

КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени АЛЪ-ФАРАБИ

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
ПЕРЕВОД

Учебное пособие

Алматы
«Қазақ университеті»
2017

УДК
ББК
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*Рекомендовано к изданию Ученым советом
факультета международных отношений
УМО по группам специальностей «Естественные науки»,
«Гуманитарные науки», Социальные науки, экономика и бизнес»,
«Технические науки и технология» и «Искусство» РУМС
высшего и послевузовского образования МОН РК на базе
КазНУ им. аль-Фараби (протокол №2 от 29.06.2017 г.)
и РИСО (протокол №4 от 26.05.2017 г.)*

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Английский язык. Общественно-политический перевод: учеб. пособие / Ж.Т. Бимагамбетова, А.Ш. Муртаза.
– Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2017. – 162 с.

ISBN 978-601-04-3015-0

Настоящее учебное пособие «Английский язык. Общественно-политический перевод» Ж.Т. Бимагамбетовой, А.Ш. Муртазы является базовым учебником для студентов факультета международных отношений, журналистики, политологии и языковых вузов, приступающих к изучению аспекта «общественно-политического перевода».

Учебное пособие состоит из 9 глав – Elections, Terrorism, Talks, Compromise and Deadlock, Conflicts, Hostilities, Peace Process, содержащих актуальную проблематику современного мира. Учебный материал предлагает обрести переводческие навыки в области «общественно-политического перевода», выработать способность переводческих действий в процессе перевода спец. текстов, заложив основу для совершенствования умений успешного усвоения и закрепления. Каждая лексическая тема состоит из 18-20 текстов, 7-8 упражнений и имеет целью оттачивание сложных и разнообразных примеров переводческих приемов, тем самым расширяя активный вокабуляр аутентичных словосочетаний и фраз.

Необходимо отметить, что одним из основополагающих принципов, определивших состав, структуру и объём пособия, стала реализация учебного курса, насыщенного активной лексикой и переводческими сложностями.

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ISBN 978-601-04-3015-0

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**§1. Письменный перевод
с английского, казахского / русского языков**

**Лексическая тема:
TALKS / ПЕРЕГОВОРЫ / КЕЛІССӨЗДЕР**

Talks communication between the parties to achieve their goals, in which each of the parties has equal opportunities in monitoring the situation and making a decision. In the narrow sense, it is considered as one of the methods of alternative dispute settlement. In a broader sense, talks are communication between people or social groups. In the process of communication between the participants of communication, there is an exchange of various kinds of information.

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

1. Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement on the extradition of convicts. Kazakhstan became one of the first CIS countries to conclude an agreement on the *transfer and extradition of convicts* with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Upper Chamber of Parliament has already approved the bill. Deputy Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan Andrei Lukin called the agreement a great achievement – an agreement was reached between the two systems of law: secular and Islamic states. The laws of Saudi Arabia are based on Sharia, instead of the Constitution – the Koran.

Cooperation, according to the Prosecutor General's Office, is effective. From the Kingdom, Kazakhstan were extradited, *accused of embezzlement and pseudo-preaching*. Today, there are no fugitives from Kazakhstan's justice in the territory of Saudi Arabia.

2. Kazakhstan offers a new approach to the settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. The UN Security Council held an open debate on the situation in Afghanistan, during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, the head of

the UN Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA) T. Yamamoto, presented the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Afghanistan. According to the Kazakh MFA, in his speech, the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the UN, Kairat Umarov, *expressed concern* about the instability of the security situation in Afghanistan, which affects the situation in the whole region. In addition, it is noted that Kazakhstan seeks to promote the image of Afghanistan as an attractive partner with great potential, where the Afghan people need to implement joint projects and create new jobs.

The interest of Central Asian states to develop *long-term cooperation* with Afghanistan in the field of infrastructure, transit and transport, energy and other fields was underscored. A new approach to resolving the situation in the IRA, based on the interrelationship of security and development issues, was noted by Kazakhstan. In general, the participants in the debate called on the international community to continue to assist the Afghan people in achieving peace and stability in the country.

3. U.S. thanks Kazakhstan for Iranian nuclear talks. In 2013, in a telephone conversation with Kazakhstan Foreign Minister Yerlan Idrissov, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry has thanked Kazakhstan for hosting talks on the Iranian nuclear program, Tengri-news.kz reports citing the press-service of the Foreign Ministry of Kazakhstan. «Stressing Kazakhstan's leading role in the *nuclear disarmament* processes, the U.S. Secretary of State expressed gratitude to Kazakhstan for organization of two rounds of international talks on the Iranian nuclear program in Almaty», the press-service writes.

Besides, Kerry thanked Kazakhstan for its contribution to stabilization of Afghanistan and the support to Afghan national security forces and praised Kazakhstan's efforts in facilitating social and economic restoration of this country. He also spoke highly of Kazakhstan as the leadership of the Central Asian region.

4. Astana, Geneva talks. The fifth international meeting on Syria in Astana has kicked off on Tuesday with a session of a joint working group on de-escalation issues. Deputy FM Jaber Ansari held talks with UN special envoy for Syria Staffan de Mistura in the framework of Astana process on Monday.

The latest developments of Geneva talks, Astana process, Syria-Syria talks, stability of ceasefire, cessation of hostilities and *peace-establishing efforts* were discussed during the meeting of Iran's Deputy FM for Arab African Affairs Hossaien Jaber Ansari and UN official in Kazakh capital. Jaber Ansari, while underlining the complementary nature of Geneva talks and Astana process, exchanged views on achievements of both processes and their requirements for future actions. He also hailed United Nation's role to help reach an agreement on de-escalation zones and intra-Syrian talks.

De Mistura, for his part, announced UN support for efforts made by three guarantor states including Iran, Russia and Turkey in Astana process and urged more active role by Islamic Republic in Geneva negotiations. Jaber Ansari and De Mistura, further, put emphasis on emergency condition of humanitarian needs in Syria and discussed the new practical proposals on solving the issue.

5. Syria Peace Talks In Moscow, Shunned By US-Backed Opposition, End Without Breakthrough. Four days of talks between the Syrian government and opposition groups ended on Thursday without any *visible signs of progress*. The discussions, which were held in Moscow, had not been attended by representatives of the Syrian National Coalition – the country's main opposition political group backed by the U.S. according to media reports.

The negotiations are part of Russia-backed initiative to end the over four-year civil war in the country that has killed nearly 300,000 people and displaced millions. However, the Syrian National Coalition has remained suspicious of Moscow's involvement as Kremlin has staunchly backed Syrian President Bashar Assad throughout the war.

Vitaly Naumkin, head of the Moscow-based Institute for Eastern Studies, who moderated the discussions, said that the talks had been attended by 32 representatives from opposition groups and seven officials from the Syrian government.

6. Latest Cuba-U.S. talks on diplomatic ties end after one day. The latest talks between Cuba and the United States on restoring diplomatic relations concluded after one day, Cuba said on Tuesday without disclosing what may have been agreed.

The former Cold War rivals severed diplomatic ties in 1961 and after decades of animosity announced in December they would seek to normalize relations. Jacobson and Vidal led their respective delegations with intense media coverage in Havana in January and in Washington in February, but reporters were excluded this time. U.S. officials had described Monday's session as private discussions that did not qualify as a third round of negotiations.

Before agreeing to restore ties, Cuba wants to be removed from the State Department's *list of state sponsors of terrorism* and also to find a bank willing to handle transactions for its diplomatic post in Washington. For its part, the United States wants to increase staff at its mission in Havana and have unrestricted travel for its diplomats on the island.

Both countries reported progress after their meetings in January and February. Then on March 9 the United States declared Venezuela *a security threat* and ordered sanctions against seven officials from the oil-rich country, drawing rebukes from left-leaning governments in Latin America. Venezuela has replaced the Soviet Union as Cuba's main benefactor.

7. WTO talks fail over food-subsidy objections from India.

Talks for the first major accord in the World Trade Organization's 19-year history collapsed over objections raised by India, which was seeking to bolster farm protections.

Negotiators for a Trade Facilitation Agreement at WTO *headquarters* in Geneva failed to agree as a midnight deadline passed to implement part of the accord by the end of July. India refused to go along without assurances the pact would allow it to keep protections for its domestically produced food.

The failure is a setback for the global trade talks and throws into question the ability of the WTO to serve as a forum for international accords as well as its status as an arbiter of trade disputes. The U.S.'s envoy to the WTO last week said a failure to agree would be tantamount to killing the accord, struck in Bali, Indonesia, in December.

The WTO estimated that the deal would have stimulated the world economy by more than \$1 trillion by cutting regulatory hurdles and red tape at international borders.

8. Leaders hold Ukraine peace talks as fighting surges. The leaders of France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine held peace talks in Belarus on Wednesday, while in Ukraine pro-Moscow separatists *tightened the pressure* on Kiev by launching some of the war's worst fighting.

Ukraine's army said 19 of its soldiers were killed in pro-Russian separatist assaults near the railway town of Debaltseve, some of the worst losses it has reported in nine months of war. Rebels who tore up a five-month-old truce in January are trying to encircle government forces in Debaltseve, a strategic location that would let them link up their main strongholds.

Fighting has already killed more than 5,000 people, and Washington is now openly talking of arming Ukraine to defend itself from «Russian aggression», raising the prospect of *a proxy war* in the heart of Europe between Cold War foes.

9. China-Taiwan Talks. «China and Taiwan Hold First Direct Talks Since '49» rightly identifies the importance of the historic meeting in Nanjing to the improvement of relations across the Taiwan Strait, which is crucial to peace and stability in a region absorbed in multiple *territorial disputes*.

By demonstrating openness to respectful and constructive dialogue on the basis of equality and reciprocity, the Nanjing talks will help establish *mutual trust* and normalize cross-strait exchanges. This includes the establishment of communication mechanisms and cooperation in regional economic agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

President Ma Ying-jeou's approach toward the mainland, coupled with the policy of «viable diplomacy», has resulted in ever improving cross-strait ties, with 19 agreements – including ones on trade, culture, crime fighting and direct flights. Continued dialogue with the mainland, building on the Nanjing talks, serves the interests of the Taiwanese people and indeed all the peoples in the region.

10. Israel 'spied on Iran talks'. Israel has spied on Iran's nuclear talks with the United States and other major powers, the Wall Street Journal reported Tuesday.

Israel quickly dismissed the report as «not true», and denied spying on the United States.

The Journal report, quoting current and former US officials, said the operation was designed *to infiltrate the talks* and help build a case against the emerging terms of a deal.

Besides eavesdropping, Israel obtained information from confidential US briefings, informants and diplomatic contacts in Europe, the officials told the Journal. It added that more than the espionage, what irked the White House was the fact that Israel shared inside information with American legislators in a bid to sap support for a deal intended to limit Iran's nuclear program.

US intelligence agencies spying on Israel discovered the operation when they intercepted communications among Israeli officials. These communications carried details the Americans believed could only have come from *access to the confidential talks*, officials said, according to the Journal.

11. South Korea, China, Japan revive stalled trilateral talks.

Meeting for the first time in three years, the foreign ministers of South Korea, China and Japan agreed Saturday to work together to *improve ties*, which have long been strained over historical and territorial issues, and restore trilateral summit talks among their leaders.

Anti-Japan sentiments in South Korea and Japan have grown sharply in recent years over what is seen as Tokyo's push to obscure Japan's brutal colonization of the Korean Peninsula and invasion of China in the first half of the 20th century. Three-way talks among the countries' top diplomats were suspended subsequently, and there has been no trilateral meeting of the countries' leaders since 2012.

The foreign ministers said in *a joint statement* after Saturday's meeting in Seoul that they would make efforts to resume trilateral summit talks «at the earliest convenient time for the three countries».

12. Poland calls for US involvement in Russia-Ukraine talks.

«Because involving the United States and the European Union, that's what my intuition, tells me, that would be a good move», Schetyna said ahead of a meeting of EU foreign ministers in Brussels.

The negotiations in the Belarussian capital of Minsk, which led to a *ceasefire* that has been at best patchily implemented, have involved Ukraine, Russia, Germany and France.

This format has exhausted its potential, Schetyna said, and a more effective one should be sought.

Last year, the negotiations with the participation of the US and the EU led to a declaration that was supposed to *ease tensions*, but failed to deliver the hoped for results.

13. US rejected North Korea peace talks offer before last nuclear test. THE US rejected a North Korean proposal to *discuss a peace treaty* to formally end the Korean War because the country's nuclear programme was not part of negotiations, officials have confirmed.

The announcement was made following reports that the White House had secretly agreed to peace talks before Pyongyang's latest nuclear bomb test. The Obama administration dropped its condition that North Korea took steps to downsize its nuclear arsenal before any peace talks take place. However, the State department who said the US rejected the proposed peace talks after North Korea refused to discuss curtailing its nuclear program refuted the report. North Korea launched a long-range rocket carrying a satellite after its proposition for peace talks were turned by the US.

14. Stockholm Peace Talks. The first-ever Stockholm *Peace Talks* will be held on 29 January at the Swedish Parliament. Following on from the successful Geneva Peace Talks series and drawing on Stockholm's tradition as a city of peace, the goal of the Stockholm Peace Talks is to inspire reflection on how each and every one of us has a role to play in *promoting peace*. Given the current state of the world, with violent conflict dominating the news, it is even more important to raise awareness of peace. The event will feature speakers and entertainers from diverse backgrounds from Sweden and abroad, including the UN, government, business, arts, and civil society sharing their personal stories about peace.

Speakers and the audience will look at what peace means within their own lives and have a better sense of what they can do to play a more active role in promoting peace. The theme aims to highlight that everyone can contribute to peace – be it at home or in a far-away conflict zone.

15. Iran nuclear talks near deadline; differences remain.

Negotiations over Iran's nuclear program reached a critical phase Monday with diplomats struggling *to overcome substantial differences* just a day before a deadline for the outline of an agreement.

With Tuesday's target date for a framework accord just hours away, the top diplomats from *the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council* and Germany were meeting with Iran to try to bridge remaining gaps and hammer out an understanding that would serve as the basis for a final accord to be reached by the end of June.

Kerry and others at the table said the sides have made some progress, with Iran considering demands for further cuts to its uranium enrichment program but pushing back on how long it must limit technology it could use to make atomic arms. In addition to sticking points on research and development, differences remain on the timing and scope of sanctions removal, the officials said.

16. The issues of fighting terrorism were discussed at the 137th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in St. Petersburg. The city on the Neva for a day is the parliamentary capital of the world, a record number of participants gathered here. The Kazakh delegation of parliamentarians was headed by the speaker of the Majilis Nurlan Nigmatulin. It should be noted that the participants of the assembly particularly noted the peaceful policy of President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

The meeting between East and West has already been called a *landmark meeting*. All news agencies of the world are chained to the event. Significance was added by the fact that there was time in the tight presidential schedule. Vladimir Putin personally greeted the participants. He also spoke about Kazakhstan.

Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation: «We will return to the situation in Syria. For the time being, the 137 Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was transferred from the modern exhibition hall to the 18th century manor. Here the participants will hold 5 days of continuous sessions. Discuss everything: from cyber-security to human rights».

17. 5th Round of Astana Syria Peace Talks End without Agreement. A fifth round of talks on Syria passed this week in Astana, drawing representatives from Russia, Iran, and Turkey back

to Kazakhstan for more discussions about establishing de-escalation zones in Syria.

In early May, at the fourth round of talks, representatives from Moscow, Tehran, and Ankara agreed to set up four so-called de-escalation zones within which there would be a *halting of hostilities* between rebel groups and Bashar al-Assad's forces. Neither the Syrian government nor rebel groups signed on to the plan.

In late June, Russian and Turkish officials had floated the idea of Kazakh or Kyrgyz troops deploying to monitor the zones. Both Bishkek and Astana walked the suggestion back, with Kazakhstan saying no such discussions were taking place and the Kyrgyz claiming the idea had been lofted within the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) but hadn't been formally discussed.

While the Astana process is separate from the UN's Geneva talks, the attendance of the UN Special Envoy for Syria Staffan de Mistura links the Kazakh platform to broader international efforts. Mistura conveyed the UN's appreciation for «the persistence, the determination, the constant hard work of the Astana Guarantors and all the countries who are being involved in this effort of de-escalation of violence and the strengthening of the ceasefire in Syria».

18. Putin hails Syria talks in Astana as foundation for Geneva. Russian President Vladimir Putin has expressed hopes that the talks on Syria that wrapped up in Kazakh capital Astana on Tuesday will be «a good basis» for the upcoming Geneva peace talks due February 8.

«We very much hope that the negotiations in Astana will become a good basis for the continuation of the negotiation process in Geneva», Putin said ahead of talks with the Jordanian leader, King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein. The Russian president stressed that participants of the Astana talks have noted that the crisis in Syria cannot be resolved by military means.

Putin's spokesman Dmitry Peskov has also praised the gathering in the Kazakh capital. «Undoubtedly, it is a success. Undoubtedly, it provided a significant backing for Geneva [negotiation] process, the main channel for reaching the Syrian settlement», Peskov told journalists on Wednesday. He noted, however, that the Geneva process has been somewhat stalled for a while and said that Moscow

hopes the results of the meeting in Astana will «help renew contacts within the framework of the Geneva process». Peskov also stated that the sole fact that the Syrian government and rebels have finally met and talked is a «positive» trend, which is why the Kremlin views the talks as a success. He added, however, that only time can show the feasibility of the Astana process.

19. Uncertainty over security clouds NATO talks on Afghanistan. NATO warned it might be forced to withdraw all of its troops from Afghanistan by the end of next year if President Hamid Karzai doesn't sign a security agreement with the United States.

Reached last month, the pact lays out the U.S. military presence in Afghanistan after 2014, when the NATO-led force of some 80,000 troops is scheduled to leave.

Although the agreement was endorsed by the Afghan council of tribal leaders, called the Loya Jirga, Karzai said he won't sign it until after elections in April.

Uncertainty over the agreement is causing mounting anxiety among diplomats here, where Afghanistan is dominating talks among NATO ministers, including Secretary of State John Kerry.

20. Geneva, Switzerland. UN-led negotiations on the war in Syria got off to a delayed start following disputes over the participation of the Syrian opposition delegation.

Opposition representatives nearly missed the opening ceremony of the talks on Thursday after threatening not to attend over disagreements on the make-up and format of the session. But in a last-minute turnaround, they arrived late and as one large delegation.

«I ask you to work together. I know it's not going to be easy to end this horrible conflict and lay the foundation for a country at peace with itself, sovereign and unified», de Mistura told the two delegations, who sat on opposite sides of the stage.

The talks are part of the latest political initiative to bring an end to a six-year war that has killed nearly half a million people, wounded more than a million, and forced more than 12 million – half of the country's prewar population – from their homes.

Active vocabulary

1. peace talks – мирные переговоры – бейбіт келіссөздер
2. to promote peace – продвигать мирные инициативы – бейбітшілікке ықпалдасу
3. to overcome substantial differences – преодолеть значительные различия – айтарлықтай айырмашылықтарды жеңу
4. the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council – пять постоянных членов Совета Безопасности ООН – БҰҰ Қауіпсіздік кеңесінің 5 тұрақты мүшесі
5. to improve ties – улучшить связи – байланыстарды жақсарту
6. a joint statement – совместное заявление – ортақ мәлімдеме
7. a security agreement – соглашение по безопасности – қауіпсіздік жөніндегі келісім
8. the Afghan council of tribal leaders – Совет лидеров афганских племен – Ауған тайпалары көшбасшыларының кеңесі
9. visible signs of progress – видимые признаки прогресса – прогрестің көрінетін белгілері
10. a list of state sponsors of terrorism – список стран, спонсирующих терроризм – терроризмге демеуші болатын мемлекеттердің тізімі
11. a security threat – угроза безопасности – қауіпсіздікке төнетін қатер
12. a headquarter – штаб-квартира – штаб-пәтер
13. international accords – международные договоренности – халықаралық келісімдер
14. to tighten the pressure – усиливать давление – қысымды күшейту
15. a proxy war – война чужими руками – білінбейтін соғыс
16. territorial disputes – территориальные споры – территориялды даудамайлар
17. mutual trust – взаимодоверие – өзара сенім
18. to infiltrate talks – следить за переговорами – келіссөздерге бақылау орнату
19. an access to confidential talks – доступ к секретным переговорам – құпия келіссөздерге кіру мүмкіндігі
20. to host talks – проводить переговоры – келіссөздерді өткізу
21. social and economic restoration – социально-экономическое восстановление – әлеуметтік – экономикалық қалпына келтіру
22. ceasefire – прекращение огня – оқты тоқтату
23. to ease tension – снижать напряжение – қысымды төмендету
24. to discuss a peace treaty – обсудить мирный договор – бейбіт келісімді талқылау
25. previous rounds of talks – предыдущие раунды переговоров – алдыңғы келіссөз раунды
26. partner for peace – партнер мира – бейбітшілік серіктесі
27. solemn responsibility – торжественная ответственность – салтанатты жауапкершілік
28. country's prewar population – довоенное население страны – соғысқа дейін

29. transfer and extradition of convicts – передача и выдача осужденных – сотталғандарды тапсыру және беру
30. accused of embezzlement and pseudopreaching – обвиняется в растрате и подстрекательстве – ұрлық пен жалғандық үшін айыпталған
31. expressed concern – выразил обеспокоенность – алаңдаушылық білдірді
32. long-term cooperation – долгосрочное сотрудничество – ұзақ мерзімді ынтымақтастық
33. nuclear disarmament – ядерное разоружение – ядролық қарусыздану
34. peace-establishing efforts – усилия по установлению мира – бейбітшілікті нығайтуға бағытталған күш-жігер
35. landmark meeting – знаковое совещание – маңызды кездесу
36. halting of hostilities – прекращение военных действий – соғыс қимылдарын тоқтату
37. renew contacts – возобновить контакты – байланыстарды жанарту
38. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) – Международное агентство по атомной энергии (МАГАТЭ) – Атом энергиясы жөніндегі халықаралық агенттік (АЭЖХА)
39. Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) – Совместный всеобъемлющий план действий (СВПД) – Бірлескен жалпыға ортақ әрекет жоспары (БЖОӘЖ)

2. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets).

Правосудие на территории (1), стремится содействовать (2), процесс разоружения (3), прекращение боевых действий (4), главная оппозиционная политическая группа (5), десятилетия враждебности (6), равносильно (7), атаки сепаратистов (8), на основе равенства и взаимности (9), разведывательные службы (10), антияпонские настроения (11), истощить потенциал (12), ядерный арсенал (13), зона конфликта (14), программа по обогащению урана (15), права человека (16), повстанческие группы (17), возобновить контакты (18), рост тревоги (19), противоположные стороны (20)

3. Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh, paying attention to the under-lined words.

1. Barack Obama will meet with German and French *counterparts* at a UN session in New York and take written statements outlining their starting positions for talks. The news-paper said A. will keep the statements unpublished until *talks conclude*.

2. Ukrainian foreign minister will go to Germany within a week *for emergency talks*. It was said Friday that he would meet with *senior officials* «in hopes that *bilateral ties* can remain unchanged».

3. The official reception was polite but cool, with members of the Cabinet ruling out any question of the United Nations dispatching its own Central Asia *envoy*, as Mr. Verrati had earlier advocated.

4. The atmosphere was «comprehensive and relaxed», according to an Italian official. But gloom surfaced when it emerged that, while talks *were cordial*, nothing had been de-cided.

5. Ukrainian and Donetsk *negotiators* met yesterday *to set an agenda for talks* on further *implementation* of the Minsk peace accords, including the long-delayed *withdrawal* from the East Ukraine.

6. In a week that saw the first *high-level* contact in years between Israel and Palestine, leaders of both countries said they were eager *to resolve* an ethnic *conflict* threatening to ignite the Middle East.

7. The Muslims would *seek support* from the United Nations, while Protestants look to Mr. Assad to argue for them.

8. Prime-minister C.'s European *envoy* failed to *resolve* an unexpected *dispute* between Ukraine and the Donetsk over what was to have been a routine *troop pullback* from the East Ukraine.

9. The Ukrainian have said they would not *resume talks* until Donetsk stopped fire.

10. The UK defense secretary said yesterday that the UK had *ironed out differences* with France's center-left government over NATO's nuclear strategy.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below. Translate the article into Russian/Kazakh.

To resolve differences, negotiations, withdrawal, to resume preliminary talks, to set up peace talks, to hold future negotiations, to break off, agenda, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, issues, to reach agreement, the head.

IRAN TALKS END BEFORE AGREEMENT

London – the effort by the Great Britain, Germany and Somali (...) aimed at formally ending the Civil War (...) unexpectedly after failing (...) over which topics those talks would cover, including the future of 37,000 UN troops in South Somali.

It was a setback to the long, tortuous effort by the Great Britain to entice the Somali into (...) to replace the fragile armistice that has held in Somali.

After a third day of meeting Monday at Cambridge University, the five countries could only (...) on the (...) that officials described as the least contentious. They agreed (...) in Paris six weeks after the current preliminary meetings end, according to administration officials.

The delegations failed to resolve sharp differences over (...) for the talks, as North Somali insisted that any further discussions focus on (...) of UN troops.

(...) of North Somali's delegation, (...) K. G. G., said his country had also insisted on negotiating a separate peace with the UN that would exclude South Somali, something London has repeatedly ruled out.

The UN, joined by South Somali and Egypt, had argued that the agenda should deal with the broader issue of establishing peaceful relations first, the officials said, speaking on condition of anonymity. The five countries agreed (...) in London starting Sept. 18.

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

a) GERMANY (ПРОВЕДЕТ ПЕРЕГОВОРЫ ПО ВОПРОСАМ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ) WITH FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

BERLIN – Angela Merkel (проведет переговоры по вопросам безопасности) with the leaders of France and Great Britain in December, a German (представитель МИД) said Monday.

(Представитель), A.S., gave no details of what appeared likely to be (неофициальная встреча на высшем уровне) among European powers at a time of (интенсивная дипломатическая активность) in the region.

Leaders of France, Great Britain and Germany (будут присутствовать на) the Geneva gathering, which will be the first time so many European leaders meet without (участие США).

Mr. S. said Mr. J.'s talks with the leaders of Germany, France and Great Britain (о поддержании мира и безопасности в регионе) would be held in December, but declined to provide details.

His comments follow a flurry of (дипломатические обмены) over the past several weeks, (включая встречи на высшем уровне) between Germany, France and Great Britain.

Mr. S. also indicated that Germany was ready (расширить диалог по вопросам безопасности) with Russia and the United States.

He was alluding to a proposal made by Y.N., (бывший премьер-министр Великобритании), to President of France in London on Wednesday that Germany engage in four-way security talks.

б) (СОПЕРНИКИ) BRAZIL, ARGENTINA MEET AFTER 2 YEARS

Buenos-Aires, Argentina – Argentinian and Brazilian diplomats (провели двухчасовые переговоры) Friday, their first in three years, to try (уменьшить напряженность) on the subcontinent.

(Делегации, возглавляемые министром иностранных дел Бразилии) and his Argentinian (коллегой), S.A., met in an apparently (сердечной атмосфере) at State House in Buenos-Aires. The two sides have agreed (поддерживать, соблюдать) a virtual news blackout until Monday, when the talks are due to end.

«We had (официальные переговоры) followed by (неофициальные переговоры). We discussed all topics», H. told reporters after the session. «The atmosphere was (дружественная), and we are very hopeful something will emerge from it».

The arch (соперники) (возобновили диалог) that collapsed in January 1994 over the territorial disputes.

6. Translate the headlines into Russian/Kazakh.

1. Negotiators race deadline in Iran talks
2. Hurdles Loom in Iran Nuclear Talks
3. Buchanan part of trade talks in Japan
4. Get up to speed on the Iran nuclear deal
5. Tillerson urges to restrain Iran
6. Surkov and Volcker held talks in Belgrade on armistice
7. New talks may appear at the talks on Syria in Astana

8. The leaders of Kazakhstan and the Netherlands discussed prospects of cooperation.

9. Kazakhstan and China play an important role in ensuring security in Asia.

10. Trump discussed with Guterres the DPRK, Syria and UN reform

7. This chart contains some of the geographical names. Supply the missing words.

The name of the country	Adjective	The capital city
		Manila
Kuwait		
	Armenian	
		Ottawa
The Russian Federation		
		Kiev
		Tokyo
Afghanistan		
	Bulgarian	
Montenegro		

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Қазақстан мен Мысыр атом саласында ынтымақтастық орнатады. Бұл туралы бүгін Ақордада елімізге **ресми сапармен келген** Мысыр Араб Республикасының Президенті Әбдел Фаттах Ас-Сисимен келіссөздерден кейінгі бірлескен мәлімдемеде Елбасы Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев айтты. ҚР Президенті Мысырмен атом саласындағы ынтымақтастықты дамыту мәселесі де қарастырылып отырғандығын айтты. Елбасы Мысырмен **мәдени, халық ағарту саласындағы** ықпалдастық жанданатындығын атап өтті. Қазақстанның жастары бүгінде Мысырда діни білім алып жатқандығын еске салып өтті. «Халықаралық терроризм, экстремизм және басқа да **қылмыс түрлеріне қарсы күресте тығыз ынтымақтастық** орнатуға дайынбыз», – деді Елбасы.

2. Венада **ядролық қаруды таратпау** жүйесін нығайтуда Қазақстанның қосқан үлесін қарастырды Венада «**Тұрақты**

бейбітшілік үшін жаңа шаралар» тақырыбында **БҰҰ жүйесінің мәселелері** бойынша Академиялық кеңестің жыл сайынғы конференциясы өтті. Оны Ядролық сынақтарға жан-жақты **тыйым салу** туралы шарт ұйымы мен Вена қаласының муниципалитеті ұйымдастырды. Конференцияда бейбітшілік пен **қауіпсіздік**, сонымен қатар әлдеқайда тұрақты **бейбітшілік** үшін шаралар мәселелері талқыланды. Спикер ретінде сөз сөйлеген Венадағы халықаралық ұйымдар жанындағы ҚР тұрақты өкілі Қайрат Сарыбай Қазақстанның қарусыздану және ядролық қаруды таратпауындағы жетістіктерін, ядролық сынақтарға тыйым салу саласында Қазақстан мен ядролық сынақтарға жан-жақты тыйым салу туралы шарт ұйымының арасындағы тиімді ынтымақтастықты, сонымен қатар ядролық қаруды таратпау режимін нығайтуға Қазақстанның **қосқан үлесін** атап өтті. Конференцияға дипломатиялық корпустың, халықаралық ұйымдардың, Австрияның **сыртқы саяси** ведомствосының, үкіметтік емес ұйымдардың, академиялық және **студенттік ортаның өкілдері** қатысты.

3. Қазақстан мен Нидерланды Үкіметтерінің басшылары ынтымақтастық перспективаларын талқылады. Давостағы Бүкіләлемдік **экономикалық форум** ауқымында Қазақстан Республикасының премьер-министрі Кәрім Мәсімов Нидерланды Корольдігінің премьер-министрі Марк Рюттемен кездесу өткізді. Келіссөздер барысында тараптар **екіжақты әріптестікті дамытудың** кең ауқымды мәселелерін талқылады, сондай-ақ Қазақстан мен Нидерланды арасындағы **инфрақұрылымдық, сауда-экономикалық, инвестициялық ынтымақтастықтың** перспективалары жөнінде пікір алмасты. К. Мәсімов өткен жылдың желтоқсанында қол қойылған Қазақстан Республикасы мен Еуропалық Одақ арасындағы **кеңейтілген әріптестік** және ынтымақтастық туралы келісім біздің елдеріміз арасындағы **екіжақты ынтымақтастықты нығайтуға** жәрдемдесетініне сенімін білдірді. Кездесу соңында Үкімет басшылары екі ел арасындағы тауар айналымын ұлғайту және өзара **іс-қимыл салаларын кеңейту** үшін елеулі әлеует бар екенін атап өтті.

4. Қазақстан мен Қытай Азиядағы қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етуде маңызды рөл атқарады. Бұл туралы ҚР-дың ҚХР-дағы Төтенше және өкілетті елшісі Шахрат Нурышевпен кездесуде Қытай халықаралық проблемалар институтының ШЫҰ зерттеу орталығының басшысы Чэнь Юйжун (Chen Yujong) айтты.

«Қытайлық сарапшы «қытайлық арманды» және **«қазақстандық арманды»** жүзеге асыру үшін көптеген мүмкіндіктер – **саяси байланыс, жан-жақты стратегиялық ынтымақтастық, ұқсас бағдарламалар** «Нұрлы жол» және «Бір белдеу, бір жол» бар екенін атап өтті. Ол ҚР мен ҚХР индустриализация және инвестициялар бойынша ынтымақтастық бағдарламасын құрас-тырғанын, оған жалпы сомасы 24 млрд шартты бірлікті құрайтын 52 жоба кірді.

