Sri Lanka says there have been heavy clashes between its forces and the Tamil Tigers in a battle to take the key rebel stronghold of Kilinochchi. The defense ministry says the latest fighting began before dawn, with the Tamil Tigers launching a counter-attack on troops. But the military says it drove them off and inflicted heavy casualties.

27. Exiled opposition leader Abdel Basset Sayda told AFP news agency that rebel fighters would halt hostilities when government forces did so.

28. Liberian rebels took control of a key bridge in the capital, Monrovia, after fierce fighting yesterday.

29. The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan erupted almost 20 years ago. Skirmishes have continued since a ceasefire in 1994. Fighting broke out in the late 1980s as the Soviet Union headed towards collapse, with ethnic Armenians taking control of Nagorno-Karabakh and a land corridor linking it to Armenia.

30. At least six people have been killed and several wounded in a suicide car bomb attack in north-western Pakistan. The attack took place in Orakzai, the only tribal region that does not have a border with Afghanistan. The area is dominated by minority Shia Muslims and local officials suggested it could be a sectarian attack.

31. Hundreds of people have been killed in fighting in the city last week. Aid agencies are warning of a humanitarian disaster as they try to help about 250,000 people who have fled the war-torn areas of the capital.

32. Thousands of Algerians were killed in a bloody seven-year war of independence. The French army has been accused of carrying out massacres and using torture as it sought to quash the pro-independence movement.

33. "The people want the fall of the regime," chanted the crowds, repeating the slogan used when Tunisians ousted President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali in 2011. His downfall triggered revolts across the Arab world.

34. Meanwhile, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad has said any military intervention by the US would end in "failure". He told the Russian newspaper Izvestia that Western leaders would not succeed in turning Syria into a puppet of the West.

35. Egyptian citizens living overseas have started voting on the country's new constitution, written primarily by Islamists and condemned by liberals and secularists. Voting inside Egypt begins Saturday. The opposition has been trying to force a delay. Many secular Egyptians fear the constitution will undermine civil liberties because it boosts the role of Islamic law and does not mention women's rights.

**B.** 1. Long-planned talks aimed at bringing an end to the brutal civil war that has convulsed Syria will continue over the weekend despite flirting with breakdown on Friday.

2. An international conference in Montreux on Wednesday marked the first time the opposition and government had been present in the same room since the country descended into civil war in 2011.

Ukraine has been in turmoil since November, when it scrapped an EU accord in favour of the Russian bailout.

3. Aghast at the prospect that the Ivorian ruler’s intransigence could reignite conflict in a tinderbox of countries only slowly emerging from civil war, some regional officials are examining more dramatic measures.

4. The post-presidential election stand-off in Ivory Coast has spilled over into deadly violence after supporters of the opposition leader recognised internationally as the victor clashed with security forces loyal to the incumbent who has refused to relinquish power.

5. Muallem and other Syrian government officials have emphasised the need to discuss "terrorism", their blanket term for opposition to Assad, before talks on a political solution to the 34-month crisis, which has made 2 million people refugees and Syria a magnet for al-Qaida-inspired extremists.

6. Turkey's disaster management agency said on Monday there were 100,363 Syrians at its camps on the border with Syria. Turkey had earlier said it would struggle to cope with more than 100,000 refugees.

7. Jordan has said it intends to set up a new camp at Marajeeb al-Fahood, east of the capital, Amman, for those fleeing the violence in Syria. Officials say Jordan is home to at least 200,000 Syrian refugees, more than any other country in the region. More than 30,000 of these are in the UN-run Zataari camp, with many more hosted by families.

8. The quarrelling underscored the gulf that exists between the two sides after three years of civil war that have left more than 130,000 Syrians dead and 9m displaced.

9. Mr Morsi’s decision came amid increasingly vociferous calls by clergy in Egypt and across the Arab world for young men to join the Syrian rebellion under the banner of jihad or holy struggle. Mohamed Hassan, a well-known television preacher, urged Mr Morsi to provide Syria’s “jihad” with “money, souls and weapons”.

10. This has caused uneasiness among observers who point out that Arab men who fought against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a generation ago returned home as hardened guerrillas determined to bring down their own governments.

11. Expectations of more international covert involvement with the rebels follow the collapse of diplomatic efforts to resolve the more than 17-month conflict. A group of states –chiefly Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey – are already providing assistance to the fighters, including funding, weapons and logistical support, while some governments are stepping up non-lethal help.

12. The insurgents refuse to talk with Mr Karzai, dismissing him as a US puppet.

Afghanistan also believes Taliban safe havens in Pakistan are the main cause of increased violence in the country. Elements of Pakistan's intelligence service have long been accused of backing the Afghan Taliban and giving them refuge on Pakistani soil – something Islamabad strongly denies.

13. Should the current round fail, then diplomats say they would hope to keep up momentum with further talks before the US Congress launches the process of imposing tougher sanctions on Iran in early December, a move that could be seen as a deal-breaker by the Islamic republic.

14. Most Korea watchers believe Mr Kim is a rational actor who understands his military is no match for Seoul and its US ally and that straying too far from historic North Korean practices could jeopardise his own political survival.

15. Hamas said Israel’s statement was tantamount to a declaration of war. But Israel’s Foreign Minister said the decision did not breach international law and would not affect the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip.

16. The behind-the scenes tensions burst into public view as the US and Russia jointly called for local ceasefires between the Syrian government and rebel forces. But with expectations for a breakthrough in Geneva so low, it is not clear what if anything will be done to alleviate the plight of the millions of refugees displaced by the conflict.

17. Violence is at its worst level nationwide since the militant regime was overthrown by US-backed Afghan forces on November 13, 2001. Civilian and military casualties are at record levels, with public support for the war sagging in the United States and Europe.

18. Pessimism, however, abounds. There is little chance of agreement between the warring parties on their key aim of establishing the outline, by "mutual consent", of a transitional governing body with full executive powers.

19. Speaking before a cabinet meeting in Tel Aviv, he added: “These tunnels would have enabled Hamas to abduct and murder civilians and soldiers via simultaneous attacks from many tunnels that penetrate our territory. We are now dismantling this ability.”

20. Mr Netanyahu said the IDF (Israel Defence Forces) was continuing to deliver “harsh blows” and to “act with full force across the Gaza Strip”, where rising civilian deaths are fuelling international efforts to press Israel and Hamas to agree a lasting truce.

21. However, Mr Fabius cautioned that the vote came at a delicate time - with a recent "extremely fragile" ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, looming Israeli elections and a new administration of re-elected US President Barack Obama. "It's only with negotiations between the two sides that a Palestinian state can become a reality," he said.

22. In a statement at the end of his visit, the UN-Arab League envoy "reiterated the call by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for a ceasefire and a halt to the flow of arms to both sides". He "underlined that the crisis in Syria was getting worse every day and stressed the urgent need to stop the bloodshed".

23. Tensions have been steadily mounting in the world’s top cocoa grower after a poll intended to heal a north-south division created by a 2002-2003 conflict but which instead has raised fears of unrest and a potential return to all-out war.

24. The Middle East has been destabilised by a conflict which has shaken one of the most authoritarian regimes in the region, but not brought it down, and has unleashed a vicious wave of sectarianism.

25. Almost two decades after the Clinton administration failed to intervene in the genocide in Rwanda, the United States is coming under harsh criticism for not moving forcefully in another African crisis marked by atrocities and brutal killings, this time in Rwanda’s neighbour, the Democratic Republic of Congo.

26. However, that meeting was overshadowed by bitter exchanges between the two sides, with the regime accusing the opposition of being traitors, and the opposition accusing the government of atrocities.

27. Mr Taylor, who is wanted by an international war crimes tribunal in Sierra Leone for atrocities allegedly committed by his forces during the country’s 1996-2001 civil war, said on Tuesday that he would step down and take up Nigeria’s offer of asylum.

28. A crisis that began as a popular protest movement against the Assad regime has largely become a proxy war between Iran, Saudi Arabia and al-Qaida-linked Islamists, in which the main victims are Syrian civilians.

29. Even as the UN rescinded an invitation to Iran under pressure from the opposition’s Saudi and American backers, three-quarters of Syrians surveyed in the poll called the conflict a regional proxy war and supported mediation efforts between Riyadh and Tehran.

30. Syrian activists and politicians living abroad, envoys of the Damascus regime, diplomats and UN troubleshooters will gather in Switzerland on Wednesday and Friday to discuss Syria’s future and explore ways to end a conflict that has raged for nearly three years, left an estimated 130,000 people dead and become a dangerous proxy war between Saudi Arabia, which backs Mr Assad’s armed opponents, and Iran, a staunch ally of the regime.

31. Another person familiar with the talks in Turkey said that Gen al-Haj Ali appeared to be secular-minded and to have international backing, which appealed to some rebel groups.

32. During the next decade, China is likely to become the world’s largest economy. It is the only plausible long-term rival to America as a global superpower.

33. Analysts say there has been division at the very top of the leadership in the lead-up to the party congress, with two rival factions jostling for position and influence.

34. The political turmoil follows a car bomb attack which killed a senior Lebanese intelligence official and other people in Beirut on October 19. Suleiman, who has dismissed calls for Mikati’s resignation and has organized talks between the rival factions, called for unity. He urges everyone work together through dialogue and cooperation to prevent future crises, particularly in light of the tension and bloodshed in neighboring Syria.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the necessary form from the list given below:

# a) rebels, a ceasefire (2), to end the bloodshed, a truce (2), to resolve, fighting, breakaway, to be involved, Russian-backed, a rebel-held city, rebel leaders, a “frozen conflict”, to abide by, to come into force.

# **Kiev agrees (………) with (………………..) rebels**

Ukraine and pro-Russian separatists from the east of the country agreed (……….) on Friday in a first tentative step towards (………..) Europe’s worst security crisis for decades. (………….) was immediately called into question as three explosions were heard near Donetsk, (………….) in the east, minutes after it (………….) at 6pm local time, but (…………..) later appeared to have subsided.

“We must do everything possible and impossible (………………) and put an end to people’s suffering,” Mr Poroshenko said after Kiev representatives signed a 12-point peace plan with (…………………) at talks in Minsk, the capital of Belarus.

Rebel leaders said their forces (………………) the ceasefire. The Kremlin, which has denied Russia (………….) in the conflict, welcomed the deal. It remained, however, unclear if (…………..) would hold or if the outline peace plan could open the way to ending the conflict.

Kiev officials insisted the agreement did not envisage potential statehood for (………………) eastern regions. But it leaves (………..) in control of territory they have seized in eastern Ukraine, potentially creating (……………..) giving Moscow continued leverage over Kiev.

b) civilians, ceasefire, militants (2), to flee, casualties, insurgents, to declare a ceasefire, refugees, to forge close ties

**(…………….) by Pakistan in attacks on militants**

The Pakistani military, which has been criticized by Washington for not pushing hard enough against Taliban (………….), has used jet fighters and helicopter gunships in the past three weeks to strike at (………….) who pour over the border to attack American forces in Afghanistan.

A military official involved in the operation said the air assaults had resulted in more than 400 Taliban (…………….) in Bajaur, an area of the tribal region where Al Qaeda and the Taliban (………………..), and had forced the (………..) to retreat from villages they controlled.

But as a result of the air campaign, more than 200,000 (………….) (………..) their homes, according to the World Health Organisation and Unicef, which are providing assistance in the area. More than 40,000 people from Bajaur are now (………..) in Afghanistan, the International Committee of the Red Cross said.

On Saturday night, the Pakistani government (…………) in the area for the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, which begins Wednesday.

V. Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the   
 necessary form:

# **a) Israel-Hamas (продление перемирия) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clouded by rocket fire**

Israel and Palestinian representatives (*проводящие переговоры*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Cairo agreed on Wednesday (*продлить перемирие*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for five more days to allow them (*добиваться подписания длительного соглашения*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to end (*боевые действия*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Gaza, according to Egyptian (*посредники*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (*глава делегации Палестины на переговорах*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After a day of (*интенсивные переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Azzam Ahmed said the Palestinians hoped (*подписать окончательное соглашение*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the coming weeks with Arab and international (*поддержка*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Speaking as the existing (*срок 72-часового перемирия истек*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mr Ahmed said that (*было достигнуто согласие по многим вопросам*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but a few sticking points remain, involving (*вопросы безопасности*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and (*снятие блокады Сектора Газа*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Israel declined to comment on any (*продление прекращения огня*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Earlier, rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel, apparently (*в нарушение трехдневного прекращения огня*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designed to allow (*непрямые переговоры, проходящие при посредничестве Египта*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to end the war between Israel and Hamas. The Israeli delegation left Cairo without commenting on the talks aimed at ending the five-week-old war, (*на фоне*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reports that (*обе стороны*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were still far from agreeing on basic principles of (*длительное прекращение огня*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**b) Colombia: Farc (*объявили одностороннее перемирие в ходе исторических переговоров*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Colombian left-wing (*повстанцы*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of **Farc** (*объявили одностороннее двухмесячное перемирие*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as they start peace talks with (*участники переговоров со стороны правительства*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The announcement was made by the Farc delegates in Cuba's capital Havana, (*место проведения исторических переговоров*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The first (*прямая*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meeting is aimed at ending five decades of conflict in which some 600,000 (*гражданские лица*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have died.

The top government negotiator Humberto de la Calle earlier said the army would continue (*боевые действия*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Farc until it signed (*мирное соглашение*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He stressed that (*повстанцы*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must agree to give up their weapons. Farc (*глава делегации на переговорах*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ivan Marquez said (*повстанцы прекратят*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all attacks from midnight on Monday until 20 January. He said it was "a contribution made to strengthen the climate of understanding so that (*стороны*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that are starting the dialogue achieve the purpose desired by all Colombians". (*Участники переговоров со стороны правительства*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have so far made no comments on the latest Farc move.

(*Переговоры*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Havana are expected to focus initially on (*вопрос, проблема*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of land reform in Colombia, as it was a major reason for (*восстание*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that brought about the establishment of the Farc in the early 1960s. Four other points will be discussed: the end of (*вооруженный конфликт*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; guarantees for political opposition and citizen participation; drug trafficking; and the rights of the victims of the conflict. During (*официальное начало переговоров*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Norway last month, Farc (*повстанцы призвали правительство согласиться на заключение перемирия*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But the Colombian government said it would not repeat the mistakes of the past.

***Farc*** *– Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia*

**VI. Translate into English:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | 1. В регионе начались беспорядки, так как повстанцы не объявили прекращение огня. |
|  | 1. Нарастание этого конфликта повлекло за собой огромные потери убитыми  и ранеными. |
|  | 1. Многие гражданские лица были вынуждены покинуть свои дома. |
|  | 1. Группа наблюдателей ОБСЕ призвала воюющие стороны прекратить зверства и насилие. |
|  | 1. Столкновения на межрелигиозной почве в этой стране могут перерасти в полномасштабную гражданскую войну. |
|  | 1. Стороны отказались соблюдать перемирие, и в регионе снова начались ожесточенные бои между повстанцами и правительственными войсками. |
|  | 1. Конфликт вспыхнул после того, как противники режима свергли президента. |
|  | 1. Наблюдатели призвали повстанцев заключить перемирие. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.** | 1. После короткого затишья кровопролитие возобновилось. |
|  | 1. После военного переворота в стране было объявлено чрезвычайное положение, а в столице был введен комендантский час. |
|  | 1. Воюющие стороны несли огромные потери, но все равно отказывались заключить перемирие. |
|  | 1. Посредникам удалось добиться прекращения огня, и боевые действия прекратились. |
|  | 1. Представители воюющих сторон сели за стол переговоров, но надежд на прорыв очень мало. |
|  | 1. Стычки на время прекратились, и некоторые беженцы попытались вернуться в свои дома. |
|  | 1. Вооруженное восстание переросло в полномасштабную войну, которую правительственные войска и оппозиция ведут уже несколько лет. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **С.** | **1) Псаки признала эффективность перемирия на Украине** |

США считают, что режим прекращения огня на востоке Украины в целом соблюдается. Об этом, как сообщает РИА Новости, заявила в понедельник, 8 августа, на брифинге официальный представитель американского Госдепартамента Дженнифер Псаки. Вместе с тем, Псаки указала на ряд инцидентов, в том числе, на столкновения в районе Мариуполя и аэропорта Донецка, которые не прекращаются, несмотря на объявленное перемирие.

5 сентября в Минске состоялась встреча контактной группы по урегулированию кризиса на Украине. На переговорах был принят протокол о содействии мирному урегулированию на юго-востоке страны, который предполагает установление режима прекращения огня и обмен пленными.

**2) Израиль и ХАМАС договорились о перемирии в Газе**

Контролирующее сектор Газа движение ХАМАС и Израиль достигли соглашения о долгосрочном перемирии. Посредником на переговорах Израиля и Палестины выступил Египет. Соглашение о прекращении огня вступило в силу вечером во вторник.

ХАМАС назвал договоренность "победой сопротивления". Ранее о достигнутых договоренностях сообщали власти Палестинской автономии. Позднее, выступая по телевидению, эту информацию подтвердил глава палестинской администрации Махмуд Аббас.

Израиль, в свою очередь, заявил, что он принимает соглашение о прекращении огня. В МИД страны также сообщили, что они согласны на предоставление гуманитарной помощи Газе.

Непрямые переговоры о некоторых аспектах устойчивого перемирия, в том числе относительно призыва Израиля к боевикам в секторе Газа сложить оружие, начнутся в Каире в течение месяца.

Известие о примирении было встречено ликованием и праздничной пальбой в воздух на улицах Газы. США приветствовали соглашение, о чем объявила пресс-секретарь американского госдепартамента Джейн Псаки.

Генеральный секретарь ООН Пан Ги Мун призвал стороны не допускать эскалации ситуации в будущем.

**VII. Translate the headlines.**

A.

1. TRUCE BID
2. LIBERIAN CEASEFIRE SHAТTERED
3. SYRIA CONFLICT: BRAHIMI SEEKS IRAN HELP TO SECURE TRUCE
4. LULL IN VIOLENCE RAISES CEASEFIRE HOPES FOR SUMMIT
5. SYRIA: DOZENS KILLED IN CLASHES AFTER SUICIDE ATTACK IN DAMASCUS
6. UKRAINE UNREST: KERRY TO MEET OPPOSITION
7. ISRAEL TRYING TO AVOID GAZA CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, SAYS PM NETANYAHU
8. DOZENS DIE IN SECTARIAN FEUD
9. DARFUR ATROCITIES
10. DAY OF VIOLENCE LEAVES ISRAEL’S FRAGILE TRUCE AT BREAKING POINT

B.

1. CEASEFIRE LEAVES TENSIONS BETWEEN BEIRUT AND HIZBOLLAH SIMMERING
2. LIBERIAN REBELS HAIL TRUCE AS VICTORY
3. US TROOPS CALLED BACK TO SUPPRESS SECTARIAN MASSACRE
4. GAZA CEASEFIRE PROPOSAL COLLAPSES IN HAIL OF ROCKET FIRE
5. SRI LANKA ‘NEEDS UN MONITORS’
6. SYRIAN SECTARIANISM BECOMING ENTRENCHED, SAYS WILLIAM HAGUE
7. SYRIA REFUGEES ADAPT TO NEW LIFE IN IRAQI KURDISTAN
8. EGYPT CRISIS: FOUR KILLED IN SINAI SUICIDE ATTACK
9. GAZA MILITANTS FIRE MORE ROCKETS
10. FOUR DEAD AFTER ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS ERUPT IN AFGHANISTAN

C.

1. CLASHES MAR CHINESE TAIWAN VISIT
2. UKRAINE AND REBELS AGREE CEASEFIRE
3. FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS LEBANON AMID TURMOIL
4. SUDAN REBELS TO SIGN ‘PERMANENT TRUCE’
5. LEBANON SEES SECTARIAN CLASHES AFTER HASSAN KILLING
6. WARRING PARTIES IN SOUTH SUDAN FACE ‘SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES’
7. HAGUE TO SYRIA REBELS: JOIN TALKS

# PAKISTAN AND INDIA BEGIN KASHMIR TRUCE

# ISTANBUL SUICIDE BLAST WOUNDS 32

1. ISRAEL-GAZA VIOLENCE FLARES OVER TUNNEL

VIII. This chart contains some of the geographical names mentioned in   
the articles and assignments of this section. Supply the missing words.

a)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
|  |  | Beirut |
| India |  |  |
|  | Turkish |  |
| Yemen |  |  |
|  | Iranian |  |
|  |  | Khartoum |
| The Democratic Republic of Congo |  |  |
| Sri Lanka |  |  |
|  |  | Monrovia |
| Rwanda |  |  |

b)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
|  |  | Minsk |
| Burma/Myanmar |  |  |
|  | North Korean |  |
|  |  | Amman |
| Sierra Leone |  |  |
|  | Colombian |  |
|  |  | Havana |
|  | Ivorian |  |
| Tanzania |  |  |
|  | Ugandan |  |

IX. Find an article in a current newspaper on the topic *Hostilities* and report it in class.

§ 6. Развитие навыков перевода с листа с английского языка. Лексическая тема: THE PEACE PROCESS

**I. Read and translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list.**

**1. Six powers reach historic nuclear deal with Iran**

Iran has agreed to limit its nuclear programme in exchange for an easing of tough international sanctions, in a historic deal that follows a decade of on-off negotiations aimed at preventing Tehran from acquiring atomic weapons.

Foreign ministers representing six world powers – the US, Russia, China, Germany, France and the UK – clinched the agreement in the early hours of Sunday morning after four days of tough talks in Geneva.  
The White House said the interim agreement would give Tehran sanctions relief worth $7bn over the next six months, in exchange for a halt to Iran’s production of higher-grade enriched uranium and vigorous international inspections of its nuclear facilities, setting the stage for the six powers to negotiate a comprehensive settlement.

In a major concession, the six powers agreed that Iran could continue to enrich uranium up to the level of 5 per cent required for generating power from a nuclear reactor. Previous UN Security Council resolutions had required Iran to freeze its enrichment activities.

A senior US official insisted that the sanctions relief being offered to Iran was “limited, temporary, targeted and reversible” and would automatically expire after six months if there were no final agreement.

**2. Ukraine crisis: Geneva talks produce agreement on defusing conflict**

**US, Russia, Ukraine and EU agree measures including end of violence, disarming of illegal groups and amnesty for protesters**

The US, Russia, Ukraine and the European Union have reached agreement on a series of immediate steps aimed at pulling eastern Ukraine back from the brink of war.

The deal, clinched after a dramatic extended meeting in Geneva, calls for the disarming of all illegal groups. In the next few days they would have to vacate all the government buildings and public spaces they have occupied over the course of the crisis.

In return, the protesters in eastern Ukraine would be offered amnesty for all but capital crimes and the government in Kiev would immediately start a process of public consultation aimed at devolving constitutional powers to the provinces.

The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) will be given the job not only of making sure the agreement will be put into practice but also of helping to implement it. The US, Russia and European countries would provide monitors to beef up the OSCE's manpower, which would be given access across Ukraine.

**3. Israel pulls troops out of Gaza**

**Israel has withdrawn its troops from the Gaza Strip to "defensive positions" outside the Palestinian territory.**

Israel says it has withdrawn its troops from Gaza as it has completed its main goal in this operation, the destruction of 32 cross-border tunnels.

However, it is possible that some tunnels may have gone undetected and it is likely that the Israeli army's search along the border will go on. The threat of Gaza militants entering Israel from under the ground has caused great concern in Israel.

