**Итоговый экзаменационный контроль**

Дисциплина иностранный язык в меж. Деятельности

**Специальность Регионоведение**

Курс 2, к/о, весенний семестр, 3 кредита, 1 вариант

**Grammartest: грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

1. **The term “international relations” …………… by Jeremy Bentham in 1780.**
   1. had been first used
   2. was first used
   3. have been used
2. T**he Holy See, although not a state, ………… to have international legal personality**.
   1. have been recognized
   2. would be recognized
   3. was recognized
3. **Some of these new actors ……………….international legal personality.**
   1. have also acquired
   2. also acquired
   3. have been also acquired
4. **Thus, International Law …………as the body of rules and principles that are applicable to a large number of states in governing the relations between them.**
   1. would be defined
   2. have been defined
   3. is defined
5. **A federal state …………. as one entity in International relations**
   1. would also considered
   2. is also considered
   3. can be also considered
6. **Switzerland’s neutrality is self-imposed, but it …………….. by all the surrounding states as a permanent feature**.
   1. will be recognized
   2. have been recognized
   3. has been recognized
7. **Unless recognized by at least one state, the entity ………..no claim to be considered as a subject of international law**.
   1. will have
   2. have
   3. would have
8. **If the change-over of governments is constitutional it …………. any deliberate decision as to recognition.**
   1. require
   2. requires
   3. doesn’t require
9. **International relations ….a number of special characteristics.**
   1. Had
   2. Has
   3. Had had
10. **Restoring is a lawful act which ………..to injure the wrongful state.** 
    1. designed
    2. had been designed
    3. is designed
11. **Territorial changes ………… with the identity of the state only when they lead to total dismemberment of the original state.**
    1. will interfere
    2. was interfere
    3. would interfere
12. **All debts of the winning force ……..state debts from the moment of their inception.**
    1. Became
    2. Will become
    3. Become
13. **The Republic of Kazakhstan …………… de jure by more than one hundred states.**
    1. Will be recognized
    2. was recognized
    3. would be recognized
14. **Subjects of IL ………. sovereign and non-sovereign .**
    1. must be
    2. will be
    3. may be
15. **At present 110 countries of the world …………. the independence of Kazakhstan.**
    1. have recognized
    2. had been recognized
    3. will be recognized
16. **The Republic of Kazakhstan …………….. its bilateral and multilateral relations with many countries**.
    1. promoting
    2. is promoting
    3. has been promoting
17. **We …………….. the fundamental purposes set out in our Constitution.**
    1. will not forget
    2. should not forget
    3. would not forget
18. **It ………..that the murderer is a woman.**
    1. was thought
    2. thought
    3. is thought
19. **The burglar ………….to be a local man.**
    1. is believed
    2. had believed
    3. been believed
20. **Police think the robber ………through an opened window**.
    1. Had entered
    2. Had been entered
    3. Entered

**Task #2. Vocabulary test. Complete the sentences using appropriate words and phrases from the box (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов)**

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| * + 1. a subject of international law 2. constitution 3. International law 4. an apple of discord   5. de facto 6. a sophisticated system 7. recognition 8. domestic law 9. prevailing doctrine 10.the injured state 11.are applicable to12. called into question 13. UN Security Council.14. a claim on behalf of 15. the emergence 16. International Court of Justice 17. self-imposed 18. UN Security Council 19. Restorsion 20. efficient bureaucracy |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– the Fundamental Law of the State.
2. In order to promote democracy, but not to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_amongst the superpowers, the Republic of Kazakhstan must be able to shape the international environment in conformity with the rules and norms of International Law.
3. To be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means to assume certain international rights and obligations.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is addressed to a large number of governmental bodies and private individuals and groups of individuals.
5. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* can raise an international claim by resorting to third-party mediation or conciliation, arbitration or judicial procedures.
6. The law enforcement of capacity of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is both legally and politically limited.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has a number of special characteristics.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a lawful act which is designed to injure the wrongful state.
9. Recognition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is generally accepted as an indication that recognition de jure will be accorded in due time.
10. The modern state centralized the use of force by making a state monopoly, developing a standing army and more or less\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The modern state created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of legal institutions, principles and rules regulating society.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a political act with a legal consequences.
13. Sweden’s neutrality is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and is not recognized by other states.
14. Only states may appear in contentions proceedings before the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.*
15. Only states can present \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a national who has been injured by another

state.

1. But the matter (subjects of IL) has become more complicated due to the both – the expansion of the scope of IL into new areas and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of actors other than states on the international plane.
2. Only states can be members of the UN, only states are entitled to call upon the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sir Robert Jennings has even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the role of an individual state in international affairs.
4. International Law is defined as the body of rules and principles that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a large number of states.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the 19-20 century held that only states could be subjects of IL.

**III. READ THE TEXT AND DO THE GIVEN ASSIGNMENT.(10 ВОПРОСОВ, 2 БАЛЛА ЗА ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ, МАКСИМУМ 20 БАЛЛОВ)**

**DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY**

Real world diplomatic negotiations are very different from intellectual debates in a university where an issue is decided on the merit of the arguments and negotiators make a deal by splitting the difference. Though diplomatic agreements can sometimes be reached among liberal democratic nations by appealing to higher principles, most real world diplomacy has traditionally been heavily influenced by hard power.The interaction of strength and diplomacy can be illustrated by a comparison to labour negotiations. If a labor union is not willing to strike, then the union is not going anywhere because management has absolutely no incentive to agree to union demands. On the other hand, if management is not willing to take a strike, then the company will be walked all over by the labour union, and management will be forced to agree to any demand the union makes. The same concept applies to diplomatic negotiations. There are also incentives in diplomacy to act reasonably, especially if the support of other actors is needed. The gain from winning one negotiation can be much less than the increased hostility from other parts. This is also called soft power. Many situations in modem diplomacy are also rules based. When for instance two WTO countries have trade dispute, it is in the interest of both to limit the spread of damage to other areas by following some agreed-upon rules.The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity. While there have been a number of cases where diplomats have been killed, this is normally viewed as a great breach of honour. Genghis Khan and the Mongols were well known for strongly insisting on the rights of diplomats, and they would often punish any state that violated these rights.Diplomatic rights were established in the mid-seventeenth century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which protects diplomats from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission. If a diplomat does commit a serious crime while in a host country he may be declared as persona non grata (unwanted person). Such diplomats are then often tried for the crime in their homeland. In times of hostility, diplomats are often withdrawn for reasons of personal safety, as well as in some cases when the host country is friendly but there is a perceived threat from internal dissidents. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled temporarily by their home countries as a way to express displeasure with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees remain to actually do the business of diplomacy.

**Say if the statements below are true or false.**

1. Real world diplomatic negotiations are influenced by intellectual debates in a university.
2. Diplomatic agreements are reached by appealing to higher principles.
3. The term "soft power" describes a nation's ability to attract and persuade.
4. If two WTO countries have trade dispute, it is in the interest of both to win it.
5. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity and it excludes the cases where diplomats have been killed.
6. Genghis Khan and the Mongols strongly opposed punishing the states that violated the rights of diplomats.
7. According to Vienna Convention diplomats are immune from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission.
8. If a diplomatic representative commits a serious crime while working in a host country he may be proclaimed as persona non grata (unwanted person) and is tried for the crime in the same country.
9. In times of hostility diplomats are kept in the country and protected from internal dissidents.
10. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled by the hosting countries as a way to express displeasure with the receiving country.