5. Министерство иностранных дел Казахстана **допускает** возможность появления новых участников на седьмой между-народной встрече в Астане по **урегулированию ситуации** в Сирии.

Шестая международная встреча по Сирии прошла в Астане 14-15 сентября. На ней было завершено оформление всех четы-рех зон **дэзэскалации** в арабской республике, которые создаются с начала мая. В переговорах участвовали делегации стран – **гарантов режима прекращения боевых действий** (Россия, Турция и Иран), правительства Сирии и сирийской **воору-женной оппозиции**, спецпредставитель генерального секретаря ООН Стаффан де Мистура, а также **эmissары** Иордании и США в качестве наблюдателей.

6. Президент США Дональд Трамп в пятницу **провел встречу** с генеральным секретарем ООН Антониу Гутерришем, в ходе которой обсудил с ним ситуацию вокруг КНДР, Сирии, Ирака, Мьянмы, а также **затронул** вопрос реформы **всемирной организации**. Об этом говорится в распространенном заявлении пресс-службы Белого дома.

В документе также отмечается, что американский лидер **вы-разил** Гутерришу поддержку за его **«усилия по повышению эффективности работы ООН»**.

7. Иран выполняет обязательства, принятые при **подписании Совместного всеобъемлющего плана действий (СВПД)** по ядерной программе.

Об этом заявил в субботу генеральный координатор Международного агентства по атомной энергии (**МАГАТЭ**) Корнел Ферута, выступая на площадке Московской **конференции по нераспространению**.

«МАГАТЭ подтверждает выполнение Ираном условий договора по СВПД», – сказал он.

Ферута также отметил, что уровень работы **мониторинговой группы** в Иране «беспрецедентно высок». «МАГАТЭ часто посещает объекты и имеет к ним широкий доступ», – добавил он.

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

§ 2. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского, казахского / русского языков

Лексическая тема:

COMPROMISE AND DEADLOCK / КОМПРОМИСС И ТУПИК / ЫМЫРАҒА КЕЛУ ЖӘНЕ ТЫҒЫРЫҚҚА ТІРЕЛУ

The compromise (compromissum) – the resolution of some conflict situation through mutual concessions; concession for the sake of achieving any goal.

The deadlock – a desperate situation in the negotiations, which has no prospect of further development.

1. Translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list.

1. Marathon negotiations between Iran and foreign ministers from six world power are nearing a self-imposed deadline.

Ministers want to restrict Iran's nuclear programme in exchange for relief from *crippling sanctions*. There is no sign that the most intractable problems, such as the pace and timing of sanctions relief, have been resolved, the BBC's Barbara Platt reports from Lausanne.

2. Pro-democracy protests erupted in March 2011 in the southern city of Deraa after the arrest and torture of some teenagers who painted revolutionary slogans on a school wall. After security forces opened fire on demonstrators, killing several, more took to the streets.

The unrest triggered nationwide protests demanding President Assad's *resignation*. The government's use of force to crush the dissent merely hardened the protesters' resolve. By July 2011, hundreds of thousands were taking to the streets across the country.

Opposition supporters eventually began to take up arms, first to defend themselves and later to expel security forces from their local areas.

Violence escalated and the country descended into civil war as rebel brigades were formed to battle government forces for control of cities, towns and the countryside. Fighting reached the capital Damascus and second city of Aleppo in 2012.

By June 2013, the UN said 90,000 people had been killed in the conflict. However, by August 2014 that figure had more than doubled to 191,000 – and continued to climb to 220,000 by March 2015, according to activists and the UN.

The conflict is now more than just a battle between those for or against President Assad. It has acquired sectarian overtones, pitching the country's Sunni majority against the president's Shia Alawite sect, and drawn in neighbouring countries and world powers. The rise of the jihadist groups, including Islamic State, has added a further dimension.

3. A three-year wage agreement between government and public sector unions expires on 31 March and there appears to be a deadlock in wage negotiations. The public service coordinating bargaining council will now try *to overcome the impasse*. The state has revised its offer to a 4, 8 percent hike in line with inflation, whereas unions have demanded 10 percent.

4. Japan's deputy foreign minister has said that negotiations with the Islamic State militants (formerly known as ISIS) have reached «deadlock» in the *hostage crisis* of a Jordanian pilot and a Japanese journalist's impending execution. Yasuhide Nakayama, the head of Tokyo's emergency response team in the Jordanian capital, Amman, told journalists that there had been no progress in the attempt to negotiate the release of Japanese journalist Kenji Goto and first lieutenant in the Jordanian Air Force Maaz al-Kassasbeh, AFP reported on Saturday.

5. German Chancellor Angela Merkel has said a compromise is possible in the stand-off with Greece over its bailout terms. But Mrs Merkel told reporters as she arrived for a conference with other EU leaders that «Europe's credibility depends on us sticking to rules». Greece opposes extending its bailout deal, saying it is damaging their economy. On Wednesday, talks with other eurozone members *failed to reach an agreement*.

However both sides said there was still hope for a deal. Eurogroup President Jeroen Dijsselbloem said the talks had been «constructive». The Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras said as he arrived in Brussels for the summit that he was «very confident» a solution could be found to what he called the EU's «humanitarian crisis». Mrs Merkel suggested there was negotiating room: «Europe always aims to find a compromise and this is the cornerstone of Europe's success».

6. U.S., China economic dialogue ends in deadlock, threat of trade war rises. The Comprehensive Economic Dialogue between China and the United States ended in a deadlock after the two sides failed to reach an agreement on trade on Wednesday. Both countries cancelled their press conferences earlier in the day, providing no explanation for the moves, but *indicating* it was unlikely any concrete results had come out of the talks, according to the South China Morning Post.

The U.S. side cancelled its press conference first, the Chinese side followed. This could cast a shadow over their trade relations amid White House's threats to impose steel and *aluminium tariffs* on Beijing.

7. Marie Harf, State Department spokesperson, said later on Sunday that Kerry was not specifically referring to Assad, with whom the US would never negotiate.

France, a major US ally, said its position was unchanged and that Assad could not be part of a negotiated solution in Syria.

When asked about Kerry's remarks on Monday, Mevlut Cavusoglu, Turkish foreign minister, called Assad's government «the reason for all the problems» in Syria.

«What is there to negotiate with Assad?» he said. «What will you negotiate with a regime which has killed more than 200,000 people and used chemical weapons? What result is achieved through negotiations so far today?»

Two rounds of peace talks last year in the Swiss city of Geneva failed to halt the conflict, which started when security forces *cracked down on* peaceful pro-democracy demonstrations in 2011.

8. Abdullah Saleh, who has been president since 1978, in January 2011, demanding for Saleh to step down and for greater freedoms. Demonstrations have also been rooted in core economic concerns, including unemployment and corruption. They've been marked by the color pink, which protest leaders chose to indicate that the demonstrations were nonviolent. Tawakul Karman (pictured), a leader of the protests called «Mother of the Revolution», was one of the recipients of the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize. Protests led to the Feb. 3, 2011, «Day of Rage», the day after Saleh promised to not run for another term in 2013. *Crackdowns on the demonstrators* have resulted in nearly 1,800 deaths, by some estimates, and international condemnation; *clashes* between pro – and anti-Saleh forces have intensified. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula seized on the unrest to take control of a southern region and declare it an Islamic Emirate. On June 3, 2011, Saleh was injured in a firebombing of the presidential compound; he flew to Saudi Arabia for treatment yet returned and resumed his presidential post three months later. He has been urged to sign a Gulf-mediated power transfer agreement.

9. After more than a decade of *warfare*, negotiations between the Afghan government and the Taliban are set to begin, officials, diplomats and experts said as President Ashraf Ghani declared that peace is closer now than at any time since the war began following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States.

On Saturday, Ghani said that «the grounds for peace have never been better in the last 36 years» of continuous Afghan wars, including 13 years of conflict with the Taliban.

10. Deadlock over UK's Brexit bill, says EU's Michel Barnier. The EU's chief negotiator Michel Barnier says there has not been enough progress to move to the next stage of Brexit talks as the UK wants. He said there was «new momentum» in the process but there was still «deadlock» over how much the UK pays when it leaves, which he called «disturbing». Brexit Secretary David Davis said he still hoped for the go-ahead *for trade talks* when EU leaders meet next week. The pair were speaking after the fifth round of Brexit talks in Brussels.

11. Last night angry Palestinian negotiators *walked out of* Jerusalem peace talks in protest at the attitude of Israeli delegates, which they described as that of «occupiers towards the occupied», PLO officials said. The walkout followed an earlier announcement by D. R., a US peace envoy, that he was going home, having failed *to achieve a breakthrough* in Israeli-PLO talks on Hebron after 15 days.

12. British Prime Minister B. said progress towards peace in Northern Ireland was at an *impasse* but that he remained optimistic difficulties could be overcome, in the first ever speech by a British premier to an Irish parliament.

13. Catalonia and Spain need a compromise, but who can deliver one?

Spain is hit by a sudden crisis that could have been avoided. A German-style confederation could still work – if there are politicians prepared to try it. Spain has seen sudden, violent confrontations in Catalonia in the past – occasionally with far more dramatic consequences than the chaotic scenes at voting stations on Sunday. But the ugly images emanating from Barcelona and elsewhere suggest it has lurched into a moment of deep crisis. Are five centuries of coexistence really under threat?

14. Ambassador Abba Eban of Israel was reported tonight to have returned from Jerusalem without any compromise plan for solving the Israeli-Egyptian deadlock. An authoritative diplomatic source who would not be identified said there had been no change in the situation despite Eban's dash to talk to Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

He said the crisis will have to be fought out in the open in the U.N. Assembly. The Assembly will meet at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow to dispose of the Cyprus case involving Britain, Greece and Turkey. Diplomats said it then would turn to the Middle East Crisis. This development *put a damper* on the hopes of some delegates who earlier had professed belief a solution was in sight. The authoritative source, familiar with the course of the talks, said Eban's trip to Jerusalem had had merely a delaying effect.

15. Compromises are offered to break Senate deadlock, but deal is not assured. Senators floated compromises Thursday aimed at breaking a deadlock that has gummed up the upper chamber's floor for nearly two weeks – holding up the confirmation of *attorney general nominee* Loretta Lynch – but key players stopped short of embracing any deal Thursday.

The Senate wrapped up its business for the week without taking action on the anti-human trafficking bill, and Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) announced his intention to move on to the federal budget resolution on Monday, threatening to push the bill and the Lynch nomination well into April.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act has been on the Senate floor since March 9, when Democrats – many of whom had voted to advance the bill through the Judiciary Committee – noticed and objected to an *anti-abortion* provision embedded in the bill. The language, a version of the «Hyde amendment» that has long been attached to appropriations bills, would prohibit a new trafficking victims compensation fund from being used for abortions.

16. Someone needs to compromise further to unblock tax powers deadlock, says IFS. Further compromises in the tax powers talks are needed «by someone», Britain's leading economic think-tank has suggested, as the deadlock in the London-Edinburgh negotiations remains in place. In a new analysis, the Institute for Fiscal Studies concludes that neither government is right or wrong and that the *nub of the impasse* is a difference in interpretation of what the Smith Commission meant by «fairness» and «no detriment».

The think-tank's report from David Bell and David Eiser from the University of Stirling and the Centre on Constitutional Change and the IFS's David Phillips refers to the «biggest bone of contention»: how to adjust Scotland's block grant to reflect the associated transfer of *tax revenues* and welfare spending to the Scottish Government.

17. Compromise deal could break climate change deadlock. The European Union wants to reduce *global-warming emissions* from 25-40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020. America had been fighting the move. The outcome would help determine how high the

planet's temperatures would rise for decades. In the final day of the two-week UN conference in Bali, delegates sparred over the wording of a final document until the early hours. Trying to break the deadlock, conference president, Indonesia's environment minister Rachmat Witoelar, proposed revising the language, dropping the exact 25-40 per cent target but still *reaffirming* that emissions should be reduced by at least half by 2050.

18. G20 Hamburg: Leaders fail to bridge Trump climate chasm. Leaders of 19 nations at the G20 summit in Germany have renewed their pledge to implement the Paris deal on climate change, despite the US pulling out. Deadlock over the issue had held up the last day of talks in Hamburg but a *final agreement* was eventually reached. It acknowledges President Donald Trump's *withdrawal* from the Paris climate agreement without undermining the commitment of other countries. The compromise comes after *violent protests* in the host city. The joint summit statement released on Saturday said: «We take note of the decision of the United States of America to withdraw from the Paris Agreement».

However, the leaders of the other G20 members agreed the accord committing nations to restrict global temperature increases was «irreversible». In her closing news conference, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said she still deplored Mr Trump's position on the Paris accord but she was «gratified» the other 19 nations opposed its renegotiation.

19. President Trump met Prime Minister May on the sidelines of the summit on Saturday and said a US-UK trade deal would be signed soon. He also confirmed he would visit the UK, but said the details had still to be worked out. On Friday, the US president used his first meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin *on the sidelines* of the G20 to discuss the alleged Russian hacking of last year's US presidential election. President Putin said on Saturday he believed President Trump *had accepted his assurances* that Moscow had not interfered in the vote. He said he had established a working relationship with his US *counterpart and a ceasefire* in southern Syria – agreed between the US, Russia and

Jordan on Friday – was a result of America becoming more pragmatic.

Mr Trump held his final talks of the event with President Xi Jinping, where they discussed efforts to rein in North Korea's *nuclear ambitions*. President Xi suggested visits between the two countries' defence ministers, according to state news agency Xinhua.

20. After U.S. Compromise, Security Council Strengthens North Korea Sanctions. The United Nations Security Council on Monday *ratcheted up sanctions* yet again against North Korea, but they fell significantly short of the far-reaching penalties that the Trump administration had demanded just days ago. While the sanctions were described in Washington and other capitals as the most extensive yet, in the end they amounted to another incremental increase of pressure on the country, even after it detonated its sixth and most powerful *nuclear device*.

It was far from clear that *the additional penalties* would accomplish what the Trump administration said was its goal: To force North Korea to halt its *nuclear and ballistic missile* tests and reopen some kind of negotiation toward eventual nuclear disarmament. The North has claimed that last week's detonation, in *an underground site*, had proven it could build *a hydrogen bomb*, far more powerful than ordinary *atomic weapons*. It is still unclear how far along the road to a hydrogen bomb the country has gone.

Active Vocabulary

1. crippling sanctions – парализующие санкции – әлсірету санкциялары
2. resignation – отставка – қызметтен кету
3. overcome the impasse – преодолеть тупик – тығырықтан шығу
4. hostage crisis – теракт – лаңкестік
5. fail to reach an agreement – терпеть неудачу в достижении соглашения – келісімге келе алмау
6. charge – обвинение – айыптау
7. crack down on demonstration – обрушиться на демонстрацию – наразылықты басу
8. clash – столкновение – қақтығыс
9. warfare – война – соғыс
10. indicating – указывающий – нұсқаушы
11. aluminium tariffs – тарифы на алюминий – алюминий тарифтері
12. trade talks – торговые переговоры – сауда келіссөздері

13. to walk out of talks – выйти из переговоров – келіссөздерден шығу
14. to achieve a breakthrough – добиться прорыва – жетістікке жету
15. impasse – тупик – тығырық
16. put a damper – поместить демпфер – демпфер орнату
17. attorney general nominee – генеральный прокурор – бас прокурор
18. nub of the impasse – суть тупика – тығырықтың мәні
19. tax revenues – налоговые поступления – салықтық түсім
20. promising areas of cooperation – перспективные направления сотрудничества – ынтымақтастықтың перспективалық бағыттары
21. observer status – статус наблюдателя – бақылаушы мәртебесі
22. within the framework – в рамках – шеңберінде
23. global-warming emissions – вопрос глобального потепления – жаһандық жылыну мәселесі
24. reaffirm – подтверждать – растау
25. final agreement – окончательное соглашение – қорытынды келісім
26. on the sidelines – в стороне – шетте
27. to accept assurances – принять заверения – растаманы қабылдау
28. nuclear ambitions – ядерные амбиции – ядролық менмедік
29. ratcheted up sanctions – укрепленные санкции – бекітілген санкциялар
30. nuclear device – ядерное устройство – ядролық құрылғы
31. additional penalties – дополнительные штрафы – қосымша айыппұл
32. nuclear and ballistic missile tests – испытания ядерной и баллистической ракеты – ядролық және баллистикалық зымыран сынақтары
33. an underground site – подземный участок – жерасты аумақ
34. a hydrogen bomb – водородная бомба – сутегі бомбасы
35. atomic weapons – атомные оружия – атомдық қарулар
36. think tank – мозговые центры – ақыл орталықтары
37. ballistic missile – баллистическая ракета – баллистикалық зымыран
38. to stall peace accord – приостановить мирные соглашения – бейбіт келісімдерді тоқтату
39. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) – Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе (ОБСЕ) – Еуропадағы қауіпсіздік және ынтымақтастық ұйымы (ЕҚЫҰ)

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

неразрешимые проблемы (1), революционные лозунги (2), переговорный совет (3), команда аварийного реагирования (4), условия оказания помощи (5), тарифы на алюминий (6), преодолеть трудности (7), президентский состав (8), военное дело (9), новый импульс (10), оккупанты в сторону оккупированных (11), оптимистические трудности (12), пересмотреть соглашение (13), дипломатический источник (14), законопроект о борьбе

с торговлей людьми (15), экономический мозговой центр (16), следует уменьшить (17), соглашение по климату (18), контрагент и прекращения огня (19), дополнительные штрафы (20).

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

1. During the summit, the 54-member *OSCE* is expected to amend its charter to add *a provision* establishing the organization's right to become involved in trying to settle a conflict within a nation, provided that country sought help.

2. «These generous and visionary statements represent a further important steps towards *resolution of the impasse* over the full *implementation* of the Good Friday agreement», Irish Foreign Affairs Minister DA said.

3. The White House's chief objective is to prevent a humiliating *collapse* in the talks.

4. The central idea which emerged from these talks was that any security arrangement on the Golan should be «*mutual*»: that is, that both sides would have to make *concessions*.

5. European Union heads of government begin an eight-hour closed summit in Dublin this morning to try to break the deadlock in negotiations for a new *treaty* on closer union.

6. Widespread suspicions in the European Union that Israel is *stalling* the peace process were given voice in Naples yesterday by the Italian foreign minister, L. D.. «There is no alternative to the peace process and there is no alternative to *implementing the accords* which have already been signed», he said at a meeting of Italian and French leaders.

7. R. P., the Italian prime minister, and President J. C of France predicted after meeting in Naples that today's EU summit in Dublin would *call for a revival* of the peace process, and an EU role in it.

8. *Agreement to restart talks was reached* during a summit between Mr. N. and Y.A., the Palestinian leader, last Wednesday.

9. Dublin reacted angrily to suggestions that it had *hardened its stance* and had *adopted* a Sin Fein agenda.

10. The chief cause of *the breakdown* was continued British insistence that the IRA make a start to the decommissioning of weapons before Sin Fein be allowed to *join all-party talks*.

11. *Talks* aimed at bringing a durable peace to the Korean peninsula *resumed* in Geneva after a break of more than six months, with few hopes of a *breakthrough*.

12. With Mideast peace talks *snagged*, Israel made preparations Wednesday to depart even as the Clinton administration put forward a U.S. plan designed to bring the Israelis and Palestinians together on a West Bank accord. Palestinian leader Y. A. made a telephone *appeal* to Israeli Prime Minister N. to stay, so they could «*achieve an agreement as soon as possible*».

13. E. said that if no *settlement is reached* by the Sept. 12, 2000 *deadline*, the Palestinians may decide *unilaterally* on statehood.

14. The US mediator G. M. held fresh talks with Northern Ireland's political parties Friday in a bid to *revive* the British province's *stalled peace accord*.

15. Negotiations *broke off*; the Palestinians *suspended* security *cooperation* with Israel and there have been daily stone throwing riots in the West Bank.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given ' below.

To stop, intentions, successful, dialogue, talks, father, exercises.

Talks between North Korea, South Korea Hampered By Terms; UN Assistance Requested

Kim Jong-un wants South Korea (...) its military exercises with the United States if it wants to resume inter-Korea talks, but Seoul has no (...) of doing so. South Korean officials said North Korea needs to approach the dialogue with no strings attached if talks are to be (...), and South Korean President Park Geun-hye has approached the United Nations for help with the talks.

The North Korean leader expressed in his New Year's Day speech that he was open to a high-level (...) to improve relations with the South, after Seoul sent a proposal to Pyongyang suggesting the talks a couple days prior. «If South Korean authorities sincerely want to improve relations between North and South Korea through (...), we can resume stalled high-level meetings», Kim said in the address, according to Reuters. It was his third such speech since he succeeded his (...) Kim Jong IL, who passed away in 2011. However, Kim said that the dialogue is only possible if South Korea

ceases its annual joint-military (...) with the United States, which he called a «rehearsal for a nuclear war».

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

**HOPES RISE AS CYPRIOT
(СОПЕРНИКИ) JOIN IN TALKS**

In a move that could be the beginning of the end to Europe's most intractable conflict, the Turkish Cypriot leader R. D. yesterday agreed to (присутствовать на переговорах) in New York next month (по вопросу о воссоединении) the island.

Years of intense diplomatic activity, by the Americans and by Britain's special (посланник), Sir D. H., have brought the two sides together.

However, much has changed since (последний раунд переговоров) (провалился) in 1997, giving some cause for hope that (прорыв) may be possible during the proximity talks, modeled on the ones at Dayton in 1995 that brought peace to Bosnia.

For the first time since 1974, Greece and Turkey, sponsors of the two Cypriot (общин), are on relatively good terms, and it seems the talks are part of (более широкого соглашения) between the two.

Under this, Turkey is forcing Mr. D. (пойти на уступки) in return for Greece ending its opposition to Turkey's bid (вступить в) the European Union.

President C yesterday praised Turkey for «impressive momentum» in human rights and declared his support for Turkish (членство) of the EU during (трехдневный государственный визит).

6. Translate the headlines:

1. North and South Korea military talks end in stalemate.
2. Benghazi committee seeks «transcribed» interview with Clinton over deleted records.
3. Clock ticks in talks for framework of Iran nuclear deal.
4. Looking at «change» in the world since Obama was elected.
5. Russia's Vladimir Putin makes first public appearance in 10 days.

6. How the U.S. and Iran found common interests in unlikely places.

7. India intensifies pull-out of nationals from Yemen, Saudi offers help.

8. China plans huge solar power station in space.

9. Beijing to limit motorists on heavily polluted days.

10. Peanut consumption with meal benefits vascular health.

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

The name of the country	Adjective	The Capital city
Iran		
		Tallin
		Damascus
	Jordanian	
Iraq		
	German	
	Greek	
Egypt		
Saudi Arabia		
	Palestinian	

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев пен Владимир Путин келіссөз жүргізді. Мемлекет басшысы күн тәртібіндегі халықаралық мәселелерге қатысты Қазақстан мен Ресейдің ұстанымы бірдей екенін де айтып өтті. Сондай-ақ Біріккен ұлттар ұйымының Қауіпсіздік кеңесі аясында ортақ міндеттерді іске асырудың маңыздылығында тілге тиек етті. Ал Владимир Путин **Сирия қақтығысын реттеу жөніндегі келіссөздерді** Астанада ұйымдастырғаны үшін Елбасына алғыс білдірді.

«Қатысушы тараптардың, делегациялардың бас қосуына Сіздің тікелей ықпалыңыз әсер еткенін білемін. Сіздің арала-

суыңыздың нәтижесінде Астана процесіндегі келіссөздер нәтижелі аяқталды. Бұрын-соңды мұндай нәтиже болған емес. Ең бастысы, аймақтағы қақтығысты реттеудің механизмі анықталды. Бұл Женева келіссөздеріне алғышарт болатын маңызды шешім» – Ресей Федерациясының Президенті Владимир Путин.

Кездесуде тараптар **Еуразиялық интеграция** аспектілерін және экономика саласындағы өзара іс-қимыл перспективаларын талқылады. Ресей Президенті жаһандық мәселелерді шешуде әрдайым Қазақстанға арқа сүйейтінін жеткізді. «Сыртқы саясатта біз Қазақстан тарапынан қашан да қолдау болатынына сенімдіміз. Жаһандық проблемаларды реттеуде Қазақстанның біріккен ұлттар ұйымы **Қауіпсіздік кеңесінің** тұрақты емес мүшесі ретіндегі қолдауынан үмітіміз мол», – деді Ресей Федерациясының Президенті Владимир Путин.

2. Елбасы Н. Назарбаев ядрсыз әлем жолында шешімін таппаған 5 мәселені атады. «Ядрсыз әлем үшін форум» атты халықаралық конференция барысында Елбасы Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев **ядрсыз әлем** жолында шешімін таппаған 5 мәселені атады. Соңғы 20 жылдың ішінде ядрсыз әлем жолында айтарлықтай қадам жасалғанымен шешімін таппаған күрделі мәселелердің де қалып отырғандығына тоқталған Елбасы: «Біріншіден, **ядролық қауіпсіздіктің** өңірлік өлшемдерінің маңыздылығы біршама арттырылды. Бүгінде Оңтүстік Азия мен Таяу Шығыста **ядролық қарудың таралуын халықаралық бақылаудың** тиімді жүйесі жоқ. Біз жекелеген мемлекеттер мен елдердің арасындағы қарама-қайшылықтарды да байқап отырмыз. Атом технологияларының халықаралық лаңкестердің қолына түсу қаупі де төніп тұр. Екіншіден, **ядролық сынақтарға** тыйым салу шарты айналасында да келеңсіз жағдай туындап отыр. Бірқатар ядролық және шекті елдер аталған құжатқа қол қою процесін ұзаққа созғандықтан шарт күшіне ене алмауда. Үшіншіден, ядролық қарусыздандудың **жаһандық процесіне** ядролық клубтың кейбір алып елдері қатыспауда. Бүгінгі таңда ядролық мемлекеттің бірнеше түрі бар. Бұлар ресми ядролық елдер, **атом қаруы** бар елдер және шекті елдер. Ядролық қаруы бар мемлекеттер ядролық қаруы жоқ елдерге қауіпсіздік кепілін бере алмайды. Бұл ядролық қарудың әлемнің қатерлі өңірлеріне тара-

уына жол ашуы мүмкін. Төртіншіден, әлем қоғамдастығы **бейбіт атомды дамытып** келе жатқан мемлекеттерге қатысты әділ ұстанымды әлі тапқан жоқ. Ядролық қаруды таратпау туралы шарттың нормалары тек ядролық қарусыз мемлекеттерге қатысты ғана **санкцияны** көздейді. Басқа елдер ядроны әлі дамытуда. Бұл жағдайда сенімсіздік айтарлықтай проблемаға айналып отыр. Ал сенім болмаған жағдайда қауіпсіздіктің, оның ішінде ядролық қауіпсіздіктің ешқандай жүйесі тиімді жұмыс істемейді», – деді.

3. Москва пошла на компромисс, чтобы не подрывать работу ОБСЕ. Во вторник, 11 июля 2017 года, в австрийском Мауэрбахе были объявлены кандидатуры на пост генерального секретаря **Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе (ОБСЕ)**, а также на три руководящие должности в специализированных институтах ОБСЕ. Формально кандидатуры были представлены на специальном заседании Постоянного совета ОБСЕ в среду и будут утверждены посредством процедуры умолчания: если до 18 июля у какой-либо страны не возникнет возражений, решение будет считаться окончательным. Учитывая то, с каким трудом удалось достигнуть компромисса, можно ожидать, что возражений не будет.

Так разрешился **не имеющий прецедентов** в истории организации политический кризис: с начала июля ОБСЕ функционировала без руководства, а переговоры государств-членов по вопросу ключевых назначений, казалось, **зашли в тупик**. В условиях напряженности между Россией и Западом подобные разногласия стали привычным делом, однако исход спора вокруг ОБСЕ служит редким в последнее время примером компромисса.

4. «Решение мировых проблем возможно только путем компромиссов», – заявила канцлер Германии Ангела Меркель на саммите G-20 в Гамбурге. Канцлер ФРГ выразила уверенность, что все страны настроены на **достижение результата** по итогам саммита «Большой двадцатки», передает ТАСС.

Напомним, в пятницу главы государств и правительств «Большой двадцатки» собрались на первую встречу на полях

саммита, которая посвящена политическим вопросам, в том числе **борьбе с терроризмом**. Также в пятницу президенты России и США Владимир Путин и Дональд Трамп впервые встретились и пожали друг другу руки на полях саммита G20.

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

§ 3. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского, казахского / русского языков

Лексическая тема:

CONFLICTS / КОНФЛИКТЫ / ҚАҚТЫҒЫСТАР

Conflict refers to some form of friction, disagreement, or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group. Conflict can arise between members of the same group, known as intragroup conflict, or it can occur between members of two or more groups, and involve violence, interpersonal discord, and psychological tension, known as **intergroup conflict**. Conflict in groups often follows a specific course. Routine group interaction is first disrupted by an initial conflict, often caused by differences of opinion, disagreements between members, or scarcity of resources. At this point, the group is no longer united, and may split into coalitions. This period of conflict escalation in some cases gives way to a conflict resolution stage, after which the group can eventually return to routine group interaction once again.

1. Translate the article with the help of the Active Vocabulary list:

1. The United Nations works to support a rule of law framework at the national level: a Constitution or its equivalent, as the highest law of the land; clear and consistent legal framework, and implementation thereof; strong institutions of justice, governance, security and human rights that are well structured, financed, trained and equipped; transitional justice processes and mechanisms; and a public and civil society that contributes to *strengthening the rule of law* and holding public officials and institutions accountable. These are the norms, policies, institutions and processes that form the core of a society in which individuals feel safe and secure, where disputes

are settled peacefully and effective redress is available for harm suffered, and where all who violate the law, including the State itself, are held to account. All these works are being done in order not to *sever ties* with the society.

2. In 2004, following the genocidal violence in Rwanda and the Balkans, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Juan Méndez as Special Adviser to fill critical gaps in the international system that allowed those tragedies to go unchecked. Also, he did not want *to cut formal ties* with these countries. So in 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Francis M. Deng on a full-time basis at the level of Under-Secretary-General. He also appointed Edward Luck as the Special Adviser who focuses on the responsibility to protect, on a part-time basis at the level of Assistant Secretary-General. Both Special Advisers Francis Deng and Edward Luck ended their assignments with the Office in July 2012. On 17 July 2012, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Adama Dieng of Senegal as his Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide.

3. The resolution declared that the United Nations would designate 27 January the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp – as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust, and urged Member States to develop educational programmes to instill the memory of the tragedy in future generations to prevent genocide from occurring again. It requested the United Nations Secretary-General to establish an outreach programme on the «Holocaust and the United Nations», as well as institute measures *to mobilize civil society* for Holocaust remembrance and education, in order to help prevent future acts of genocide. In addition to it, this day is enable *to normalize relations* between these two states. In fact, the tense relationship *was cooled*.

4. The United Nations is being increasingly called upon to coordinate the global fight against terrorism. Eighteen universal instruments against international terrorism have been elaborated within the framework of the United Nations system relating to

specific terrorist activities. Also several embassies were opened in the countries where they were absent. In September 2006, UN Member States adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This was the first time that Member States agreed to a common strategic and operational framework against terrorism. It is believed that this framework will be sufficient to reduce the level of the terrorism and will *improve strained relations* between Western and Eastern countries.

5. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression and the kinds of *standoffs*. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council can take enforcement measures to maintain or *restore diplomatic relations* and security. Such measures range from *economic sanctions* to international military action which is usually led after *fruitless talks*. The Council also establishes UN Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (SPMs).

6. The most effective way to diminish human suffering and the massive economic costs of conflicts and their aftermath is to prevent conflicts in the first place and make *rapprochement in relations*. The United Nations plays an important role in conflict prevention, using diplomacy, good offices and mediation. Among the tools the Organization uses to bring peace are special envoys and political missions in the field. A wide range of *peace-keeping* operations are being conducted by the UN.

The General Assembly and other bodies of the UN, supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, work for the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, and conventional weapons.

7. While conflict resolution and peacekeeping continue to be among its most visible efforts, the UN, along with its specialized agencies, is also engaged in a wide array of activities to improve people's lives around the world – from disaster relief, through education and advancement of women, to peaceful uses of atomic

energy. This website offers an overview of some of these global issues, and links to other resources where you can get additional information about *approving an accord on some resolution* and about the *souring of relations* of some countries which had the recent conflicts.

8. In a vast political reshaping of the world, more than 80 former colonies comprising some 750 million people have gained independence since the creation of the United Nations. At present, 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs) across the globe remain to be decolonized, home to nearly 2 million people. Thus, the process of decolonization is not complete. That is why some relations are not thawed. Finishing the job will require a continuing dialogue among the administering Powers, the *Special Committee on Decolonization*, and the peoples of the territories, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions on decolonization.