There is some suggestion that an Israeli delegation may be preparing to go to Cairo for talks on a more long-term truce. There has been intense international pressure on Israel to try to negotiate an end to the fighting, particularly given the incidents at UN schools in Gaza and the high number of Palestinian civilian casualties.

There have been several truces called during the conflict but few have lasted, with each side accusing the other of violations.

The new agreement proposes that delegations from all sides should attend further talks in Cairo. The main Palestinian demands remain on the table, notably a full Israeli troop withdrawal from Gaza, the end of the blockade of the territory and the opening of border crossings.

**4. Kerry says 'driving towards finish' on Iran nuke deal**

US Secretary of State John Kerry claimed Wednesday he was "driving towards the finish" to secure what would be a historic deal with Iran over its nuclear programme as a November 24 deadline looms.

Speaking to reporters in Paris, Kerry said there was "no intention at this point of talking about an extension" as ministers stepped up shuttle diplomacy ahead of the deadline.

"We are not contemplating an extension," stressed Kerry, ahead of what are likely to be crunch talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif and outgoing EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton in Muscat on November 9-10.

The meeting in Oman comes amid recognition that serious gaps still remain between global powers grouped under the so-called P5+1 powers - Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States plus Germany – and Iran.

Kerry has previously warned that the coming weeks will finally reveal whether the Islamic Republic is truly prepared to make the tough decisions needed to curb its suspect nuclear programme and win a lifting of international sanctions.

**5. Obama's marathon Putin Ukraine call: candid, direct but no meeting of minds**

New details have begun to emerge of the extraordinary 90-minute phone call between Barack Obama and Vladimir Putin on Saturday night, during which the US president warned his Russian counterpart that Moscow could face “serious repercussions” unless it halted military operations in Ukraine.

The call, made at Obama’s initiation and carried out from the telephone at his desk in the Oval Office, was described by one US government official as “candid and direct”.

Read-outs from the call distributed by the White House and the Kremlin demonstrated how far apart the two leaders remained on key issues.

Obama told Putin that his actions were a “clear violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is a breach of international law”, according to the US. The Kremlin statement said Putin told Obama, bluntly, that the US-backed interim Ukraine administration was threatening “the lives and health of Russian citizens and the many compatriots” in Crimea.

Obama urged Putin to instead pursue “direct engagement with the government of Ukraine” and support the “dispatch of international observers under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council or the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)”, the White House said.

The Russian leader’s response was blunt, according to Moscow. “In the case of any further spread of violence to eastern Ukraine and Crimea,” Putin’s office said he had warned, “Russia retains the right to protect its interests and the Russian-speaking population of those areas.”

“I don’t ever remember a call with Putin that long before,” said Michael McFaul, who served as the president’s ambassador to Moscow until earlier this year.

**6. Syria peacekeeping contingency plan mulled at UN**

The UN is making contingency plans for a peacekeeping force in Syria in the event of a ceasefire there. The UN has called for a truce for the festival of Eid al-Adha, which begins on Friday. A UN monitoring mission operated in Syria earlier year, as part of a failed UN-Arab League peace plan, but withdrew after it became too dangerous. The UN Security Council, which is deeply divided on Syria, would have to approve any peacekeeping force. Western and Arab countries have pushed for UN action on Syria, but their resolutions have been vetoed by Russia and China. The head of UN peacekeeping, Herve Ladsous, said his department was considering options in the event of a ceasefire or political deal in Syria.

In April, a UN observer mission was deployed to Syria to monitor a shaky ceasefire, part of the peace plan put forward by international envoy Kofi Annan. However, the monitors' presence failed to halt the violence. They were prevented from travelling freely and were fired on in some locations. They suspended patrols in June. Two months later, the UN Security Council decided not to extend their mandate.

# **7. Syria: Putin backs Assad and berates west over proposal to arm rebels**

**Russian president says backing 'those who kill their enemies and eat their organs' flouts Europe's humanitarian values**

A diplomatic breakthrough on the Syrian civil war at the G8 summit in Northern Ireland appeared unlikely when the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, chastised the west for considering arming Syrian rebels, saying they ate human organs. He said Russia by contrast was arming the legitimate government of Syria.

Speaking after a difficult meeting with Putin in Downing Street, David Cameron claimed both men were in agreement on the need to end the human catastrophe of the civil war. But there was little to suggest the two men made progress on how to convene a fresh Syrian peace conference in Geneva, let alone who should attend, or its agenda.

The Russian leader said he wanted to help broker a peace deal for Syria, and he hoped the G8 summit in Northern Ireland could advance that process. Putin insisted his government was "not breaching any rules" in supplying weapons to Bashar al-Assad's "legitimate government" and called on partner G8 countries to respect the same rules.

**8. Eta expected to announce definitive end to four decades of violence**

In a historic step for Spain, the armed Basque separatist group Eta is this week expected to announce a definitive end to more than four decades of violence, according to sources close to the negotiations.

With the former UN secretary general Kofi Annan flying into the Basque country on Monday for talks and a recent call from several hundred Eta prisoners for an end to violence, sources in the Basque country and others involved in the process say the group will make a significant announcement shortly.

Eta is already observing what it terms a "permanent" ceasefire, called in September 2010, though it has broken previous unilateral truces that it had deemed permanent.

While it was unclear exactly what words Eta would use in its forthcoming statement, it looks set to be an irreversible step towards the end of a group that has killed more than 800 people in bomb and pistol attacks across Spain over the past 43 years.

A public appeal from Annan and fellow mediators, including the Sinn Féin president, Gerry Adams, for Eta to embrace peace will provide the group with an excuse for declaring its readiness to abandon arms, according to sources. Radical Basque separatist political leaders would then imitate moves by Adams during the Ulster peace process when, in 2005, he appealed directly for the IRA to lay down its weapons.

Eta was expected to react quickly, though it would stop short of announcing its dissolution. It may follow the IRA's lead by calling on its members to use exclusively peaceful means without disbanding. Those with experience of Eta, however, insist that the group remains unpredictable.

**9. Beijing threatens to invade Taiwan if peaceful reunification moves fail**

Thousands of protesters took to the streets of Taiwan to protest against China’s proposed anti-secession law yesterday as the National People’s Congress in Beijing prepared to rubber-stamp a bill that seeks reunification with the island**.**

The Taiwanese are worried that the law, which is sure to pass through the annual parliament this week, will be used by China as a legal basis for invasion. While the bill does not specify which actions may provoke a Chinese invasion, it is seen as a strong display of sabre-rattling.

The National people’s Congress is generally a ceremonial talking shop where laws drawn up behind closed doors by Communist Party’s top cadres are given the stamp of approval by grassroots representatives. However, the profile of the congress has been raised this year by Taiwan featuring so prominently on the agenda.

Beijing claims that Taiwan is a renegade territory and has not ruled out reunification by force. It has claimed sovereignty over the island since the end of the Chinese Civil War in 1949, when the defeated Nationalists fled to Taiwan from the Communist-held mainland.

**10. Ukraine ceasefire agreed at Belarus talks**

**Ceasefire will come into force on Sunday, but Hollande and Merkel say much work still to be done after marathon overnight negotiations**

The leaders of Russia, [Ukraine](http://www.theguardian.com/world/ukraine), France and Germany have reached a ceasefire deal after 17 hours of talks in Minsk, Belarus, on the Ukrainian conflict. The ceasefire will come into force on Sunday as part of a deal that also involves the withdrawal of heavy weapons from the front line.

The German chancellor, Angela Merkel, who helped to broker the deal alongside the French president, François Hollande, said “[we now have a glimmer of hope](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2015/02/2015-02-12-merkel-minsk.html)”. Hollande said the deal covered all the contentious issues, including border control, decentralisation, and the resumption of economic relations, but also warned that much more needed to be done to resolve the crisis.

In a diplomatic blitz that began last week, Merkel and Hollande visited Kiev and Moscow to speak to Poroshenko and Putin, paving the way for the marathon session in Minsk.

Earlier, Ukraine had played down speculation about a possible ceasefire agreement, accusing Russia of imposing “unacceptable” conditions.

Speaking after the talks, Donetsk rebel leader Alexander Zakharchenko called the treaty a “major victory for the Luhansk and Donetsk people’s republics”. But despite the celebratory words, the fledgling peace process remained very fragile. Zakharchenko warned that all “responsibility will be on Petro Poroshenko”, and that the peace process would fall through if Kiev violated the new agreements, Russian news agency Interfax reported.

It remained unclear what actions were to be taken in Debaltseve, the current major point of contention between the warring sides in eastern Ukraine. Pro-Russian fighters have been trying to take the town and its railroad junction from Ukrainian forces in weeks of heavy fighting, with violence escalating in the buildup to the peace talks.

The US president, Barack Obama, has faced rising calls at home to [send military aid to Ukraine](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/11/us-weapons-to-ukraine-would-be-matched-by-russian-arms-to-rebels), but European leaders fear it would only aggravate the violence.

**Active Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | to clinch an agreement | добиться подписания соглашения, окончательно решить вопрос о подписании соглашения |
|  | comprehensive settlement | всеобъемлющее урегулирование |
| **2.** | to defuse a conflict | разрешить, уладить конфликт |
|  | to devolve powers to smb | передавать полномочия к-л |
|  | *n.* devolution | деволюция, передача полномочий центральной власти местным органам самоуправления |
| **3.** | to withdraw/to pull out troops | выводить войска |
|  | *n.* withdrawal | вывод |
|  | withdrawal of heavy weapons | отвод тяжелой артиллерии |
| **4.** | shuttle diplomacy | челночная дипломатия |
|  | to curb a nuclear programme/ the arms race | ограничить, взять под контроль ядерную программу/ сдерживать, обуздать гонку вооружений |
| **5.** | violation of sovereignty/ territorial integrity | нарушение суверенитета / территориальной целостности |
|  | breach of international law | нарушение, несоблюдение норм международного права |
|  | *v.* to breach, to violate  *syn*. to infringe on /infringement  *ant*. to observe | нарушать, не соблюдать  посягать на/посягательство  соблюдать |
|  | to dispatch observers | направить миссию наблюдателей |
|  | under the auspices of the UN  *syn*. under the aegis | под эгидой ООН |
| **6.** | peacekeeping | миротворческая деятельность |
|  | peacekeeping force/peacekeepers | контингент миротворческих сил |
|  | UN observer mission / monitoring mission | миссия наблюдателей ООН |
|  | to monitor | контролировать, наблюдать |
|  | to deploy a mission/ troops/ a missile defense system | размещать, развертывать миссию/ войска/систему ПРО |
|  | *n.* deployment | размещение, развертывание |
| **7.** | legitimate government | законное правительство |
|  | *ant*. illegitimate | незаконный |
|  | *v*. to legitimize | узаконить, признать законным |
|  | to convene a conference | созвать конференцию |
| **8.** | to embrace peace | вступить на путь мира, обрести мир |
|  | to lay down arms/weapons | сложить оружие |
|  | *syn*. to abandon /to hang up arms |  |
|  | *ant*. to take up arms | взяться за оружие |
|  | dissolution/disbanding | расформирование, роспуск |
|  | *v*. to dissolve/disband | расформировать, распустить |
| **9.** | to rubber-stamp | автоматически принимать все законопроекты, вносимые правительством |
|  | reunification | воссоединение |
|  | sabre-rattling | «бряцание оружием», демонстрация готовности применить военную силу |
|  | talking shop | «говорильня»; парламент, не имеющий реального влияния на принятие законопроектов |
|  | renegade | мятежный, изменнический |
|  | to claim sovereignty over sth | требовать право суверенитета над к-л территорией |
| **10.** | peace process | мирный процесс, процесс мирного урегулирования |
|  | contentious issue | острый вопрос  вопрос, вызывающий споры |

II. a) Find the English for the following word combinations used in the   
 articles of this section (the number of the article is given in   
 brackets):

подготовить почву для ч-л (1);

разоружить незаконные формирования (2);

вызывать озабоченность (3), учитывая (3);

покидающий пост (4);

прямой, откровенный (5), единство взглядов (5), соотечественники (5), прямолинейный ответ (5);

обдумывать, размышлять (6), наложить вето на резолюцию (6);

отчитывать, подвергать суровой критике (7); выступить с заявлением (8);

разрабатывать законопроекты (9), рядовые члены партии (9);

совместно с кем-л. (10), сорваться, провалиться (10), подготовка к переговорам (10), усугубить (10)

b) Translate into Russian the following word combinations used in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets):

sanctions relief (1), vigorous inspections of facilities (1), reversible (1);

to vacate (2), capital crimes (2), to beef up manpower (2);

to loom (4), to step up (4), crunch talks (4);

marathon call (5), to face repercussions (5);

contingency plan (6);

to flout humanitarian values (7), a fresh conference (7);

an irreversible step (8), Sinn Fein (8), Ulster (8), the IRA (8), to stop short of sth (8), unpredictable (8);

to raise the profile (9), mainland (9), to rule sth out (9);

a diplomatic blitz (10), to play down speculation (10), fledgling peace process (10)

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words.

