

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

**SIMON KUZNETS KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF ECONOMICS**

**TEXTS AND TASKS FOR THE COURSE
"ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES"**

**Guidelines for completing practical assignments
for Bachelor's (first) degree higher education students
majoring in specialty C3 "International Relations"
of the study program "International Relations"**

**Kharkiv
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Lexical material on the academic discipline is provided. Texts and tasks in English are given to expand students' vocabulary, develop speaking skills through the use of professional terminology, and reinforce grammatical material.

For Bachelor's (first) degree higher education students majoring in specialty C3 "International Relations" of the study program "International Relations".

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Introduction

The collection of texts and tasks for the course "English for Specific Purposes" is a set of methodological guidelines for completing practical assignments designed to deepen students' knowledge and improve their English language skills in the context of their professional activity.

The topics included in the collection have been selected in accordance with European standards for a professionally oriented approach to foreign language learning in higher education institutions and correspond to the main areas of the institution's research activities.

This work is based on authentic materials and consists of 10 units covering the key topics of the course. These include the aims and objectives of the course, fundamental concepts of international relations, social communications, and regional studies.

The proposed texts incorporate essential economic concepts from the core discipline "Foreign Language for Specific Purposes" and contribute to expanding students' knowledge as well as developing their practical skills. A number of authentic texts have been selected, and comprehension is assessed through a variety of tasks. Lexical exercises are aimed at developing reading skills, monologic and dialogic speaking, and discussion abilities. Each unit includes a necessary lexical minimum, pre-reading tasks that introduce the topic, and post-reading tasks for checking comprehension. In particular, exercises for practicing speaking skills in pairs and small groups are provided. The tasks are designed based on a step-by-step acquisition of knowledge to ensure the achievement of the set objectives.

The collection has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of the credit-modular system of organizing the educational process in higher education institutions and is aligned with the structure and content of the foreign language curriculum.

Unit 1. Course Goals and Objectives

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "Diplomacy: the art of restraining power". – Henry Kissinger.
2. "Great leaders communicate and great communicators lead". – Simon Sinek.
3. "Understand the differences; act on the commonalities". – Andrew Masondo.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. International relations	a) the practice of managing relations between countries through negotiation and dialogue
2. Social communications	b) channels of communication such as television, newspapers, and the internet that spread information
3. Globalization	c) a discussion aimed at reaching an agreement between different sides
4. Diplomacy	d) the presence of different cultures, traditions, and values in society
5. Conflict	e) the process of sharing information and ideas within society and between different social groups
6. Negotiations	f) the ability to examine information carefully and understand its meaning
7. Public opinion	g) the ability to analyze information and form reasoned opinions
8. Media	h) the study of how countries interact with each other in political, economic, and cultural spheres
9. Cultural diversity	i) the general attitude of society towards political or social issues
10. Critical thinking	j) a serious disagreement or struggle between countries, groups, or individuals
11. Analytical skills	k) formal communication used in the workplace and professional contexts
12. Professional communication	l) the process by which countries and people become more connected through trade, communication, and culture

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Analytical skills, conflict, critical thinking, cultural diversity, diplomacy, globalization, international relations, media, negotiations, public opinion, professional communication, social communications.

1. The scandal was widely reported in the national _____.
2. The role of the news media in forming _____ is very important.
3. During the course, students will develop their _____.
4. He is trying to involve community leaders in _____ on reform.
5. The job requires tact and _____.
6. The principles of democracy are sometimes in _____ with political reality.
7. An important part of the course is _____.
8. The objectives of the course include providing fundamental knowledge of core concepts and theories of _____.
9. Students will form practical communication skills for _____ in multicultural environments.
10. _____ and analytical skills are crucial in evaluating international events.
11. Transnational corporations have become powerful actors due to _____.
12. Variety of cultures, languages, and traditions is called _____.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

This course will help you understand how the modern world works and how countries, organizations, and people communicate with each other across borders. You will learn why international events happen, how global decisions are made, and how communication influences relations between states and societies.

During the course, you will become familiar with the basic ideas of international relations. You will explore who the main actors are in the international arena, how they cooperate, and why conflicts sometimes arise. This knowledge will help you better understand world news and global processes that affect everyday life.

A very important part of the course is communication. You will develop the skills needed to express your thoughts clearly, take part in discussions, present your opinions, and work in a team. You will practice speaking and writing in English on professional topics related to international relations and social communications.

You will also learn how to communicate with people from different cultures. This is essential for future specialists who may work in international companies, diplomatic services, media, or public organizations. Understanding cultural differences will help you avoid misunderstandings and build successful professional relationships.

The course will help you develop critical thinking. You will learn how to analyze information, compare different viewpoints, and form your own reasoned opinions about international issues.

By the end of the course, you will not only know more about international relations and social communications but also be able to use this knowledge in real communication. These skills will be useful for your studies and for your future career in the international field.

Task 5. Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the main purpose of the course "International Relations and Social Communications"?
2. Why is it important to understand how countries and organizations interact?
3. What basic knowledge about international relations will students gain in this course?
4. How does the course help students understand world news and global events?
5. Why are communication skills important for future specialists in this field?
6. What role does intercultural communication play in professional activity?
7. How will students develop their speaking and writing skills in English during the course?
8. Why is critical thinking important when discussing international issues?
9. In what ways can this course be useful for students' future careers?
10. How can the knowledge from this course be applied in real-life communication?

Unit 2. The Role and Importance of the Specialization in Today's World

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "To jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war". – Winston Churchill.
2. "Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate". – John F. Kennedy.
3. "More than ever before in human history, we share a common destiny". – Kofi Annan.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. Globalization	a) the process by which countries and societies become more interconnected economically, politically, and culturally
2. Diplomacy	b) the management of communication between an organization or government and the media
3. Public diplomacy	c) the official strategy and actions a state uses in its relations with other countries
4. International law	d) the use of communication to influence foreign publics and improve a country's international image
5. Geopolitics	e) the practice of conducting negotiations and maintaining relations between states
6. Strategic communication	f) the ability of a country to influence others through culture, values, and ideas rather than force
7. Media relations	g) a system of rules and principles that regulate relations between states
8. Cross-cultural communication	h) communication between people from different cultural backgrounds
9. Soft power	i) the protection of information from unauthorized access, use, or damage
10. Foreign policy	j) an institution formed by multiple countries to promote cooperation and address common issues
11. International organization	k) the study of how geography influences political power and international relations
12. Information security	l) the planned use of communication to achieve political or organizational goals

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Cross-cultural communication, geopolitics, foreign policy, international organizations, information security, media relations, soft power, strategic communication, international law, diplomacy, public diplomacy, globalization.