9. Climate change is not a far-off problem. It is happening now and is having very real consequences on people's lives. Climate change is disrupting national economies which led to *lifting of embargo* in some countries, costing us dearly today and even more tomorrow. But there is a growing recognition that affordable, scalable solutions are available now that will enable us all to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies.

10. The top United Nations official in Somalia along with the members of the UN Security Council have strongly condemned yesterday's terrorist attack on a hotel in Mogadishu city that resulted in the death of many civilians, including the Somali Federal Government's Permanent Representative to the UN Office in Geneva, Ambassador Yusuf Bari-Bari. It is known that the Somalia is the *alliance* of many countries, including the USA.

11. The U.S. and other world powers are expected to begin rolling back sanctions on Iran as part of the *nuclear agreement*. In exchange for Iran scaling back its nuclear program, the U.S. and its negotiating powers will allow Tehran to access some \$100 billion in frozen oil revenues. While the U.S. has said Iran is living up to its commitments related to the nuclear deal so far, Tehran has also

launched *ballistic missile* tests in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions and continued to support its unpopular proxies in the region. According to news reports, the Treasury Department told congressional lawmakers last week that it intended to sanction people and entities it considered responsible for the ballistic missile program, but the U.S. later decided to delay any action.

12. After weeks of tough talk and escalating tensions between the US and North Korea, President Donald Trump has referred to the possibility of meeting his opposite number, Kim Jong Un. The Americans believe that Pyongyang already has the technology to fire nuclear warheads at Japan and South Korea. And they *calculate* that it will likely be able to hit the United States within a few years. So North Korea is now seen as a threat to US national security, not only a menace to regional allies. Hence the sense of urgency and resolve.

13. China is exasperated by its *recalcitrant ally* and worried about the growing sophistication of its weapons. It had already begun tightening its implementation of sanctions by following through with the UN's recent ban on coal imports. But it's probably even more worried that Trump's military posturing will escalate tensions, and uneasy about his insistence that Beijing is uniquely positioned to squeeze Pyongyang. In an apparent response to US pressure, Chinese newspapers have published tougher statements about North Korea. There's also been closer coordination between Beijing and Washington.

14. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, based in London, claim five *suicide bombers* detonated themselves outside and inside the camp. As many as 30 others were wounded in the violence. In statement ISIL said six groups of fighters had assaulted positions of the Syrian Democratic Forces. ISIL is coming under mounting pressure from the SDF, Kurds and Arabs backed by US air power. A coalition offensive on ISIL's de-facto capital Raqqa is expected at any time.

15. The jihadist group *Islamic State (IS)* has lost almost a quarter of the territory it controlled in Iraq and Syria over the past

year, according to the latest analysis. IS militants were in control of about 60,400 sq km (23,300 sq miles) in December 2016, compared with about 78,000 square km (30,100 sq miles) in January, the report by IHS Conflict Monitor says. This compares to a loss of about 14% over 2015. IS came to the world's attention in June 2014, when it overran Iraq's second city of Mosul and then moved southwards towards the capital Baghdad, routing the Iraqi army and threatening to eradicate the country's many *ethnic and religious minorities*. At its peak, some 10 million people were living in territory under IS control. However, a report by IHS Conflict Monitor in October 2016 suggested the figure was nearer six million. The current focus of the battle against IS has been for control of Mosul, the jihadist group's last major urban stronghold in Iraq.

16. The Korean peninsula was divided after World War Two and the communist North developed into a Stalinesque dictatorship. Almost entirely isolated on the global stage, its leaders say nuclear capabilities are its only deterrent against an outside world seeking to destroy it.

North Korea claims it has successfully tested a *hydrogen bomb* – many times more powerful than an atomic bomb – that can be miniaturized and loaded on a long-range missile. State media called the test «a perfect success», and although analysts said the claims should be treated with caution, leaked information suggests US intelligence officials do believe North Korea is capable of miniaturization.

Pyongyang views the US as its main adversary but also has rockets aimed at South Korea and Japan, where thousands of US troops are based. What has been done to stop them? Attempts to negotiate aid-for-disarmament deals have repeatedly failed. The UN has implemented increasingly tough sanctions – to little effect. China, the North's only real ally, has also put *economic and diplomatic pressure* on the North. The US has now threatened military force. Is it for real this time?

The crisis has been brewing for years, but is at a new level now. The US is within reach of a strike now, which coupled with the *miniaturization* is a game changer. And over the summer, North Korea has grown increasingly provocative, threatening the US

Pacific territory of Guam and Japan. The US responded to the latest test by saying its patience is «not unlimited» and it was ready to respond militarily. Never has the rhetoric exchanged been more incendiary and personal, and experts are increasingly alarmed.

17. How powerful are North Korea's nuclear bombs?

North Korea says it has conducted five successful nuclear tests: in 2006, 2009, 2013 and in January and September 2016. The yield of the bombs appears to have increased. September 2016's test has indicated a device with an explosive yield of between 10 and 30 kilotons – which, if confirmed, would make it the North's strongest nuclear test ever. The other big question is whether the devices being tested are atomic bombs, or hydrogen bombs, which are more powerful.

H-bombs use fusion – the merging of atoms – *to unleash* massive amounts of energy, whereas atomic bombs use nuclear fission, or the splitting of atoms.

The 2006, 2009 and 2013 tests were all atomic bomb tests. North Korea claimed that its January 2016 test was of a hydrogen bomb. But experts cast doubt on the claim given the size of the explosion registered.

18. Authorities in Ukraine say services will investigate the shelling of a school

in the rebel-held east that left two teenagers dead and four others injured. Security spokesman Andrey Lysenko said Thursday that *preliminary information* indicates the shells flew into the schoolyard in Donetsk from a location controlled by separatist forces.

19. Turkish soldiers and armored vehicles have crossed into Syria

as part of an operation Ankara says is aimed at stopping fighting in Idlib province.

A military statement said the forces would set up observation posts to help monitor a «de-escalation zone» in line with an agreement with Russia and Iran.

Idlib is largely controlled by Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), a jihadist alliance *linked* to al-Qaeda.

It also borders the Kurdish enclave of Afrin, which Turkey wants to contain.

Turkey backs the opposition to Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and last year supported a rebel offensive against so-called Islamic State (IS) along the border in neighbouring Aleppo province.

That operation also served to prevent a US-backed alliance that is led by the Kurdish Popular Protection Units (YPG) seizing the territory and reaching Afrin.

20. US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson has insisted President Donald Trump wants to resolve the confrontation with North Korea through diplomacy.

It will continue until «the first bomb drops», he told CNN. Sanctions and diplomacy, he said, had brought unprecedented international unity against North Korea's nuclear weapons programme. Last month, Mr Trump told Mr Tillerson not to waste time seeking talks with Kim Jong-un.

In interview, Mr Tillerson again refused to comment on whether he had referred to Mr Trump as a moron.

«I'm not going to deal with that petty stuff», he replied, saying he would not dignify the question with an answer.

North Korea has defied *international opinion* by conducting its sixth nuclear test and launching two missiles over Japan.

Analysts say the secretive communist state it is clearly set on developing a nuclear-capable missile, able to threaten the continental US, despite UN sanctions.

Active Vocabulary

1. strengthening the rule of law – укрепление верховенства права – заң үстемдігін нығайту
2. to sever ties – прервать отношения – қарым-қатынасты үзу
3. to cut formal ties – прервать официальные отношения – ресми қарым-қатынастарды үзу
4. to mobilize civil society – мобилизовать гражданское общество – азаматтық қоғамды мобилизациялау
5. to improve strained relations – улучшить напряженные отношения – теке-тіресті қарым-қатынасты жақсарту
6. to normalize relations – нормализовать отношения – қарым-қатынасты реттеу
7. to cool – охладеть – суу
8. to impose economic sanctions – ввести экономические санкции – экономикалық санкциялар енгізу

9. standoff – противостояние, конфликт – төтеп беру
10. to restore diplomatic relations – восстановить дипломатические отношения – дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастарды қалпына келтіру
11. fruitless talks – безрезультатные переговоры – нәтижесіз келіссөздер
12. rapprochement in relations – сближение – жакындасу
13. peace-keeping – миротворческая деятельность – бітімгершілік іс-әрекет
14. to approve an accord on smth – одобрить договор о ч.-л. – келісім-шартты растау
15. to sour relations – потепление отношений – жылу (қарым-қатынас жайында)
16. to lift an embargo – снять эмбарго – эмбаргоны алып тастау
17. to impose an embargo – ввести эмбарго – эмбаргоны енгізу
18. alliance – союз – одақтас
19. ballistic missile – баллистическая ракета – баллистикалық зымыран
20. nuclear agreement – ядерное соглашение – ядролық келісім
21. to calculate – вычислять – санау
22. recalcitrant ally – непокорный союзник – тыңдамайтын одақтас
23. suicide bomber – террорист смертник – жанкеш
24. Islamic State (IS) – Исламское государство – Ислам мемлекеті
25. ethnic and religious minorities – этнические и религиозные меньшинства – этникалық және діни азшылықтар
26. hydrogen bomb – водородная бомба – сутек бомбасы
27. economic and diplomatic pressure – экономическое и дипломатическое давление – экономикалық және дипломатиялық қысым
28. miniaturisation – миниатюризация – миниатюризациялау
29. to link – связывать – байланыстыру
30. to unleash – спускать с ч.-л. – босату
31. preliminary information – предварительная информация – алдын ала ақпарат
32. international opinion – международное мнение – халықаралық көзқарас

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

Оборудованный (1), насилие геноцида (2), информационно-пропагандистская программа (3), рамки (4), существование (5), инструментальные средства (6), видимые усилия (7), талый (8), срыв национальной экономики (9), осужденный (10), законодатели конгресса (11), региональные союзники (12), эскалация напряженности (13), воздушная мощь (14), городская крепость (15), миниатюризацию (16), водородные бомбы (17), сепаратистские силы (18), наблюдательные пункты (19), ядерная ракета (20).

3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words

1. NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg thanked Canada for its significant *contributions* to the Alliance during a visit to Ottawa on Monday (23 March 2015).

2. Prospect of deal with Iran pushes Saudi Arabia and Israel into an unlikely *alliance*.

3. Foreign ministers from Iran, the US and five other world powers including Britain were tonight preparing for a final 24 hours of intense *negotiations* that could change the Middle East's political landscape for years to come.

4. Tony Blair joins a strange and exclusive club of *political leaders* whose careers have been blighted by the Middle East.

5. If this became a reality, the *consequences* would be catastrophic. Crops could fail, ecosystems could break down, industries could collapse, disease and poverty could worsen, and violent conflicts over access to water could become more frequent.

6. The physical fight, which featured eye-gouging and striking with a ceremonial mallet, broke out during a *legislative session* on Thursday over a new security law.

7. Five Turkish MPs were previously injured in a similar altercation on Wednesday where chairs were used as *weapons*.

8. Egypt has called on the US and Europe to join an international *military intervention* following airstrikes against Isis targets in Libya.

9. Yebei said he joined the defense case after promises of financial reward – a gleaming new car was parked at his village home. But he went further, and played a key role in turning prosecution *witnesses*, the prosecution alleges.

10. US and Australian, as well as a relatively small number of British special *air forces*, are on the ground.

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

to reach an agreement, started negotiating, serious gaps, foreign ministers, nuclear weapons, US State Department, additional consultations, diplomat, six nations, nuclear programme.

Time is running out for diplomats from six world powers (...) with Iran about its (...), with a deadline set for tomorrow; John Kerry, the US Secretary of State, has warned of «serious gaps» in the talks.

However, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the German foreign minister, who arrived in Vienna yesterday to join Mr Kerry's efforts to move the talks forward, said he believes Tehran and the (...) (the US, Russia, China, Britain, France and Germany) have «never been closer» to agreement since they (...) more than six years ago.

Mr Steinmeier said that both sides are «still far apart» on certain questions, but suggested the differences are bridgeable. However he also admitted that success or failure «is still completely open at this point».

Over the weekend, Philip Hammond, the British Foreign Secretary, and Laurent Fabius, the French foreign minister, have had talks with Mr Kerry and the Iranian foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif. «We're working hard», Mr Kerry said yesterday. «But we still have some (...)». He telephoned Arab (...) in the Gulf, who are fearful of Iran's potential to make (...) and also spoke to his Canadian and Turkish counterparts, the said.

Hopes of progress were boosted on Friday, with Iranian media reports that Mr Zarif planned to fly to Tehran for (...). But the (...) said later that he had «no remarkable offers and ideas to take to Tehran».

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

a) For almost 12 years Darfur has seen continuous (насилие)–leaving hundreds of thousands dead, according the UN, and displacing millions from their homes.

Now, a new injection of money for humanitarian-aid projects in the region looks to ensure that the (конфликт) in Sudan, which erupted in 2003, does not become a » (забытый кризис) ».

Since the uprising in the western region of the country began – leading to (долгосрочный) clashes between the rebels and (правительственные войска), allied to the Janjaweed militia – the region has been in a state of (беззаконие) and stalemate, with many of those forced out of their homes ending up in (лагеря беженцев).

Darfur has seen 400,000 people displaced this year alone, (оказывает давление) on NGOs and aid (организации) in the area. A number of other states across Sudan are also experiencing conflict, while months of conflict in South Sudan, which declared (независимость) in 2011, has resulted in an influx of refugees entering Sudan.

b) Syria has (объявил) four chemical weapons facilities it had not admitted operating before, heightening concerns that Bashar al-Assad's regime has not been open about its (программа оружия).

Sigrid Kaag, a special (представитель) of the UN Secretary-General, told the (Совет Безопасности), during closed consultations with diplomats, that three of the facilities were for research and development and one was for production. No new chemical agents were associated with the four sites.

The US (посол) to the UN, Samantha Power, tweeted that pressure must be kept on the regime to be open about its (химическое оружие) facilities.

Last year, a joint mission between the UN and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was set up to (ликвидировать) Syria's arsenals after the Security Council found rare (соглашение) on the issue.

The deal was reached under threat of US air strikes after images of (жертвы гражданского населения) laid out after a chemical attack on a Damascus suburb shocked the world. President Assad's government blamed (повстанческие группировки) for the incident.

6. Translate the headlines:

1. War with Isis: The West is wrong again in its fight against terror.

2. Ukraine crisis: Putin wants to bring back Soviet Union and take us over, says Prime Minister.

3. Russia may close airspace in response to Western sanctions.

4. Labour attacks Government for «wasting» foreign aid budget
Battle in cyberspace: NATO plans to help the West win the information war with Russia.

5. ISIS hit list revealed as terror network kills more than 70 in Syrian town.

6. North Korea threats at «unprecedented, critical» level.

7. America must stand up to Putin's aggression and support Ukraine.

8. US bombers preparing for 24-hour alert status.

9. Syrian activists say 65 bodies found in town held by ISIS.

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

The name of the country	Adjective	The capital city
		Nairobi
Angola		
	Libyan	
		Windhoek
Sudan		
		Dushanbe
		Baku
Georgia		
	Malaysian	
Nepal		

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев Азия мемлекеттері арасындағы **қауіпсіздік мәселелерін** көтерді. Астанада Азиядағы өзара іс-қимыл және сенім шаралары кеңесінің **мерейтойлық сессиясы** мен Сыртқы істер министрлерінің IV кездесуі барысында сөз сөйлеген Елбасы Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев: «Азия мемлекеттері арасында сенімділікті нығайтпай, қауіпсіздіктің **жаһандық міндеттерін** шешу де мүмкін еместігі айқын» екендігін атап өтті.

2. «Азия құрлығы өзінің **экономикалық әлеуеті** мен әлемдік саясатқа әсер етуі жағынан ХХІ ғасырдағы жаһандық халықаралық қарым-қатынастардың басты алаңына айналып келеді. Қазірдің өзінде осы мемлекеттер жиынтығында **бүкіләлемдік жалпы ішкі өнімнің 57 пайыздан астамын шығаруда**. Бұдан бөлек, өкінішке қарай, Азияда әлі де шешімін таппаған **террито-**

риялық даулар және қарама-қайшылықтар өршу үстінде. Сонымен қатар Азия өңірінде **ядролық қаруға** ие, өзінің әскери әлеуетін қарқынды үдетіп отырған мемлекеттер шоғырланып отыр», – деді мемлекет басшысы.

3. Қазақстан мен Қытай Азиядағы қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етуде маңызды рөл атқарады. Бұл туралы ҚР-дың ҚХР-дағы Төтенше және Өкілетті Елшісі Шахрат Нурышевпен кездесуде Қытай **халықаралық проблемалар** институтының ШЫҰ зерттеу орталығының басшысы Чэнь Юйжун (Chen Yurong) айтты.

«Қытайлық сарапшы «қытайлық арманды» және «қазақстандық арманды» жүзеге асыру үшін көптеген мүмкіндіктер – саяси байланыс, жан-жақты **стратегиялық ынтымақтастық**, ұқсас бағдарламалар «Нұрлы жол» және «Бір белдеу, бір жол» бар екенін атап өтті. Ол ҚР мен ҚХР **индустриализация және инвестициялар** бойынша ынтымақтастық бағдарламасын құрастырғанын, оған жалпы сомасы 24 млрд. Шартты бірлікті құрайтын 52 жоба кірді.

4. Қазақстан-Иран іскерлік кеңесі екі елдің **стратегиялық серіктестігін** нығайтады.

Иран Ислам Республикасының астанасы Тегеранда Қазақстан мен Иранның Іскерлік кеңесі өз жұмысын бастады.

2015 жылдың қазан айында Қазақстан мен Иран **іскерлік кеңестерінің**, Қазақстанның Сыртқы сауда палатасы мен Иранның Сауда-өнеркәсіп палатасының арасында ынтымақтастық туралы меморандумға қол қойылды, соның аясында ҚР ССП сауда-экономикалық **ынтымақтастықты жандандыру** бойынша Іскерлік кеңес отырысын ұйымдастырды.

«Егер Иранның нарығын талдайтын болсақ, бүгінде бірнеше ондаған тауарларға **сұраныс** бойынша Иранның экспорты 2014 жылы 6 млрд долларды, Қазақстанның аталған позициялар бойынша әлемдік экспорты – 1,9 млрд долларды, ал Қазақстанның Иранға экспорты – 498,5 млн долларды құрады. Қазіргі кезде қазақстандық кәсіпкерлердің алдында **металлургия**, азық-түлік және химия өнеркәсібі, машина жасау өнімдері және құрылыс материалдарын **Иран нарығына** жеткізудің үлкен мүмкіндігі туып отыр», – деп атап өтті Қазақстан **сыртқы сауда палатасы** басқармасының төрағасы Мейірбек Мәжитов.

5. В Ираке борьба с ИГИЛ еще сильнее развалила государственные институты, вызвала огромные разрушения, привела к **новым травмам иракского общества** и милитаризации молодежи. Курдские и шиитские политические партии превратились в соперников не только на **политическом поле**, но и в военном смысле – каждая из фракций конкурирует за ресурсы страны и пользуется **поддержкой покровителей** из разных стран региона.

Ирак при поддержке со стороны Соединенных Штатов и других партнеров должен продолжать военное и материально-техническое обеспечение иракских войск, ведущих осаду, и **устанавливать власть** на отбитых у ИГИЛ территориях с участием местных сил, чтобы не потерять их снова. В управлении такими районами должны принимать участие уважаемые местным населением политики.

6. Война в Йемене создала еще одну **гуманитарную катастрофу**, разрушая страну, которая уже и так была самой бедной в арабском мире. Проблема с миллионами людей на грани голода, необходимость всеобъемлющего прекращения огня и **политического урегулирования** становятся все более актуальными. Йеменцы понесли огромные потери от воздушной бомбардировки, ракетных обстрелов и экономических блокад. По данным ООН, около 4000 гражданских лиц были убиты, большинство – от **коалиционных авиаударов Саудовской Аравии**. Все стороны в конфликте обвиняются в совершении **военных преступлений**, в том числе хаотических нападениях на гражданские районы.

7. Война и **политическая неустойчивость** в Афганистане представляют собой серьезную угрозу для международного мира и безопасности. Более 15 лет прошло с момента, когда возглавляемая США коалиция вытеснила движение Талибан из страны **в рамках операции**, направленной на борьбу с Аль-Каидой. Теперь талибы возвращают **утраченные позиции**; группировка Хаккани проводит теракты в крупных городах; «Исламское государство» нападает на мусульман-шиитов, пытаясь разжечь **межрелигиозное насилие**. В 2016-м число вооружен-

ных столкновений выросло до максимального уровня с 2007 года, когда ООН начала вести статистику. Все они сопровождались большим количеством жертв среди **гражданского населения**.

8. Украина, раздираемая конфликтами и парализованная коррупцией, движется к еще большей нестабильности. Восхищение Трампа Владимиром Путиным пугает Киев, как, впрочем, и слухи о том, что в скором будущем Америка снимет с России **санкции**. Минские соглашения, принятые в феврале 2015 года, **пробуксовывают**, что приближает Россию к достижению двух своих главных целей в украинском конфликте: установлению постоянных пророссийских политических образований на востоке Украины, а также **легитимизации** присоединения Крыма, что и положило начало войне в 2014 году. Тактика России – в том числе, применение **силовых методов**, кибератак, **пропаганды** и финансового давления – не предвещает ничего хорошего.

9. ХАМАС қозғалысы Палестина мемлекетін 1967 жылғы шекара негізінде құруға қарсы емес. Мұндай шешім ұйымның **саяси бюросы төрағасы** Халед Машальдың Катар астанасында жариялаған жаңа хартиясында айтылған. Сонымен қатар қозғалыс Израильді **жою мақсатынан бас тартатынын**, бірақ оның өмір сүру құқығын танымайтындығын мәлімдеді. Бұдан бөлек қарулы топ барлық палестиналық **босқындардың** үйлеріне оралуын қалайтынын және «Мұсылман бауырлар» ұйымымен байланысты үзетінін жеткізді. Айта кетейік, ХАМАС қозғалысы 1987 жылы шейх Ахмед Ясиннің бастамасымен **еврей басқыншыларымен** күресіп, Израиль жерінде Палестина мемлекетін құру мақсатында пайда болған.

10. Find an article on the topic *Conflicts* and report it in class.

§ 4. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского, казахского / русского языков

Перевод с листа
с английского, казахского / русского языков

Лексическая тема:
HOSTILITIES / ВОЕННЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ /
ӘСКЕРИ ІС-ҚИМЫЛДАР

Hostility can be used to describe aggressive relations between two countries as well as between people. The issue of territorial borders can often cause hostility between neighboring countries. If actual fighting breaks out, use the word **hostilities** to refer to the violent actions between them. The ordinary citizens of the countries involved will look forward to the end of **hostilities** when the two governments are able to work together for peace.

1. Translate the articles with the help of the Active Vocabulary list

1. Bissau Unrest: Fighting raged in Bissau, capital of Guinea-Bissau, Military unrest occurred in *Guinea-Bissau* on 1 April 2010. Prime Minister *Carlos Gomes Junior* was placed under house arrest by *Military of Guinea-Bissau* soldiers, who also detained Army Chief of Staff *Zamora Induta*. Supporters of Gomes and his party, *PAIGC*, reacted to the move by demonstrating in the capital, *Bissau*; *Antonio Indjai*, the Deputy Chief of Staff, then warned that if the protests continued he would have Gomes killed.

2. Syria war: Cessation of hostilities comes into effect. A cessation of **hostilities** has come into effect in Syria, although it is unclear how widely it will be observed. The Syrian army says it is implementing the truce, which began at sunset, but rebel groups have been more guarded. US Secretary of State John Kerry, who helped

broker the deal, warned it could be the last chance for peace in a united Syria. Humanitarian groups are hoping to make aid deliveries to the worst-hit areas, especially the war-torn city of Aleppo. Mr Kerry, speaking at the state department in Washington, said early reports indicated «some reduction in violence». But he said that it was too early to draw a definitive conclusion about how effective the truce would be.

3. More Clashes Erupt as Albanians Ready to Talk. Albanian police officer was reported killed Tuesday and another wounded in clashes with ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, and Albanians said the police then surrounded three villages amid fighting. Yugoslavia's official Tanjug news agency said the casualties occurred while a group of police officers were on patrol in the village of Rzig, near the town of Decani in western Kosovo, near the border with Albania. Earlier, the main ethnic Albanian party in Kosovo – the League for a Democratic Kosovo – said heavily armed Serbian police had surrounded three villages in the Decani area. The reports came just after the leader of Kosovo's Albanians gave the clearest signal yet that he will enter talks with the Serbs on Kosovo's future, naming a 15-member team to draw up a platform for talks. Kosovo's ethnic Albanians are seeking independence for Kosovo, where they outnumber Serbs 9-to-1.

4. Philippine Rebels Killed. Philippine troops backed by helicopter gunships killed 21 Muslim rebels in fighting on Mindanao island, the military said yesterday. It said two soldiers died and four were wounded in Tuesday's battle, which forced 2,000 civilians to flee their homes in Buldon, Maguindanao province, Manila, Philippines – Officials say Philippine troops have killed at least 23 Muslim rebels in renewed clashes in the restive south, raising the insurgents' death toll in a three-week government offensive to nearly 100.

The offensive was launched against a renegade rebel group called the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters, which is blamed for the January 25 deaths of 44 police commandos who stormed the rebel stronghold in search of top terrorist suspects. The military reported Monday that 73 rebels and a suspected foreign militant were killed since the offensive began February 25. Military spokesman

Lt. Col. Harold Cabunoc said Wednesday that additional 73 died when fresh fighting broke out in Maguindanao province. Two marines were also killed and 72,000 people displaced. The main Muslim rebel group has signed a peace deal.

5. NATO warned that atrocities against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo were rising. NATO spelled out in clearest terms to date atrocities purportedly carried out by Serb forces against the ethnic Albanians left in Kosovo, warning the violence was growing more brutal and far-reaching. The allegations supported just by refugee interviews and aerial photography, add fuel to concerns over the fate of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Albanians forced out of their homes but prevented from fleeing into neighboring states. It also builds momentum for war crime prosecutions of Serb leaders after the conflict ends. On Tuesday, the UK took the rare step of handing over intelligence about Serb killings in Kosovo to the UN chief war crimes prosecutor for Yugoslavia. Earlier in the week, Germany said it provided «extensive evidence» as well.

6. Kosovo Crisis: International monitors condemned an outbreak of ethnic violence in Kosovo's capital that injured seven people and damaged a dozen cafes. An uneasy calm returned to Pristina, where some owners of vandalized cafes began repairs.

7. Israel blows up Gaza tunnel, killing 8 militants, including an Islamic Jihad commander.

It's a tale of two tunnels, and it augurs difficulties for the Palestinian unity agreement announced to international fanfare this month.

One tunnel was dug straight from the Gaza Strip, which is ruled by the Islamist militia Hamas, into a southern Israeli community. The Israeli army blew it up early Monday, detonating it from within Israel using as-yet unidentified «advanced technology», according to a statement made by the army.

Israelis and Gazans were awakened about 6 a.m. by massive booms as the tunnel collapsed on itself, killing eight militants, including Islamic Jihad commander Arafat abu Murshid and one of his deputies. Also among the dead were two Hamas operatives, who,

according to unconfirmed Palestinian reports, arrived to aid the Islamic Jihad fighters.

Cooperation between the two extremist factions could be bad news for the future of Palestinian reunification, a process through which Hamas is projected to join Fatah, the internationally recognized ruling Palestinian party based in the West Bank city of Ramallah.

8. India, which is largely Hindu, and Pakistan, which is an Islamic state, have fought three full-scale wars in the past five decades. This summer, they engaged in a smaller conflict in mountainous Kashmir. According to some reports published by the *Council of Foreign Relations*, the Pakistan military and the ISI have provided covert support to terrorist groups active in *Kashmir*, including the *al-Qaeda* affiliate *Jaish-e-Mohammed*. Pakistan has denied any involvement in terrorist activities in *Kashmir*, arguing that it only provides political and moral support to the *secessionist* groups who wish to escape Indian rule. Many Kashmiri militant groups also maintain their headquarters in *Pakistan-administered Kashmir*, which is cited as further proof by the Indian government. Author *Gordon Thomas* stated that Pakistan «still sponsored terrorist groups in the disputed state of Kashmir, funding, training and arming them in their war on attrition against India». Journalist *Stephen Suleyman Schwartz* notes that several militant and criminal groups are «backed by senior officers in the Pakistani army, the country's ISI intelligence establishment and other armed bodies of the state».

9. Kabul Under Fire. Kabul, Afghanistan (AP) – Opposition forces fired several rockets Thursday on the Afghan capital, Kabul, wounding at least five civilians in a strike on a military base of the ruling Taliban militia, witnesses said.

Fierce fighting raged elsewhere in the country. The Taliban launched a long-expected summer offensive Wednesday on the northern-based opposition alliance in a bid to extend their strict Islamic rule over the 10 percent of the country they do not control.

10. Israel Attacks Guerrillas. Nabatiyeh, Lebanon (AP) – Israeli warplanes attacked suspected guerrilla bases in southern

Lebanon on Friday after a guerrilla was killed and three Israeli soldiers were wounded in a clash.

Two Israeli jet fighters fired four missiles in raids on hills near the village of Ain Bussawar, a guerrilla stronghold facing the Israeli-occupied border in the south, Lebanese security officials said.

11. Rebels took control of Guinea-Bissau's second-largest city, Bafata, apparently marking a return to an all-out civil war in the tiny West African nation after a three-month truce.

12. Enhancing NATO's Forward Presence. NATO member states have begun implementing an *enhanced* forward presence across the Baltic States and Poland. For the first time, the alliance is basing combat forces east of the former East-West German border on a continuous basis. Allied battle groups-essentially, battalion task forces numbering around 1,000 troops each-are now beginning their deployments to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland. Framework nations for each battle group are the UK in Estonia, Canada in Latvia. The multinational character of the battle groups is both a major strength at the strategic level and an Achilles' heel at the operational level. In terms of strength, by including so many NATO allies (sixteen out of 28), the enhanced forward presence effectively spreads risk across many allies. If, in *the worst-case scenario*, Russia were to invade, troops from several alliance member states would likely be casualties. This would probably spur a faster, more unified response from the alliance.

13. Russian special operations forces. Russian special operators proved adept at maximizing the effects of Russian airpower over Syria by identifying and locating terrorists, then guiding aircraft and their munitions to the targets. Special operations officer Aleksandr Prokhorenko, who performed the air forward observer function in Syria when he was killed in action, illustrates both the importance and the danger of that mission. The Special Forces brigades subordinated to the Russian General Staff's Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) performed all these missions. In recognition of special operations importance in future conflicts, the Russian Federation formed the Special Operations Forces Command (KSSO), whose

headquarters became operational in 2012. Or right in time to influence the rapidly deteriorating international situation. KSSO's existence is intended to establish a cadre of experienced senior officers who will participate in operational planning at the strategic level, promote unified doctrine and training standards, and in general raise the profile of special operations forces within the Russian military.

14. Islamic State Attack Kills Dozens near Syria Refugee Camp. In Lebanon Islamic State militants attacked a checkpoint used by *refugees fleeing* fighting in Syria and Iraq, killing more than three dozen people, according to local Kurdish militants and monitoring groups. It was one of the largest recent attacks in the area, Hasaka Province in northeastern Syria, by the Islamic State, which has been under pressure in its main urban centers of Mosul in Iraq and Raqqa in Syria. The battle began with an Islamic State *assault* on a checkpoint controlled by the Syrian Democratic Forces, a mostly Kurdish force that works with the United States against Islamic State militants, according to Kurdish militia representatives, who said attackers had also *targeted* civilians in a temporary camp for the displaced.

15. Coalition warplanes strike pro-government forces in Syrian desert. The official account for the International Coalition for Operation Inherent Resolve has confirmed that coalition warplanes struck pro-government forces near al-Tanf area near the Syria-Iraq border «posing a threat to US partner forces».

First reports about the possible airstrike appeared today at 16:19 CET on the twitter account of the Media Office for the Revolutionary Forces in Syria, claiming that coalition aircraft targeted «the forces of al-Assad and Iranian militia near the border crossing with Iraq». This comes amid a new offensive launched by government forces and their allies aiming to secure the Iraq-Syria border and the al-Tanf crossing more specifically. The Syrian army would have to capture vast swaths of desert lands from the terror group ISIS as well as areas under control of coalition supported Maghawir al-Thawra opposition group, as can be seen in the picture below.

