

Előszó

Örömmel üdvözljük könyvünk olvasói között, és reméljük, hogy az *Opening Horizons* hasznos segítséget nyújt majd szaknyelvi ismereteinek további bővítéséhez a nemzetközi kapcsolatok területén.

Könyvünk a korábbi nagy sikerű *Opening Borders* című kiadvány teljesen revideált és jelentős részben újraírt utódja. Az *Opening Horizons* elődjéhez hasonlóan teljes körű felkészülést tesz lehetővé az akkreditált angol felsőfokú (C1 szintű) nemzetközi kapcsolatok szaknyelvi vizsga (Corvinus) írásbeli és szóbeli részére. (A vizsgáról bővebben a www.corvinusnyelvvizsga.hu oldalon tájékozódhat.) Bár a könyv elsősorban a felsőfokú szaknyelvvizsgára készülők számára íródott, emellett – minthogy az idevágó szakszavak, kifejezések és fogalmazásmód jelen vannak az üzleti és politikai élet nyelvhasználatában is – nagy haszonnal forgathatják mindazok, akik magabiztos nyelvi háttérre szeretnének szert tenni a mindennapi politikai hírek, események olvasásához, megértéséhez.

A könyv szerzői a BCE Corvinus Nyelvvizsgaközpont tapasztalt vizsgaanyag-fejlesztői és vizsgáztatói, így munkájuk hűen tükrözi e speciális szaknyelvi vizsga követelményeit, és a rá történő felkészülés sajátos kihívásait. Fontos megemlítenünk, hogy a könyv célja nem a nemzetközi kapcsolatok mint szakterület, hanem az ehhez kapcsolódó szaknyelv magas szintű megismertetése, mégpedig autentikus feladatszövegek és ezekhez kapcsolódó feladatok segítségével.

Könyvünk fejezetei (feladatsorai) egy-egy témakörhöz kötődnek mind a bevezető szöveg, mind a médiából származó szövegek és cikkek, illetve az ezekhez kapcsolódó feladatok tekintetében. A hallás utáni szövegértéstezt feladatai a Függelékben kaptak helyet. Valamennyi tesztípusú feladathoz közlünk megoldást és néhány mintafordítást is, kivéve azokat a produktív feladatokat (például: szóbeli szövegösszegzés), ahol a megoldások egyenként eltérőek lehetnek. Könyvünk végén angol–magyar, magyar–angol szó- és kifejezésgyűjtemény található, ami a könyvben előforduló legfontosabb szakkifejezéseket tartalmazza, s így a gyakorlás során megkíméli az olvasót a (szak)szótár vagy egyéb segédeszköz beszerzésétől és forgatásától.

Felkészítő- és gyakorlókönyvünk jó szolgálatot tehet a szaknyelvi képzés tanórai oktatása során, emellett kiválóan alkalmas az önálló gyakorlásra mindenki számára, aki érdeklődik az angol nyelv e speciális részterülete iránt.

A sikeres nyelvvizsgálóhoz természetesen nem szükséges a szó szoros értelmében „megtanulnunk” a könyvet, különösen nem annak minden szavát. A hangsúly a szaknyelvi jártasság, a stabil és magas szintű szaklexikai tudás megszerzésén van. Ehhez kívánnak eredményes és sikerélményekkel teli nyelvtanulást:

a Szerzők és a Kiadó

Budapest, 2018. július

Introduction

This book is intended for advanced level learners of English for International Relations. It is not designed to teach International Relations but it has been put together to deal with many topics which will be of relevance to your studies. The texts chosen all come from quality news sources but they are nearly all news items and not academic texts. We have tried to select texts from reputable NGOs such as Transparency International, from Government websites, and from news media which reflects different opinions such as the China Daily, EUobserver, Al Jazeera, the Guardian and the BBC. Of course this information will have its bias but we hope the subject matter will be of interest and the vocabulary that is used will be useful to you in your studies. We have made a conscious effort to select vocabulary that you will need and not just items that are obscure and irrelevant.