1. The main goal of _____ is to create a positive image of a country.
2. In the twenty-first century, _____ has undergone a profound transformation driven by rapid technological progress.
3. Digital diplomacy represents a significant shift in how states conduct _____ in a rapidly evolving technological environment.
4. Using _____ effectively builds international reputation without threats or force.
5. _____ has brought both challenges and opportunities for cultural regions.
6. Special attention is paid to _____, as future specialists often work in multicultural teams and international contexts.
7. Liberals argue that democracy, trade, and _____ can reduce wars and make the world more peaceful.
8. In today's interconnected world, _____ plays a crucial role in shaping national priorities and global partnerships.
9. Modern organizations invest heavily in _____ to protect sensitive data from cyber threats.
10. Successful companies understand that effective _____ can significantly influence public perception.
11. During times of crisis, governments rely on _____ to maintain public trust and stability.
12. Many global conflicts are analyzed through the framework of _____ to ensure accountability and justice.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

The specialty "International Relations and Social Communications" plays a crucial role in shaping the modern world, where globalization, digital transformation, and geopolitical shifts constantly redefine the way nations and societies interact. In an era marked by rapid information exchange and complex international challenges, professionals in this field serve as vital connectors between countries, cultures, institutions, and communities.

International relations focus on political, economic, cultural, and security interactions among states and international organizations. Specialists in this area analyze global trends, participate in diplomatic processes, and contribute to conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts. Their work supports cooperation in addressing global issues such as climate change, migration, cybersecurity, and economic inequality. As international partnerships become increasingly interconnected, the demand for experts who understand global governance, foreign policy, and international law continues to grow.

At the same time, social communications have gained unprecedented importance due to the development of digital media and global information networks. Communication strategies influence public opinion, shape political discourse, and impact international reputation. Professionals trained in social communications manage media relations, strategic messaging, public diplomacy, and cross-cultural dialogue. They ensure that information is transmitted accurately, ethically, and effectively in a multicultural environment.

The integration of international relations and social communications creates a powerful interdisciplinary field. It prepares specialists who not only understand global political processes but also possess the skills to communicate ideas persuasively across borders. In the digital age, diplomacy extends beyond official negotiations; it includes media engagement, digital campaigns, and online diplomacy. Therefore, communication competence becomes an essential component of international activity.

Moreover, this specialty fosters critical thinking, analytical skills, cultural awareness, and ethical responsibility. Graduates are equipped to work in governmental institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations, media agencies, and research centers. They act as mediators, analysts, communication strategists, and advisors who contribute to sustainable international cooperation.

In conclusion, "International Relations and Social Communications" is a strategically significant specialty in the contemporary world. It combines knowledge of global politics with mastery of communication tools, enabling professionals to navigate complexity, promote dialogue, and build constructive international partnerships. As global interdependence continues to deepen, the importance of this field will only increase.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. The specialty "International Relations and Social Communications" is important only for political institutions.
2. Globalization has increased the need for specialists in international relations.
3. International relations deal only with military conflicts between countries.
4. Social communications play a significant role in shaping public opinion.
5. Digital media have reduced the importance of communication in diplomacy.
6. Professionals in this field help address global issues such as climate change and migration.
7. Communication skills are not necessary for modern diplomats.
8. The specialty combines knowledge of global politics and communication strategies.
9. Graduates can work in international organizations and multinational companies.
10. The importance of this field is expected to decrease in the future.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why does the specialty "International Relations and Social Communications" play an important role in the modern world?
2. How has globalization influenced the development of international relations?
3. What are the main areas of interaction studied within international relations?
4. Why is the demand for specialists in international relations increasing today?
5. How do social communications impact public opinion and political discourse?
6. What role do digital media play in modern international activity?
7. Why is communication competence essential for contemporary diplomacy?
8. What global challenges can professionals in this field help address?
9. What skills and qualities does this specialty help to develop?
10. In which professional fields can graduates of "International Relations and Social Communications" work?

Unit 3. Defining International Relations: Key Concepts and Approaches

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding". – Albert Einstein.
2. "Diplomacy is the art of letting someone else have your way". – Daniele Vare.
3. "In international relations, there are no permanent friends or permanent enemies, only permanent interests". – commonly attributed to Lord Palmerston.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. International relations	a) priorities a country seeks the goals and to achieve to protect its security, economy, and well-being
2. State	b) a theory that sees power and security as the main motives of state behavior
3. Sovereignty	c) the practice of managing relations between countries through negotiation and dialogue
4. National interests	d) political conflicts related to geographical, strategic, or resource-based interests
5. Non-state actors	e) a political entity with defined borders, a permanent population, a government, and sovereignty
6. Realism	f) the situation in which countries rely on each other economically, politically, and socially
7. Liberalism	g) a serious disagreement or struggle between countries, often involving political or military issues
8. Diplomacy	h) the study of interactions between countries and other global actors in political, economic, and social spheres
9. Geopolitical tensions	i) the supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external interference
10. Global interdependence	j) joint actions taken by countries to achieve common goals
11. Cooperation	k) a theory that emphasizes cooperation, international law, and institutions in maintaining peace
12. Conflict	l) organizations or individuals that influence international relations but are not governments (e.g., NGOs, corporations)

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Liberalism, sovereignty, non-state actors, realism, diplomacy, geopolitical tensions, international relations, cooperation, national interests, global interdependence, conflict, state.

1. _____ is the study of how countries and other global actors interact on the world stage.
2. A serious disagreement between countries can lead to _____.
3. A _____ has defined borders, a permanent population, and a government.
4. _____ means that a country has the right to govern itself without outside interference.
5. Countries act to protect their _____ such as security and economic stability.
6. Working together to solve global problems is called _____.
7. NGOs and large companies are examples of _____ that influence global politics.
8. According to _____, power and security are the main priorities of states.
9. _____ focuses on the importance of institutions and cooperation between countries.
10. _____ is the art of conducting negotiations between countries.
11. Political disagreements based on territory or resources are called _____.
12. Today's world is characterized by _____, where countries depend on each other.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

International Relations: Key Ideas and Contemporary Challenges

International relations is the study of how states, international organizations, and other actors interact on the global stage. It explores how countries cooperate, compete, and sometimes come into conflict while pursuing their national interests. This field combines elements of politics, economics, history, law, and sociology to understand why global events happen and how they influence the world.

One of the central ideas in international relations is the concept of the state. States are considered the main actors because they possess sovereignty, defined borders, and the authority to make decisions for their populations. However, in the modern world, non-state actors such as multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations, and international institutions also play an increasingly important role.

Several theoretical approaches help explain the behavior of states. Realism emphasizes power and security, arguing that countries act mainly to protect their own interests in an unpredictable international environment. Liberalism, in contrast, highlights cooperation, international law, and the role of institutions in promoting peace and stability. Constructivism focuses on ideas, values, and identities, suggesting that international relations are shaped not only by material interests but also by shared beliefs and perceptions.

Today's world presents many complex challenges that require international cooperation. Issues such as climate change, terrorism, migration, pandemics, and economic inequality cannot be solved by one country alone. International organizations like the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Trade Organization provide platforms for dialogue and joint decision-making.

At the same time, conflicts, geopolitical tensions, and competition for resources continue to influence global politics. The balance between cooperation and competition defines much of contemporary international relations. Understanding these dynamics helps people better interpret world events and recognize the importance of diplomacy, negotiation, and mutual understanding.