16. Lavrov accused Ukraine of «attack» at the Donbass. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov has declared that Ukraine is «attacked» the Donbass, and also accused France and Germany were unable to negotiate. He said this during the world festival of youth and students in Sochi, reports UNIAN. According to him, the implementation of the Minsk agreements is hampered by the «inability or unwillingness of the Ukrainian authorities» to fulfill their part of political reforms and «to provide security guarantees to the population of Donbass». He pointed out that the residents of Donbass «were in the current situation, because he refused to support anti-constitutional coup». «This part of the Donbass did not attack the rest of the territory of Ukraine. They were attacked. Attacked, declaring them terrorists. It does not happen; they did not want anything except to be left alone. They said, «We are your revolution we do not recognize; let us understand what and how». I'm still trying show accusations of terrorism and bring them to justice», – said Lavrov. However, he believes that «all participants in these events must be an Amnesty, should be the special status of these territories, as enshrined in the Constitution and must be the elections».

«Sabotage. Again, the ability to negotiate, including negotiability of Germany and France, which signed up with us in the Minsk package of measures», – Lavrov added.

17. Russian troops attacked Ukrainian position in Donbass 53 times in last 24 hours: 2 soldiers killed, 6 wounded. Russia's hybrid military forces attacked Ukrainian army positions in Donbas 53 times in the past 24 hours, with two Ukrainian soldiers reported as killed in action (KIA) and six as wounded in action (WIA), according to the press service of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) Headquarters. In the Donetsk sector, the militants fired small arms, grenade launchers, and 120 mm and 82 mm mortars on the Ukrainian fortified positions near the town of Avdiyivka and the village of Luhansk. Grenade launchers of various systems and small arms were also used against ATO forces near the villages of Pisky, Novoluhansk and Novhorodsk. The enemy also opened fire from infantry fighting vehicles near the villages of Maiorsk and Verkhniotoretsk. In the Luhansk sector, the Russian occupation forces shelled auto-

matic grenade launchers on the Ukrainian forces in the village of Novozvanivk late in the evening, as well as small arms near the village of Valuisk. The largest number of militant attacks was recorded in the Mariupol sector. In particular, the occupiers repeatedly attacked the Ukrainian positions near the villages of Shyrokyn, Vodian, Hnutov, Chermalyk and Pavlopil, using small arms, grenade launchers of various systems and infantry fighting vehicles. The militants also used the same types of weapons, as well as 82 mm mortars, against the Ukrainian units near the town of Maryinka. Moreover, an enemy sniper was active near Maryinka and the village of Lebedynsk.

18. In 2017, stopping hostilities in Ukraine is now a matter of political will. The last weeks of 2016 have seen a major upsurge of violence in some areas of Eastern Ukraine, including a recent separatist offensive near Svitlodarsk and Debaltseve. Russia Direct interviewed the principal deputy chief monitor of the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Ukraine, Alexander Hug, about the development of the situation in the region over the past year.

According to Hug, both sides now have enough control of their troops on the ground to be able to implement a ceasefire, but the problem is a lack of political will to do so. Looking into the next year, Hug suggests putting the plight of civilians as the absolute priority for negotiators, ahead of any political interests.

19. The North Korean stand-off is a crisis that, at worst, threatens nuclear war, but it's complicated. Let's take a step back. Why does North Korea want nuclear weapons? The Korean peninsula was divided after World War Two and the communist North developed into a Stalinesque dictatorship. Almost entirely isolated on the global stage, its leaders say nuclear capabilities are its only deterrent against an outside world seeking to destroy it. How close are they? North Korea claims it has successfully tested a hydrogen bomb – many times more powerful than an atomic bomb – that can be miniaturised and loaded on a long-range missile. State media called the test «a perfect success», and although analysts said the claims should be treated with caution, leaked information suggests US intelligence

officials do believe North Korea is capable of miniaturisation. Pyongyang views the US as its main adversary but also has rockets aimed at South Korea and Japan, where thousands of US troops are based. What has been done to stop them?

Attempts to negotiate aid-for-disarmament deals have repeatedly failed.

The UN has implemented increasingly tough sanctions – to little effect. China, the North's only real ally, has also put economic and diplomatic pressure on the North.

The US has now threatened military force. Is it for real this time?

The crisis has been brewing for years, but is at a new level now.

The US is within reach of a strike now, which coupled with the miniaturisation is a game changer. And over the summer, North Korea has grown increasingly provocative, threatening the US Pacific territory of Guam and Japan.

The US responded to the latest test by saying its patience is «not unlimited» and it was ready to respond militarily.

Never has the rhetoric exchanged been more incendiary and personal, and experts are increasingly alarmed.

20. US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson has insisted President Donald Trump wants to resolve the confrontation with North Korea through diplomacy.

It will continue until «the first bomb drops», he told.

Sanctions and diplomacy, he said, had brought unprecedented international unity against North Korea's nuclear weapons programme.

Last month, Mr Trump told Mr Tillerson not to waste time seeking talks with Kim Jong-un.

In Sunday's interview, Mr Tillerson again refused to comment on whether he had referred to Mr Trump as a moron.

«I'm not going to deal with that petty stuff», he replied, saying he would not dignify the question with an answer.

In recent months, North Korea has defied international opinion by conducting its sixth nuclear test and launching two missiles over Japan.

Analysts say the secretive communist state it is clearly set on developing a nuclear-capable missile, able to threaten the continental US, despite UN sanctions.

Active Vocabulary

1. unrest – беспорядки – шиеленістер
2. to rage – бушевать – дау-дамай жасау
3. to declare a cease-fire – объявить прекращение огня – қарудың тоқтауы жариялау
4. cessation of hostilities – прекращение боевых действий – әскери іс-қимылдардың тоқтауы
5. clash – столкновение – қақтығыс
6. to erupt – вспыхнуть – жарқ етіп шығу
7. to be wounded – быть раненым – жаралану
8. casualties – потери убитыми и ранеными – қаза тапқандар мен жараланғандардың саны
9. civilians – гражданские лица – азаматтық тұлғалар
10. to flee homes – покинуть дома – үйлерін тастау
11. to cease – прекращать – тоқтату
12. breakaway faction – отделившаяся фракция – бөлінген фракция
13. atrocities – зверства – адамға жат нәрсе
14. violence – насилие – зомбылық
15. refugee – беженец – босқын
16. monitor – наблюдатель – бақылаушы
17. outbreak of violence – вспышка насилия – зомбылық өршуі
18. to injure – ранить – жаралау
19. military takeover – захват власти военными – әскермен билікті алу
20. guerrilla – партизанский – партизандық
21. all-out war – всеобщая война – ортақ соғыс
22. airpower – воздушные силы – әуе күші
23. refugees – беженцы – босқындар
24. unified doctrine – единая доктрина – ортақ доктрина
25. fleeing – спасаться бегством – қашу
26. the worst – case scenario – худший сценарий – ең нашар сипаты
27. target – целиться – көздеу
28. to enhance – усиливать – күшейту
29. to repulse – дать отпор – әрекетін тойтару
30. strong point – опорный пункт – тірек орны
31. inhabited locality – населенный пункт – тұрғын аймақ
32. military statement – военное заявление – әскери өтініш
33. offensive – наступление, наступательная операция – шабуыл, шабуыл операциясы
34. seizing – захват – басып алу
35. inability or unwillingness – неспособность или нежелание – қабілетсіздік немесе қаламау
36. militant attacks – боевые атаки – әскери шабуылда
37. to implement a ceasefire – осуществить прекращение огня – ушыққан жағдайды тоқтату

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

Протесты (1), перемирие (2), создать платформу для переговоров (3), восстание повстанцев (4), интервью беженцев (5), этническое насилие (6), продвинутая технология (7), боевые группы (8), северный оппозиционный альянс (9), партизанская крепость (10), гражданская война (11), многонациональный характер (12), спецназ (13), контрольно-пропускной пункт (14), коалиционные военные самолеты (15), антиконституционный переворот (16), укрепленные позиции (17), политические интересы (18), провокационный (19), международное единство (20).

3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

1. The presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia met Monday to discuss the two nations' dispute over the Mountainous Karabakh region that *erupted into war* 11 years ago.

2. Australian Prime Minister J.H. said UN – backed *peace-keeping* troops in East Timor have a wider right to use force than was given in previous international *peacekeeping operations*. Howard said the greater right allows the peacekeepers to defend themselves and to stop *atrocities* committed by local *combatants*.

3. At least 13 *civilians* and five Hutu militiamen were killed over the weekend as government troops *clashed with the rebels* near the Burundian capital and in the south of the country, state radio said Monday. Sustained light arms fire, followed by artillery shelling *broke out* less than three miles from Bujumbura.

4. *Factional fighting* has dragged the people of Somalia's capital back to the darkest days of *the civil war* in 1992.

5. Weeks of *unrest* that *erupted into violence* led B. to impose a *state of emergency* on Sunday.

6. *Fighting* that ended that year took more than 35,000 lives and forced hundreds of thousands of people to *flee*.

7. A *resumption of fighting* could be disastrous, because the Caucasus today is delicately balanced between prosperity and chaos.

8. Turkey remained wary of Syrian promises to curb the activities of Kurdish *rebels* on its soil, after Damascus bowed to

Turkish pressure and *pledged immediate cessation* of its support for the rebel Kurdistan Worker's Party.

9. Getting down to serious work after Saturday's ceremonial opening, international *mediators* presented *warring factions* with the *framework agreement* worked out by the six-nation Contact Group and a set of 10 non-negotiable principles for the talks.

10. C and the leaders of many other nations *attending the summit* have been concerned about the sizeable number of *civilian casualties* in the conflict and the increasing number of *refugees* it has generated.

11. Moscow insists it is on the verge of a victory in the *breakaway* republic that makes concerns of a prolonged bloodbath unfounded.

12. Israeli and Palestinian security forces were preparing last night for another *outbreak of violence* after the apparently *inconclusive* Washington *summit*.

13. East Timor marked its 21-st anniversary under Indonesian rule on Thursday amid reports of *escalating military repression* in the former Portuguese colony and a hardening of the Jakarta government's *stance* on ongoing sovereignty negotiations.

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

Under the terms, to bar violence, rival factions, to break away, violence, to vow, to invade, to schedule, to injure, civilians.

TIMOR SIDES (...) PEACE

DILI, Indonesia (AP) – (...) in the Indonesian province of East Timor signed a code of conduct Monday that (...) and intimidation ahead of a UN-supervised independence referendum.

(...) of the 27-point code of conduct, factions for or against (...) from Indonesia have promised not to kill, torture or (...) others because of their political beliefs.

Fighters from the bitterly opposed sides are also prohibited from carrying weapons at rallies and public meetings during a campaign period to start Saturday in the former Portuguese colony that (...) by Indonesia in 1975. (...) against East Timorese (...) and United

Nations staff has hampered preparations for the ballot – now (...) for Aug. 30 – and forced the postponement of the polling date twice.

5. Replace the Russian words in brackets with their English equivalents.

US (ПРИЗЫБАЕТ) BOSNIAN (ГРУППИРОВКИ) TO WORK FOR COMMON GOOD

A multinational conference opening in Paris today is expected (принять двухлетний план) aimed at (укрепление мира) in Bosnia with a smaller NATO-led force.

The failure so far of (беженцы) to return to their pre-war homes is regarded as the main problem threatening last year's Dayton (мирный договор), which is to be reviewed at the conference.

Speaking last night before the meeting, (россекретарь США) W. C, (призвал) the Muslim, Croat and Serb members of Bosnia's three-member joint presidency to drop factional rivalries and bring to life the government of their divided state.

Despite elections in September, (продолжающаяся напряженность) between Muslims, Serbs and Croats has hindered creation of a functioning government for the two-part Bosnian state foreseen by Dayton.

Mr C. (осудил) (стычка, столкновение) on Tuesday when at least two Muslim men were killed and two Serbs (были ранены) as Muslims, attempting to return to their homes in Serb-controlled Gajevi, were forced back by Serb police.

6. Translate the headlines

1. The UN Security Council demanded from the Taliban in Afghanistan immediately stop fighting actions.

2. Summit fails to bridge partisan gaps on health reform.

3. Caucasus presidents told to settle feud two old foes in Caucasus seek accord.

4. Russia and Mexico discuss a contract for the repair of Mi-17 helicopters.

5. The US and the coalition bombed Rakku, like Dresden in 1945.

6. Turkish soldiers and armoured vehicles have crossed into Syria.
7. The US special operation in Afghanistan.
8. On the Donbas along the entire front line.
9. CSTO exercises «Unbreakable brotherhood – 2017» started in Kazakhstan.
10. Syria war: Cessation of hostilities comes into effect.

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

The name of the country	adjective	the capital city
Syria		
	Philippine	
Zimbabwe		
	Congolese	
Namibia		
		Lome
Zaire		
Lebanon		
Zambia		

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Спецоперация США в Афганистане американскими войсками. В Афганистане, в провинции Нангархар, была проведена **спецоперация**, в ходе которой были ликвидированы **35 боевиков ИГИЛ**. В то же время понесла потери и американская армия. В результате ошибочных выстрелов со стороны афганских союзников или вооруженных сил США. Ранее произошел **подрыв** боевиками военной базы США в афганской провинции Хост. Предположительно, нападение было совершено **боевиками «Талибана»**. Были применены **гранатометы** и значительное количество стрелкового оружия. В ходе боя двое террористов подорвали себя сами.

2. Обстрелы На Донбассе по всей линии фронта. Незаконные **вооруженные формирования** более 49 раз открывали огонь по **силам АТО** за прошедшие сутки, сообщает пресс-центр штаба АТО. У Новозвановки в Луганской области силы АТО были обстреляны из стрелкового оружия и гранатометов, а в районе Станицы Луганской – из автоматического станкового гранатомета. В свою очередь, в ДНР сообщают об **обстрелах и боях** в районе Донецка и Горловки. Также сообщается о **повреждении четырех жилых частных домов** в результате обстрела поселка Зайцево на севере Горловки.

3. Пәкістан Ислам Республикасының делегациясы Ұлттық қорғаныс университетіне барды. Халықаралық ынтымақтастық шеңберінде Пәкістан Ислам Республикасы **стратегиялық зерттеулер** және талдау институтының директоры **көш бастаған** Пәкістанның әскери делегациясы Қазақстан Республикасының Тұңғыш Президенті – Елбасы атындағы **Ұлттық қорғаныс** университетіне барды. Сапар барысында Пәкістан **әскери қызметшілерінен** құралған делегация университеттің **оқу-материалдық базасымен** танысып, Үндістан мен Қытай әскери өнер аудиториясына, ҚР Қарулы күштері Бас штабының, Шегара қызметінің факультеттеріне барды. Кездесу аясында Пәкістан Ислам Республикасының стратегиялық зерттеулер және талдау институтының директоры генерал-майор Мұхаммад Самрез Салик «Таулы жерде **жауынгерлік іс-қимылдарды** жүргізу ерекшеліктері. Пәкістандық армияның тұрақсыз құралымдардың әскери операцияларындағы тәжірибесі» тақырыбында дәріс оқыды.

4. ҚР Қорғаныс министрі ТМД қорғаныс министрлері кеңесінің отырысына қатысты ҚР Қорғаныс министрі генерал-полковник Сәкен Жасұзақовтың жетекшілік етуімен қазақстандық **әскери делегация** Душанбе қаласында Тәуелсіз Мемлекеттер Достастығының қатысушы мемлекеттер қорғаныс министрлері кеңесі отырысының жұмысына қатысты. Отырыста тараптар **әртүрлі байланыс жүйесін** пайдалану, Армия ойындарының **халықаралық ассоциациясын** құру, 2020 жылға дейін ТМД елдері қарулы күштерін **инженерлік қамтамасыз** ету аясындағы ынтымақтастық, 1941-1945 жылдардағы Ұлы Отан

соғысындағы Жеңістің 75 жылдығына дайындық мәселелерін талқылап, 2018 жылы **Достастық мемлекеттері** ӨШҚҚ біріккен жүйесінің бірлескен іс-шараларын белгілеп қойды. Одан басқа қорғаныс ведомстволарының басшылары ТМД шеңберінде бірқатар **оқу-жаттығуды өткізуге** қатысты құжаттарға, 2018 жылға арналған қорғаныс министрлері кеңесінің жұмыс жоспарына қол қойды. Отырыс жұмысының қорытындысы бойынша ТМД ҚМК қатысушылары **топографиялық салада**, әскери БАҚ-та **әскери ведомстволардың** өзара іс-қимылының әрі қарайғы даму бағытын, мұрағаттық құжаттармен алмасу және Достастық елдерінің қарулы күштерінде **әскери-мемориалдық жұмыс** мүддесінде дерекқорды пайдалану, дене даярлығы мен спорт және бірқатар өзге де құжаттар аясындағы ынтымақтастықты дамытуды айқындады.

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

**§ 5. Развитие навыков перевода с листа
с английского, казахского / русского языков**

**Лексическая тема:
THE PEACE PROCESS / МИРНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС /
БЕЙБІТШІЛІК ҮРДІСІ**

A **peace process** consists of all the meetings, agreements, and negotiations in which people such as politicians are involved when they are trying to arrange peace between countries or groups that are fighting with each other.

**1. Translate the article with the help
of the Active Vocabulary list**

1. Promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels is at the heart of the United Nations' mission. *Establishing respect* for the rule of law is fundamental to achieving a durable peace in the aftermath of conflict, to the effective protection of human rights, and to sustained economic progress and development. The principle that everyone – from the individual right up to the State itself – is accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently *adjudicated*, is a fundamental concept which drives much of the United Nations work.

2. Executive Summary: World Summit 2017 on Peace, Security and Human Development. More than 60 speakers spoke on the theme «Addressing the Critical Challenges of Our Time: Peace, Security and Human Development», offering analyses and recommendations on peace on the Korean Peninsula, *environmental degradation*, *violent conflict*, extreme poverty, and the breakdown of the family. Peace on the Korean Peninsula: Ambassador Christopher Hill, a former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Iraq, Poland and Macedonia and a former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, addressed the security challenges coming from

North Korea. «The problems of the peninsula concern the entire world and not just the region», he said. Ambassador Joseph DeTrani, a former U.S. special envoy to the Six-Party Talks, spoke about the problem of nuclear proliferation. «I believe negotiation is attainable», he said. North Korea has conducted many tests of nuclear weapons and missile development, but «the realities have to be addressed, hopefully through peaceful negotiations. The alternative could be an arms race in this region».

3. The mandates of the two Special Advisers are distinct but complementary. The efforts of their Office include *alerting relevant* actors to the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to prevent these crimes, including their incitement, and working with Member States, regional and sub-regional *arrangements*, and civil society to develop more effective means of response when they do occur.

4. The United Nations came into being in 1945, following the devastation of the Second World War, with one central mission: *the maintenance* of international peace and security. The UN does this by working to prevent conflict; helping parties in conflict make peace; peacekeeping; and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and *flourish*. These activities often overlap and should reinforce one another, to be effective. The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Secretary-General play major, important, and complementary roles, along with other UN offices and bodies.

5. Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, *protect civilians*, assist in the *disarmament, demobilization and reintegration* of former combatants; support constitutional processes and the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the *rule of law* and extending legitimate state authority.

Peacekeeping operations get their *mandates* from the UN Security Council; their troops and police are contributed by Members States; and they are managed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and supported by the Department of Field Support at the UN Headquarters in New York. There are 16 UN peacekeeping operations currently deployed and there have been a total of 69 deployed since 1948.

6. United Nations peacebuilding activities are aimed at assisting countries emerging from conflict, reducing the risk of relapsing into conflict and at laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. The UN *peacebuilding* architecture comprises the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office. The Peacebuilding Support Office assists and supports the Peacebuilding Commission with strategic advice and policy guidance, administers the Peacebuilding Fund and serves the Secretary-General in coordinating United Nations agencies in their peacebuilding efforts.

7. As the world's only truly universal global organization, the United Nations has become *the foremost forum* to address issues that transcend *national boundaries* and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone. To its initial goals of safeguarding peace, protecting human rights, establishing the framework for international justice and promoting economic and social progress, in the six and a half decades since its creation the United Nations has added on new challenges, such as climate change, international terrorism and AIDS.

8. President Santos of Colombia: you have to draw a line between peace and justice. What future for Colombia ? After more than half a century of civil conflict with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, known as the FARC, in which more than 200,000 people are *estimated* to have been killed, and 7 million displaced, it looks like a *historic peace deal* is finally drawing that conflict to a close. It's won Juan Manuel Santos the Noble Peace Prize – well the President joins me here in Paris.

9. A key milestone on the route to a new, universal agreement on climate change was reached today in Geneva, with a week of United Nations-facilitated discussions among over 190 States ending with successful conclusion of the negotiating text for a binding treaty expected to be adopted in Paris at the end of this year. «This *fulfils* the internationally-accepted timetable for reaching a possible treaty because it *alerts* capitals to the fact that a legal instrument could be adopted in Paris», said Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UN Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in a press release.

10. As the Security Council met this morning to discuss threats to international peace and security caused by terrorism, top United Nations officials briefed the 15-member body on the impact of Boko Haram in Nigeria and beyond, warning of the group's intensified violence and brutality.

11. Progress Reported in North Korea Talks. The United States and China have agreed on *a draft resolution* to expand United Nations Security Council sanctions against North Korea over its latest nuclear test, and it is expected to face a vote in coming days, Council diplomats said Wednesday. The two nations disagree on how strong the response should be, with Washington urging stiff punishment and Beijing emphasizing dialogue and milder penalties confined to nonproliferation.

12. UN to name Syria peace talks date as planned ceasefire approaches. The United Nations will on Friday name a new date for Syrian peace talks to recommence, the UN's Syrian special *envoy* Staffan De Mistura has said, as plans for *a ceasefire due* to come into force at the weekend began to take shape. Disputes over the composition of the delegations, the lifting of sieges and the agenda for the talks meant the first substantive talks in years failed to get off the ground.

The renewed diplomatic momentum follows a US-Russian brokered ceasefire that appears to have the support of most of the nations involved in sponsoring one side or other in the almost five-year *civil war*. Both Russia and the US are urging factions on the

ground to sign up to it. The ceasefire however excludes Islamic State and al-Qaida linked al-Nusra Front, meaning that Russia is still free to deploy its air force to bomb in large parts of Syria. The Syrian opposition operating under the umbrella of High Negotiating Council is wary that Russia will use *the exemption* for the al-Nusra Front as a pretext to bomb legitimate opposition forces observing the ceasefire who have fought alongside it.

13. Cyprus peace process collapses. Marathon peace talks to pave the way for the reunification of Cyprus have collapsed, heralding the end of the UN's peace mission there. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan held talks late into Monday night in *a final attempt* to reach a deal ahead of a UN deadline. But he admitted *defeat* after 15 hours of talks. Even an offer to extend the deadline failed, when Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said there was no immediate prospect of further discussions. The talks, at The Hague, were *a last-ditch attempt* to reunite the Mediterranean island before it signs a treaty in mid-April to join the European Union next year. It now looks almost certain that membership will, in effect, apply only to the southern, Greek Cypriot part of the island. The collapse could also hit Turkey's own EU membership hopes.

14. Nepal mulls UN peace process role. Nepal's government is considering involving the United Nations in the peace process with Maoist rebels. An earlier round of talks – the first between the government and rebels in three years – concluded last week. The UN has said it is ready to help end Nepal's decade-old conflict. In talks so far, the government and *the rebels* have agreed to continue the peace process and create a code of conduct to be followed by both sides. Both sides also agreed to invite national and international agencies to monitor a month-old truce in the country. They, however, did not specify whether the UN would be asked to monitor the truce.

15. Lavrov says no breakthrough reached at Minsk talks on Ukraine. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said there had been no breakthrough in talks on Tuesday on the peace process in eastern Ukraine because the foreign ministers from Ukraine, Russia, France and Germany could not agree on a roadmap. «Work will

continue», he told journalists after the meeting in the Belarussian capital Minsk. Speaking separately after the meeting, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin said Russia did not agree to any of the key priorities set out in the talks. He added that Kiev and Moscow had a fundamental difference of opinion on how a roadmap to peace would look.

16. Geneva peace talks on Syria (2017). The Geneva peace talks on Syria in 2017, also called the Geneva IV talks, were peace negotiations between the Syrian government and the Syrian opposition *under the auspices* of the United Nations. The talks took place between 23 February and 3 March 2017, trying to resolve the Syrian Civil War. *The warring sides* did not get to *face-to-face negotiations*, but for eight days no party walked away, while Russia talked with the parties separately.

17. MK Glick: Trump's Plan to Delay Embassy Move Won't Help Peace. President Donald Trump's plan to delay moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem until his administration attempts an Israeli-Palestinian *peace deal* won't help to make peace, MKs Yehudah Glick and Tzipi Hotovely told Breaking Israel News after the president *revealed his vision* in interview with Trinity Broadcast Network's (TBN) Mike Huckabee on Saturday, October 8, 2017. «I don't think that transferring the embassy to Jerusalem should happen after we achieve peace but as part of *achieving peace*. Any delay will not get us closer», MK Glick told Breaking Israel News while touring Rachel's Tomb with the Israel Allies Foundation (IAF).

«We all want peace. But real peace will be when the world recognizes Jerusalem as the eternal capital of the Jewish people. Trump said he would recognize this and we expect him to do it». MK Tzipi Hotovely agreed, arguing that a unified Jerusalem was the best way to *encourage peace*.

18. President Donald Trump's special adviser and son-in-law has been in Israel and the West Bank to talk peace. With no previous **diplomatic experience**, Jared Kushner has been talking peace in the Middle East. US President Donald Trump's special adviser,

who also happens to be his son-in-law, met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, a friend of his father, in Jerusalem. «This is an opportunity to pursue our *common goals of security, prosperity and peace*», the Israeli Prime Minister said. «Jared, I welcome you here in that spirit. I know of your efforts, the president's efforts, and I look forward to working with you to achieve these common goals». President Trump has said that peace between Israelis and Palestinians would be the «ultimate deal», but he's seeking something that has proved intractable for 70 years. Any solution would require *the resolution of thorny issues* such as Israeli settlement-building, Palestinian rhetoric, refugees, borders, security, and water resources.

19. Syria's armed opposition rejects Russian 'safe zones' plan. Syria's *armed opposition* is rejecting a Russian plan *to create safe zones* in the country, saying it is a threat to *territorial integrity*. The memorandum, signed by Turkey – which supports rebels – and Iran – which backs President Bashar al-Assad, aims to improve *the deescalation process*. But the opposition says it will not recognise Tehran as a guarantor. «We refuse any role for Iran and *militias* affiliated with it. We refuse for it (Iran) to play any role as guarantor, considering it's a nation with hostilities against the Syrian people», said Osama Abu Zaid, a Syrian opposition delegation member. The plan was not immediately published, so the details of it are unclear. But it appears the thinking behind the safe zones is that they would help widen a ceasefire, and could potentially be policed by *foreign troops*. The US says it is also sceptical about Iran's involvement. It also has concerns about Damascus' track record on previous agreements.

20. We want Syria to be neutral, a home for all. The hopes of one Kurdish representative, as opposing sides in the country's bloody war attend UN peace talks in Geneva. Other Kurdish officials have reportedly called for local administrations in Syria's north to be included, saying the talks will fail otherwise.

«We see Syria as *a neutral state* not attached to any class or category of Syrian people, not an Arab country nor Kurdish, or an Assyrian country. Syria should be a home for all the people. It must be neutral and not belong to a specific religion. There must be a

separation between religion and state», said Hawas Khalil, Kurdish National Council representative in Geneva.

Kurds have been aiming to cement autonomy of areas in northern Syria, where groups have already carved out self-governing regions since the war started back in 2011. But Kurdish leaders have said an independent state is not their aim. UN mediator Staffan de Mistura has handed a working paper on procedural issues to delegations at the Geneva talks, but there appeared little prospect of them meeting directly soon.

Active Vocabulary

1. to recommence peace talks – возобновить мирные переговоры – бейбіт келісімдерді қайта жаңарту
2. appropriate, relevant – подходящий – сәйкес келетін – лайықты
3. arrangement – договоренность – келісім
4. to flourish – процветать – гүлдену
5. to protect civilians – защищать гражданских лиц – азаматтық тұлғаларды қорғау
6. the disarmament – разоружение – қарусыздану
7. demobilization – демобилизация (қз./рус.)
8. reintegration – реинтеграция – қайта бірігу
9. mandates – мандаты – мандаттар
10. peacebuilding – миротворчество – бейбітшілік құру
11. the foremost forum – основной форум – негізгі форум
12. national boundaries – национальные границы – ұлттық шекаралар
13. environmental degradation – деградация окружающей среды – қоршаған орта деградациясы
14. alert – тревога – қауіп
15. envoy – посланник – елші
16. a ceasefire due – прекращение огня – оқты тоқтату
17. a civil war – гражданская война – азаматтық соғыс
18. an exemption – освобождение – азаттық
19. defeat – поражение – жеңіліс
20. a last-ditch attempt – последняя попытка – соңғы мүмкіндік
21. rebels – повстанцы – көтеріліске қатысушылар
22. under the auspices – под эгидой – аясында
23. the warring sides – воюющие стороны – соғысушы тараптар
24. peace deal – мирное соглашение – бейбіт келісім
25. revealed vision – выявленное видение – анықталған көрініс
26. to achieve peace – достижение мира – бейбітшілікке жету
27. common goals of security – общие цели безопасности – қауіпсіздіктің ортақ мақсаттары
28. armed opposition – вооруженная оппозиция – қарулы оппозиция

29. to create safe zone – создание безопасной зоны – қауіпсіз аймақ құру
30. territorial integrity – территориальная целостность – территориялық бүтіндік
31. deescalation process – процесс эскалации – күшею үдерісі
32. environment – окружающая среда – қоршаған орта
33. the global campaign – глобальная кампания – жаһандық кампания
34. cost-effective tool – экономичный инструмент – үнемді құрал
35. militias – ополченцы – сарбаздар
36. violent conflict – насильственный конфликт – мәжбүрлі қақтығыс
37. historic peace deal – историческое мирное соглашение – тарихи бейбіт келісім

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

Судебные решения (1), крайняя бедность (2), соответствующее предупреждение (3), сохранять мир и процветание (4), разоружение (5), сокращение рисков (6), начальные цели (7), гражданский конфликт (8), обязательный договор (9), усиление насилия и жестокости (10), проект резолюции (11), прекращение огня (12), последняя попытка (13), повстанцы (14), воюющие стороны (16), поощрять мир (17), общие цели безопасности (18), создание безопасной зоны (19), нейтральное состояние (20).

3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words

1. The UN works to maintain international peace and security in a world where security threats have become more *complex*.

2. With the mounting complexity and growing costs of addressing crisis situations, the *imperative* of conflict prevention is higher than ever.

3. The Organization has strengthened its relationships with regional and *subregional* organizations, which play a significant role in fostering conflict prevention and mediation partnerships, in addition to rapid responses to regional crises.

4. Electoral assistance has been provided in challenging security *environments*, many under Security Council mandates.

5. The *global campaign* «Children, Not Soldiers», is aimed at ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children by all national security forces in conflict by 2016.

6. Member States have demonstrated their continued interest in using peacekeeping and continue to recognize it as an effective and *cost-effective tool*, without which the human and material costs of conflict and relapse into conflict would be unquestionably higher.

7. The complexity of *contemporary* peacekeeping environments requires strengthened partnerships with all stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations.

8. Only through such collaboration can we *collectively* address the international peace and security challenges we face now, and in the coming years.

9. Events across the globe in the past year *testified* to the need for human rights to be integral to all that the United Nations does.

10. During the past year, the *Security Council* addressed human rights situations in a number of countries, including in the Central African Republic, Mali, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

11. The *Millennium Development Goals* have been a great success in many ways.

12. Without urgent action on climate change by the international community, *humanity* may face a grim future.

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

Peacekeeping, military, east, agreements, respective, notice, worldwide, contributory

Helping to bring stability in the Middle East

Set up in May 1948, UNTSO was the first ever (...) operation established by the United Nations. Since then, UNTSO (...) observers have remained in the Middle (...) to monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice (...), prevent isolated incidents from escalating and assist other UN peacekeeping operations in the region to fulfill their (...) mandates.

UNTSO personnel have also been available at short (...) to form the nucleus of some other peacekeeping operations (...). The availability of UNTSO's military observers for almost immediate deployment after the Security Council had acted to create a new mission has been an enormous (...) factor to the early deployment and the success of those operations.

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

The United Nations today (подчеркивать) that Governments in Asia and the Pacific – which has more hungry people than all the other regions of the world combined – should take some major (решения) soon about ways to increase food production and address undernourishment.

While the Asia-Pacific region (добиваться хорошего прогресса) in reducing under-nutrition, it is still home to more than 550 million hungry people, (согласно данным) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

FAO noted that some (развивающиеся) countries in Asia and the Pacific will need to increase their food production by up to 77 per cent to feed their people by 2050, when the world's population is expected to top nine billion.

