

**A.M. KURKIMBAYEVA, A.L. OSPANOVA,
R.SH. AMRAYEVA, N.D. ISKAKOVA**

ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

(a coursebook for the **4th year
Translation Studies students)**





**KAZAKH ABLAI KHAN UNIVERSITY
OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND WORLD LANGUAGES**

**A.M.Kurkimbayeva, A.L.Ospanova,
R.Sh.Amrayeva, N.D.Iskakova**

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Context of Intercultural Communication**

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Под общей редакцией:

С.С. Кунанбаева д.ф.н., член-корреспондент НАН РК, академик МАН ВШ

Рецензенты:

Нурбекова Г.Ж. к.п.н. КазУМОиМЯ им. Абылай хана

Жампейіс К.М. к.ф.н. КазУМОиМЯ им. Абылай хана

Омарбаева Г.С. к.ф.н. КазНТУ им. Сатпаева

Кусаинова Д.С. к.п.н. доцент, Академия наук

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The coursebook has been designed for the tutors and the 4th year Translation Studies students.

The aim of the textbook is to develop students' practical skills and abilities in mastering the English language within the framework of special-professional communication area for specific purposes-translation and at the same time to provide the students with the devices and technology and the ways of its training, which corresponds to the European Competence Level-C1. The materials are prepared for 15 weeks.

The target coursebook is a systematic and methodological presentation of topic units (blocks) that cover a wide range of materials connected with the global aspects of development, foreign policy and modern security problems, international organizations and their role, international trade, logistics and international communication areas are accompanied by the set of up-to-date teaching approaches that are adequate to the Advanced Level-C1 of the International Education Standards.

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Each unit includes,

1. Lead-in (Quotations. Vocabulary zone. Grammar zone.)
2. Main part (Focus on Reading. Focus on Listening. Focus on Speaking. Focus on Writing.)
3. Project Modeling (Projects 1,2.)
4. Wordlist of files. Glossary.

PREFACE

English for Specific Purposes in the Context of Intercultural Communication: (textbook for the 4th-year-students of the Translation Department) has been designed to develop the four language skills for providing professional communicative competences through the development of creative thinking. The textbook reflects the requirements of the program, which are adequate to C1 in accordance with the European Competence Level Grade.

The textbook promotes such technologies: learning in creative, academic and research writing. Effective implementation of learning objectives should find wide application of the appropriate forms and methods of training sessions (talk shows, press conferences, panel debates, polemic talks, discussions, interviews, round tables, etc.), as well as modern technology training: problem-modular technology training, project technology, debate technology, game technology, computer technology involving extensive use of Internet sources and multimedia training with online programs. All themes cover the comparative aspect of the situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and English speaking countries.

The originality of the textbook consists of combining modern International (European) standards in teaching English in the context with the communicative aspect of the language.

Learners are taught natural, authentic English language.

The structure of the textbook has 7 Units with language objectives and well-planned parts with a special emphasis on the professional cross-cultural communication and the material that has been selected from various sources.

Unit 1: The global aspects of development
Communication area: foreign policy

**1. Contemporary world politics:
problems and prospects**

Walk around the class and interview your group mates

POLITICS DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

- 1) What comes to mind when you hear the word 'politics'?
- 2) Would you like to work in politics?
- 3) Is politics important to you?
- 4) Should religion and politics mix?
- 5) Do office politics exist where you work?
- 6) Do you read about the political issues of your country?
- 7) Are there any political hot potatoes in your country?

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

- 1) What do you think of politics?
- 2) What is the biggest political issue in your country right now?
- 3) What do you think of your country's political system?
- 4) What do you think of your country's politicians?
- 5) Is there a relationship between politics and lies?
- 6) What local political issues are important in your town?
- 7) Do you like talking about and having arguments about politics?

VOCABULARY ZONE

Find the meanings of the given idioms related to politics and give their equivalents in Kazakh, Russian languages.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. One / two ... horse race | 6. Body politic |
| 2. Election fever | 7. A political football |
| 3. Hot air | 8. A political hot potato |
| 4. Hung parliament | 9. To get on / off your soapbox |
| 5. Toe the party line | 10. Press the flesh. |

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. To shake hands.
2. A politically organized group of people under a single government.
3. A parliament in which no one political party has an outright majority.
4. Something potentially dangerous or embarrassing.
5. The frenzy the media goes into whenever a general election is announced.
6. To conform to the rules or standards of the political party you belong to.
7. General elections in the UK are generally a two horse race.
8. A problem that doesn't get solved because the politics of the issue get in the way or the issue is very controversial.
9. To talk a lot about a subject you feel strongly about.
10. Empty, exaggerated or pretentious talk.

Fill in the gaps using the idioms

1. Even after 12 hours on the campaign rail, he was still meeting his supporters and _____.
2. General elections in the UK are generally _____.
3. "Women's health issues are always _____."
4. The media is suffering from _____, you can't switch the TV on without being bombarded by political pundits.
5. "Judge Sydney Harris ordered the crown to return to the _____ all material seized during the raid."
6. Politicians always talk a load of _____.
7. Everyone is saying there will be _____ this election and the parties will have to make alliances with the smaller parties to form a majority.
8. "He'll have to learn to _____, if he wants to get on."
9. Immigration is still a _____ in Arizona
10. Hyde Park, in London is famous for people who _____ to discuss issues that concern them."

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. Work in small groups of four people and discuss the following questions about politics in your own country.

1. What processes lead to legislation in your country?
2. What is the role of debate in government in your country?
3. How powerful are (a) big-business and (b) non-commercial lobbies in your country?

2. Comment on the quotations about elections. What similarities and differences can you find in their opinions about election?

➤ If the United States of America or Britain is having elections, they don't ask for observers from Africa or from Asia. But when we have elections, they want observers.

Nelson Mandela

➤ What's the point of elections if everything is already decided?

Dmitry Medvedev

➤ I am constitutionally competent to contest the elections.

Benazir Bhutto

Politics in the UK

In the UK, only around 44% of 18- to 24-year-olds vote in General Elections. Are you interested in politics, or do you change the TV channel when politicians appear on the screen?

Leaders and parties

The Prime Minister is the head of government in Britain and the queen (or king) is the head of state. British people vote in elections for Members of Parliament (MPs) to represent them. There are lots of political parties in the UK but the big three are the Labour Party (the main left-wing party), the Liberal Democrats (the main centre party) and the Conservatives (the main right-wing party).

Voting

The UK voting system operates on a majority vote system. The political party that wins the most votes wins the election. For a political party in the UK to form a government they need an overall majority. This means that the ruling party needs to have more Members of Parliament than all the other parties put together. If the winning party does not have an overall majority then there is a hung parliament.

Coalition government

What often happens in the case of a hung parliament is that one large party will join up with a smaller party to form a coalition. By doing this, they exclude the main opposition and still have power – although it is now shared between the two coalition parties.

Today's government

In the 2015 General Election the Conservatives won with a slight overall majority. David Cameron is leader of the Conservatives and Prime Minister of Britain.

Young people and politics

All British citizens over 18 can vote in General Elections. Some people think that young people in Britain are apathetic and don't care about politics. About 37% of 18- to 24-year-olds voted in the 2005 General Election. This number rose to 44% in the 2010 General Election. The overall turnout is usually around 65% of the population.

This is what some young people said about British politics.

'I can't relate to any of the politicians. They all seem fairly similar and rarely listen to young people. If politicians really listened to the voters, I think more young people would vote.'

Fiona, 20, from London.

- ✓ 'I didn't vote in the last election but I do care about my country. Thousands of people protested on the streets against the government's plans to cut financial help with university fees earlier this year. Only rich people will be able to go to university if we have to pay thousands of pounds to study! I was at the protest and so were most of my friends at uni. I'll vote in the next election if things don't change.'

Sean, 19, from Leeds.

- ✓ 'Politicians need to start listening to us. We would get engaged in mainstream politics if we felt that our opinions were respected.'

William, 24, from Sheffield.

- ✓ 'Of course I voted in the last election. Everyone should vote! Young people need to start voting in General Elections. If we don't vote, we won't change anything.'

Pippa, 23, from Fleet.

General Elections are held approximately every five years. Will more young people decide to vote in the next election? We'll have to wait until 2020 to find out.

<https://goo.gl/MjBdr8>



1. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions

- Would you like to be a candidate in an election?
- Do people understand all the issues when they vote?
- What issues are important in your country today?
- Do you think everybody should vote?
- When did the last elections take place in Kazakhstan?

2. ELECTION: If you were a candidate in an election, what would you tell people about these things? Complete this table and share what you wrote with your partner(s). Change partners often.

	Problems now	How I would fix them
Economy		
Security		
Environment		
Jobs		
Education		
Health care		

Reading 2

Before reading the text do the following tasks.

1. Answer the following questions

- a) What do you think when you read the headline?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the country 'Scotland'?
- c) What do you know about the shared history of Scotland and England?
- d) What do you think of British democracy?

2. Look at the title of the text and say what the text might deal with.

3. Read the article and say if your expectations were right.

4. Scan the passage and cross out all the words you do not know. And try to guess the shortenings and abbreviations which are used in the text for what they stand for

Scotland rejects independence from U.K.

EDINBURGH — Voters in Scotland rejected independence from Britain in a referendum that had threatened to break up the 307-year union between them, according to projections by the BBC and Sky News early Friday.

Before dawn after a night of counting that showed a steady trend in favor of maintaining the union, Nicola Sturgeon, the deputy head of the pro-independence Scottish National Party, effectively conceded defeat for the “yes” campaign that had pressed for secession.

“Like thousands of others across the country I’ve put my heart and soul into this campaign and there is a real sense of disappointment that we’ve fallen narrowly short of securing a yes vote,” Ms. Sturgeon told BBC television.

With 26 of 32 voting districts reporting, there were 1,397,077 votes, or 54.2 percent, against independence, and 1,176,952, or 45.7 percent, in favor. The outcome was a deep disappointment to the vocal, enthusiastic pro-independence movement led by the Scottish first minister, Alex Salmond, who had seen an opportunity to turn a centuries-old nationalist dream into reality, and forced the three main British parties into panicked promises to grant substantial new power to the Scottish Parliament.

The decision spared Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain a shattering defeat that would have raised questions about his ability to continue in office and diminished his nation’s standing in the world.

But while the result preserved a union molded in 1707, it left Mr. Cameron facing a backlash among some of his Conservative Party lawmakers. They were angered by the promises of greater Scottish autonomy that he and other party leaders made just days before the vote, when it appeared that the independence campaign might win. Some lawmakers called for similar autonomy for England itself, and even the creation of a separate English Parliament.

The outcome headed off the huge economic, political and military imponderables that would have flowed from a vote for independence. But it also presaged a looser, more federal United Kingdom. And it was unlikely to deter Scottish nationalists from trying again.

The passion of the campaign also left Scots divided, and Mr. Salmond was expected to call later on Friday for reconciliation after a vibrant exercise in democracy that had episodes of harshness and even intimidation.

President Obama had made little secret of his desire that the United Kingdom remain intact. Indeed, Britain had long prided itself on a so-called special relationship with the United States, and Britain’s allies had been concerned by, among other things, Mr. Salmond’s vow to evict Britain’s nuclear submarine bases from Scotland, threatening London’s role in Western defenses.

As the vote approached, the margin between the two camps narrowed to a few percentage points, and at one point, the “yes” campaign seemed to have the momentum.

That was enough to alarm Britain’s political leaders from the three main parties in the Westminster Parliament in London. In a rare show of unity, they promised to extend significant new powers of taxation to Scotland, while maintaining a formula for public spending that many English voters saw as favoring Scots with a higher per-capita contribution.

1. INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSION:

Student A strongly believes all people that want independence should get it;

Student B strongly believes otherwise. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

2. PRIDE:

Rank these and share your rankings with your partner. Put the things that make you most proud of your country at the top. Change partners often.

- history
- language
- food
- army
- natural beauty
- people
- environmental problems
- sporting achievements

3. Academic writing

All people wanting independence should get it.

4. THE REFERNDUM:

- Write a magazine article about the vote in Scotland. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against it.

Read what you wrote to your group mates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. Independent Kazakhstan: way forward

Speak on the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When was the Kazakh nation formed and who were the founders?

History: Stages of Kazakhstan State, Kazakh Khanate.

What are the highest values of social state proclaimed by the Constitution of RK?

What state symbols do you know?

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

British people are expressing their _____ over how much they have to pay for their politicians. Their anger increased this week after it came to _____ that a politician's husband claimed expenses for two adult movies. The husband of Britain's Home Secretary Jacqui Smith said he _____ a mistake. He apologized for his error on national television. A day later, more _____ came out about Ms Smith's expenses to make the British people even angrier. Media reports state she _____ over \$150,000 in expenses for her second home. This includes _____ washing machines, antique furniture, two televisions and even a kitchen sink for her home. This all _____ from taxpayers' money. Many Britons are _____ financially because of the global financial crisis.

*details
light
several
suffering
outrage
claimed
made
comes*

Britain's Prime Minister Gordon Brown _____ quickly to try and control any political damage. He asked for a committee to be _____ up to look into politicians' expenses. A top-ranking politician in Britain _____ just over \$90,000 a year. However, it is possible for them to claim an extra \$200,000 a year in expenses. This can include paying a husband or wife _____ \$65,000 to be a personal assistant. The chairman of the committee Sir Christopher Kelly said his changes would take _____ from April 2010. He told reporters: «It is now _____ that this piece of work needs to start as soon as possible.» He added: «The issues involved are _____ ...This is not something which can be done with a _____ fix.» It is unclear whether his changes will make Britons happier with their politicians.

*obvious
quick
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earns
effect*

GRAMMAR ZONE

1. Imagine what would happen in the following situations

- If the world was governed by a Communist superpower...
- If you stood for the presidential elections...
- If you were accused of selling your country's military secrets...
- If you were a politician, what political issues would you focus on?

2. GAP FILL: Put the words into the gaps in the text.

Part 1

1. Here are some public skills that a person needs to develop to become a great speaker.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Public Speaking Skills

- Research The Topic
- Know Your Audience
- Dramatize Your Speech
- Body Language
- Speak With Conviction
- Maintain Eye Contact
- Make the Communication Interactive
- Pause
- Incorporate Humor
- Practice Before You Speak



Situation 1 – Strong economy

You think a strong economy is the most important thing for a newly-independent country. Tell the others three reasons why.

Situation 2 – Strong Army

You think a strong army is the most important thing for a newly-independent country. Tell the others three reasons why.

Situation 3 – Plenty of natural resources

You think having plenty of natural resources is the most important thing for a newly-independent country. Tell the others three reasons why.

Situation D – Having nice neighbours

You think having nice neighbours is the most important thing for a newly-independent country. Tell the others three reasons why.

Part 2

Share your points of view on the following topic.

Discussion topic:

Discuss with your partner "*The main trends in the development of the modern world, problems and issues of world politics*". Discuss the results of the most important moments and make conclusions (work in small groups).

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Part 3

Persuade him to consider another occupation...

Your son wants to become a politician in order to help society. He thinks that our problems are so serious that only government can help to relieve them, and then only if the government is run by capable people, well-meaning people. But he is young and doesn't completely understand how the world works. Persuade him to consider another occupation.

I. Listening activity

You are going to listen to the news on the topic 'Castro and Obama in historic handshake'. Do the following tasks.

1. NEIGHBOURS: How should neighbouring countries act towards each other? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Perfect neighbours	Your country's neighbours
Their border		
Trade		
Sport		
Defence		
Culture		
Tourism		

2. Guess the answers. Listen to check.

1) Relations between the USA and Cuba took a step towards becoming _____

- a. more normality on Friday
- b. more normalise on Friday
- c. more normal on Friday
- d. more normally on Friday

2) the leaders of the two countries, Raul Castro and Barack Obama, _____

- a. shook hands
- b. shook hand
- c. shook handy
- d. shook handed

- 3) help the USA and Cuba end their bitterness _____
- toward each other
 - towards one other
 - towards each other
 - towards one another
- 4) America banned its citizens from visiting Cuba and banned _____
- most Cuban good
 - most Cuban goodies
 - most Cuban goodness
 - most Cuban goods
- 5) the USA declared Cuba was a sponsor of _____
- international terrorist
 - international terrorists
 - international terrorism
 - international terror is am
- 6) Castro and Obama are expected to have a _____
- slit-down meeting
 - spit-down meeting
 - sit-down meeting
 - skit-down meeting
- 7) discuss how to make sure their countries can have a _____
- better future together
 - better futures together
 - better future all together
 - better futures all together
- 8) I think the Cuban people are extraordinary and _____
- have hug potential
 - have huge potential
 - have hugely potential
 - have fugue potential
- 9) the overwhelming majority of Cubans are interested _____
- in move in forward
 - in moving forward
 - in moving in forward
 - in movie forward

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

10) The two countries are only _____

- a. 151 km a part
- b. 151 km a party
- c. 151 km apart
- d. 151 km app art

3. RELATIONS: Student A strongly believes relations among all world countries will be good one day; Student B strongly believes the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. Write a paragraph on the following theme in 10 minutes *“All countries will have good relations in 50 years”* and read your paragraph before your group mates.

Watching activity

Part 1



Watching

<https://goo.gl/5NhN6H>



H.E. Erlan Idrissov on Kazakhstan's UNSC Bid

1. Look at the “word cloud” containing the key words that appear more frequently in the listening and using the words predict what the listening is going to be about.

2. Using the ‘word cloud’ make up five questions you think this listening might answer and discuss them with your partner.



3. Take key words while watching the video. What is meant by the term “*bilateral relationship*”?
4. Briefly describe three roles of the Department of Foreign Affairs
5. What do these political abbreviations stand for-OSCE, UN, UNSC?
6. Write a paragraph about the video in 5 minutes and share it with your group mates.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write about the following topic:

The inequality between rich and poor nations is now wider than it has ever been before. What do you think are the main causes of this difference and what do you think can be done to reduce this gap?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 300 words.

Part 2

Write a report on the theme “*Education as a factor in world politics. The globalization of the educational sphere.*” Your writing should include not less than 300-350 words.

Part 3

Write a report on “Foreign policy concept for 2014-2020 Republic of Kazakhstan.

Unit 1: The global aspects of development
Communication area: foreign policy

**2 Political leaders and their roles
in the world policy**

Challenge Your Thinking

- ✓ Gandhi said: “An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.” Do you agree with this?
- ✓ Gandhi believed people should lead as simple life as possible. Do you think people can do this today?
- ✓ What do you think Gandhi would say about today’s war on terror?

Gandhi, A Sandal & A Train

One day Gandhi was on his way to the train station in Calcutta. As usual he was running a little late, having come from a meeting with other resistance leaders who were trying to rest India away from colonial Britain.

When he finally arrived at the train station, many people recognized him and a crowd soon thronged around him, hoping to hear him speak. He explained that he was on his way to Benares, and had to catch his train, begging their pardon and wishing them well. When he finally reached the platform with his two traveling companions, the train was already pulling out of the station.

The three men had to run as fast as they could to catch their train. After Gandhi had made sure his two companions were safely onboard ahead of him, he jumped up onto the step of their third class car.

Just as he did so, the train lurched, and he found himself about to lose his balance, so with a lunge forward Gandhi grabbed onto the car’s outside hand railing.

As he struggled to regain his balance, one of his sandals fell off, and rolled back onto the station’s platform. He quickly climbed the remaining step onto the car, set his bag down, and looked back outside towards his fallen sandal.

Task: *What do you think he did next? Propose your answer.*

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Discuss or brainstorm these questions:

Leadership Discussion

1. Are people born leaders or do they become leaders over time?
2. Is there a difference between a boss and a leader or are they the same thing?
3. What are three qualities all leaders should have?
4. Are there any leaders you admire?
5. What do you consider yourself to be? A leader or follower? Why?
6. If you don't consider yourself a leader, was there a moment in which you had to become a leader and lead, and, how was it?
7. "I am more afraid of an army of one hundred sheep led by a lion than an army of one hundred lions led by a sheep" - Charles Maurice. Do you agree?
8. How does a leader lead so that others will gladly follow and not forcefully follow? What leadership styles do you know about?

2. Using the following "word cloud" write a paragraph about the leadership.



UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

3. In pairs / groups, decide which of these topics or words are most interesting and which are most boring. Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently

Nur Otan Party / new leader / important issues / economic miracle / the past decade

/ corruption / the next decade / a changing world / aim higher / work harder / harmony

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. Comment on the following quotations:

1. Interethnic and spiritual accord is our strategic resource, the basis for progress of our society and state. - **Nursultan Nazarbayev**
2. "Presidents are selected, not elected." - **Franklin D. Roosevelt.**
3. "If you judge people, you have no time to love them."- **Mother Teresa**
4. If you aspire to be a leader of your own country, you must speak your own language, for God's sake.-**Vladimir Putin**

2. Do you agree with the quotations? Why? Why not? Give your reasons.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 32nd president of the United States, was from a wealthy, well-known family. As a child, he attended private school, had private tutors, and traveled with his parents to Europe. He attended Harvard University, and afterward studied law. At age 39 Roosevelt suddenly developed polio, a disease that left him without the full use of his legs for the rest of his life. Even through the worst of his illness, however, he continued his life in politics. In 1924 he appeared at the Democratic National Convention to nominate Al Smith for president, and eight years after that he himself was nominated for the same office. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency during the Great Depression of the 1930s, at a time when more than 5,000 banks had failed and thousands of people were out of work. Roosevelt took action. First he declared a bank holiday that closed

all the banks so no more could fail; then he reopened the banks little by little with government support. Roosevelt believed in using the full power of government to help what he called the "forgotten people." And it was these workers, the wage earners, who felt the strongest affection toward Roosevelt. There were others, however, who felt that Roosevelt's policies were destroying the American system of governments, and they opposed him in the same intense way that others admired him.

In 1940 the Democrats nominated Roosevelt for an unprecedented third term. No president in American history had ever served three terms, but Roosevelt felt an obligation not to quit while the United States' entry into World War II was looming in the future. He accepted the nomination and went on to an easy victory.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's annual message to Congress (1941)

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Citation: Franklin D. Roosevelt Annual Message to Congress, January 6, 1941; Records of the United States Senate; SEN 77A-H1; Record Group 46; National Archives.

Document-Based Questions

1. What are the four freedoms Roosevelt describes in this speech? Why were these freedoms at risk at the time he delivered his speech?
 2. Roosevelt describes the “new order of tyranny.” What do you think this phrase refers to and what does Roosevelt see as the alternative?
 3. Which of the “four freedoms” do you think are most important, and why?
- 2. After discussing question 3, write a short essay or response paper exploring the “four freedoms.”**
3. Write a magazine article about Franklin D. Roosevelt. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.
 4. Choose a list of famous political leaders throughout history and the world, research their occupation and the role they play or played in their government. Interview each other and share findings.
 5. Visit the following website <http://www.forbes.com/> and learn about The World’s Most Powerful People in 2015 according to this site and discuss the most powerful politicians in the world today. Do you agree or disagree with Forbes.

Reading 2

1. Comment on Nelson Mandela’s Quotes



- People respond in accordance to how you relate to them. If you approach them on the basis of violence, that’s how they’ll react. But if you say, ‘We want peace, we want stability,’ we can then do a lot of things that will contribute towards the progress of our society.
- If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy. Then he becomes your partner.

- In my country we go to prison first and then become President.
- In countries where innocent people are dying, the leaders are following their blood rather than their brains.
- After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.

2. EQUAL RIGHTS: How equal is your country? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Good points	Bad points
Skin colour		
Men / women		
Straight / gay		
Rich / poor		
North / south		
Religion		

17 Awesome and Inspiring Facts about Nelson Mandela

By Margaret Hartmann

It's common knowledge that Nelson Mandela served 27 years in prison, helped usher in the end of Apartheid, and was elected the first black president of South Africa in 1994. As incredible as those accomplishments are, they are far from the totality of why people all over the world are mourning his passing today at the age of 95. For those too young to remember Mandela's historic fight for racial equality (and didn't even manage to catch *Invictus*), here's a primer on some of the most fascinating aspects of the beloved icon's life story.

1. This man that changed the world grew up in a tiny village and was the first member of his family to attend school. His father, who served as a counselor to tribal chiefs, died when he was 9, and the boy was adopted by the Thembu regent, Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo.

2. In 1952, Mandela and Oliver Tambo set up South Africa's first black-run law firm. They provided affordable legal counsel to blacks who had broken Apartheid-era laws. Mandela wrote in his autobiography *Long Walk to Freedom*, "I realized quickly what Mandela and Tambo meant to ordinary Africans. It was a place where they could come and find a

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sympathetic ear and a competent ally, a place where they would not be either turned away or cheated, a place where they might actually feel proud to be represented by men of their own skin color.”

3. He started off as a pacifist — then took up arms. Though he was initially committed to nonviolent protest, Mandela changed his stance in the early sixties and began advocating a sabotage campaign against the government. In 1961, he co-founded “Spear of the Nation” or MK, the militant wing of the African National Congress.

4. Mandela was a master of disguise and a genius at evading arrest. He was dubbed the Black Pimpernel for his legendary ability to escape capture. He frequently disguised himself as a fieldworker, a chauffeur, or a chef.

5. He was dressed in a chauffeur’s outfit when he was finally arrested. In 1962, Mandela was finally apprehended while driving with fellow activist Cecil Williams. In his biography, he wrote: “At Cedara, a small town just past Howick, I noticed a Ford V-8 filled with white men shoot past us on the right ... I knew in that instant that my life on the run was over with other ANC leaders of sabotage.”

6. A courtroom speech about being ready to die helped save his life. Mandela’s speech during his trial received international attention and was published as *I Am Prepared to Die*. Ironically, expressing a willingness to be executed helped spare him that fate, and Mandela was sentenced to life in prison.

7. In prison, he was highly skilled at secretly passing notes. During his incarceration on infamous Robben Island, Mandela and the other prisoners would communicate by leaving notes in discarded matchboxes, under piles of dirty dishes, and taped in toilet tanks. Using these methods, Mandela and the other prisoners organized a hunger strike and succeeded in their effort to improve their living conditions.

8. He had a chance to get out of prison — and declined, on principle. In 1985 South African President P.W. Botha offered Mandela his freedom if he would agree to renounce armed struggle. He refused, saying, “What freedom am I being offered while the organization of the people remains banned? Only free men can negotiate. A prisoner cannot enter into contracts.”

9. When he finally got out, he only strengthened his fight against Apartheid. Immediately after his release from prison on February 11, 1990, Mandela urged supporters to increase pressure on South Africa’s white minority government, and called on the international community to maintain its sanctions. “Now is the time to intensify the struggle on all fronts,” he told the massive crowd. “To relax our efforts now would be a mistake which generations to come will not be able to forgive.”

10. He appeared in a Spike Lee film. Mandela has a cameo in 1992’s *Malcolm X* as a teacher reciting one of the civil rights activist’s speeches.

11. But he refused to deliver a certain line of Lee's script. Mandela declined to say the closing words "by any means necessary," so Spike Lee cut back to footage of Malcolm X saying it.

12. He worked as hard to make peace as he did to bring down Apartheid. Prior to the ANC's triumph, many feared that South Africa would descend into civil war and that there would be mass acts of violent retribution. But President Mandela established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate human-rights abuses under Apartheid and largely averted bloodshed.

13. His policies saved and improved innumerable lives. According to Anthony Sampson, Mandela's official biographer, by the end of his administration, "Three million people were connected to telephone lines and safe drinking water, 1.5 million children were brought into the education system, 500 clinics were upgraded or built, two million people were connected to the electricity grid and 750,000 houses were built providing shelter for nearly three million people."

14. He used sports to bring the racially divided country together. Mandela saw national reconciliation as one of the most important tasks of his presidency. As covered in *Invictus*, one key moment came when South Africa hosted the 1995 Rugby World Cup. While black South Africans despised the national rugby team, Springboks, Mandela encouraged them to support the team. When they faced New Zealand in the final, Mandela appeared in a Springboks jersey with captain Francois Pienaar's number on the back and the mostly white crowd erupted in cheers. After the team's win, Pienaar was asked what it was like to have "62,000 fans supporting you here in the stadium." He answered, "We didn't have 62,000 fans behind us. We had 43 million South Africans."

15. He was open about his biggest mistake — and tried till the end to make up for it. Though Mandela has admitted that he didn't do enough to address the HIV/AIDS crisis during his presidency, after he left office much of his work focused on combating the disease. He established the nonprofit organization 46664 (his prison number) in 2002, with the mission of promoting HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness. In 2005, he announced that his 54-year-old son Makgatho Mandela had died of an illness related to AIDS. He urged South Africans to treat AIDS as an "ordinary" disease, instead of a curse for which "people will go to hell and not to heaven."

16. He probably won more awards than anyone in history. In addition to the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, Mandela has received more than 250 awards, including honorary degrees from more than 50 universities worldwide. In 2001, he became the first living person to be made an honorary Canadian citizen, and he was the last person to receive the Lenin Peace Prize from the Soviet Union.

17. **There's now a global holiday in his honor.** In 2009, the United Nations declared that Nelson Mandela International Day will be celebrated every year on July 18 (his birthday). The purpose of the day is to honor Mandela's legacy and promote community service.

<https://goo.gl/s7YT8N>



3. COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS

Situation A

You think a website is the best way to remember Nelson Mandela. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that might not work with their ideas.

Situation B

You think a worldwide holiday is the best way to remember Nelson Mandela. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that might not work with their ideas.

Situation C

You think a statue at the UN is the best way to remember Nelson Mandela. Tell the others three reasons why.

4. Write an essay "Nelson Mandela was the greatest person of the 20th century".

Watching activity

Part 1



Watching

<https://goo.gl/TvmWCv>



1. Discuss the questions in a small group

1. Who is your favorite politician from your country?
2. Do you know anything about them?
3. Are you interested in their contributions?
4. What can you say about prominent political leaders from Kazakhstan?

2. Discuss these sayings by Abraham Lincoln with your partner.

- a) Whatever you are, be a good one.
- b) Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power.
- c) Don't worry when you are not recognized, but strive to be worthy of recognition.
- d) You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

You are going to watch a video about President Abraham Lincoln. Watch the video and answer the questions below.

3. Choose the best answer the following multiple-choice questions while watching the video.

- 1. Abraham Lincoln was
 - a) Beloved
 - b) Hated
 - c) Unpopular
- 2. Abraham Lincoln was nicknamed the repairman because
 - a) He was a plumber
 - b) He was a mechanic
 - c) He fixed the broken nation
- 3. What facts are known about Abraham Lincoln?
 - a) He was tall and was born in a log cabin
 - b) He was short and was born in a log cabin
 - c) He was fat and short
- 4. Lincoln wanted to
 - a) Learn.
 - b) Become a farmer.
 - c) Become a hunter.
- 5. Abraham commanded attention because
 - a) He had a great voice.
 - b) He was attractive.
 - c) He was eloquent.
- 6. During the senate run in 1858, Lincoln's words made him.....
 - a) Become senator.
 - b) Lose the senate run.
 - c) Lose the senate run but win the Republican nomination for president.
- 7. Lincoln became president
 - a) Before the civil war.

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- b) After the civil war
 - c) During the civil war.
8. In 1865, the civil war ended by
- a) The north surrendering to the South
 - b) The South surrendering to the North
 - c) The assassination of Abe Lincoln.
4. Watch the video again and answer the following questions
- 1. What is Abraham Lincoln's social background?
 - 2. How did he manage to get his education?
 - 3. What was his job?
 - 4. How does Paul E. Begala, former White House aide, describe Abraham Lincoln?
 - 5. What view did Abraham Lincoln defend in his senate run against Stephen Douglas in 1858?
 - 6. What role did Abraham Lincoln play in preserving the union?
 - 7. What is Habeas Corpus and what was it about?
 - 8. What was the Emancipation Proclamation about?
 - 9. What does Prof. Melissa Harris say about the consistency of Lincoln's views of slavery and black equality?

PART 2

<https://goo.gl/hTDXLH>



1. You are going to watch a video about Nobel Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai.

Interview your group mates and discuss your findings

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the phrase "Nobel Prize"?
 - 2) What do you think of the Nobel Prize?
 - 3) What do you know about the different Nobel prizes?
 - 4) What do you know about the different Nobel Prize winners?
 - 5) What do you know about the life of Alfred Nobel?
 - 6) Would you prefer to win a Nobel Prize for peace, literature, medicine, physics or economics?
2. While watching the video take notes of precise information as much as possible.
3. Critically discuss the following questions
- 1. Ghandi never won the Nobel Prize for Peace. Do you think he should have?
 - 2. Do you know any Nobel Prize winners who should not have received the award?
 - 3. What do Nobel Prize winners have in common?

4. Summarize your findings about Malala Yousafzai
5. Academic writing: Education is the most basic human right.
6. Discuss Malala's quotation



FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Real Conditionals | Conversation Cards

The Media

1. Get one card and ask your question and answer his or her question. Then ask follow-up questions to find out the reason behind the answer. Exchange cards.

Example:

Student A: If you stay at home on a Sunday, do you usually buy a newspaper?

Student B: Yes, I usually buy the Sunday paper if I don't have homework to do.

Student A: If you buy the paper, what section do you read first?

Student B: I read the sports pages first. Then I normally look at the TV listings.

If you stay home on a Sunday, do you usually buy a newspaper?	Will you buy a news magazine if the cover looks interesting?	Even if the news on the Internet is negative, do you read it?
If you see a famous actor in a TV commercial, does that tempt you to buy the product?	If you don't understand a political issue, what can you do to get more information?	How do people become better critical thinkers?

