

2. Non-professional diplomats are often referred to as political _____.
3. **The** real power of _____ ministers lies with the president.
4. The way diplomats _____ in the USA is often criticized.
5. In the US the _____ to diplomatic posts often receive them as a gratitude from the elected president for their financial support.
6. One can get to his office only by _____.
7. In the US most ambassadorial _____ are gained through financial contributions.
- S. **The** prime minister has the power _____ ministers.

dominate, dominance, dominant, domination

- I. **Britain's** early 19th century commercial _____ gave way to the United States' economic, diplomatic and cultural _____ in the 20th century.
2. The island countries of the Caribbean _____ by distant European economic and political powers.
3. The civilization of ancient Greece and Rome had extended its political _____ into North Western Europe.
4. Today multilateral mechanisms have become _____.
5. From the _____ aggressive power in European international politics France almost overnight became a victim state.
6. Die Conservatives managed _____ the voting.
7. Of the four _____ personalities of the early sixteenth century - Charles V was the central figure.
- K Religion became again a _____ factor even in politics.
- J. If there is any challenge at all to the _____ of English, it may come from inside America itself.
10. In the newly independent states English was associated with colonial _____ of the past
11. The English language _____ at international forums.
12. These skills are _____ in the activities of a diplomat.
13. In the 16th centuries 'the French system of diplomacy' emerged and _____ international relations.
14. The _____ English invariably took the loyalty of the other countries for granted.

15. Disagreeing with the _____ view is dangerous.

involve, involved, involvement

1. The job is monotonous and _____ attention but no initiative.
2. The implementation of the task will require the _____ of all the staff.
3. The new appointment will _____ moving from place to place.
4. Their relations are too much _____.
5. The arrested denied any _____ in the robbery.
6. In some instances regional interests _____ and this will also demand consideration.
7. The expansion of political, economic and social issues have pushed diplomats to increased _____ in external affairs of domestic ministries.

negotiate, negotiation, negotiator

1. Rapid communication now enables a _____ to remain in constant touch with the government throughout.
2. _____ help improve state-to-state relations.
3. The terms of the contract _____ are to be studied **carefully**.
4. In _____ both parties demonstrated their **willingness to** cooperate.
5. The treaty is _____ before being signed.
6. The _____ were dominated by the mediator's **authority**.
7. _____ and arbitration skills are necessary for a diplomat.

relate, relation(s), relationship(s), relatively), unrelated

1. The links between persons or states are referred to as _____.
2. These two developments were closely _____.
3. After the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Europe experienced almost a century of _____ peace.
4. The revolution was accomplished with _____ little bloodshed.
5. Those were four central ideas closely _____ to each other.