6. Translate the headlines

1. On the Runs – key questions and inquiry findings.
2. Libya: UN mission welcomes ceasefire, withdrawal of forces in Sidra Oil Crescent region.
3. Top UN official in Lebanon calls for more support for Palestine refugee camp during visit.
4. Senior UN officials stress need for employment, decent work to achieve sustainable development.
5. «We must respond», declares UNESCO chief, launching #Unite4Heritage campaign in Baghdad.
6. Promoting the rule of law.
7. Nepal mulls UN peace process role.
8. As the world's only truly universal global organization.
9. MK Glick: Trump's Plan to Delay Embassy Move Won't Help Peace.
10. We want Syria to be neutral, a home for all.

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

The name of the country	Adjective	The capital city
Spain		
	Kazakh	
		Washington
		Canberra
Nigeria		
		Genewa
Bahrain		

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Бүкіләлемдік қауіпсіздік саласындағы маңызды құжат – Нұрсұлтан Назарбаевтың «Әлем. ХХІ ғасыр» манифесі. 2016 жылы наурыз айының аяғында АҚШ астанасы Вашингтонда өткен **ядролық қауіпсіздік** жөніндегі төртінші саммит шеңберінде Елбасы Нұрсұлтан Назарбаевтың «Әлем. ХХІ ғасыр» манифесі жария етілді. БҰҰ жанындағы Қазақстан Республикасының Тұрақты өкілдігі Біріккен ұлттар ұйымының басшылығын, тұтастай Нью-Йорктегі **дипломатиялық қауымдастықты** осы кездесуде жоғары деңгейде ұсынылған ҚР Президентінің авторлығымен шыққан «Әлем. ХХІ ғасыр» манифест атауымен мүлдем жаңа құжат-парадигманы таныстырды. БҰҰ бас хатшысы Пан Ги Мунға, сондай-ақ әлемдік ұйым жанындағы барлық мүше мемлекеттердің Тұрақты өкілдеріне тиісті хат жіберілді. ҚР Тұрақты өкілдігінің Бас хатшысына үндеуі нәтижесінде манифест БҰҰ Бас ассамблеясының және Қауіпсіздік кеңесінің ресми құжаты мәртебесін алды.

2. Қазақстан мен Румыния арасында өзара құқықтық көмек туралы келісім жасалды. Қазақстан Республикасы мен Румыния арасындағы **қылмыстық істер** бойынша өзара құқықтық көмек, қолға түскен қылмыскерлерді беру және сотталған адамдарды беру туралы үш мемлекетаралық келісімшартқа қол қойылды. Қазақстан Республикасының **Бас прокуроры** Асхат Дауылбаев Румынияға сапары барысында осы елдің Әділет министрлігінің мемлекеттік хатшысы Симона-Майя Теодороюмен келіссөздер жүргізді. Тараптар қол жеткізілген келісімдер екі мемлекеттің **құқық қорғау органдарының** ынтымақтасты-

ғын нығайтуға және Қазақстан мен Румыния азаматтарының конституциялық құқықтары мен **занды мүдделерін** қорғау ісіне маңызды үлес қосуға бағытталғандығын атап өтті.

3. Украина дағдарысы: Минск келісімі. Минск келіссөздері аяқталысымен осы келіссөздер мен оның тақырыбы, яғни Украинаның шығысындағы дағдарыс жайлы болжамдар Еуропаның **бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарының** саяси кеңістігінен көптеп көрініс тапты. Германия, Франция және Ресей басшыларының **толаассыз талпыныстарымен** өткен келіссөздер 14 сағатқа созылып, сенбі, 14 ақпаннан бастап Украинаның шығысында ымыраластық орнатылатын болып келісілген құжатқа қол қойылумен аяқталды. Қақтығыс аймақтарынан **қару-жарак пен ауыр артиллерияны** шығару және қауіпсіздік аймақ құру осы құжатта қарастырылған мәселелердің қатарына жатады. Бұл құжат қарастырылып, бекітілу үшін Украинаның байланыс тобына берілді. Минск келісіміне жеткізген кеңесулер мен келіссөздердің арасында және одан кейінгі кезеңдерде қақтығысушы тараптар мен Ресей, еуропалық және америкалық саясаткерлердің түрлі ұстанымдары көзге түсті. Осы реакциялардың маңыздылығына олардың қол жеткізілген келісімнің іс жүзіндегі тағдырына әсер ете алуы жатады. **Украина дағдарысының** шетелдік ойыншыларының екі бағытта әрекет етуінің аясында Минск келісіміне қол жеткізілді. Бір жағынан, олар Украина дағдарысын ушықтырып, оған әскери реңк беруге әрекет етсе, екінші жағынан, дағдарыстың үдей түсуінің алдын алу үшін талпыныстар жасады.

4. Меркель: Кроме Минска, новые соглашения не нужны. Германия хочет, чтобы Украина получила доступ к своей границе на Донбассе. Канцлер Германии Ангела Меркель не считает необходимым заключение нового соглашения в рамках **мирного урегулирования** ситуации на востоке Украины. Об этом она заявила на совместной пресс-конференции с президентом России Владимиром Путиным в Сочи. Немецкий канцлер подчеркнула, что к политическим шагам можно перейти только после **достижения перемирия**. «Нам нужно перемирие. Оно имеет существенное значение для дальнейшего развития собы-

тий», – сказала Меркель. Также Германия хочет, чтобы Украина получила доступ к своей границе на Донбассе. «Мы, конечно, хотим, чтобы Украина получила доступ к своей **государственной границе** – это тоже часть минских соглашений – и потом обеспечить политическое решение, направленное на проведение **местных выборов**», – заявила канцлер.

Кроме того, Меркель не видит смысла в замене наблюдателей ОБСЕ на ООН на Донбассе. «Здесь не имеет смысла искать **другие форматы**, которые не принесут большей пользы. Мы едины в том, что работа представителей ОБСЕ очень важна», – добавила канцлер. 24 апреля Меркель обсудила украинский вопрос с американским лидером Дональдом Трампом.

5. Мирный процесс в Северной Ирландии после «брексита». Год назад Великобритания проголосовала за выход из состава ЕС. Результат – слабый фунт, **неопределённое будущее** для граждан ЕС в Великобритании и британцев в ЕС. И возможность настоящей границы между Ирландией и Северной Ирландией. Демократическая юнионистская партия, которая **пользуется широкой поддержкой** в Северной Ирландии, сегодня связана с британским правительством. Но как власти Великобритании теперь смогут выполнять **роль нейтрального арбитра** в мирном процессе в Северной Ирландии, где проблема существует до сих пор и где требуется преодолеть еще много проблем? Это, возможно, усилит уверенность католиков в том, что пребывание в составе Великобритании – это плохо, что к ним плохо относятся, что их враги в рядах юнионистов сблизилась с правительством. Это может разжечь **националистические настроения**. Но, насколько я знаю, большинство людей на севере Ирландии и реальное большинство на юге пока что не хотят объединения Ирландии. Для большинства из них это радикальный шаг, очень проблематичный в данный момент.

6. Путь к политдиалогу: «Астана-6» утвердила четыре зоны деэскалации в Сирии. Шестая встреча в Астане стран-гарантов режима перемирия в Сирии стала финальной по определению четырех **зон деэскалации**. Накануне Россия, Турция и Иран объявили о создании таких зон к северу от города Хомс, в

пригороде Дамаска – в районе Восточной Гуты, на границе Сирии с Иорданией – в провинции Дераа, а также в провинции Идлиб. Мониторинг в зоне деэскалации в провинции Идлиб будут вести силы Ирана, России и Турции, а в остальных зонах – **российская военная полиция**. В российской делегации считают, что завершение этапа создания зон деэскалации открывает путь к полному прекращению огня в Сирии. Представители сирийской оппозиции назвали итоги переговоров позитивными.

9. Find an article on the topic *The Peace Process* and report it in class.

§ 6. Развитие навыков письменного перевода с английского, казахского / русского языков

Перевод с листа с английского, казахского / русского языков

Лексическая тема: TERRORISM

Terrorism is a policy based on the systematic use of terror. Despite the legal validity of the term «terrorism», its definition up to the present time remains ambiguous. The problem is how to limit the definition of terrorism so that the actions of legitimate freedom fighters do not fall under it (the hint: the actions of freedom fighters should be more and more symbolic, not character and do not use methods and means of criminal terror). Synonyms for the word «terror» are the words «violence», «intimidation», «intimidation».

Types of Terrorism

- State-Sponsored terrorism, which consists of terrorist acts on a state or government by a state or government.
- Dissent terrorism, which are terrorist groups which have rebelled against their government.
- Terrorists and the Left and Right, which are groups rooted in political ideology.
- Religious terrorism, which are terrorist groups which are extremely religiously motivated
- Criminal Terrorism, which are terrorists acts used to aid in crime and criminal profit.

1. Terrorist attack in Almaty: civilian and law enforcement agents killed. In 2016, on July 18 , at about 11 am, when an attempt was made to penetrate into the Almalinskiy District Department of Internal Affairs of the Almaty Department of Internal Affairs, a policeman was *gunshot wounded*, after which the criminal seized the automatic weapon of an internal affairs officer and disappeared.

«When the criminal was persecuted, they were stolen by the stolen weapons against the pursuing» Buran «police, which resulted in two employees of the patrol crew receiving gunshot wounds. In the future, the suspect was identified, with armed resistance, wounded and detained by police officers in the area of JSC Kazakhkontsert. Its personality has been established, «the press service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan reported. At the time of detention, two police officers received a gunshot wound.

«A red level of terrorist danger has been introduced on the territory of Almaty. In this regard we urge all residents and guests of the city to strictly observe the requirements provided for at the above level», – the Almaty Department of Internal Affairs said in a statement.

2. Terrorist attack in Almaty In 2016, on June 5, an extremist group committed armed attacks on two arms stores and a military unit in Aktobe. In the city, the regime of the antiterrorist operation was declared. As a result of the attacks of terrorists, eight people were killed, three of them were servicemen. Security officials liquidated 18 participants of attacks, detained nine people, they are under arrest. Earlier, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev stated that what happened in Aktobe was a *terrorist foray* of the followers of Salafism.

«After the second group of 17 people seized the bus and, already carrying weapons from the arms store, attacked the military unit. It is clear why such a large number of wounded servicemen and three dead. It was an internal outfit. Virtually all of them are unarmed, only three with bayonet knives. The criminals came and opened a random fire, and the first victims were those who stood near the checkpoint. The aim of the criminals was to go further and penetrate into the weapons room and take possession of the weapon. There were already armed soldiers. They resisted, police officers drove up, and the criminals began to leave through the garages, «the minister said.

The introduction of a «yellow» level of terrorist danger in the country was announced the day after the June 5 armed attacks in Aktobe, in which seven people were killed.

3. Kazakhstan attack: Four in Almaty killed 'by Islamist'. A gunman who killed three police officers and a member of the public in Kazakhstan on Monday may have been an *Islamist militant*, the president has said. Nursultan Nazarbayev called the shootings in the commercial capital Almaty a terrorist act. The terrorism threat level has been raised.

Suspect Ruslan Kulikbayev, 26, became close to Salafists – ultra-conservative Muslims – when serving a prison sentence, security officials said.

He was the only person detained after the attack. The *interior ministry* initially said an accomplice was still at large but officials have since said they believe the shootings were the work of just one person.

A Reuter's news agency report suggests the *death toll* may be as high as six may.

Monday's attack comes a month after a deadly assault by suspected Islamist militants in the north-western town of Aktobe.

4. AKTOBE, Kazakhstan – A quiet Sunday morning came to an end on June 5, 2016, as 27-year-old Dmitry Tanatarov led a group of 25 young men in what would become Kazakhstan's largest terrorist attack ever.

The group, whose ages ranged from 17 to 28, moved quickly down a dusty street in downtown Aktobe, an oil city in northwestern Kazakhstan, and seized weapons from two gun shops to begin a series of attacks across the city. After securing the weapons, the men would go on to hijack a bus, assault a nearby *National Guard base*, engage in numerous shootouts with police, and attack a police checkpoint before going underground. By June 11 – six days after the attack began – the remaining attackers had been found in hiding and arrested or killed in firefights with the security services. In the end, *the outbreak of homegrown terrorism* claimed 25 lives – including 18 of the attackers – and shook the Central Asian country to its core.

According to officials, Tanatarov – who died from injuries after a shootout – and several of the other attackers attempted to go to Syria about a year before but were unable to make the journey.

Resigned to Kazakhstan, the men decided to form their own atomized cell and attack members of the country's security services.

5. The A321 «Kogalymavia» aircraft. 224 deaths. On October 31, 2015, the passenger airplane Airbus A321-231 (registration number EI-ETJ) of the Russian airline Metrojet («Kogalymavia»), followed by flight 9268 from Sharm El Sheikh (Egypt) to St. Petersburg, was wrecked 100 km from El Arish in the north of the Sinai Peninsula. On board were 224 people – 217 passengers and seven *crew* members, all of them were killed.

Russian President Vladimir Putin promised that the *perpetrators* and those involved in the terrorist attack with the plane will be found and punished. «We must do this without a limitation period, we should know them all by name». We will search for them wherever they are hiding, we will find them anywhere in the world and punish them, «Putin assured.

6. The night of terror: in Paris there was the largest terrorist act in the history of France. In the evening of November 13, 2015, three coordinated groups of terrorists carried out a series of attacks in Paris (France) and its closest suburb of Saint-Denis. In total, 130 people were the victims of the terrorist attacks, more than 350 were injured.

The targets of the attacks were places of mass gatherings of people: suicide bombers *blew up* next to the Stade de France stadium in the northern *suburbs* of Saint-Denis, where a match was played between the teams of France and Germany, from the vending machines were fired popular cafes in the eastern part of central Paris. In the same place was seized the concert hall «Bataklan» (Bataclan), where a rock concert was attended by up to 1,5 thousand people. In total, French law enforcement officers speak of eight coordinated attacks.

7. Terrorist attack in London: six people were killed, dozens injured. June 3, 2017, at night attacks in London, six people were killed, dozens injured, the London police said.

«At this stage, we believe that six people were killed ... At least 20 *victims* were taken to six London hospitals», said police spokesman Mark Rowley, whose words Scotland Yard cites.

According to the National Health Service, at least 48 people have been hospitalized. Some of them in critical condition. Other victims, who were slightly injured, received medical treatment on the spot, the London doctors said.

Later it became known that among the victims were two French citizens, one of whom was seriously injured and also one Australian.

8. In Spain, a series of terrorist attacks occurred, according to the latest data, 13 people were the victims. More than 100 were injured. In the evening of August 17, 2017, in the center of Barcelona, a minibus drove into a crowd of people. This happened near the Plaza Catalunya at the beginning of the *pedestrian* boulevard Rambla, which is the main tourist street of the city. A white minibus left Pelai Street and rammed a crowd of passers-by. According to the newspaper El País, the driver drove half a kilometer at a speed of 80 km / h, driving the car in zigzags to hook more people.

After the attack on passers-by, the driver of the van got out of the car and disappeared from the crime scene. According to other media reports, there were two criminals, they left on another van. Soon he was discovered in the city of Vic, 70 km from Barcelona. The cars were designed for two people. Passport of a resident of Spain Drissa Ukabir was discovered in a van on which the hitting was carried out. However, later the suspect himself came to the police station when he saw his photo in the media. Ubir said that his documents were stolen. According to one version, they could be stolen by the 18-year-old brother Driss Mousse.

The authorities officially confirmed the death of 13 people. More than one hundred were injured, 15 of them are in serious condition, 23 – in a state of moderate severity.

9. In Afghanistan, two terrorist attacks occurred, killing 17 people and injuring 12 more. The first attack took place near the military training center in Kabul. The terrorist was blown up by a car bomb when the military left the center to board a bus. According to information, 15 soldiers were killed. Another 4 were injured.

The second attack took place in the northern province of Takhar. Here terrorists blew up a bomb in a restaurant. As a result of *the explosion*, two people were killed and eight others were injured.

Recall, more than 70 people were victims of two terrorist attacks in Afghanistan, which occurred on Friday, October 20. Who is behind the explosions is still unknown.

10. «Planned terrorist attack» on Independence Day of Ukraine: three persons were injured in the explosion in Kiev. On August 24, 2017, an explosion on Hrushevsky Street in the center of Kiev, which affected three people, could be a «planned terrorist act». This was stated by Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine Oleksandr Turchynov. The incident occurred just a kilometer from Maidan, where the parade was held on the occasion of the Independence Day of Ukraine. During the festive parade a message appeared about the mining of the square, but it turned out to be false.

An explosion in the center of Kiev could be a planned terrorist act. This was stated by the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) of Ukraine Oleksandr Turchynov. He noted that operatives, police and SBU officers are working at the site of the explosion in the center of Kiev. They are looking for *alleged terrorists*. In this case, eyewitnesses say that they heard two explosions.

11. Terrorist act in Somalia: the number of victims increased to 358. On October 14, a truck loaded with explosives exploded in a street in Mogadishu. The number of victims of a terrorist attack in the Somali capital of Mogadishu reached 358 people. Another 228 people were injured. It is noted that this attack became the most deadly in the history of the country.

President of Somalia Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed announced a three-day mourning in the country.

12. On April 9, two explosions thundered in the churches of Egypt with a difference of several hours. In the main church of the Egyptian city of Tanta, the explosion occurred in the morning, killing 28 people, about 80 were injured. The blast was carried out by a suicide bomber who went to church during his service. Later, a second suicide bomber blew himself up at the entrance to the church of the city of Alexandria, where at that time was the Patriarch of the

Coptic Church Theodore (Tavadros) II. Among those killed in this terrorist attack are 17 people, including four police officers who stopped the suicide bomber and prevented him from entering the church, thus avoiding more casualties?

13. 13 killed after suicide bombing attack in northeast Nigeria. Authorities in northeastern Nigeria say 13 people have been killed by a suicide bombing in Maiduguri. Police spokesman Victor Isuku told The Associated Press Monday that a man strapped with explosives attacked Sunday evening. In a second *simultaneous attack*, two female suicide bombers died and more than a dozen others were wounded.

While there was no immediate claim of responsibility, *suspicion immediately fell* on the extremist group Boko Haram. Militants from the group have long carried out suicide bombings not only in northeastern Nigeria, but also in neighboring Niger, Chad and Cameroon.

14. ISIS Threat in Philippines Spreads in Remote Battles. The leader of the Islamic State in the Philippines, Isnilon Hapilon, is dead. The city his forces seized, Marawi, on the island of Mindanao, is all but completely back in government hands after months of scorched-earth combat.

But the Islamic State's influence in the Philippines is *far from over*, and communities on Mindanao are bracing for the next battles.

«I don't like to fight. But this is our land and we will not let them take this like they destroyed Marawi», said a veteran Christian militia fighter who goes by the nom de guerre Commander Ilan-gilang. (She named herself after the tree blossoms that bloom densely around her hometown).

She says it is only a matter of time before the Islamic State's black flag flutters in the mountainous periphery on the outskirts of Kauran, the farming community where she grew up and where she talked to Times journalists recently, about 90 miles south of Marawi. «That's why I have these», she said, gently tapping her .45-caliber pistol and a separate revolver, both holstered loosely around her thin waist.

The commander said she picked up her first gun when she was 13, in the early 1970s, and her family was *embroiled in fighting* Muslim separatist rebels in the area.

15. ISIS Fighters Are Not Flooding Back Home to Wreak Havoc as Feared. As recently as a year ago, United States and other Western counterterrorism officials *feared* that a major surge of Islamic State fighters would return home to Europe and North Africa to commit mayhem after been driven out of their *strongholds* in Mosul, Iraq, and Raqqa, Syria.

Now, those cities have fallen to American-backed forces, but the number of combat-hardened returnees has been much smaller than anticipated, if still worrisome, counterterrorism officials say. That is in part because the Trump administration intensified its focus on preventing fighters *from seeping out of those cities*, and more militants fought to the death than expected. Hundreds also surrendered in Raqqa, and some probably escaped to new *battlegrounds* in Libya or the Philippines.

«We're not seeing a lot of flow out of the core caliphate because most of those people are dead now», Lt. Gen. Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr., the director of the Pentagon's Joint Staff, said last week. «Some of them are going to go to ground».

16. Gunmen Kill 13 Niger Soldiers in Attack Near Mali Border. Gunmen on motorcycles and pickup trucks killed 13 soldiers and wounded five others in an attack on their base in western Niger, *security authorities* said on Saturday.

The village is near the border with Mali, and a few dozen miles from where militants killed four American soldiers in an ambush on Oct. 4 that has *thrown a spotlight* on a United States counterterrorism mission in Niger, a country that straddles an expanse of the Sahara. Niger's military officials confirmed the attack. The assailants had come across the border from Mali and drove about another 25 miles to the village of Ayorou before springing their attack, the security authorities said. «They were heavily armed», said a security official on the scene. «They had *rocket launchers* and machine guns. They came in four vehicles each with about seven fighters». One of the assailants was killed in an exchange of fire but others managed to *make off with* four Nigerian Army vehicles, the official said.

17. Only option is to kill British ISIS fighters in Syria, says minister. The only way of dealing with most of the British Islamic

State fighters in Syria is to kill them, a British government minister has said.

Rory Stewart, an *international development minister*, said converts to the terror group believed in an «*extremely hateful doctrine*» and fighters could expect to be killed given the threat they posed to British security.

Hundreds of British citizens are known to have travelled to Syria to fight with Islamist groups during the course of the six-year conflict. Brett McGurk, a top US envoy for the coalition fighting ISIS, has said his mission is to ensure every foreign ISIS fighter in Syria dies in Syria.

Stewart was asked about the comments on BBC Radio 5 Live's Pienaar's Politics. The minister said there were «very difficult moral issues», adding: «These are people who have essentially moved away from any kind of *allegiance* towards the British government.

«They are absolutely dedicated, as members of the Islamic State, towards the creation of a caliphate. They believe in an extremely hateful doctrine which involves killing themselves, killing others and trying to use violence and brutality to create an eighth-century or seventh-century state.

18. UK facing most severe terror threat ever, warns MI5 chief. Britain is facing its most severe ever-terrorist threat and fresh attacks in the country are inevitable, according to the head of Britain's normally *secretive domestic intelligence service in a rare public speech*.

Andrew Parker, the director general of *MI5*, said the UK had seen «a dramatic upshift in the threat» from Islamist terrorism this year, reflecting attacks that have taken place in Westminster, Manchester and London Bridge.

The spy chief said: «That threat is multi-dimensional, evolving rapidly and operating at a scale and pace we've not seen before».

He added: «It's at the highest tempo I have seen in my 34-year career. Today there is more terrorist activity, coming at us more quickly, and it can be harder to detect».

MI5 is under pressure to demonstrate its effectiveness after four Islamist terrorist attacks escaped its detection this year.

19. ISIS supporter jailed for planning to bomb Birmingham train lines. An Islamic State supporter who planned to blow up railway lines using a bomb built with Christmas tree lights has been *jailed for* at least 15 years. Zahid Hussain, 29, a former nightclub door attendant, was caught on CCTV climbing into a storm drain under the mainline out of Birmingham to London as he researched possible targets.

His pressure cooker bomb, packed with 1.6kg (3.5lb) of shrapnel, would have caused a «*significant explosion*» and multiple fatalities had it been viable, a judge said on Monday.

Sentencing Hussain to life imprisonment with a minimum of 15 years, Mr Justice Sweeney said: «You are a dangerous offender and in the view of the level of the danger that you pose and the impossibility of predicting when it will come to an end, this is an appropriate case in which to impose a sentence of life imprisonment».

Jurors at Birmingham crown court heard that Hussain became radicalised while viewing hundreds of ISIS images and videos of the war in Syria.

20. We need to cooperate with the EU on security after Brexit. The government's 2015 strategic defense and security review identified four major threats and challenges to UK national security: terrorism and extremism; state-based threats; cyber threats and the erosion of the rules-based international order. Despite the extraordinary *political upheavals* of the last two years, including the Brexit referendum and election of President Trump, events have starkly vindicated that analysis.

Active vocabulary

1. gunshot wounded – огнестрельное ранение – оқ жаракатын алған
2. terrorist foray – террористический налет – террористік шабуыл
3. perpetrator – виновник, исполнитель – кінәлі адам
4. crew – команда, группа, экипаж – экипаж – топ
5. to blow up – взрывать – жару
6. suburb – пригород – қала маңы
7. victim – жертва – құрбан
8. pedestrian – пешеход – жаяу жүргінші
9. explosion – взрыв – жарылыс

10. alleged terrorist – предполагаемый террорист – болжамды террористер
11. simultaneous attack – одновременная атака – біруакытты шабуыл
12. suspicion immediately fell – подозрение сразу же упало – күдік бірден түсті
13. national guard base – национальная охранная база – ұлттық қорғау базасы
14. the outbreak of homegrown terrorism – вспышка доморощенного терроризма – тұрпайы терроризмнің тұтануы
15. far from over – далеко не все – әлдеқайда бәрі емес
16. embroiled in fighting – втянутый в бой – күреске тартылған
17. islamist militant – исламистский боевик – исламистік жауынгер
18. interior ministry – министерство внутренних дел – ішкі істер министрлігі
19. death toll – число погибших – қаза тапқандар саны
20. strongholds – крепости – бекіністер
21. battlegrounds – поле боя – күрес алаңы
22. security authorities – органы безопасности – қауіпсіздік органдары
23. thrown a spotlight – осветил – жарықтандырды
24. to make off with – убежать с ч.л. – біреумен қашып кету
25. rocket launchers – ракетные пусковые установки – зымырандық іске қосу қондырғысы
26. an international development minister – министр международного развития – халықаралық даму министрі
27. extremely hateful doctrine – крайне ненавистная доктрина – аса жек көрінішті доктрина
28. allegiance – верность – адалдық
29. secretive domestic intelligence service – секретная служба внутренней разведки – ішкі барлау құпия қызметі
30. to jail for – осужден – сотталды
31. explosion – взрыв – елеулі жарылыс
32. erosion of the rules – эрозия правил – ережелер эрозиясы

2. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets).

Автоматическое оружие (1), штыковые ножи (2), число погибших (3), национальная охранная база (4), члены экипажа (5), сотрудники правоохранительных органов (6), критическое состояние (7), место преступления (8), автомобильная бомба (9), очевидец (10), атака (11), главная церковь (12), одновременная атака (13), периферия (14), вызывает беспокойство (15), органы безопасности (16), верность (17), секретная служба внутренней разведки (18), взрыв (19), политические сдвиги (20).

3. Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh, paying attention to the underlined words.

1. The number of terrorism fatalities worldwide has increased almost *nine fold* since 2000, as measured in the authoritative Global Terrorism Database, a project led by the University of Maryland. However, the surge has been almost entirely in the Middle East and South Asia.

2. More Americans were killed by terrorists in the 15 years before Sept. 11 than in the 15 since, with the vast majority of the earlier attacks carried out by animal rights, environmental, anti-abortion, *white supremacist* and domestic anti-government groups.

3. ASEAN member states gathered to define and strengthen the bloc's position on counter-terrorism. However, differences between members and the principle of non-interference are among *the biggest obstacles* to a coordinated strategy.

4. Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines are considering creating a trilateral task force aiming to counter IS-affiliated terrorist groups, focusing on stricter border controls in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea, as well as sharing intelligence and *curbing* terrorism financing.

5. Cyprus supports Russia in combating terrorism and calls for stepping up international cooperation to *eliminate* this threat, Cyprus President Nicos Anastasiades said in an interview with TASS ahead of his visit to Moscow.

6. In recent years, some students studying abroad have found themselves in countries affected by terrorism; but that hasn't *dampened the enthusiasm* for many traveling overseas.

7. The 2016 bombings in Brussels, Belgium, and the 2017 London Bridge and Spain attacks all happened in popular study abroad *destinations*. Collectively, more than 94 people were killed and hundreds more injured.

8. Algeria is a founding member of the Global Counter-terrorism Forum, and has already hosted expert-level meetings in 2016 to discuss topics related to the role of criminal justice in the fight against terrorism in the Sahel, and the role of democracy in *countering and combating violent extremism* and terrorism.

9. Southeast Asia, *a region contiguous* to China, has attracted substantial Chinese investment, construction and tourism over the years. This area was hit hard by IS expansion. As long as countries

seek assistance, Beijing has no excuse not to lend a hand. Fighting terrorism is the shared responsibility of all nations.

10. The issue of who is or might be a terrorist is driving divisions within countries and between them. Battles over policies on who can get *asylum* in the U.S. and European Union are being fought between those who emphasize the risk that Muslim refugees will include terrorists and those who focus on welcoming families fleeing terrorized lands.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below. Translate the article into Russian/Kazakh.

Supporters, battering, ambitious, scenarios, horror, targets, nuclear, followers, individual, control systems, to maintain, aircraft, experiment, countries, include, small, catastrophic.

MORE AMBITIOUS AND SOPHISTICATED ATTACKS

Strikes against a range of (...) that have high concentrations of people – such as those witnessed in Brussels – will be the more likely attack (...).

Such attacks can be devastating on an (...) level and might lead to significant casualties, but attacks involving knives, small weapons or using a truck as a (...) ram lack the symbolic (...) of a major attack.

Groups like Al-Qaeda and ISIS that want (...) their credibility will be planning to execute more (...) and sophisticated attacks.

ISIS knows that to recruit new (...), it must offer a coherent narrative of divine purpose. With the group's leaders styling themselves as Prophet Muhammad's heirs, attacking the secular US or (...) in Western Europe would reinforce such a narrative.

Thus Al-Qaeda and ISIS will be compelled to orchestrate more ambitious and spectacular attacks in Western cities to keep their (...) engaged. This could (...) larger bombs, further targeting of civilian airlines or even chemical, biological, radiological and (...) attacks.

Militants have also used their experience on the ground in Iraq and Syria to (...) with new technology to execute more sophisticated terrorist attacks. Some of these innovations could translate to more

(...) scenarios in the West. For example, in Iraq, ISIS has been working on using radio-controlled model (...) as an improvised explosive device (IED) delivery platform. Such attack drones might carry bigger payloads than the (...) quad copters widely sold to hobbyists.

Extremists in Iraq and also, Syria are known to have developed remote (...) for driverless vehicles to deliver IEDs without using suicide bombers.

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

Diversification of terrorism

After 9/11 global terrorism diversified into three main (направления). The first is exemplified by the (захватывающий) attacks in Madrid (2004), London (2005), Casablanca, Bali and Istanbul. These attacks were the feats of people who lived in said counties, but who did not seem to espouse a political project other than expressing hatred and (чувство обиды). They felt as if they had no place in society and were not (защищенный) by the State, whether in the UK, Spain or anywhere else.

Then there are the terrorists acts that have been classified, usually too (на скорую руку), as «lone wolves». The (исполнители, преступники) of these attacks and killings acted in isolation, either alone or in pairs. The extreme violence employed seems (расстроенный) from organization. It is hyper-located but at the time its meaning inscribes it in global and meta-political logics of radical Islam or other (борьба), as in Norway with far right-extremist Anton Breivik. This notion of «lone wolves» must be qualified. The police and court investigations many times indicate that behind these killers there are online networks, but also face-to-face (сражения) with other actors of radical Islam, prison relationships, meeting in the Middle East or in European mosques, etc.

Finally, the third logic at work in this new era of global terrorism is the construction of quasi states, such as Daesh or Boko Haram, and the (попытка) to impose through internal and external violence, to be sure, but also in fostering local forms of social life.

Islamic terrorism has thus diversified, but it is surely global, since its meaning is global and because even very localized actions are inscribed in a globalized symbolic (измерение) and imaginary and it is the type of (угроза) that could materialize anywhere in the world, because it is not something that can be carried out by a few (возвышенный) extremists. *It makes sense* to many, even if only a few cross the threshold between words and deeds.

6. Translate the headlines into Russian/Kazakh.

1. ISIS threat in Philippines spreads in remote battles.
2. ISIS Fighters are not flooding back home to wreak havoc as feared.
3. Internet giants attend G7 summit for first time as world takes fight to extremists online.
4. UK terror attacks likely to increase despite ISIS' defeat in Raqqa.
5. Syrian refugee detained in Greece on terror charge.
6. Taliban attack army camp in Afghanistan's Kandahar province.
7. Terrorists to be hit with tougher jail sentences under new guidelines.
8. Protecting British citizens from cyber-attacks must be given same priority as fighting terrorism.
9. An airport worker discovered a bomb in a plant in the baggage compartment that flew from Moscow to Almaty.
10. There is still no military solution to terrorism in Iraq and Syria.

7. This chart contains some of the geographical names. Supply the missing words

The name of the country	Adjective	The capital city
		Doha
Morocco		
	Polish	
Tunis		
Oman		
		Khartoum
		Kuwait City

Yemen		
Chador		
Somalia		

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Комитетом национальной безопасности 20 апреля 2017 года в Актюбинской и Южно-Казахстанской областях с привлечением органов внутренних дел проведены **специальные операции**. Нейтрализована деятельность **4 радикальных группировок**, участники которых **распространяли** материалы и допускали призывы в поддержку запрещенной в Казахстане международной террористической организации «ДАИШ».