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How do you know when reporter is biased?	If a friend tells you he heard an interesting podcast, will you probably listen to it?	Do you tend to believe a reporter when you recognize his or her name?
What harmful effects might occur if you play video games for more than four hours a day?	If your friends are uninformed about an issue that you think is important, do you tell them about it?	If children spend a lot of time on social networking sites, should parents be concerned?

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1

Activity: Political Nightmares
Interviewing and discussion



Outline:

- Split into two groups - a group of journalists and a group of politicians.
- Take a copy of one of the interview notes. You should be assigned one role as wither a Journalist or a Politician (i.e., Environment Minister, Foreign Minister, etc.)
- Take ten minutes to prepare for the interview.
- Break up into pairs and conduct the interview.
- Argue one of the points in front of the rest of the class. comment on the arguments presented.

Environment Minister

- 1) You own three cars, one of which is a Ferrari.
- 2) When asked what you thought about ,Green Peace' you were quoted as saving, 'I believe that plants have as much right as humans to receive absolution.'
- 3) You own shares in 'McDonalds' who are responsible for cutting down large sections of the rain forest.
- 4) Earlier in your career you served in the Navy, where you took part in nuclear testing.

Foreign Minister

- 1) On a visit to Latin America you were quoted as saying, 'I wish I had studied Latin at school then I might be able to understand you guys.'
- 2) You thought East Timor was in Scotland.
- 3) When asked your opinion on China you were Quoted as saying, 'I don't know much about the country but the people make great servants. Very hard-working.'
- 4) In a recent interview with the French Foreign Minister you offended him and he called you 'xenophobic' to which you replied, 'Sorry, I don't speak French.'

Home Secretary

- 1) One day after you gave a speech on the importance of parents to teach their children morals your son was convicted for selling drugs.
- 2) When you were younger you were a supporter of capital punishment.
- 3) On a recent visit to Wales you were quoted as saying 'Wales is a beautiful country it's a pity about the people.'
- 4) In a debate on equal rights you said, 'Women don't have the strength to survive prison life.'

Education Minister

- 1) You talk about the importance and good standard of state schools but both your children attend private schools.
- 2) When asked about increasing class sizes in schools you replied 25, 35 - what's the difference?'
- 3) You were quoted as saying, 'Mixed Schools are a bad idea because the girls distract the boys.'
- 4) When a Cambridge professor allowed his students to use American spelling you said, 'This man should be sacked for a lack of patriotism, he obviously has no love of language.'

Health Minister

- 1) You talk about the need for people to stop smoking due to the cost for the NHS but smoke yourself.
- 2) In a debate on care for the disabled you said, 'The thing with disabled people is that they can't do the same things as you or I.'
- 3) When asked what the government planned to do to reduce the amount of hours worked by nurses and doctors you were quoted as saying, 'They should be grateful that they've got a job.'

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- 4) You believe that there should be a move towards more private health care with a reduction in the public sector.

Politicians

You are about to be interviewed by a journalist who has a reputation for embarrassing politicians and exposing their faults. If this interview goes badly you could be in danger of losing your job. Luckily someone who works for you managed to steal a copy of the journalists notes. You have ten minutes to think about the questions that the journalist is likely to ask you and to think of suitable answers that will hopefully save your job.

Journalists

You are about to interview a top politician and are keen to expose he/she as being inadequate for the job they do. The government has been under increasing pressure recently and cannot afford any more mistakes. You have worked very hard gathering information that these politicians would like to forget. This is a your big chance to enhance your reputation and further your career.

Part 2

Round-table discussion

The roundtable participants discuss the «**Criteria for the effectiveness of the political leader**». According to the results of identified criteria develop a table that evaluates the effectiveness of the political leaders (work in small groups)

Part 3

Project work

WOMEN POLITICAL LEADERS

Aim: Give an overview of **Women Political Leaders**. Prove that they can be as powerful and successful as male politicians.

General **obligatory** instructions:

- Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation.
- Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.

- Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.
- Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions
- Use appropriate digital tools and resources
- Use power point to design creative slides and present the information
- Use various VIDEO or AUDIO files to illustrate examples

The evaluation criteria

- Introduces yourself and the topic clearly, respectfully, and completely-20
- Includes interactive activities in the lesson-15
- Speaks in a way that is easy to understand-15
- Is responsive to the audience-15
- Shows evidence of preparation and practice-15
- Shows knowledge of the topic-20

Stage I. Women in History Fact Sheet

- Women Rulers
- Women who changed the world
- Famous female political leaders

Stage II. Female world leaders currently in power

- Women in government
- Kazakhstan's most powerful female politicians

Stage III. Presentation of the project.

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

The world is full of aspiring political leaders but sadly, very few live up to the leadership ideals. In fact, many political leaders seem to severely lack some of the most important leadership qualities, such as integrity and accountability. It is no coincidence that for many people, the word "politician" has such negative connotations! However, history – and present day – shows us that there are still a few who come close to the leadership ideals and who are good examples of an effective political leader.

Leadership In A Political Framework

Political leaders are vitally important – through the authority of government, they assess the distribution of power and resources, build

relationships with other stakeholders and make decisions that can have great impact on the well-being of a nation and its people.

Leadership in the political framework requires a focus on the long-term good of a country, above and ahead of any personal short-term gains. Good political leadership requires a combination of charisma and integrity, as well as the ability to assess a situation and make a decision based on what would be best for the greatest number of people. Most of all, leadership in a political framework requires ‘statesmanship’ – as opposed to just being a ‘politician’ – this means having the integrity and willingness to stand up for what is right, even if it means resigning a position in government or losing an election.

So what makes a good political leader? A good political leader is:

- someone who serves as an example of integrity and loyalty to the people they represent, both to the public and to other political leaders .
- someone with good communication and inter-personal skills, who can work with a range of other people, regardless of political party or opinion, to achieve the greatest good for the general population.
- someone who can resist the various temptations and lures of the political arena
- someone of strong character, with both conscience and charisma
- someone willing to listen to the needs of the common people and to represent them faithfully
- someone with the courage to stand up and say what needs to be said – rather than just tell the general public what it wants to hear
- someone who is willing to make difficult (and possibly unpopular) decisions for the greater good.

<https://goo.gl/Dgs47j>



<https://goo.gl/8g78LZ>



FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

1. *How a leader can change a society*

2. *We need more female leaders in politics to reduce violence. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 350 words.

Part 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television, newspapers, magazines, and other media pay too much attention to the personal lives of famous people such as public figures and celebrities. Use specific reasons and details to explain your opinion.

Part 3

A report aims to inform, as clearly and succinctly as possible.

Below is given some general guidelines, but you should check with your lecturer for more detail on what is expected.

A report is similar to an essay in that both need:

- formal style
- introduction, body and conclusion
- analytical thinking
- careful proof-reading and neat presentation.

A report differs from an essay in that a report:

- presents information, not an argument
- is meant to be scanned quickly by the reader
- uses numbered headings and sub-headings
- uses short, concise paragraphs and dot-points where applicable
- uses graphics wherever possible (tables, graphs, illustrations)
- may need an abstract (sometimes called an executive summary)
- does not always need references and bibliography
- is often followed by recommendations and/or appendices.

A report should generally include the following sections.

(Sections marked with an asterisk (*) are essential: others are optional depending on the type, length and purpose of the report.)

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- Letter of transmittal
- Title page*
- Table of contents
- List of abbreviations and/or glossary
- Executive summary/abstract
- Introduction*
- Body*
- Conclusion*
- Recommendations
- Bibliography
- Appendices.

Presentation and style are important. First impressions count, so consider these simple tips:

- use plenty of white space
- ensure the separate parts of your report stand out clearly
- use subheadings
- allow generous spacing between the elements of your report
- use dot points/ numbers/ letters to articulate these elements
- use tables and figures (graphs, illustrations, maps etc) for clarification.
- number each page
- use consistent and appropriate formatting
- use formal language.

Avoid these:

- the inclusion of careless, inaccurate, or conflicting data
- the inclusion of outdated or irrelevant data
- facts and opinions that are not separated
- unsupported conclusions and recommendations
- careless presentation and proof-reading
- too much emphasis on appearance and not enough on content.

Write a report on the theme:

1. "There is a contribution of the statesman D.A. Kunayev in all the successes that were in the 60's, 70's, early 80's"

Unit 1: The global aspects of development

Communication area: foreign policy

3 The effect of the media on world politics

LEAD-IN

Reflective Quotes for students

1. We can't quite decide if the world is growing worse, or if the reporters are just working harder. ~*The Houghton Line*, November 1965
2. If one morning I walked on top of the water across the Potomac River, the headline that afternoon would read: "President Can't Swim."

~**Lyndon B. Johnson**

3. I fear three newspapers more than a hundred thousand bayonets.

~**Napoleon**

4. I believe in equality for everyone, except reporters and photographers.

~**Attributed to Mahatma Gandhi**

5. Being a reporter is as much a diagnosis as a job description. ~**Anna Quindlen**

6. The secret of successful journalism is to make your readers so angry they will write half your paper for you. ~**C.E.M. Joad**

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Discuss or brainstorm these questions:

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'media'?
- 2) What is the media?
- 3) Do you think the media have too much power?
- 4) What are the good and bad things about the media in your country?
- 5) Do you like the fact that today, media coverage of world events is instantaneous and extensive?
- 6) What do you think about countries that ban or restrict the media?

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- 7) Do you always believe the media?
- 8) Is the media of your country biased towards the views of your government over the war on terror?
- 9) How is today's media different from that of 30 years ago?
- 10) Can you think of any examples of the media being irresponsible?

- 1) Would you like to work for the media?
- 2) What do you think of the mass media?
- 3) What countries do you think have very good media and which have not so good media?
- 4) Why do people fear the media?
- 5) Should there be any censorship of the media?
- 6) Are reporters in today's media lazy?
- 7) Do you think the media tries to manipulate people or change their views?
- 8) Is it a good idea for a country's media to be controlled by the government?
- 9) Do you trust the media?
- 10) Does the media care more about truth or profits?

2. Describe the types of media

- Informative
- Controversial
- Influential
- Sensational
- Entertaining
- Addictive
- Harmless fun
- Mindless rubbish
- Usually worth watching
- Aimed mainly at men / women

3. Further discussion

- a) Do large media organizations have too much influence?
- b) How reliable are newspapers, television news and the Internet as news sources, do you think? (Which do you trust most?)

FOCUS ON READING



Reading 1

1. Discuss these questions in pairs and share your findings

- What is the most important medium for people in your country? What about people of your age?
- Do you think that the media covers too much bad news and not enough good news? What was the last “good news” story you heard?

What is The Eurasian Media Forum?

The Eurasian Media Forum is the most prominent international media initiative in Eurasia aimed at defining the strategic role of Eurasia in world affairs, exploring a new approach to international relations, promoting equality of access to reliable public information throughout the area and encouraging the highest standards of journalism.

The Eurasian Media Forum facilitates the professional development of the Eurasian media and promotes international public understanding of Eurasian issues. It achieves this in a number of ways, for example by analyzing the current state of the regional media and its development; by discussing the current issues affecting the development of the Eurasian media market; by providing a platform for discussion on the role and place of the Eurasian continent in the global development and peace building processes; and by creating opportunities for building new partnerships and developing innovative cooperation models.

To this end, the Forum has launched the series of annual conferences for invited delegates, all with a special interest in the strategic role of Eurasia in world affairs: the issues, the options and the potential.

The first five conferences held annually since 2002 have each attracted more than 500 media, political and business experts from 60 countries. Attendees to the Almaty meetings have debated many current subjects including the changing patterns of international relations, post 9/11 diplomacy, the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, and media issues surrounding coverage of terrorism, extremism, religious and interethnic tolerance.

The Eurasian Media Forum was initiated by the Kazakhstan National Khabar News Agency and was officially registered as a non-political, non-profit, non-governmental organization — Eurasian Media Forum Foundation — in Almaty in September 2001. In 2002 the Foundation opened its Representative Office in Moscow for better interaction with the Russian and CIS media communities and established a London-based working group. The Foundation is in charge of organizing the annual Eurasian Media Forum conferences and implementing all corresponding activities during the intervening period.

eamedia.org/en/history



2. The Media Discussion

1. Is the media in your country mainly owned by a few large monopolies? Should the law allow ownership of several newspapers or TV channels?

2. Do reporters and photographers respect the private lives of famous people in your country? How much freedom should the press be allowed by law?

3. Is there a bias towards any particular political party or interest group in your country's media?

Reading 2

- Do you know anything about the “Reporters Without Borders”?
- What can you say on the protection of journalists in armed conflicts?

Dwell on the reporters' comments:

1. *“I don't know if surreal is the right word, but you don't feel personally involved. You know it's horrible, you can see people dying in front of you, you see people burning. You cannot afford to get too involved in this emotionally, or you're done for.”*

— **Mathew Fisher, Canadian embedded reporter**

2. *“This was the purest, most authentic thing I would ever do, professionally.”*

— **Jim Axelrod, CBS news reporter**

REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS, FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

<https://goo.gl/om99K9>



Freedom of expression and of information will always be the world's most important freedom. If journalists were not free to report the facts, denounce abuses and alert the public, how would we resist the problem of children-soldiers, defend women's rights, or preserve our environment? In some countries, torturers stop their atrocious deeds as soon as they are mentioned in the media. In others, corrupt politicians abandon their illegal habits when investigative journalists publish compromising details about their activities. Still elsewhere, massacres are prevented when the international media focuses its attention and cameras on events.

Freedom of information is the foundation of any democracy. Yet almost half of the world's population is still denied it.



BACKGROUND

Reporters Without Borders was founded in Montpellier (France) in 1985 by four journalists: Robert Ménard, Rémy Loury, Jacques Molénat and Émilieu Jubineau. This association, registered as a non-profit organization in France since 1995, soon took on an international dimension.

Under the direction of Christophe Deloire, Reporters Without Borders organized its team of researchers by geographical area. The organization

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

also gradually developed two essential and highly specialized spheres of activity: one focused on Internet Censorship and the New Media, and the other devoted to providing material, financial and psychological assistance to journalists assigned to dangerous areas.

Reporters Without Borders is registered in France as a non-profit organization and has consultant status at the United Nations and UNESCO.

OUR MISSIONS

- **To continuously monitor** attacks on freedom of information worldwide;
- **To denounce** any such attacks in the media;
- **To act** in cooperation with governments to fight censorship and laws aimed at restricting freedom of information;
- **Too morally and financially assist** persecuted journalists, as well as their families.
- **To offer material assistance** to war correspondents in order to enhance their safety.

KEY FIGURES

- Correspondents in **150 countries**;
- Annual budget of **500,000 euros** in assistance funds;
- 2010 budget: **4.3 million euros**;
- **Over 1,000 press releases** issued yearly on violations of freedom of information;
- **3 photo albums** published per year, averaging annual sales of **150,000 copies**;
- Its website, rsf.org, registers **350,000 unique visitors** and **750,000 page views** monthly.

WORLDWIDE PRESENCE

Reporters Without Borders' activities are carried out on five continents through its network of over 150 correspondents, its national sections, and its close collaboration with local and regional press freedom groups. Reporters Without Borders currently has 10 offices and sections worldwide.

1. Being an international correspondent sounds like a cool job. Which of the following “perks” of being a reporter sound most appealing or attractive to you?

- a. You get to travel around the world.
- b. Your friends and family see you on TV.
- c. You get to see amazing things happening.
- d. You meet world leaders.
- e. You have the opportunity to change people's lives with your reports.

- f. The money must be good.
- g. Telling people you're an international correspondent sounds cool.
- h. You can tell the world the truth about the world's bad leaders.
- i. You see history being made right in front of you.
- j. You get a BBC / CNN... T-shirt.

2. Discuss the concept of "Freedom"

3. Steve McCurry is an American editorial photographer best known for his photograph "Afghan Girl" which was originally appeared in National Geographic magazine. Now look at the pictures for a competition promoting caring within society. In groups of two or three, discuss which ones illustrate caring most effectively.

Decide which picture should be the winner, which should receive 1st and 2nd prize and which should receive a runner's-up prize.

Remember to give reasons for your decisions. Now tell another group what led you to make your selection



Watching activity

Part 1



Watching

<https://goo.gl/XHma4k>



The key to media's hidden codes - Ben Beaton

① Discuss these questions with your partner:

- > Through which of these channels do you absorb information – television, movies, magazines, Internet?
- > What are ways you have noticed different types of media shaping the way you think about the world? Do you think this is positive or negative?

② Before watching the talk, match the phrases with the definitions or synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. to absorb information | a) makes |
| 2. subconsciously | b) recommendations from your friends |
| 3. to interact with | c) rule, tradition |
| 4. convention | d) to communicate with, to react to |
| 5. what constitutes a code? | e) influence |
| 6. buzzword | f) a phrase that is often repeated by and therefore becomes connected with a particular organization or person |
| 7. catch phrase | g) to take in, esp. gradually |
| 8. the impact on you | h) without really thinking about it |
| 9. word of mouth | i) a word or expression that has become fashionable by being used a lot, especially on television and in the newspapers |

③ While watching the talk, answer the following questions:

- A. What's the first thing that constitutes a code?
- a) It has to be recognized by all who read it.
 - b) It has to incorporate color, imagery, sound, and writing.
 - c) It must be in television, magazines, or movies.
 - d) At least a certain group of people must use it regularly.
- B. Technical Codes Sr. has three sons. Which of the following is not one of his sons?
- a) Technical Codes Jr.
 - b) Symbolic Codes
 - c) Written Codes
 - d) Verbal Codes
- C. According to Beaton, one of the most powerful advertising mediums in the world is:
- a) Word of mouth
 - b) Modern art

- c) Television
- d) Oprah Winfrey

What's your favorite brand? Can you attribute your fondness to the advertising about the brand?

Why do companies invest billions of dollars in advertising? Do you think it makes a big difference?

PART 2



<https://goo.gl/yKwqbV>



Eurasian Media Forum in Astana looks to the future - focus

More than 700 delegates from around 70 countries were present at the 12th Eurasian Media Forum in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan. Famous politicians, journalists and top media executives discussed a wide range of topics -- from global crisis to country branding.

1. NEWS: What should and shouldn't be allowed on the news? Complete the table. Talk about what you wrote with your partner(s). Change partners and share what you found out.

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

News	Allowed or not?	Why?
Dead bodies		
Killing		
Nudity		
Air crashes		
Faces of criminals		
Starving children		

2. While watching the video take notes of precise information as much as possible.

3. Debate Topic: *Should the Media be regulated by the government?*

For

Yes, the government needs to regulate the Media

- It is the responsibility of the government to take corrective measures when a situation becomes dangerous
- Media sends wrong messages
- What is more important to the growth of our society: discussing ways to improve our economy or celebrities holidays? Who gets more coverage in the Media?
- Media is causing serious damage to society. The only way things will change is if the government intervenes

Against

No, the government should leave the Media deregulated

- Have you ever heard of the right to 'Free Speech'?
- The Media only reflects what society as a whole does
- Governments only make matters worse by introducing bureaucracy - they don't really improve a situation
- True change needs to come from within and not be imposed from without

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Breaking News! (Passive Voice in Use)

1. Open the brackets and use passive voice.

2. Create your own news in each column and read them before your group.

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

<p style="text-align: center;">International News!</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>More than 2,500 people _____ (kill) during the earthquake in Iran. The earthquake measured 6.7 on the Richter's scale.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gossip Column</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>New scandalous photos of Gabriella Hunt _____ (upload) online recently!</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sports News</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The world 100 meters record _____ (break) the second time this week.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TV Guide</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A new episode of Sponge Bob _____ (shoot) our town this month!</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Science</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A new planet _____ (find) in the constellation Aquarius. The planet _____ (find) by astronomers in California last week</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Readers' Letters</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I wonder if anybody can answer my question. How much lipstick _____ (eat) on average by a woman every year?</i></p>

Award-Winning Russian Journalist & Author

One of the most recognizable political experts on Russian television, Vladimir Pozner is a veteran journalist and bestselling author, unafraid to take on controversial stories of the day. A foremost authority on Russian and Western affairs, Pozner's expertise gives him the unique ability to speak about the most pressing foreign affairs issues facing society today.

As a trusted commentator on the North American Service of Radio Moscow, Pozner established himself as the Western face of Russian political issues. During the height of the Cold War and ensuing years, Pozner appeared on top Western news outlets, capturing viewers around the world. With entertaining and groundbreaking insights, he continues to share an inside look at Russian life, politics and the leaders that define this new era.

Among American viewers, Pozner gained additional popularity when he co-hosted a series of experimental, international telecasts with Phil Donahue. Called A Citizen's Summit, these televised discussions between Soviet and U.S. viewers ushered glasnost into Soviet TV and the consciousness of the country. These groundbreaking shows garnered Pozner's promotion to the rank of political observer, the top journalistic post in the USSR.

Throughout his legendary career, Pozner, who is fluent in Russian, English and French, has won multiple awards, including three Emmy certificates, nine TEFY awards and several international recognitions. Currently, he hosts a weekly show on Channel One, Russia's largest network, called POZNER, which has become one of the most watched interview shows in the country.

Internationally recognized and ranked among the most respected television personalities in Russia, Pozner will captivate your audience with his extensive knowledge of international politics, the current state of Russian society, Eastern-Western relations, and other global topics. Whether speaking to colleges, businesses or international groups, Pozner's unmatched insights into politics, monetary policy, Russian culture and communications provide an in depth look into the iconic people and policies he has reported on throughout his long, remarkable career.

<https://goo.gl/j3Bj3m>



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1

Round- table discussion

Situation 1: The roundtable participants discuss *“The impact of television media on the development of the armed conflicts”*. Foreign politicians attend accompanied the discussion accompanied by interpreters.

Situation 2: *“Journalism and satire: A discussion of the responsibilities and risks”*

Part 2

Debate

Debate about whether or not the media can truly influence the way we think and feel.

Part 3

Discussion

You think the mass media are the most important institution in a country. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't so important. Also, tell the others which is the least important of these (and why): the police, the courts or political parties are.

Part 4

PROJECT MODELING

Write the news!

The News

The News Needs You!

In a strange event all the world's journalist and reporters have disappeared and the world is sitting down, preparing to switch on the evening news. Can you step in?

If you are up for the challenge you must present and organize the evening news. The programme is a five-minute presentation. You must present the headlines, weather and sport. Involve as many people as possible such as on-the-scene reporters and witnesses.

Pick two from the following headlines and develop them into newsworthy pieces:

News Headlines:

Local Politician arrested for Fraud

Government announce huge tax cuts

NASA discover life on Mars

Local Actor wins an Oscar

Tragic accident on motorway claims many victims

Mortgage interest rates to rise next month

Education report shows children are getting smarter/dumber

Sports Headlines:

Local team wins national championship

Hero to retire

Local teams fails to win important tie

National Athlete leads the way

Famous sport star fails drug test

Country to host world event

Weather:

You predict the weather for your country/region/area

Are you ready? Don't be nervous; just remember that the entire world is watching! So,

Lights, cameras, action!

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write about the following topic:

Recent research has shown that media like Internet and TV have a greater influence over people's lives than politicians.

Which do you consider to be the greater influence?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 350 words.

Part 2

Look at the News Website Homepages of CBS, CNN, ABC, PBS, NBC, and FOX, all from the same date and record factual information about the pages by using the Homepage Analysis Sheet. Begin by modeling an analysis of one of the sites.

- What kinds of facts or messages do each of these pages emphasize the most?
- How would the messages change if the editors had chosen different graphics, lead stories, or even headlines?
- What are the editors choosing not to emphasize?
- What emotional impact do you think these pages are meant to convey?
- How are these pages tapping into, strengthening, or weakening feelings you already have about the events?
- How are the editors and designers of the pages using graphics and color to convey messages?

For this assignment you will convey a particular tone as you deliver news stories. You should use the following elements to convey this tone:

- Language in headlines
- Language in pull quotes
- Language in stories
- Page layout
- Graphics and background colors
- Photographs

UNIT 1: THE GLOBAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

You should begin by selecting 4 different news stories from either newspapers or Web sites from the same day. Then determine the tone you will use. Rewrite the story leads so that it conforms to your chosen tone.

<https://goo.gl/oodjAS>



Part 3

Essay writing (350 -400 words)

“The influence of the media on mass consciousness”; (e.g., influence in shaping various governmental, social, and cultural norms; influence on the democratic process; influence on beliefs, lifestyles, and understanding of relationships and culture; how it shapes viewer’s perceptions of reality; the various consequences in society of ideas and images in media)

Unit 2: Modern security problems
Communication area: foreign policy

1 Issues of security and disarmament

Reflective Quotes for students



1. "I would have preferred to have invented a machine that people could use and that would help farmers with their work for example a lawnmower"

Mikhail Kalashnikov, 2002 inventor of the AK 47

2. "The world organization debates **disarmament** in one room and, in the next room, moves the knights and pawns that make national arms imperative"-

E. B. White quotes (American writer 1899-1985)

3. We also need to strengthen the security of our borders and ports and strictly control immigration.

Jim Ramstad

4. "A world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for all of us."

Margaret Thatcher

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Discuss or brainstorm these questions:

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the term 'nuclear weapons'?
- 2) How would the world be different if nuclear weapons were small enough and easy enough to make to be sold on the black market?
- 3) Would the world be a safer place without nuclear weapons?
- 4) Do you want your country to have nuclear weapons?
- 5) Are nuclear weapons really a big deterrent?

- 6) Do you think a nuclear war is inevitable or do you believe world leaders have sense?
- 7) Should the UN try and stop countries like Brazil, Indonesia and Australia from getting nuclear weapons if they want them?
- 8) Do countries with nuclear weapons have the right to stop other countries developing them?



2. Should the government destroy all Nuclear weapons?
3. Search the Internet and find more information about Hiroshima Peace Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. What is chemical weapon? What is a biological weapon? Does anyone know any names of such weapons or their effects?
2. What is the G8? Why do countries form such alliances?

NUCLEAR ARMS

There is a quite common sentiment that the use of nuclear arms is obviously different to morality and that it's making probably so, does not go far sufficient. These activities are not only conflicting to ethics but also to law and if the lawful objection can be added to the ethical, the argument beside the use and the produce of these weapons will significantly be unbreakable. Now the time is ripe to estimate the duty of scientist who intentionally uses their proficiency for the creation of such weapons which has dexterous result on mankind. To this should be added to the fact that more than 50% of the trained scientific manpower on the earth is now busy in the armaments business. Now it is suitable that manufacture of arms of death in a world of scarcity is a question that must lay a hand on the scientific conscience.

UNIT 2: MODERN SECURITY PROBLEMS

A gathering of biologists on the Long term wide-reaching Biological cost of Nuclear War added scary dimensions to those biological affects consequential from weather changes may at least be as severe as the direct ones. Sub cold temperature, low light levels and high dose of ionizing and ultra violet rays expanding for many months after a huge scale nuclear nation, at least in the northern hemisphere. Efficiency in usual and agricultural eco systems could be ruthlessly constrained for a year or more. Post war survivors would face malnourishment as well as chilly condition in the dark and be bare to near lethal dose of rays. If, as now seems possible, the southern hemisphere were exaggerated also, worldwide disruption of the bio sphere could result. In any event there could be stern consequences, even in the areas not exaggerated directly, because of the inter trust of the world financial system. In either case the extermination of a large fraction of the earth's animals, plants and microorganisms seems probable. The inhabitant's size of Homo sapiens possibly could be condensed to pre historic levels or below and annihilation of the human genus itself cannot be debarred.

<https://goo.gl/EDK4Dy>



Communicative Situation:

- There is a gathering of biologists on the Long term wide-reaching Biological cost of Nuclear War. One prominent biologist doubts the harm of radioactivity. He is sure that small doses of radiation are necessary for the health, saying that everyday people are exposed to solar radioactivity.

Task: Prove that nuclear radiation has a lot of side effects and nuclear tests are collective suicide for all nations.

- Many people have dedicated their lives to achieving a world free from arms.

Task: Research this issue.

Reading 2

1. What is the difference between signing a treaty, convention and ratifying?
2. What is Kazakhstan's position on Disarmament and Non-proliferation?

The Nevada Test site

Forcefully marking the continued importance of the West in the development of nuclear weaponry, the government detonates the first of a series of nuclear bombs at its new Nevada test site.

Although much of the West had long lagged behind the rest of the nation in technological and industrial development, the massive World War II project to build the first atomic bomb single-handedly pushed the region into the 20th century. Code named the Manhattan Project, this ambitious research and development program pumped millions of dollars of federal funds into new western research centers like the bomb building lab at Los Alamos, New Mexico and the fissionable material production center at Hanford, Washington. Ironically, the very conditions that had once impeded western technological development became benefits: lots of wide-open unpopulated federal land where dangerous experiments could be conducted in secret.

After the war ended, the West continued to be the ideal region for Cold War-era nuclear experimentation for the same reasons. In December 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission designated a large swath of unpopulated desert land 65 miles northwest of Las Vegas as the Nevada Proving Ground for atmospheric atomic testing. On January 27, 1951, the government detonated its first atomic device on the site, resulting in a tremendous explosion, the flash from which was seen as far away as San Francisco.

The government continued to conduct atmospheric tests for six more years at the Nevada site. They studied the effects on humans by stationing ground troops as close as 2,500 yards from ground zero and moving them even closer shortly after the detonation. By 1957, though, the effects of radioactivity on the soldiers and the surrounding population led the government to begin testing bombs underground, and by 1962, all atmospheric testing had ceased.

In recent years, the harm caused to soldiers and westerners exposed to radioactivity from the Nevada test site has become a controversial topic. Some critics argue the government waged a "nuclear war on the West," and maintain that the government knew of the dangers posed to people living near the test site well before the 1957 shift to underground tests. Others, though, point out that the test site has brought billions of dollars into the state and resulted in great economic benefit to Nevada.

<https://goo.gl/ebiRau>



1. Your colleague disagrees with the decision to close the Semipalatinsk test site motivating that it was a kind of deterrent. Persuade him explaining that it was the right decision. Speak about health impacts and link higher rates of different types of cancer to post-irradiation effects.

2. Research..... Biography

Many people have dedicated their lives to achieving a world free of from arms. Research and present information about one of these people.

Some suggestions include: the Dalai Lama, Mother Theresa, Martin Luther King, Einstein and Mahatma Gandhi.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1

Case studies: Child soldiers



Read the following poem written by a child soldier.

Imagine what life might be like, if you were born on another side of the world.

Discussion question

1. When you read this poem, what stands out for you? How does the poem make you feel emotionally and intellectually?
2. Who do you think he means by elders?
3. Do you think these children should be held accountable for their actions if they are forced into this life? Why/why not?
4. Does your decision change if they voluntarily joined? Why/why not?

Research Question

What do you think the long-term prospects are for reintegrating these children into

society? Investigate a reintegration program to learn about the challenges and outcomes.

In many countries in the world, children are being forced into armed conflict. They must leave their homes and families and are forced to join and fight in the civil wars that rage in their countries. They are forced to become child soldiers. Child soldiers are children under the age of 18 who directly or indirectly participate in a military or indirectly participate in a military or political armed conflict.

**I Will Lay Down the Arms now!!
When I was drugged and injected with cocaine,
Forced to join the war of stains
Brainwashed often and again,
I would have told you I have so much to gain
With the heavy arms I lug at war.
And to convince me out of it, I will say don't bother!!
Conscripted away from my mother and farther
To shoot and murder another
I cannot go any further,
With this shooting and killing that has no border.
Forgive me now if I injured your brother.
I was forced to pull the trigger
By elders who made my childhood wither.**

Rashid Peters,
Sierra Leone,
Age 15 years

<http://www.childsoldiers.org>



Part 2

Situation: President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev decided to dismantle the 4th largest nuclear arsenal in the world and closed Soviet-era test sites. Kazakhstan has also hosted international summits and worked with the United Nations to successfully proclaim August 29 as the “International Day Against Nuclear Tests.”

Problem

Kazakhstan is surrounded by Russia and China two nuclear powers. Do you agree with the decision of our president? Is his decision to eliminate nuclear weapons in Kazakhstan reckless?

Analyze the situation with nuclear weapons worldwide and Kazakhstan. Speak about health impacts and link higher rates of different types of cancer to post-irradiation effects. Give your ideas and thoughts.

Part 3

Forum participants discuss “*The problems and prospects of nuclear disarmament at the present stage*” (with interpreters).

Part 4

Debate

Most countries spend a large amount of money in weapons to defend themselves though they are not at war. They should spend money to help the citizens in poor and disadvantaged countries.

Part 5

Examine the morality and justification of wars. Brainstorm a list of any armed conflicts that you know.

Part 6

Communicative Situation:

- There is a gathering of biologists on the Long term wide-reaching Biological cost of Nuclear War. One prominent biologist doubts the harm of radioactivity. He is sure that small doses of radiation are necessary for the health, saying that everyday people are exposed to solar radioactivity.

Task: Prove that nuclear radiation has a lot of side effects and nuclear tests are collective suicide for all nations.

Part 7

Project work

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: YES OR NO?

Aim: Give an overview of **Nuclear Weapons** and differentiate between fact and opinion and to consider different views about nuclear weapons.

General **obligatory** instructions:

- Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation.
- Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.
- Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.
- Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions
- Use appropriate digital tools and resources
- Use power point to design creative slides and present the information
- Use various VIDEO or AUDIO files to illustrate examples

The evaluation criteria

- Introduces self and the topic clearly, respectfully, and completely-20
- Includes interactive activities in the lesson-15
- Speaks in a way that is easy to understand-15
- Is responsive to the audience-15
- Shows evidence of preparation and practice-15
- Shows knowledge of the topic-20

Stage 1. Countries with nuclear weapons



- Countries which own nuclear weapons.
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs
- Considering the Cold War

.Stage II. Soviet Union and Kazakhstan

- The Arms Race
- Why Did Kazakhstan Give Up Its Nukes?
- Kazakhstan: The model of nuclear disarmament

Stage III. Presentation of the project.