The material is organised along thematic topic areas. In each unit you will find an opening text which has been selected in order to introduce some key ideas and important vocabulary relevant to that area. This is followed by several grammar/lexical exercises meant to give an indication of the type and level of English that is required for the advanced exam for International Relations students. Each unit has one or more further texts, either as an exercise testing lexis or as a comprehension exercise. This is followed by a series of exercises which are directly related to the exam. The commentary is designed to give you the opportunity to write your opinion on topical issues within the theme chosen. This writing task is looking for a clear opinion from the writer and then the main support for why this opinion is valid. As such it is an argumentative piece of writing and should be clearly and coherently organised. The first units also have some samples to show what is desired.

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7 TARGET COUNTRIES' INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I Introduction to The Topic

Exercise 1: Read the introductory text below.

How Trump is changing America's foreign policy

Trump decides to end the CIA's **covert program** of arming and training anti-Assad rebels in Syria, a move that is likely to please Russia. The program was part of a policy begun by the Obama administration in 2013 to pressure Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to **step aside**.

During the election, Donald Trump **campaigned** on an "America first" philosophy – **less foreign intervention**, **fairer trade deals** and **stronger borders**. The Trump administration has made changes on several U.S. policies related to those issues, in some cases **reversing** President Barack Obama's **signature achievements**. Other Trump policy goals remain partially or fully unrealized.

That doesn't mean that Trump has been silent on these issues. The president often takes to Twitter to **admonish China** for its failure to **deter North Korea's nuclear advancement** or criticize the **prior administration's** Iran nuclear deal. But what is the Trump White House actually doing to follow up on its still unrealized promises?

The Washington Post will **keep track of** 15 national security and foreign policy issues Trump has highlighted. Read below how the administration has handled each one.

National security

Syrian civil war - Trump's policy - "My attitude towards Syria and Assad has changed very much."

Obama was widely criticized for his inaction in the Syrian civil war. His failure to act on the "red line" ultimatum he declared against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's use of chemical weapons remains one of the most scarring events in his administration. In April, Trump was quick to react with a **one-off strike**

of his own after the Syrian government killed scores of civilians in an apparent chemical attack. But the attack was mostly seen as a **show of force** rather than part of a **broad strategy** in the **war-torn** country.

Pentagon officials have emphasized they will keep the United States out of the conflict and have pushed back against a proposal, favored by some White House officials, to prevent Assad and his Iranian allies from moving toward parts of southern Syria occupied by the Islamic State. But the White House agreed in early July to cooperate with Russia in **backing a civil war cease-fire** in the southwestern corner of the country.

Recent events

July 7 | The United States and Russia agree to **collaborate** on a cease-fire in southwest Syria.

June 26 | The White House issues a statement warning that Assad will **pay a "heavy price"** if he conducts another chemical attack. The statement says the United States has reason to believe Syria is preparing for another attack.

April 12 | Trump says he has "no plans" to send U.S. **ground troops** into Syria. Trump calls Assad an "evil person" and denounces Russia's support for the regime.

April 11 | The Trump administration releases a U.S. intelligence report indicating that a Russian-made, Syrian-piloted aircraft dropped a munition with sarin nerve agent over Idlib province. The findings are meant to discredit Russia's claims that the Syrian government did not use chemical weapons to attack its own people.

Russia

Partially or fully unrealized policy – "Great move on delay (by V. Putin) – I always knew he was very smart!" – Donald Trump, December 30, 2016.

The Trump administration's approach to Russia remains **in limbo**, under the cloud of ongoing U.S.

investigations into **Russian meddling** in the 2016 U.S. election. Moscow's hopes that Trump would move to **lift** some of the heavy **sanctions** imposed by the Obama administration for Russian intervention in Ukraine have not been realized. Congress, and many within his own administration, are opposed to any easing of the measures. While criticizing Russia for its role in Syria, however, Trump has continued to advocate for U.S.-Russia cooperation against the Islamic State there. In his first **face-to-face** meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin last month, he approved a collaborative plan for a limited cease-fire in the Syrian civil war.