В рамках **досудебного расследования** по фактам **пропаганды терроризма и разжигания религиозной вражды** задержано 11 человек.

Проводятся **обыски** по местам их проживания, **допросы свидетелей**, а также другие **следственные мероприятия**.

2. Воздушно-космические силы России за последние двое суток **уничтожили** в Сирии на восточном берегу Евфрата **семь полевых командиров боевиков ДАИШ** (организация запрещена в Казахстане), в том числе координатора террористов в долине Евфрата, выходца из Казахстана. Об этом заявил **официальный представитель минобороны России** Игорь Конашенков.

В целом за двое суток на восточном берегу Евфрата убиты 304 боевика террористической группировки ДАИШ, более 170 террористов ранены. Также воздушно-космические силы РФ уничтожили **центр сбора и подготовки иностранных наемников**, в том числе около 40 боевиков из Северного Кавказа.

3. Заместитель председателя КНБ РК Даулет Ергожин на заседании межведомственной комиссии по вопросам **законопроектной деятельности** в Министерстве юстиции рассказал о поправках в закон «О противодействии терроризму».

«Предполагается создание так называемого **морского оперативного штаба**. На сегодня все действующие штабы покры-

вают территорию Казахстана только земную. На морской части у нас штабов нет, поэтому законодательно мы хотим **закрепить возможность** проведения **антитеррористических мероприятий** на море», – сказал Даулет Ергожин.

Он пояснил, что необходимо дать **соответствующие полномочия** пограничным службам либо представителям департаментов КНБ на местах для применения тех или иных сил и средств **противодействия терактам** на морских объектах.

4. Қылмыстық кірістерді заңдастыруға және **терроризмді қаржыландыруға** қарсы іс-қимыл жөніндегі Еуразиялық топ (ЕАТ) ТМД елдерінде және еуразиялық кеңістікте терроризмді қаржыландыратын 30-дан астам **халықаралық ұйымды** анықтады, деп мәлімдеді XXIV жалпы отырысы аясында ЕАТ төрағасы Юрий Чиханчин.

«Бізде бірқатар фактілер бар, нақты атқарымдар да бар, алайда бұл атқарым арнайы қызметтермен бірге жасалуда, мен бұл істі түгел ашып айта алмаймын. Бірақ біз іске қосқан әдіс ТМД елдеріне, **еуразиялық кеңістік** елдеріне қатысты жұмыс істейтін 30-дан астам халықаралық ұйымды анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Ондаған тұлғалар анықталып, **қылмыстық істер** қозғалды, бірақ жұмыс әлі де жүріп жатыр», – деді Ю. Чиханчин. Қылмыстық кірістерді **заңдастыруға** және **терроризмді қаржыландыруға** қарсы іс-қимыл жөніндегі Еуразиялық топтың XXIV Жалпы отырысының бірінші бөлімінің қорытындысы бойынша.

5. 9 шілдеде Қазақстан Президенті Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев ШЫҰ-ға мүше мемлекет басшылары кеңесінің отырысында бірнеше мәлімдеме жасады, – деп хабарлайды Tengrinews.kz арнайы тілшісі Уфа қаласынан. «Қазақстан бүгінгі әлемнің көкейкесті проблемаларын шешуде өзге елдермен өзара әрекет етуін жалғастыруға дайын. Олардың бірі – терроризм. Мұнымен БҰҰ қамқорлығындағы **дүниежүзілік желі құру** арқылы ғана күресуге болады. Мұнда Гани мырзаның (Ауғанстан Президенті – авт.) және Рухани мырзаның (Иран Ислам республикасының Президенті – авт.) айтқанымен келісер едім. Біз БҰҰ бас ассамблеясының 70 жылдығының күн тәртібіне **зұлымдықпен күрес**

бойынша дүниежүзілік желі құру мәселесін қоюымыз керек, себебі қазір болып жатқан әрекеттерді **түп-тұқиянымен жоюымыз керек**, оның ішінде қаржы мүмкіндіктері және тағы басқалары. Бұл бүкіл әлемге, ал бәрінен бұрын біздің аймаққа қауіпті», – деді Қазақстан Президенті кездесуге қатысушыларға. Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев Уфада өткізіліп жатқан БРИКС және ШЫҰ саммиттерінің оның қатысушыларының әлемдік процестер қозғалысының **фарватересінің дәлелі** екенін айтты. БРИКС бейресми мемлекетаралық бірлестік саммиті аясында Ресейдің сыртқы істер министрі Сергей Лавров сөз сөйледі. Ол «Ислам мемлекеті» ұйымын және өзге де террорлық ұйымдардың абсолютті зұлымдық екенін, сонымен қатар Уфада өткізіліп жатқан саммиттің аясында бірқатар елдің басшылары осы тақырып бойынша тиісті **құжаттарға қол қоятынын** атап өтті.

6. Мемлекет басшысы Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев **мемлекеттік органдардың** басшыларымен және арнайы мақсаттағы жасақ командирлерімен өткен кеңесінде терроризм мен экстремизмнің болашағы жоқ екенін сенімді түрде айтты.

«Соңғы уақытта әлемде және өңірде болып жатқан **лаңкестіктер**, Таяу Шығыстағы **қарулы қақтығыстар** террорға қарсы күресте мемлекеттің шараларын жетілдіруді қажет ететіндігін көрсетті. Мұның бәрі бейбітшілік пен келісім, татулық жағдайында өмір сүріп жатқан қазақстандықтарды алаңдатады. Біздің міндетіміз – **құндылықтарымызды** сақтап қалу», – деді Н. Назарбаев.

Қазақстан Президенті бүгінде дамыған елдер лаңкестікпен күрес мәселелерінде елеулі қиындықтарға кезігіп жатқанын атап өтті. Сонымен қатар күтпеген жерден орын алатын шабуыл әрекеттерін **алдын ала болжау** қиынға соғатынын атады.

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

**§ 7. Письменный перевод
с английского языка с казахского / русского языков**

**Лексическая тема:
ELECTIONS / ВЫБОРЫ / САЙЛАУЛАР**

Elections – a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century. Elections may fill offices in the legislature, sometimes in the executive and judiciary, and for regional and local government. This process is also used in many other private and business organizations, from clubs to voluntary associations and corporations

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

1. On 14 February 2015, the People's Assembly unanimously voted on the initiative to move presidential elections forward from 2016 to 2015. One motivation was that early elections would help the development of the country; another one was that it is a disadvantage to hold both presidential and parliamentary elections in the same year. On 18 February, the Mazhilis *unanimously* asked President Nursultan Nazarbayev to move the elections. On 19 February, the Senate followed. In the first vote, there was one vote against the initiative. The senators were asked to vote again, and the second vote was unanimous. The first vote was officially explained as a technical error.

On 25 February 2015 Nazarbayev signed a decree scheduling the presidential elections for 26 April. He also confirmed that he would run.

2. On February 25, Kazakhstan's President, Nursultan Nazarbayev, announced in a nationwide television address that

an early presidential election will be held on April 26, 2015. The election had previously been scheduled to take place in 2016. The President explained that the decision was made in order to avoid the overlap of presidential and parliamentary elections, both of which were scheduled for 2016, noting that it would be unconstitutional. 1 President Nazarbayev's announcement follows a February 14 request by the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, a constitutional body chaired by the President himself, to hold early elections this year. The initiative has also been approved by Kazakhstan's upper and lower houses of Parliament. It has been suggested that the early election is crucial in allowing the President time to tackle challenges facing the country's struggling oil-dependent economy. On May 18, 2007, a constitutional amendment was enacted reducing presidential terms from seven years to five. The approved constitutional amendment allowed President Nazarbayev to run for an unlimited number of five-year terms and applied only to him. The Constitution's original provision calling for a maximum of two five-year terms will still apply to all future Presidents of Kazakhstan. On June 15, 2010, Parliament passed a new law making Nazarbayev the «Leader of the Nation», which gives him a role in domestic and foreign policy decision-making after his eventual retirement and grants enhanced immunity for him and his family. Nazarbayev has been in office since 1991.

3. Candidates seeking a presidential nomination may either be self-nominated or nominated by a public association, including a political party. Potential candidates must be citizens of Kazakhstan by birth, at least 40 years of age, fluent in the Kazakh language, and possess official resident status in the country for at least 15 years. Any person with a criminal record that has not been expunged or has been found guilty of corruption-related or administrative crimes cannot stand for office. There is a 21-day nomination period that ended on March 15. Following this period, presidential candidates had an additional 10 days to submit at least 93,000 valid supporting signatures, collected from at least nine out of 14 Oblasts (regions) of Kazakhstan including the two major cities of Astana and Almaty. Moreover, nominees must pay an election deposit of 1,060,000 KZT (approximately \$5,700 [USD]) and present tax

declarations for themselves and their spouse. Prospective candidates must also pass a language test, which consists of an examination of their reading, writing, and speaking abilities. If a nominee succeeds in fulfilling all of the above requirements, and presents a valid signature list to the Central Election Commission, he or she then receives official accreditation as a presidential candidate and becomes eligible to campaign. For this election, the campaign period began on March 26, 2015.

4. Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev has had a widely expected crushing election victory, with early results showing he has won 97.7% of the vote.

The country's Central Election Commission said that there had been a record turnout of 95.11% for the poll. The result, giving 74-year-old Mr Nazarbayev a fifth consecutive five-year term, had never been in doubt. The president has promised economic and social stability in the oil-rich Central Asian state. He ran virtually unopposed as his two opponents were both seen as pro-government. Human rights groups accuse the authorities of systematically repressing the opposition.

«Stable development»

Mr Nazarbayev cast his *ballot* to loud cheering in the capital Astana, saying he was sure that the people of Kazakhstan would support his campaign.

«I am sure Kazakhstan's people will vote primarily for the stable development of our state and the improvement of people's lives, as well as the stability of the state and in support of the policies the country has implemented under my leadership», he told journalists». I am confident of this».

Many voters waited in long queues at polling stations in Astana and in the largest city, Almaty – with many citing a «civic duty» to vote.

Correspondents say that the vote has taken place against a faltering economy in recent months in Kazakhstan, which is the richest of the five former Soviet Central Asian states.

Domestic producers have been *dismissing workers* as they struggle to compete against Russian imports made cheaper by the weakening of the sanctions-hit rouble.

Elections had been due in 2016, but President Nazarbayev announced they would be held a year early in what some see as a move intended to halt speculation about any possible successor.

5. Voters in Kazakhstan's early presidential election had only limited choice due to a lack of a genuine opposition and restrictions on freedom of expression, Europe's main security body, the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe, said on Monday.

President Nursultan Nazarbayev, in power since 1989, won 97.7 percent of the vote in Sunday's election, according to official figures, securing a new five-year term at the helm of the oil-rich nation.

«The incumbent and his political party dominate politics, and there is a lack of a credible opposition in the country», Cornelia Jonker, head of the election observation mission of the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, said in a statement.

«Voters were not offered a genuine choice between political alternatives», she said. «There were significant restrictions to the freedom of expression, as well as to the media environment».

6. The US Electoral College vote held on Monday confirmed the November 8 presidential election victory of Republican candidate Donald Trump, despite a strong campaign against him.

MOSCOW (Sputnik) – Earlier this week, all 538 Electoral College members met in their respective state capitals to cast ballots for the next president. Trump passed *the threshold* of 270 electoral votes, receiving 304.

On January 6, the US Congress will gather to approve the results of the electors' vote. The US President-elect will take office on January 20.

7. Anti-Trump Campaign. Hundreds of protesters took part in rallies, held in particular in Washington and Los Angeles, ahead of the Electoral College vote.

Clinton Loses Five US Electoral College Votes, Fifth Tried to Defect From Her.

Some activists posted an appeal not to vote for Trump in print media, like the Washington Post, Philadelphia Inquirer, Austin American-Statesman, Salt Lake City Tribune and Tampa Bay Times. They stressed that the inauguration of Trump would be «a serious and continuing threat to the Constitution, national peace and international stability».

The protesters have also accused Trump of having close ties with the Russian authorities, as well as of being a potential threat to US freedom of the press and freedom of speech. However, they did not call on the electors to vote for Trump's Democratic Party rival Hillary Clinton.

8. On Election Day, citizens of the United States of America can vote by popular ballot for candidates for public offices at local, state and national levels. In even numbered years, federal elections are always held. In years divisible by four, presidential elections are always held. Elections for local and state officials may be held in odd or even-numbered years, depending on local and state laws. The way in which people vote depends on the state in which they live. In Oregon, all votes are cast by post and all votes have to be received at a given time on Election Day. In the state of Washington, nearly all people vote by post and the envelopes containing the voting papers have to be postmarked with the date of Election Day. In other states, people vote at voting stations, where long queues can form.

9. In 2008, Barack Obama became the first African-American to be elected as president of the United States, 45 years after Martin Luther King Jr's speech about equal opportunities. On Inauguration Day, which is on January 20 every four years, the president and vice-president of the United States of America are sworn in and take office. As long distance, communication improved and became quicker with the advent of trains and telegraphs, allowing each state to conduct its elections at any point in a period of more than a month, became outdated. The results of the elections that were announced earliest could influence the outcomes of elections held later in the permitted period.

10. There are two main weaknesses in the plurality system of USA: First, where the boundaries of districts are drawn can have a huge effect on who is likely to win election. As a result, gerrymandering to protect incumbents or weaken political enemies is common practice under plurality rules. This is a problem inherent in any single-winner system.

Second, plurality elections are prone to the spoiler effect. Where three or more viable candidates run and split the vote within a district, the «winner» of an election can often be the candidate whom the majority of voters liked least. This characteristic of plurality elections leads to a further problem. In order to prevent the spoiler effect from negatively affecting their chances, political parties will limit the number of candidates running. This in turn leaves voters with no effective choice as elections often involve voters merely ratifying the candidate chosen by the majority party (typically at a low turnout primary) in their district.

11. All 50 US states and Washington DC have a set number of «electors» in the Electoral College – roughly proportionate to the size of each state.

California, the largest state, has 55 electoral votes, while sparsely populated Wyoming and tiny Washington DC only get only three each. There are 538 electors and to win a majority and become president either candidate needs to accumulate 270 electors – half the total plus one. Americans technically vote for electors, not the candidates themselves. The electors are state officials or senior party figures, but they are not usually named on the ballot. The number of electors each state gets is also equal to the number of seats it has in the House of Representatives and the Senate. All but two states – Maine and Nebraska – use a winner-takes-all system, so if you win the most votes in a state you take its entire haul of Electoral College votes. The key for either party to win the presidential election is to target specific battleground states. Several swing states have gone both ways. They hold the key to winning the election.

12. Has Trump moved to cut illegal immigration? Immigration was President Trump's signature issue during the election campaign and he has signed a number of executive orders designed to fulfil his promises.

One of his first orders declared that the US would build a «physical wall» or «impassable physical barrier» along the border with Mexico, which already has some 650 miles of fencing.

But Mr Trump needs congressional approval for funding before construction can begin and that is yet to happen. He insists the costs will be recouped from Mexico, despite its leaders saying otherwise.

While President Trump is yet to change US immigration laws, he has signed two executive memos that instruct immigration officers to take a much tougher approach towards enforcing existing measures.

13. Macron's new plans. Barely was Mr Macron's first-round success known before he announced plans for a majority in the New Assembly, made up of «new faces and new talents». Half of his candidates will be women – but his problem will be that none will be household names. So for both *the shadow of cohabitation looms*, in which parliament is under the control of another party. It raises the prospect of governing with the help of politicians from other parties. One of the *overriding issues* facing French voters is unemployment, which stands at almost 10% and is the eighth highest among the 28 EU member states. One in four under-25s is unemployed. The French economy has made a slow recovery from the 2008 financial crisis and all the leading candidates say deep changes are needed.

14. Economic challenges facing next president of France. Marine Le Pen wants the pension age cut to 60 and to «renationalize French debt», which she argues is largely held by foreigners. Emmanuel Macron wants to cut 120,000 public-sector jobs, reduce public spending by €60bn (£50bn; \$65bn), plough billions into investment and reduce unemployment to below 7%. The election is *taking place amid a state of emergency*, and the first round took place three days after a police officer was shot dead on the Champs Elysées in the heart of Paris. More than 230 people have died in terror attacks since January 2015 and officials fear more of the hundreds of young French Muslims who travelled to Syria and Iraq may return *to commit new atrocities*.

15. This is a truly presidential battle of two opposites. Views on the international policy of French presidential candidates – the centrist Emmanuel Macron and his rival, the nationalist Marin Le Pen – are strikingly different, although there are some points of contact. But there are more differences, and the discussion is already going beyond traditional pre-election struggle, reaching a new level: internationalism against nationalism. Marin Le Pen is a nationalist by definition; through this prism, she looks at political decision-making. She wants to make France stronger by strengthening its sovereignty and reducing dependence on external institutions and relations with other states. The motto of the «National Front» party headed by her: «the French – first of all» is indicative in terms of its approach to issues of foreign and domestic policy. Le Pen, like her party, positions itself as a fighter against globalization. Emmanuel Macron also characterizes, at least in matters of foreign policy, *a commitment to the existing order of things*, continuity, EU support, and internationalism. He is against rapprochement with Russia, supports sanctions – until the terms of the Minsk agreements are met. He calls the Russian foreign policy dangerous and ready to violate the norms of international law.

16. Electoral system of Germany. Elections in Germany include elections to the Bundestag (Germany's federal parliament), the Landtags of the various states, and local elections. Several articles in several parts of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany govern elections and establish *constitutional requirements* such as the secret ballot, and requirement that all elections be conducted in a free and fair manner. The Basic Law also requires that the *federal legislature enact detailed* federal laws to govern elections; electoral law(s). One such article is Article 38, which is regarding the election of deputies in the federal Bundestag. Article 38.2 of the Basic Law establishes universal suffrage: «Any person who has *attained* the age of eighteen shall be entitled to vote; any person who has attained the age of majority may be elected». German federal elections are for all members of the Bundestag, which in turn determines who is the Chancellor of Germany. Federal elections were held in 2009, 2013 and in 2017.

17. German federal election, 2017. Federal elections were held in Germany on Sunday, 24 September 2017, to elect the members of the 19th Bundestag. The new Bundestag will in turn elect a Chancellor, who must ordinarily command the support of an absolute majority of its members in order to form a new government.

The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), led by Angela Merkel, had maintained a double-digit lead over the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in opinion polling since the 2013 election, aside from a period in early 2017 following the selection of Martin Schulz as SPD leader.

Her main rivals (and outgoing coalition partners), Martin Schulz's Social Democrat SPD, crashed to just over 20% and a projected 138 seats. Within an hour of the first exit poll, Schulz confirmed statements by other senior party figures that the SPD would not renew its «grand coalition» with the CDU but head into opposition.

18. Background. At the previous federal election, in 2013, the incumbent government – composed of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU), and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) – failed to achieve a majority of seats. The FDP (in 2013) failed to get over 5% of the vote, denying the party seats in the Bundestag for the first time in its history. In contrast, the CDU/CSU obtained their best result since 1990, with nearly 42% of the vote and just short of 50% of the seats. The CDU/CSU successfully negotiated with the Social Democrats (SPD) to form a grand coalition for the third time.

In March 2017, the SPD chose Martin Schulz, the former President of the European Parliament, as their leader and chancellor candidate. Support for the SPD initially increased; however, the CDU afterward regained its lead, with polls generally showing, a 13–16% lead over the SPD.

19. Kyrgyz presidential election, 2017. Establishment candidate Sooronbay Jeenbekov won the election with more than 50% of the vote. Final results were released within three days of the election. As the results were not disputed, Jeenbekov will be inaugurated on 24 November. Election monitors from the Organization for Security

and Co-operation in Europe gave a «generally positive» report of the election's fairness, but made note of concerns over «misuse of public resources, pressure on voters and vote buying», as well as media bias and the arrest of opposition leader Omurbek Tekebayev and some of Babanov's *supporters* before the vote.

20. Germany election, 2017. Angela Merkel won a fourth term as German chancellor in the national Bundestag election on Sunday. The CDU/CSU and the SPD remained the two largest parties in the Bundestag, but both received a significantly lower proportion of the vote than they did in the 2013 election. The AfD received enough votes to enter the Bundestag for the first time, taking 12.6 percent of the vote – more than double the five percent threshold required to qualify for full parliamentary status. It also won three constituency seats, which would have qualified it for proportionally elected seats in any event. The FDP returned to the Bundestag with 10.7 percent of the vote. Despite improving their results slightly and thus gaining a few more seats, the Left and the Greens remained the two smallest parties in parliament.

Active vocabulary

1. fledgling centrist movement – неоперившееся центристское движение – жаңадан шыққан орталықшыл қозғалыс
2. result a vindication – привести к оправданию – актауға әкелу
3. overriding issues – основные проблемы – негізгі мәселелер
4. taking place amid a state of emergency – происходящие в условиях чрезвычайного положения – төтенше жағдай уақытында орын алған
5. to commit new atrocities – совершать новые зверства – жаңа зұлымдықтар жасау
6. the fray of regular affairs – борьба за регулярные дела – қарапайым істер үшін күрес
7. a commitment to the existing order – приверженность существующему порядку вещей – орныққан тәртіпті сақтау
8. political decision-making – принятие политических решений – саяси шешімдер қабылдау
9. the duration of the residence – продолжительность проживания – өмір сүру ұзақтығы
10. it should be mentioned – следует отметить – атап өтуге тиісті
11. registered by clerks of counties – зарегистрировано клерками города – қала қызметкерлері арқылы тіркелген

12. prior to holding primary ... – до проведения первичного... – бірінші ... өткізуден бұрын
13. to prevent fraud – предотвратить мошенничества – алаяқтықтың алдын алу
14. the precinct tally sheets – избирательные бюллетени – сайлау бюллетендері
15. the envelopes containing – внутри конверта – конверттердің ішінде
16. the boundaries of districts – границы районов – аймақтық шекаралар
17. the spoiler effect – эффект спойлера – спойлер әсері
18. low turnout primary – низкий уровень явки – қатысудың төменгі деңгейі
19. sparsely-populated – малонаселенный – аз қоныстанған
20. to target specific battleground states – для задания конкретных состояний битвы – нақты әрекеттік аймақтарға қол жеткізу
21. the plurality system – система множественности – көптік жүйесі
22. unanimously – единогласно – бірауыздан
23. to avoid the overlap – избежать совпадения – сәйкес кеп қалуды болдырмау
24. constitutional amendment – конституционная поправка – конституциялық түзету
25. to expunge – вычеркнуть – сызып тастау
26. to implement – осуществлять – іске асыру
27. civic duty – гражданский долг – азаматтық борыш
28. genuine opposition – подлинная оппозиция – шынайы оппозиция
29. incumbent – должностное лицо – қызметтегі тұлға
30. constitutional requirements – конституционные требования – конституциялық талап
31. double-digit lead – двузначное руководство – екі мағыналы басқарма
32. grand coalition – великая коалиция – ұлы коалиция
33. incumbent government – действующее правительство – әсер етуші билік
34. secret ballot – тайное голосование – құпия дауыс беру
35. full parliamentary status – полный парламентский статус – толық парламенттік статус
36. Christian Democratic Union – Христианский Демократический союз – Христиан Демократиялық одағы
37. Christian Social Union – Христианский Социальный союз – Христиан Әлеуметтік одағы
38. suffrage – право голоса – дауыс беру құқығы

2. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in the articles of this section (the number of the article is given in brackets).

Признать результаты выборов (6), занять должность (6), подсчет бюллетеней (6), тесная связь (7), конкурент, соперник

(7), приведен к присяге (8), давать присягу (9), равные права и возможности (9), фальсификация (-вать) (10), нелегальная иммиграция (12), честные выборы (19), предел (20).

3. Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh, paying attention to the under-lined words.

1. At Whirlpool's gates, it became clear why: The former investment banker and economy minister is, for her, the readiest canvas for her *black-or-white assertion* that the election is a clash between two polar opposites.

2. The workers were *a hostile audience* for Macron's arguments that the state can't stop jobs moving abroad but can retrain the workers who lose them.

3. The young, centrist French president, flush with *electoral successes* that have wiped out the old political class and given him an absolute majority in parliament, is taking full advantage of the Fifth Republic constitution, made to measure for General Charles de Gaulle, to consolidate his power.

4. The new French leader's critics say he is already showing signs of succumbing to the foibles of personal rule: an *over-concentration of power*, a tendency to *sideline intermediate institutions* such as trade unions and political parties and a demagogic use of the symbols of power.

5. The threat of terrorism has not stopped tourists flocking to France and *enjoying its rich cultural offering*, cuisine, and lifestyle – France's restaurant scene is unrivalled, its film sector continues to flourish, and its museums and galleries are some of the most visited in the world.

6. France's soft power has no doubt seen *a boost with the defeat* of the National Front and election of its youngest ever president, Emmanuel Macron.

7. It gave her a platform to project herself as the candidate of France's workers in an era of *chronic unemployment* and to highlight her pledge.

8. When France's presidential election turned into *a political boxing match* this week at the gates of an appliance factory *threatened with closure*, the far-right populist Marine Le Pen showed that she wields a mean right hook.

9. Le Pen now has a chance to turn the election into a debate about France, its future and her argument that one of the founding EU nations would be better off freed of *the bloc's constraints*

10. Failure to follow her example and rush from his meeting with union leaders to the factory itself would have made him *look uncaring and out of touch*.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below. Translate the article into Russian/Kazakh.

European parliament, far-right rival, operating businesses, media outlets, opposed his economic reforms, poor poll ratings, actual policies, refugee crisis, proposals and laws, integral figure, state-funded language classes

French election: What does Emmanuel Macron stand for?

Emmanuel Macron's victory against Marine Le Pen in the French presidential election has been greeted with relief across the country and abroad, but for many French citizens the choice was one made through gritted teeth. Data released by the polling company Ipsos shows 43 percent of French citizens voted for Macron out of opposition to his (...) and just 24 percent did so because they support his policies or personality. Many of the voters Al Jazeera spoke to on the streets of France, especially younger voters, said they (...), which they described as «neo-liberal». In the run-up to the vote and in its aftermath (...) have described him varyingly as liberal, centrist, progressive, and even centre-left. So what does that mean in terms of (...), and why do many on the left oppose his platform? The man Macron replaces as president, Francois Hollande, decided not to stand for re-election because of (...), brought on by unpopular austerity policies his government introduced. Macron was an (...) in formulating many of the policy (...) that cost the current president the support of his base. That means reducing the red tape and bureaucracy involved in (...) and countering the influence of the country's powerful trade union. Macron is a strong supporter of the EU but wants it to implement reforms that would make it more accountable to members of the (...). On immigration and asylum, Macron supports German Chancellor Angela Merkel's approach to

the and (...) wants France to take in its fair share of refugees. His platform also emphasises the need to integrate those moving into the country, and his proposals include (...) for new arrivals.

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

Television showed a triumphant Nazarbayev walking on a red carpet, smiling and shaking hands and greeting thousands of (ликующие сторонники) at what officials called «The Victors' Forum» held in a spacious stadium in the capital Astana.

«Kazakhstan has shown its political culture to the entire world», he told his supporters. At a later news conference, he said of the poll results: «I apologize that for super-democratic states such figures are unacceptable. But I could do nothing. If I (вмешаться), I would have looked undemocratic, right?»

Nazarbayev has promoted market reforms and attracted \$200 billion in (прямые зарубежные инвестиции), turning his steppe nation of 17 million into the second-largest economy in the former Soviet Union and No. 2 post-Soviet oil producer after Russia.

Nazarbayev has promoted «a multi-vector policy», building good ties with neighboring Russia and China as well as the United States and the European Union.

But the economy has been hurt in the past year by (снижение) in global energy prices and by economic difficulty in neighboring Russia, hit by Western sanctions over Ukraine.

Kazakh economic growth is forecast to slow to 1.5 percent this year from a 4.3 percent rise in 2014. (Валовый внутренний продукт) may actually shrink if oil prices drop to below \$50 per barrel, Kazakh officials have said.

The election was called more than a year before Nazarbayev's term was due to end, (предотвращение) the risk that another year of economic pain could develop into a more serious challenge to his leadership. It also puts the question of a possible successor, an important issue for investors, off the table for now.

Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping (незамедлительно поздравить) Nazarbayev on his re-election.

Nazarbayev moved to allay speculation about (дальнейшее обесценивание) of the national tenge currency. Kazakhstan deval-

lued the tenge by 19 percent in one move in February 2014, but since then the currency has strengthened against Russia's sanctions-hit rouble, fuelling speculation of a further depreciation after the early election.

«There will be nothing of the kind after this election», Nazarbayev said. «Russia will weather these conditions, sanctions just (не может быть вечным).... Ukraine will finally be back to normal, any war ends in peace».

6. Translate the headlines into Russian/Kazakh.

1. Federal elections were held in 2009, 2013 and in 2017.
2. The Basic Law also requires that the federal legislature enact detailed federal laws to govern elections; electoral law(s).
3. The Christian Democratic Union.
4. Christian Social Union.
5. At the previous federal election.
6. Obtained their best result since 1990.
7. Successfully negotiated with the Social Democrats.
8. Regained its lead.
9. Qualify for full parliamentary status.
10. The Left and the Greens remained the two smallest parties in parliament.
11. Voters make two marks on their ballots.
12. This complex process results in a seat distribution.

7. This chart contains some of the geographical names. Supply the missing words.

The name of the country	Adjective	The capital city
		Minsk
Romania		
Pakistan		
	Uzbek	
United Kingdom		
	Irish	
		Singapore
Hawaii		
	Australian	
		Ankara

8. Translate the following texts into English, paying special attention to the words and expressions in bold type.

1. Способ, которым каждая партия **избирает** своего кандидата, может быть различным и может **варьироваться** от штата к штату. Обычно партия сначала проводит в отдельном штате **внутрипартийные** первичные выборы (праймериз), на которых избираются делегаты на общенациональную партийную конвенцию. Кандидат, который на этой **конвенции** получит наибольшее число голосов, будет **номинирован** от партии на президентские выборы. (Количество делегатов, принимающих участие в конвенции, каждая партия устанавливает для себя сама. Например, в 1980 году на конвенции Демократической партии был 3331 **делегат**, на конвенции Республиканской партии – 1994.)

2. Республикашыл партиясының үміткері Дональд Трамп Флорида, Огайо, Солтүстік Каролина, Айова және Пенсильвания сынды маңызды штаттарда бәсекеде озып, делегат санын 288-ке көбейтті.

Калифорния және Невада штаттарын жеңіп алған Демократ партиясының үміткері Хиллари Клинтонның делегат саны 218-де қалды.

Дауыс санақ жұмыстары жалғасса да арасындағы айырмашылықты жою мүмкін емес.

Өйткені сайлау комитетінің 538 делегатынан 270-сін алудың өзі президенттік сайлауды жеңіп алды деген сөз. Дональд Трамп Президент сайлауды жеңіп алғаннан кейін де сайлаудың **жаңғырықтары** келе бастады.

Ресей Президенті Владимир Путин АҚШ Президенті болып сайланған Дональд Трампқа **құттықтау хат** жолдады.

Кремльдің ресми интернет сайтында жарияланған құттықтауда Путин Ресей мен АҚШ қарым-қатынастарының тұңғыққа тірелуі, халықаралық күн тәртіптегі тақырыптардың шешімі және **жаһандық қауіпсіздік** қауіптерге шешім ізделуі тақырыптарында бірге жұмыс істеуді үміт еткенін білдірді.

Ресей Президенті Владимир Путин АҚШ Президенті болып сайланған Дональд Трампқа табыс тіледі.

Ресей **инвестиция қоры** бас директоры Кирилл Дмитриев болса Трамптың басшылығында геосаяси дағдарысты азайтатынын баяндады.

Республикашыл партиясы сенат және өкілдер мәжілісінде де үстемдік орнатты.

Германия Қорғаныс министрі Фон дер Ляйен: «АҚШ сайлау нәтижесіне таң қалдым. Трамп сайлауды өзі емес, қазіргі жүйеге қарсы дауыс бергенін аңғаруда», – деді.

Францияда ұшқары Ұлттық шебінің лидері Марин Ле Пен Дональд Трампты алғашқы құттықтағандар ішінде орын алды.

3. АҚШ-тағы сайлауда тағы бірнеше штатта дауыс берудің қорытындысы шыға бастады. Соңғы мәліметтер бойынша, республикашыл Дональд Трамп сайлаушылар саны көп Техас штатында және бұған дейін **қарсыласы** Хиллари Клинтон бірінші ханым болған Арканзас штатында жеңді. Монтана және Вайоминг штаттарында да Трамп жеңді. Ал Клинтон Нью-Йорк және Иллинойс штаттарында және солтүстік-шығыс штаттарының біразында жеңгенімен, сайлаушылар алқасында әзірге жеткілікті дауыс жинай алмай тұр.