**A**.1. Washington, Moscow and others are hoping to build on the rare consensus achieved over the chemical weapons issue, to push for peace settlement talks in Geneva.

2. Labour leader Ed Miliband said that "greater diplomatic efforts" would "give us our best chance of leaving behind an inclusive and durable settlement in Afghanistan".

3. The sanctions are aimed at forcing Russia to help defuse the Ukraine conflict and put pressure on the rebels to disarm. A new sanctions list naming individuals and organisations will be drawn up by EU ambassadors by Thursday, Mr Timmermans told reporters after meeting his EU colleagues in Brussels.

4. So focused has Mr Obama been on managing America’s withdrawal from costly wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, many say, that he has let America’s global leadership role slide.

5. Kerry said Russia had withdrawn one battalion from the border region and had said it would make further, bigger withdrawals as the Geneva agreement was implemented.

6. The US currently has about 60,000 troops in Afghanistan, after withdrawing some 23,000 this year. The White House is expected to spell out its plans for withdrawal in January.

7. The decision on the pace of withdrawal was agreed at a meeting of the National Security Council on Tuesday, at which officials said politicians and military chiefs were in consensus on the timetable.

8. As the shah pondered a deal with Iraq, Kissinger continued with his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East. During his frequent visits to Jerusalem, his Israeli hosts pressed him to do something to reverse the tide of the Kurdish war.

News of the Algiers agreement reached Kissinger while he was preparing for one of his regular shuttle diplomacy trips to the Middle East.

9. The Syrian government complained that the Arab League's proposals would infringe on national sovereignty, although it did not reject them.

10. Without commenting on Mehsud's death, the Pakistan government said it strongly condemned the drone attack as a violation of Pakistan's sovereignty. It took place a day before a delegation had been due to fly to North Waziristan to meet Mehsud and other senior militants.

11. Jakarta has previously expressed concern over Mr Abbott's policy of sending boats with illegal migrants back to Indonesia - and warned that the move could breach the country's sovereignty. But Mr Abbott reassured his hosts that Australia had total respect for Indonesia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

12. Mr Taylor, who is wanted for war crimes in Sierra Leone, has accepted a Nigerian offer of asylum, but says he will go only after peacekeepers arrive. The rebels fear he will stay and try to use the presence of foreign soldiers to cling to power.

13. This week France became the first Western power to recognize Syria's opposition coalition as the sole legitimate representative of the Syrian people. The French government plans to push for a relaxation of the EU arms embargo to Syria to enable "defensive arms" to reach opposition fighters.

14. After talks with the Mr Cameron in Downing Street on Sunday, Mr Putin showed little sign of compromising on Syria. He said Russia was “supplying arms to the legitimate government of Syria in line with international law”.

15. Senior diplomats from the United States, Russia and the United Nations have failed to agree on a date for convening a long-awaited peace conference aimed at settling the Syria conflict, acknowledging it would not take place this month and possibly not this year.

16. Four months ago Mr Zapatero gained preliminary permission from the Spanish parliament to open talks with Eta if the group laid down its arms. That brought protests from the opposition People's party and a quarter of a million people in Madrid demonstrated against it.

17. The governing Ennahda party has offered to support an all-party government but has ruled out calls to dissolve the constituent assembly or remove Prime Minister Ali Laaraiedh.

18. North Koreans have been voting in a five-yearly election to approve members of the rubber-stamp parliament, the Supreme People's Assembly. The election is the first to be held under the leadership of Kim Jong-un, who came to power in December 2011 after the death of his father, Kim Jong-il.

19. “To replace the fragile ceasefire mechanism by a lasting peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula with a view to doing away with the last leftover of the cold war era is essential not only for the peace and reunification of Korea but for the peace and security in north-east Asia and the rest of the world,” an unnamed Foreign Ministry spokesman said, according to a report from the North’s Korean Central News agency.

20. China is using "soft power" in order to encourage Taiwan to re-unite with the mainland after more than 60 years of confrontation. Although some Taiwan officials warn against boosting close relations with China, others openly praise the idea of reunification.

21. Polls have closed in Taiwan's local election, widely been seen as a referendum on relations with China. China sees Taiwan as a renegade province which it should re-unite with.

22. Although the Minsk agreement represents a breakthrough in a long-frustrated peace process, several key points will be difficult and time-consuming to achieve.

**B.** 1**.** But even as Gross was en route to the US, it became clear that a far larger negotiation had been underway since private talks began in [Canada](http://www.theguardian.com/world/canada) in June 2013. These were supported and closely watched by Pope Francis, who personally wrote to both leaders and hosted a crucial secret summit at the Vatican this autumn, which they credited with helping clinch the deal.

2. North Korea spent this week outlining a string of deals it said would clinch the nuclear disarmament process, culminating in a call yesterday to replace the armistice that ended the Korean war with a peace agreement. The armistice means that the two Koreas are technically still enemies following the 1950-53 Korean war.

3. The signing of the ceasefire was intended to create the space for a political settlement to be hammered out. The prospects of that are dimming by the hour.

4. Even if a settlement to the diplomatic dispute is brokered by the Brazilian president, the thorny issue of Venezuela’s alleged support for the Farc will remain. Colombia, Washington staunchest regional ally in the war on terrorism, said it would present Caracas with details of the location of seven top Farc commanders and several guerrilla camps in Venezuela.

5. ‘Russia's demand of NATO is unlikely to defuse the Ukraine conflict’, Dmitry Peskov said in an interview with the BBC. President Vladimir Putin's spokesman on Tuesday voiced what Russia wants from the West over Ukraine: guarantees that the former Soviet republic will not join NATO, an outcome that political analysts agree was already unlikely in the year-long conflict that has already claimed 4,000 lives.

6. Some Ugandan officials recently threatened to pull their troops out of Somalia because they were angry that a U.N. investigative panel accused Uganda of backing a brutal rebel group in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which the Ugandans vehemently deny.

7. In Kiev, though many initially welcomed the ceasefire, doubts about the durability of peace sounded out across the political spectrum even before the fighting resumed. Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk, writing on Facebook on September 5th, suggested a three-step peace plan of his own, calling for the withdrawal of the “Russian army” and reiterating his proposal to construct a wall along Ukraine's eastern border.

8. The BBC's Jim Muir in Beirut says that if the Syrian government were to fully sign up to the peace plan, it would have to withdraw all its military forces from towns and villages around the country, release detainees, and allow observers in to ensure the violence really had ended.

9. The years between the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty witnessed both the dramatic transformation of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the ascendency of the United States as the most influential superpower in the Middle East. No American figure loomed larger in this period than Henry Kissinger, who entered the picture in 1969 as Richard Nixon’s national security adviser. Kissinger would play a pivotal role in guiding the diplomacy of the Nixon (1969-1974) and Gerald Ford (1974-1977) administrations, and, toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, establishing an approach that came to be known as shuttlediplomacy.

10. Ms Merkel certainly deserves a lot of credit for her determined shuttling among Kiev, Moscow, Munich, Washington and Minsk in the urgent search for a resolution of the biggest security crisis to confront Europe since the end of the Cold war.

11. During his period in office, President Morsi took measures to curb the lawlessness, but he was accused by the army of being too lenient.

12. Australia's new Prime Minister Tony Abbott, who is in Indonesia on his first official foreign visit, has said the two countries are "united" on the issue of asylum seekers. After talks in Jakarta with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Mr Abbott said Australia respected Indonesia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Mr Yudhoyono said the solution was co-operation between the two nations.At least 31 asylum seekers drowned off the Java coast last week.

13. Talks between the country and the independence movement Polisario are due to take place next month under UN supervision, and in the presence of neighbouring Algeria and Mauritania. The government in Rabat has offered autonomy for the region, falling shortof full sovereignty.

14. Hopes of ending Liberia’s civil war have surged this week with the arrival of the first foreign peacekeepers, a lull in fighting, increased aid and peace envoys shuttling between rebels and government officials.

15. Russian foreign ministry spokesman Alexander Lukashevich on Tuesday called on the international community to show "prudence" over the crisis and observe international law. "Attempts to bypass the Security Council, once again to create artificial groundless excuses for a military intervention in the region are fraught with new suffering in Syria and catastrophic consequences for other countries of the Middle East and North Africa," he said in a statement.

16. Rebels renewed their assault on the Liberian capital, Monrovia, at the weekend, sending thousands of civilians fleeing and shattering the fragile ceasefire before peacekeepers arrive.

17. As African leaders struggled to put together an international force for Somalia, an Islamist group vowed Tuesday to fight any peacekeeping troops sent to the anarchic Horn of Africa Nation. A total of 8,000 troops are seen as necessary to fill a power vacuum when Ethiopian troops pull out after having backed the government in a brief war that defeated the Islamists who ran much of the country for the previous six months.

18. A city that once echoed with gunfire and was haunted by emaciated, hollow-eyed famine victims is now returning to life. One big question is what will happen with the thousands of Ugandan peacekeepers in Mogadishu whose steady pummeling of Islamist militants has paved the way for this renaissance.

19. After talks with the US Defence Secretary on Tuesday, Mr Lavrov said the US had reiterated its intention of deploying missile defence facilities in eastern Europe, and that his government still opposed those plans. Washington wants the shield to destroy ballistic missiles potentially coming from “rogue” states such as North Korea and Iran.

20. Missile defense has been a long-standing impediment in relations between Russia and the West. Russian leaders staunchly opposed the US administration plan to deploy elements of a missile shield in Poland and the Czech Republic, claiming that such system could be directed against Russia.

21. In another development on Wednesday, a senior Turkish foreign ministry official told Reuters news agency that Ankara would make an official request to Nato to deploy a Patriot surface-to-air defence missile system along the border with Syria.

22. The deployment of tens of thousands of US troops on the Japanese archipelago – the “unsinkable aircraft carrier” in the cold war phrase – along with South Korea and elsewhere in the Pacific, has been crucial in keeping a lid on unsolved territorial disputes and historical enmities.

23. The already tattered truce which was signed September 5, has looked ever more fragile since rebels defied the government Sunday and held leadership elections that they described as legitimising their two self-declared independent states.

24. The twin moves to punish Moscow and embrace the pro-EU government in Kiev come as pessimism grows among diplomats that they will be able to head off a scheduled referendum on independence in Crimea set for Sunday, which western leaders have condemned as illegitimate.

25. The Basque country's Socialist regional prime minister, Patxi López, last month responded to a call from Eta prisoners for the group to embrace peace by proposing that those in jails around Spain be moved to Basque prisons.

26. The main sticking points have been the Maoists’ refusal to lay down their weapons and squabbling between the main political parties in Nepal over how many seats they will get in an interim parliament.

27. A decision by the group to lay down arms may provoke the appearance of splinter groups dedicated to keeping the violence going, similar to the Real IRA in Northern Ireland, according to a former senior Socialist interior ministry official.