Studying international relations allows people to develop critical thinking skills and a deeper awareness of global interdependence. It shows that the actions of one country often affect many others, making communication and collaboration essential in today's interconnected world.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. International relations study only political interactions between countries.
2. States are considered the main actors in international relations.
3. Sovereignty means that a country depends on other countries to make decisions.
4. Non-state actors have no influence on global politics.
5. Realism focuses on power and security as key motives of states.

6. Liberalism highlights the importance of cooperation and international institutions.

7. Constructivism ignores the role of ideas and values in international relations.

8. Problems like climate change and pandemics require international cooperation.

9. Geopolitical tensions have disappeared in the modern world.

10. People deny the importance of diplomacy, negotiation, and mutual understanding.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. What does the field of international relations study?

2. Why are states considered the main actors in international relations?

3. What role do non-state actors play in the modern world?

4. How does realism explain the behavior of states?

5. What is the main idea of liberalism?

6. What does constructivism focus on?

7. Why are international organizations important today?

8. What global challenges are mentioned in the text?

9. What is meant by global interdependence?

10. Why is it important for students to study international relations?

Unit 4. Major Actors in International Relations: States, International Organizations, NGOs

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "A lot of people think international relations is like a game of chess. But it's not a game of chess... it's more like a game of billiards, with a bunch of balls clustered together". – Madeleine Albright.

2. "Law is the essential foundation of stability and order both within societies and in international relations". – J. William Fulbright.

3. "We always have hoped that diplomacy deploys itself in dialogue and persuasion rather than by ultimatums. That is the path we want in international relations". – Mahmoud Abbas.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. State	a) a company that operates in several countries and has significant economic influence
2. Sovereignty	b) the supreme authority of a country over its territory and independence from external control
3. Foreign policy	c) a set of principles and actions that guide a country's relations with other states
4. International organization	d) organizations created by states to promote cooperation and solve global problems
5. Multilateral diplomacy	e) the process of increasing connections and interdependence between countries
6. Non-governmental organization (NGO)	f) a country with defined territory, population, and government
7. Human rights	g) organizations that focus on humanitarian, social, or environmental issues without being part of a government
8. Transnational corporation (TNC)	h) cooperation and negotiations involving several countries
9. Globalization	i) the overall structure in which international actors interact
10. Public opinion	j) basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person
11. International media	k) the way people think or feel about political and social issues
12. International system	l) global channels of communication that shape how events are perceived worldwide

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Human rights, foreign policy, international organization, state, multilateral diplomacy, TNC, international media, public opinion, sovereignty, globalization, international system, NGO.

1. Governments often consider _____ when making decisions.
2. _____ allows a country to act independently in world politics.
3. Every country develops its own _____ to manage relations with others.
4. Climate change discussions often involve _____.

5. An _____ works on issues such as environmental protection and education.
6. Many organizations defend _____ around the world.
7. A _____ can influence economies in several countries at once.
8. _____ increases connections between nations.
9. _____ can influence political decisions through information and reporting.
10. All actors interact within the _____.
11. A _____ has a defined territory and a recognized government.
12. The United Nations is an example of an _____.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

Main Actors of International Relations

International relations involve various actors that participate in global political, economic, and social processes. These actors influence decision-making, shape international policies, and contribute to cooperation or conflict on the world stage. Understanding who these actors are helps students better comprehend how the international system functions.

The primary and most important actors of international relations are states. States possess sovereignty, defined territory, permanent population, and recognized governments. They have the legal authority to conduct foreign policy, sign treaties, and participate in international organizations. States remain the central players because they hold political power and responsibility for national interests.

Another important group of actors includes international organizations. These organizations, such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Trade Organization, are created by states to promote cooperation, maintain peace, and address global challenges. They provide platforms for dialogue and multilateral diplomacy.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also play a significant role. NGOs focus on humanitarian issues, human rights, environmental protection, and development. Although they do not have political power like states, they can influence public opinion and international agendas.

In addition, transnational corporations (TNCs) have become powerful actors due to globalization. Their economic influence allows them to affect trade policies, labor markets, and even political decisions in different countries.

Individuals can also be actors in international relations. Political leaders, diplomats, activists, and even public figures may influence international events through their actions, decisions, and communication.

Finally, international media and global communication networks shape how events are perceived worldwide. They influence public opinion and sometimes affect diplomatic relations between countries.

All these actors interact within the international system, making international relations complex and dynamic.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. States are the only actors in international relations.
2. A state must have sovereignty, territory, population, and a government.
3. International organizations are created to promote cooperation between countries.
4. NGOs have the same political power as states.
5. Transnational corporations influence international trade and economic policies.
6. Individuals cannot affect international relations.
7. International media shape how global events are perceived.
8. Globalization has increased the role of transnational corporations.
9. Public opinion may influence international decisions.
10. The international system includes interaction between different types of actors.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why are states considered the primary actors of international relations?
2. What characteristics make a state an important international actor?
3. What role do international organizations play in global cooperation?
4. Can you name examples of international organizations mentioned in the text?
5. How do NGOs influence international relations?
6. Why are transnational corporations considered powerful actors today?
7. In what ways can individuals affect international relations?
8. How does international media influence relations between countries?

9. Why is the system of international relations described as complex and dynamic?

10. How do different actors interact with each other in the international system?

Unit 5. The Concept of Diplomacy and Its Types

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "Diplomacy is the art of telling people to go to hell in such a way that they ask for directions". – Winston Churchill.

2. "Diplomacy is the art of letting someone else have your way". – David Frost.

3. "The best diplomacy is the one that prevents conflict before it begins". – Kofi Annan.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. Negotiation	a) a system of rules that governs relations between states
2. Peaceful interaction	b) diplomatic interaction involving several countries, often within international organizations
3. Mutual understanding	c) diplomatic activities related to trade, investment, and economic cooperation
4. International law	d) a formal discussion between sides to reach an agreement
5. Bilateral diplomacy	e) the process of developing confidence between states through continuous dialogue and cooperation
6. Multilateral diplomacy	f) a formal agreement between countries for cooperation and mutual support
7. Public diplomacy	g) a shared comprehension of each other's positions and intentions
8. Economic diplomacy	h) actions aimed at avoiding disagreements that could lead to violence
9. Digital diplomacy	i) communication and cooperation without the use of force
10. Alliance	j) efforts to communicate with foreign societies to create a positive image of a country

11. Conflict prevention	k) diplomatic relations conducted between two countries
12. Trust-building	l) the use of digital technologies and social media in diplomatic communication

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Negotiation, international law, bilateral diplomacy, multilateral diplomacy, public diplomacy, economic diplomacy, digital diplomacy, alliance, conflict prevention, trust-building, peaceful interaction, mutual understanding.

1. Countries form an _____ for cooperation and support.
2. Through _____, countries promote trade and investment.
3. _____ involves communication between two countries.
4. _____ helps create a positive image of a country abroad.
5. Diplomats always act in accordance with _____.
6. Successful _____ helps countries reach agreements.
7. The United Nations is a platform for _____.
8. Respect for _____ is important in diplomatic relations.
9. One of the main goals of diplomacy is _____.
10. Regular communication promotes _____ between nations.
11. Diplomacy is based on _____ rather than violence.
12. Social media is an important tool of _____ today.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

Diplomacy is the practice of managing relations between states through dialogue, negotiation, and peaceful interaction. It is one of the oldest tools of international relations and remains essential for maintaining stability, preventing conflicts, and promoting cooperation in the modern world. Diplomacy allows countries to communicate their interests, resolve disagreements, and build partnerships without the use of force.