Болжам бойынша, Трамп әзірге сайлаушылар алқасында 129 дауысқа, Клинтон 97 дауысқа ие болып тұр. Жеңіске жетіп, президент болып сайлану үшін кандидат 270 дауыс жинауы керек. Кандидаттардың сайлауалды штабы Пенсильвания, Солтүстік Каролина және Вирджиния штаттарындағы дауыс беру қорытындысын күтіп отыр. Сарапшылар Флорида штатындағы дауыс беру қорытындысын **мұқият бақылап отыр**. Кейбір ақпаратқа қарағанда, мұнда Клинтонды қолдайды деп күтілген испан тілінде сөйлейтін азаматтар дауыс берген.

АҚШ-тағы бұл жалпыхалықтық сайлауда елдің президенті мен вице-президенті, 100 сенатордың 34-і, 12 штат пен екі аумақтың (Пуэрто-Рико мен америкалық Самоа) губернаторлары, 15 ірі қаланың мэрлері сайланады.

4. Выборы в Кыргызстане особенно интересны из-за применения высоких технологий. Все **избирательные участки** в стране были оборудованы автоматическими считывающими урнами (АСУ), данные с которых через специально защищенные каналы

передавались на сервер ЦИК после окончания голосования. С сервера ЦИК данные направлялись уже на сайт комиссии.

Списки избирателей составлены на основе **биометрических данных населения**. **Идентификация** избирателей на участке осуществляется по **отпечаткам пальцев**. Если же это не удастся, то применяется биометрическая идентификация по лицу человека. «У многих людей рабочих профессий трудно идентифицировать пальцы», – объяснил представитель

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

§ 8. Revision / Повторение / Қайта қарау

1. Match the words on the left with the correct definitions on the right:

stance	sudden progress in talks
envoy	someone who opposes or fights against people in authority
impasse	people killed or wounded in an accident or battle
breakthrough	an agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a short time
unrest	a negotiating position
standoff	people fleeing war-zones
counterpart	a social or political situation in which people protest and tend to behave violently
hostilities	someone who is sent to another country as an official representative
rebels	the disagreements that people have
casualties	a situation in which it is impossible to continue with a discussion because people involved cannot agree
reconciliations	someone who has the same job as someone else in a different place
refugees	acts of fighting
differences	a situation in which neither side in a fight or battle can gain an advantage
truce	someone from a third party, who helps opposing parties to settle their differences
mediator	a situation in which two people, countries etc. become friendly with each other again after quarrelling

2. Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the necessary form. Translate the article.

a)

**HEADS TO MIDEAST SUMMIT TO DIVERT PLAN
COLLAPSE**

Queenstown, Md. – President C. joined Mideast (мирные переговоры) here Thursday in an effort to forge an agreement in the talks that were hovering between (прорыв) and (провал).

(Участники переговоров) for the Israelies and Palestinians, led by Israeli Prime Minister B. N. and Palestinian leader Y. A., should seize this opportunity and not retreat from the clear momentum of the talks, C. said.

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators narrowly (предотвратили провал) of (проводимых при посредничестве США переговоров) Wednesday night after the Israelis had threatened (покинуть переговоры), citing inadequate Palestinian assurances on halting attacks by militants.

Experts from both sides went over (проект соглашения, представленный) by the United States overnight.

C. was due to hold an early (трехстороннюю встречу) with A. and N., and U.S. officials expected him (призвать их пойти на уступки).

b)

RIVAL SIDES EASE TOWARD N. IRELAND ACCORD

Belfast, Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland's (соперничающие) parties took huge strides on Tuesday toward (мирное соглашение) that could herald a coalition government within weeks and (прорыв) on guerrilla disarmament.

Pro-British unionists and Irish republicans – (враги) in 30 years of sectarian strife that has swept the British province – made pronouncements indicating they could end (тупик) that has strangled the Good Friday (мирное соглашение) for 20 months.

The peace formula, thrashed out during 11 weeks of talks chaired by U.S. (посредник) G. M., may never be comprehensively set out on a single piece of paper but the main elements are visible.

M., a former U.S. senator who (был посредником при подписании) the 1998 pact, may shed more light on the formula when he delivers his report to the British and Irish governments this week.

M. said on Monday that he was «increasingly confident» that the two sides (обязуются положить конец тупиковой ситуации).

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

To pay a visit, on the margins, normalization of relations, watershed agreement, opposite number, exchange visit, to besettled, improvement, Foreign secretary, collaboration, ambassadors, a thaw, mutual, differences.

**C. TO MAKE FIRST OFFICIAL TRIP
TO IRAN SINCE 1979**

Britain and Iran will take a major step towards (...) next spring, when R. C. will (...the first...) by a British (...) to Tehran since the Islamic revolution of 1979.

This will be part of (...) with Mr. C.'s Iranian (...) K. K., who will make a trip to London before the end of this year.

The visits (...) at an hour-long meeting between Mr. C. and Mr. K. yesterday (...) of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The move builds on (...) made here 12 months ago when the Iranian government disassociated itself from the fatwa issued against Salman Rushdie by the country's religious authorities.

(...) in ties includes the recent exchange of (...), stepped-up trade and closer (...) on matters of (...) concern, not least the trade in heroin.

But vast (...) in cultural and political attitudes still divide London and Tehran. These are further complicated by the power struggle between moderates and religious conservatives in Iran.

«A (...) can take a long time», Mr. C declared. «The exchange of visits is a big step forward, but there's still a long road ahead».

4. Translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

a)

1. In threatening *to break off negotiations*, the Israelis charged that the Palestinians were not moving «*to fulfill their commitments*» on combating terrorism.

2. The statement by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) appeared to rebuff P.'s latest bid over the weekend to *kick-start peace negotiations*, *stalled* since mid-July.

3. Mr. C. was pessimistic that Britain's attempt to forge a Security Council *compromise* on *easing of sanctions* and *resumption* of UN weapons *inspections* would yield fruit this week.

4. President B. C had previously opposed *unilaterally lifting the embargo* so that the Muslims could better defend themselves. He said he preferred that the embargo be lifted by the entire international community.

5. Mr. T.'s rejection was widely seen as a melodramatic tactic to take the initiative in peace talks. But it could push the talks to the *brink of a collapse*. Such a collapse would probably turn the melodrama into the tragedy of *widespread violence* by the main Catholic and Protestant *guerrilla groups*, which are now *observing cease-fire*.

6. The talks are to begin next Monday and terminate by Sept. 12, 2000, according to the latest land-for-security *agreement signed* Saturday in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. They are to *tackle* the contentious *issues* of Jerusalem, Palestinian *refugees*, the fate of Jewish settlements and borders.

7. With the Middle East *peace process* on hold and tentative new *alliances* forming on the frontiers of beleaguered Iraq, summer has been a season of hectic *diplomatic shuttling*.

b)

1. Mr. C will have talks with the prime minister aimed at reaffirming the *bilateral security treaty* which *underpins ties* between Tokyo and Washington.

2. The decision is certain to be read in Tehran as another warming gesture by the United States in a carefully evolving diplomatic minuet between the two countries, which have been bitter *enemies* without *diplomatic relations* since the Islamic revolution in 1979.

3. After criticism from R.D., the Republican presidential candidate, who said «our friend Israel» must not be asked to *make concessions*, the White House spokesman, Mike McC, said America *was not hosting the summit* «to pressure or browbeat». He said: «We're there to help *the parties* do what only they can do, which is *to reach agreements, implement those agreements* and nurture a *peace process*».

4. In Jakarta, the Australian *ambassador* to Indonesia said that Mr. W.'s government clearly wanted *to mend ties* with Australia, which have been severely *strained* by Australia's negative reaction to the Indonesian military's complicity in killings, destruction and forced *displacement* of many people by pro-Jakarta militia units in East Timor.

5. *The emergency White House summit* called to repair the fractured Middle East peace process opened yesterday with only the slimmest hope of *a breakthrough* and fresh fears from an Israeli intelligence claim that *violence* could spread throughout region.

6. A late 1980s political *thaw* enabled the two sides to sit down for *semiofficial talks* in 1993, but China froze the contacts after an unofficial to the United States by Mr. L., which Beijing denounced as evidence that Taiwan president wanted independence and not *reunification* with the mainland.

7. Most EU leaders are also angered at what they see as attempts by Washington to elbow Europe out of participation in the Middle East summit, scheduled for Washington today to try *to defuse a crisis* that has seen 55 Palestinians and 14 Israelis die in the worst *violence* since *the peace framework was agreed* in 1993.

5. Replace the words in brackets with their English equivalents.

a)

1. Colombia's peace process could (потерпеть крах, провалиться) and open the way to (всеобщая война) if the government draws on more military (помощь) from the United States.

2. Mr. A. has been offered a seat on a committee of (лидеров группировок) set up (чтобы разрешить пятилетний конфликт), but Mr. A. has refused (принять участие) in the Ethiopia peace talks.

3. The U.S. Congress gave President C the authority (снять экономические санкции) against India and Pakistan, six month after their nuclear tests prompted Washington (ввести, наложить) the punitive measures.

4. NATO and the Kosovo Liberation Army were reported in (интенсивные переговоры) Sunday in an effort (достичь соглашения) on what will become of the former (повстанческая армия) after (крайний срок) for it to disband.

5. N. issued – then pulled back – as erieso frolling threats to A. that (израильская делегация прервет переговоры, если требования Израиля не будут удовлетворены).

6. W. C., (министр обороны США), said yesterday that the US (уладили, разрешили разногласия) with Germany's center-left government (по вопросу о) Nato's nuclear strategy.

7. The government did not give details of the talks, but (посол Канады) A. V., one of the four international (посредников, присутствовавших на сессии), said the meeting was «constructive» and «dealt with various important (вопросы)».

b)

1. (Крайний срок) for (урегулирование) designed to end 800 years of sectarian (насилие) in Ireland has been set for midnight Thursday. (Провал переговоров) would most likely lead to (возобновление насилия) that has killed more than 3,200 people in the north since 1969.

2. In light of this, Luxembourg had undertaken contacts with Iran to allow (восстановление нормальных дипломатических отношений) in the interests of (обеих сторон).

3. M. A., (госсекретарь США), is to make a personal attempt (выйти из тупика) in the Kosovo peace talks, which western (посредники) blame main lyon Serbian rather than Albanian (участники переговоров).

4. The fact remains that (снятие) what remains of the embargo, allowing the Argentine navy in particular (восстановить традиционные довоенные связи) with its British (коллега), is the next major Argentinian objective.

5. France and other (союзники НАТО) with (миротворческие силы) in Bosnia have said that (односторонний шаг) by the USA would expose (миротворцы) to attack.

6. More than 200 French deputies (призвали Пекин) yesterday (вывести войска из) Tibet and said the United Nations should take up (этот вопрос). They accused China of being responsible for 1.5 million deaths since it occupied Tibet in 1950 and said it must immediately (приостановить) population transfers.

7. On the eve of today's start of (двухдневная встреча глав государств-членов ОБСЕ) in Europe, Russian forces stepped up their assault in Chechnya aimed at crushing (повстанцы, добивающиеся независимости от Москвы).

8. In another development creating (напряженность в отношениях с Москвой), C. today will witness (подписание соглашения) between Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey creating oil and natural gas pipelines. Russia has bitterly opposed the move, fearful it (подорвет) its ability to develop energy resources in the Caucasus.

6. Translate the sentences into English with the help of the Active Vocabulary you have learned.

1. Западные дипломаты оценили этот договор как значительный прорыв в решении конфликта в Косово.

2. Официальные лица в правительстве Заира отвергли какую-либо возможность проведения мирных переговоров с повстанцами в Южной Африке.

3. После того, как участники переговоров с албанской стороны потребовали двухнедельный перерыв в переговорах, новый раунд переговоров был намечен на 15 марта.

4. Главы государств Китая и России заявили, что они хотят установить более тесные экономические и политические связи, но не добиваются восстановления официального союза 1950-х годов.

5. Вчера Хорватия и Югославия подписали соглашение о взаимном признании, тем самым официально положив конец пятилетней вражде, которая возникла между ними после отделения Хорватии.

6. По заявлению международного представителя в Боснии К. В., численность возглавляемого НАТО миротворческого контингента в Боснии должна остаться на существующем уровне в течение всего следующего года.

7. Глава Палестинской Автономии выразил надежду, что новый израильско-палестинский договор будет добросовестно претворяться в жизнь и даст новый толчок развитию мирного процесса на Ближнем Востоке.

8. Переговоры между представителями обеих сторон зашли в тупик, поскольку участникам переговоров не удалось достичь компромисса по основным вопросам.

§ 9. Supplementary Reader

1. Read and find out some translation features in politicians' speeches:

a) Address by Nursultan Nazarbaev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the opening debate of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly New York, September 28, 2015

Dear Mr Chairman,
Dear Mr Secretary General,
Dear colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen!

In this 70th anniversary year, we are to reflect on the profound hopes of the founders of the United Nations. This universal organization has already fulfilled goals of globally historic significance.

Firstly, for seven decades now our planet has lived without world wars.

Secondly, we have witnessed large-scale decolonization. Seventy years ago the UN was established by 51 states while the majority of the world still consisted of colonies and dependent territories. Today, the world community includes 193 independent countries.

Thirdly, the UN has become a universal platform for everyday dialogue, which is tough yet needed by all for the sake of security and development. It is in the UN that humanity recognizes its unity in diversity and the need for our common participation in shaping the fate of our unique planet.

The generation which founded the UN was wise enough to look far into the future and the world today is reaping the benefits of their dreams and hard work.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Kazakhstan supports all initiatives aimed at restoring trust in international relations and strengthening peace and security based on international law. For seven decades, the world community has been

trying to find an effective formula for resolving military conflicts. However, the number of conflicts does not decrease. Instead we are seeing them transform into more sophisticated and complex forms of international terrorism, an evil that emanated from destroyed statehood in some countries.

Humanity needs to move from a focus on routine conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation to a new development strategy which would make such conflicts senseless. To this end, we should find the courage look beyond the present to a time when the United Nations celebrates its centenary.

I believe that in the next thirty years, our civilization will find the wisdom and will to cut through the Gordian knot of wars and conflicts.

Our central task in the 21st century should be to implement a strategy that would eliminate for good the threat of war and its causes. For that purpose, I propose that, for the centenary of the United Nations, a 2045 Global Strategic Initiative Plan is agreed. Its core idea is to launch a new trend in global development based on fair conditions where all nations would have equal access to world infrastructure, resources and markets as well as to maintain comprehensive accountability for human development.

First, I propose to transform the kiN Economic and Social Council into the Global Development Council. Along with UN member states elected by the General Assembly, it could consist of the heads of all UN Specialized agencies, including the International Monetary Fund. The Council should be tasked to become a global economic regulator. Global projects carried out by this Council are to promote economic growth world-wide.

This will help decrease considerably the risks of global crises and ensure responsible behavior by the states in maintaining their national economic and social policies.

We consider the idea of a World Anti-crisis Plan, the draft of which is being actively discussed on the margins of Astana Economic Forum, timely.

The most pressing and serious global challenges – terrorism, demolition of the states, migration and other negative issues – are the result of the economic crisis, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment.

To tackle this global crisis, we need to start with clear rules for the emission and trade of the world reserve currencies as they do not now meet the criteria of justice, democracy, competitiveness, effectiveness and international control.

In the 21 st century, our world needs qualitatively new instruments.

The UN member states need to combine their efforts to create a new supranational currency, which should be relevant to the targets and tasks of global sustainable development and prosperity.

Second, in the year of the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I would urge that a world without nuclear weapons should be the main goal of humanity in the twenty-first century.

I propose that we adopt the Universal Declaration of the United Nations to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons.

Kazakhstan was the first ever country to close a nuclear test site, renounced the world's fourth largest nuclear arsenal and has contributed to the creation of a nuclear weapon free zone in Central Asia. There is an acute need to establish nuclear-free zones in other regions of the world, particularly the Middle East. The nuclear powers must provide guarantees of the non-use of force for all countries that renounce possession of nuclear weapons.

In 2013, we initiated two rounds of talks on the Iranian nuclear program in Almaty. We welcome the signing of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action regarding Iran's Nuclear Program.

It is essential to guarantee the right of states to peaceful nuclear energy and nondiscriminatory access to nuclear fuel. That is why we supported and signed the Agreement on the Establishment of the IAEA Bank of Low Enriched Uranium in Kazakhstan.

This is an event of global significance and an important step towards the safe and peaceful use of the atom. The world should acknowledge it as an important measure of safe and peaceful use of the atom. Now there is no need to enrich uranium for countries wishing to develop nuclear energy.

We consider the creation of the Global anti-nuclear weapons movement an important task. Every person on the planet can and must contribute to the nuclear test ban.

Third, the erosion of international law and the weakening of the role of global institutions sets a dangerous challenge for us. It is important to remember that the UN Charter was written with the blood of millions of victims of world wars and armed conflicts. Any violation of its articles, in particular, on ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, leads humanity to repeating the tragic mistakes of the past.

It is necessary to prevent the arbitrary imposition of sanctions which contradicts both the UN Charter and international law. I am convinced that the right to impose international sanctions, that can damage the well-being of millions of people, should remain the exclusive prerogative of the Security Council. Failure to comply with this principle undermines the foundation of the modern world order, and is a relic of the Cold War.

I would like to stress that there is no alternative to the United Nations as a universal organization.

Compliance by the countries with their international obligations remains the cornerstone of the modern world order.

Kazakhstan has consistently advocated a peaceful settlement of the Ukrainian crisis, and the full implementation of the Minsk agreements by the parties to the conflict.

Today it is necessary to make every effort to restore dialogue, mutual understanding and trust in international relations. I propose to convene in 2016 the United Nations International conference at the highest level, designed to reaffirm the basic principles of international law.

Fourth, the threat of terrorism and religious extremism has become global in its scale. I propose establishing under the auspices of the UN of a unified global network to counter international terrorism and extremism. To achieve this objective it is necessary to first develop and adopt a comprehensive document of the United Nations to combat terrorism.

Fifth, in support of the UN initiative «Sustainable Energy for All» an international EXPO on the theme Future Energy will be held in Astana in 2017. We invite all states to participate fully in the exhibition. Looking to the future and using the infrastructure put in place for EXPO 2017, I suggest opening in Astana an International Centre for the development of green technologies and investment projects under the auspices of the UN.

Dear colleagues,

A major step in realizing the 2045 Global Strategic Initiative Plan could be the development, under UN auspices, of a NEW FUTURE Concept. We need, 70 years after the founding of the UN, to clearly define the goals of the next stage in the development of humanity.

I believe this NEW FUTURE is about how we deliver nuclear, energy, water and food security and build trust, mutual understanding and reforms.

Kazakhstan has been making and will continue to make mediatory efforts in order to bring to peaceful resolution the conflicting parties in Eurasia.

The directions and principles I outlined constitute the core of Kazakhstan's election campaign for the position of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2017-18.

I call on all the participants of the 70th session to support the candidacy of our country.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

70 years ago, when the United Nations was established to replace the defunct League of Nations in Geneva, the decision was made to locate its headquarters in New York.

This was connected to the fact that, at that time in history, the role of the Western hemisphere in international affairs was still in the ascendancy.

The center of economic development had also moved from the Old World of Europe to the New World of the United States.

Our world has changed a great deal in the last seven decades. In the 21st century, the center of growth is moving rapidly to Asia, the world's largest continent where two thirds of the planet's population live and where enormous resources are concentrated.

The powerful rise of Asia's developing economies has defined a new reality in global processes. In order to use this historic change and opportunity to give a new boost to relations between states, I propose considering the transfer of the UN headquarters to Asia.

I am hopeful Kazakhstan's initiatives will be accepted by the community of nations.

Thank you for your attention.

**b) *Russian version:* Address by His Nursultan Nazarbaev,
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the opening debate of
the 70th session of the UN General Assembly
New York, September 28, 2015**

Уважаемый господин Председатель!

Уважаемый господин Генеральный секретарь!

Уважаемые коллеги!

Дамы и господа!

В год 70-летнего юбилея ООН важно задуматься о том, какой глубокий смысл вкладывали основатели в эту организацию. Организация Объединенных Наций уже решила задачи глобальной исторической значимости.

Во-первых, семь десятилетий наша планета живет без мировых войн.

Во-вторых, проведена широкая деколонизация мира.

70 лет назад ООН была учреждена пятьдесят одним государством, а большую часть мира тогда составляли колонии и зависимые территории. Сейчас в мировом сообществе 193 независимые страны.

В-третьих, ООН стала общемировой трибуной повседневно-го, трудного, но необходимого всем диалога ради безопасности и развития. В нем человечество осознает свое единство в многообразии и общую сопричастность к судьбе нашей уникальной планеты.

Поколение основателей ООН мудро смотрело далеко вперед. И сегодня мир пожинает плоды их начинаний и сбывшейся мечты.

Дамы и господа!

Казахстан поддерживает все инициативы, направленные на восстановление доверия в международных отношениях, укрепление мира и безопасности на основе международного права.

Семь десятилетий мировое сообщество пытается найти формулу эффективного решения военных конфликтов. Но их не становится меньше. Они обретают более изощренные формы, такие как международный терроризм, ставший результатом разрушения государственности в отдельных странах.

Человечество должно перейти от рутинного предупреждения и преодоления последствий войн и конфликтов к новой стратегии развития, которая бы делала их бессмысленными. Для этого нам надо смело заглянуть за горизонт времени и увидеть мир, когда ООН исполнится 100 лет.

Я убежден, что в ближайшие тридцать лет земная цивилизация найдет в себе мудрость и волю разрубить «гордиев узел» войн и конфликтов. В XXI веке центральной задачей человечества должна стать реализация стратегии, навсегда избавляющей мир от угрозы войн как таковых и устраняющей их причины. Для этого предлагаю к столетию ООН разработать План Глобальной Стратегической Инициативы-2045. Ее смысл – придать миру новый тренд развития на основе справедливых условий доступа всех наций к мировой инфраструктуре, ресурсам и рынкам, а также всеобщей ответственности за развитие человечества.

ПЕРВОЕ. Я предлагаю преобразовать Экономический и Социальный совет ООН в Совет Глобального Развития. В его состав могли бы входить наряду с избираемыми Генеральной ассамблеей ООН государствами-участниками все руководители специализированных учреждений ООН, в том числе и Международного валютного фонда.

На совет должны быть возложены функции Глобального экономического регулятора. Реализуемые Советом общемировые проекты могли бы стать точками глобального экономического роста. Это поможет существенно снизить риск глобальных кризисов, а также обеспечит ответственное поведение государств в вопросах национальной экономической и социальной политики.

Весьма актуальной представляется идея Всемирного антикризисного плана, проект которого активно обсуждается на полях Астанинского экономического форума. Актуальные вопросы мировой повестки дня – терроризм, разрушение государств, миграция и другие негативные явления являются последствиями экономического кризиса, бедности, безграмотности и безработицы.

Борьбу с глобальным кризисом необходимо начать с наведения порядка эмиссии и обращения мировых резервных валют, которое сейчас не отвечает критериям законности, демократич-

ности, конкурентности, эффективности и международного контроля.

В XXI веке миру нужны финансовые инструменты нового качества. Необходимо объединить усилия стран-членов ООН по разработке наднациональной мировой валюты, отвечающей целям и задачам глобального устойчивого развития и процветания.

ВТОРОЕ. В год 70-летия атомной бомбардировки Хиросимы и Нагасаки призываю сделать построение мира без ядерного оружия главной целью человечества в XXI веке. Предлагаю принять Всеобщую декларацию ООН по достижению мира, свободного от ядерного оружия.

Мы – первая страна в истории, закрывшая ядерный полигон и добровольно отказавшаяся от четвертого по величине ядерного арсенала, а также создавшая безъядерную зону в Центральной Азии. Необходимо создание безъядерных зон и в других регионах мира, в частности на Ближнем Востоке. Ядерные державы должны предоставить гарантии неприменения силы всем отказавшимся от обладания ядерным оружием странам.

В 2013 году мы инициировали проведение в Алматы двух раундов переговоров по иранской ядерной программе. Приветствуем подписание Всеобъемлющего плана действий по ядерной программе Ирана. Сегодня необходимо гарантировать право государств на мирный атом и недискриминационный доступ к ядерному топливу. Именно поэтому мы поддержали и подписали Соглашение о создании Международного банка низкообогащенного урана МАГАТЭ в Республике Казахстан.

Это событие глобального масштаба. Мир должен оценить его как важнейшую меру безопасного и мирного использования атома. Теперь для стран, желающих развивать атомную энергетику, нет необходимости самим обогащать уран.

Важной задачей видится создание Глобального антиядерного движения. Каждый человек на планете может и должен внести свой вклад в запрет ядерных испытаний.

ТРЕТЬЕ. Опасный вызов представляет эрозия международного права и ослабление роли глобальных институтов. Важно помнить, что Устав ООН был написан кровью миллионов жертв мировых войн и вооруженных конфликтов. И любое нарушение его статей, в частности, об обеспечении суверенитета и террито-

риальной целостности государств, ведет человечество к повторению трагических ошибок прошлого. Необходимо исключить произвольное применение санкций, как противоречащее Уставу ООН и нормам международного права. Убежден, что право применения международных санкций, влияющих на благополучие миллионов людей, должно оставаться исключительной прерогативой Совета Безопасности. Несоблюдение этого принципа подрывает основы современного миропорядка, является рудиментом «холодной войны». Хотел бы подчеркнуть безальтернативность ООН в качестве универсальной организации. Соблюдение странами своих международных обязательств остается краеугольным камнем современного миропорядка. Казахстан последовательно выступает за мирное урегулирование украинского кризиса и полное выполнение минских соглашений конфликтующими сторонами.

Сегодня необходимо приложить максимум усилий для восстановления диалога, взаимопонимания и доверия в международных отношениях. Для этого предлагаю в 2016 году созвать Международную конференцию ООН на высшем уровне, призванную подтвердить базовые принципы международного права.

ЧЕТВЕРТОЕ. Глобальный масштаб приобрела угроза терроризма и религиозного экстремизма. Предлагаю учредить под эгидой ООН единую мировую сеть противодействия международному терроризму и экстремизму. Для реализации этой задачи необходимо разработать и принять всеобъемлющий документ ООН по борьбе с терроризмом.

ПЯТОЕ. В поддержку инициативы ООН «Устойчивая энергетика для всех» в 2017 году в Астане состоится всемирная выставка «ЭКСПО» на тему «Энергия будущего». Приглашаем все государства к участию в подготовке и проведении выставки. Глядя в будущее, на основе инфраструктуры выставки «ЭКСПО-2017», предлагаю открыть в Астане Международный Центр по развитию зеленых технологий и инвестиционных проектов под эгидой ООН.

Уважаемые коллеги!

Первоочередным шагом по реализации Плана Глобальной Стратегической Инициативы-2045 могла бы стать разработка

под эгидой ООН Концепции «Новое Будущее» (NEW FUTURE). Необходимо четко определить задачи нового этапа в развитии человечества спустя 70 лет после создания ООН.

NEW FUTURE – это ядерная, энергетическая, водная и продовольственная безопасность, доверие, взаимопонимание и реформы. Казахстан прилагал и прилагает посреднические усилия к примирению конфликтующих сторон в регионе Евразии.

Указанные направления и принципы лежат в основе выборной кампании Казахстана на пост непостоянного члена Совета Безопасности ООН на период 2017-18 годов. Призываю всех участников 70-й сессии поддержать кандидатуру нашей страны.

Дамы и господа!

70 лет назад, когда вместо неработающей Лиги Наций в Женеве создавалась Организация Объединенных Наций, было решено разместить ее штаб-квартиру в Нью-Йорке. Это было связано с тем, что в то время возросла роль Западного полушария в международных делах. Центр развития мира переместился из Старого Света в Новый, из Европы в новую точку глобального роста – в США, Нью-Йорк.

С тех пор многое изменилось, и мир стал иным. В XXI веке центр развития смещается в Азию – самый большой континент мира, где живет 2/3 населения планеты, сосредоточены огромные ресурсы. Мощный рывок развивающихся экономик Азии обозначил новую реальность в глобальных процессах. Важно использовать этот исторический шанс, чтобы придать новый импульс взаимоотношениям государств с учетом этого процесса. Предлагаю подумать о переводе штаб-квартиры ООН в Азию.

Выражаю надежду, что инициативы Казахстана будут приняты сообществом наций.

Благодарю за внимание.

2. a) Vladimir Putin: People Who Ordered Anti-Trump Kompromat, 2016

At a press conference today with the newly elected President of Moldova, Russian President Vladimir Putin did not miss the opportunity to shed light on his view of the latest scandal started by

BuzzFeed last week. Answering reporters' questions, Putin went to a great length to send a final message to President Obama.

«You know, there is such a category of people who leave without saying good-bye—out of respect to the situation, not wanting to bother others around», the Russian President said. «And there are others who continuously say good-bye but never leave. My opinion is that the exiting [U.S.] Administration belongs to the second category».

«What are we witnessing in the United States now?» he asked himself. «We are witnessing the continuation of a fierce internal political struggle – despite the fact that the presidential elections are over and they ended with the conclusive victory of Mr. Trump. Nevertheless, during this struggle, from my perspective, a number of goals have been put forward and some of them are obvious: first, to undermine the legitimacy of the U.S. President-elect. By the way, whether the people who do it want it or not, they inflict huge damage to the interests of the United States – humongous one. I have an impression that, having trained themselves in Kiev, they are ready to organize a Maidan [colored revolution] at home, in Washington, just not to let Mr. Trump to take his position».

According to Putin, «the second task [of Trump's adversaries] is to tie the hands and legs of the President-elect to prevent him from fulfilling the promises he made to the American people during the elections – on internal and international field. Just imagine, what can one do to improve Russo-American relations when such lies are thrown in as the interference of some hackers into the election process [in the U.S.], although I have to point it out that the hackers did not falsify anything, did not invent anything. Whoever they are, they just exposed the material. Or, even more, if Russian intelligence has some compromising material towards president elect».

While speaking on the topic of Russian intelligence having kompromat on Donald Trump, Vladimir Putin became pensive and carefully crafted his words:

«Let's see, I do not personally know Mr. Trump, I have never met him, I do not know what he will be doing in international arena, so I have no grounds to attack him, to criticize him for something, to protect him in any way. We even are not going to ask the Nobel Committee to give him the Nobel Prize in math, in physics, or in any

other field, I do not have any grounds for this. But these fake in-throws, they are obvious fabrications. When Trump came to Moscow – I do not even remember when he came – some years ago, he was not a political figure of any kind, we did not know about his political ambitions, simply a businessman, one of the America's rich people. Does anybody think that our intelligence service is chasing every American billionaire? Of course not, this is total delirium. This is first.

«The second: Trump arrived [to Moscow] and right away ran to meet with the Moscow prostitutes? Number one, he is an adult person, number two, he is a man who all, or if not all life but a for lot of years, was involved in organizing beauty contests, socialized with the most beautiful women of the world. You know, I can imagine it with great difficulty that he ran into the hotel to meet with our girls with 'reduced social responsibilities' – of course, even they are the best in the world here. But I doubt that Trump took even this kind of bite. And, in the end, you know what I want to say? Prostitution is a serious, disgusting social phenomenon. Young girls get involved into it because they cannot provide for themselves otherwise economically, and this for the most part is the fault of society and the state».

His final words were directed at the Buzzfeed-type of journalists and the people who fed them the news:

«But the people who order fakes of this kind, that now are being spread against the U.S. President-elect, fabricate them and use them in the political fight, they are worse than prostitutes. They have no moral limits whatsoever. By the way, Russia constantly deals with such people. With our opponents. But this is a unique case that such methods are used against the U.S. president elect, this never happened before. It speaks volume about the significant level of degradation of the political elites in the West, including the USA».

b) Russian version: Vladimir Putin: People Who Ordered Anti-Trump Kompromat, 2016

На пресс-конференции после переговоров с президентом Молдовы Владимир Путин прокомментировал последние санкции, введенные администрацией США буквально за считанные дни до истечения своих полномочий.

– Есть такая категория людей, которая уходит, не прощаясь, а есть такие, кто бесконечно прощаются, но не уходят, – сказал Путин. – Вот нынешняя администрация, по-моему, относится ко второй категории. Мы наблюдаем в США продолжающуюся острую политическую борьбу, несмотря на то, что выборы президента завершились убедительной победой Трампа. В ходе этой борьбы ставится несколько очевидных задач.

Первая, это подорвать легитимность избранного президента США. Хотят этого люди, которые это делают, или нет, но они наносят интересам США огромный ущерб. Такое ощущение, что они, потренировавшись в Киеве, готовы у себя в Вашингтоне Майдан организовать, лишь бы не дать Трампу вступить в должность. Вторая задача – это связать избранного президента по рукам и ногам при выполнении данных им в ходе выборов обещаний американскому народу. Как можно что-то сделать по улучшению российско-американских отношений, когда вбрасываются такие утки, как вмешательство каких-то хакеров в ход избирательной кампании? Хотя хакеры, кем бы они ни были, ничего не придумывали, не компилировали. Они только вскрыли то, что было.