28. Observers say the candidate list is an opportunity to see who is in or out of favour with the leadership, calling the event a ‘rubber-stamp election’.

29. Korea was divided at the end of World War II. Both the North and South officially support reunification, but the governments are also technically at war, according to the BBC. President Park Geun-hye has pushed heavily for reunification in recent months and announced in July a special committee to “prepare for Korean unification," the Guardian reported at the time.

30. The Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders say they want to end the island's division "as soon as possible" after resuming reunification talks. Greek Cypriot leader Nicos Anastasiades met his Turkish Cypriot counterpart Dervis Eroglu at a UN compound in the capital Nicosia. The previous round of negotiations had stalled in mid-2012. Cyprus split after a coup in 1974 that was aimed at uniting the island with Greece, sparking a Turkish invasion. Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyib Erdogan also expressed hope that the talks would lead to a breakthrough.

31. Moscow is insisting the exercises are routine drills, but they have been widely interpreted as sabre-rattling by Putin. Russia also reportedly put fighter jets near the border on alert as it warned of “a tough and uncompromised response to violations of compatriots’ rights”.

32. Taiwan's entire cabinet has resigned after the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) suffered its biggest ever defeat in local elections on Saturday. The election was widely seen as a rejection of the KMT's policy of pursuing closer ties with Beijing. China and Taiwan have been ruled separately since the end of a civil war in 1949, with China viewing it as a renegade province.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the necessary form from the list given below:

# **a)** legitimate, to deliver arms to the rebels, parties, escalating war, allies (2), rebels, rifts, civil war, dispute on, a bid, counterpart, on the sidelines, discussions

# **G8 opens amid (……………..) Syria arms**

The Group of Eight summit opens on Monday against a backdrop of serious (……..) between Russia and the US and its (……..) over the arming of both sides in Syria’s (……………).

While UK Prime Minister David Cameron will seek to keep his agenda of trade, tax and transparency on track, Syria’s (……………..) will be of key importance as US President Barack Obama meets with his Russian (……………..) Vladimir Putin (……………..) of the summit in (…….) to find common ground.

Mr Putin delivered a clear warning that the US and its (……..) do not arm opposition (…………) in Syria, reasserting Russia’s uncompromising support for Bashar al-Assad’s regime and backing what he described a “(……………)” government.

Following his meeting with Mr Cameron on Sunday, Mr Putin directly attacked the decision by Mr Obama last week (……………………..) in Syria in order to tilt the battlefield away from the regime and try to force it to the negotiating table.

After holding what he called “serious and honest” (……………) with the Russian leader, Mr Cameron said he would use the G8 summit to try to make progress on Syria, aiming to get a conference held at Geneva that would bring all (………) to the negotiating table.

**b)** a peace settlement**,** cessation of hostilities, to rage, ceasefire, breakthrough, rebel representatives, a lull, opposite number, to suffer heavy losses, combatants, to observe, roadmaps

**Ukraine’s ceasefire**

A tenuous (……….) took hold in Ukraine on September 5th, bringing (……..) to fighting that (………) for nearly five months, killing over 2,500 people. The agreement, devised by Russia's Vladimir Putin and signed by Ukrainian and (………………………….), held for little more than 24 hours since coming into force at 6pm local time. Mr Putin and Petro Poroshenko, his Ukrainian (………………..), continue to express hopes that it (……………….).

The apparent (…………..) at the negotiating table came on the heels of ( ………..) in recent weeks. President Petro Poroshenko, apparently grasping the futility of continuing to fight a battle his forces cannot win, has become an advocate for (…………………..) even though he knows it will come at a very heavy price.

The peace plan contains elements of (……………) set forth by both leaders. It reportedly calls for the immediate (…………….), prisoner exchanges and amnesty for certain (…………). The exact status of Ukraine's Donbas region, however, remains an open question.

V. Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the   
 necessary form:

**a) Syria expects to sign Arab League (*мирный договор*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_'soon'**

Syria has responded "positively" to an Arab League initiative aimed at ending eight months of deadly (*беспорядки, волнения*)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, its foreign ministry (*представитель*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has said.

Jihad al-Makdisi told reporters that he expected a deal to be signed soon.

He spoke after (*истечение)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the latest (*крайний срок*) set by the Arab League for Damascus to agree to its peace plan and allow in (*наблюдатели,**чтобы контролировать*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

Syria is under pressure to end its *(жесткие меры по подавлению восстания)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the UN says has left more than 4,000 people dead. The Arab League had given the Syrian government until Sunday to sign its peace initiative and agree to (*размещение миссии наблюдателей)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or face (*наложение)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of further sanctions (*одобренные*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last week.

Mr Makdisi said that the government wanted the agreement to be signed in Damascus rather than at the Arab League's (*штаб-квартира*) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**in Cairo or elsewhere. Once that had been done, he added, he expected (*что санкции в отношении Сирии будут сняты) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

Despite the Arab League's efforts, (*насилие)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is continuing in Syria. At least 950 people are reported to have been killed in November alone, making it the deadliest month since (*восстание)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began in mid-March.

Earlier this week, UN Human Rights Council strongly (*осудил)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the "gross and systematic"(*нарушения)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Syrian forces, and said it was appointing a special investigator to report on the ongoing *(репрессивные меры)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

# **b) Eta 'is preparing *(объявить прекращение огня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after secret talks'**

The armed Basque separatist group Eta is expected *(объявить прекращение**огня) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*within three months after secret, *(непрямые переговоры)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the Spanish government, according to press reports yesterday. The newspaper El Mundo quoted unnamed sources as saying that (*дата прекращения огня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was "practically fixed" and only a change of heart by Eta *(помешает подписанию договора)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

El Mundo said intelligence service sources had told it that the talks *(продвинулись)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_considerably in August. The Socialist government of José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero would react to *(объявление о прекращении огня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by seeking parliamentary permission *(заключить постоянное соглашение о мире)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it added.

The report coincided with another newspaper, El País, saying that the government was demanding that *(запрещенная, объявленная вне закона)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Basque separatist party Batasuna put pressure on Eta *(сложить оружие)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*(Преcс-секретарь)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mr Zapatero last night refused to confirm or deny the reports. *(Наблюдатели)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said they would not be surprised if *(договор о прекращении огня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was close, but suspected it was premature to talk of a timetable.

Eta *(несколько раз объявляла и отменяла прекращение огня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before, with a 1998 *(перемирие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lasting 15 months. In recent months it has given out confusing signals. In June it *(призвала к* *мирному процессу)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and said it would stop attacking elected Spanish *(политики)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A month later, however, it said it would still target members of the government.

This summer it did not carry out its normal bombing campaign against tourism targets, provoking further *(слухи, предположения*) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that it was ready *(сложить оружие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

VI. Translate into English:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** | 1. | Представители мирового сообщества применяют методы челночной дипломатии, чтобы взять под контроль ядерную программу Ирана. |
|  | 2. | Нужно направить в эту страну наблюдателей, которые будут работать под эгидой ООН. |
|  | 3. | Наблюдатели будут контролировать ситуацию в этой стране и представят отчет, на основании которого может быть принято решение о необходимости вмешательства миротворческих сил. |
|  | 4. | После переворота выяснилось, что парламент этой страны не имел реального влияния на процесс законотворчества, а лишь автоматически принимал все законопроекты, предложенные ныне свергнутым президентом. |
|  | 5. | Мировое сообщество осудило действия этой страны как посягательство на суверенитет и территориальную целостность другого государства. |
|  | 6. | США протестуют против размещения российских войск на украинской территории, заявляя, что Россия не соблюдает нормы международного права. |
|  | 7. | Посредники решили созвать мирную конференцию с участием всех сторон конфликта и призвать их вступить на путь мира. |
|  | 8. | Стороны договорились о перемирии, после чего повстанцы сложили оружие и расформировали свою группировку. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **B.** | 1. | Центральному правительству удалось урегулировать конфликт, передав часть полномочий органам местного самоуправления. |
|  | 2. | Стороны добились подписания соглашения, войска были выведены, а конфликт – разрешен. |
|  | 3. | Чтобы не допустить всеобщей войны, мы должны сдерживать гонку вооружений. |
|  | 4. | Законно избранный президент созвал конференцию и призвал воинствующие группировки сложить оружие. |
|  | 5. | Новое правительство распустило парламент, который автоматически принимал все законопроекты президента. |
|  | 6. | Эта мятежная провинция требует суверенитета. |
|  | 7. | Законно избранное правительство понимает, что демонстрация силы не способствует воссоединению страны. |
|  | 1. 8. | США утверждают, что размещение систем ПРО в Европе направлено против стран с непредсказуемой внешней политикой. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **С.** | **а) Израиль подрывает мирный процесс на Ближнем Востоке** |

Министр иностранных дел Великобритании Уильям Хейг 22 января осудил израильское руководство за подрыв ближневосточного мирного процесса. По его словам, продолжение строительства еврейских поселений на Западном берегу не только сводит на нет международную поддержку Израиля, но и влечет за собой «потенциально катастрофические» последствия для урегулирования конфликта.  Он считает, что в результате строительства и расширения поселений перспектива реализации признанной международным сообществом концепции «два государства для двух народов» становится все более туманной.

2013 г., как считает Хейг, должен стать решающим для палестино-израильского урегулирования, так как Израиль получит новое правительство, а в США уже начался заключительный президентский срок Барака Обамы. «Если мы не сумеем достичь прогресса в этом году, то все начнут понимать, что разделение Палестины и Израиля стало невозможным», – отметил британский министр.

 Вопросам урегулирования 25-летнего ближневосточного конфликта будет посвящено основное время его рабочего визита в Вашингтон на следующей неделе. Заявления Хейга прозвучали на фоне выборов в Кнессет Израиля, которые проходили 22 января. Считается, что наибольшие шансы на хороший результат имеет партия «Еврейский дом», призывающая отказаться от принципа «два государства для двух народов» и аннексировать свыше 60% территории Западного берега. Эта партия может сформировать коалиционное правительство с правой партией Ликуд – вероятным победителем выборов.  Ее лидер Биньямин Нетаньяху также придерживается жесткой линии в отношении в палестинцев, но официально не отказывает им в праве на самостоятельное государство. Как сообщают новостные агентства, правительство Нетаньяху последние годы активно поддерживало застройку арабских земель еврейскими поселениями, а за несколько месяцев до выборов даже форсировало этот процесс.

**б) Конгресс депутатов Испании единогласно одобрил резолюцию о признании Государства Палестина**

ИТАР-ТАСС сообщает, что Конгресс депутатов (нижняя палата испанского парламента) одобрил сегодня внесенную соцпартией резолюцию с призывом к правительству страны признать Палестину в качестве независимого государства. Однако внесенная в резолюцию правящей в Испании Народной партией поправка указывает на то, что “это признание должно быть следствием переговорного процесса между Израилем и Палестиной, который бы гарантировал мир и безопасность обеих сторон, а также права граждан и стабильность в этом регионе”. Кроме того, одобренная резолюция содержит призыв к правительству способствовать признанию государственности Палестины другими странами ЕС “в рамках мирного процесса на Ближнем Востоке, основанного на сосуществовании двух государств – Израиля и Палестины – при обеспечении безопасности и процветания каждого из них”. Теперь документ поступит на рассмотрение в верхнюю палату правительства.

Министр иностранных дел и сотрудничества королевства Хосе Мануэль Гарсия-Маргальо заявил, что в случае признания Испанией независимости Палестины, это “не должно быть рассмотрено как чисто символический акт, а послужить продолжению процесса мирного урегулирования конфликта на Ближнем Востоке”.

VII. Translate the headlines:

A.

1 .US-ISRAEL RELATIONS TESTED BY KERRY SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY

2. AFGHAN FIGHTING ESCALATES AS UK DEPLOYMENT LOOMS

3. MAOIST REBELS ‘TO LAY DOWN ARMS’

4. US SEES COALITION ALLIES STEP UP PACE OF PULLOUT

5. ISLAMISTS VOW TO FIGHT ANY NEW PEACEKEEPERS

6. GERMAN CHANCELLOR SOFTENS STANCE ON DEPLOYMENT OF NATO TROOPS

B.