At its core, diplomacy is based on communication and mutual understanding. Diplomats represent their countries abroad; participate in negotiations, and work to protect national interests while respecting international law. Through diplomatic efforts, states can sign agreements, form alliances, and address global challenges together.

There are several types of diplomacy, each serving a specific purpose. Bilateral diplomacy involves direct relations between two countries. It includes negotiations, treaties, and official visits aimed at strengthening cooperation. Multilateral diplomacy takes place when several countries participate in discussions, often within international organizations such as the United Nations.

Public diplomacy focuses on communication with foreign societies rather than only with governments. It aims to create a positive image of a country through culture, education, media, and public engagement. Economic diplomacy deals with trade, investment, and economic cooperation between states. It helps countries promote their economic interests on the global stage.

Another important type is digital diplomacy, which uses modern technologies and social media to communicate quickly and effectively with international audiences. In today's interconnected world, digital tools make diplomacy more transparent and accessible.

Diplomacy plays a key role in preventing conflicts and encouraging peaceful solutions. By maintaining constant dialogue and building trust, countries can manage disagreements without violence. Understanding the concept and types of diplomacy helps students see how communication and negotiation shape international relations and contribute to global peace.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. Diplomacy involves the use of force to solve disagreements between states.
2. Diplomacy helps countries build partnerships and resolve conflicts peacefully.
3. Diplomats do not need to follow international law.
4. Bilateral diplomacy involves more than two countries.
5. Multilateral diplomacy often takes place within international organizations.
6. Public diplomacy focuses only on communication between governments.
7. Economic diplomacy is related to trade and investment.
8. Digital diplomacy uses modern technologies and social media.
9. Trust and dialogue are important elements of diplomacy.
10. Understanding the types of diplomacy helps better understand international relations.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is diplomacy according to the text?
2. Why is diplomacy considered one of the oldest tools of international relations?
3. How does diplomacy help countries avoid the use of force?
4. What is diplomacy based on at its core?
5. What are the main responsibilities of diplomats abroad?
6. What is the purpose of bilateral diplomacy?
7. Where does multilateral diplomacy usually take place?
8. How does public diplomacy differ from traditional diplomacy?
9. What areas does economic diplomacy focus on?
10. Why is digital diplomacy important in the modern world?

Unit 6. The Concept of a Region: Cultural, Political, and Economic Aspects

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people". – Mahatma Gandhi.
2. "We may have different religions, different languages, different colored skin, but we all belong to one human race". – Kofi Annan.
3. "Let some areas and some people get rich first, to spur and assist other areas and other people, and gradually achieve common prosperity". – Deng Xiaoping.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. Region	a) a system of roads, facilities, and services necessary for economic activity
2. Geographic area	b) the condition when countries depend on each other economically
3. Cultural identity	c) an area defined by common features, not only by borders
4. Shared traditions	d) cooperation between countries or territories for common goals

5. Political cooperation	e) customs and practices common to a group of people
6. Regional organization	f) a group of countries united for political or economic purposes
7. Economic interdependence	g) a sense of belonging based on culture, language, and history
8. Trade relations	h) the system of employment where workers and employers interact
9. Infrastructure	i) a physical part of the Earth's surface with defined boundaries
10. Labor market	j) exchange of goods and services between countries
11. Socially constructed	k) created and defined by human activity and perception
12. Multidimensional entity	l) something that has many aspects and characteristics

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Region, cultural identity, political cooperation, economic interdependence, infrastructure, socially constructed, trade relations, multidimensional entity, shared traditions, labor market, regional organization, geographic area.

1. A _____ is not only defined by borders but also by common features.
2. The Mediterranean is an example of a region with strong _____.
3. The European Union is a well-known _____.
4. Countries develop _____ to exchange goods and services.
5. Roads, ports, and communication systems form the _____ of a region.
6. A region is considered a _____ because it has many aspects.
7. People feel belonging to a region due to their _____.
8. ASEAN promotes _____ among its member states.
9. The North American region demonstrates strong _____.
10. Employment opportunities are part of the regional _____.
11. In regional studies, a region is viewed as _____ by scholars.
12. A _____ can be described as a part of the Earth with certain boundaries.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

A region is commonly understood as a geographically defined area that shares certain common features. However, in regional studies, the concept of a region goes far beyond simple geography. A region may be defined by cultural traditions, political structures, economic ties, historical development, or social interactions. Therefore, regions are complex and multidimensional entities that cannot be explained by physical borders alone.

From a cultural perspective, a region is often shaped by shared language, religion, customs, and historical memory. Cultural identity plays a key role in how people perceive their belonging to a particular region. For example, the Mediterranean region is not only a geographic space but also a cultural area with common traditions, cuisine, and ways of life.

Politically, a region may be formed through cooperation between states or administrative divisions within a country. Political regions often emerge through regional organizations, agreements, and alliances. The European Union, ASEAN, and the African Union are examples of political regional groupings that promote cooperation and stability.

Economically, regions are connected through trade relations, resource distribution, infrastructure, and labor markets. Economic interdependence encourages countries and territories to form regional partnerships. For instance, the North American region is characterized by strong trade links and integrated markets.

In modern regional studies, scholars emphasize that regions are socially constructed. This means that regions are created and defined by human activity, communication, and perception. As a result, the same territory may belong to different regions depending on the criteria used. Understanding the concept of a region requires analyzing cultural, political, and economic dimensions together.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. A region in regional studies is defined only by its physical borders.
2. Cultural traditions can be an important factor in defining a region.
3. Language and religion do not influence the perception of a region.

4. The Mediterranean is mentioned as an example of a cultural region.
5. Political regions can be formed through cooperation between states.
6. The European Union is an example of a political regional grouping.
7. Economic interdependence discourages countries from forming regional partnerships.
8. Trade relations are one of the elements connecting regions economically.
9. Infrastructure has no role in regional development.
10. Scholars consider regions to be socially constructed.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. How is a region traditionally understood?
2. Why is the concept of a region more complex in regional studies?
3. What factors, besides geography, can define a region?
4. How does cultural identity influence the perception of a region?
5. Why is the Mediterranean considered a cultural region?
6. How can political cooperation shape a region?
7. What examples of political regional organizations are mentioned in the text?
8. How do economic ties contribute to regional formation?
9. What does it mean that regions are "socially constructed"?
10. Why is it important to analyze cultural, political, and economic aspects together?