Part 1



An interview with Ms. Setsuko Thurlow, Atomic Bomb Survivor and Special Communicator for a World Without Nuclear Weapons

<https://goo.gl/8yEEz>



1. Listen to the podcast and fill in the gaps

Setsuko Thurlow has been appointed by the Government of Japan as afor a world without nuclear weapons. She was born and raised inand experienced the atomic bombing at the age of 13. She remembers vividly the 6th of....., the day the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and the hardships she and many survivors endured physically andthereafter. Subsequent to the atomic bombing, she started attending achurch in Hiroshima in the hope of finding meaning in her life. Professionally, she practiced social work in the USA and Canada.

As a survivor of the atomic bombing, she is strongly committed to tell the story of Hiroshima. Most survivors are getting old and many are..... leaving a smaller number of Hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) to tell their stories. Ms. Thurlow feels it is imperative to tell the of that terrible day and its aftermath. This is one of the reasons why she joined a non-governmental organization called “Hibakusha Stories” which

UNIT 2: MODERN SECURITY PROBLEMS

passes the legacy of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to a new generation, andthem with tools to build a world free of nuclear weapons. She is married with two sons and two granddaughters and currently lives in Canada. She has devoted overof her life to nuclear disarmament.

2. Discussion Questions

- Was the bombing of Hiroshima necessary?
- Was there some other alternative that could have been used in place of the bombing of Hiroshima?
- What do you think it was like for the people who survived the bombing?
- Do you think that the United States would ever bomb another country with a nuclear weapon?
- What safeguards were put in place to prevent another Hiroshima?
- What can you do as an individual to help make sure that something like this never happens again?
- Was the United States Justified in Dropping the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Question for Debate:

Did the United States need to drop the atomic bomb on Japan in order to end World War II?

Discuss events that led to the deterioration of relation between the U.S. and Japan.

Part 2

1. Write down everything you know about the dropping of the atomic bomb at the end of WWII.

CTBT: For a Safer and More Secure World

<https://goo.gl/CmPF1j>



2. Analyse CONCEPTS: **War, Life and Power in terms of language and culture.**

- The Concept of War and Its Relevance in 21st century.
- The Concepts: Life and Power in different nations.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

1. Discuss these questions using conditionals

a) Would you allow your government to use nuclear weapons if it was the only way to stop your country from being invaded?

b) If you knew a nuclear weapon would be fired at your country next week, what would you do in the next few days?

c) What is the advantage of having all the countries at the table? What if one of the countries had been left out of negotiation? Would the same outcome have been realized? Would the treaty have been or effective if all the players were not involved?

Make 20 Conditional sentences of your own. Use conditional sentences and questions of 2nd and 3^d types. (Nuclear weapons)

For example: Would you ban nuclear arms if you were the Secretary General of the UN?

2. CORRECT WORD: Put the correct words from a–d below in the article.

US missiles - Putin revives Cold War speak

In (1) _____ of the Cold War, Russian president Vladimir Putin gave a very (2) _____ warning to the United States against going ahead with plans to build an anti-missile shield on Russia's borders. Putin angrily told the USA that its military expansion revived the (3) _____ of the East-West "mutual destruction" scenario. He said: "The threat of causing mutual damage and (4) _____ destruction increases many times." He promised the White House that Russia would retaliate with "(5) _____ measures" to prevent America placing 10 missiles in Poland and a radar system in the Czech Republic. Putin did not specify what shape his threats might take. Some experts believe Russia could withdraw from a key disarmament treaty, which has been (6) _____ in maintaining European security since the end of the last century.

America has made repeated attempts to persuade Russia its plans (7) _____ no way threaten Russia's security. Condoleezza Rice, the US Secretary of State, (8) _____ her patience with Mr. Putin and described his fears that 10 missiles could endanger Russia's nuclear arsenal as "ludicrous". She said the primary motive for the missile shield was to protect Europe from (9) _____ states launching missiles at it. Putin remains unconvinced and retaliated, saying: "The systems will control Russian territory up to the Urals if we do not (10) _____ counter measures - and we will do this." His foreign minister Sergei Lavrov added a (11) _____ of paranoia by suggesting NATO was

UNIT 2: MODERN SECURITY PROBLEMS

planning a war against Russia: “We cannot be unconcerned by the fact that NATO ... is (12) _____ up to our borders [and that] they are still looking for an enemy,” he said.

1. (a) echoed (b) echoing (c) echo (d) echoes
2. (a) blunt (b) bluntly (c) blunts (d) blunted
3. (a) threaten (b) treaty (c) threat (d) treat
4. (a) evens (b) even (c) odd (d) odds
5. (a) counting (b) count (c) counter (d) counters
6. (a) key (b) lock (c) keyhole (d) padlock
7. (a) under (b) an (c) in (d) on
8. (a) left behind (b) forgot (c) lost (d) mislaid
9. (a) naughty (b) rogue (c) rascal (d) rat
10. (a) request (b) receive (c) buy (d) take
11. (a) pouch (b) trash (c) torch (d) touch
12. (a) crept (b) creeping (c) creepy (d) creepy crawly

<https://goo.gl/sh37qt>



FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write to local government officials with specific questions regarding community preparedness in case of a biological or chemical terrorist attack.

Part 2

Write about the following topic:

The threat of nuclear weapons maintains world peace. Nuclear power provides cheap and clean energy. The benefits of nuclear technology far outweigh the disadvantages. Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 300 words.

Part 3

Write a report on the topic *“Kazakhstan’s foreign policy priorities in disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation: the pros and cons”*.

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

1. Translate the given text in the written form:

The Atom Project Launches In Support of The UN International Day Against Nuclear Testing.



Astana 29 August 2012. On August 28-29, Astana hosted more than 200 foreign participants from more than 75 countries and more than 20 international organizations, including the UN and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at the conference “From a Nuclear Test Ban to a Nuclear Weapons-Free World.”

As part of the program, over 140 participants went to Semey and Kurchatov, East Kazakhstan, where the first day of the conference took place. In Kurchatov, the guests visited the National Nuclear Centre, one of the country’s flagship scientific enterprises. In Semey, the delegation got acquainted with the city’s scientific, health, education, and cultural institutions. A mass meeting near the monument “Stronger than Death”, which commemorates the 21st anniversary of closing-down the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site, was the culmination of the day. The participants of the Conference laid a foundation capsule of the future Museum of Peace.

<http://kazakhstan-geneva.ch/the-atom-project>



POLEMIC DEBATE TOPIC: ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

1. Should Nuclear Weapons be abolished?
2. Background and context
3. Moral: Is abolishing nuclear weapons a necessary moral act?
4. Deterrence: Is nuclear deterrence irrelevant today?
5. Security: Do nuclear weapons make the world less secure?
6. International law: Is abolishing nuclear weapons consistent with international law?
7. Economics: Are nuclear weapons a major economic drain?
8. Feasibility: Is full denuclearization feasible?
9. Support: Is the abolition of nuclear weapons widely supported?

Unit 2: Modern security problems
Communication area: foreign policy

2 International terrorism. The historical aspect. Types and forms of terrorism. Terrorism causes and consequences.

LEAD-IN



Reflective Quotes for students

1. I was called a terrorist yesterday, but when I came out of jail, many people embraced me, including my enemies, and that is what I normally tell other people who say those who are struggling for liberation in their country are terrorists. **Nelson Mandela**

2. Everybody's worried about stopping terrorism. Well, there's a really easy way: stop participating in it. **Noam Chomsky**

3. Terrorism has no nationality or religion. **Vladimir Putin**

4. There is no priority higher than the prevention of terrorism.

John Ashcroft

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Discuss or brainstorm these questions:

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'terrorism'?
- 2) If a country repeatedly kills innocent civilians while trying to kill terrorists, does that country take part in terrorism?
- 3) Do you think news stations are neutral when they report on terrorism?
- 4) What three adjectives would you choose to describe terrorism?
- 5) What do you think of the fact that trillions of dollars are spent fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, but only millions are spent on killer diseases like malaria and AIDs?

UNIT 2: MODERN SECURITY PROBLEMS

- 6) What do governments learn from terrorism?
- 7) When did terrorism first start in the world?
- 8) What countries around the world have terrorist attacks within their borders?
- 9) Is there a difference between a freedom fighter and a terrorist?

2. Do you know anything about the types of terrorism?

Types-of-terrorism

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. State Terrorism | 7. Separatist Terrorism |
| 2. Religious Terrorism | 8. Narco-Terrorism |
| 3. Right Wing Terrorism | 9. Bioterrorism |
| 4. Left Wing Terrorism | 10. Cyberterrorism |
| 5. Pathological Terrorism | 11. Ecoterrorism |
| 6. Issue Oriented Terrorism | 12. Nuclear terrorism |

3. Comment on the quotations

a) The terrorists whatever slogans they use have nothing in common with Islam.-**Nursultan Nazarbayev**

b) Terrorism has once again shown it is prepared deliberately to stop at nothing in creating human victims. An end must be put to this. As never before, it is vital to unite forces of the entire world community against terror.-**Vladimir Putin**

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. Close eyes and picture a terrorist. After one minute open eyes, write a few sentences (or a list of adjectives) describing the *concept of a terrorist*, without looking at other students' papers and walk around the room and read the words to classmates.
2. Write down answers to the following questions:
 - What do these words describing terrorists have in common?
 - How many are similar? Calculate a percentage.

What Is Terrorism?

1 What do you think of when you hear the word terrorism? Many people will think about the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. These were horrific attacks, especially considering over 3,000 people lost their lives that day. Unfortunately, though, that is not the

only terrorist attack in history. Terrorism has existed in the world for quite a long time.

2 What exactly is terrorism? Well, there are many different definitions out there. However, these definitions have certain things in common. Terrorism involves extraordinary violence. It is intended to create massive fear and involves a planned attack for a purpose, often against something or someone. Terrorism is meant to have an audience. The differences between various terrorist attacks involve the people, purpose, and how it is carried out.

3 Terrorism is a technique; it's a criminal activity and is planned in advance. For example, did you know that the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Kenya in 1998 was planned for 5 years? You can see that terrorism is an act meant to produce fear without caring about human life. The definition of terrorism used by the government of the United States refers to intimidation of civilians, the influence of government policy by coercion or fear, or trying to change the government by assassination or kidnapping.

4 While terrorism is meant to be an act of violence to bring about change, it is usually not committed by those officially in the government. Usually, terrorist groups have fewer members than you would think. They want to be dramatic and attract attention by carrying out a bloody act. They hope to gain power and influence because of the act.

<https://goo.gl/YxE4kl>



CONCEPT ZONE

Analyze the following **CONCEPTS**: Terrorism, Violence and Fear in terms of language and culture

Discuss the following topic: "Terrorism" is a distinct social phenomenon. Fear and violence play key roles in twenty-first century consciousness.

Reading 2

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

1. Is religion to blame for the increase in world terrorism? If so, how much?
2. What is the difference between a 'freedom fighter' and a 'terrorist'? Is there a difference?
3. What can governments do to eradicate world terrorism?
4. What terror actions do you remember?

UNIT 2: MODERN SECURITY PROBLEMS

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) was established by the Secretary-General in 2005 and endorsed by the General Assembly through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was adopted by consensus in 2006. The mandate of the CTITF is to enhance coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system. The Task Force consists of 34 international entities which by virtue of their work have, have a stake in multilateral counter-terrorism efforts. Each entity makes contributions consistent with its own mandate.

While the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Global Strategy rests with Member States, CTITF ensures that the UN system is attuned to the needs of Member States, to provide them with the necessary policy support and spread in-depth knowledge of the Strategy, and wherever necessary, expedite delivery of technical assistance.

The primary goal is to maximize each entity's comparative advantage by delivering as one to help Member States implement the four pillars of the Strategy, which are: measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; measures to prevent and combat terrorism; measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard; measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

CTITF organizes its work through Working Groups and counter-terrorism related projects in areas where cooperation among United Nations system actors can add value for the implementation of the Strategy.

<https://goo.gl/34kJJK>



Discussion Questions

1. What specific terrorist acts can you recall?
2. Consider the concept of "suspicious behavior." Describe what behavior you would consider to be suspicious enough to warrant the investigation of an individual in the following settings: an airport; a shopping mall; a public school; a military base.

Communicative situation

An international conference in Kazakhstan to combat terrorism. The issues of international terrorism, preventing terrorist attacks, explores the causes and consequences of specific examples, generalizations, proposals and problems are made. The conference is held with the participation of interpreters;

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1

Discussion in small groups or whole class



What causes a person to pick up a gun and go on a shooting spree or crash a plane into a building or use their own body for the purpose of suicide bombing?

Part 2

Discussion

1. Where do terrorists get their money and weapons from?
2. Which countries have been victims of terrorist plots?
3. What do you believe is the best way to deal with terrorism?

1. Explore a framework for analyzing political violence and terrorism, apply this framework to historical and contemporary case studies, and develop a working definition of terrorism.

Part 3

Discussion

Should the death penalty exist as a punishment for murder or terrorism? Express your opinion.

Part 3

Panel discussion tasks:

1. Why do people use terror?
2. What should be done to prevent terror?
3. Why is terror used more in some countries than others?
4. Do you know of any forms of terror other than bombs?
5. Do you think terror is justified?
6. How has airline travel been affected by terrorism?
7. What do you think of airport security?
8. What do you think security personnel think when they see you in a body scanner?

UNIT 2: MODERN SECURITY PROBLEMS

9. Are terror tactics ever effective? When?
10. What is terrorism about? Race? Religion? Nationality?
11. Can you name any terrorist groups?
12. How do terrorist groups operate?
13. What methods/tactics do terrorists use?
14. Why do people commit terrorist acts?
15. Which countries have been accused of harboring terrorists?
16. Who's winning the war on terrorism?
17. How much do you believe extremists are open to dialogue with Governing bodies?
18. In your opinion will terrorism spread or decline in the future?
19. What do you know about suicide bombers?
20. Do you think that abusing a group of people can make them into terrorists?

Part 4

It is often thought that terrorists act in support of their cause or ideology. What else may motivate a terrorist?

PROJECT WORK

HOW TERRORISM ATTACKS CAN BE PREVENTED?

1. Read the following news article:

A terrorism threat will remain and grow in Kazakhstan, Tengrinews.kz reports from the conference called *Consolidation of the community and the state in countering terrorism: new approaches and principles* in Astana.

“International and local experts state that the terrorism threat will be a long-term one and a tendency for its further growth will remain,” head of Anti-terrorist Center of Kazakhstan National Security Commission said. According to him, Kazakhstan had been the country with no signs of terrorism for a long time.

For more information see: <https://goo.gl/kiQag5>



2. In pairs prepare a project in PPT answering the questions given.

Does terrorism exist in the country you live in? Present the exact facts of terror acts in Kazakhstan. Are the prevention measures taken enough? What ways of terrorism prevention can you suggest?

3. Present your project work to the audience, be ready to answer the questions

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write a one- page typed policy paper where you outline the underlying psychological issues behind the allure of terrorism and then propose a policy that the countries could follow that would stop or hinder people from being interested in joining terroristic organizations.

Part 2

Write essay-argument: *“The Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Terrorism”*.

350 words

Part 3

Write a reactional response to the quotation, *“One man’s terrorism is another man’s freedom fighter”*

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

Task: Translate the given text and find exact equivalents to the underlined words:

Yemen crisis disrupts U.S. counterterrorism operations, officials say

The Obama administration has been forced to suspend certain counterterrorism operations with Yemen in the aftermath of the collapse of its government, according to U.S. officials, a move that eases pressure on al-Qaeda’s most dangerous franchise.

Armed drones operated by the CIA and the U.S. Joint Special Operations Command remain deployed for now over southern Yemen, where al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is based. But some U.S. officials said that the Yemeni security services that provided much of the intelligence that sustained that U.S. air campaign are now controlled by Shiite rebels, known as Houthis, who have seized control of much of the capital.

A senior military official said that counterterrorism training with Yemeni units has been put “on hold,” but that partnered operations between U.S. and Yemeni forces are still ongoing in areas outside the capital.

<https://goo.gl/VMmwVS>



FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

1. Rewrite each sentence in indirect speech, beginning as shown and translate them in the written form.

Direct speech:

She said to somebody: "Progressive people all over the world protest against terrorism"

Indirect speech:

She said that progressive people all over the world protest against terrorism.

1. A government source said: "The prime minister's objective here is to get the US companies to cooperate with us more, to make sure that our intelligence agencies get the information they need to keep us safe."
2. Still, we continue to face a terrorist threat. We cannot erase every trace of evil from the world, and small groups of killers have the capacity to do great harm. That was the case before 9/11, and that remains true today.- B. Obama
3. Our objective is clear: we will degrade, and ultimately destroy, ISIL through a comprehensive and sustained counter-terrorism strategy.- B. Obama
4. National Security Council spokesman Alistair Baskie told Fox News. "We will continue to take action to disrupt the continuing, imminent threats to the United State and our citizens."
5. He said: «Our resolve to prosecute terrorist elements and any other person who undertake the active use of children in hostilities or armed conflicts, or engage in other unlawful acts contrary to our domestic laws and international obligations on protection of children and young persons remain unshakeable and irreversible. No matter how long it takes, justice will certainly be done in due course.»
6. "An arrest warrant alone won't stop a rebel leader like Sheka from committing atrocities – Congo's authorities need to bring him to justice," said Ida Sawyer, senior Congo researcher at Human Rights Watch. "The army and UN peacekeepers should increase their efforts to arrest him before more civilians suffer."
7. "Attacks on the West, in particular, are high on their list and increasing in priority," said Mr. Vickers, the under secretary of defense for intelligence.

8. "This was a long-running investigation into a cell, a terrorist nucleus," Mr. De Quévy said. "To avoid the things that happened in Paris, they intervened more quickly."
9. "The supposed parallels included the fact that the suspects were brothers, that they reportedly were influenced by the lectures and writings of Anwar al-Awlaki, that they were 'homegrown' terrorists, and that they attacked civilians in a Western city," the defense wrote in its request to delay the trial by one month.

2. Present the latest news in the indirect speech and answer your group mate's questions.

POLEMIC DEBATE TOPIC: Is the War on Terror justifiable and effective?

Resolution - I will be arguing that the War on Terror is justifiable and effective, whereas Con will be arguing against.

Rules

- 1) *First round is acceptance only.*
- 2) *No rebuts can be made during the opening arguments. Likewise, no new arguments can be made in the final round.*
- 3) *The Burden of Proof is shared between Pro and Con during this debate.*
- 4) *No forfeiture is allowed during any point in the debate.*

****Violation of any of these rules counts as an automatic loss**

Unit 3: International organizations and their role
Communication area: foreign policy

**1 The role of the
United Nations in world politics**

LEAD-IN

“The United Nations is the hope and home of all humankind. The Charter is our compass”.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

“More than ever before in human history, we share a common destiny. We can master it only if we face it together. And that, my friends, is why we have the United Nations.”

Former General Secretary Kofi Annan

Do you think all nations will master this common destiny?

“The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members.”

The 33rd US President Harry Truman

Do you think these will come one day?

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Answer these questions.

1. Does your country respect the United Nations and follow all of its decisions and resolutions?
2. What should happen to countries that ignore UN decisions and resolutions?
3. How has the United Nations changed the world?
4. Do the big nations have much power in the United Nations?
5. What do you know about the different parts of the UN?
6. Is the United Nations the world's most international organization?

2. Discussion: Visit the websites of UN, UNICEF and investigate UN in Kazakhstan, UNICEF in Kazakhstan. Speak about the members of UNICEF from Kazakhstan.



United Nations Photo Kazakh Yurt on Display at UN's Geneva Headquarters

FOCUS ON WRITING

Reading 1

1. The 33rd US President Harry Truman said: "The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members." Do you think these will come one day?

2. "The 70th anniversary of the United Nations is an opportunity to reflect – to look back on the UN's history and take stock of its enduring achievements. It is also an opportunity to spotlight where the UN – and the international community as a whole – needs to redouble its efforts to meet current and future challenges across the three pillars of its work: peace and security, development, and human rights." - *Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's message for UN70*



Organizations - UN

The United Nations was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations. It is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The philosophy behind its establishment is to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. The members of the UN consist of 193 member states, including every internationally recognized sovereign state in the world but Vatican City. The UN is headed by a Secretary-General.

The organization has six principal organs:

- the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly);
- the Security Council (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security);
- the Economic and Social Council (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development);
- the Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN);
- the International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ);
- and the United Nations Trusteeship Council (which is currently inactive).

Other prominent UN System agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The United Nations Headquarters resides in international territory in New York City, with further main offices at Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish

Source: Wikipedia

3. Quick debate

Student A believes the “UN makes the world a better and safer place to live in”

Student B believes the “UN has become weak and ineffective”.

Debate this with your partners. Change partners often.

4. What can you say about Nursultan Nazarbayev’s idea of shifting the UNO’s headquarter to Asia as 2/3 of the world population is living in Asia? Comment on it.

Reading 2

- 1) How has the United Nations changed the world?
- 2) Do the big nations have too much power in the United Nations?
- 3) Would you like to work for the United Nations?
- 4) Is the Secretary General of the United Nations the world’s most powerful and important person?
- 5) What do you know about the different parts of the UN?
- 6) Is the United Nations the world’s most international organization?

What it means to be a UN Volunteer

The decision to serve as a UN Volunteer, at home or abroad, is based on a commitment to the United Nations and to the UN’s contribution to peace, development and human rights in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

As a UN Volunteer you have the extraordinary opportunity to create beneficial change and have a positive impact on people’s lives. Even if your UNV assignment is fairly short, it can have a long-term impact and achieve a ripple effect that extends far beyond the immediate beneficiaries of your efforts.

Your role as a UN Volunteer is that of both facilitator and catalyst. UNV encourages you to be creative and entrepreneurial in finding ways to develop capacity and to promote and foster volunteerism for peace and development - both within and beyond the formal framework of your assignment.

Ultimately, if development is to be effective and sustainable, the people affected by it must take ownership of its processes and drive them forward. Indeed, the MDGs can only be reached if millions of people around the world voluntarily mobilize to achieve them. Your actions as a UN Volunteer

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

can also inspire others to volunteer and to believe that they too can make a contribution towards peace and development.

UN Volunteers come from around 160 countries and many more cultural backgrounds, and thanks to this wide variety of perspectives they bring a range of experiences, expectations and approaches. This diversity gives their work a particular dynamism.

UN Volunteers are thus part of a global, cumulative effort that integrates volunteerism as a core contribution to peace and development: and the concept of volunteerism for peace and development is at the core of UNV's mission.

<https://goo.gl/cOC4xf>



POLEMIC DEBATE TOPICS:

1. Is UN no longer useful?
2. Should UN do more to fight for the security in the world?

What is your position?

1. What UN organizations do the following logos represent? Speak on them.



Discussion Questions:

Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, perfectly summed up the important role volunteers play in our world. Volunteering, he said, “*is a source of community strength, resilience, solidarity and social cohesion. It brings positive social change by fostering respect for diversity, equality and the participation of all. It is among society’s most vital assets.*”

Would you like to join the United Nations Volunteers (UNV)?

FOCUS ON LISTENING

Part 1



Listen and fill in the spaces.

UN secretary-general announces female deputy

The _____ Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon has appointed his deputy. She is Tanzania’s foreign minister Asha-Rose Migiro, who became her country’s first _____ in January 2006. Ms. Migiro will become only the second woman in UN history to serve as deputy secretary-general. Ban Ki-Moon spoke highly of his new second-in-command and described her as an _____ leader and outstanding manager who had championed many causes across the developing world. A UN spokeswoman said Mr. Ki-Moon: “...underlined the fact that [Ms. Migiro] was not named because she’s an _____ she’s a woman, but essentially because of her qualifications.” He intends to put Ms. Migiro very much in the driving seat at the top of the UN and will delegate to her the _____ management of the world body.

Asha-Rose Migiro, 50, _____ a former senior university lecturer. Prior to her becoming foreign minister, she served as minister for community development, gender and children for five years. _____ experience and credentials will serve the UN well. His ideal _____ reform the institution to meet _____ challenges of the 21st century, both current crises and developments and issues yet to unfold. South Africa’s ambassador to the UN Dumisani Kumalo _____ of Ms. Migiro’s abilities by somewhat stating the obvious to reporters: “You know people undermine women. ... Women are _____. They can do many things. [Ms. Migiro] has experience in managing a whole foreign affairs ministry. ... And African _____ better - watch out!” he said.

1. Write a letter to Asha-Rose Migiro. Tell her your thoughts on her getting the job of deputy secretary general. Ask her three questions. Read

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

your letter to your classmates in the next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions. Which letter did you like best and why?

<https://goo.gl/6esxXG> Part 2



The history of the United Nations

<https://goo.gl/2veCjX>



1. What is the basic purpose of the UN?
2. What are the major successes and challenges of the UN? What are some of the proposed solutions to these problems?
3. If disarmament negotiation takes place within the UN, what happens with member states which are not members, or who refuse to negotiate?
4. What implication does being part of the UN have on state sovereignty? Do states give up their sovereignty by entering into global partnerships like the UN?

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1

Foreign and national experts discuss the peacekeeping role of the UN in conflict resolution (with interpreters);



Part 2

Communicative situation

One of the major problems facing the world today is the growing number of refugees. The developed nations in the world should tackle this problem by taking in more refugees. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?

Part 3

CONCEPT ZONE

Analyse the following **CONCEPTS: Freedom and Right** in terms of language and culture.

- Positive Freedom and Negative Freedom.
- The concept of right and wrong, good and bad.

Part 4

Project work

UNITED NATIONS AND KAZAKHSTAN: SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

Aim: Give an overview of successful cooperation of UN and Kazakhstan. Prove that for the years of activity in Kazakhstan UN Development Program over 180 social projects have been successfully implemented, name some of them.

General obligatory instructions:

- Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation.
- Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.
- Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.
- Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions
- Use appropriate digital tools and resources
- Use power point to design creative slides and present the information
- Use various VIDEO or AUDIO files to illustrate examples

The evaluation criteria

- Introduces self and the topic clearly, respectfully, and completely-20
- Includes interactive activities in the lesson-15
- Speaks in a way that is easy to understand-15
- Is responsive to the audience-15
- Shows evidence of preparation and practice-15
- Shows knowledge of the topic-20

Stage 1. United Nations Fact Sheet

- Discover the reasons why an international organization was needed as an outcome of WWII.

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

- Develop the historical sequence leading to the establishment of the United Nations.
- Identify the aims and principles of the United Nations.

.Stage II. Assistance of the UN in:

- Environment
- Health
- Education
- Security
- Human Rights

Stage III. In 1992, March 2 Kazakhstan became a member of the UN

- International Forums in the RK under its auspices
- The relationship between Kazakhstan and the UN today

Stage IV. Presentation of the project.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic: ***“The Role of UNO in Promoting World Peace”***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 300 words.

Part 2

Write a magazine article about the Nobel Peace Prize. Include imaginary interviews with past winners. Write what they say about the world today

Part 3

Write an essay on the topic: ***“The spread of democracy around the world reduces the likelihood of wars between states: the pros and cons.”***

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

1. Translate the text in the written form:

The Translation Services translate all official United Nations documents, meeting records and correspondence at Headquarters from and into Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. Some official documents are also translated into German. The English, French, Russian, and Spanish Translation Services also prepare the summary records of meetings of intergovernmental bodies, which give an account of the proceedings of the meeting, including statements made and action taken.

All United Nations translators are required to have a perfect command of their first language and an excellent knowledge of at least two other official languages. They must also be able to write in a clean, clear and perfectly grammatical style in their first language. Since many readers of United Nations documents, in particular the representatives of the 193 Member States, will be working in a language other than their own, the goal of the Services is to produce documents that are readily comprehensible to all into whose hands they fall. It also needs to be mentioned that, although texts are generally translated for immediate use, they remain long after to serve as historic records. The results of the work of the United Nations translators are a lasting legacy of the work of the Organization.

The United Nations Translation Services use many modern technological tools in support of their work, such as terminological databases, document repositories with full-text search capabilities, bitext alignment tools, translation memory managers, and voice-recognition software. They actively track new developments in promising fields such as machine translation. However, translation at the level required at the United Nations remains a fundamentally intellectual endeavour.

www.un.org/depts/DGACM/Translation.shtm



FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

1. Rewrite the following sentences using the PASSIVE VOICE and then translate them in the written form:

1. For 20 years of activity in Kazakhstan UN Development Program has successfully implemented over 180 social projects.
2. In addition, higher education institutions of Kazakhstan widely use training materials and training activities developed by UNDP.
3. The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme in Kazakhstan organized a series of events to celebrate IVD 2008, starting from the month of September with a competition for journalists and public awareness campaigns.
4. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty.
5. Cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UNECE involves the interaction in fields of energy, environmental protection and efficient use of water resources, transport and trade.
6. On August 29, 2013 the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Office of the United Nations organized an event to mark the International Day against Nuclear Tests.
7. Kazakhstan handed over its Chairmanship in the Geneva Group of

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to Djibouti on 18 January 2013.

8. The International Forum will reflect the role of President Nazarbayev in the development of independent Kazakhstan.
9. We are holding our traditional meeting in the jubilee year for Kazakhstan's foreign policy.
10. Today, we mark the 20th anniversary of our country's accession to the United Nations.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the ACTIVE VOICE and then translate them in the written form:

1. Today, the Council is recognized as the leading international body for the protection of human rights, replacing the former Commission on Human Rights.
2. Kazakhstan's UN Bid is based on four central pillars: food security, water security, energy security and nuclear security.
3. Kazakhstan was supported by 187 out of a total of 192 UN member states considerably exceeding the required minimum of two-thirds of the votes.
4. This necessity is caused by a complex of economic and social problems that are very severe in our region.
5. 15 member states to the Human Rights Council. Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Congo, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Netherlands and Qatar were elected for a three years term, beginning on 1st of January 2015.
6. The goals of sustainable development for 2015-2030 were developed by the Open Working Group, of which Kazakhstan is a member state.
7. The United Nations is widely represented in Kazakhstan, as 16 specialised UN agencies operate in the country.
8. International Day against Nuclear Tests was proposed by Kazakhstan as it marks both the closure of the former Soviet Semipalatinsk Test Site in 1991 in modern-day Kazakhstan and the date of the first Soviet nuclear test conducted there in 1949.
9. Over 2,000 nuclear tests have been conducted since the very first nuclear explosion, the Trinity test on 16 July 1945 in New Mexico, United States.
10. Since the Millennium Summit, the work of the United Nations Agencies has been guided by a set of goals derived from the Millennium Declaration, signed by world leaders in New York in September 2000 including President Nazarbayev.

Unit 3: International organizations and their role
Communication area: foreign policy

2 Membership in international organizations of Kazakhstan: SCO, OSCE and others.

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

Kazakhstan's OSCE chairmanship 2010
Interim Report



1. Discuss the following questions with your partners.

1. What is the OSCE?
2. When was the OSCE established?
3. What were the purposes of the OSCE creation?
4. How many member states are there in the OSCE?
5. When was Kazakhstan admitted to the organization?

In 2010 Kazakhstan assumed the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The OSCE Summit in Astana, which took place on December 1-2, 2010 after more than ten years' interval, became the main concluding event of the presidency. The previous summit was held in Istanbul in 1999.

Kazakhstan became the first post-Soviet state that chaired in the Organization. This historical decision indicated that the principle of equality of the participating states was still in effect and also demonstrated

a recognition of the country's increasing role in the strategically important region and in the OSCE space.

Four "T"s became the motto of Kazakhstan's chairmanship in OSCE: trust, tradition, transparency and tolerance. Trust is a key resource of international relations that is needed by all countries; it cannot be something self-evident during such considerable historical changes. Tradition underlines Kazakhstan's commitment to fundamental principles and values of the OSCE. Transparency conveys maximum openness, free of "double standards" and "dividing lines", and a focus on constructive cooperation in the field of security. Tolerance is realization of the increasing importance of intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue.

The Astana Summit demonstrated a clear political will of heads of OSCE participating states in overcoming crisis phenomena and mutual estrangement between the states-participants. Besides that, the Summit took place in the heart of Eurasia, thousand kilometres from the Europe's geographical borders. This event reflected the changed paradigm of the European security. The meeting in the capital of Kazakhstan encouraged joint efforts aimed at safe future of the people of participating states. The main themes of the Summit were sustainable security in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian area, the problem of Afghanistan, resolution of "frozen" conflicts.

The President of Kazakhstan declared transition to a new level of security and cooperation in wider geographical borders – "from ocean to ocean". In particular, it relates to creation of a common security space within borders of four oceans - from Atlantic to Pacific and from Arctic to Indian. Thus, the OSCE Summit in Astana has launched creation of Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian community of common and indivisible security.

38 heads of states and governments, one vice-president, seven deputy heads of governments, fourteen ministers and other high-ranking officials from OSCE participating states and partners for cooperation, and also representatives of other international and regional organizations participated in the Summit. Among them were OSCE Secretary General Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, Federal Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel, Prime-Minister of Italy Silvio Berlusconi, other leaders of leading international organisations and states.

The Summit ended with the adoption of **Astana Declaration**. The Summit participants reaffirmed commitments, principles and values of OSCE provided by the Helsinki Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, as well as other documents of the Organization. Besides that, representatives of the participating states undertook to continue the work in all three dimensions of OSCE, to increase efforts in order to resolve existing conflicts in the area of responsibility, protection of human rights, provision of the rule of law, to

reinvigorate the Organization in the interests of an adequate response to new security challenges. The revival of the “Spirit of Helsinki” in new historical conditions was the main result of the Summit. Besides that, the Summit contributed to the increase of OSCE’s authority and its position in the world, to strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between the participating states.