1. HU AIMS TO DEFUSE TENSIONS WITH US

2. ITALIAN TROOPS FERRIED IN TO BOLSTER PEACEKEEPING FORCE

3. ISRAEL SUSPENDS PULLBACK FROM OCCUPIED AREAS

4. ABBAS DEPLOYS FORCES TO GAZA FRONTLINE

5. US IS READY TO BACK WITHDRAWAL PLAN

6. ISRAEL SCORES DIPLOMATIC COUP AFTER GAZA PULLOUT

VIII. This chart contains some of the geographical names mentioned in   
the articles and assignments of this section. Supply the missing words.

a)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
|  |  | Lisbon |
| Libya |  |  |
|  |  | Islamabad |
| Mauritania |  |  |
|  | Brazilian |  |
|  |  | Beirut |
| Somalia |  |  |
|  | Algerian |  |
|  |  | Caracas |
| Poland |  |  |

b)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the country | adjective | the capital city |
| Australia |  |  |
|  | Nigerian |  |
|  |  | Addis Ababa |
|  | Tunisian |  |
| Spain |  |  |
|  |  | Nicosia |
| Kenya |  |  |
|  |  | Jakarta |
| Nepal |  |  |
|  | Czech |  |

IX. Find an article in a current newspaper on the topic *The Peace Process* and report it in class.

§ 7. REVISION (WITH KEYS)

I. Match the words on the left with the correct definitions on the right:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | stance |  | a. sudden progress in talks |
| 2. | envoy |  | b. someone who opposes or fights against  people in authority |
| 3. | impasse |  | c. people killed or wounded in an accident or battle |
| 4. | breakthrough |  | d. an agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a short time |
| 5. | unrest |  | e. a negotiating position |
| 6. | standoff |  | f. people fleeing war-zones |
| 7. | counterpart |  | g. a social or political situation in which people protest and tend to behave violently |
| 8. | hostilities |  | h. someone who is sent to another country as an official representative |
| 9. | rebels |  | i. the disagreements that people have |
| 10. | casualties |  | j. a situation in which it is impossible to continue with a discussion because people involved cannot agree |
| 11. | reconciliation |  | k. someone who has the same job as someone else in a different place |
| 12. | refugees |  | l. acts of fighting |
| 13. | differences |  | m. a situation in which neither side in a fight or battle can gain an advantage |
| 14. | truce |  | n. someone from a third party, who helps opposing parties to settle their differences |
| 15. | mediator |  | o. a situation in which two people, countries etc. become friendly with each other again after quarrelling |

**II. Replace the words in brackets with their English equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

**А**. 1. *(Министр иностранных дел)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also said that Iran, a close *(союзник)* \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Assad, could *(участвовать в переговорах)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it was prepared to play a constructive role. He *(призвал)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tehran to send stronger signals to that effect.

2. *(Официальные лица Великобритании)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say it is too early to say what *(повестка дня трехсторонней встречи на высоком уровне)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will be.

3. Faced with the possibility of Kosovo’s *(объявление независимости в одностороннем порядке)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with the support of at least some EU states, Ban-Ki Moon, *(Генеральный Секретарь ООН)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, asked the US, Russia and the EU to organise *(новый раунд переговоров)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The decision to visit Sweden was announced after the White House *(отменил намеченную на сентябрь российско-американскую встречу на высшем уровне)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, due to lack of progress in the US-Russia *(двусторонние отношения)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. American military actions, which he termed *(“односторонние” и “незаконные”)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also “have not been able *(решить проблемы)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at all”, and he said, have created only more *(нестабильность)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and danger.

6. *(Делегация высокопоставленных представителей Африканского союза)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was due to meet Nigerian president Goodluck Jonatan, *(нынешний глава)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the West African block Ecowas on Thursday, in efforts by African countries *(уладить кризис мирным путем)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The American senators, who are making the trip at the request of U.S. President Barack Obama, will press for an end to *(политический тупик)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. John Kerry, *(Госсекретарь США)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Sergei Lavrov, his Russian *(коллега)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, discussed possible prisoner exchanges and the opening of humanitarian corridors *(для поставки гуманитарной помощи)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Still, US *(гражданские и военные официальные лица)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are all too aware that Iraq’s military capabilities are not fully formed and the country’s political *(тупик)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has yet *(преодолеть)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Yesterday’s *(провал переговоров о перемирии)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, aimed at ending more than a week of *(насилие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between Shia *(боевики)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and US and Iraqi forces in Najaf, was announced by *(советник по вопросам национальной безопасности Ирака)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. *(Гражданские лица покинули)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ northern suburbs as government forces fought to repel *(наступление повстанцев)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12.  At least 150 people were killed and 400 *(ранены)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in *(тяжелые столкновения)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in south Sudan between *(бывшие повстанцы)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Sudanese Army, according to the UN. *(Бои)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Malakal, which ended with *(прекращение огня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on Friday, was the heaviest since *(мирный договор)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year ended *(гражданская война)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13.  *(Бои между палестинскими группировками усилились)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across Gaza, with at least 23 people dead in the past 24 hours.

14.  *(Мятежники сбежали)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eastern Congo after the genocide, and their presence there has been a destabilizing factor in Africa’s Great Lakes region.

15. *(МАГАТЭ)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said Iran finally *(предоставил доступ наблюдателям)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to nuclear component development *(объекты)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

16. *(Совет Безопасности ООН)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has already *(ввел санкции в отношении Ирана)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and could decide as early as next week whether or not *(ужесточить позицию)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. Mr Gross' arrest and imprisonment had previously *(сорвали попытки растопить лед в дипломатических отношениях)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the two countries.

18. The United States *(разорвали связи)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Cuba's communist government in 1961. Despite the lack of diplomatic relations, the two countries *(проводят регулярные переговоры по вопросу)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migration every six months.

19. *(Госдеп)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said that the next meeting would also seek to push forward *(процесс сближения)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ announced by US President Barack Obama and his *(кубинский коллега)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Raul Castro on 17 December.

20. *(Повестка дня переговоров)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has not been announced, but it will include discussions *(о возобновлении дипломатических отношений)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the decision announced by Mr Obama and Mr Castro *(вновь открыть посольства)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Washington and Havana, said *(представитель Госдепа)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jen Psaki.

**B**.1. US-Cuba relations have remained frozen since the early 1960s, when the US *(разорвали дипломатические отношения и ввели торговое эмбарго)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after Cuba's revolution led to communism.

2. Attacks on security forces have increased since Islamist President Mohammed Morsi *(был смещен с поста)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by the military in early July, prompting *(крупномасштабная операция)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by the military.

3. The Sinai region has grown increasingly volatile since *(свержение)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of President Hosni Mubarak in early 2011.

4. *(Министры иностранных дел стран Лиги арабских государств)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say they will meet in *(внеочередная сессия)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Friday to discuss *(нарастающее насилие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The Israel Defence Forces accused “Gaza terrorists” *(в том, что они нарушили перемирие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. In August, three Palestinians were shot dead in *(в столкновениях, вспыхнувших)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when *(израильские войска)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried to detain a suspect in the Qalandiya *(лагерь беженцев)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. *(Восстание)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against Mr Assad began in 2011. More than 100,000 people have been killed and more than two million people have *(покинули страну)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, according to the UN.

8. Last month, at least six soldiers were killed in *(теракт с участием террориста-смертника)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rafah, on the border with the Gaza Strip.

9. The Egyptian military has recently *(применили жесткие меры в отношении)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tunnels used by *(боевики)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and smugglers under the border.

10. Monday's *(бои вспыхнули)* when Fatah tried *(провести массовый митинг)* to mark the anniversary of its foundation in 1965 on 1 January.

11. Some *(командиры повстанцев)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said they wanted *(соблюдать перемирие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but that they had little hope that *(перемирие продержится)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the ground.

12. The UN *(посредник)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has said he has "indications" of readiness for *(меры по укреплению доверия)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as *(перемирие или обмен пленными)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. Meeting *(на полях саммита)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday, Mr Putin *(призвал своего французского коллегу)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Francois Hollande to join him *(с целью ослабить напряженность)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the two countries over Ukraine.

14. The test *(подвергся осуждению)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by North Korea's immediate neighbours, South Korea and Japan, while *(министр иностранных дел России)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Sergei Lavrov *(призвал к возобновлению переговоров по ядерной программе Северной Кореи)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Cameron admitted the Russians and the UK held different points of view, but said the two countries would put aside their *(разногласия)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and focus on the "common ground" – organising *(мирные переговоры между сторонами)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Geneva.

16. President Castro *(призвал Вашингтон снять торговое и экономическое эмбарго, введенное в отношении)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the communist-run island – *(шаг)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can only be made by Congress.

17. *(Бои)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in eastern Ukraine has plunged relations between Moscow and the west into the deepest crisis since the cold war. *(Стороны подписали соглашение о перемирии)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Minsk in September but *(его условия были нарушены)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_almost immediately and *(бои усилились)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in recent weeks.

18. Mr Poroshenko said a 400km stretch of Ukraine’s border with Russia — currently controlled by *(повстанцы)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ — was to revert to Kiev by the end of 2015. He said heavy weaponry *(будут отведены)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create a 50km buffer zone between the government and the separatists.

19. The United States has hinted that it will pursue an as yet unspecified “Plan B” if Sudan does not meet the Dec 31 *(крайний срок)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for *(развертывание расширенного контингента миротворческих войск)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Darfur.

20. *(Прорыв в Минске)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came just after *(Международный валютный фонд)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ announced it *(согласовал)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a new $17.5bn bailout package with Kiev to help stabilise Ukraine’s public finances and *(разрушенная войной экономика)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C**. 1. While northern battle lines appear to be locked in *(тупик)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, southern *(отряды повстaнцев)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appear to have been more successful in recent months, even challenging regime forces in the pro-government province of Suwaida in recent weeks.

2. Although the Afghan government is engaged in *(переговоры по примирению)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with members of the Taliban, it *(исключает возможность диалога)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the Haqqani group, which is believed to be based in the unruly border area between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

3. Kerry had previously declined a Russian invitation to Moscow and his decision to go to London prompted *(слухи, предположения)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Kremlin may have offered *(уступки)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to ensure he would not leave empty-handed.

4. *(Мирные переговоры, цель которых положить конец боевым действиям)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the holy city of Najaf between supporters of radical Shia cleric Moqtada al-Shadr and US troops *(провалились)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, as Iraqi officials said military action to drive *(ополченцы)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the city *(возобновятся)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5.  Most analysts agree that Sri Lanka is now *(в состоянии войны)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all but name. But they say both sides are likely to sit down for *(прямые переговоры)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Switzerland at the end of the month *(чтобы возобновить мирный процесс)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. A UN war crimes tribunal has cleared former Kosovan Prime Minister Ramush Haradinaj of war crimes dating back to 1998, after a retrial in The Hague. Mr Haradinaj was accused of *(зверства)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against Serb and Albanian *(гражданские лица)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1998. But the UN court ruled that the prosecution had not proved the case.

7. In July, Venezuela *(разорвала дипломатические связи)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with its neighbour, following accusations that it allowed *(повстанцы)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or Farc to operate from camps within Venezuela.

8. The trial is the most ambitious attempt to prosecute armed forces personnel in *(гражданские суды)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Turkey, where the strongly *(светские)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_military *(свергли)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ four governments since 1960.

9. Over the last two years, *(Совет по правам человека ООН)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has passed two resolutions ordering the Sri Lankan government to launch an independent investigation into what happened at the end of the war. The government has criticised the UN over the resolutions and insisted it *(не участвовало в массовых убийствах гражданских лиц)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The fractious opposition has been under pressure from the US and other backers in the region *(заключить соглашение)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. More than 36,000 people have been killed in the long-running *(восстание)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against Mr Bashar's government. Many thousands more *(покинули)***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**the country since *(беспорядки)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began last year.