Unit 7. Main Regions of the World and Their Characteristics

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "Cultural differences should not separate us from each other, but rather cultural diversity brings a collective strength that can benefit all of humanity". – Robert Alan.
2. "We may have different religions, different languages, different colored skin, but we all belong to one human race". – Kofi Annan.
3. "Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our civilization". – Mahatma Gandhi.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. World regions	a) the interaction of political, cultural, and economic factors in a region
2. Political cooperation	b) the process of improving the economic well-being of a country or region
3. Strong institutions	c) large parts of the world grouped by common features
4. Cultural diversity	d) collaboration between countries for common goals
5. Economic development	e) availability of valuable materials provided by nature
6. Regional organization	f) variety of cultures, languages, and traditions
7. Natural resources	g) organizations that unite countries within a region
8. Economic inequality	h) systems and structures that ensure stability and governance
9. Trade relations	i) differences in wealth and living standards within a region
10. Colonial history	j) exchange of goods and services between countries
11. Strategic location	k) a place that is important because of its geographical position
12. Regional dynamics	l) historical period when countries were controlled by foreign powers

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

World regions, political cooperation, cultural diversity, economic development, regional organization, natural resources, economic inequality, trade relations, colonial history, strategic location.

1. _____ help scholars understand similarities between groups of countries.
2. The European Union is an example of a _____.
3. Asia is famous for its _____ and ancient civilizations.
4. Many African countries possess rich _____.
5. One of the problems in Africa is _____.
6. North America has active _____ with other countries.
7. Latin America shares a common _____.

8. The Middle East has a very important _____.
9. _____ between states helps maintain stability in a region.
10. Improving living standards is part of _____.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

Major World Regions and Their Characteristics

The world is commonly divided into several major regions, each with its own cultural, political, and economic features. These regions help scholars and policymakers better understand global diversity and international interaction. Although the boundaries of regions are not always clearly defined, they are useful for analyzing similarities and differences between groups of countries.

Europe is often characterized by a high level of political cooperation, strong institutions, and shared historical development. The European Union plays a key role in shaping the region's political and economic landscape. European countries are also known for cultural diversity combined with common democratic values.

Asia is the largest and most diverse region in the world. It includes countries with different political systems, religions, and levels of economic development. Rapid economic growth in East and Southeast Asia has made this region a global economic center. At the same time, traditional cultures and ancient civilizations remain influential.

Africa is rich in natural resources and cultural heritage. However, many African countries face challenges such as political instability and economic inequality. Regional organizations like the African Union promote cooperation and development across the continent.

The Americas consist of North America, Central America, and South America. North America is known for its advanced economy and strong trade relations. Latin America is recognized for its cultural unity, colonial history, and developing economies.

The Middle East is often defined by its strategic location, energy resources, and complex political situation. Religion and historical conflicts strongly influence regional dynamics.

Understanding the characteristics of these regions allows for deeper analysis of global processes and international relations.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. World regions always have clearly defined and fixed boundaries.
2. Europe is characterized by strong political cooperation and institutions.
3. The European Union has no influence on the region's economy.
4. Asia is described as the largest and most diverse region.
5. Traditional cultures in Asia no longer play an important role.
6. Africa is rich in natural resources and cultural heritage.
7. Political instability is mentioned as one of the challenges in Africa.
8. The Americas include only North and South America.
9. North America is known for its advanced economy and trade relations.
10. The Middle East is defined only by its geographical position.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why are world regions important for scholars and policymakers?
2. What are the main characteristics of Europe mentioned in the text?
3. How does the European Union influence the region?
4. Why is Asia considered the most diverse region?
5. What makes East and Southeast Asia economically significant?
6. What challenges do many African countries face?
7. How does the African Union contribute to regional development?
8. What parts form the Americas?
9. What distinguishes North America from Latin America?
10. What factors define the Middle East as a region?

Unit 8. The Role of Regional Organizations in International Relations

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "The United Nations was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell". – Dag Hammarskjöld.
2. "International institutions should be strengthened, not because they are perfect, but because the alternative is a world ruled only by power". – Kofi Annan.

3. "Regional organizations are essential building blocks of a stable international order". – Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Task 2. Read the terms and match them with their definitions.

1. International organization	a) the process of solving disagreements between states through peaceful means
2. Regional organization	b) rules and principles that regulate relations between states
3. Sovereignty	c) cooperation between several countries in solving international problems
4. Multilateralism	d) discussions between countries to reach an agreement
5. Peacekeeping mission	e) an organization that unites countries from the same geographical area
6. Conflict resolution	f) a situation in which countries depend on each other economically, politically, or socially
7. International law	g) the right of a state to govern itself without external interference
8. Integration	h) serious problems that affect many countries and require collective solutions
9. Cooperation	i) an institution formed by several countries to address issues at the global level
10. Negotiation	j) activities aimed at maintaining peace in conflict areas
11. Global challenges	k) the process of uniting states for closer political or economic relations
12. Interdependence	l) joint actions between countries to achieve common goals

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the following words.

International organization, regional organization, sovereignty, multilateralism, peacekeeping mission, conflict resolution, international law, integration, cooperation, negotiation, global challenges, interdependence.

1. The UN is an example of an _____.
2. ASEAN is a well-known _____ in Southeast Asia.
3. States sometimes limit their _____ to benefit from integration.
4. Climate change is one of the major _____ of our time.

5. Countries use _____ to discuss important international issues.
6. The EU is based on deep political and economic _____.
7. _____ helps countries work together for common goals.
8. UN troops often take part in _____ in conflict zones.
9. Respect for _____ is essential for peaceful relations between states.
10. Modern countries are connected through strong _____.
11. _____ is the process of finding peaceful solutions to disagreements.
12. _____ encourages countries to act together rather than alone.

Task 4. Read and translate the text.

In the modern system of international relations, regional and international organizations play a crucial role in maintaining stability, promoting cooperation, and addressing global challenges. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, individual states often find it difficult to solve political, economic, environmental, and security problems on their own. This is why cooperation through organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the African Union (AU), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has become essential.

International organizations provide platforms for dialogue and negotiation. They allow states to discuss conflicts, share positions, and search for peaceful solutions. For example, the UN serves as a global forum where countries can debate urgent issues and adopt resolutions aimed at maintaining international peace and security. Through peacekeeping missions and diplomatic efforts, such organizations help prevent conflicts from escalating into wars.

Regional organizations, on the other hand, focus on cooperation among neighboring states that often share common historical, cultural, economic, or security interests. The European Union is a clear example of deep regional integration, where member states have agreed to limit certain aspects of their sovereignty for the sake of economic prosperity and political stability. Similarly, ASEAN promotes economic cooperation and political dialogue in Southeast Asia, contributing to regional peace.

Another important function of these organizations is the development of international law and norms. Many rules that regulate relations between states are created and supported by international institutions. These norms

encourage states to respect human rights, follow trade agreements, and act responsibly in the global arena.

Moreover, international and regional organizations help states respond to global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, migration, pandemics, and economic crises. No country can effectively deal with these issues alone, which makes collective action through organizations not only beneficial but necessary.

Task 5. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. Regional and international organizations have little influence on modern international relations.

2. States can easily solve global political and economic problems without international cooperation.

3. The United Nations provides a platform for dialogue and negotiation between countries.

4. Peacekeeping missions are one of the tools used by international organizations to prevent conflicts.

5. Regional organizations unite countries from different continents with no common interests.

6. The European Union is an example of states limiting some aspects of their sovereignty for common benefits.

7. ASEAN mainly focuses on military cooperation in Southeast Asia.

8. International organizations contribute to the development of international law and norms.

9. Global challenges such as climate change and pandemics require collective action.

10. The role of regional and international organizations is decreasing in the modern world.

Task 6. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why have regional and international organizations become essential in modern international relations?