The Head of State Nursultan Nazarbayev described the two-day Summit as “an historic event for the entire OSCE community” that had been characterized by the “spirit of Astana”.

The summit in Astana received a high appraisal from heads of delegations. OSCE Secretary General Marc Perrin de Brichambaut noted that decisions adopted in the capital of Kazakhstan, promoted joining the efforts of the major players on the space from Vancouver to Vladivostok for solution of the main problem - ensuring security and development of a common strategy of countering the common threats and challenges. The OSCE Summit in Astana provided another real opportunity to start building of the “common European house”. United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said that Kazakhstan’s OSCE chairmanship was very successful. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton underlined that the OSCE Summit is the evidence of Kazakhstan’s increasing role in the international community.

OSCE is the world’s largest regional security organization with 56 participating states located in Europe, Central Asia and North America.

<https://goo.gl/7JFv59>



CONCEPT ZONE

Analyse the following **CONCEPTS: Freedom and Right** in terms of language and culture.

Positive Freedom and Negative Freedom.

The concept of right and wrong, good and bad

Reading 2

1. Discuss these questions with your group mates.

1. When did Kazakhstan join SCO?

2. What progress can bring SCO Summit? What significance can SCO have for its members?

3. What are your hopes for the future of relations between Kazakhstan and China?

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)--composed of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan--was formed as a confidence-building mechanism to resolve border disputes. It has risen in stature since then, making headlines in 2005 when it called for Washington to set a timeline for withdrawing from military bases in Central Asia.



The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO or Organization), which was created in order to strengthen regional security, enhance good-neighborly relations, and encourage multi-vector and multifaceted interaction among the member states, has become a major regional structure with broad opportunities for establishing mutually beneficial relations in the commercial and economic sphere. The immense territorial, human, raw material resource, and transport-transit potential of the states participating in this Organization is an important factor of successful cooperation in this area. The SCO Secretariat and specialized economic institutions aim to promote cooperation in such vectors as foreign trade, investments, transportation and communications, energy, bank relations, agriculture, the environment, and the scientific-technical and social spheres. Within the SCO, Kazakhstan has succeeded in achieving results that are promoting the development of the foreign sector of its own economy and its gradual integration into the world economy. However, there are several problems and unresolved issues in the Organization's activity that are hindering the development of foreign relations and putting the brakes on Kazakhstan's foreign economic activity. Keeping in mind that the development of relations with the SCO meets the country's interests and is extremely promising for its foreign economic activity, economic cooperation with the Organization must be strengthened.

Naribaev Marat

Discussion

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization as a potential economic platform

Comprising over one quarter of the world's population and stretching over half of Asia, the SCO has laid down a strong foundation of political and security relations amongst its members, underpinned by numerous intergovernmental agreements. There is a growing interest in expanding this platform into the economic realm, increasing trade and investment activities while facilitating closer business ties. Which are the key areas where the SCO can serve as a platform for better economic ties amongst its members? What initiatives should governments undertake to realize this potential?

<https://goo.gl/des5F1>



FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

COOPERATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Kazakhstan cooperates with UNIDO within several regional projects in areas such as industrial statistics, industrial integration and mitigation of negative impact of industry on the environment, including Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol projects.

Prospective areas of cooperation include participation of UNIDO in implementation of the Green Bridge Partnership Programme aimed at promoting green growth policies in Central Asia, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan, EXPO-2017 on the theme "The Future Energy», an exhibition to take place in Astana in 2017 and the New Silk Road projects.

At the national level, Kazakhstan cooperates with UNIDO as part of attracting expertise of international development partners, including its methodologies, know-how and technical knowledge, in conjunction with ongoing industrialization policy and the second Five-Year Plan of the State program of industrial development for 2015-2019.

Among others, priority areas of cooperation include: modernization and productivity; energy efficiency; technological foresight; trade capacity increase; industrial statistics; energy and environment.

<https://goo.gl/8BqcDT>



Watching activity

Part 1



Watching

<https://goo.gl/WKxrXo>



Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit: President Xi proposes anti-extremism treaty

Where is the headquarter of SCO?

Are you aware of any other economic organizations in the world?

1. *Speak on the Symbolics of SCO*
2. *What is the importance of the SCO?*

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

1. In the following text, some words have been taken out.

Complete the text, choose the appropriate word from the word list.

profit • go bankrupt • take over • aggregate • acquire • share • turn around • turn a profit • conglomerate • target market •

1. The goal of each company is to _____.
2. Hollywood's _____ is young American males and foreigners.
3. Concrete, invented by the Romans, is an _____ of mortar, rocks, pieces of ceramic tile, sea shells, and demolished old buildings.
4. Ann and David are hoping _____ some land in the country.
5. Kereshmeh bought one thousand Microsoft _____ and two thousand Apple _____.
6. Irena is not doing well at school. I hope she can _____ it _____ soon.
7. Looking back, Brad believes he has really _____ from getting his MBA.
8. General Electric (GE), a famous American _____, was started by Thomas Edison in 1892.

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

9. Many companies _____ because they do not have a coherent business plan.

10. Napoleon tried to _____ Russia. However, a cold, hard winter rendered his invasion plans useless. Consequently, he retreated in defeat.

2. Read the text below. Fill in the gap.

journey, arrivals, extra, welcomed, company, stations, border, baskets, expecting, praised, strength, political, concern, amid, glad, values

Germany and Austria (1) _____ thousands of refugees yesterday after their long walk through Hungary. The refugees arrived at train (2) _____ in Germany and at the Austrian (3) _____ to crowds of local people who applauded the new (4) _____ and gave them water, food and clothes. German and Austrian children carried (5) _____ of sweets to give to the children from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries. For many of the refugees, it was the end of a long (6) _____ that started in Syria and ended with a long walk through Hungary. German rail (7) _____ Deutsche Bahn announced on Saturday that it would be adding (8) _____ carriages to its trains and was, «doing everything it can» to help the refugees.

The United Nations (UN) has (9) _____ Austria and Germany for their efforts to welcome and help the refugees. It said: «This is (10) _____ leadership based on humanitarian (11) _____.» Germany's leader Angela Merkel said her country would welcome all refugees from Syria. Germany is (12) _____ around 800.000 Syrians to arrive this year (13) _____ continuing uncertainty about the future of Syria. Ms Merkel told reporters that, «as a strong, economically healthy country, we have the (14) _____ to do what is necessary». One refugee, a Syrian shopkeeper said: «I'm very (15) _____ to be in Germany. I hope that I find a much better life here. I want to work.» He expressed (16) _____ for his family and young children still in Syria.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1



Polemical discourse

“The significance of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for the Republic of Kazakhstan”;

Part 2

Challenge Question

What challenges face people traveling from one country to another in order to study, even within the EU member nations?

Part 3

Discussion

How does cultural diversity impact political identity?

Part 4

Project work

**UNITED NATIONS AND KAZAKHSTAN:
SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION**

Aim: Give an overview of successful cooperation of UN and Kazakhstan. Prove that for the years of activity in Kazakhstan UN Development Program over 180 social projects have been successfully implemented, name some of them.

General **obligatory** instructions:

- Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation.
- Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.
- Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.

- Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions
- Use appropriate digital tools and resources
- Use power point to design creative slides and present the information
- Use various VIDEO or AUDIO files to illustrate examples

The evaluation criteria

- Introduces self and the topic clearly, respectfully, and completely-20
- Includes interactive activities in the lesson-15
- Speaks in a way that is easy to understand-15
- Is responsive to the audience-15
- Shows evidence of preparation and practice-15
- Shows knowledge of the topic-20

Stage I. United Nations Fact Sheet

- Discover the reasons why an international organization was needed as an outcome of WWII.
- Develop the historical sequence leading to the establishment of the United Nations.
- Identify the aims and principles of the United Nations.

Stage II. Assistance of the UN in:

- Environment
- Health
- Education
- Security
- Human Rights

Stage III. In 1992, March 2 Kazakhstan became a member of the UN

- International Forums in the RK under its auspices
- The relationship between Kazakhstan and the UN today

Stage IV. Presentation of the project.

Part 5 Speak on The three dimensions of the OSCE

Politico-Military Dimension

Arms control, Border management, Combating terrorism, Conflict prevention, Military reform, Policing

Economic and environmental Dimension

Anti-trafficking, Economic and Environmental activities

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

Human Dimension

Anti-trafficking, Democratization, Education, Elections, Gender equality, Human rights, Media freedom, Minority rights, Rule of law and Tolerance and non-discrimination

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write a report on the topic: "The importance of Kazakhstan's membership in the organizations of the SCO, the OSCE, and the EAEC"

Part 2

Write about the following topic:

The spread of democracy around the world reduces the likelihood of wars between states: the pros and cons.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 350 words.

Unit 3: International organizations and their role
Communication area: foreign policy

3 Protection of human rights. World Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The rights and duties of a citizen, approved by the Constitution of CLL and the RK

LEAD-IN

Comment on the quotations

1. "I call on States to honour their obligation to protect human rights every day of the year. I call on people to hold their governments to account."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

2. "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

Martin Luther King Jr.

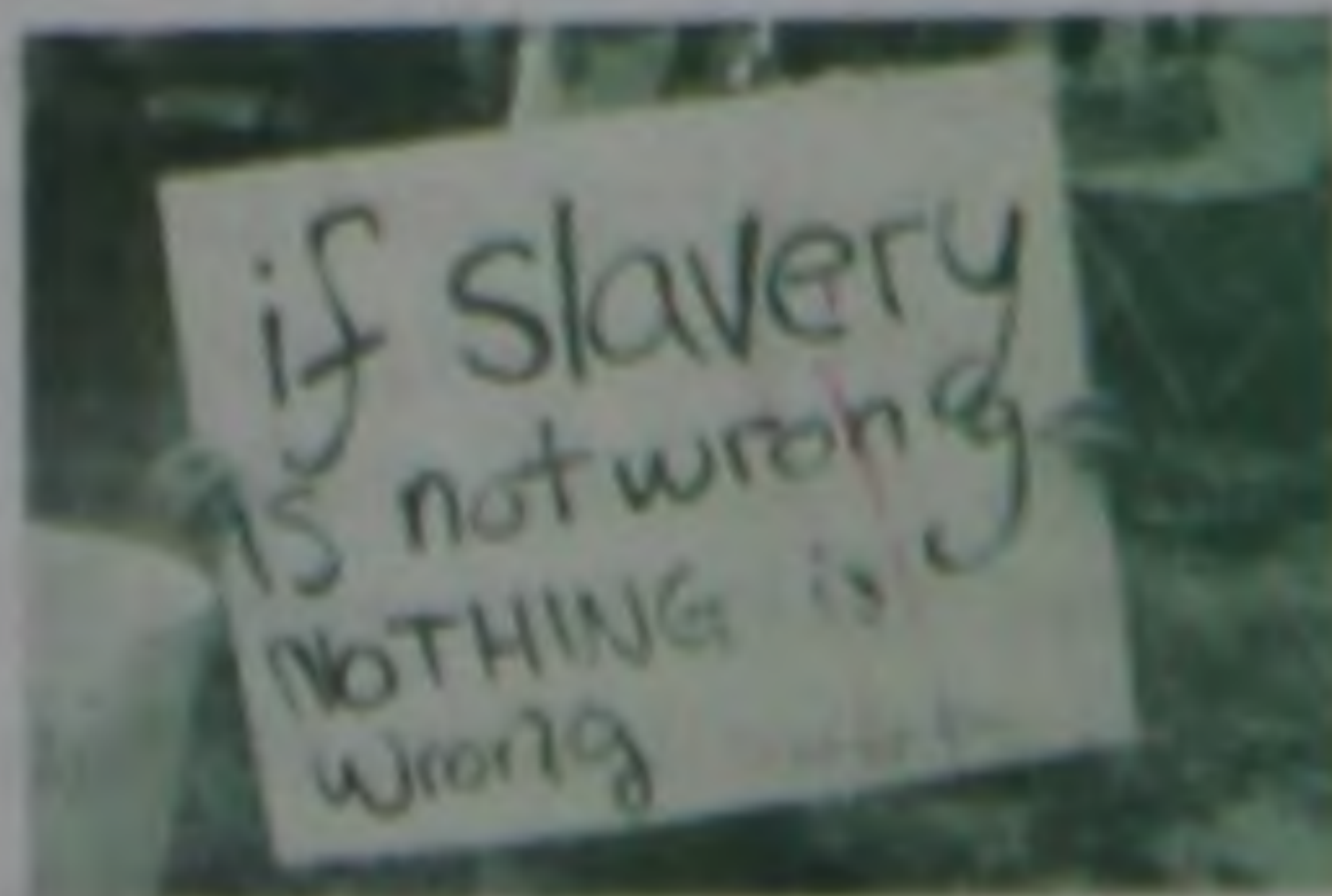
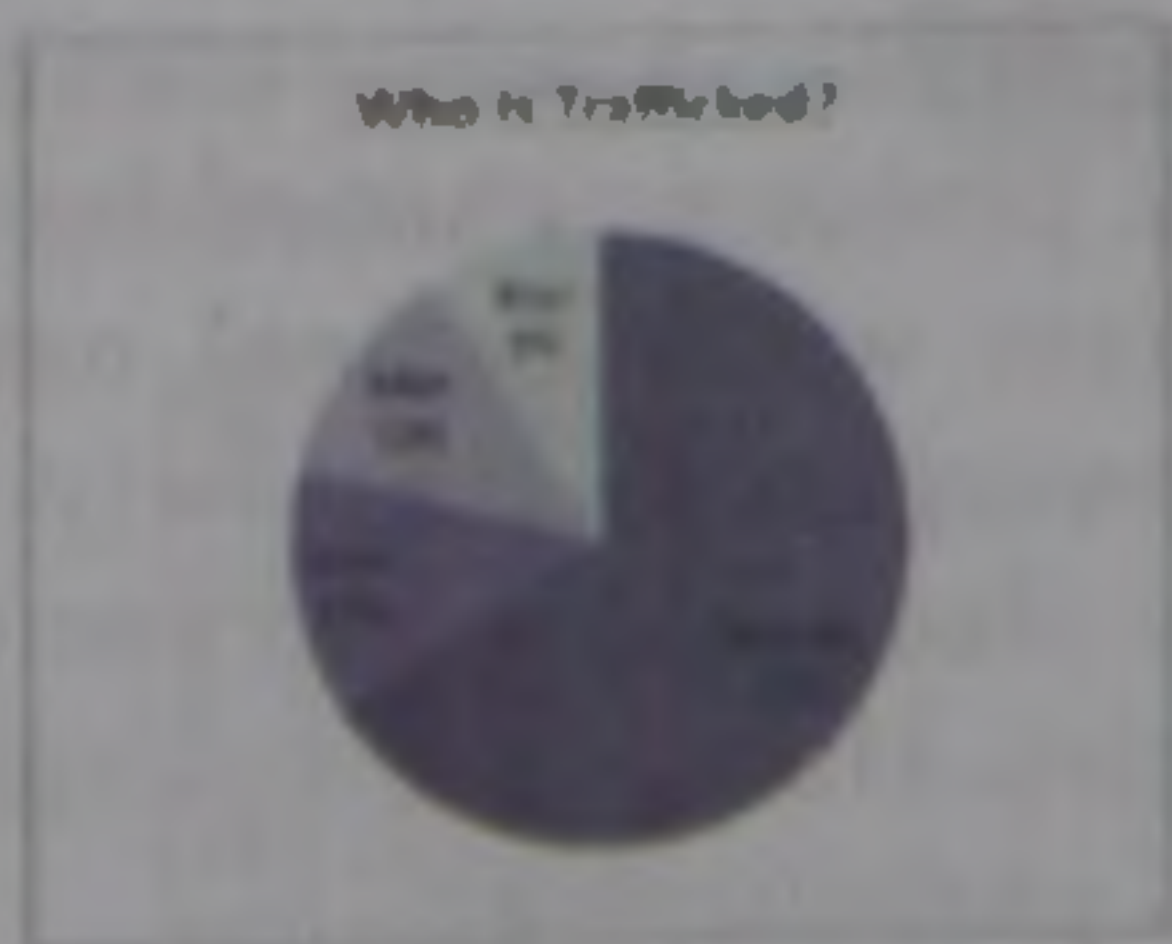
FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. Try to answer the question below:

Why are young people considered to be a special risk group from the perspective of human trafficking?

Express your own opinion and listen to that of your friends.



UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

2. Look at the “word cloud” containing the key words that appear more frequently in the article and using the words predict what the article is going to be about.
3. Choose any word from the ‘cloud’ and explain why it can be repeatedly used and what it implies in the article.



4. **HUMAN RIGHTS:** What do you think of these new ones? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners and share what you heard.

	Yes / No (Why?)	Problems	Solutions to problems
Internet access			
Live anywhere			
A well-paying job			
Free education			
Free legal services			
Party anytime			

NATURE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In the context of globalization, modern society comes to witness the fruits of human progress and faces the problems caused by it. The globalization triggers increased organized crime with criminal networks manipulating economic, political, cultural convergence and newly-established relations to achieve their own goals. They also make good use of new opportunities offered by information technologies. Human trafficking is one of the gravest concerns specific in the period of globalization.

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

In fact, human trafficking is considered to be the slavery of the 21st century and is often referred to as “white” slavery. Today, multiple cases of labor and sexual exploitation of women, men and minors are known.

Along with other countries, Armenia faces the grave problem of trafficking. In our country, people identified as victims of trafficking are among those of our compatriots who wish to avoid at all costs their harsh living conditions and therefore show imprudence by agreeing to leave their home country and naively believing in empty promises of easy and quick income. Consequently, they often find themselves in perilous situations, as they may be exposed to ruthless physical and moral abuse and forced to do unpaid hard work above their capacity, as well as be subjected to humiliation, beatings and threats.

To provide effective anti-trafficking action, in 2000, the United Nations Supreme Committee declared the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime supplemented by two protocols signed in Palermo in 2003, namely Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The latter provides definition of human trafficking and outlines key points of action against human trafficking.

(Silva Petrosyan, Heghine Khachatryan, Ruzanna Muradyan, Serob Khachatryan,

Koryun Nahapetyan “Human trafficking and exploitation” Manual for teachers)

1. How does the above protocol define human trafficking?

Article 3 of the protocol reads as follows:

(a) “Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

<https://goo.gl/jYoxmd>



2. Read the statements below and express your own opinions using statements such as "I agree" or "I disagree".

1. To live comfortably, one should go abroad.
2. Human trafficking has nothing to do with human rights.

Reading 2

1. What does Auschwitz mean?
2. Why is Auschwitz in the news now?
3. Was anyone punished for what happened at Auschwitz?

Auschwitz 70th anniversary: Survivors mark camp liberation

About 300 Auschwitz survivors have gathered at the site of the former Nazi death camp to mark the 70th anniversary of its liberation.

The commemoration will be held at the site in southern Poland where 1.1 million people, the vast majority Jews, were killed between 1940 and 1945.

It is expected to be the last major anniversary event that survivors are able to attend in considerable numbers.

Heads of state and representatives from wartime Allies will also be present.

Events include the laying of a wreath, a church service, and the lighting of candles at a memorial in the former death camp of Birkenau, which was part of the Auschwitz complex.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was liberated by the Red Army of the Soviet Union on 27 January 1945. It opened as a museum in 1947.

Renee Salt, 85, from north London, is among the survivors travelling to Tuesday's commemoration.

She visited the camp for the first time 10 years ago and "buried the ghosts", she told the BBC, and has been going back ever since.

"I'll do it for as long as I can. Why? There are still a lot of Holocaust deniers, the world over, and if we don't speak out, the world won't know what happened."

Those who survived Auschwitz lived through one of the 20th Century's worst acts of hatred and inhumanity. Many of those still alive today were children in 1945, but they are elderly now and this may be the last significant anniversary where so many will gather.

A huge, white temporary building has been erected over the brick railway buildings where many of the Jews of Europe were sorted into those who were fit enough for slave labour and those who would be taken straight to the gas chambers.

Candles have been lit at the Death Wall where prisoners were executed - small points of light in this wintry landscape of snow and ice, where Europe is remembering a time of darkness.

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

On Tuesday the Russian defence ministry published what it said were archive documents about the liberation of Auschwitz.

They include an account by Gen Kramnikov of the 60th Army of the First Ukrainian Front, whose soldiers opened the gates, about “endless crowds of people” leaving the death camp.

“They all look extremely exhausted, grey-haired old men, youths, women with young babies and teenagers, nearly all of them half-naked,” the general wrote.

“The first indications are that in Auschwitz hundreds of thousands of prisoners have been worked to death, burned or shot dead.”

- Construction began in 1940 on site that grew to 40 sq km (15 sq miles)
- About one million Jews were killed at the camp
- Other victims included Roma (Gypsies), disabled people, homosexuals, dissidents, non-Jewish Poles and Soviet prisoners

<https://goo.gl/g7QofM>



Further discussion

- What did women do during World War II?
- Did most women work? If so, why?
- Did women and men at home have to make any sacrifices during the War? What about children and older people? If so, what were they?
- Do you think life was hard or easy for those at home during the war? Give evidence to support your ideas.

Watching activity

Part 1



Watching

<https://goo.gl/mV4tLP>



Watch the following video about human trafficking in Ohio, featuring an interview with survivor, author, and activist, Theresa Flores:

Discuss.

Share the statistics below with students. Make sure you realize that human trafficking and slavery exists everywhere: Poor countries, wealthy countries, the USA, and Ohio.

Part 2

Secretary-General's Message for 2014

1. Who is the Secretary-General of UN?
2. When is Human Rights Day?
3. Are you aware of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

Discussion

It is said in the **Article 4 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights** that "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms". What is your point of view towards this article?

About a third of all women in the European Union have experienced violence at some time in their life. A survey from the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights found that around 62 million women over the age of 15 have experienced physical or sexual violence. The agency interviewed over 42,000 women across Europe. The women gave details about violence at home and at work. This included domestic abuse, rape, stalking, sexual harassment and online bullying. The survey found that 22 per cent of women suffered from violence by a husband or boyfriend. It also found that 67 per cent of the women did not report serious domestic violence to the police.

The EU said that laws have to change to protect women. They want to make domestic violence a public offence. At the moment police in many countries cannot stop domestic violence because it happens in the home. The agency's director said the violence against women shows there is, «an extensive human rights abuse» in all EU countries. He added: «These survey figures simply cannot and should not be ignored.» He said violence against women was a huge problem that affects everyone, saying: «The enormity of the problem is proof that violence against women does not just impact a few women only. It impacts on society every day.» The agency said there was a strong link between alcohol and the violence.

<https://goo.gl/ThpNmT>



Part 1



Amnesty International Discussion

- 1) What is Amnesty's primary function?
- 2) How important is Amnesty compared to charities such as Save The Children or Help The Aged?
- 3) Do you think Amnesty International is a good name?
- 4) Who is Amnesty International's most famous prisoner of conscience?
- 5) Why do many governments, including that of the USA, refuse to believe many of Amnesty's reports?
- 6) Do you think Amnesty International is effective?
- 7) How do you think Amnesty gets information about "closed" countries and despotic regimes?
- 8) How can we help protect and promote human rights?
- 9) Do you think there are many countries that do not commit human rights violations?
- 10) Do you think working for Amnesty International can be dangerous?

Part 2

- a. Everyone is born with equal rights.
- b. The state's role is to ensure that people have equal rights.
- c. Many states exploit and abuse their people.
- d. The law and international treaties are the only way to protect people.
- e. Human rights enable people to live life to the full.

Project work

1. World Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and its use in official documents in Kazakhstan
2. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Study on awareness of your city on the main law of the country. Imagine the conclusion of the work undertaken in the form of a report in two languages (native and foreign)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Social Modals | Categories *Memory Improvement*

Work in pairs or in groups. One student is the Reader. Other students are Writers. Fold the paper in half so only your part is showing.

For the Reader: Read the paragraph aloud. When you finish, read it aloud again. Be sure to speak slowly and clearly so other students can take notes.

You go to a party and call a friend by the wrong name. You know you ought to have remembered his name. Then you can't find your expensive sunglasses. You feel terrible because you shouldn't have lost something so valuable. Have these situations happened to you? It's upsetting, but in this busy world we're allowed to forget minor things like names or lose items like sunglasses. However, in many situations, we're required to remember important information. For example, if you're a teacher, you must remember your students' names. If you're in school, you're supposed to remember facts for an exam. If you're forgetting important information like this, and you want to improve your memory, what can you do? According to the experts, you could exercise your mind by playing games that challenge your brain, such as Sudoku. You might also improve your lifestyle. Exercise and a healthy diet can improve mental functioning. Consider making small changes such as these if you need to improve your memory.

For the Writer(s): Listen to the Reader. Look at the phrases in the box. When you hear the Reader talk about each thing, write it in the correct category in the chart.

remembered his name	remember your student's names
remember important information	remember facts for an exam
lost something so valuable	exercise your mind
forget minor things	improve your lifestyle

Advice (<i>could, might</i>)	
Regret (<i>ought to have, shouldn't have</i>)	remembered his name

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE

Permission <i>(be allowed to, be permitted to)</i>	
Obligation <i>(must, be required to, be supposed to)</i>	

Grammar and Beyond Communicative Activities © Cambridge University Press 2012 Photocopiable

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write about the following topic:

Education is not a luxury, but a basic human right and as such should be free for everyone irrespective of personal wealth. Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 350 words

Part 2

Present a written argument to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic:

“Some people prefer to help by making donations to local charities while some prefer to donate to national & international organizations. Discuss both measures and give your opinion.”

Part 3

Many office authorities impose restriction on smoking within the offices premises. Some governments have even banned smoking in all public places. This is a good idea but it takes away some of our freedom.

Unit 4: International Trade
Communication area: economics

- 1 The role of free trade in the economic development. Effect of the foreign exchange market on international trade.**
The role of the state in international trade

LEAD-IN

1. Translate the following proverbs on trade or traders and give your own interpretation.



1. Set your expense according to your **trade**. ~ Dutch Proverb
2. A **trade** not properly learned is an enemy. ~ Irish Proverb
3. There are no foolish **trades**, there are only foolish people. ~ French Proverb
4. Flatterers and **traders** are related. ~ Basque Proverb
5. Jack of all **trades**, master of none. ~ English Proverb

6. A handful of **trade**, a handful of gold. ~ Dutch Proverb
7. There are tricks in every **trade**. ~ Italian Proverb
8. **Trade** knows neither friends nor kindred. ~ French Proverb
9. Catch the **trade** winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover. ~ Mark Twain
10. In the long run, free **trade** benefits everyone; in the short run it is bound to produce much pain. ~ Henry Hobhouse

2. Comment on the following reflective quotes:

1. This instinctive repulsion which tradespeople inspire in men of sensitive feeling is one of the very rare consolations for being so impoverished which are given to those of us who don't sell anything to anybody. *Louis-Ferdinand Céline*

2. Is there something in trade that desiccates and flattens out, that turns men into dried leaves at the age of forty? Certainly there is. It is not due to trade

but to intensity of self-seeking, combined with narrowness of occupation. Business has destroyed the very knowledge in us of all other natural forces except business. *John Jay Chapman*

3. We rail at trade, but the historian of the world will see that it was the principle of liberty; that it settled America, and destroyed feudalism, and made peace and keeps peace; that it will abolish slavery. *Ralph Waldo Emerson*

4. Merchants have no country. The mere spot they stand on does not constitute so strong an attachment as that from which they draw their gains. *Thomas Jefferson*

5. "There's a vital link between freedom of people and freedom of commerce. Democratic freedoms cannot flourish unless our hemisphere also builds a prosperity whose benefits are widely shared. And open trade is an essential foundation for that prosperity and that possibility."

~George W. Bush, *former President of the United States of America*.

6. "Markets support diversity and freedom of choice, and trade gives artists a greater opportunity to express their creative inspiration." ~Tyler Cowen, *George Mason University economist*.

7. "Goods produced under conditions which do not meet a rudimentary standard to decency should be regarded as contraband and not allowed to pollute the channels of international commerce." ~Franklin Delano Roosevelt, *former President of the United States of America*

3. Read the following passage on trade, give your interpretation and translate:

Trade is the natural enemy of all violent passions. Trade loves moderation, delights in compromise, and is most careful to avoid anger. It is patient, supple, and insinuating, only resorting to extreme measures in cases of absolute necessity. Trade makes men independent of one another and gives them a high idea of their personal importance: it leads them to want to manage their own affairs and teaches them to succeed therein. Hence it makes them inclined to liberty but disinclined to revolution.

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. What is your concept of free trade?
2. Read and define the message of the text. Discuss it with your partner and give the general idea.

The Role of Free Trade in the Economic Development

Free trade, also called *laissez-faire*, a policy by which a government does not discriminate against imports or interfere with exports by applying

UNIT 4: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

tariffs (to imports) or subsidies (to exports). A free-trade policy does not necessarily imply, however, that a country abandons all control and taxation of imports and exports.

The theoretical case for free trade is based on Adam Smith's argument that the division of labor among countries leads to specialization, greater efficiency, and higher aggregate production. From the point of view of a single country there may be practical advantages in trade restriction, particularly if the country is the main buyer or seller of a commodity. In practice, however, the protection of local industries may prove advantageous only to a small minority of the population, and it could be disadvantageous to the rest.

Since the mid-20th century, nations have increasingly reduced tariff barriers and currency restrictions on international trade. Other barriers, however, that may be equally effective in hindering trade include import quotas, taxes, and diverse means of subsidizing domestic industries.

For more than two centuries economists have steadfastly promoted free trade among nations as the best trade policy. Despite this intellectual barrage, many "practical" men and women continue to view the case for free trade skeptically, as an abstract argument made by ivory tower economists with, at most, one foot on terra firma. These practical people "know" that our vital industries must be protected from foreign competition.

The divergence between economists' beliefs and those of (even well-educated) men and women on the street seems to arise in making the leap from individuals to nations. In running our personal affairs, virtually all of us exploit the advantages of free trade and comparative advantage without thinking twice. For example, many of us have our shirts laundered at professional cleaners rather than wash and iron them ourselves. Anyone who advised us to "protect" ourselves from the "unfair competition" of low-paid laundry workers by doing our own wash would be thought looney. Common sense tells us to make use of companies that specialize in such work, paying them with money we earn doing something we do better. We understand intuitively that cutting ourselves off from specialists can only lower our standard of living.

Spain, South Korea, and a variety of other countries manufacture shoes more cheaply than America can. They offer them for sale to us. Shall we buy them, as we buy the services of laundry workers, with money we earn doing things we do well—like writing computer software and growing wheat? Or shall we keep "cheap foreign shoes" out and purchase more expensive American shoes instead? It is pretty clear that the nation as a whole must be worse off if foreign shoes are kept out—even though the American shoe industry will be better off.

Most people accept this argument. But they worry about what happens if another country—say, China—can make everything, or almost everything,

cheaper than we can. Will free trade with China then lead to unemployment for American workers, who will find themselves unable to compete with cheaper Chinese labor? To see why, let us once again appeal to our personal affairs.

<https://goo.gl/KS1lbp>



1. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think free trade promotes economic growth? Give one positive example of how free trade affects individuals or communities?
2. What is your opinion if free trade hurt the local business? Support the idea of local business development and give some examples of how local business affects individuals or community.

2. Discuss with your partner

1. Define *free trade*.
2. Identify two ways government action promotes the general welfare and affects individual economic freedom.
3. List at least three reasons to support and three reasons to oppose participation in free trade agreements.
4. Give one negative and one positive example of how free trade affects individuals or communities.
5. Deduce how one's country of origin might affect his/her opinion of free trade agreements.



Watching the video "Mexico debates benefits of free trade deals"

<https://goo.gl/MzXQ1lo>



Task 1. Sentence completion

For the 1-5 , complete the sentence:

1. The aerospace industry is expected
2. According to the World Bank.....
3. Mexico was hoping that Canada's Prime Minister.....
4. Some say twenty years after NAFTA.....
5. Canada was hoping for Obama to.....

Task 2. Write 5-7 key questions on the information of the video

Task 3. Give your own opinion about the benefits of free trade.

Reading 2

Answer the questions and define the passages (A-E) according to the questions:

1. What do you know about Monetary Fund?
2. What does this international organization do?
3. How does IMF work?
4. What are its benefits?

International Monetary Fund



IMF "Headquarters 1" in Washington, D.C.

A. The International monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that provides financial assistance and advice to member countries. This article will discuss the main functions of the organization, which has become an enduring institution integral to the creation of financial markets worldwide and to the growth of developing countries.

B. The IMF was born at the end of World War II, out of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945. It was created out of a need to prevent economic crises like the Great Depression. With its sister organization, the World Bank, the IMF is the largest public lender of funds in the world. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations and is run by its 186 member countries. Membership is open to any country that conducts foreign policy and accepts the organization's statutes.

The IMF is responsible for the creation and maintenance of the international monetary system, the system by which international payments among countries take place. It thus strives to provide a systematic mechanism for foreign exchange transactions in order to foster investment and promote balanced global economic trade.

To achieve these goals, the IMF focuses and advises on the macroeconomic policies of a country, which affect its exchange rate and its government's budget, money and credit management. The IMF will also appraise a country's financial sector and its regulatory policies, as well as structural policies within the macroeconomy that relate to the labor market and employment. In addition, as a fund, it may offer financial assistance to nations in need of correcting balance of payments discrepancies. The IMF is thus entrusted with nurturing economic growth and maintaining high levels of employment within countries.

