**Итоговый экзаменационный контроль**

Дисциплина иностранный язык в меж деятельности

**Специальность Регионоведение**

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

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

1. **The Romans ………… to coexist with other states on the basis of mutual interests.**
   1. was not inclined
   2. were not inclined
   3. will be not inclined
2. **Modern diplomacy …… its origins during the Italian Renaissance**.
   1. have been
   2. would have
   3. had
3. **With the rise of the Roman Empire, the Greek system of diplomacy…………..**
   1. disappeared
   2. also disappeared
   3. have been disappeared
4. **Early in the 15th century, a group of city-states developed in Italy, but none ………….**
   1. would be dominate
   2. have been dominate
   3. could dominate
5. **Ambassadors and their staff …………….. freedom to access, transit, and exit at all times**.
   1. would granted
   2. were granted
   3. can be also granted
6. **The concept of extraterritoriality ………………...**
   1. will be established
   2. have been established
   3. was established
7. **International relations ……………….. by many variables**.
   1. may be influenced
   2. have influenced
   3. would have influenced
8. **Over time, scholars ………………. a number of approaches to the study of international relations, such a s realism, neorealism, idealism and liberalism**.
   1. Will develop
   2. develops
   3. have developed
9. **When cooperation fails, conflicts often ………….. into coercion and ultimately war.**
   1. Had escalate
   2. escalate
   3. Have had escalate
10. **The emerging role of China is also …………. a rapidly growing cultural and economic reality.** 
    1. Have become
    2. had becoming
    3. becoming
11. **It is the top leader who usually …………..the world prestige of the country or brings a bad reputation defaming the country**.
    1. enhances
    2. was enhance
    3. would enhance
12. **Organizations operating in more than one country ………….. as transnational actors.**
    1. known
    2. Will know
    3. are known
13. **All these actors…………. the various influences on international events.**
    1. was
    2. have
    3. had been
14. **Diplomatic relations between states ……………by friendly contacts of any form between their governments.**
    1. must be established
    2. ought to be established
    3. may be established
15. **The diplomatic corps ……. no status of a political organization or a body based on the norms of international law**.
    1. has
    2. had been
    3. will be
16. **The order of presentation of credentials or of a true copy ……………….by the date and time of the arrival of the head of the mission.**
    1. can determined
    2. is been determined
    3. is determined
17. **In its second sense it means those technical phrases, which in the course of centuries, ……………part of ordinary diplomatic vocabulary.**
    1. will become
    2. have become
    3. would not become
18. **In the middle ages negotiations ……………in Latin, which was considered the language of civilized Christians. .**
    1. was conducted
    2. conducted
    3. were conducted
19. **The Russian language ………….one of the official and working languages of major international conferences.**
    1. became
    2. had become
    3. been became
20. **The XXI century ………….new challenges for diplomacy on a global level.**
    1. Have brought
    2. Had been brought
    3. has brought

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

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| 1. resourceful *2. diplomacy 3.* momentum *4. observant mind* 5. purpose   *6.* military confrontation *7.* balance of interests *8.* self-control *9.* to be mistaken twice *10.*a calm nature *11.*official interpretations *12.* perceptions and attitudes *13.* “eyes and ears” *14.* of diplomatic confidentiality *15.* unavoidable *16.* too much secrecy *17.* economic realities *18.*responsibility *19.* primary mission 20. other societies |

1. Today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called upon to help political and economic leaders to channel the global changes in a rule-based manner.
2. A good diplomat must have a an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a gift of application, which rejects being diverted by pleasures.
3. The diplomat must be quick, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a good listener, courteous and agreeable.
4. Above all, he must possess enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to resist the longing speak before he has thought out what he actually intends to say.
5. He must have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, be able to suffer fools gladly, which is not always easy to do. .
6. In my view, a modern diplomat is discreet, practical, careful, and with a sense of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. I also think that in modern diplomacy the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is of crucial importance.
8. No doubt, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a diplomat is to protect the national interests of his country.
9. For this\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he needs specialist knowledge and understanding of his own country.
10. He must also know and understand other countries, other cultures and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. To become an efficient tool of good global governance diplomacy needs first to overcome the stereotypes of ideology and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_..
12. The main task of diplomacy today is to search not the balance of power, but for the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. A balanced approach is an answer to the new geopolitical and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Diplomacy is often accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and indeed, for centuries diplomacy was conducted entirely in private*.*
15. However, in the would of openness and free information flow, the cult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is looks rather archaic.
16. Though every professional diplomat knows that the in certain situations confidentiality\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Diplomatic representatives are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of their government.
18. Modern communication makes the state possible to shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the globe.
19. The diplomats at foreign embassies supply local news media with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and try to avoid negative publicity or explain it away.
20. Diplomats are like sappers, they cannot afford themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in their activity.

**3 Readinandanswerthequestion Задание 3: чтение текста и выбор правильного ответа (максимум 20 баллов):**

**The United National summary** The United Nations (UN) an international organization with a number of aims, founder by 51 countries in 1945 after the war. Through the powers founding Charter, it can take action on a in its range of issues, and provide a forum for its 192 Member States to express their views through the General Assembly, the Security Council the Economies and Social Council and other bodies and committees. The work of the UN reaches is it best known for peacekeeping, conflict resolution and specialized agencies operate many other programmer that affect our lives make and make the world a better place. Some of these area include sustainable development, environment refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation. Today, nearly every in the world belongs to the UN and membership totals 192 countries, when States become members of the United Nation, they agree the obligations of the Charter, an international treaty that set out basic principles of relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purpose: tom develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, and to be center for harmonizing-the action of nations. The UN is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does however, provide conflicts the means to help on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the members States large and small, rich and poor, with different political views and social system, have a voice and a vote in this process. The General Assembly is main deliberative organ the UN and is composed of representatives of an member States. There are a number of committees (for example, one related to the peaceful use of outer space) programs and funds, and research and training institutes well other UN entities. The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintained of international peace and security. It consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members: the non-permanent members each hold the positions for one year. A number of UN bodies, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Counter-terrorism Committee, the Sanction Committee, and number of ad hos communities report directly to the Security Council. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) , established by the UN Charter, is the principal organ coordinating the economic, social and related work of the United nations and its specialized agencies and institutions. It also operates the International Narcotics Control Board. Voting in ECOSOC is by simple majority all members: each members has one vote. The Trusteeship Council, which comprises five permanent members of the Security Council. Was established 1945 by the UN Charter to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories place under the administration of seven members States, and to ensure that Territories were prepared for self-government and independence. By the 1994. All Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The international Court of Justice, located at The Hague in the Neither land, is the principal judicial organ of the Unities nations. It settles legal disputes between states and gives agencies. It gives advisory to opinion on legal question refereed to it by authorized UN organ and specialized agencies

**True of False**

1. The United Nations (UN) an international organization with a number of aims, was founder by 100 countries
2. The UN and its specialized agencies operate many other programs that affect our lives and make the world a better place even in Kazakhstan
3. In 1872, every nations in the world belongs to the UN membership totals 192
4. When states become Members of the UN, they don’t agree to accept the obligations of the UN Chapter.
5. One of the four purpose of the UN is top develop friendly relations among nations
6. At the UN, only the authoritative member states have a voice and a vote in this process
7. The General Assembly is the main deliberative organs of the ECOSOC and is composed of representatives of all member States
8. The Security Council has five permanent and tern non-permanent members
9. The non-permanent members each hold the position for one year
10. The international Court of Justice, located at The Hague