Recent events

July 18 | White House announces it will formally nominate former Utah governor Jon Huntsman as the U.S. ambassador to Russia. Russian politician Anatoly Antonov approved to serve as Russia's ambassador to Washington.

July 18 | Trump met with Putin for an additional hour at a dinner for world leaders during the G-20 summit in Germany. The meeting was previously **undisclosed**. Trump left his seat to sit next to Putin, who was with his official interpreter.

July 17 | Russia continues to demand the return of two diplomatic compounds the United States seized in 2016 as punishment for Moscow's interference in the presidential election. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov calls it "robbery in broad daylight."

July 9 | Trump promises to "move forward in working constructively with Russia" after his meeting with Putin.

July 7 | Trump meets Russian President Vladimir Putin at the G-20 summit. Trump said he "strongly pressed" Putin twice about Russia's interference in the U.S. election, but said Putin denied it.

Paris agreement Trump's policy

"I was elected to represent the citizens of Pittsburgh, not Paris." — President Trump, June 1, 2017.

Trump **signaled a major break** from the international push to reverse the effects of climate change on June 1, when he announced the United States' withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement. The **initial commitment** was made by the Obama administration: a **pledge** to reduce 26 to 28 percent in greenhouse gas emissions by 2025. The United States will need to wait until 2020 to **officially withdraw** from the **non-binding deal**. Domestically, the administration is also attempting to **roll back** Obama's Clean Power Plan to reduce carbon emissions from power plants.

Recent events

June 29 | German Chancellor Angela Merkel **vows to defend** the Paris agreement ahead of the G20 summit in Hamburg, **offering a rebuttal** to Trump's decision to pull out. "Whoever believes that the world's problems can be solved by isolationism and protectionism is making an enormous error," she said.

June 5 | The top diplomat at the U.S. embassy in Beijing resigns because of Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris climate accord.

June 1 | Trump announces his intent to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement. The decision prompts criticism around the world.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/trump-ends-covert-cia-program-to-arm-anti-assad-rebels-in-syria-a-move-sought-by-moscow/2017/07/19/b6821a62-6beb-11e7-96ab-5f38140b38cc_story.html?utm_term=.d7feb90afb44



Exercise 2: Match the following terms taken from the text with their definitions opposite.

term	definition
1 step aside	<input type="checkbox"/> A a place or state of oblivion to which persons or things are regarded as being relegated when cast aside, forgotten, past, or out of date
2 keep track of	<input type="checkbox"/> B thought possibly to be involved in something illegal or criminal
3 show of force	<input type="checkbox"/> C a demonstration of the power at one's command and of one's readiness to use it
4 pay a high/heavy price	<input type="checkbox"/> D restore (a database) to a previously defined state
5 in limbo	<input type="checkbox"/> E to leave an official position or job, especially so that someone else can take your place
6 under a cloud	<input type="checkbox"/> F to suffer the consequences of your actions
7 roll back	<input type="checkbox"/> G an attempt to contradict or disprove an argument by providing a counter argument or countervailing proof
8 offer a rebuttal	<input type="checkbox"/> H to continue to be informed or know about someone or something

II Written Exam Preparation

Language Practice

Exercise 3: Rewrite each sentence using the word given so that the meaning remains the same.

1	After agreeing to reduce reliance on Russian energy the west began to diversify its sources.	SINCE
2	The US will always be concerned with addressing international and regional security issues.	ADDRESS
3	Maintaining a balanced and sustainable economic recovery is also important.	NEED
4	The EU is unlikely to offer any new membership agreements with Turkey in the next few years.	WILL
5	Few global problems can be solved by the US or China alone.	SOLVE
6	There is little sign of an agreement being reached today.	AGREE
7	Seeking to further expand the Union could raise some new problems.	ENLARGEMENT
8	It makes no difference if the summit is called off.	MAY