C. The IMF gets its money from quota subscriptions paid by member states. The size of each quota is determined by how much each government can pay according to the size of its economy. The quota in turn determines the weight each country has within the IMF - and hence its voting rights - as well as how much financing it can receive from the IMF.

Twenty-five percent of each country's quota is paid in the form of special drawing rights (SDRs), which are a claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members. Before SDRs, the Bretton Woods system had been based on a fixed exchange rate, and it was feared that there would not be enough reserves to finance global economic growth. Therefore, in 1968, the IMF created the SDRs, which are a kind of international reserve asset. They were created to supplement the international reserves of the time, which were gold and the U.S. dollar. The SDR is not a currency; it is a unit of account by which member states can exchange with one another in order to settle international accounts. The SDR can also be used in exchange for other freely-traded currencies of IMF members. A country may do this when it has a deficit and needs more foreign currency to pay its international obligations.

The SDR's value lies in the fact that member states commit to honor their obligations to use and accept SDRs. Each member country is assigned a certain amount of SDRs based on how much the country contributes to the Fund (which is based on the size of the country's economy). However, the need for SDRs lessened when major economies dropped the fixed exchange rate and opted for floating rates instead. The IMF does all of its accounting in SDRs, and commercial banks accept SDR denominated accounts. The value of the SDR is adjusted daily against a basket of currencies, which currently includes the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen, the euro, and the British pound.

The larger the country, the larger its contribution; thus the U.S. contributes about 18% of total quotas while the Seychelles Islands contribute a modest 0.004%. If called upon by the IMF, a country can pay the rest of its quota in its local currency. The IMF may also borrow funds, if necessary, under two

separate agreements with member countries. In total, it has SDR 212 billion (USD 290 billion) in quotas and SDR 34 billion (USD 46 billion) available to borrow.

D. The IMF offers its assistance in the form of surveillance, which it conducts on a yearly basis for individual countries, regions and the global economy as a whole. However, a country may ask for financial assistance if it finds itself in an economic crisis, whether caused by a sudden shock to its economy or poor macroeconomic planning. A financial crisis will result in severe devaluation of the country's currency or a major depletion of the nation's foreign reserves. In return for the IMF's help, a country is usually required to embark on an IMF-monitored economic reform program, otherwise known as Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs).

All facilities of the IMF aim to create sustainable development within a country and try to create policies that will be accepted by the local populations. However, the IMF is not an aid agency, so all loans are given on the condition that the country implement the SAPs and make it a priority to pay back what it has borrowed. Currently, all countries that are under IMF programs are developing, transitional and emerging market countries (countries that have faced financial crisis).

E. The **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** works to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

<https://goo.gl/pz01k0>



Work in pairs

1. Write out all abbreviations of the text and translate them.
2. IMF discussions

Candidate A

- 1) What does the abbreviation IMF stand for?
- 2) What do you know about the history of the IMF?
- 3) What is the difference between the IMF and the World Bank?
- 4) Why do many countries protest against the IMF?
- 5) What are the aims of the 185-member IMF?

Candidate B

- 1) Do you think the IMF should put more pressure on countries that do not have democracy?

- 2) Would you like to see the IMF one day become the world's treasury?
- 3) Do you think there is equality among the member states of the IMF?
- 4) Would you like to work for the IMF?
- 5) What should an international monetary fund do?

Reading 3

1. Answer the following questions:

- What is the goal of trade?
- What does the term free trade mean?
- What are the major international institutions to facilitate international trade?
- What tools are available to policymakers to manipulate global trade? (ie.. tariffs, subsidies, embargoes)

International trade



Ancient Silk Road Trade across Eurasia

International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. In most countries, such trade represents a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social, and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries. It is the presupposition of international trade that a sufficient level of geopolitical peace and stability are prevailing in order to allow for the peaceful exchange of trade and commerce to take place between nations.

UNIT 4: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trading globally gives consumers and countries the opportunity to be exposed to goods and services not available in their own countries. Almost every kind of product can be found on the international market: food, clothes, spare parts, oil, jewelry, wine, stocks, currencies and water. Services are also traded: tourism, banking, consulting and transportation. A product that is sold to the global market is an export, and a product that is bought from the global market is an import. Imports and exports are accounted for in a country's current account in the balance of payments.

Industrialization, advanced technology transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. Without international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders. International trade is, in principle, not different from domestic trade as the motivation and the behavior of parties involved in a trade do not change fundamentally regardless of whether trade is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade is typically more costly than domestic trade. The reason is that a border typically imposes additional costs such as tariffs, time costs due to border delays and costs associated with country differences such as language, the legal system or culture.

Another difference between domestic and international trade is that factors of production such as capital and labor are typically more mobile within a country than across countries. Thus international trade is mostly restricted to trade in goods and services, and only to a lesser extent to trade in capital, labor or other factors of production. Trade in goods and services can serve as a substitute for trade in factors of production. Instead of importing a factor of production, a country can import goods that make intensive use of that factor of production and thus embody it. An example is the import of labor-intensive goods by the United States from China. Instead of importing Chinese labor, the United States imports goods that were produced with Chinese labor. One report in 2010 suggested that international trade was increased when a country hosted a network of immigrants, but the trade effect was weakened when the immigrants became assimilated into their new country

<https://goo.gl/ShmsY>



2. Discuss the role of International Trade between Kazakhstan and CIS countries as well as between Kazakhstan and western countries.
3. Make a summary of free trade in groups

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

Task: Read the following article and translate it into Kazakh/Russian paying attention to the terms of free trade.

Should our democracy participate in free trade agreements?

Braddock, Pennsylvania, was once a vibrant community. It is now so poor and rundown that film producers used it to shoot the opening scenes for a movie about the world after a nuclear disaster. Braddock is like many towns in the United States of America. Employers have either gone out of business or have moved to other countries where costs are cheaper. In 2011, the mayor of Braddock said, "We have lost 90 percent of our population and 90 percent of our buildings....Ninety percent of our town is in a landfill."

Manaus, Brazil, was once a poor city in the heart of the Amazon rainforest. Over the past 20 years, hundreds of companies have opened factories there. These companies brought jobs that bolstered the middle class. The living standards for residents greatly improved. Today, air conditioned shopping malls and glimmering luxury hotels rise out of the jungle. The Internet and cell phones connect the once-isolated people to the outside world. These technologies revolutionized access to education, health care, and financial services. One worker described the changes this way: "In Manaus, there are good jobs, things are much more peaceful and my family can breathe clean air."

Free trade has affected both Braddock and Manaus. Free trade is the exchange of goods, services, and money across national borders without government-imposed barriers. Is free trade good policy? Democracies are now deliberating that question. The answer may depend on where you live. It may also depend on whether you believe it is more important for the government to promote the **general welfare** of the country or to ensure the economic freedom of its individual citizens.

Economic Freedom and the General Welfare

In authoritarian countries, the government often has total control of the economy. The people do not have choices. Democracies, on the other hand, usually try to balance the government's role in the economy with the economic freedom of individuals. Democracies always protect some form of individual economic freedom. Generally, citizens can buy whatever they can afford. They can choose what type of work they do. And, they can decide how and when to spend or save their money. Sometimes, however, democracies restrict individual economic freedoms to protect national interests and promote the general welfare. For example, they impose taxes on citizens to

UNIT 4: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

pay for national projects. They regulate businesses to ensure that workers and consumers are protected. They levy *tariffs* to protect national companies from competition from foreign imports. In a democracy, what is good for the general welfare is often good for the individual. For example, if government passes good travel laws, then individual travelers will benefit.

Sometimes, however, the needs of society as a whole differ from the needs of individuals. Then, there is much debate about the role of government in the economy. This is especially true in matters of trade with other countries.

Free Trade and Globalization

World trade has grown more since 1990 than it did in the previous 100 years combined. New transportation and information technologies make the international exchange of goods, services, money, and ideas easier—and cheaper—than ever before. At the end of the Cold War, formerly communist countries joined the world market. This change increased trade among nations. People often call the growth in trade and international connectedness *globalization*.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) enforces free trade rules and promotes *free trade agreements (FTAs)* between countries. FTAs are treaties between two or more countries that reduce or eliminate government-imposed restrictions on trade. They allow the free flow of goods, services, and money across borders.

In the past, FTAs focused primarily on removing restrictions on imports. Tariffs and *quotas* are examples of such restrictions. Increasingly, however, governments are demanding that FTAs also contain terms intended to protect citizens. These might include environmental, health, or safety standards. The number of FTAs is growing rapidly. Democracies must decide whether they should participate.

<https://goo.gl/hy8Lcb>



FOCUS ON LISTENING

Part 1

Outsourcing



Listen to business studies lecturer talking about history of outsourcing in the United States.

Task 1: Listen and put these points in the order they are mentioned.

Subject	Order
a) US carmakers	
b) foreign carmakers	
c) electronic goods companies	
d) sports shoe manufactures	
e) aircraft manufactures	

Task 2: Sentence completion

1. In the past, of course, companies used the expression ' _____ ' but this has become known as 'outsourcing' since 1980s.

2. Only about 10% of the production of the _____ is done abroad.

3. The rest is carried out by Boeing's branches were established in _____.

4. In the mid 1980s, in response to the crisis, general Motors took the unusual decision of closing _____ 10 factories in the US and moved them to _____.

5. The big three US car companies that have moved substantial parts of their production abroad are _____.

6. Since the 90s, foreign carmakers such as _____ and other international manufactures have been doing good business without working up the USA market.

7. _____ was also one of the US companies to send production to other countries.

8. The company initially sent the manufacturing of its sport shoes to its subcontractors in _____.

9. This Process has become known as _____.

10. Two manufacturers of consumer electronic goods that get suppliers in countries such as _____ to make their products.

Part 2

Spring 2015 Asia and Pacific Regional Economic Outlook

<https://goo.gl/H5N9lu>



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1
Discussion



1. Participants of International Conference, devoted to the problems of World trade discuss pros and cons of free trade in modern developing economy (with the participation of interpreters)

Group A expresses the opinion that only developing countries will have advantages from the world trade

Group B argues that all the countries have the right to take the part in free trade and be prosperous

Part 2

Discussion of two experts on “The influence of monetary fund on the world trade”

Expert 1 thinks the use of our currency (tenge) instead of dollars will influence the prices of goods;

Expert 2 argues and suggests to use single currency ‘euro’ and explains the reasons.

Part 3

Round table

Participants of the conference discuss the role of the government in World trade. Some of them suppose that the government should have their influence on trade and others disagree with this statement saying that trade has nothing to do with policy.

FOCUS ON WRITING

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write an essay on the themes about 300 words:

Write about the following topics:

1. Cultural and social barriers in world trade from translational and economical point of view.

2. Pros and cons of the membership of the Republic of Kazakhstan in World Trade Organization (WTO).

Unit 5. International economic integration

**1 Membership of the Republic
of Kazakhstan to the WTO: pros and cons
The role of the EAEC and the Customs
Union in the economic development of the CIS
countries (imports and exports)**

LEAD-IN

In groups discuss the following communicative situation:

Since Kazakhstan is going to enter the WTO, on the one hand some people think that our food production will not be competitive and we'll have to buy their products. It will have negative results for the development of our food industry. On the other hand others have quite the opposite opinion. Prove your point of view by giving your arguments.

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about the history of world trade?
2. What countries were the leading traders?
3. What goods were imported and exported?

2. Read the article about the history of world trade and observe the development of world trade in different periods.

The History of World trade



Roman trade with India according to the *Periplus Maris Erythraei*,
(Periplus of the Erythraean Sea) 1st century CE.

In the beginning For thousands and thousands of years, people produced most of what they needed for themselves. They grew or hunted for their own food, and made their own simple tools. But little by little they learned that they could have more varied goods by trading.

Little is known about the beginnings of trade. Perhaps it was English flint, used to make primitive tools, and much traded in Europe thousands of years before Christ. Or was it the Egyptians, as early as 3000 BC, travelling down the African coast as far as the Zambezi River in search of gold, silver, and slaves?

The Ancient World – BC The earliest trade we do know something about is the caravan trade across the deserts of Asia around 2500BC, to and from cities in **Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia**. These caravans had to carry fodder for the animals and food for the drivers and merchants. Not much space was left for the cargo. As a result, the goods carried were light but valuable, things such as gold and precious stones – that is, luxuries and not necessities.

After this, trade by sea started to become more common. The **Phoenicians** on the coast of Syria are thought to have been the first to develop commerce by sea around 1000 BC, trading from ports in Syria to Crete, Cyprus, Rhodes, and other Greek islands, and also to North Africa. The Phoenicians were manufacturers. They exported metal-ware, glassware, and textiles. These were traded for raw materials, especially tin, copper, and silver. This trade also was mainly in luxuries for the ships were small.

The Phoenicians lived at the same time as the **Greeks** and the **Romans**. Athens was the first big commercial city in Europe, and it was the first community to import and export necessities (not just luxuries) in large quantities. Grain was imported for the increasing population from the shores

of the Black Sea, and exports included figs, olive oil, vine, honey, pottery, metalware, and textiles. Greek armies marched into Persia, Central Asia, and India, and brought back luxury goods such as spices, drugs, and silk.

The Ancient World – AD **The Roman Empire (27 BC – 476 AD)** was the next big trading community. The city of Rome itself produced little, but it imported a lot. It was the political capital and financial centre of the Empire.

Increasing quantities of luxuries were imported from the east and from North Africa, but these were not bought by the Romans. They were the tax paid to Rome by the various peoples that it had conquered. Imports included tin, slaves, cloth, and jewels. The Romans also traded with China, and brought back silkworms to start a silk industry in Europe.

In the fifth century AD, **Byzantium** (later called **Constantinople**, and now **Istanbul**) became the political capital of the Roman Empire, and remained the world's commercial capital until the 12th century. Its importance was founded on manufacturing – textiles, leatherwork, armour, pottery, and artistic metal work. The Byzantine coin, known as the bezant, became the first single currency of European business.

The Middle Ages In the 12th and 13th centuries, Venice and Genoa became the world's leading trade centres. In 1271, the Venetian, Marco Polo, went by land and sea to China and helped establish trading links. Venice was well placed to be the main European commercial centre. It had, of course, the sea, and it was by sea that luxuries such as spices and silks arrived from the East. These were then re-exported in fleets of ships to ports in Spain, England, and Flanders. During the late Middle Ages, **Bruges** became the leading trade centre in northern Europe. Other goods went overland, across the Alps to French and German cities.

The Modern World The modern world began as the 'Age of Discoveries'. The great voyages of Spanish and Portuguese explorers, such as Christopher Columbus (1492), Vasco da Gama (1498), and Ferdinand Magellan (1519), opened up new trade routes to the Americas, Africa, and India. This was the beginning of ocean travel.

Britain and other countries of northern Europe formed big companies, and each was given a certain part of the world to explore and exploit. The new companies penetrated into distant lands, and brought back their products, many of which were new and unknown: tomatoes, potatoes, cocoa, green beans, and corn. By the 17th century, the Dutch dominated the world's trade, with the French and the English as their close rivals. All three nations opened up the tropical lands of the East and West Indies, and imported sugar, tobacco, tea, and coffee into Europe.

During the 19th century, the industrial revolution led to greater production, and the pattern of world trade started to become what it is today.

Today Today, mass advertising persuades people of many different nationalities to use the same products. Millions of people around the world drink the same soft drinks, drive the same cars, wear the same clothes, and eat the same hamburgers.

In previous centuries, trade was more local, and people's tastes varied from one country to another. Imports used to bring diversity. It is ironic that today's vast international markets have resulted in a world with more homogeneous tastes.

<https://goo.gl/oVRPDd>



1. Comprehension check:

In pairs discuss the following questions

Candidate A

1. When and how did trading start?
2. What goods did caravans carry?
3. Why did merchants have to carry light things?
4. Why are Phoenicians considered the first commercial people by sea?
5. What is the peculiar trading feature of Athens?

Candidate B

1. Why did Byzantium become the political and trading centre?
2. Name the key trade centres in the following periods:
3. Why did they become important?
4. What was importance of imports for people at that time?
5. What is ironic about the international market today?

2. Find information for each century according to the text.

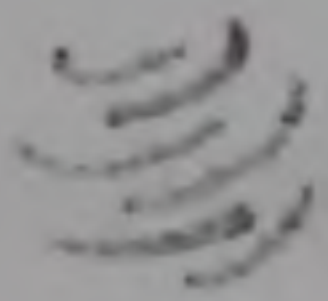
<p><i>1000 BC</i> <i>8th century AD</i> <i>13th century AD</i> <i>17th century AD</i></p>
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READING 2

1. Study the following words give their definitions and translate them into Kazakh/Russian.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| subsidy | divergence |
| restriction | looney |
| tariff barrier | asset |
| barrage | surveillance |

2. Read the text and divide it into logical parts. Point out key words.

WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION**World Trade Organization (WTO)**

The WTO provides a forum for negotiating agreements aimed at reducing obstacles to international trade and ensuring a level playing field for all, thus contributing to economic growth and development. The WTO also provides a legal and institutional framework for the implementation and monitoring of these agreements, as well as for settling disputes arising from their interpretation and application. The current body of trade agreements comprising the WTO consists of 16 different multilateral agreements (to which all WTO members are parties) and two different agreements (to which only some WTO members are parties).

Over the past 60 years, the WTO, which was established in 1995, and its predecessor organization the GATT have helped to create a strong and prosperous international trading system, thereby contributing to unprecedented global economic growth. The WTO currently has 160 members, of which 117 are developing countries or separate customs territories. WTO activities are supported by a Secretariat of some 700 staff, led by the WTO Director-General. The Secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland, and has an annual budget of approximately CHF 200 million (\$180 million, €130 million). The three official languages of the WTO are English, French and Spanish.

Decisions in the WTO are generally taken by consensus of the entire membership. The highest institutional body is the Ministerial conference, which meets roughly every two years. A General Council conducts the organization's business in the intervals between Ministerial Conferences. Both of these bodies comprise all members. Specialized subsidiary bodies (Councils, Committees, Sub-committees), also comprising all members, administer and monitor the implementation by members of the various WTO agreements.

More specifically, the WTO's main activities are:

- negotiating the reduction or elimination of obstacles to trade (import tariffs, other barriers to trade) and agreeing on rules governing the conduct of international trade (e.g. antidumping, subsidies, product standards, etc);
- administering and monitoring the application of the WTO's agreed rules for trade in goods, trade in services, and trade-related intellectual property rights;
- monitoring and reviewing the trade policies of our members, as well as ensuring transparency of regional and bilateral trade agreements;

- settling disputes among our members regarding the interpretation and application of the agreements;
- building capacity of developing country government officials in international trade matters;
- assisting the process of accession of some 30 countries who are not yet members of the organization;
- conducting economic research and collecting and disseminating trade data in support of the WTO's other main activities;
- explaining to and educating the public about the WTO, its mission and its activities;

The WTO's founding and guiding principles remain the pursuit of open borders, the guarantee of most-favoured-nation principle and non-discriminatory treatment by and among members, and a commitment to transparency in the conduct of its activities. The opening of national markets to international trade, with justifiable exceptions or with adequate flexibilities, will encourage and contribute to sustainable development, raise people's welfare, reduce poverty, and foster peace and stability. At the same time, such market opening must be accompanied by sound domestic and international policies that contribute to economic growth and development according to each member's needs and aspirations.

Consumers and producers know that they can enjoy secure supplies and greater choice of the finished products, components, raw materials and services that they use. Producers and exporters know that foreign markets will remain open to them.

The result is also a more prosperous, peaceful and accountable economic world. Virtually all decisions in the WTO are taken by consensus among all member countries and they are ratified by members' parliaments. Trade friction is channelled into the WTO's dispute settlement process where the focus is on interpreting agreements and commitments, and how to ensure that countries' trade policies conform with them. That way, the risk of disputes spilling over into political or military conflict is reduced.

By lowering trade barriers, the WTO's system also breaks down other barriers between peoples and nations

<https://goo.gl/xbgQTw>



1. Summarize the text and use modal verbs expressing present, past and future possibility, inability, theoretical possibility and prohibition.



Watching

Watch the video about “The World Trade Organization (WTO)”

<https://goo.gl/JRNx5r>



Task 1. Write 5-7 key questions on the information of video and discuss them with your partner

Task 2. Point out the names of the countries, cities and abbreviations.

Task 3. Give the summary of the video in written form.

Reading 2.

Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation (EAEC) and the Customs Union

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Study the following international terms, translate and use them in your speech.

Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation (EAEC)

Eurasian Economic Community

The Customs Union

Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community

The United Nations General Assembly (UN GA)

The Anti-Crisis Fund

Formation of the Common Economic Space

Increased Integration in the Economic and Humanitarian Fields

2. Budgeting and Getting Finance

1. Have you ever **drawn up** a personal **budget**? If so, was it a yearly, monthly or weekly budget?
2. Do you **set a budget** for holidays?
3. If you were to **present a budget**, how would you answer a question such as “What could you do with half of that?”
4. What parties **agreed** on Italy’s latest **budget**?
5. What bodies are involved in the **approval** of the EU’s yearly **budget**? - PSol
6. List 5 good practices that can help you **keep to** your personal **budget**:

7. What is a **balanced budget**?
8. If you were to **cut your budget**, which entries would you consider?
9. What sectors have been more heavily affected by **budget reduction** in your country over the last year?
10. What could you do in order to **slash your food budget**?

<https://goo.gl/xbgQTw>



Eurasian Economic Community

Eurasian Economic Community is an international organization that ensures multilateral economic cooperation among its member states.

The EurAsEC was founded according to the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community, signed by the presidents of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan in Astana on October 10, 2000.

In January 2006 the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the Community, but suspended its participation in the work of the EurAsEC's governing bodies since 2008.

In May 2002 the Republics of Moldova and Ukraine were granted observer status at the EurAsEC, and in April 2003 the same status was granted to the Republic of Armenia.

Incorporated as an international legal body, in 2003 EurAsEC was granted observer status in the United Nations General Assembly. During its 62nd session in December 2007 the UN GA adopted the resolution «Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC)».

EurAsEC member states occupy a total area of 20.3 m sq. km. Their population exceeds 181 m. The trade turnover of the member states has increased three times since 2002, and in 2007 exceeded USD 90 bn.

During the Interstate Council meeting on August 16 2006 in Sochi heads of state Alexander Lukashenko, Nursultan Nazarbayev, Kurmanbek Bakiyev, Vladimir Putin, Emomali Rakhmon and Islam Karimov made a decision to establish a customs union within the EurAsEC framework, with the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation as initial members. Other EurAsEC member states will join the

customs union when their economies are ready to take this step. During the IC meeting on October 6, 2007 in Dushanbe they considered the issue of forming the legal basis of the customs union and signed some agreements on the subject.

The establishment of the EurAsEC customs union and common economic space will enable the Community to become in the near future a rapidly developing organization for regional integration, able to ensure effective use of existing economic potential to raise the living standard of its peoples.

The past decade has convincingly shown the demand for EurAsEC achievements such as the creation of the Customs Union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia and the establishment of the Anti-Crisis Fund and the EurAsEC Centre for High Technologies. Formation of the Common Economic Space is proceeding with confidence. This publication has been prepared to meet the growing public interest in EurAsEC as a successful regional union.



Meeting of the EurAsEC Interstate Council on 5 July 2010 in Astana

The **Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC or EurAsEC)** originated from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and on 29 March 1996. The Treaty on the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community was signed on 10 October 2000, in Kazakhstan's capital Astana by Presidents Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus, Nursultan Nazarbaev of Kazakhstan, Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan, Vladimir Putin of Russia, and Emomali Rakhmonov of Tajikistan. On 7 October 2005 it was decided between the member states that Uzbekistan would join. Freedom of movement without visa requirements has been implemented among the members. A Common Economic Space for the community was launched on 1 January 2010.

The Eurasian Economic Commission is the regulatory agency for the Eurasian Economic Community Common Economic Space and the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia.

UNIT 5. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

On 10 October 2014 an agreement on the termination of the Eurasian Economic Community was signed in Minsk after a session of the Interstate Council of the EAEC. The Eurasian Economic Community was terminated on 1 January 2015 in connection with the launch of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The Eurasian Economic Community was established for effective promotion of the creation by the Customs Union member states of a Single Economic Space and for coordinating their approaches while integrating into the world economy and the international trade system. One of the Organization's chief activity vectors is ensuring the dynamic evolution of the Community states through coordinating their economic and social reforms while effectively using their economic potentials to improve the living standards of their peoples. Among the principal tasks of the Community are:

- completing the formalization of a free trade regime in all respects, creating a unified customs tariff and a unified system of nontariff regulation measures;
- laying down the common rules for trade in goods and services and their access to internal markets;
- Ensuring the free movement of capital
- introducing a unified procedure for foreign exchange controls;
- creating a common unified system of customs regulation;
- Harmonization of economies for the transition to a future single currency
- drawing up and implementing joint programs of economic and social development;
- creating equal conditions for production and entrepreneurial activities;
- forming a common market for transportation services and a unified transport system;
- forming a common energy market;
- creating equal conditions for access by foreign investment to the sides' markets;
- giving the citizens of the Community states equal rights in receiving education and medical assistance throughout its territory;
- converging and harmonizing national legislation;
- ensuring the coordination of the legal systems of the Eurasian Economic Community states with a view to creating a common legal space within the Community.

Tasks

1. Summarize the EAEC and the role of the Customs Union in the economic development of the CIS countries.

2. *Round table*: Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation the Customs Union are sources of growth for economy of member countries.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1



Debate club: Participants discuss pros and cons of entering the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Part 2

Ask your partner about the WTO-pros and cons to Kazakhstan

Candidate A discusses the disadvantages of joining WTO according to the following points of view:

- High level competition
- New rules of trade
- Without the regional protection
- Transnational companies
- The regional integration

Candidate B speaks on WTO-advantages to Kazakhstan according to the following the given points of view:

- New opportunity for KZ economy
- More effective competition
- The investment climate
- The new market
- The development of Kazakhstani industries-final products
- The international legal community

Part 3

International Conference: Main factors, influencing on the process of economic globalization (it is held with the participation of interpreters).

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

Write an essay on the themes about 300 words:

1. Explain Reasons of influencing the trade restrictions on the volume of imports and exports and consumer opportunities. What are trade restrictions and what do you think about them?
2. Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation and the Customs Union have the great influence on the economic development of CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)

Part 2

Give the description of the diagram of Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation. Compare the data and developing stages. Write about 150 words.

Signed	1991	1996	2000	1995-2007	2007 & 2011	2014
In force	1991	1996	2001	2010	2012	2015
<u>Document</u>	<u>Treaty on the Commonwealth of Independent States</u>	<u>Treaty on Increased Integration in the Economic and Humanitarian Fields</u>	<u>Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Community</u>	<u>Treaties on the Eurasian Customs Union</u>	<u>Treaties on the Eurasian Economic Space</u>	<u>Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union</u>
					Eurasian Economic Space	Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)
				Eurasian Customs Union (ECU)		
			Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC)			
		Increased Integration in the Economic and Humanitarian Fields				

Part 3

Read the following brief news on Kazakhstan's full-fledged WTO member. After the reading the given information write down an opinion essay expressing your own personal position as one of the citizen of your country. Show your opinion as if you are much more involved on the topic.



Kazakhstan becomes full-fledged WTO member

November 30, 2015 (14:45)

ASTANA. KAZINFORM - President Nursultan Nazarbayev has announced that Kazakhstan is becoming a full-fledged member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in his new state of the nation address themed "Kazakhstan in the New Global Reality: Growth, Reforms, Development". "Today, on November 30, Kazakhstan becomes a full-fledged member of the WTO. This will be officially announced at the upcoming session of the WTO General Assembly. This is indeed an important milestone in the history of independent Kazakhstan," President Nazarbayev said, while delivering the annual address on Monday. According to the Kazakh leader, Kazakhstan has been internationally recognized as a full-fledged reliable commercial and economic partner. "Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO will open up new opportunities for our exporters and foreign investors who will come into the key sectors of our economy," Nursultan Nazarbayev stressed.

Part 4

Make a report on the theme: Make a review of opinions on the Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation from the materials of national and international means of mass media.



Watching video 1

Watching video "Trans-Eurasia railway connects China with Europe"

<https://goo.gl/Nszi4y>



Task 1. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Why is Yuxinou Railway referred to as the modern Silk Road?
2. Why did Deputy Director of Logistics council say that is not desirable if the trains arrive empty?
3. What is the role of Yuxinou Railway in trade Europe and China?
4. What was unusual in the transportation of products from China to Europe in 2011?
5. What are the outcomes of Yuxinou Railway system after 2 years?

Task 2. What do the following figures refer to?

- a) 11.179
- b) 17
- c) 2011
- d) 2.5
- e) 2012
- f) 420

Task 3. Write 5 topical sentences about Trans-Eurasia railway.



Watching video 2

Watching video 'Eurasian Economic Union a huge wake-up call for US and its power'

<https://goo.gl/yGmZfH>



Task 1. Discuss with your partner about the role of the Eurasian Economic Union for the countries of Asia and post Soviet territory.

Task 2. Make annotation and review translation from English into your native language

Unit 6. International investment cooperation

**1 International investment
Financial Foundations of the investment process
Attracting foreign investors**

LEAD-IN

THE DISCUSSION ON INVESTMENTS

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to Student B.)

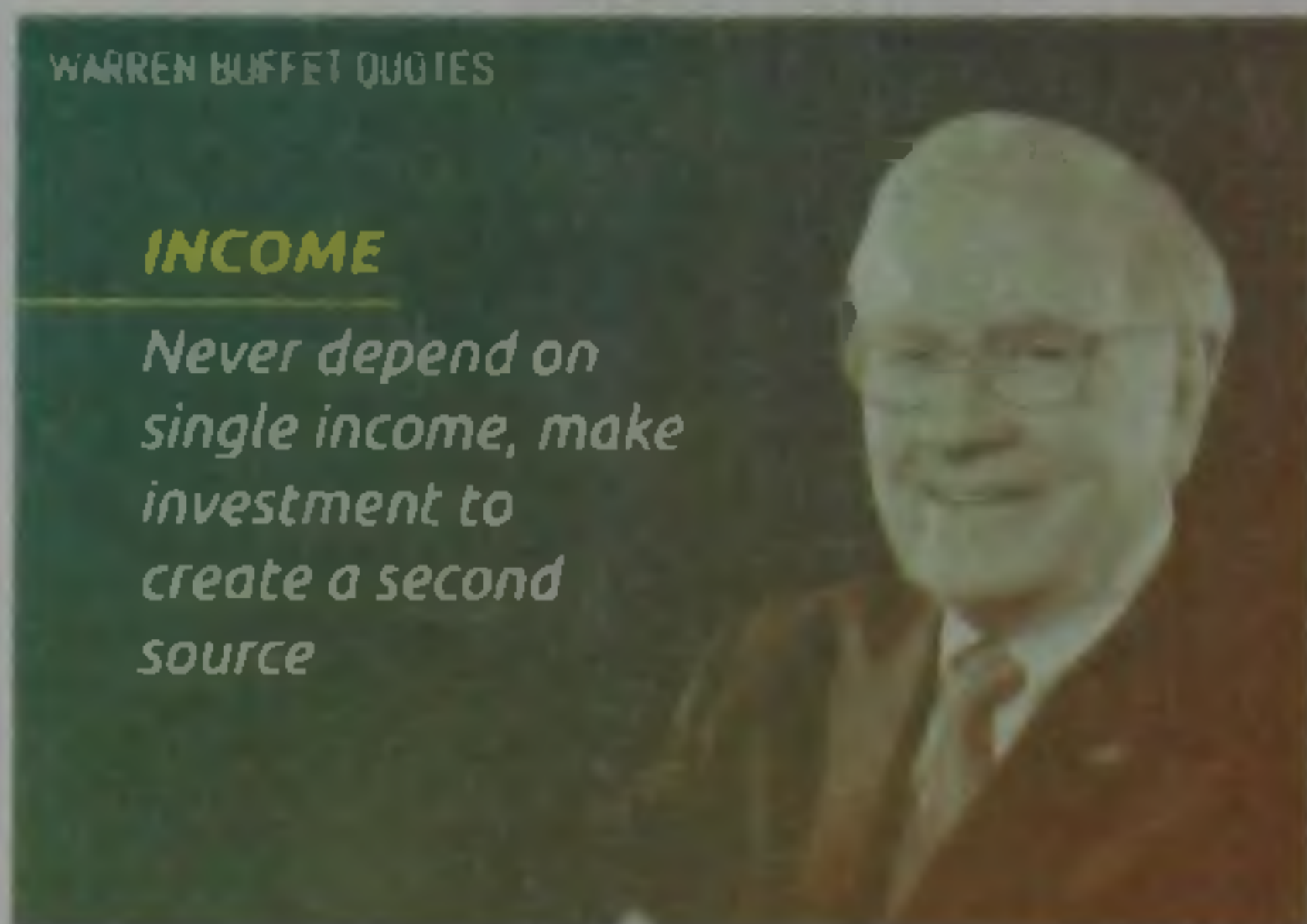
- (1) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'investment'?
- (2) How important is it to invest?
- (3) Do you think you'll have a lot of investments when you're older?
- (4) What kind of things can you invest in?
- (5) Do you like reading about investments?
- (6) Would you like to put money into an investment bank?
- (7) Is your country a good place to invest?
- (8) What things do you think are risky investments?
- (9) If you had just one dollar, what would you invest it in and why?
- (10) How is it possible to invest in people? Is this a good idea?

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to Student A.)

- (1) What investment opportunities that you missed do you wish you'd taken advantage of?
- (2) What investment advice have you heard recently?
- (3) Do you think you are/would be a cautious or risky investor?
- (4) What risks are there investing in the stock market?
- (5) What rates or return would you want/expect on money you invest?
- (6) Is there a history in your family of people making investments?
- (7) How far do you trust people with your money?
- (8) When should people start investing their money?
- (9) How confident are you / would you be with investing your money?
- (10) What question would you like to ask an investment expert?