2. What functions do international organizations perform in maintaining peace?

3. How does the UN contribute to conflict prevention?

4. What is the difference between regional and international organizations?
5. Why is the European Union considered an example of deep regional integration?
6. How does ASEAN contribute to stability in Southeast Asia?
7. What role do organizations play in the development of international law?
8. Why is collective action necessary to solve global challenges?
9. What common interests usually unite member states in regional organizations?
10. Why is the role of these organizations increasing in the modern world?

Unit 9. Communication in International Relationships

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind". – Rudyard Kipling.
2. "The most important thing in communication is hearing what isn't said". – Peter Drucker.
3. "The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place". – George Bernard Shaw.

Task 2. Read and translate the following text.

In today's interconnected world, communication plays a central role in building and maintaining relationships between people from different countries and cultures. Effective international communication goes beyond simply exchanging words – it involves understanding cultural differences, adapting to diverse communication styles, and developing empathy and awareness.

One key aspect of international communication is language. While English is often used as a common language in international settings, relying solely on words can be misleading. Non-verbal signals – such as gestures, facial expressions, and tone of voice – can vary widely across cultures. For example, a gesture considered polite in one country may be offensive in another. Being aware of these differences helps prevent misunderstandings and promotes mutual respect.

Another important factor is cultural context. Cultures can be broadly categorized as "high-context" or "low-context". High-context cultures, such as Japan or Saudi Arabia, rely heavily on implicit messages and shared understanding. Low-context cultures, like the United States or Germany, value direct and explicit communication. When people from these different contexts interact, they must learn to interpret both what is said and what is left unsaid.

Active listening is also essential. In international communication, it is important not only to hear words but also to understand the perspective behind them. Asking clarifying questions, summarizing what the other person has said and showing openness to new ideas are strategies that help build trust and cooperation.

Finally, international communication requires flexibility and adaptability. Misunderstandings are inevitable, but the ability to remain patient, adjust your approach, and find common ground can strengthen relationships. Whether in business negotiations, academic collaborations, or diplomatic discussions, successful communication across borders depends on cultural sensitivity, awareness, and the willingness to learn from others.

By developing these skills, students and professionals alike can navigate the complexities of international relationships, create meaningful connections, and contribute to a more collaborative and understanding global community.

Task 3. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. English is the only language used in international communication.
2. Non-verbal signals like gestures and tone of voice can have different meanings in different cultures.
3. High-context cultures rely mostly on explicit and direct communication.
4. Active listening includes asking questions, summarizing and being open to new ideas.
5. Flexibility and patience are important skills in international communication.
6. Understanding cultural differences is not very important for building trust between countries.
7. Misunderstandings are inevitable in international communication, but patience and finding common ground can strengthen relationships.
8. Students and professionals can use communication skills to create better relationships in global contexts.

Task 4. Read the words from the text and match them with their definitions.

1. Communication	a) a culture where much information is implicit and understood from context
2. Non-verbal signals	b) a way of thinking about or understanding a situation, based on one's experiences, beliefs, or position
3. High-context culture	c) gestures, facial expressions, tone of voice, and body language
4. Low-context culture	d) conscious knowledge of cultural differences and communication styles
5. Perspective	e) working together with others to achieve common goals
6. Awareness	f) adjusting effectively to new cultural or interpersonal circumstances
7. Flexibility	g) the process of exchanging information, ideas, or feelings between people
8. Cooperation	h) a failure to correctly interpret someone's words, actions, or intentions, often caused by cultural or language differences
9. Adaptability	i) the ability to adapt behaviour or communication style to different situations
10. Misunderstanding	j) a culture that relies on explicit, direct communication
11. Negotiations	k) working together with others to achieve shared goals
12. Collaboration	l) discussions between parties to reach an agreement or resolve differences

Task 5. Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Why is communication important in international relationships?
2. How does culture influence the way people communicate?
3. What are high-context and low-context cultures? Give examples.
4. Why can relying only on words be misleading in international communication?
5. What are some examples of non-verbal signals that can differ across cultures?
6. How can active listening help in cross-cultural interactions?
7. What role does empathy play in international communication?

8. Why are flexibility and adaptability essential when communicating across cultures?

9. How can misunderstandings occur in international communication, and how can they be avoided?

10. Give an example of a situation where cultural sensitivity would improve communication.

Task 6. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Cross-cultural teams, mutual trust, messages, empathy, flexibility, high-context, active listening, communication skills, non-verbal signals, misunderstanding.

1. Globalisation has made it essential to have effective intercultural _____ to build relationships and work collaboratively across cultural boundaries.

2. Many organisations now work in _____, where members come from different cultural backgrounds.

3. Intercultural communication refers to the exchange of _____ between people from different cultural backgrounds.

4. In cross-cultural communication, _____ helps us understand other people's feelings and perspectives.

5. Gestures, facial expressions and body language are examples of _____ that can vary between cultures.

6. Being able to adapt your behaviour and communication style shows cultural _____.

7. In _____ cultures, much of the message is implied rather than directly stated.

8. Incorrectly interpreting someone's words or actions due to cultural differences can cause a _____.

9. Paying full attention and responding thoughtfully during conversations is called _____.

10. Building strong international relationships requires _____ between all parties involved.

Task 7. Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (1 – 6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Social Communication and Media in International Relations

In today's world, countries are connected in many ways. Governments, organizations, and people communicate with each other across borders. This type of communication is called social communication in international relations. It is very important because it helps countries cooperate, solve problems, and maintain peaceful relationships. One of the most powerful tools for social communication in international relations is the media. Newspapers, television, radio, and especially social media allow countries to share information with citizens around the world.

Media plays a key role in shaping how people understand international events. Governments use media to inform citizens about elections, treaties, conflicts and global issues. (1) _____. Social media platforms, international news channels and online news sites make it easier for people to see what is happening in other countries.

Social communication in international relations is not just about sharing news. It is also about understanding other cultures and perspectives. When people from different countries communicate, they may misunderstand each other. For example, a gesture or word may have different meanings in another culture. Diplomats, international workers, and journalists must understand these differences. (2) _____. This knowledge helps prevent conflicts and builds trust between countries.

Social media has changed international communication significantly. Platforms like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram allow governments, organizations, and citizens to share messages instantly. (3) _____. However, it can also spread false information, which may create confusion or tension between countries.

Media also helps countries practice public diplomacy. This means that a government communicates directly with people in other countries to improve its international image. Online campaigns, videos, documentaries and cultural programs are all examples of media in public diplomacy. (4) _____. Such activities help people understand other countries and reduce negative stereotypes.

International organizations also use media to support social communication. Organizations like the United Nations or the World Health Organization share information about global issues, coordinate international responses and maintain transparency. (5) _____. Their work helps countries cooperate effectively and share accurate information.