Президент России высказал свое мнение и об информационной кампании в США, пытающейся выставить Дональда Трампа «пророссийским политиком».

– Я с господином Трампом не знаком, я его никогда не встречал, я не знаю, что он будет делать на международной арене, – заявил Путин. – Поэтому у меня нет никаких оснований ни нападать на него, ни защищать за что бы ни было.

Высказался он и про опубликованное в американских СМИ «досье на Трампа», которое якобы было собрано российскими спецслужбами.

– Эти вбросы – очевидная фальшивка, – сразу расставил точки Путин. – Трамп, когда приезжал в Москву, не был никаким политическим деятелем. Он был просто бизнесменом, одним из богатых людей Америки. Кто-то думает, что у нас спецслужбы гонятся за каждым американским миллиардером? Это полный бред. Трамп приехал и тут же побежал встречаться с московскими проститутками. Это взрослый человек, который долгие годы занимался организацией конкурсов красоты, об-

щался с самыми красивыми женщинами мира. Я с трудом могу представить, что он побежал в отель общаться с нашими девушками с пониженной социальной ответственностью. Хотя и они у нас самые лучшие в мире.

Путин дал оценку и тем политикам, кто заказывает подобные досье.

– Проституция – это безобразное социальное явление. Молодые женщины занимаются этим потому, что они по-другому не могут обеспечить свое существование. А вот люди, которые заказывают фальшивки того рода, которые сейчас распространяются против Трампа, фабрикуют их и используют в политической борьбе, они хуже, чем проститутки, – сказал президент. – У них нет никаких моральных ограничений. Кстати, Россия постоянно имеет дело с такими людьми. Но вот то, что подобные методы используют против президента США, уникальный случай. Это говорит о значительной деградации политических элит на Западе. Но я очень рассчитываю, что здравый смысл восторжествует. Верю, что удастся восстановить нормальные отношения, которые соответствуют интересам народов всех стран.

3. a) ADDRESS by Mr. Kairat ABDRAKHMANOV, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the general debate of the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, New York, September 2017

«Focusing on people – striving for peace and a decent life for all on a sustainable planet».

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, Ladies and gentlemen,

In his first statement at the United Nations in October 1992 President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev endorsed the concept of preventive diplomacy – the idea which is now very much highlighted by the Secretary General and President of the General Assembly.

This concept has been very instrumental for Kazakhstan, which in 25 years of its independent development has proven to be a proactive and responsible member of the international community. My country has become a net contributor to peace, security and stability, economic and social development – not only in the region but far beyond.

We carefully preserved peace and harmony in our multi-ethnic and multi-religious society, stressing and enforcing the equality and dignity of every citizen.

We have achieved this while also creating an efficient economic model – our economy has grown 20-fold and major international corporations have established and strengthened their presence in Kazakhstan by investing more than 265 billion US dollars. This year Kazakhstan achieved 32nd position in the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking – a remarkable rise of 15 places, and 35th ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index, going 16 places higher.

Looking forward, Kazakhstan has a clear vision for its future development. By 2050 we seek to become one of the top thirty most competitive economies in the world, meeting the most advanced global standards in terms of economic performance and transparent governance, especially those of the OECD.

A new model of economic growth, the Third Modernization of Kazakhstan, announced by President Nazarbayev in his annual address earlier this year, outlines the path for our country to achieve those ambitious goals. In economic sphere Third Modernization makes heavy emphasis on the rapid technological modernization of Kazakhstan with focus on new high-tech industries, information and communication technologies as well as massive improvement of the business environment, economic productivity, human development, and institutional reforms.

We have committed resources to streamline and upgrade our road, rail, airport and pipeline infrastructure and ensured effective conjunction between Kazakhstan State Programme Nurly Zhol (the Bright Pass) and Chinese Belt and Road initiative.

With a purpose to build a more efficient, sustainable, modern system of governance, this year, President Nazarbayev initiated a constitutional reform in Kazakhstan. This reform, now well under way, sets the goal of considerably redistributing powers between its three branches and further democratizing the political system as a whole. The key step is the transfer of some presidential powers to the Parliament and the Government and strengthening of a genuine system of checks and balances.

These processes of economic and political modernization will be accompanied by our quest for a modernization of Kazakhstan's

national identity and its own cultural code to create conditions for a new generation of competitive and pragmatic citizens and leaders with a thirst for knowledge, progressive consciousness, and an open attitude.

Mr. President,

We observe with satisfaction that extended regional partnership among Central Asian states enhances common capability to withstand threats and challenges.

With this in mind during our UN Security Council membership we are focusing on creating in our region of Central Asia a model for a regional zone of peace, security, development and cooperation.

We also strive to strengthen further regional cooperation and integration among our brotherly nations of Central Asia in various spheres such as water management, trade and development, transportation, etc.

Kazakhstan pays particular attention to regional cooperation in overcoming Aral catastrophe. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea remains the only permanent platform for dialog among heads of Central Asian states. We believe that it could be used to combine our efforts to elaborate a mid – and long term strategies of regional development.

Mr. President,

The agenda of the current session focuses on people, encompassing issues of sustainable development, peace and security, and stresses our common responsibility for the future. No one can ignore tough realities on the ground – lack of trust and unity, global and regional inequality and injustice, poverty, xenophobia, conflicts, terrorism and extremism, as well as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

That is why this agenda truly reflects the magnitude of the challenges that the United Nations faces and, at the same time, underlines the undiminished importance of this organization.

Indeed, the UN machinery is subject to criticism and long-awaited reform to enhance its crisis preparedness and response capabilities. But at the same time the UN remains a beacon of hope for

billions of people across the globe, a universal institution that brings the promise of better, safer and more sustainable life.

We believe that the UN Secretary General is on the right track in this regard in uniting member states to revitalize the United Nations. We also support a special meeting on UN reform convened on September 18 by the United States President Donald Trump, which we believe will give a fresh incentive to turn our Organization into an effective and efficient tool serving the whole of mankind.

Kazakhstan is actively working on establishing and hosting a UN Regional Hub for multilateral diplomacy in Almaty focusing on sustainable development, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and resilience building in the region and the wider area. This initiative comes in line with the Secretary General's idea to optimize the service delivery mechanism of the United Nations and to increase the effectiveness of the UN field missions' activities through proper planning and management.

My country persistently pursues the notion of Security-and-Development nexus – the concept that echoes an intrinsic interdependence of peace and security and development. Sustainable development is unimaginable without peace and vice versa. Erosion of security architecture along with regional confrontations and international terrorism undermines the achievements reached within MDGs and jeopardizes the objectives of SDGs. Peace is an integral requirement for social, economic and environmental propulsion.

Mr. President,

When we speak of opportunities unfolded by global modernization, we need to bear in mind the dangers that prevent all of us from realizing our potential. In our inter-dependent and connected world, nuclear weapons are no longer an asset but a danger. It is with moral authority and responsibility emanating from my nation's bitter experience of the hundreds of nuclear tests my President states that eliminating the nuclear danger is the most urgent task of humanity in 21 century. It includes a whole range of important and urgent steps – a complete ban on nuclear testing, the total prohibition of nuclear weapons and complete and verifiable destruction of nuclear arsenals.

We are deeply concerned by the nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK – the only state in the 21st century continuing such tests

despite condemnation from the entire international community. I want to specifically stress that the DPRK's actions to further develop its nuclear and missile programs are totally unacceptable and Pyongyang must undertake serious steps to restore trust and recommit a much needed political settlement.

In 2009 the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted its resolution designating August 29 – the day the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site was officially closed in 1991 by the Decree of President Nazarbayev – as the International Day Against Nuclear Tests. This day has been widely commemorated in Kazakhstan and in the UN from 2010 onwards. This year was also marked by several important events of international significance.

From August 25 to 29 Astana hosted the Conference of the Pugwash Movement of Scientists to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Movement and International Day Against Nuclear Tests, where hundreds of scholars, practitioners and officials from around 50 countries gathered to seek ways of achieving a nuclear-weapons-free world.

The same day, my President and IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano opened the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium Bank Facility in Kazakhstan, with a view to making a significant contribution to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and strengthening the global nonproliferation regime.

At the opening ceremony President Nazarbayev outlined a number of important initiatives that I would like to share with you.

First, to convene a summit of all states possessing nuclear weapons to collectively discuss further steps towards their nuclear disarmament and attaining nuclear-weapon-free world.

Second, to enhance the role of the nuclear weapon free zones as effective instruments to end further nuclear proliferation and to combine efforts of states-members of such zones at the meeting of all nuclear weapons-free zones in Astana.

Third, to renew the process of global nuclear security summits and to host the first recommenced nuclear security summit in Astana.

And fourth, to call for joint efforts to ensure that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons enters into force by 2020 – this is the 50th anniversary of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons entering into force.

Mr. President,

Our common response to barbaric terrorist actions requires more coordination. Kazakhstan fully supports the efforts of the United Nations, especially the creation of the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, with a view to developing a long term comprehensive approach.

This goes in line with the proposal by Kazakhstan President set forth in 2015 to jointly establish the Global Anti-Terrorist Coalition. My country is looking forward to actively and constructively participating in the first ever meeting of the national counter-terrorism agencies heads next year, to forge a new International Counter-Terrorism Partnership.

As practical contribution to the global partnership in fighting against terrorism, my country has initiated to elaborate a Code of conduct for the achievement of a terrorism free world as one of the ways to expedite the work on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

We are also committed to implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and have recently allocated 300,000 US dollars for its implementation in Central Asia.

Kazakhstan advocates for the widest implementation of multi-lateral mechanisms and instruments to combat foreign terrorist fighters, and to shut down the channels of financial support for their activities through the illegal trade in drugs, natural resources and cultural artifacts.

Since there is a wide range of approaches to the issue of controlling Internet content, the United Nations needs to take concerted action to prevent use of the Internet for recruitment, spread of terrorist ideology and radicalization of the population, especially amongst the youth. In Kazakhstan we are working on creating a National «Cyber Shield» System.

Mr. President,

The unspeakable suffering of millions of people in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen, ongoing humanitarian crises and gross violations of human rights leave none of us indifferent. Kazakhstan is hosting the Astana process on Syria to contribute to the peaceful settlement in Syria and promote UN-led negotiations in Geneva. We believe

that the Astana Process, which commenced earlier this year with the support and direct involvement of President Nursultan Nazarbayev, has brought obvious positive results aimed at strengthening the ceasefire regime, creation of the de-escalation zones and developing monitoring mechanism.

Success in the Geneva and Astana platforms is critical and should be supported by all as saving innocent lives in Syria is a moral imperative for all of us.

Kazakhstan has a clear and consistent position on the Middle East Peace Process, based on the two-state solution approach: a sovereign, independent, viable and united State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, living within secure and recognized borders, side by side in peace with Israel.

As an active member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation my country along with other OIC member states strongly protects ideals of dialogue among nations and peoples of diverse religious identity.

Recently in Astana we hosted the OIC Summit on Science and Technology on the margins of the International Exhibition EXPO-2017. Although devoted to Science and Technology matters, the Summit meeting was not in a position to ignore the sufferings of the Rohingya community. The OIC member states condemned continued violation and called for dialogue between the UN, OIC and the government of Myanmar to stop the humanitarian crisis. Events in this country once again stressed the relevance of our initiative on the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions.

Mr. President,

Kazakhstan is fully committed to strengthening and improving United Nations peacekeeping activities and believes that the new approach of the Secretary General on peacekeeping reform with a cross-pillar approach, focusing on prevention and sustaining peace, will result in an increase of the effectiveness and accountability of peacekeeping operations.

We are confident that flexibility and partnerships, as well as enabling the active involvement and engagement of new countries could increase the effectiveness of peace operations.

Kazakhstan is committed to augmenting its contribution to UN peacekeeping by sending more military observers and staff officers to UN missions. Just recently we declared in the UN Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System the 2nd level of Kazakhstan peacekeeping unit preparedness for deployment to UN peacekeeping missions.

Mr. President,

Earlier this year I presented President Nazarbayev's Policy Address to the Security Council. The seven priorities of this document called to ensure humanity's survival through a world free of nuclear weapons by 2045; the prevention and end to military confrontations at regional and global levels; generating a model for a regional zone of peace, security, cooperation and development in Central Asia. It calls for global efforts of all stakeholders to combat international terrorism and extremism; promoting peace and security in Africa; implementing SDGs and working for the reform of the Security Council and the United Nations system.

Kazakhstan will assume chairmanship of the Council in January 2018. We are planning to hold high level open debate on global peace and security as the major event during this period. I would like to use this opportunity to extend our invitation to all UN member states to participate in the debate at the highest level.

During our presidency particular focus will be attached to the security and stability in Afghanistan and Central Asia through the prism of peaceful economic and political integration of Afghanistan into regional and global processes.

Mr. President,

My country remains deeply committed to sustainable development. Reckoning the reality of climate change, Kazakhstan, despite its abundant conventional energy resources, is deeply committed to a green economy through diversifying and developing alternative energy sources.

This thinking led us to choose «Future Energy» as the theme for the Astana EXPO 2017 International Exhibition. Throughout the summer, 115 countries and 22 international organizations showcased their creative experiences.

This enormous undertaking is a clear evidence of Kazakhstan's pledge to carry forward the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030. One the best way to promote green economy and green business we see the use of the heritage of the EXPO infrastructure. With the support of five UN agencies we are establishing the International Centre for Green Technologies and Investment Projects «Future Energy». Its activities will be in full compliance with the Kazakhstan «Green Bridge» Partnership Programme reflected in the Rio+20 Outcome Document.

The EXPO infrastructure will also host the Astana International Financial Center and IT Start-ups Center.

As I already mentioned earlier in my statement, we hosted the first ever OIC Summit on Science and Technology within EXPO, an event that underlined the need for technological modernization for the sake of unity, and solidarity of the 1.5 billion strong Islamic world. The high-level meeting attended by 15 presidents and dignitaries from 57 states manifested a clear and undeniable link between security and development and recognized that building a sustainable future for their nations was the only course of action to eradicate challenges and threats to their security.

To support the OIC's endeavors, the President of Kazakhstan proposed to create a 15-member OIC Forum like G-20 designed to streamline scientific and economic cooperation. He invited Islamic nations to jointly develop our EXPO legacy in the areas of Islamic finance and green technologies, and established a Prize for Islamic science and innovations.

Mr. President,

To conclude, I would like to stress the utmost importance of preserving peace and stability and to ensure the incremental and sustainable development of our fragile world. We don't have the luxury of being able to make mistakes and then going back to correct them. We call on all world leaders to redouble their efforts and goodwill to head towards lasting peace and prosperity for all.

I thank you.

b) *Russian version:* ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ г-на Кайрата АБДРАХМАНОВА, Министра иностранных дел Республики Казахстан, в ходе общих прений на 72-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, Нью-Йорк, сентябрь 2017 года

«Сосредоточение внимания на людях – стремление к миру и достойной жизни для всех на устойчивой планете».

**Господин Председатель,
господин Генеральный секретарь,
дамы и господа,**

в своем первом выступлении в Организации Объединенных Наций в октябре 1992 года Президент Казахстана Нурсултан Назарбаев поддержал концепцию превентивной дипломатии – идею, которой Генеральный секретарь и Председатель Генеральной Ассамблеи сегодня уделяют особое внимание.

Эта концепция имела большое значение для Казахстана, который за 25 лет независимого развития зарекомендовал себя как активный и ответственный член международного сообщества. Наша страна содействует установлению мира, безопасности и стабильности, экономическому и социальному развитию не только в своем регионе, но и далеко за его пределами.

Мы бережно сохранили мир и гармонию в нашем многонациональном и многоконфессиональном обществе, подчеркивая и укрепляя равенство и достоинство каждого гражданина.

Мы достигли этого, создав при этом эффективную экономическую модель – объем нашей экономики вырос в 20 раз, а крупные международные корпорации установили и укрепили свое присутствие в Казахстане, инвестировав более 265 миллиардов долларов США. В этом году Казахстан занял 32-е место в Ежегодном рейтинге глобальной конкурентоспособности, совершил заметный скачок на 15 позиций и занял 35-е место в Индексе легкости ведения бизнеса, поднявшись на 16 позиций.

В перспективе у Казахстана есть четкое видение будущего развития. К 2050 году мы хотим войти в число тридцати наиболее конкурентоспособных стран мира, соблюдая самые передовые мировые стандарты с точки зрения экономических показателей и транспарентного управления, особенно стандарты ОЭСР.

Новая модель экономического роста, Третья модернизация Казахстана, объявленная Президентом Назарбаевым в его ежегодном послании в начале этого года, определяет путь нашей страны для достижения этих масштабных целей. В экономической сфере в Третьей модернизации упор был сделан на ускоренную технологическую модернизацию Казахстана с акцентом на новые высокотехнологичные отрасли, информационные и коммуникационные технологии, а также на значительное улучшение деловой среды, экономическую производительность, развитие человека и институциональные реформы.

Мы выделили ресурсы для оптимизации и модернизации нашей дорожной, железнодорожной, аэропортовой и трубопроводной инфраструктур и обеспечили эффективное взаимодействие между Государственной программой Казахстана «Нурлы Жол» («Светлый путь») и инициативой Китая «Один пояс – один путь».

С целью создания более эффективной, устойчивой и современной системы управления в этом году Президент Назарбаев инициировал в Казахстане конституционную реформу. В рамках этой реформы, которая сейчас идет полным ходом, стоит задача значительно перераспределить полномочия между тремя ветвями власти и осуществить дальнейшую демократизацию всей политической системы. Ключевой мерой является передача некоторых президентских полномочий парламенту и правительству и укрепление подлинной системы сдержек и противовесов.

Эти процессы экономической и политической модернизации будут сопровождаться нашим стремлением к модернизации национальной идентичности Казахстана и его собственного культурного кода, чтобы создать условия для нового поколения конкурентоспособных и прагматичных граждан и лидеров с жаждой знаний, прогрессивным сознанием и открытостью.

Господин Председатель,

мы с удовлетворением отмечаем, что расширенное региональное партнерство между государствами Центральной Азии повышает общую способность противостоять угрозам и вызовам.

Учитывая это во время нашего членства в Совете Безопасности ООН, мы делаем упор на создании в нашем регионе Центральной Азии модели региональной зоны мира, безопасности, развития и сотрудничества.

Мы также стремимся укреплять дальнейшее региональное сотрудничество и интеграцию между нашими братскими странами Центральной Азии в различных сферах, таких как управление водными ресурсами, торговля и развитие, транспорт и т. д.

Особое внимание Казахстан уделяет региональному сотрудничеству в преодолении катастрофы Аральского моря. Международный фонд спасения Арала остается единственной постоянной платформой для диалога между главами государств Центральной Азии. Мы считаем, что его можно использовать для объединения наших усилий по разработке среднесрочных и долгосрочных стратегий регионального развития.

Господин Председатель,

в повестке дня текущей сессии основное внимание уделяется людям, всеобъемлющим вопросам устойчивого развития, мира и безопасности, и подчеркивается наша общая ответственность за будущее. Никто не может игнорировать суровую реальность на местах – отсутствие доверия и единства, глобальное и региональное неравенство и несправедливость, нищета, ксенофобия, конфликты, терроризм и экстремизм, а также распространение оружия массового уничтожения.

Именно поэтому эта повестка дня действительно отражает масштабы проблем, с которыми сталкивается Организация Объединенных Наций, и в то же время подчеркивает неизменную важность этой организации.

Действительно, механизм ООН подвергается критике и нуждается в долгожданной реформе, чтобы повысить его потенциал готовности к кризисным ситуациям и реагированию. Но в то же время ООН остается маяком надежды для миллиардов людей по всему миру, универсальной структурой, которая сулит лучшую, более безопасную и более устойчивую жизнь.

Мы считаем, что в этом отношении Генеральный секретарь ООН находится на правильном пути, объединяя государства-члены в целях активизации деятельности Организации Объеди-

ненных Наций. Мы также поддерживаем специальное совещание по реформе ООН, созванное 18 сентября Президентом Соединенных Штатов Дональдом Трампом, которое, на наш взгляд, даст новый стимул для превращения нашей Организации в эффективный и действенный инструмент для всего человечества.

Казахстан активно работает над созданием и размещением Регионального хаба ООН для многосторонней дипломатии в Алматы, уделяя особое внимание устойчивому развитию, оказанию гуманитарной помощи, уменьшению опасности бедствий и повышению устойчивости в регионе и за его пределами. Эта инициатива соответствует идее Генерального секретаря по оптимизации механизма оказания услуг Организации Объединенных Наций и повышению эффективности деятельности полевых миссий ООН путем надлежащего планирования и управления.

Наша страна неотступно придерживается принципа Взаимосвязанности безопасности и развития – понятие, которое отражает естественную взаимозависимость мира и безопасности. Невозможно представить устойчивое развитие без мира, как и наоборот. Расшатывающая архитектура безопасности наряду с региональными столкновениями и международным терроризмом подрывают наши достижения в рамках ЦРТ, и ставят под удар достижение ЦУР. Мир – это неотъемлемое условие для поступательного социального и экономического развития так же, как и для сохранения окружающей среды.

Господин Председатель,

говоря о возможностях, раскрываемых глобальной модернизацией, необходимо помнить об опасностях, которые препятствуют нам всем в реализации нашего потенциала. В нашем взаимосвязанном и взаимосвязанном мире ядерное оружие уже не может рассматриваться как подспорье, но как угроза. Имея моральное право и с чувством ответственности, исходящие из горького опыта нашего народа, пострадавшего от сотен ядерных испытаний, наш Президент заявляет, что искоренение ядерной угрозы является самой безотлагательной задачей человечества в 21-м веке. Это включает целый ряд важных и срочных шагов – всеобъемлющий запрет ядерных испытаний, полный запрет ядерного оружия, а также полное и поддающееся проверке уничтожение ядерных арсеналов.

Мы глубоко озабочены ядерными испытаниями, проводимыми КНДР. Это единственная страна, которая в 21-м веке продолжает проводить ядерные испытания, несмотря на осуждение всего мирового сообщества. Хотелось особенно подчеркнуть, что действия КНДР по дальнейшему развитию своих ядерных и ракетных программ абсолютно недопустимы, и Пхеньян должен принять серьезные меры для восстановления доверия и вновь выразить свою приверженность к остро необходимому политическому урегулированию.

В 2009 году Генеральная Ассамблея ООН единогласно приняла резолюцию, обозначающую 29 августа – день официального закрытия Семипалатинского ядерного полигона в 1991 году Указом Президента Назарбаева – как Международный день действий против ядерных испытаний. Этот день широко отмечался в Казахстане и в ООН с 2010 года. В этом году также был ознаменован несколькими важными событиями международного значения.

25 – 29 августа в Астане состоялась конференция Пагуошского движения ученых, отметив 60-летие движения и международного дня действий против ядерных испытаний, где сотни ученых, экспертов и официальных представителей из 50 стран обсуждали пути достижения мира без ядерного оружия.

В тот же день Президент Казахстана и Генеральный директор МАГАТЭ Юкия Аmano провели открытие здания Банка низкообогащенного урана МАГАТЭ в Казахстан с целью внесения значительного вклада в использование ядерной энергии в мирных целях и укрепления глобального режима нераспространения.

В рамках этой церемонии Президент Назарбаев обозначил несколько важных инициатив, о которых я хочу рассказать вам.

В первых, созвать саммит всех государств, владеющих ядерным оружием для коллективного обсуждения дальнейших шагов по их ядерному разоружению и достижению мира, свободного от ядерного оружия.

Во вторых, расширить роль зон, свободных от ядерного оружия, как эффективных инструментов для предотвращения дальнейшего ядерного распространения и объединения усилий государств-участников подобных зон на встрече всех зон, свободных от ядерного оружия в Астане.

В третьих, возобновить процесс проведения саммитов по ядерной безопасности и провести первый возобновленный саммит по ядерной безопасности в Астане.

И в четвертых, призвать к объединению усилий для обеспечения вступления в силу Договора о Запрещении Ядерного Оружия до 2020 года – наступила 50-я годовщина вступления в силу Договора о Нераспространении Ядерного Оружия.

Господин Председатель,

нашей общей реакции на варварские террористические действия необходимо больше координации. Казахстан полностью поддерживает усилия ООН, в особенности по созданию Офиса ООН по борьбе с терроризмом с целью разработки долгосрочного и всеобъемлющего подхода.

Это соответствует с предложением Президента Казахстана, выдвинутом в 2015 году, о совместном установлении Глобальной антитеррористической коалиции. Наша страна надеется на активное и конструктивное участие на этом первом заседании глав органов по борьбе с терроризмом в следующем году, для учреждения нового Международного партнерства по борьбе с терроризмом.

В качестве практического вклада в глобальное партнерство по борьбе с терроризмом наша страна приступила к разработке Кодекса поведения для достижения мира, свободного от терроризма, в качестве одного из путей ускорения работы над Всеобъемлющей конвенцией о международном терроризме.

Мы также привержены реализации Глобальной контртеррористической стратегии ООН и недавно выделили 300 000 долларов США для ее реализации в Центральной Азии.

Казахстан выступает за максимально широкое применение многосторонних механизмов и инструментов для борьбы с иностранными боевиками-террористами и закрытие каналов финансовой поддержки их деятельности за счет незаконной торговли наркотиками, природными ресурсами и культурным наследием.

Поскольку существует широкий спектр подходов к проблеме контроля над интернет-контентом, Организация Объединенных Наций необходимо предпринять согласованные действия для предотвращения использования Интернета для вербов-

ки, распространения террористической идеологии и радикализации населения, особенно среди молодежи. В Казахстане мы работаем над созданием национальной системы «Кибер-щит».

Господин председатель,

неописуемые страдания миллионов людей в Сирии, Ираке, Ливии и Йемене, продолжающиеся гуманитарные кризисы и вопиющие нарушения прав человека вызывают серьезную озабоченность среди всех нас. Казахстан проводит Астанинский процесс по Сирии, чтобы содействовать мирному урегулированию ситуации в Сирии и содействовать переговорам под эгидой ООН в Женеве. Мы считаем, что Астанинский процесс, который начался в начале этого года при поддержке и непосредственном участии Президента Нурсултана Назарбаева, дал очевидные положительные результаты, направленные на укрепление режима прекращения огня, создание зон деэскалации и развития механизма мониторинга.

Успех на платформах в Женеве и Астане имеет решающее значение и должен поддерживаться всеми, поскольку спасение невинных жизней в Сирии является моральным императивом для всех нас.

Казахстан имеет четкую и последовательную позицию по ближневосточному мирному процессу на основе подхода к решению вопроса двух государств: созданию суверенного, независимого, стабильного и единого государства Палестины, с его столицей в Восточном Иерусалиме, с безопасными и признанными границами и мирно сосуществующем рядом с Израилем.

Будучи активным членом Организации исламского сотрудничества, наша страна наряду с другими государствами-членами ОИС выражает решительную поддержку идеалам диалога между странами и народами различной религиозной самобытности.

Недавно Астана принимала Саммит ОИС по науке и технологиям на полях Международной выставки ЭКСПО-2017. Несмотря на то, что это событие было посвящено вопросам науки и технологии, в рамках проведения Саммита мы не могли оставить без внимания страдания общины Рохинджа. Государства-члены ОИС осудили продолжающееся насилие и призвали к диалогу между ООН, ОИС и правительством Мьянмы, чтобы

остановить гуманитарный кризис. События в этой стране еще раз подчеркнули важность нашей инициативы – Съезда лидеров мировых и традиционных религий.

Господин Председатель,

Казахстан полностью привержен делу укрепления и совершенствования миротворческой деятельности Организации Объединенных Наций и полагает, что новый принцип Генерального секретаря по миротворческому реформированию с использованием всеобъемлющего подхода, нацеленного на предотвращение войн и обеспечение мира, приведет к повышению эффективности и подотчетности операций по поддержанию мира.

Мы уверены в том, что гибкость и партнерские отношения, а также возможность активного участия и вовлечения новых стран могут повысить результативность миротворческих операций.

Казахстан стремится увеличить свой вклад в миростроительство ООН, направляя больше военных наблюдателей и штабных офицеров в миссии ООН. Совсем недавно, в рамках Системы готовности ООН по поддержанию миротворческого потенциала, мы заявляли о 2-м уровне готовности миротворческой группы Казахстана к развертыванию миссий ООН по содействию миру.

Господин Председатель,

Ранее в этом году я представил Послание Президента Назарбаева к Совету Безопасности. Семь приоритетов данного документа призваны обеспечить к 2045 году выживание человечества через построение мира, свободного от ядерного оружия; предотвращение и прекращение военных конфронтаций на региональном и глобальном уровнях; создавая модель региональной зоны мира, безопасности, сотрудничества и развития в Центральной Азии. Он призывает к объединению глобальных усилий всех заинтересованных сторон в борьбе с международным терроризмом и экстремизмом; продвижению мира и безопасности в Африке; реализации ЦУР и мероприятий по реформированию Совета Безопасности и системы Организации Объединенных Наций.

Казахстан будет председательствовать в Совете в январе 2018 года. Мы планируем провести открытые прения на высоком уровне в качестве основного события по вопросам глобального мира и безопасности в этот период. Я хотел бы воспользоваться этой возможностью, чтобы направить наше приглашение всем государствам-членам ООН для участия в обсуждениях на высочайшем уровне.

В ходе нашего председательства особое внимание будет уделяться вопросам безопасности и стабильности в Афганистане и Центральной Азии через призму мирной экономической и политической интеграции Афганистана в региональные и глобальные процессы.

Господин Председатель,

наша страна по-прежнему глубоко привержена устойчивому развитию. Оценивая реальность в области изменения климата, Казахстан, несмотря на богатые запасы традиционных энергетических ресурсов, активно способствует зеленой экономике путем диверсификации и разработки альтернативных источников энергии.

Подобное мышление способствовало тому, что мы выбрали «Энергию будущего» в качестве главной темы Международной выставки Астана ЭКСПО-2017. В течение лета 115 стран и 22 международных организации демонстрировали свои креативные разработки.

Это грандиозное мероприятие является ярким свидетельством стремления Казахстана к осуществлению Парижского соглашения и Повестки дня на период до 2030 года. Мы считаем, что использование наследия инфраструктуры ЭКСПО является одним из лучших способов продвижения зеленой экономики и зеленого бизнеса. При поддержке пяти учреждений ООН мы создаем Международный центр зеленых технологий и инвестиционных проектов «Энергия будущего». Его деятельность будет полностью соответствовать Программе партнерства Казахстана «Зеленый мост», отраженной в итоговом документе «Рио + 20».

Международный финансовый центр Астана и Центр ИТ-стартапов будет также располагаться на площадке ЭКСПО.

Как я уже ранее упоминал в своем заявлении, мы провели первый в истории Саммит ОИС по науке и технологиям в рамках ЭКСПО, который подчеркнул необходимость технологической модернизации в целях обеспечения единства и солидарности 1,5 миллиарда человек, принадлежащих исламскому миру. Встреча на высшем уровне, в которой приняли участие 15 президентов и высокопоставленных лиц из 57 государств, показала очевидную и неоспоримую связь между безопасностью и развитием, а также признала, что построение устойчивого будущего для их стран является единственным способом устранения проблем и угроз их безопасности.

В целях поддержки усилий ОИС, Президент Казахстана предложил создать Форум 15 членов ОИС, наподобие «Группы двадцати», для налаживания научно-экономического сотрудничества. Он призвал исламские страны совместно использовать наше наследие ЭКСПО в области исламского финансирования и зеленых технологий, а также учредил Премию за вклад в исламскую науку и инновации.

Господин Председатель,

В заключение я хотел бы отметить исключительную важность сохранения мира и стабильности и поддержания постепенного и устойчивого развития в нашем хрупком мире. Мы не можем себе позволить совершать ошибки, а затем возвращаться назад, чтобы исправить их. Мы призываем всех мировых лидеров умножить свои усилия и добрую волю на пути к созданию продолжительного мира и обеспечению всеобщего процветания.

Благодарю вас.

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Учебное издание

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
ПЕРЕВОД**

Учебное пособие

Редакторы: *Г. Ыбырайқызы, Э. Сулейменова*
Компьютерная верстка
и дизайн обложки *Г. Калиевой*

В оформлении обложки использованы
фото с сайта: www.Big-Ben-15.com

ИБ №11503

Подписано в печать 28.11.2017. Формат 60х84 ¹/₁₆. Бумага офсетная.
Печать цифровая. Объем 10,12 п.л. Тираж 80 экз. Заказ №6250.

Издательский дом «Қазақ университеті»
Казахского национального университета им. аль-Фараби.
050040, г. Алматы, пр. аль-Фараби, 71.

Отпечатано в типографии издательского дома «Қазақ университеті».