UNIT 6. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT COOPERATION

1. Comment on the following quotation:



2. Read the following quotations by famous specialists in different spheres and match them with the explanations

1. "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." - Benjamin Franklin	a. Follow market trends and history. Don't speculate that this particular time will be any different.
2. "I will tell you how to become rich. Close the doors. Be fearful when others are greedy. Be greedy when others are fearful." - Warren Buffett	b. A savings account is a reliable place for an emergency fund, whereas a market investment is not.
3. "In investing, what is comfortable is rarely profitable." - Robert Arnott	c. Be prepared to invest in a down market and to "get out" in a soaring market.
4. "How many millionaires do you know who have become wealthy by investing in savings accounts? I rest my case." - Robert G. Allen	d. Know the boundaries of your comfort zone and practice stepping out of it in small doses. As much as you need to know the market, you need to know yourself too.
5. "The four most dangerous words in investing are: 'this time it's different.'" - Sir John Templeton	e. When it comes to investing, nothing will pay off more than educating yourself. Do the necessary research, study and analysis before making any investment decisions.

3. In groups discuss the following communicative situation:

Three investors discuss the ways of investment.

One believes that money should be invested in real estate or precious metals and stones and convinces his colleague that his investment idea is more profitable, reliable. The second investor believes that money should 'work', so they should be invested in Trust organizations and convinces his

colleague that his investment idea is more profitable and reliable. The third investor thinks that keeping money in the bank, preferring 'safe but modest return.

FOCUS ON READING

1. Look at the 'word cloud' containing the key words that appear more frequently in the article and predict what the article is going to be about.

2. Choose any word from the 'cloud' and explain why it can be repeatedly used and what it implies in the article.



Reading. Scan the four following articles from breaking news and give your own appreciation of Kazakhstan's economy.

Article 1 EU countries - major investors in Kazakhstan's economy



ASTANA. KAZINFORM - Over 9 years the countries of the European Union have invested in Kazakhstan \$95 billion, this has been announced today at a briefing themed "The implementation of the investment policy as part of industrialization".

"At present Kazakhstan has implemented about 130 investment projects worth \$ 21 billion in the mining industry," said the deputy chairman of the Board of "National Agency for Export and Investment "KAZNEX INVEST" JSC Assel Yergazyeva.

UNIT 6. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT COOPERATION

She stressed that the EU countries are the major investors in Kazakhstan.

During the period from 2005 to the 1st half of 2014 the EU invested in Kazakhstan \$95 billion, the United States and China have invested \$19 and 11.8 billion, respectively.

According to her, more than 50 of the largest companies in the world are represented in Kazakhstan. At the same time the National Agency for Export and Investment is actively pursuing systematic work to attract investment in Kazakhstan.

<https://goo.gl/bbns7e>



Article 2 Al Hilal Bank welcomes Governor of Kazakhstan's Central Bank to Abu Dhabi



ASTANA. November 9, 2014, 10:20 (04:20 GMT). BNews.kz zawya.com

Al Hilal Bank, the progressive Islamic bank, recently received Kairat Kelimbetov, the Governor of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan's Central Bank, at its headquarters in Abu Dhabi. Both parties discussed the key role of Al Hilal Bank as the first and only Islamic bank operating in Kazakhstan.

The meeting was held prior to the banks' participation in the 10th World Islamic Economic Forum in Dubai. Mohamed Jamil Berro, Al Hilal Bank's Group CEO, personally welcomed Governor Kelimbetov in the presence of Al Hilal Chairman H.E. Ahmed Ateeq Al Mazrouei and briefed the guest on the innovative Islamic products offered by Al Hilal. Kelimbetov in turn commended Al Hilal Bank for its pioneering role in the growth and rising popularity of Islamic banking and finance in Kazakhstan.

The UAE and Kazakhstan continue to strengthen their financial and economic ties. Just recently, the Central Bank of the UAE signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Bank of Kazakhstan on cooperation in, and exchange of, regulatory information.

Kelimbetov noted the role of Al Hilal Bank's activities in the development of Islamic finance in Kazakhstan, thanked Mr. Berro for an excellent brief on Al Hilal's pioneering products and its unique progressive vision for Islamic banking in our country and added that the National Bank of Kazakhstan will continue to support development of Islamic finance in Kazakhstan.

"Kazakhstan is key market for Al Hilal Bank's overseas expansion plans. We appreciate the National Bank of Kazakhstan's support in our efforts to deliver our unique brand of Islamic banking to the country as we continue to raise global awareness on the strengths and economic impact of our sector. We thank Governor Kelimbetov for visiting us." added H.E. Al Mazrouei.

<https://goo.gl/f6Tx8s>



Discuss in with your partner:

1. Give your point of view about main idea of the text and express your opinion (agreement or disagreement) in attracting foreign investors
2. Write five questions on this issue. Make up the vocabulary including (derivatives., synonyms, antonyms, definitions)

Article 3

Kazakhstan is attractive for foreign investors

Kazakhstan is one of the most dynamically developing countries in Central Asia. According to economist, associate professor of Vesalius College Munira Aminova, Kazakhstan is ahead of many other Central Asian countries in terms of development pace. According to her, it is due to not only rich natural resources, like oil and gas, but also favorable doing business conditions and a stable political situation. Kazakhstan's dynamic development has attracted the largest trading partners and investors.

MUNIRA AMINOVA, ECONOMIST, BELGIUM: - At this stage the GDP per capita of Kazakhstan is 10 times higher than office neighboring countries. Naturally, science, innovation, research gravitates towards Kazakhstan for the last decade because of investments in this areas. The biggest investment partners, as private businesses, China is one of the biggest trade partners of Central Asia generally. The future of the EU and Kazakhstan relations would primarily, in my view, would be on the energy security because there are a lot of initiatives by Kazakhstan to diversify the energy resources. They are moving to green renewable energy resources. The expert noted that Kazakhstan's non-permanent membership in the UN

UNIT 7. LOGISTICS

Security Council can significantly contribute to maintaining peace and stability in the region. She also said that Kazakhstan might play an important role in the promotion of global initiative on nuclear non-proliferation.

MUNIRA AMINOVA, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, VESALIUS COLLEGE, BELGIUM: - Historically speaking, for Kazakhstan it's an important topic because during Soviet times they had a huge nuclear testing plants and big nuclear arsenal. Very soon they decided to get rid of the entire nuclear weaponry. The President has published a book called 'Manifesto: the world in 21st century' where he calls the world to free it from the war and form nuclear weaponry and they are quite passionate in this mission. Also, their position in the UN Security Council, they would try to work on this area of nuclear security worldwide. Kazakhstan is an active peacemaker in the international arena. It was proved at the Astana Process on the Syrian conflict settlement. The specialist notes, favorable geographical location and international recognition as a peacemaker let Kazakhstan to create a negotiations platform between all interested parties.

Article 4

KAZAKHSTAN: FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan has adopted a series of reforms to liberalise its economy and facilitate foreign investment. The decade of 1999-2009 witnessed FDI multiplying ten-fold, which enabled to boost oil and gas production. Between 2005 and 2015, the country attracted USD 215 billion worth of FDI. In 2017, Kazakhstan was ranked 35th out of 189 in the Doing Business Report of the World Bank, same as last year.

Although Kazakhstan favours domestic investors over foreign investors, FDI keeps flowing in. In 2016 FDI amounted to USD 9 billion, an increase of 126% compared to 2015, as the country has been increasingly receiving more FDI from China. The country plans to seek foreign companies to finance the Eurasia oil exploration project, estimated to cost USD 500 million. The first round of negotiations with promising participants to the project (ENI, ROSNEFT, CNPC, SOCAR, NEOS Geosolutions as well as the Kazakh JSC NC KazMunayGas) was held in February 2017 in Astana.

The oil and mining sectors are still the most attractive for investors since they concentrate more than half of the FDI. During the last decade, the country, known as the 'locomotive' of post-Soviet Central Asia, has tripled its oil production. However, FDI flows to the oil industry are in jeopardy as global oil prices fell sharply in 2015. In addition, FDI flows to the manufacturing sector are steadily increasing.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Survey four articles and find Passive constructions. Change the sentences in Active voice into the Passive Voice.



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Part 1



Work in small groups the ways of investing in Kazakhstan.

Candidate A discusses the strong point of investing.

Candidate B discusses the weak point of investing and government measures to motivate or restrict FDI

Why You Should Choose to Invest in Kazakhstan

Strong Points

Kazakhstan needs to diversify its economy in order to reinforce its growth. It has to attract foreign investors in order to modernize the existing infrastructures, and to create new ones. The economic situation is relatively good, despite a financial sector affected by the financial crisis. Kazakhstan has a strong economic potential, a quality banking system, and remarkable political stability, since its independence.

Weak Points

Heavy constraints weaken Kazakhstan's economic potential. These are: its landlocked status, its obsolete economic structures and also an economy which is still not diversified enough. The oil windfall has impeded the structural reforms. Corruption is a negative factor, since Kazakhstan is ranked 145th out of 180 according to Transparency International.

Government Measures to Motivate or Restrict FDI

Government policy has been encouraging foreign investment for nearly two decades (thanks to the December 1994 and February 1997 laws) with measures such as reduction and even waiver of taxes for 5 years, a State subsidy, partial or total exemption from duties and taxes on equipment, raw materials and other material necessary for the es-

UNIT 7. LOGISTICS

establishment of the investment. The Investment Code of January 2003 guarantees equality between foreign and local investors, protection of the investors' rights and arbitration for disputes. In practice, there are stability guarantee clauses, guarantees against nationalization or expropriation and the right to repatriation of profits.

A new law aimed at bringing about significant improvements to Kazakhstan's overall investment climate became effective on 24th June, 2014. The law introduces preferential treatment for investors involved in "priority investment projects".

Part 2

Discussion on the theme: "Policy of attracting foreign investments in the country"

Group A insists on the attraction of foreign investments because they help to develop economy

Group B argues saying that the investments should be returned profits to the foreign investors in the spheres of natural resources (oil, gas gold, silver etc.).

Part 3

Round table

Participants discuss the role of investment process interacting with suppliers and consumers in financial market.

Group A gives examples of fruitful interacting with suppliers and consumers.

Group B supposes the great changes in the sphere of market and it is doubtful to have any benefits.

Part 4

Discussion of two experts on "Financial Foundation of the investment process"

Expert 1 thinks Financial Foundations are based on the tax payers and investors.

Expert 2 argues saying that Financial Foundations are concern of the government.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1

You should spend 20 minutes for each chat. The charts show the protection of investors Choose Table 1 which gives the country comparison for Table 2 which represents foreign direct investment.

Write about 150 words.

Table 1

	Kazakhstan	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	United States	Germany
Index of Transaction Transparency*	10.0	7.0	7.0	5.0
Index of Manager's Responsibility**	6.0	5.0	9.0	5.0
Index of Shareholders' Power***	9.0	6.0	4.0	8.0
Index of Investor Protection****	8.0	6.4	6.5	6.0

Table 2

Foreign Direct Investment	2014	2015	2016
FDI Inward Flow (mil- lion USD)	8,406	4,012	9,069
FDI Stock (million USD)	132,574	120,187	129,773
Number of Greenfield Investments***	46	46	29
FDI Inwards (in % of GFCF****)	17.6	8.8	28.7
FDI Stock (in % of GDP)	59.9	65.2	97.0

Part 2***Make a report on the theme:***

1. The role of direct foreign investments in global economical expansion. Make a survey from the latest information sources.

2. International investments can be included in an investment portfolio to provide diversification and growth opportunities. All types of investments involve risk, and international investing may present special risks, including:

- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates
- Changes in market value
- Significant political, economic and social events
- Low liquidity
- Less access to important information
- Foreign legal remedies
- Varying market operations and procedure

Part 3

Write an essay on the themes about 300 words:

Peculiarities of attracting foreign investors in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Search the internet about the factors of attractiveness of the investment climate in Kazakhstan and give reasons and examples.



Watching video 1

Task 1. While watching the video “Samruk-Kazyna- Invest in Kazakhstan” take notes.

<https://goo.gl/rLxHAZ>



Task 2. What do the following figures refer to?

- a) 51%
- b) 49 %
- c) 2008

Task 3. Discuss the following key words.

1. Samruk-Kazyna national welfare Fund JSC
2. Air Astana
3. BAE systems PLC
4. Decree of President of RK
5. The Sovereign Wealth Fund



Watching video 2

Task 1. Watch the video “Ambassador Kairat Umarov: US Investment in Kazakhstan”

<https://goo.gl/3Dz6hd>



Task 2: Make consecutive translation of the video from English into your native language.



Watching video 3

Task 1. Watch the video “Lukoil Targets Investment in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan”

<https://goo.gl/ndnqCs>



Task 2: Make annotation and review translation of the video from English into your native language.

Unit 7. Logistics

1

Production logistics

1. Walk around the class and interview your group mates

LOGISTICS DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What do you know about production logistics?
2. What do you think about "Innovations in modern production logistics»?
3. Do you agree that "Logistics planning can be a key factor in business success"?
4. What is your opinion about service and transportation in the world and in Kazakhstan?
5. What does the term "logistics" imply?
6. What does the term "supply chain" imply?

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What is logistics management?
2. What do service providers do in order to increase efficiency of the supply chain?
3. What process is called "logistics re-engineering"?
4. What factors does this process consider?
5. What are the main functions of a qualified logistician?
6. What are professional logisticians responsible for?

2. Look at the 'word cloud' containing words that appear more frequently in the article and using the words give the main idea of the text.



3. Match the words/word combinations with pictures



- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | She is looking at the supply forecast. | scanning a barcode | container | waybill |
| 2 | _____ | certificate of origin | loading | forecast |
| 3 | _____ | conveyor belt | consignment | cargo |
| 4 | _____ | loading docks | air freight | counting inventory |
| 5 | _____ | distribution centre | sealing a package | customs |
| 6 | _____ | | | |
| 7 | _____ | | | |
| 8 | _____ | | | |
| 9 | _____ | | | |
| 10 | _____ | | | |
| | | | 11 | _____ |
| | | | 12 | _____ |
| | | | 13 | _____ |
| | | | 14 | _____ |
| | | | 15 | _____ |

VOCABULARY ZONE

1. Study the key vocabulary and give their definitions: logistics – flow of products/materials – finished product/inventory – raw materials – inventory – freight industry – warehousing – material handling – resources – network – transportation – storage – stock – logistic flow – distribution – chain – item – haulage – supply – life cycle

FOCUS ON READING

Reading 1

1. What is logistics?
2. Why do we need logistics in daily life?

Read the text paying special attention to the key vocabulary.

LOGISTICS

Logistics can be considered as a tool for getting the products and services where they are needed and when they are desired. It is difficult to accomplish any marketing or manufacturing without logistical support. It involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling, and packaging. The operating responsibility of logistics is the geographical repositioning of raw materials, work in process, and finished inventories where required at the lowest cost possible.



Many haulage organizations in Europe include the word “logistics” in their company name. The largest privately owned British haulage company is Eddie Stobart Ltd.

Logistic flow. Steady-state flow systems are usually optimized for one of several goals: avoid shortages of the object (in military systems, especially for fuel and ammunition), minimize transportation cost, minimum time to obtain an object, or minimum total storage (time and amount) of objects (to minimize the interest losses of in-storage inventory). Logistic flow is particularly important in just in time manufacturing in which great emphasis is placed on minimizing inventory.

A recent trend in large distribution chains is to assign these goals to individual stock items, rather than optimizing the entire system for one goal. This is possible because the plans usually describe stock amounts to be stored at particular locations, and these vary depending on the strategy.

The basic method of optimizing a steady-state distribution system is to use a minimum spanning tree to characterize the transport network, and then place storage locations at the nodes, sized to handle the minimum, average, or maximum demand of items.

Quite often, the demand is limited by the transportation capacity out of the node's storage location. When the transportation out of a storage node exceeds its storage or incoming capacity, the storage is useful only to even out the amount of transportation per unit of time, to reduce peak loads on the transportation system.

Logistics as a concept is considered to evolve from the military movements of this world. In ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine empires, there were military officers with the title '*Logistikas*' who were responsible for financial and supply distribution matters. Also the Oxford dictionary defines Logistics as: "*The branch of military science having to do with procuring, maintaining and transporting material, personnel and facilities.*" The Iraq war was a dramatic example of the importance of logistics. It had become very necessary for the USA and its allies to move huge amounts of men, materials and equipment over great distances. Logistics was successfully used for this effective movement. The defeat of the British in the American War of Independence, and the defeat of Rommel in World War II, was largely attributed to logistics failure.

Logistics as a business concept evolved only in the 1950s. This was mainly due to the increasing complexity of supplying one's business with materials and shipping out products in an increasingly globalized supply chain, calling for experts in the field who are called Supply Chain Logisticians. This can be defined as having the right item in the right quantity at the right time at the right place for the right price and is the science of process and incorporates all industry sectors. The goal of logistic work is to manage the fruition of project life cycles, supply chains and resultant efficiencies.

Importance and need of logistics management in today's business. Logistics management deals with the coordination of resources in an organization. Logistics management focuses on the organization as a whole and not on individual units and departments while deciding about the allocation of resources. The resources may be in the form of men, machines, materials, money and time. Logistics management helps in the efficient use and deployment of the scarce resources. In absence of effective logistics management, there will be a depletion of various meager resources.

UNIT 7. LOGISTICS

In developing countries like India, projects do not succeed because of lack of attention to logistics management. Due to this, there is a delay in the implementation of the projects. There is also uneven distribution of goods and services. In certain areas, there is excess of goods and services available, while in certain other areas, they are scarce. There is general inefficiency, uncertainty and instability in rendering services to the public.

Depending on the type of business, the expenditure on logistics can be anything between 5 and 35 percent of the sales. The cost of logistics management is therefore found to be high by certain industries. Because of this high cost, they are reluctant to implement logistics management. But, if adequate attention is paid to logistics, cost reduction can be effected in various departments. This is because logistics suggests the use of efficient means of transport, locating areas where cheaper materials are available, determining the correct quantities to be dispatched to market areas so that there is no scarcity or surplus felt in those areas etc.

In case a problem arises, logistics management would investigate the problem and resolve the same on the basis of costs and benefits to the organization as a whole and not to any particular department or unit. For example, to manufacture any product with zero defects would mean high cost of production, which the customer may not be willing to pay. At the same time, if the finished product contains a lot of defectives, the customers would be unwilling to buy such products. Logistics management tries to find out the permitted standards of allowable defects in the finished products without any loss in the market share. This information is passed on to the production departments, which fix standards for production.

Another type of interface problem is caused when for example the marketing department considers that it is responsible only for the sale of the finished product. On the other hand, the production department may feel that the moment the goods are loaded on to the vehicle, its responsibility ceases. Such rigid compartmentalization of responsibilities and roles is definitely not desirable. This leads to neglect of activities in the interface areas which affects the overall efficiency of the organization.

Logistics management does away with the ambiguity in the definition of the responsibilities of individuals, units and departments in an organization. It focuses on areas of possible inefficiency and ensures that all areas are effectively managed. It brings about co-ordination between units and departments.

<https://goo.gl/3GhBW>



1. Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling, and packaging.
2. It was the Iraq war that showed the importance of logistics in moving huge amounts of men, materials and equipment over great distances.
3. Logistics management focuses on individual units and departments of an organization while deciding about the allocation of resources.
4. The expenditure on logistics is usually very small both in manufacturing and in business activity.
5. Logistics suggests the use of efficient means of transport, locating areas where cheaper materials are available, determining the correct quantities to be dispatched to market areas.

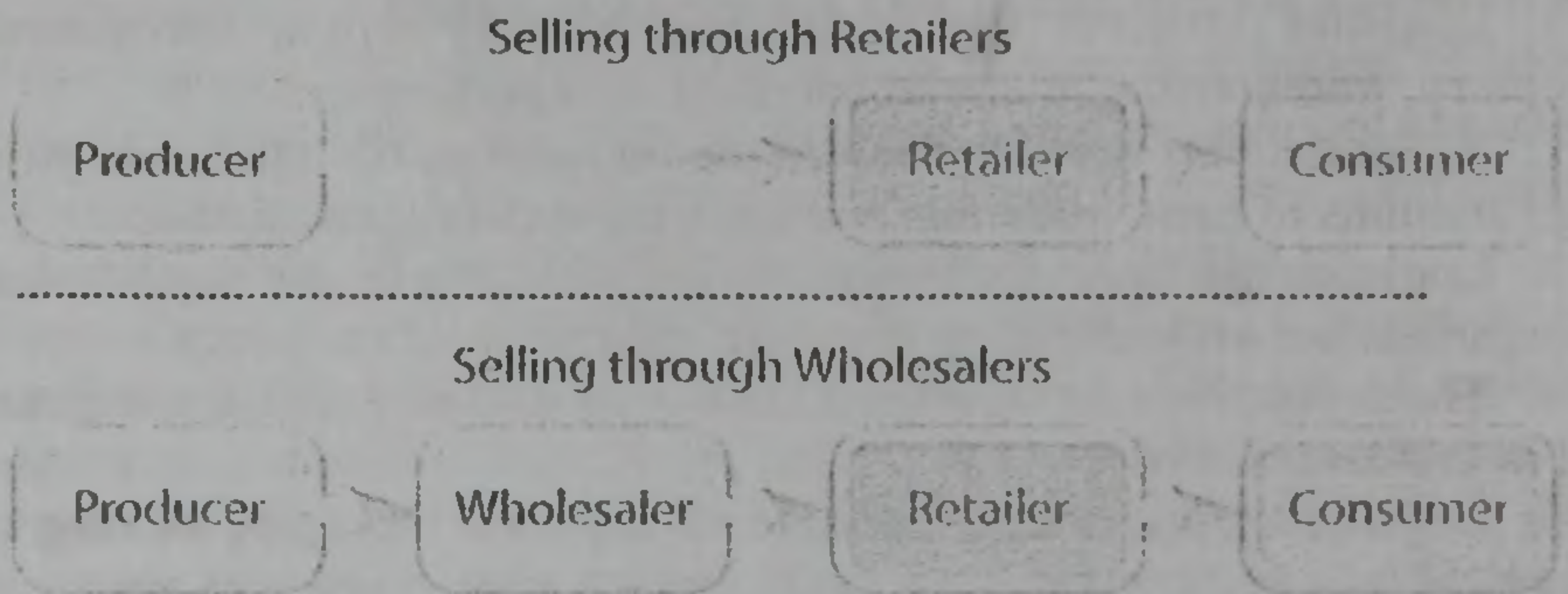
2. In pairs give the situation from the text to the following statements, if possible put questions to the given information.

1. In the 1950s.
2. The geographical repositioning of raw materials, work in process, and finished inventories where required at the lowest cost possible.
3. In developing countries like India.
4. They may be in the form of men, machines, materials, money and time.

3. Reproduce the content of the text by using words and word definitions from column 1 and 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
A. finished inventory	1.goods that are carried by ship, train, or aircraft, and the system of moving these goods
B. stock	2. the business of carrying goods in trucks or trains for other companies
C. freight	3.fully and properly made or completed products
D. haulage	4. when you keep or put something in a special place while it is not being used
E. raw materials	5 a supply of something that you keep and can use when you need to
F. storage	6 raw substances are in a natural state and not treated or prepared for use

4. Explain the table using vocabulary zone.



5. Read the text about the present day of logistics choose the title (A, B, or C) for the text and make up a summary.

A Global Logistics Models Identify the Best Number and Location of Facilities, Best Transportation Routing, and Service in Your Distribution Network

B Cost Savings as the Result of Changes in the Logistics Network

C Customers Influence Global Logistics Models

As conditions for inbound and outbound logistics change constantly one thing remains certain: customers and transportation vendors will continue to change their buying habits and service levels. Customers may decide to buy more frequently and in smaller quantities, or to buy less frequently and in bulk. Vendors may decide to deliver more frequently - in smaller quantities, or perhaps less frequently - in larger quantities. In the chaotic global environment that is present day logistics, what can companies do to combat fluctuating transportation rates, and customers demanding shorter lead-times, more specific carriers and appointment times?

All these changing conditions affect the global logistics network and cost levels. It is nearly impossible to change the network fast enough to keep up with the changes in conditions. And yet, most companies do not change the logistics network or shipping policies daily, weekly, monthly, or even annually. In reality, changing too frequently could cause a shipper to have unreliable service to customers; but not examining the network for improvement opportunities on a regular basis could mean that the network is inefficient, costing a company more than it should, and providing less than optimal service to customers.

A global network model can evaluate a specific region or the entire network to lower cost and improve service. Distribution networks have expanded rapidly between continents as manufacturing made a significant

shift in the past years to China and Eastern Europe. Many companies made the move to re-evaluate their entire network with the help of modeling tools to lower costs and improve service to customers.

Cost savings from network planning occurs in several different categories.

Small changes in the logistics network - the result of fine tuning - are frequently in the 5 percent range. The changes that result in this level of savings include shifts in service areas between warehouses, changes in shipping policies and practices, and changes in the cost structure of operating facilities.

Larger changes in the logistics network - such as changing the number and location of facilities, the carriers used, and the methods of consolidations - can result in savings in the 10 percent range.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Task 1. Make nouns from the following verbs.

To provide, to supply, to move, to carry, to deliver, to ship, to collect, to require, to pack, to complete, to receive, to acknowledge, to consolidate, to distribute, to maintain, to consume, to serve, to develop, to integrate, to contain, to inspect, to operate, to procure, to clear, to reduce, to produce, to add, to inform, to add, to respond, to locate.

THE GERUND

The Gerund is a non-finite verb form that can function as a noun. Gerunds may be used exactly as nouns are used. Their most common uses are as follows:

- The subject: *Transporting goods is the main activity of our company.*
- Part of the predicate: *The main activities of our company are transporting goods and processing the required documentation.*
- The object: *I like working with export documentation.*
- The Gerund must be used when a verb comes after a preposition: *I am good at playing football. We are fond of reading historical novels.*
- The Gerund must be used after certain verbs (like, hate, admit, imagine): *I hate getting up early.*

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE (PARTICIPLE I)

The main functions of Participle I are the following:

- The attribute: *I'd like to speak to the managers supervising this work)*

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- The adverbial modifier: Reading this book I came across an interesting term.

Task 2. State whether the “-ing” form in each sentence is Participle I or the Gerund. Translate the sentences.

1. Like in traditional supply chain management, there are many factors influencing global supply chain management.
2. Time is another big issue that should be addressed when dealing with global supply chain management.
3. The productivity of the overseas employees and the extended shipping times are the main factors affecting business.
4. Various aspects of optimizing the supply chain may include communicating with suppliers to eliminate bottlenecks in the supply chain.
5. SCM planning includes developing a set of metrics to monitor the supply chain so that it is efficient, cost-effective and it delivers high quality and value to customers.
6. Choosing suppliers companies must consider a few important factors.
7. Supply chain managers must create metrics for monitoring and improving these relationships.
8. Logistics companies have to develop a network of warehouses and establish an invoicing system for receiving payments.
9. Supply chain planners have to create a responsive and flexible network for receiving defective or surplus products back from their customers.
10. Developing high level strategic decisions company management work in the frame of an overall action plan.
11. Tactical decisions focus on using industry best practices, developing a purchasing strategy with preferred suppliers, working with logistics companies to develop cost-effective transportation and creating warehouse strategies to reduce the cost of storing inventory.
12. Operational decisions involve taking orders from customers and moving products in the warehouse.
13. The manager has spent the whole morning preparing the required documentation.
14. A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a logistician.

Task 3. Underline the gerunds or gerund phrases in the following sentences. Translate the sentences

1. Inbound Logistics involves the activities of receiving, storing, and distributing raw materials for use in production.

2. Receiving and storing raw materials is a big responsibility for large manufacturers.
3. Reverse logistics is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost effective flow of raw materials, in-process inventory, finished goods and related information from the point of consumption to the point of origin.
4. The additional benefits for customers include monitoring the specification, quality and condition of merchandise, dealing with export documentation and Letters of Credit requirements, etc.).
5. The main functions of a qualified logistician include other purchasing and warehousing.
6. Logisticians are responsible for delivering cargo to the end customer.
7. The main tasks may include tracking inventory, receiving inventory stock from the manufacturer, managing projects, collecting relevant information via telephone, mail services, email and websites.
8. Value in Outbound Logistics is obtained through decreasing transit time.
9. Outbound Logistics is the process related to storing the final product and moving it from the end of the production line to the end user.
10. Inbound Logistics focuses on manufacturing.
11. Our customers request online cargo tracking and complete transparency of all logistics operations.

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

1. Translate sentences from English into Russian/Kazakh paying attention to the keywords.

1. Expensive energy makes the production, transportation, and refrigeration of food more expensive.
2. A new road system will improve traffic flow through the city centre.
3. Jean works for a road haulage company based in St Etienne.
4. The original 1965 bottle is now a collector's item.
5. The company also devised a system of storage bags and labels to secure even the smallest items.
6. Now they own an international distribution company and have reached the highest levels of achievement in our business.
7. The salesmen are just one link in the chain of distribution.
8. What drives up the price of the finished product, explained Whatley, is the cost of tanning.
9. These trains haul freight between Grand Junction and Denver.
10. The total retail value of their stock at this period was estimated at £200,000.

2. Study the following information on *Logistics viewpoints* and make your own notes on each field of logistics

Inbound logistics is one of the primary processes of logistics, concentrating on purchasing and arranging the inbound movement of materials, parts, and/or finished inventory from suppliers to manufacturing or assembly plants, warehouses, or retail stores. **Outbound logistics** is the process related to the storage and movement of the final product and the related information flows from the end of the production line to the end user.

Logistics fields

Given the services performed by logisticians, the main fields of logistics can be broken down as follows:

- Procurement logistics
- Distribution logistics
- After-sales logistics
- Disposal logistics
- Reverse logistics
- Green logistics
- Global logistics
- Domestic logistics
- Concierge Service
- RAM logistics
- Asset Control Logistics
- POS Material Logistics
- Emergency Logistics
- Production Logistics

Procurement logistics consists of activities such as market research, requirements planning, make-or-buy decisions, supplier management, ordering, and order controlling. The targets in procurement logistics might be contradictory: maximizing efficiency by concentrating on core competences, outsourcing while maintaining the autonomy of the company, or minimizing procurement costs while maximizing security within the supply process.

Distribution logistics has, as main tasks, the delivery of the finished products to the customer. It consists of order processing, warehousing, and transportation. Distribution logistics is necessary because the time, place, and quantity of production differs with the time, place, and quantity of consumption.

Disposal logistics has as its main function to reduce logistics cost(s) and enhance service(s) related to the disposal of waste produced during the operation of a business.

Reverse logistics denotes all those operations related to the reuse of products and materials. The reverse logistics process includes the management and the sale of surpluses, as well as products being returned to vendors from buyers. Reverse logistics stands for all operations related to the reuse of products and materials. It is “the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost effective flow of raw materials, in-process inventory, finished goods and related information from the point of

consumption to the point of origin for the purpose of recapturing value or proper disposal. More precisely, reverse logistics is the process of moving goods from their typical final destination for the purpose of capturing value, or proper disposal. The opposite of reverse logistics is **forward logistics**.

Green Logistics describes all attempts to measure and minimize the ecological impact of logistics activities. This includes all activities of the forward and reverse flows. This can be achieved through intermodal freight transport, path optimization, vehicle saturation and city logistics.

RAM Logistics combines both **business logistics** and **military logistics** since it is concerned with highly complicated technological systems for which Reliability, Availability and Maintainability are essential, ex: weapon systems and military supercomputers.

Asset Control Logistics: companies in the retail channels, both organized retailers and suppliers, often deploy assets required for the display, preservation, promotion of their products. Some examples are refrigerators, stands, display monitors, seasonal equipment, poster stands & frames.



A forklift truck loads a pallet of humanitarian aid to Pakistan on board a C-17 aircraft, following devastating floods in the country in 2010.

Emergency logistics is a term used by the logistics, supply chain, and manufacturing industries to denote specific time-critical modes of transport used to move goods or objects rapidly in the event of an emergency. The reason for enlisting emergency logistics services could be a production delay or anticipated production delay, or an urgent need for specialized equipment to prevent events such as aircraft being grounded (also known as “aircraft on ground”—AOG), ships being delayed, or telecommunications failure. Emergency logistics services are typically sourced from a specialist provider.

The term **production logistics** describes logistic processes within a value adding system (ex: factory or a mine). Production logistics aims to ensure that each machine and workstation receives the right product in the right quantity and quality at the right time. The concern is not the transportation itself, but to streamline and control the flow through value-adding processes and to eliminate non-value-adding processes. Production logistics can operate in existing as well as new plants. Manufacturing in an existing plant is a constantly changing process. Machines are exchanged and new ones added,

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which gives the opportunity to improve the production logistics system accordingly. Production logistics provides the means to achieve customer response and capital efficiency.

Production logistics becomes more important with decreasing batch sizes. In many industries (e.g. mobile phones), the short-term goal is a batch size of one, allowing even a single customer's demand to be fulfilled efficiently. Track and tracing, which is an essential part of production logistics due to product safety and reliability issues, is also gaining importance, especially in the automotive and medical industries.

