

3. Britain became one of the first major powers to reopen diplomatic (relate) with Russia.
4. The (appoint) secretaries are (respond) for the (manage) of foreign affairs.
5. (dominate) of French diplomacy in previous centuries is common knowledge.
6. The conduct of (relate) in old diplomacy was on the bilateral basis.
7. (negotiate) with governments and defence of national policies is one of the tasks of diplomacy.
8. **(establish)** of international organizations broadened the tasks of **diplomacy**.
9. An (authorize) for search is to be given by court.
10. The basis of bilateral diplomacy is (maintain) of state-to-state (relate).
11. The (appoint) of ambassadors is the (respond) of the Foreign Secretary.
12. They decided, even at the loss of several days, to wait for the new (appoint), who was highly recommended to them.
13. He thought that a Canadian Prime Minister might have more influence in a joint (relate) than under total independence.
14. He could become a mediator, with (authorize) and power which could be fostered and enlarged.
15. **The** (dominate) feature of modern diplomacy is that it is **conducted multilaterally**.
16. Public diplomacy is as necessary for (maintain) and strengthening **of friendly** (relate) with other countries as traditional diplomacy.
17. The Prime Minister insisted that (economics) Canada will have **big** opportunities.
18. Non-career diplomats are often called political (appoint).
19. One of the main problems of modern international intercourse is the increasing (respond) of diplomacy to public opinion.
20. In the international organizations diplomats serve not only as (represent) and (promote) of their country's interests guided by the instructions of national (authorize) and as their political advisers but also as (contribute) to the interests of the global (communicate).

## Exercise 26

Supply appropriate English equivalents to the Russian words,

1. Various types of (политических) forums are to be distinguished from the UN's own regional (экономических) commissions.
2. Diplomacy is the method by which nation-states, (через уполномоченных) agents, (поддерживают) mutual (отношения), (общаются) with each other, and (выполняют) political (экономические) and legal tasks.
3. The new diplomacy (подразумевала) the (создание) of an international organization to act as a forum for peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. (общение осуществляется при помощи) verbal exchanges.
5. Special knowledge of international (политике) can be very useful.
6. A diplomat is expected to have an out-going personality and a capacity (поддерживать) strong personal (связи).
7. Much of the Foreign Office's work is (ведется) in secret.
8. When Churchill (был назначен) a secretary for the colonies he worked toward the (создание) of new Arab states.
9. Churchill insisted on Hitler's unconditional surrender - peace (путем переговоров) never entered into his (планы).
10. Secretariat staff (занимается) in surveys of world (экономических) and social trends and **problems**.
11. (Господство) of the French diplomacy was **natural** due to the (господствующему) position of France in (экономической) **Mid** (политической) spheres over the whole Europe.
12. The (назначение) as an ambassador to the U.S. does not often depend on the qualifications of the (назначенца).
13. (Представительство) of the country in this international organization was very limited.
14. (При осуществлении) her (политики) Margaret Thatcher (отвечала) by force to force.
15. We try (вовлекать) many of other ministries to have active roles in our (двухсторонних отношениях).
16. Political (назначенцы) gain their (авторитет) in science, culture, (политике и экономике).