Finally, social communication and media in international relations are not only about governments and organizations. People-to-people communication is important too. Social media, blogs, online forums and video chats allow individuals to communicate across borders. (6) _____. It contributes to acquiring knowledge, developing empathy and strengthening international relationships.

A. These tools allow citizens to follow global events quickly and understand international issues.

B. Social media also allows ordinary people to take part in international discussions.

C. Governments can use media campaigns to explain their policies to foreign audiences.

D. Understanding cultural differences is very important for anyone working in international relations.

E. International organizations play a key role in ensuring accurate and clear communication between countries.

F. During emergencies, social media can provide fast information that may save lives.

G. Learning about other countries helps young people become responsible global citizens.

H. Media can sometimes exaggerate events, which may create misunderstandings.

Unit 10. Ethical Principles in International Relationships

Task 1. Work with a partner. Discuss the following quotes.

1. "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere". – Martin Luther King Jr.

2. "To be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and promotes the freedom of others". – Nelson Mandela.

3. "We may have different religions, different languages, different coloured skin, but we all belong to one human race". – Kofi Annan.

4. "Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home". – Eleanor Roosevelt.

Task 2. Read and translate the following text.

Ethical principles play a crucial role in shaping international relationships because they guide individuals, organizations and countries to act responsibly, fairly, and respectfully in complex global contexts. When people communicate or collaborate across borders, they encounter different cultures, values, and expectations, which can create misunderstandings or conflicts. Following ethical standards helps prevent unfair treatment and promotes trust and cooperation.

One essential principle is integrity, which involves honesty, consistency, and honouring commitments. Individuals and organizations that demonstrate integrity build credibility and maintain long-lasting relationships. Another key principle is respect, which requires acknowledging and valuing the rights, cultures, and perspectives of others. This includes recognizing that laws, traditions, and social norms can differ between countries.

Treating everyone fairly and equally is referred to as justice. In international relations, justice ensures that all parties are taken into account, granted a voice, and safeguarded against exploitation and bias. Accountability is equally important, meaning that people and organizations take responsibility for their actions and decisions and consider their impact on others. Transparency also strengthens international cooperation by ensuring that actions, agreements and decisions are open and clear, reducing suspicion or mistrust.

Understanding the feelings, perspectives and needs of others is called empathy, which helps people communicate politely, resolve conflicts, and collaborate effectively. Cultural sensitivity is closely connected to empathy, as it involves recognizing and respecting cultural differences, avoiding behaviours that may unintentionally offend, and adapting appropriately in diverse contexts. Ethical international relationships also require commitment to peace, emphasizing the resolution of conflicts through dialogue, negotiation, and compromise rather than through coercion or force. Although misunderstandings and disagreements can arise, adhering to ethical principles provides a framework for finding fair and mutually beneficial solutions.

Ethical behaviour is essential in international business, diplomacy, education and global projects as it fosters stronger partnerships, sustainable cooperation, and positive reputations. For example, multinational companies that act ethically ensure fair labour practices, protect the environment and comply with local laws, while nations that uphold ethical standards in diplomacy maintain trust and stability in international relations.

Ethical decision-making is not always straightforward, as moral values and practices can vary between cultures, and situations often present complex challenges. However, by consistently practicing honesty, fairness, respect, responsibility, empathy and cultural awareness, people can navigate most international interactions successfully. Learning about ethical principles prepares students, professionals and leaders to make informed, responsible decisions when working with individuals and organizations from diverse backgrounds.

Ultimately, ethical principles are the foundation of productive, respectful, and peaceful international relationships, guiding behaviour, enhancing mutual understanding, and promoting cooperation across borders.

Task 3. Based on the information from the text decide whether the sentences below are true or false.

1. Ethical principles guide individuals, organizations and countries to act responsibly and fairly in international relationships.

2. Integrity means being honest, consistent and keeping commitments.

3. Justice in international relations means that some countries have more rights than others.

4. Transparency helps reduce suspicion and mistrust between countries.

5. Cultural sensitivity and empathy are not necessary for ethical international communication.

6. Ethical behaviour is more important in international business than in diplomacy or education.

7. Commitment to peace emphasizes resolving conflicts through dialogue, negotiation and compromise rather than force.

8. Learning about ethical principles helps students and professionals make responsible decisions in international interactions.

Task 4. Read the words from the text and match them with their definitions.

1. Integrity	a) taking responsibility for one's actions and their consequences
2. Justice	b) working together with others to achieve common goals
3. Accountability	c) to meet or experience someone or something, especially unexpectedly or during a particular situation

4. Transparency	d) to protect someone or something from harm, danger, or unfair treatment
5. Collaboration	e) ideas or principles that people or societies believe are important and that guide behaviour and decisions
6. Fairness	f) treating all parties fairly and protecting them from bias or exploitation
7. To encounter	g) the quality of being trusted or believed because someone is honest and reliable
8. To safeguard	h) the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person
9. Values	i) an unfair opinion or preference that influences how someone thinks or acts
10. Credibility	j) treating everyone equally and giving all parties a voice in decisions
11. Bias	k) being open and clear about decisions, actions, and agreements
12. Empathy	l) being honest, consistent, and keeping promises in all actions

Task 5. Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Why are ethical principles essential for building trust in international relationships?
2. How can integrity influence the success of business or diplomatic negotiations between countries?
3. What are some ways to show respect for different cultures in international interactions?
4. Can you think of a situation where justice might be difficult to achieve in international relationships? Why?
5. How does accountability help prevent misunderstandings or conflicts in cross-border collaborations?
6. Why is transparency important when countries or organizations negotiate agreements?
7. How can empathy improve communication and cooperation in international projects?
8. What is cultural sensitivity, and how can it prevent ethical problems when working globally?
9. Why might ethical decision-making be challenging when moral values differ between countries?

10. Imagine you are a business leader or diplomat – how would you apply these ethical principles in a real international situation?

Task 6. Complete the sentences with the following words.

Mutual respect, diplomacy, international law, human rights, accountability, transparency, cooperation, sovereignty, non-interference, equality.

1. Respect for national _____ is a fundamental principle governing relations between states.

2. Effective _____ helps countries resolve conflicts through dialogue rather than force.

3. Ethical international relations are based on _____, regardless of a country's size or power.

4. States are expected to follow _____ when making decisions that affect the global community.

5. The protection of _____ is considered a core ethical obligation in international affairs.

6. _____ between nations is essential for addressing global challenges such as climate change and security.

7. The principle of _____ prohibits states from intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

8. _____ ensures that governments take responsibility for their actions on the international stage.

9. Ethical foreign policy requires _____ in decision-making and communication with other states.

10. _____ encourages trust and constructive dialogue in international relationships.

Task 7. Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (1 – 6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Professional Standards for Diplomats

Diplomats play an important role in maintaining relationships between countries. Their work involves representing their country, negotiating agreements, and solving international problems. To do this successfully, they need to follow certain professional standards. These standards help ensure that countries can communicate and cooperate effectively.

One of the most important standards is honesty and integrity. Diplomats must provide accurate information and act truthfully in all situations. (1) _____. This builds trust between countries and prevents misunderstandings.