<https://goo.gl/3GhBW>



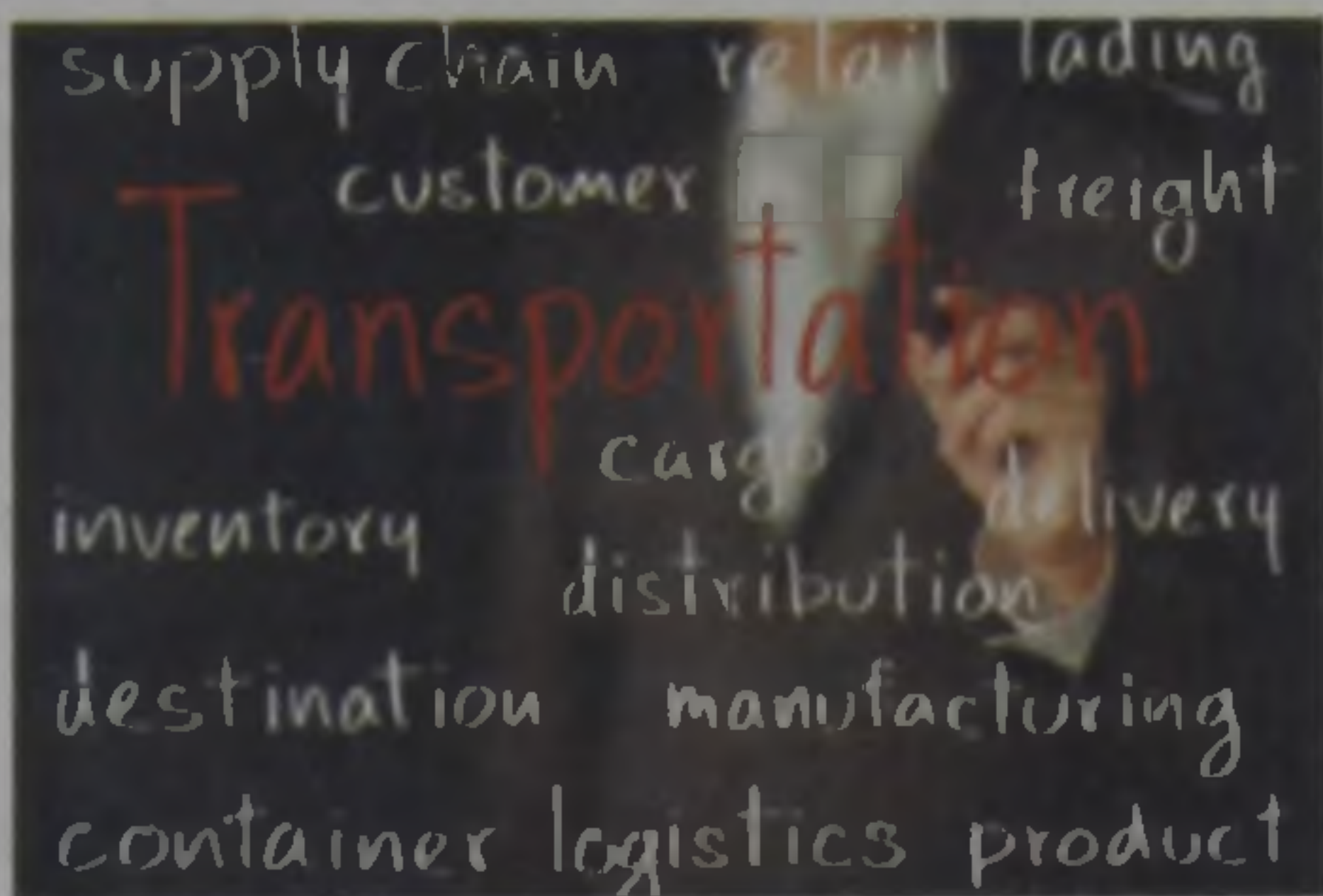
- 1. Search some information about the work in the field of logistics*
- 2. Make an interview with a specialist on logistics and find out the most interesting facts.*

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2 Service and transport logistics

1. Walk around the class and interview your group mates - -
Discuss the questions below in pairs:

1. What does the term “transportation” imply?
2. What modes of transportation are used in Logistics?
3. What is the least expensive mode of transportation?
4. What is the fastest mode of transportation?
5. What is road transport most often used for?



2. Look at the ‘word cloud’ containing words that appear more frequently in the article and using the words give the main idea of the text.

3. Choose any word from the ‘word cloud’ and explain the meaning of them.

FOCUS ON READING

TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Key vocabulary: consignment – vehicle – roll-on roll-off – consignment note – air waybill – clearance – loading/unloading – bulk – carrier – freight charge – container

Read the following text paying attention to the key vocabulary.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS

The four main methods of transporting goods are road, rail, air, and shipping. In road, rail and air transport the choice of method depends on whether the main consideration is speed, direct delivery, or economy. These considerations obviously relate to the type of consignment involved. However, consignments can be transferred from one form of transport to

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another, especially when containers are used. The term **MULTIMODAL** indicates units that can be transferred between systems (or modes), e.g. containers being moved from truck to ship or train to truck.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Road transport tends to be cheaper and more direct than rail, especially for the transportation of small consignments. Its advantages include door-to-door service, quick loading and unloading in containers, and the use of roll-on/roll-off facilities on ferry crossings, where the truck can drive onto and off the ferry or a semi-trailer can be driven onto a ferry by one truck and driven off at the destination docks by another.

TIR (Transports Internationaux Routiers) vehicles, which are sealed, can go through customs without being searched. Cabotage laws permit carriers to transport third-country goods; e.g. a French carrier can take goods from Spain to Italy.

RAIL TRANSPORT

Rail transport tends to be more economical than road transport for bulk consignments. There are often links between road and rail carriers, e.g. many of the European services which use the Channel Tunnel.

AIR TRANSPORT

Some goods lose value or deteriorate over a short period of time, e.g. newspapers and flowers. For this kind of consignment air transport is used for speed, particularly over long distances. Insurance tends to be cheaper as consignments spend less time in transit. However, in the case of bulk consignments, air can be much more expensive than other forms of transport as charges are by weight (airfreight tonnes) or volume, whichever is the greater cost. Consignment notes and air waybills are obtained from the freight company by the consignor (sender) filling out an instructions for dispatch form and paying the freight charges. Charges are calculated by size (volume), weight, or value, and sometimes also risk.

Most freight companies are private carriers, and are responsible for taking proper care of the goods and getting them to their destination on time. Correspondence in transport is generally between consignors and freight companies, or consignors and forwarding agents, who send goods on behalf of the consignor. Customers are kept informed about consignments by means of advice notes, which can be sent by ordinary mail or email. They give details of packing and when goods will arrive.

In the European Union (EU) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA), **MOVEMENT CERTIFICATES** are used, especially for container shipments where the consignment is taken through different customs posts to member countries.

In the EU, the *SIMPLIFIED CLEARANCE PROCEDURE* is used to make documentation easier for exporters and agents. No customs documents are required for trade between EU member countries.

SHIPPING

There are various types of vessel available to carry different goods: - bulk carriers transport bulk consignments such as grain, wheat, and ores; - tankers transport liquid bulk consignments, usually oil; - container vessels transport containers; - barges are large flat-bottomed boats which are used to transport goods inland along rivers and canals.

The bill of lading is the main form of documentation used in shipping. It can be a document of title. It may be clean or cloused, terms used to indicate whether the goods were in perfect condition when taken on board or if there was something wrong with them.

CONTAINER SERVICES

A convenient method of transporting many types of consignment is containers (large metal boxes) which are taken to the docks and then loaded on to container vessels. Small consignments from different exporters can be loaded into a single container. For documentation, container companies usually use either container waybills or multimodal bills of lading. Most ports have facilities for loading and unloading containers. Once a container leaves the ship, it is sent by rail and /or road to the consignee (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport).

Task 1. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What modes of transport can be used for transporting of goods?
2. What are the advantages of using road transport?
3. What are advantages and disadvantages of using air transport?
4. What main documents are used in transporting goods by road, air and sea?
5. What kind of transport can you use for transporting bulk consignments?
6. Why containers are considered to be a convenient method of transporting many types of consignments?

Task 2. Put the words and phrases in the correct groups. Some of them may be included in more than one group.

Truck, door-to-door service, container, vehicle, carrier, roll-on/roll-off facilities, bill of lading, consignment note, freight company, air waybill, bulk consignment, barge, aircraft, container shipment, liquid bulk consignment, TIR vehicle, direct delivery

Road and rail transport	Air transport	Shipping

Reading

1. Look at the headline of the articles. What do you think this article is going to be about?
2. Now quickly scan the passages and circle all the key words that have a connection to the title.

DHL Boosts Intercontinental Service with New Round-the-World Flight, Linking Hong Kong, Los Angeles and Leipzig



DHL, the world's leading international express services provider, announced significant enhancements to its intercontinental delivery capabilities, effective March 27, 2012. The launch of a new, additional round-the-world flight connecting Hong Kong,

Los Angeles and Leipzig will create a unique service proposition on key trade lanes between Asia and Western U.S. and Canada.

The transit time capability between Asia and Western U.S. and Canada will be market-leading, with a greater number of Asian origin locations, including key trade hubs Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Manila and a significant number of cities throughout China benefiting from next-day connection into Los Angeles and much of Western U.S. and Canada. This represents the first time that customers in many Asian cities will be able to enjoy a one-day express delivery service with any carrier on this important intercontinental lane.

Thanks to a new onward connection from Los Angeles direct to DHL's European air hub in Leipzig, Germany, customers in Western U.S. cities including Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Reno, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle will be able to order a pick-up from a DHL courier up to 3 hours later for their European shipments.

Capacity and service reliability on this new route will be enhanced by the introduction of three Boeing 777F freighters, operated by Southern Air. DHL announced in September 2011 that it had signed a multi-year agreement with Southern Air Holding Inc. to operate B777F freighters on intercontinental routes connecting the Americas, Asia and the Middle East. The first of these round-the-world routes – from Hong Kong to the Express hub in Cincinnati to Bahrain and back to Hong Kong – is already in operation. The additional freighters will bring the total number of B777F freighters in DHL's global fleet to 12.

“The introduction of this new round-the-world flight by DHL, The International Specialists, will bring unrivalled benefits to our customers in all sectors in Asia, Europe the U.S. and Canada, and deliver reduced transit times on some of the world’s most important trade lanes,” said Ken Allen, CEO of DHL Express. “The additional capacity, range and reliability of the Boeing 777F freighters, as well as the increased fuel efficiency they bring to our fleet, will complement the significant investments we have already made in our global network over the last year and reinforce DHL’s leading position in international time definite delivery.”

The B777F freighter is expected to burn around 20 to 25 percent less fuel and has a superior max payload range on intercontinental routes, allowing more markets to be served non-stop. The continued upgrade to more efficient aircraft is in keeping with DHL’s commitment to increase its carbon efficiency by 30 percent in 2020.

Cargo transportation across Kazakhstan

1. What types of cargo do you know?
2. What does the cargo handling complex comprise?



The number of the companies which are carrying out a cargo transportation across Kazakhstan, hugely. One of such companies is PROFESSIONAL LLP. The PROFESSIONAL LLP company provides individual service for any client. The staff of PROFESSIONAL LLP not only will prepare the contract, but also will help you to choose the most

suitable scheme of payment, the mechanism of delivery of freight to any city of Kazakhstan (Astana Shchuchinsk, Pavlodar Ekibastuz Balkhash Karaganda Temirtau Kyzyl Horde of AktobeAtyrau Uralsk Aksay, Kostanay Ore Tobol LisakovskZhetikara ZhezkazganSatpayev VKO Semey Ust-Kamenogorsk AyagozGiorgevkaRidderKokshetauPetropavlosk), to choose a type of transport for transportation of freight. Together with the staff of ABC-Tranzit LLP any client can understand a cargo transportation across Kazakhstan.

Transport services. The qualified forwarding agent - a carrier in the territory of Kazakhstan, the CIS, the countries of Asia and Baltic, all complex of actions for logistics, customs registration. The transport Business firm of "ALL-IMPEX GROUP" offers the services in delivery of

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your freights. Professional services in cargo delivery railway, a car - an avia - the sea and mixed transport. Branches and warehouses in China, Russia, Germany, Baltic - for under control acceptance/sending of freights. From us - all complex of actions for logistics in Eurasia and worldwide, including, on the Asian direction - bilateral customs registration (at any level) in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Having offered you options of means of transport, transit routes and tariff plans - we will accept on control your freight in the place of shipment and we will bring him to the specified address in time and "without adventures". Our offers: Transportation and customs registration of freights from Europe, China, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, etc., in Almaty Delivery of your production and goods to any city of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Door To Door system (from a door to a door) from the 1st kilogram. Staff of the ALL-IMPEX GROUP company was trained in IRU Academy (MSAT) at Kazato. We look for long-term and stable cooperation and we guarantee in return responsible execution of all obligations and agreements. Our tariff plans in an Asian way are democratic, our work - in an European way is correct. Tariff plans which we will be able to offer you, perhaps, the most democratic in Almaty.

Reading

Transport & logistics in Kazakhstan: connecting continents

1. Discuss the text dividing into logical parts.
2. Point out the key note (word-combinations, phrases on transport and logistics) of the text.



Published on 26/08/2016

Kazakhstan is huge – surprisingly huge. Crossing the country east to west covers the same ground as a journey from London to Moscow, or New York to Salt Lake City. However, just 17 million people fill this space, so Kazakhstan takes its transport and logistics industry very seriously. This means infrastructure investment, new warehouses, and a preference for top-quality T&L solutions from around the world.

And then there is its location. The Silk Road, the ancient East-West trade route, is as vibrant today as it has ever been, and Kazakhstan sits right at the heart of it. Overland trade routes through the country also link Russia and India, Europe and Central Asia, China and Iran, and many more markets. So it's no surprise that the whole world is desperate for Kazakhstan to have a world-class transport and logistics sector – and ready to invest money to make it happen. Here, Market Insights takes a closer look at transport and logistics in Kazakhstan – what the volumes are, where the investment is going, and how international providers and exporters can tap into its growth.

Growth factors. Firstly, its location. Overland freight routes pass through Kazakhstan from all directions, and one of the biggest the Northern Route from China to Europe via Kazakhstan, Russia and then Belarus. Another is a 10,000 km cargo route from China to Iran, which moved its first consignment in February this year. Kazakhstan offers transporters several options once the goods hit the country – they can continue via rail through Russia, be flown on to Amsterdam or elsewhere in Europe, or head south via the Caspian Sea to Turkey. This final route is of great interest to DHL, who signed a key deal with Kazakhstan TemirZholly Express, the multimodal operator arm of Kazakhstan TemirZholly, or Kazakhstan Railways, to connect China and Turkey in more or less a horizontal line via the Caspian port of Aktau and then through Kazakhstan via rail. These land-based routes are exciting shippers – offering a perfect middle ground that is cheaper than air and faster than sea. Secondly, **infrastructure development and investment** has been kick-started in recent years. China is the main benefactor, spending tens of billions on building railways, roads and ports all across Central Asia, but Kazakhstan is pulling its weight too. \$20 billion will be taken from the Kazakh national wealth fund to build railways between 2015 and 2020. This spending has led to **increased international freight volumes** overland – another persuasive reason to think of Kazakhstan. As reported by the Financial Times, 47,400 containers made the journey from China to Europe via the Northern Route in 2015, which is 40 times more than in 2011. Kazakhstan has felt the benefit of this, posting a 34% increase in through traffic in 2014. Now, it wants to grab as much of the market as it can – the government has a strategy to increase transit traffic from 18 million tonnes to 33 million by 2020, and then to 50 million in the decade after that. Increased infrastructure spending shows that Kazakhstan's government is putting its money where its mouth is. Just as importantly, **trade barriers are falling**. Kazakhstan is a mem-

ber of the Eurasian Customs Union alongside Russia, Belarus, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Inside this bloc there are no customs requirements whatsoever, cutting paperwork dramatically for shippers and giving a clear run from the Chinese border all the way to Poland. And finally, there is **high demand for 3PL outsourcing** among Kazakh shippers. The sheer distance that China-Europe cargo needs to cross means firms that can provide integrated services are always going to find joy in the Kazakh market.

Kazakhstan's transport and freight statistics at a glance. All these factors have helped keep freight levels in Kazakhstan healthy, with a steady increase throughout this decade. A drop in rail transport meant there was a slight slowdown in haulage in 2015, but road transport helped mitigate the effect as Kazakhstan improved its multimodal capabilities. Air freight, however, has been dropping steadily – partially due to the new opportunities for intercontinental rail freight. Here are the figures for the last six years, from Kazakhstan's state statistical service:

Total freight volume in Kazakhstan

Rail freight volume in Kazakhstan

Road freight volume in Kazakhstan

Air freight volume in Kazakhstan

Infrastructure projects in Kazakhstan: current and future. Many countries have tried to build a 'New Dubai', and now it's Kazakhstan's turn with the Khorgos-East Gate project. Located in 57 million square metres of land near the Kazakh-Chinese border, Khorgos-East Gate (below) aims to be Kazakhstan's eastern logistics hub – an integrated location for manufacturing, exporting, importing and storing goods and products. Like Kazakhstan, the centre is ideally placed as the hub of all Kazakhstan's major trade routes. Trains between Kazakhstan and China must change gauge before they proceed in either direction, so this complex takes advantage of the wait by locating as many logistics facilities near the border as possible. Much of the infrastructure still under construction, and there is a tentative completion date of 2020. Warehousing in Kazakhstan received another boost in late 2015 with the opening of a top-class transport and logistics centre outside Astana. The complex offers extensive space for carriers to enhance their shipping, with additional sections for cold chain storage and transportation. The specific numbers are 29,000 sqm of warehouse space and a further 13,000 sqm of temperature controlled storage, as well as 25,000 sqm distribution centre and 70,000 sqm of container storage space. Khorgos-East Gate is not developing in isolation – a parallel programme of new railways will help feed the centre. One such project is the Khorgos-Aktau Railway, running from the new centre to the Caspian oil port of Aktau. Announced in May 2015, the high-speed line will be gauged to Western European standard and connect two of Kazakhstan's most vital freight entry points.

With so many corridors between Europe and China passing through Kazakhstan, the government is investing in a big roadbuilding programme. 1,000 km of new asphalt highway will be laid around Astana, with 7,000 km more in a variety of other projects. Finally, a new rail link to transport LNG from Kazakhstan to China became operation at the end of July 2016. One train per week will run on the line, adding 300,000 tons per year to China's LNG import supply.

Foreign companies in the Kazakh market. Operators from the Baltic countries are particularly active in Kazakhstan. The old Soviet transport routes from Central Asia to Europe ended in Baltic ports such as Liepaja in Latvia, Narva in Estonia and Klaipeda in Lithuania. With these routes still very much in use, and the infrastructure along them still handling serious cargo, this means Baltic ports, operators and infrastructure can still find huge opportunities when working with Kazakh clients. The Mussalo container terminal at HaminaKotka. Image via Port of HaminaKotka Ltd, by Päijät-HämeenIlmakuuapalvelu Finland is another traditional end point for freight routes from Asia to Europe, and several Finnish players have found success when attracting Kazakh shippers and clients. One of these is the port of HaminaKotka(above) on Finland's south coast, which handles a large amount of traffic from the Silk Road. "Kazakhstan is a unique and very important market for us," **KyöstiManninen**, Commercial Director of HaminaKotka, told Market Insights. "It is in an important location on the route between China, Russia and Europe, and we very much want to be in the market. When we go to shows in Kazakhstan we meet Kazakh shippers and hauliers there. "We are confident about the future in Kazakhstan – there are some big projects we are involved in over the next three years."

Getting into the networks of Kazakhstan's major shippers is very difficult without meeting them face to face. TransitKazakhstan is the place to do it – Kazakhstan's leading transport and logistics event. The show puts shippers in contact with ports, service providers and manufacturers from all over the world looking to do business in Kazakhstan.

Task. Read each paragraph and answer the following questions:

1. Why is Kazakhstan such a key market for transport and logistics?
2. What growth factors were mentioned in the text?
3. What foreign companies are in the Kazakh market?.
4. How can Kazakhstan get involved in big infrastructure projects?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Task 1. For nouns in column B find suitable attributes in column A.

	A		B
1.	customer	a)	management
2.	order	b)	logistician
3.	product	c)	channel
4.	cost	d)	flow
5.	inventory	e)	fulfilment
6.	experienced	f)	regulations
7.	export	g)	network
8.	cash	h)	savings
9.	express	i)	range
10.	customs	j)	services
11.	supply	k)	process
12.	transportation	l)	duties
13.	distribution	m)	chain
14.	re-engineering	n)	group

Task 2. Complete the passage below with the prepositions: in (2), at, of (2), through, with (2), for, to.

The term “*production logistics*” is used 1) _____ describing logistic processes within an industry. The purpose 2) _____ production logistics is to ensure that each machine is being fed 3) _____ the right product in the right quantity and quality 4) _____ the right point in time. The issue is not the transportation itself, but to control the flow 5) _____ the value adding processes and to eliminate non-value adding ones. Production logistics can be applied 6) _____ existing as well as new plants. Manufacturing 7) _____ an existing plant is a constantly changing process. Machines are exchanged and new ones are added, which gives the opportunity to improve the production logistics system accordingly. Production logistics is getting more and more important 8) _____ the

decreasing batch sizes. Track and tracing are an essential part 9) _____ production logistics – due 10) _____ product safety and product reliability issues.

Task 3. Read the sentences given below and identify the tense form used in each of them. Translate the sentences.

1. Last year, the U.S. business logistics industry continued to grow at an unprecedented rate.
2. Global competition began to spread in the 1970s and accelerated in the 1990s.
3. Logistics has evolved throughout centuries to become an integral part of every business.
4. Globalization is still moving forward today.
5. Since 2000, the rail freight industry has undergone a remarkable transformation.
6. Logistics has been playing a fundamental role in global development for almost 5,000 years.
7. Since the construction of the pyramids in ancient Egypt, logistics has made a remarkable progress.
8. Recently, innovations have become vital to meet customer expectations.
9. Now, the company is working on a new project.
10. Usually, freight forwarders organize shipping of various goods.
11. Now, the ABC Company is expanding its production facilities to include a new product line.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the correct alternative.

1. Logistics as a business concept *evolved/has evolved* in the 1950s.
2. Production logistics *gets/is getting* more and more important now.
3. At present, supply chain *operators use/are using* the latest systems and techniques.
4. Trucking costs *increased/has increased* by \$52 billion in 2013.
5. The invention of the sea container in 1956 *changed/has changed* production conditions for nearly all industries around the world.
6. Since the early 1990's, the business scene *changed/has changed*, and logistics operations *became/have become* much more complex.
7. The global logistics market *grew/has grown* radically in the last ten years.
8. *We worked/have been working* on this project for two years.

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9. Typically, procurement logistics *includes/is including* various activities such as market research, requirements planning, etc.
10. Now, students *study/are studying* Fundamentals of Logistics.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with “used to”, “to be used to”, “to get used to” in the appropriate form.

1. There was a time when companies _____ plan their distribution channels and deliver the final packaged items to their retailers themselves.
2. This mobile phone _____ be popular in Japan in 2011.
3. I _____ working late at night.
4. Today, suppliers must _____ new market conditions.
5. A year ago, our experts _____ test new devices every month.
6. Now, my brother _____ studying hard.
7. I _____ to work with a desktop PC, but now I prefer my new laptop computer.
8. Last year we _____ have three lectures per day.
9. Students _____ getting up early.
10. I _____ drinking green tea.

Task 6. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses: Present Simple, Present Perfect, or Past Simple.

1. Since the day the Wright Brother invented the first airplane in the world, our lives (to change) so much.
2. As human settlements increased in size, the need for improving the circulation of goods and people (to become) more important.
3. Sea transport (to be) the largest carrier of freight throughout recorded history.
4. Transportation greatly (to improve) during the 20th century.
5. Main maritime routes (to include) oceans, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers and channels.
6. John Loudon McAdam (to design) the first modern highways.
7. The modern history of road transport (to involve) the development of new vehicles such as new models of bicycles, motor cars, motor trucks and electric vehicles.
8. Modern rail transport systems first (to appear) in England in the 1820s.
9. An airline is a company that (to provide) air transport services for traveling passengers and freight.

10. In the 1960s a new innovation – containers – radically (to change) the way cargo was transported. Shippers (to begin) to pack goods of all kinds in standardized steel boxes.
11. Railway stations (to provide) services for passengers and loading facilities for cargo.
12. Once we already (to send) the items, we are unable to change the delivery address.

FOCUS ON TRANSLATION

Task 1. Translate sentences from English into Russian or Kazakh.

1. The most important of the trends is that container ships have gotten bigger.
2. We'll send your personal belongings by air freight and your furniture by sea freight.
3. The sale also included consignments from other owners.
4. The contract of carriage by road shall be confirmed by a consignment note, sometimes referred to as a waybill.
5. Once managers understood where costs truly lay, the innovations were obvious: the roll-on and roll-off ship and the container ship.

Task 2. Translate the following text paying attention to the terms

Definition of Transportation

Transportation involves the movement of goods and raw materials. This includes shipment of raw materials to the manufacturer and movement of finished product to the customer. Transportation also includes the movement of parts to assembly areas as they are assembled.

How to Minimize Transportation Costs

The easiest way to minimize transportation costs is to eliminate unnecessary transportation. You can do this by finding closer suppliers. You can reduce transportation costs by consolidating shipments, buying partially assembled products from vendors and reducing the number of trips needed to ship in raw materials. Having work stations within the factory close to each other minimizes material transportation, which is a non-value-added labor cost. Consolidating transportation service providers increases the volume each transportation firm provides and can allow for a negotiated volume discount.

How to Minimize Logistical Costs

Logistical costs are directly reduced by just in time, or JIT, manufacturing. Use material resource planning or MRP systems to time orders so that a minimum of stock is on hand. Order parts in packaging that can be directly

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sent and stocked in the warehouse. This eliminates the wasteful process of receiving, unpacking and then labeling product for the company's own inventory management system. Work with suppliers to have bar code labels or RFID chips that are cross-compatible, allowing the entire supply chain to use the same part numbers and equipment to track and manage inventory.

How to Mitigate Transportation and Logistical Risk

Consolidating shipments increases the risk of a lost shipment bringing a JIT assembly line to a standstill. A surprise shortage will shut down production. This means that JIT requires a secure supply chain. The orders must be able to be delivered quickly and rapidly, with a minimum risk of delays. This is the reason many JIT suppliers build factories or distribution centers close to their major suppliers. If the supplier is close by, a shutdown of air traffic or a massive traffic jam across town will not prevent parts from being walked over. Suppliers that are not located close by must have multiple backup routes for their product. If the overnight delivery truck is unable to depart on time, there needs to be a mitigation plan in place, such as reserve vehicles or shipping companies on retainer that can send out another vehicle and team to unload the down vehicle, reload to the new vehicle, and then deliver the parts and material.

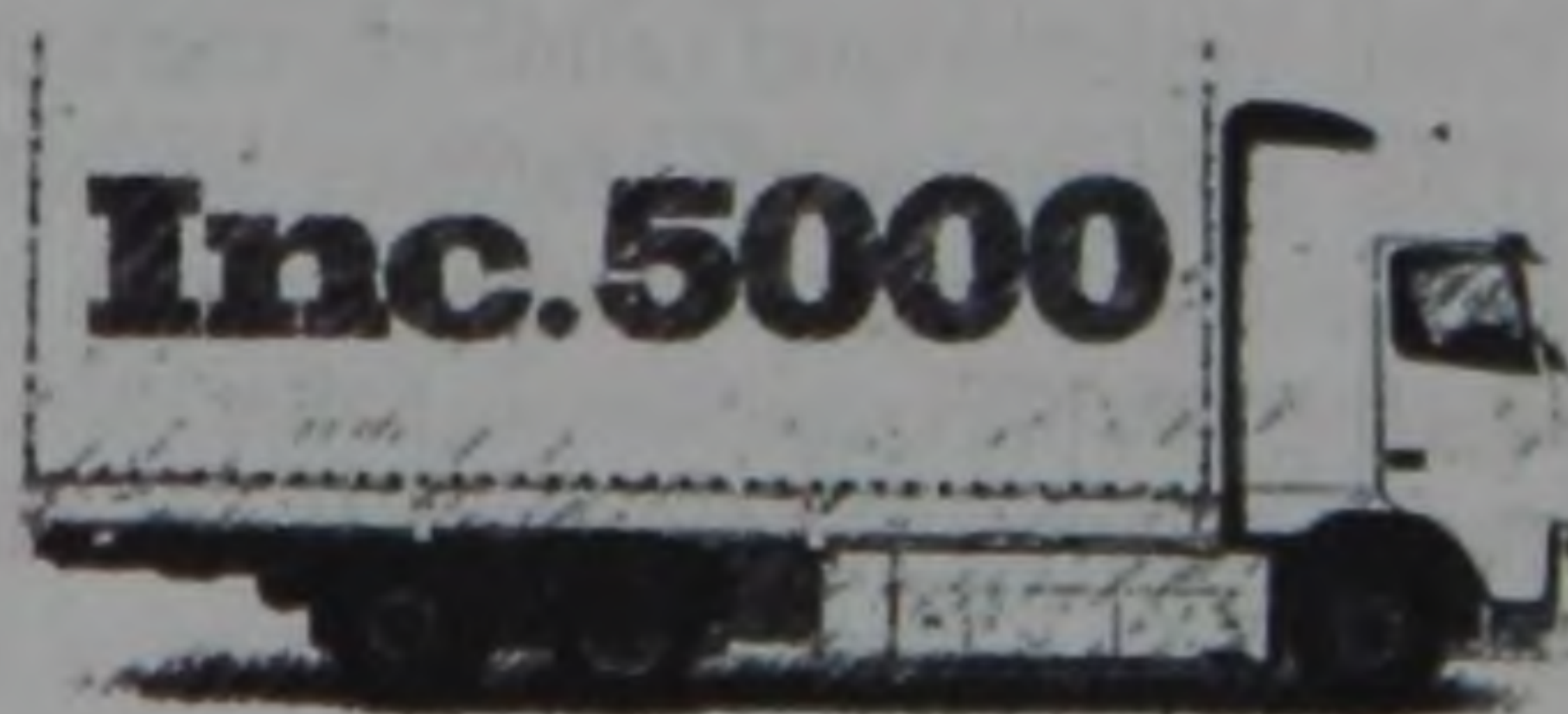
<https://goo.gl/LZsa3F>



FOCUS ON WRITING

Part 1. Read the following article. Study the logistics analysis and give your own review in written form about 150 words.

Fastest Growing Logistics Companies: Inc. Analysis

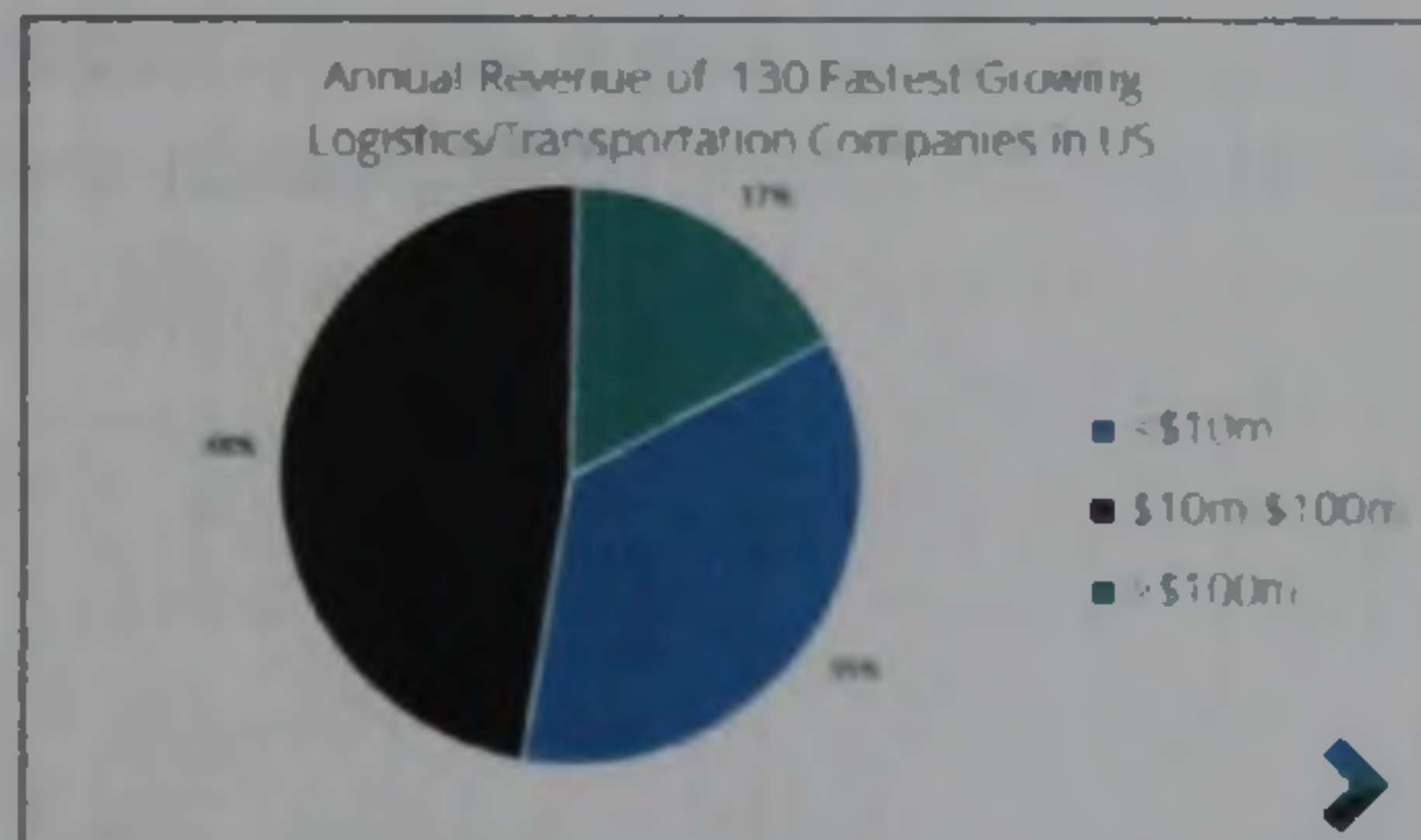


Transportation and Logistics Breakdown and Analysis

For the past 33 years, Inc. has profiled the fastest growing 5,000 privately owned companies in the United States, identifying which companies are growing fastest.