11. Mr Kerry touted Mr Obama’s actions on Iraq and Afghanistan and his support for the revolution in Libya, which led to *(свержение)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of dictator Muammar Gaddafi. However, he made no reference to the current conflict in Syria, where the US has decided against *(вмешательство)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ despite calling *(кровопролитие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_horrific.

12. However, Mr Wang, eager to nurture *(улучшение отношений)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the United States, emphasised that *(мирное воссоединение)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was Beijing’s goal.

13. As *(напряженность усиливалась)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the United Nations was drawn into efforts to prevent the Kurdish conflict from *(перерастание в полномасштабную)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Iran-Iraq war.

14. After some *(челночная дипломатия)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Tehran and Baghdad in April, Weckmann-Munoz reported privately to Waldheim that he had secured a commitment from both Iran and Iraq *(возобновить дипломатические переговоры)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. *(Обе стороны)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were huddled in negotiations in the Prime Minister’s residence last night, thrashing out *(договор, согласно которому)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Maoists *(сложат оружие)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and enter parliament.

16. *(Министры обороны стран членов НАТО)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were meeting in Brussels on Thursday, with the crisis high *(на повестке дня)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Chuck Hagel, *(министр обороны США)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was expected to address Russia’s *(бряцание оружием)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the end of the day’s meetings, and Anders Fogh Rasmussen, *(Генеральный секретарь альянса)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, cautioned the Kremlin against acting precipitously.

17. Separately, it is thought the Israeli president is taking with him to Egypt new ideas for *(ближневосточный мирный процесс)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He *(поддерживает)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a proposal first put forward by Saudi Arabia to negotiate a broad *(мирное урегулирование)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to include all Arab countries. The Saudi initiative offers *(признание)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel in exchange for Israel’s *(вывод войск)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from Arab lands captured in 1967.

18. Months of *(интенсивные переговоры)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including between Kerry and Zarif *(в середине октября)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Vienna, have made some progress but appear *(в тупике)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the key issues of *(обогащение урана)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the pace of any *(ослабление санкций)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. The Kurds became the first anti-government group to have actively taken on the jihadists, *(нанеся тяжелые потери)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on fighters of two al-Qaeda affiliated groups, the al-Nusra Front and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

20. Ms Merkel, the west’s chief interlocutor with Mr Putin, has been the central player in the latest chapter of diplomacy. Together with Mr Hollande, she opted last week to try to re-energise *(мирные переговоры)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ even though many diplomats warned the prospects for *(прорыв)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_appeared bleak.

**III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the necessary form from the list below:**

**a)** tobe scheduled, to normalise relations, the highest level talks, to attend, landmark, to restore, counterpart, to improve ties, to lift, to reopen embassies, hostilities

**(……………) US-Cuba talks end in 'positive' atmosphere**

Two days of historic talks between the United States and Cuba have ended with both sides agreeing to meet again. The discussions had focused on (…………..) diplomatic relations but no date was set for the (……………………). A US official said (………………………..) after decades of (……………) would take time. The Cuban delegation chief Josefina Vidal said (…………..) the economic blockade against Cuba was essential.

These were (……………………….) in decades between the US and Cuba. The talks followed December's agreement by US President Barack Obama and his Cuban (……………), Raul Castro, (………………….).

Ms Vidal said she expected a new meeting (………………..) in the coming weeks ahead of April's Summit of the Americas, which President Obama and President Castro are expected (……………..).

**b)** rebels, a ceasefire agreement, withdrawal, a political settlement, war-torn, a ceasefire (2), intense fighting, to implement, a spokesperson for, to halt the spiralling violence, to resolve disagreements

**Leaders agree Ukraine (……………..) after all-night talks**

(…………….) to end weeks of (……………..) in eastern Ukraine has been agreed after all-night talks between the leaders of Germany, France, Ukraine and Russia.

Vladimir Putin, Russia’s president, told reporters on Thursday morning in Minsk, the Belarusian capital, that after 16 hours of talks, representatives of Ukraine and separatist (………….) had signed a package of measures (……………) a failed (……………………) reached last September.

“Ceasefire from 00.00 hours 15th February, then (…………..) of heavy weapons. In this lies hope,” tweeted (………………….) Ms Merkel, who was the driving force behind negotiations that Mr Hollande had described as a “last chance” (……………………) in a conflict that has so far killed more than 5,300.

Mr Putin listed plans for (……………………) that would deal with border and humanitarian issues. But he did not clarify whether or how the sides (……………………………) over Kiev’s demands that it regain control over its border with Russia — one of the thorniest issues in the talks.

The International Monetary Fund on Thursday said it would provide a new four-year $17.5bn bailout for (………………..) Ukraine.

**IV. a) Translate the sentences into English:**

1. Переговоры по этому вопросу много раз откладывались, но, в конце концов, при помощи посредников стороны заключили историческое соглашение, по условиям которого напряженность в отношениях должна уменьшиться.
2. Во время второго раунда этих плодотворных переговоров сторонам удалось устранить все препятствия на пути к мирному соглашению и устранить все противоречия.
3. Шестисторонние переговоры зашли в тупик, а затем провалились. Сторонам не удалось выполнить условия мирного плана до истечения крайнего срока.
4. В отношениях между этими странами началось потепление: они вновь открыли посольства и начали налаживать экономические и культурные связи. В частности, они обсудили вопрос о снятии торгового эмбарго, что приветствовало все мировое сообщество.
5. После переворота в стране напряженные отношения между воюющими группировками ухудшились, а перспективы прочного мира стали еще более призрачными.
6. В этом регионе вспыхнул конфликт, и только репрессивными мерами против повстанцев правительству удалось уменьшить напряженность в этой горячей точке.
7. В этой стране вспыхнула гражданская война. После новой вспышки насилия на всей территории было объявлено чрезвычайное положение, а в столице был введен комендантский час.
8. Гражданское население покидает свои дома, в соседние страны направляется огромный поток беженцев, бои между правительственными войсками и повстанцами становятся все более ожесточенными, и наблюдатели говорят о том, что вряд ли удастся обеспечить перемирие.
9. Благодаря посредническим усилиям и так называемой челночной дипломатии удалось разрешить конфликт и добиться всеобъемлющего урегулирования в регионе.
10. Если они не выведут войска из этой страны, их действия будут расценены как вмешательство в ее внутренние дела и нарушение международного права.

**b) Translate the text into English:**

[**США и Куба нормализуют отношения**](http://ru.euronews.com/2014/12/17/us-and-cuba-to-normalise-relations-after-decades-of-hostility/)

В 20 часов по московскому времени президент [США](http://ru.euronews.com/tag/usa/) Барак Обама выступил со специальным заявлением об отношениях с Кубой. В это же время с заявлением по национальному телевидению выступил кубинский руководитель Рауль Кастро. Рауль Кастро подтвердил переговоры о восстановлении дипломатических отношений с США. Отношения с Островом свободы и режимом Кастро США разорвали в 1961 году, после кубинской революции.

Барак Обама заявил, что США и [Куба](http://ru.euronews.com/tag/cuba/) нормализуют свои отношения, начинается “новая глава”. По словам Барака Обамы, санкции в отношении Кубы не принесли нужного эффекта, и американский народ «протягивает Кубе руку». Обама дал поручение госсекретарю США Джону Керри пересмотреть статус Кубы как государства-пособника терроризма.

Американские официальные лица сообщили прессе, что США намерены открыть посольство в Гаване в ближайшие несколько месяцев. Возможно также снижение уровня торгового эмбарго, наложенного Вашингтоном на Кубу. Ранее Кубой был освобожден американский гражданин Алан Гросс, а в США выпустили на свободу трех кубинцев.

Перед своим уходом американский президент, который вскоре может совершить визит в Гавану, пытается оставить след в истории. Насколько он будет глубоким, во многом зависит от контролируемого республиканцами конгресса — именно он решит, будет ли окончательно снято эмбарго с Острова свободы.

**V. Texts for at sight translation:**

**1. Visits**

**a) UN chief calls for peace in Libya during surprise visit**

The UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, has called for peace in Libya during a surprise **visit** to Tripoli as part of a UN-brokered reconciliation process. On his first **visit** since 2011, when Col Muammar Gaddafi was ousted, he told MPs meeting at a hotel in the city there was "no alternative to dialogue". Italian Foreign Minister Federica Mogherini accompanied him.

The UN brokered **talks** last month between rival parliamentary factions, after months of militia violence. Instability has plagued the oil-rich country and the new parliament elected in July has been forced to meet outside the capital as rival militias battle for control of the city.

Mr Ban and Ms Mogherini arrived in Tripoli by plane from neighbouring Tunisia, where the UN mission to Libya has been based since it was evacuated during the summer. "Libya needs a strong parliament and a strong government," Mr Ban told the MPs. "The fighting must stop...." Ms Mogherini, who is set to become the EU's new foreign policy chief next month, delivered a message of support for the Libyan parliament.

**b) New UK envoy Ajay Sharma to make Iran visit**

The UK new **envoy** to Iran is to visit the country on Tuesday for the first time since his appointment. Ajay Sharma was confirmed as non-resident **charge** **d'affaires** last month. Iran later agreed to curb some of its nuclear activities and Downing Street said Mr Sharma's visit was part of the process of trying to secure a strong relationship with the UK. The UK shut down its Tehran embassy in 2011 after it was stormed in a protest over British nuclear sanctions. Diplomatic staff were **withdrawn** from Iran and Iranian diplomats were **expelled** from London in the wake of the incident.

Foreign Secretary William Hague announced Mr Sharma's appointment on 8 October before the nuclear deal, saying the recently elected government of President Hassan Rouhani had "presented themselves in a much more positive light than recent governments". Iran's state news agency IRNA reported that Mr Sharma would have talks with officials at the foreign ministry in Tehran and his Iranian counterpart would later visit London.

**2. Talks**

**Iran nuclear talks: Kerry says talks focused on a deal**

US Secretary of State John Kerry has said negotiations in Vienna will focus on "driving towards" the outline of an agreement. World powers want Iran to show it is not building nuclear weapons, in exchange for a lifting of sanctions. The US, EU and other powers suspect Iran is secretly seeking to develop nuclear weapons. Tehran denies that its nuclear programme has a military aspect, insisting it is only intended to supply its energy and medical needs.

Mr Kerry arrived in Vienna on Thursday evening and was due to meet Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif. Speaking earlier in Paris, Mr Kerry said he was "quite confident" with the groundwork laid for a possible deal to be reached by the deadline of 24 November.

Speaking in Moscow, Russian chief negotiator Mr Ryabkov said it was a "crucial moment" for achieving a comprehensive agreement and to let it pass would be a "serious mistake with grave consequences". The six nations involved in the **talks** with Iran are the US, the UK, France, Germany, Russia and China.

**3. Compromise and Deadlock**

**a) US 'losing patience' with Venezuela - John Kerry**

US Secretary of State John Kerry has said that impatience with the Venezuelan government is growing across the region over its failure to address the country's serious political crisis. Mr Kerry called on President Nicolas Maduro to reopen negotiations with the opposition. Talks c**ollapsed** over a **dispute** about the release of political prisoners. At least 42 people have been killed in street protests this year.

Speaking during a visit to Mexico, Mr Kerry said that the United States was still considering imposing sanctions against Venezuela. Mr Kerry criticised the government's "total failure" to show good faith during the talks, **mediated** by the Unasur regional bloc and a representative of the Vatican.

Unasur foreign ministers left Caracas on Tuesday, but issued a statement asking both sides to schedule a new round of talks. The main opposition group, the Democratic Unity Alliance, **pulled out of the talks** last week after the government refused to release more than 200 protesters detained in Caracas earlier this month.