Another key standard is cultural awareness. Diplomats work with people from many different countries, each with their own customs and traditions. (2) _____ Understanding cultural differences helps diplomats avoid mistakes and shows respect to other nations.

Communication skills are also essential. Diplomats must write clearly, speak confidently and listen carefully. (3) _____ Good communication helps diplomats explain their country's policies and negotiate agreements successfully.

Confidentiality is another professional requirement. Diplomats often handle sensitive information, such as government plans or negotiation strategies. (4) _____. Failing to keep information secret could harm international relationships.

Professionalism also includes responsibility and respect. Diplomats need to meet deadlines, follow official procedures, and behave respectfully in all situations. (5) _____ This ensures that their country is represented well on the international stage.

Finally, continuous learning is important for diplomats. They need to study international law, current events, languages and new communication technologies. (6) _____ Staying informed helps diplomats respond effectively to changes in global politics.

A. Being confident and persuasive is less important than technical knowledge.

B. Cultural awareness allows diplomats to interact successfully with people from different countries.

C. Good communication skills are necessary to share information and avoid misunderstandings.

D. Learning continuously helps diplomats stay effective and adapt to changes in international relations.

E. Confidentiality ensures that sensitive information is not shared with unauthorized people.

F. Respecting rules and deadlines shows professionalism and improves a country's reputation.

G. Diplomats can ignore cultural differences if their own policies are strong.

H. Diplomats also need to be honest, reliable and act according to international law.

Key

Unit 1

Task 2. 1h, 2e, 3l, 4a, 5j, 6c, 7i, 8b, 9d, 10g, 11f, 12k.

Task 3. 1 media, 2 public opinion, 3 analytical skills, 4 negotiations, 5 diplomacy, 6 conflict, 7 social communication, 8 international relations, 9 professional communication, 10 critical thinking, 11 globalization, 12 cultural diversity.

Unit 2

Task 2. 1a, 2e, 3d, 4g, 5k, 6l, 7b, 8h, 9f, 10c, 11j, 12i.

Task 3. 1 public diplomacy, 2 diplomacy, 3 foreign policy, 4 soft power, 5 globalization, 6 cross-cultural communication, 7 international organizations, 8 geopolitics, 9 information security, 10 media relations, 11 strategic communication, 12 international law.

Task 5. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6T, 7F, 8T, 9T, 10F.

Unit 3

Task 2. 1h, 2e, 3i, 4a, 5l, 6b, 7k, 8c, 9d, 10f, 11j, 12g.

Task 3. 1 international relations, 2 conflict, 3 state, 4 sovereignty, 5 national interests, 6 cooperation, 7 non-state actors, 8 realism, 9 liberalism, 10 diplomacy, 11 geopolitical tensions, 12 global interdependence.

Task 5. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6T, 7F, 8T, 9F, 10F.

Unit 4

Task 2. 1f, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5h, 6g, 7j, 8a, 9e, 10k, 11l, 12i.

Task 3. 1 public opinion, 2 sovereignty, 3 foreign policy, 4 multilateral diplomacy, 5 NGO, 6 human rights, 7 TNC, 8 globalization, 9 international media, 10 international system, 11 state, 12 international organization.

Task 5. 1F, 2T, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6F, 7T, 8T, 9T, 10T.

Unit 5

Task 2. 1d, 2i, 3g, 4a, 5k, 6b, 7j, 8c, 9l, 10f, 11h, 12e.

Task 3. 1 alliance, 2 economic diplomacy, 3 bilateral diplomacy, 4 public diplomacy, 5 international law, 6 negotiation, 7 multilateral diplomacy, 8 mutual understanding, 9 conflict prevention, 10 trust-building, 11 peaceful interaction, 12 digital diplomacy.

Task 5. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6F, 7T, 8T, 9T, 10T.

Unit 6

Task 2. 1c, 2i, 3g, 4e, 5d, 6f, 7b, 8j, 9a, 10h, 11k, 12l.

Task 3. 1 region, 2 shared traditions, 3 regional organization, 4 trade relations, 5 infrastructure, 6 multidimensional entity, 7 cultural identity, 8 political cooperation, 9 economic interdependence, 10 labor market, 11 socially structured, 12 geographic area.

Task 5. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5T, 6T, 7F, 8T, 9F, 10T.

Unit 7

Task 2. 1c, 2d, 3h, 4f, 5b, 6g, 7e, 8i, 9j, 10l, 11k, 12a.

Task 3. 1 world regions, 2 regional organization, 3 cultural diversity, 4 natural resources, 5 economic inequality, 6 trade relations, 7 colonial history, 8 strategic location, 9 political cooperation, 10 economic development.

Task 5. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6T, 7T, 8F, 9T, 10F.

Unit 8

Task 2. 1i, 2e, 3g, 4c, 5j, 6a, 7b, 8k, 9l, 10d, 11h, 12f.

Task 3. 1 international organization, 2 regional organization, 3 sovereignty, 4 global challenges, 5 negotiation, 6 integration, 7 cooperation, 8 peacekeeping mission, 9 international law, 10 interdependence, 11 conflict resolution, 12 multi-lateralism.

Task 5. 1F, 2F, 3T, 4T, 5F, 6T, 7F, 8T, 9T, 10F.

Unit 9

Task 3. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5T, 6F, 7T, 8T.

Task 4. 1g, 2c, 3a, 4j, 5b, 6d, 7i, 8e, 9f, 10h, 11l, 12k.

Task 6. 1 communication skills, 2 cross-cultural teams, 3 messages, 4 empathy, 5 non-verbal signals, 6 flexibility, 7 high-context, 8 misunderstanding, 9 active listening, 10 mutual trust.

Task 7. 1A, 2D, 3F, 4C, 5E, 6G.

Unit 10

Task 3. 1T, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6F, 7T, 8T.

Task 4. 1l, 2f, 3a, 4k, 5b, 6j, 7c, 8d, 9e, 10g, 11l, 12h.

Task 6. 1 sovereignty, 2 diplomacy, 3 equality, 4 international law, 5 human rights, 6 cooperation, 7 non-interference, 8 accountability, 9 transparency, 10 mutual respect.

Task 7. 1H, 2B, 3C, 4E, 5F, 6D.

Recommended literature

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3. Dignen B. Communicating Across Cultures : Student's Book with Audio CD. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2011. 96 p.

4. McGlinchey S. International Relations. E-International Relations, 2016. 238 p.

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

**ТЕКСТИ ТА ЗАВДАННЯ З КУРСУ
"АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
(ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)"**

**Методичні рекомендації
до виконання практичних завдань
для здобувачів вищої освіти
спеціальності СЗ "Міжнародні відносини"
освітньої програми "Міжнародні відносини"
першого (бакалаврського) рівня
(англ. мовою)**

Самостійне електронне текстове мережеве видання

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Подано лексичний матеріал із навчальної дисципліни. Наведено тексти і завдання англійською мовою, що сприяють розширенню словникового запасу здобувачів вищої освіти, розвитку навичок говоріння з використанням професійної лексики, а також закріпленню граматичного матеріалу.

Рекомендовано для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності СЗ "Міжнародні відносини" освітньої програми "Міжнародні відносини" першого (бакалаврського) рівня.

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