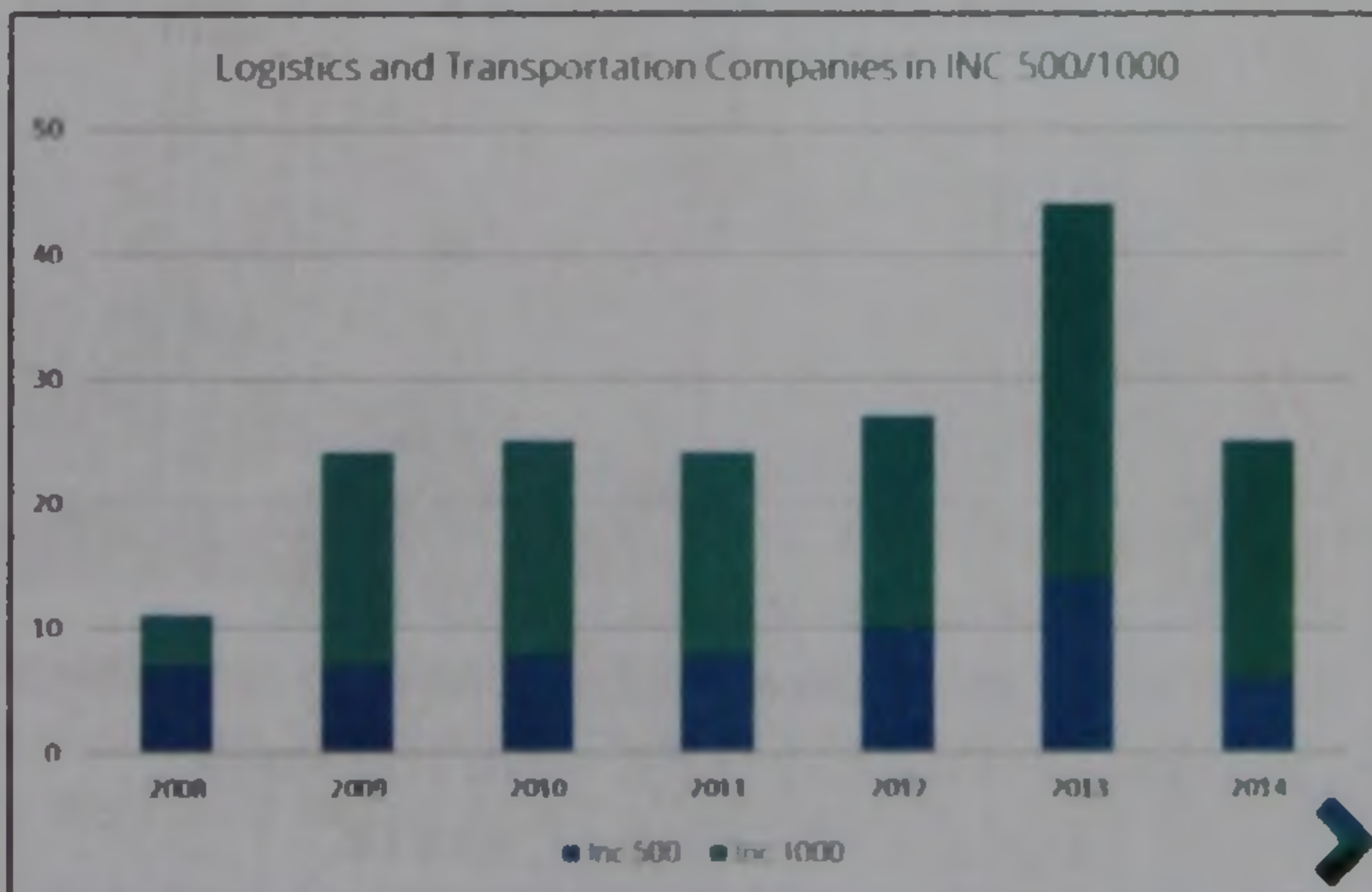
Seeing as annual logistics costs in the United States are approximately 8% of the GDP, it stands to reason that logistics companies would figure prominently. Based on the compiled data, logistics and transportation was the 7th largest sector in terms of total revenue (\$11.1 billion) but only the 16th in terms of growth rate (at a still impressive 115%).

An excellent article on the Journal of commerce dives into the list, breaking down that 75% of the transportation and logistics companies on the list had less than \$100 million in revenue in 2013, with another 34% making under \$10 million. More importantly, perhaps, is that most of the faster growing logistics players (7/10) weren't asset based. We found the revenue breakdown interesting and whipped up this chart to make the point:



Annual Revenue of the 130 Fastest Growing Logistics/Transportation Companies in the US

Since we love the combination of logistics and technology, we dove even farther into the data and found something incredible. The number of logistics companies in the top 500 (6 in 2014) is a drop from last year (14), which was the most logistics and transportation companies included in the last 6 years. 2014 wasn't all bad though. Between 2008-2013, an average of 16 logistics companies squeezed into the 1000 faster growing companies. As you can see from the below chart, 2014 has 19 companies – still a drop from 2013 but good anyways.



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Number of Logistics and Transportation Companies in Inc. 1000's
500/1000 Fastest Growing Companies

After reading JOC's analysis of the top ten logistics companies, we also decided to take things one step farther. We went through the list of the top 50 growing logistics companies, from #1 (Intelligent Audit, a freight audit company that expanded revenue 3122% since 2012 to \$318.8 million dollars), to #50 (Sunshine Shuttle & Limousine, which expanded revenue by 190%, to \$2.6 million dollars).

Beyond JOC's non-asset based insight, only 14 of the top were 3PLs that could support intermodal forwarding. As befits the US shipping industry, trucking companies were very well represented, including an additional 13 trucking companies. We checked out the 3PL websites to see how developed their web technology well and didn't find a direct correlation; many of the forwarders were unable to provide instant, multi-modal freight quotes. However, every single top 50 website had a website (although #1 website was surprisingly difficult to find).

One notable 3PL that definitely deserves a shoutout was Coyote Logistics, which has been on every INC. 5000 ranking since 2008, despite only being founded in 2006. While it seems that growth has slowed down a bit (as expected from a huge company pushing one billion dollars a year in revenue), Coyote still made it in as one of the 2,000 fastest growing companies in the United States. However, the largest revenue recorded by a fast growing company was by Total Quality Logistics, which raked in \$1.6 billion in revenue last year.

<https://goo.gl/8ySd8y>



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Strategies:



1. Before speaking activities, think about what you are going to say.
2. When you are speaking, you need time to think:
 - Try not to leave long pauses without saying anything.
 - Use hesitation words, e.g. right, well, you know.
 - Use 'vague' language, e.g. kind of, sort of.

- Use fixed expressions, e.g. let me think for a second, I Know what you mean, that's very true.
3. When you don't know a word or expression, try not to stop completely.
 4. Describe things, e.g. it's a thing you used to...

Part 1

Round table:

Peculiarities of logistics in the republic of Kazakhstan and European countries.

Discuss in small groups the following articles focused on shipping transportation and high speed train.

China, Kazakhstan jointly build logistics center to boost railway, shipping transportation

A logistics terminal jointly built by China and Kazakhstan began operation in China's eastern port of Lianyungang in 2014. CGTN's Hu Nan visited the terminal to see how it's boosted imports and exports of countries along the New Eurasia Continental Bridge.

With an annual handling capacity of 410,000 containers, the logistics terminal mainly runs cross-boundary trans-shipment and warehouse businesses.

Two express trains and over a dozen regular trains depart from the terminal each week, carrying such goods as electronic products, auto parts, daily necessities, and medical supplies from southern parts of China, Southeast Asia, Japan, and South Korea.



Lianyungang Port at the eastern end of the New Eurasian Land Bridge is seen as a platform for goods from central Asian countries to be brought overseas, as well as a boost to the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

The terminal, with a total investment of over 600 million yuan by the Chinese city of Lianyungang and Kazakhstan's national railway company, has a container yard spanning 220,000 square meters. The second phase of the terminal, with an investment of about 400 million yuan, includes a grain berth and silos. Two trains will leave the Kazakh city of Almaty for Lianyungang each week carrying alloy, fertilizer and wheat.



“The transport capacity was greatly wasted when the outbound trains were mostly empty in the first two years of our operation,” said Liu Bin, General Manager of China-Kazakhstan Logistics International. “Then we did a lot of research and decided to help Kazakhstan export wheat to Southeastern Asian countries, where wheat is not grown as much as rice, yet the bakery industry is booming. So now, we perform as carriers to deliver the goods, as well as agents to develop the market, too. This move is greatly welcomed by the Kazakhstan side.”

High-speed train "Tulpar-Talgo", Kazakhstan railway



Passenger Coaches Manufacturing Plant Tulpar-Talgo built in 2011, is first of its kind in the CIS.

Construction of the plant was performed in cooperation with JSC Kazakhstan TemirZholly and the Spanish company PatentesTalgo. The project is being implemented as part of the State program of accelerated industrial and innovative development, with the support of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan NursultanNazarbayev.

The total production area is thirty one thousand square meters. Total manufacturing capacity of the plant is one hundred and fifty cars per year. In the production of Tulpar-Talgo coaches the advanced technologies and materials in accordance with European quality standards are used which allows to reach speeds of up to two hundred kilometers per hour. Service life of the coaches is forty years.

Tulpar-Talgo passenger trains possess technological features and advantages over the rest of the passenger coaches, such as pendular air suspension, lightweight bodyshell, independent wheels with guided axles and articulated union between coaches.

Tulpar-Talgo coaches may be suited to almost any outdoor operating conditions and its wheelsets may operate on different gauges.

Modern automatized diagnostics and control systems allow to monitor all train systems, quickly detect and eliminate failures even while the train is in service. Trainset configurations can be customized upon client's requests:

Tourist Sleeping Coach 18 seats

Business Class Sleeping Coach 12 seats

First Class Coach 10 seats with a shower and WC in each compartment

First Class Coach 6 seats with a compartment for people with disabilities

Tourist Coach 36 seats

Dining-Coach 30 seats

Bistro Coach

At present, Tulpar-Talgo is one of the largest plants in the capital of Kazakhstan and has manufactured over four hundred coaches. The company plans to manufacture over six hundred comfortable widebody coaches until 2020.

UNIT 7. LOGISTICS

Part 2

DISCUSS in pairs whether you agree or disagree with the following statements using the following speaking clichés:

That's wrong

That's right

I totally agree

I couldn't agree more

I'm not entirely sure about that

That's quite true, but ...

I'm afraid I disagree

I totally disagree

In my opinion

To my mind

As far as I am concerned

I am sure that ...

I think

It seems to me that ...

From my point of view

I believe

1. Today, no marketing, manufacturing or project execution can succeed without logistics support.
2. Efficient logistics and transportation system are important prerequisites of the development of and economy.
3. Effective logistics revolves around five key issues: movement of product, movement of information, time/service, cost and integration.
4. As the world becomes more interconnected and employees more mobile, logistics has become one of the most important career fields in the world.
5. The reduction of trade barriers internationally has led to rapid growth in the logistics market.
6. As world trade grows, so do challenges for the transportation and logistics industry.
7. Over the next few years the global logistics market will see the growth in demand away from traditional Western economies to the emerging markets of China, India, the Middle East and Latin America.
8. Shipping containers is currently the major way of global trading.
9. The main challenge for logistics companies is to offer various services at a competitive price.
10. The supply chain is an important link with the company's customers; it can be either a competitive strength or a weakness.
11. All modes of transportation require the same set of infrastructure, type of vehicles, and technological solutions.
12. You may need a high degree of education to get a well-paid logistics job.

Part 3

Making formal presentations on th theme: Participants discuss the tendencies of logistics development: peculiarities, different types of logistics, spheres and ways.

Work in small groups your will be expected to search on TV, radio or internet resources on given issue

1. International news
2. National news
3. Local news
4. A special report
5. 2-3 commercials
6. The interview

Part 4

Interview of a foreign specialist in logistics on the theme “Innovation in modern production logistics” (with the participation of interpreters): source of innovations, sponsorship, spheres, volume.

Part 5

Make a report on the themes:

Group A makes a review on the “Production logistics”

Group B makes a survey on the Transport and service logistics

Group C ‘Innovation in the sphere of service and transport logistics’



Watching video 1.

Watch the video program about ‘DHL Supply Chain’s Service Logistics: SELECT platform’ (3.34min)

<https://goo.gl/LK4v9B>



Task 1. For questions 1-5, complete the sentences.

1. Businesses today share a common challenge how to succeed in an
... ..
2. Shortening product life cycles have all added pressure 20 ready
..... ..
3. So much introduce you to some lacked the next-generation IT platform for
4. In addition to managing select is an important business intelligence system.
5. Service logistics life cycle, bringing together

Task 2. Write the summary of the video and your opinion towards the service in logistics.



Watching video 2.

Watch the video with the Director of Product Management and development in ‘TNT Express Freight Service’ (2.20 MIN)

<https://goo.gl/wGtVMX>



Task 1. Write 5 topical key words about the information on video and discuss with your partner.

Task 2. Make consecutive translation from English into your own native language.



Watching video 3.

Task 1. Watch the video about “East Kazakhstan’s first transport and logistics center under construction” (0.51)

<https://goo.gl/TSZcY9>



Task 2. Write summary of the video and your opinion about transportation and service in Kazakhstan.



Watching video 4.

Task 1. Watch the video about “A logistics center for Kazakhstan to be launched in Russia” (1.16MIN)

<https://goo.gl/xvh5Eu>



Task 2. Write down the key words and expressions about a logistics center

Task 3. Make annotation and review translation of the video.

Appendix

Wordlist of Unit 1

File 1

legislation	humanitarian crisis
constituents	dictator
lobbies	donate
institute of directors	diplomatic strategy
lobbyists	sanctions
landslide	military force
coup	isolationism
ballot	internationalism
bipartisan	negotiate a treaty
coalition	approve the treaty
dissolution	bilateral relationship
gerrymander	refugees
grass roots	foreign involvement
incumbent	national security
nominee	ambassador
political asylum	charisma
spin doctor	attache
turn-out	collaboration
violate human rights	conspiracy
take military action	courtesy

File 2

honesty	respectful
vulnerable	leadership skills
evoke confidence	instruments of authority
compassion	economic manipulation
integrity	charismatic leadership
the adherence to moral and ethical principles	isolated concept
have the trust of followers	escalation
political courage	realists
to possess good communication skills	relative power
fairness	situational power
determined	subjective power
lame duck	political culture

APPENDIX

empathy	altruism
interpersonal skills	landslide victory
charisma	concept of leadership
objectivity	libertarianism
autocratic leader	whip
initiative	inspiring
decisive	loyal
self disciplined	strategic

File 3

media bias	the (printed) press
propaganda	the national/local media
trial balloons	the news media
talking heads	be in the news
linkage institutions	follow the news
yellow journalism	a news bulletin/item
tabloids	watch something <u>on television</u>
press conferences	listen <u>to</u> something on <u>the</u> radio
media events	read about a story on <u>the</u> internet
investigative journalism	fascinating
editorial	a medium
blogosphere	censorship
a front page story	credibility
be in/hit the headlines	exaggeration
current affairs	ideology
cover a story	social media
a human interest story	correspondent
attract media attention	anchor
get publicity	sensationalism
be in the public eye	coverage

Glossary

Unit 1

parliament - in some countries, the group of (usually) elected politicians or other people who make the laws for their country.

lobbies - to try to persuade a politician, the government, or an official group that a particular thing should or should not happen, or that a law should be changed.

election - a time when people vote in order to choose someone for a political or official job.

vote - to express your choice or opinion, especially by officially writing a mark on a paper or by raising your hand or speaking in a meeting.

apathetic - not interested in anything or willing to change things.

referendum -a vote in which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or social question. a **shattering defeat** - Something that is shattering shocks and upsets you very much.

reconciliation - a situation in which two people or groups of people become friendly again after they have argued

remain intact—to stay behind or in the same place

OSCE- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest security-oriented intergovernmental organization.

UN- The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization tasked to promote international co-operation and to create and maintain international order.

UNSC- The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, charged with the maintenance of international peace and security¹⁴. **Aspire**

HIV- human immunodeficiency virus: the virus that causes AIDS

statesmanship'- the behavior and actions of an experienced and respected politician or member of a particular profession

The Eurasian Media Forum- The Eurasian Media Forum is the most prominent international media initiative in Eurasia aimed at defining the strategic role of Eurasia in world affairs

Reporters Without Borders- it is an international non-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes and defends freedom of information and freedom of the press.

Brexit- The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union.

dark horse candidate- a candidate or competitor about whom little is known but who unexpectedly wins or succeeds.

sanctions - threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule.

attache- a person on the staff of an ambassador having a specialized area of responsibility.

charisma- Compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others.

escalation - a rapid increase; a rise.

Wordlist of Unit 2

File 1

non-proliferation	nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons	Nuclear research and development (R&D)
peaceful uses of nuclear power	International Atomic Energy Agency
conventional weapons	strictly control the export of nuclear items
remote space sensing	ballistic missiles

APPENDIX

Man-Portable Air Defence Systems	The UN Peacekeeping Forces
to eliminate anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions	ban antipersonnel landmines
weapons and materials of mass destruction	clear mines and assist mine victims
demilitarisation of international relations	eliminate arms
renew nuclear disarmament negotiations	promote nuclear energy
demobilization and reintegration	safeguard agreements
post-conflict peace consolidation	eradicate chemical weapons
reduction of military spending	sarin
negative impact of weapons on communities	ricin
hydrogen bomb	state security
disarmament of superpowers	human security
nuclear-weapon-free zones	military threats
diplomatic efforts at the un	ballistic missiles
nuclear arms race	warheads
medical consequences of a nuclear war	

File 2

Al Qaeda	alien; not mine
anti-semitism	militant
fundamentalist	suicide-bomber
extremist	suicide operation
holocaust	law enforcement agency
infidel	an act of martyrdom
jihad	guerrilla force
torah	innocent victims
zionism	the creation of a mood of fear
an act of martyrdom	political motives
extremist ideology	to recruit
innocent victims	to strike
the creation of a mood of fear	shelter
political motives	source of financing
hijacking incident	to take responsibility
to capture: hijack	conspiracy
to crash into	take a firm stand

to chase	domestic terrorism
extremist	insurgency
hostage	deterioration of relation

Glossary

Unit 2

lawnmower - a machine for cutting the grass on a lawn

disarmament- the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons

deterrent- a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something.

test site- a place where a particular event or activity is occurring or has occurred

nuclear arsenal - a collection of weapons and military equipment.

eliminate - to put an end to or get rid of; to remove from consideration.

bioterrorism – a terrorism involving the intentional release or dissemination of biological agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or toxins

cyberterrorism - is the use of the Internet to conduct violent acts that result in, or threaten, loss of life or significant bodily harm, in order to achieve political gains through intimidation.

CTITF - Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force this is a group established in 2005, whose tasks include: measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; measures to prevent and combat terrorism; measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard; measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

ISIL - is a theocracy, proto-state and a Salafi or Wahhabi group. It follows an extremist interpretation of Islam, promotes religious violence, and regards Muslims who do not agree with its interpretations as infidels or apostates

Non-Proliferation - the prevention of an increase or spread of something, especially the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.

Ballistic Missiles - a missile with a high, arching trajectory, that is initially powered and guided but falls under gravity onto its target.

warheads - the explosive head of a missile, torpedo, or similar weapon.

sarin - an organ phosphorus nerve gas, developed in Germany during World War II.

Wordlist of Unit 3

File 1

abstain	Amnesty International
adjourn	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
agenda	European Union
amendment	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Caucus	World Trade Organization (WTO)
draft resolution	Ballistic protection
formal debate	Border monitoring
member state	Department of Peace-keeping Operations
motion	Deputy chief of mission
on the floor	Doctors without Borders
preambulatory clause	facilitator
procedural	Guidelines for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
Secretary general Signatory	handover procedure
simple majority	Host nation support
working paper	Human shield
veto	Humanitarian (affairs) adviser
vote	Impact area
voting bloc	maintenance
breakthrough	Memorandum of understanding
multilateral conferences	negotiated access

File 2

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization)	input-output balance of the SCO
OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	depositing any substantial funds or other resources
EURASEC Eurasian Economic Community	collective purposes
EU European Union	gross domestic product (GDP)
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States	European Commission
contemporary multilateral organization	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
to have a direct impact on security	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

avoid war	International Monetary Fund
tackle non-state antagonists	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
struggle against various perceived non-state menaces	World Health Organization
strengthen mutual trust and good-neighborly friendship	new doctrine
encourage effective cooperation in political, economic and trade, scientific and technological, cultural, educational, energy, communications, environment and other fields	Transparency International (TI)
safeguarding regional peace, security and stability	regulation of interstate relations;
observer states	make important decisions on global issues,
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	diplomatic activity
anti-terrorist, anti-separatist and anti-extremist policies	conflict zone
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	enhance freedom of movement
flexibility and adaptiveness	territorial integrity
conflict avoidance	security credentials
peaceful dialogue	play the pivotal role

File 3

asylum	outrage
born free	smuggle
clean environment	predator
universal declaration of human rights	manipulation
democracy	gang-banger
development	extradition
dignity	dignity
economic migrant	sexual exploitation
equal opportunity	human trafficking
equality	rape
fairness	genocide
freedom of thought	suppression of children
social security	slavery
Internally displaced person (IDP)	torture
repatriation	exploitation

APPENDIX

resettlement	security
stateless person	justice
Amnesty International	injustice
basic principles of dignity	intolerance
abuse	humiliation

Glossary

Unit 3

UNICEF – The United Nations Children’s Fund is a United Nations (UN) programme headquartered in New York City that provides humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

WFP – The World Food Programme is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world’s largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.

UNV -The United Nations Volunteers programme is a United Nations organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide.

OSCE –The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe is the world’s largest security-oriented intergovernmental organization. Its mandate includes issues such as arms control, promotion of human rights, freedom of the press, and fair elections.

SCO – The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a Eurasian political, economic, and security organisation, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

anti-trafficking – intended to prevent criminal trading, for example trading in drugs, people, or illegal weapons:

anti-trafficking laws/efforts/programs

EAEC – East Asian Economic Grouping is a proposed free trade zone for East and Southeast Asian nations. Originally suggested in 1990, it never came to fruition in part because it specifically excluded non-Asian nations, and Japan did not want to alienate the United States, one of its major trade partners. It was also called the East Asian Economic Caucus.

human trafficking –the crime of buying and selling people, or making money from work they are forced to do, such as sex work:

International organized crime includes human trafficking, drug running and money laundering.

Amnesty International –an international organization that works to persuade governments to release people who are in prison for their beliefs and to stop the use of torture and punishment by death.

EU –European Union is the organization, since 1993, through which European governments who choose to be members make decisions and agree on shared action in social and economic matters

- hostage**– someone that is held prisoner until conditions are met.
- suicide-bomber** – a terrorist who carries out a bomb attack, knowing that he or she will be killed in the explosion. Also called homicide bomber.
- extremist** – a person who goes to extremes, especially in political matters.
- militant**– a person engaged in warfare or combat.
- Al Qaeda** – a radical Sunni Muslim organization dedicated to the elimination of a Western presence in Arab countries and militantly opposed to Western foreign policy: founded by Osama bin Laden in 1988
- holocaust**– a destruction or slaughter on a mass scale, especially caused by fire or nuclear war.
'a nuclear holocaust'
- breakthrough** – a sudden, dramatic, and important discovery or development.
'a major breakthrough in DNA research'
- genocide** – the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
'a campaign of genocide'
- torture** – the action or practice of inflicting severe pain on someone as a punishment or in order to force them to do or say something.
'the torture of political prisoners'
- asylum** – the protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee.
'she applied for asylum and was granted refugee status'

Wordlist of Unit 4

General welfare	The health, happiness, prosperity, and well-being in general of a group of people.
Free trade	The flow of goods, services, and money across national boundaries without government-imposed barriers.
Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	A contract between two or more countries to reduce or eliminate any government imposed barriers to the free flow of goods, services, and money across national boundaries.
Globalization	A combination of the words "globalization" and "localization," used to describe the concept that local identities must be protected in the process of globalization

APPENDIX

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Multinational corporation	A corporation that has facilities and assets in more than one country. Examples are Nike, Coca-Cola, Wal-Mart, AOL, Toshiba, Honda, and BMW
National sovereignty	The power of a nation to govern itself
Quotas	A government-imposed limit on the number of foreign imports that can enter the country.
Subsidies	Financial aid granted by a government to an industry, which helps the industry stay competitive in the world market.
Tariffs	A government tax placed on imports

Glossary

Unit 4

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Wordlist of Unit 5

Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation (EAEC)	The Customs Union
The Eurasian Economic Commission	customs regulation
The Anti-Crisis Fund	negotiating agreements
Formation of the Common Economic Space	regulatory agency
internal markets	single currency
trade-related intellectual property rights	energy market
United Nations General Assembly	treaty on Increased Integration
free trade regime	trade restrictions

Glossary

Unit 5

EAEC - Euro-Asian Economic Cooperation

GDP - domestic product

CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States

UN GA - United Nations General Assembly

WTO - World Trade Organization

FTAs - free trade agreements

Wordlist of Unit 6

International investment	Financial Foundations
profitable	modest return
implementation	financial and economic ties
expansion plans	tax payers and investors
market value	national welfare Fund JSC
Foreign legal remedies	The Sovereign Wealth Fund

Glossary

Unit 6

investment - the action or process of **investing** money for profit, the surrounding of a place by a hostile force in order to besiege or blockade.

“KAZNEX INVEST” JSC - “Kazakh National Agency for Export and Investment agency

CEO - Chief Executive Officer

fluctuations - upward or downward swings in the prices of products in an economy.

APPENDIX

Samruk-Kazyna national welfare Fund JSC - a sovereign wealth fund and joint stock company in Kazakhstan which owns, either in whole or in part, many important companies in the country, including the national rail and postal service, the state oil and gas company KazMunayGas, the state uranium company Kazatomprom, Air Astana, and numerous financial groups.

Wordlist of Unit 7

logistics	haulage
material handling	simulation software
production	management
packaging	raw materials
inventory	freight industry
transportation	resources
warehousing	storage
security	distribution network
distribution	stock
supply chain	manufacture

Glossary

Unit 7

logistics- generally the detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation

warehousing- the act of storing goods that will be sold or distributed later.

stock - a supply of goods kept on hand for sale to customers by a merchant, distributor, manufacturer, etc.; inventory.

distribution - the process of giving things out to several people, or spreading or supplying something

haulage - the business of moving things by road or railway

life cycle - the series of changes that happen to a living creature over the course of its lifetime.

supply- a fundamental economic concept that describes the total amount of a specific good or service that is available to consumers.

freight charge - the costs entailed in transporting goods from one geographical location to another.

container - a basic tool, consisting of any device creating a partially or fully enclosed space that can be used to contain, store, and transport objects or materials.

raw materials - goods or products which are used in manufacturing or unprocessed products which are used in the creation of some final product.

EFTA - European Free Trade Association

TIR - Transports International Routiers

simulation software - based on the process of modeling a real phenomenon with a set of mathematical formulas.

DHL- part of the world's leading postal and logistics company

Listening

Unit 1

1.1

Relations between the USA and Cuba took a step towards becoming more normal on Friday when the leaders of the two countries, Raul Castro and Barack Obama, shook hands. They met briefly at the Summit of the Americas in Panama. This is a meeting for countries in North, Central and South America to discuss a better future for their continents. The historic handshake will help the USA and Cuba end their bitterness towards each other. The two countries have barely spoken for more than 50 years. America banned its citizens from visiting Cuba and banned most Cuban goods from being exported to the USA. Over a decade ago, the USA declared Cuba was a sponsor of international terrorism.

Castro and Obama are expected to have a sit-down meeting. They will discuss how to make sure their countries can have a better future together. The meeting will be the highest-level talks between the USA and Cuba since Richard Nixon and Fidel Castro met in 1959. A US security advisor said: «The reason we're here is that the President strongly believes that an approach that was focused... totally on seeking to cut off the Cuban people from the USA had failed.» President Obama said: «I think the Cuban people are extraordinary and have huge potential. And what's encouraging is the overwhelming majority of Cubans are interested in...moving forward.» The two countries are only 151 km apart.

4.1

Setsuko Thurlow has been appointed by the Government of Japan as a special communicator for a world without nuclear weapons. She was born and raised in Hiroshima and experienced the atomic bombing at the age of 13. She remembers vividly the 6th of August 1945, the day the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and the hardships she and many survivors endured physically and mentally thereafter. Subsequent to the atomic bombing, she started attending a local Christian church in Hiroshima in the hope of finding meaning in her life. Professionally, she practiced social work in the USA and Canada.

As a survivor of the atomic bombing, she is strongly committed to tell the story of Hiroshima. Most survivors are getting old and many are passing away, leaving a smaller number of Hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) to tell their stories. Ms. Thurlow feels it is imperative to tell the younger generations of that terrible day and its aftermath. This is one of the reasons why she joined a non-governmental organization called "Hibakusha Stories" which passes the legacy of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to a new generation, and empowers them

LISTENING

with tools to build a world free of nuclear weapons. She is married with two sons and two granddaughters and currently lives in Canada. She has devoted over 40 years of her life to nuclear disarmament.

6.1

UN secretary-general announces female deputy The new United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon has appointed his deputy. She is Tanzania's foreign minister Asha-Rose Migiro, who became her country's first female foreign minister in January 2006. Ms. Migiro will become only the second woman in UN history to serve as deputy secretary-general. Ban Ki-Moon spoke highly of his new second-in-command and described her as an immensely respected leader and outstanding manager who had championed many causes across the developing world. A UN spokeswoman said Mr. Ki-Moon: "... underlined the fact that [Ms. Migiro] was not named because she's an African and because she's a woman, but essentially because of her qualifications." He intends to put Ms. Migiro very much in the driving seat at the top of the UN and will delegate to her the lion's share of management of the world body. Asha-Rose Migiro, 50, is a lawyer and a former senior university lecturer. Prior to her becoming foreign minister, she served as minister for community development, gender and children for five years. Ban feels her experience and credentials will serve the UN well. His ideal is for her to reform the institution to meet the rigors and challenges of the 21st century, both current crises and developments and issues yet to unfold. South Africa's ambassador to the UN Dumisani Kumalo forewarned any doubters of Ms. Migiro's abilities by somewhat stating the obvious to reporters: "You know people undermine women. ... Women are multi-tasked people. They can do many things. [Ms. Migiro] has experience in managing a whole foreign affairs ministry. ... And African women are even better - watch out!" he said.

Unit 4

Outsourcing

In today's programme, we'll be taking a look at the history of outsourcing in the USA. The manufacturing sector, in particular, has been outsourcing processes successfully for several decades. In the past, of course, companies used the expression 'subcontracting' but this has become known as 'outsourcing' since the 1980s. The new Boeing 787 is an interesting example of how aircraft manufacturers are outsourcing production around the world. Only about 10% of the production of the 787 is done in the US. The rest is carried out by Boeing's 40 partners in the project as far apart as Japan and Italy, France and Australia. However, the aircraft company is a newcomer to outsourcing on a large scale. American carmakers have been outsourcing production for much longer. In the late 1970s, US car companies were facing a desperate financial situation and

consequently needed to find ways of cutting costs and increasing profits. In the mid 1980s, in response to the crisis, General Motors took the unusual decision of closing 10 factories in the US and moved them to Mexico. Today, all the big three US car companies, Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors, have moved substantial parts of their production abroad. Since the 90s, foreign carmakers such as Toyota, Nissan, Honda and other international manufacturers are now doing good business by making and selling vehicles in the States. So today an "American" car could "foreign" and a "foreign" car could be "American", such is the irony of the globalization of production. To turn now to other industries, Nike was also one of the first US companies to send production to other countries. In the 1980s, the company initially sent the manufacturing of its sports shoes to its subcontractors in Japan and China. This process has become known as 'offshore' outsourcing. It's argued that this approach allows Nike to focus more on what it does best: brand building, marketing and design, and it leaves the manufacturing to offshore third parties. One consequence of outsourcing Nike did not anticipate was the bad publicity it received in the 1990s, following reports of poor working conditions in its outsourced Indonesian factories. The company's response has been to monitor its subcontractors closely in different countries to avoid any future scandals.

Dell Computers and Apple are just two manufacturers of consumer electronic goods that get suppliers in countries such as Taiwan and China to make their products. Today most US manufacturers outsource some or all of their products. In fact, companies that are in the manufacturing and distribution sectors all over the world are moving towards the Nike model. Outsourcing may have its critics and its disadvantages but there is no doubt that it is here to stay.

Answers 1 a, 2 e, 3 c, 4 d, 5 b

A.M.Kurkimbayeva, A.L.Ospanova, R.Sh.Amrayeva, N.D.Iskakova

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Тел: +7 (727) 292-03-84, 292-03-85, вн. 24-09

E-mail: kazumo@ablaikhan.kz, ablaikhan@list.ru