**b) Aung San Suu Kyi condemns 'unjust' constitution**

Myanmar opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has said constitutional rules which bar her from running for president because her sons are half British are "unfair, unjust and undemocratic". At a news briefing with US President Barack Obama in Yangon, she said the reform process in the once military-ruled nation had hit a "bumpy patch". But she said it could be brought on track with international help.

Mr Obama was in the Burmese capital on Thursday for an Asian summit where he held talks with President Thein Sein. He said the process of reform was "by no means complete or irreversible" and added that the US "recognizes the challenges ahead".

Myanmar, also known as Burma, moved from military to **civilian** rule in 2010 and is governed by a military-backed civilian administration. Under President Thein Sein, many political prisoners have been freed and media restrictions eased. But critics have warned that reforms have **stalled** in recent months, as all eyes turn to 2015 when the next general election will be held.

**4. Strained Relations**

**a) US Senate approves Venezuela sanctions bill**

The United States Senate has approved a bill which would **impose sanctions** on Venezuelan officials who violated protesters' rights. Thousands of activists who took part in anti-government protests which **erupted** across the Latin American country in February were arrested. Previously, the US government opposed sanctions, arguing they would interfere with negotiation efforts between the Venezuelan government and the opposition but recently signalled it might support the bill.

Relations between the two countries have been **frosty** and **strained** since they **recalled** their ambassadors four years ago. More than 40 people were killed in the anti-government protests in Venezuela between February and May. The United Nations **condemned** "**violence** by all sides in Venezuela" and called on the government "to ensure that people are not penalized for exercising their rights to peaceful assembly and to freedom of expression".

The government said opposition leaders had been planning a **coup** against the government of President Nicolas Maduro.

**5. Hostilities**

**a) Colombia kidnap: Farc agrees conditions for release**

Colombia's Farc rebels have reached an agreement with the government over the conditions necessary for releasing an army general and four others. Cuban diplomat Rodolfo Benitez and Norwegian official Rita Sandberg confirmed the agreement in Havana on Thursday. Cuban and Norwegian officials acting as **mediators** said the hostages would be released as soon as possible. However, the details of the agreement were not released. **Peace talks** between the two sides were suspended after the men were captured by the left-wing **rebels** at the weekend.

An estimated 220,000 people have died in five decades of armed conflict in Colombia. The capture of the soldiers has cast doubt over peace talks between Farc and the government that have lasted for two years.

The rebels said they seized the men because they were unhappy at the continuation of Colombian **hostilities** during peace talks. Farc negotiator Pablo Catatumbo had earlier called for a **bilateral ceasefire**. President Juan Manuel Santos had demanded the men's release before peace talks could **resume**.

**b) Russia's Vladimir Putin visits Turkey to improve trade deals, despite disagreements on Syria**

Russian President Vladimir Putin arrived in Turkey on Monday to discuss economic ties between the two countries, as well as the crisis in Iraq and Syria. Russia is Turkey’s second-largest trade partner and the countries' leaders are expected to discuss ways to increase annual bilateral trade to $100 billion by 2020.

The conflict in Syria and Iraq is also expected to be addressed during the talks, as Turkey has voiced support for a US-led coalition that is aiding moderate **rebels** in Syria in their fight to **depose** Syrian President Bashar Assad, who is one of Putin's closest **allies**. At the same time, both [countries](http://www.ibtimes.com/russia-turkey-discuss-syria-trade-chekhovs-loaded-gun-916587) oppose the rise of the Islamic State group, which is attempting to redraw regional borders with its vision of an Islamic caliphate.

Putin’s visit comes a day after Pope Francis [concluded](http://www.ibtimes.com/pope-francis-ends-turkey-trip-call-solidarity-among-muslims-christians-1731040) a visit to Turkey with prayers asking for peace in Ukraine, another controversial topic for the Russian leader who has been accused by the West of fomenting **unrest** in the region by arming pro-Moscow separatist **rebels**, a claim that Russia has consistently denied.

**6. The Peace Process**

**Colombia peace talks with Farc rebels to resume in Cuba**

The Colombian government and Farc rebels have agreed **to resume peace talks**, which were suspended last month over the abduction of an army general, **mediators** say. Officials from Cuba and Norway, the two countries **brokering the** **peace process**, said a week of **discussions** would begin in Havana on 10 December.

Colombia's president stopped the talks after the **rebels** seized Gen Ruben Dario Alzate and two others on 16 November. The captives were released on Sunday. The negotiators said the next round of talks would focus on a **de-escalation** of the **conflict**. They also said the parties had agreed to establish a permanent system to deal with any future crises.

The **negotiations** have been under way in Havana since November 2012 and aim to bring an end to five decades of conflict, in which 220,000 people are estimated to have died. The left-wing rebel group has renewed calls for both sides to call a **ceasefire** while the peace negotiations proceed. The government has rejected such calls, saying that a **truce** would only help the rebel group regroup and rearm.

**Keys to § 7**

**I.**1e 2h 3j 4a 5g 6m 7k 8l 9b 10c 11o 12f 13i 14d 15n.

**II.**

**А.** 1. The foreign secretary, ally, attend the talks, called on.

2. British officials, the agenda for the trilateral summit.

3. declaring independence unilaterally, UN secretary-general, a new round of talks.

4. cancelled the US-Russia summit, scheduled for September, the US-Russia bilateral relationship.

5. “unilateral” and “illegitimate”, to resolve any matters, instability.

6. A top-level African Union delegation, current chief, to resolve the crisis peacefully.

7. an end to the political stalemate.

8. the US secretary of state, his Russian counterpart, to deliver aid.

9. US civilian and military officials, political deadlock, to be broken.

10. breakdown of the truce talks, violence, militants, the Iraqi national security adviser.

11.  Civilians fled, the rebel advance.

12.  wounded, heavy clashes, former rebels ,the fighting, a ceasefire, a peace deal, the civil war.

13.  Fighting, factions, has escalated.

14.  The insurgents fled.

15. The International Atomic Energy Agency, had granted its monitors access to, sites.

16. The UN Security Council, imposed sanctions on, to toughen its stance.

17. undermined attempts to thaw diplomatic relations.

18. severed ties, hold routine talks on.

19. The state department, the rapprochement process, his Cuban counterpart.

20. The agenda for the talks, discussions on re-establishing diplomatic relations, to reopen embassies, state department spokeswoman.

**B.**1. broke off diplomatic relations, imposed a trade embargo.

2. was ousted, a large-scale operation.

3. the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak.

4. Arab League foreign ministers, emergency session, the escalating violence.

5. of having breached the ceasefire.

6. clashes that erupted, Israeli troops, refugee camp.

7. The uprising, have fled the country.

8. a suicide bomb attack.

9. cracked down on, militants.

10. fighting erupted, to hold a rally.

11. rebel commanders, to observe the truce, the ceasefire would hold.

12. mediator, confidence-building measures, a ceasefire.

13. on the margins of the summit, urged his French counterpart, to defuse tensions,

Russian Foreign Minister, called for a revival of talks on.

15. differences, peace talks between the parties, the civil war.

16.urged Washington to lift a trade and economic embargo imposed on, a move.

17. The fighting, the parties had reached a ceasefire agreement, its terms were violated, fighting has intensified.

18. the rebels, would be withdrawn.

19. deadline for the deployment of an expanded international force of peacekeeping troops.

20. The Minsk breakthrough, the International Monetary Fund, had agreed, war-ravaged economy.

**C.** 1. a stalemate, rebel units.

2. reconciliation talks, rules out dialogue with.

3. speculation, concessions,

4. peace talks to end the fighting, collapsed, militiamen, would resume.

5.  at war, face-to-face talks, to revive the peace process.

6. atrocities, civilians.

7. broke off diplomatic ties, guerrillas.

8. secular, has brought down.

9. UN Human Rights Council, did not massacre civilians.

10. to strike a deal, uprising, have fled the country, the unrest.

11. the overthrow, intervention, the bloodshed.

12. improving relations, peaceful .

13. tensions escalated, escalating into a full-blown.

14. shuttle diplomacy, to restart diplomatic talks.

15. The two sides, a deal under which, will lay down their arms.

16. NATO defence ministers, on their agenda, the US defence secretary, sabre-rattling, the alliance’s secretary-general.

17. a Middle East peace process, is backing, peace settlement, recognition, withdrawal.

18. intense negotiations, in mid-October, deadlocked, uranium enrichment, sanctions relief.

19. inflicting high casualties on.

20. peace talks, a breakthrough.

**III. a) ( *Landmark*) US-Cuba talks end in 'positive' atmosphere**

Two days of historic talks between the United States and Cuba have ended with both sides agreeing to meet again. The discussions had focused on (*restoring*) diplomatic relations but no date was set for the (reopening of embassies). A US official said (*normalising relations*) after decades of (*hostilitie*s) would take time. The Cuban delegation chief Josefina Vidal said (*lifting*) the economic blockade against Cuba was essential.

These were (*the highest-level talks*) in decades between the US and Cuba. The talks followed December's agreement by US President Barack Obama and his Cuban (*counterpart*), Raul Castro, (*to improve ties*).

Ms Vidal said she expected a new meeting (*to be scheduled*) in the coming weeks ahead of April's Summit of the Americas, which President Obama and President Castro are expected (*to attend*).

**b) Leaders agree Ukraine (*ceasefire*) after all-night talks**

(*A ceasefire*) to end weeks of (*intense fighting*) in eastern Ukraine has been agreed after all-night talks between the leaders of Germany, France, Ukraine and Russia.

Vladimir Putin, Russia’s president, told reporters on Thursday morning in Minsk, the Belarusian capital, that after 16 hours of talks, representatives of Ukraine and separatist (*rebels*) had signed a package of measures (*to implement*) a failed (*ceasefire agreement*) reached last September.

“Ceasefire from 00.00 hours 15th February, then (*withdrawal*) of heavy weapons. In this lies hope,” tweeted (*a spokesperson for*) Ms Merkel, who was the driving force behind negotiations that Mr Hollande had described as a “last chance” (*to halt the spiralling violence*) in a conflict that has so far killed more than 5,300.

Mr Putin listed plans for (*a political settlement*) that would deal with border and humanitarian issues. But he did not clarify whether or how the sides (*had resolved* *their disagreements*) over Kiev’s demands that it regain control over its border with Russia — one of the thorniest issues in the talks.

The International Monetary Fund on Thursday said it would provide a new four-year $17.5bn bailout for (*war-torn*) Ukraine.

**IV.**

1. The talks on this matter had been adjourned many times, but eventually the parties, assisted by their mediators, struck a landmark deal under which the tensions in the relations are to ease.
2. In the second round of these fruitful negotiations the parties managed to remove all the obstacles on the way towards the peace deal; all the differences were also ironed out.
3. The six-party talks were stalled/deadlocked/got into a stalemate and then collapsed/broke down. The parties failed to implement the peace plan before the deadline expired.
4. A thaw in the relations between these countries has started: they reopened their embassies and began mending their economic and cultural ties. They particularly discussed the lifting of the trade embargo, which was hailed by the whole international community.
5. After the coup in the country the tense relations between the warring factions soured/deteriorated, with the prospect of long-lasting peace getting even more elusive.
6. A conflict erupted in the region, and it is only by cracking down on rebels that the government managed to reduce tensions in this flashpoint/hotspot.
7. A civil war has erupted in this country. After a new outburst of violence a state of emergency was declared on the whole territory, with a curfew imposed in the capital.
8. Civilians are fleeing their homes; there is a huge flow of refugees heading to the neighbouring countries; the fighting between the governmental troops and the rebels is getting fiercer, with the observers reporting that securing the truce is very unlikely.
9. Thanks to the mediators’ efforts and the so-called shuttle diplomacy the conflict was successfully defused and comprehensive settlement was achieved.
10. If they fail to withdraw troops from this country their actions will be regarded as intervention into the matters within its domestic jurisdiction and a breach of international law.

**Список использованных сайтов:**

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3. **www.theguardian.com**
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