



ENGLISH:
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL LIFE OF
EURASIAN STATES

... make mistakes, begin something and give it up, begin
again and, struggle endlessly.

Leo Tolstoy

I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.K. Garaeva

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
KAZAN (VOLGA REGION) FEDERAL UNIVERSITY**

Akhmetzyanov I. G.

Mullagaliev N. K.

Garaeva A. K.

**ENGLISH:
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL LIFE
OF EURASIAN STATES**

COURSE BOOK



**KAZAN
2025**

UDC 81'272, 327
LBK 81.2Англ – 923
A29

*Published on the recommendation
of the meeting of the Department
of Foreign Languages in the Field of International Relations
(protocol № 8 of April 11, 2025)
and of the Education and Methodical Committee
of the Institute of the International Relations, History and Oriental Studies
(protocol № 8 of May 28, 2025)
of Kazan (Volga region) Federal University*

Head of the author's team:

Fakhrutdinova A.V. – Doctor of Pedagogics, Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
in the Field of International Relations, Kazan Federal University

Reviewers:

Gali G.F. – Candidate of Pedagogics, Associate Professor of the Department
of Foreign Languages, Kazan Federal University;

Shaikhullin T.A. – Doctor of Philology, Professor of the Department
of Philology and Country Studies of the Russian Islamic Institute

Akhmetzyanov I.G.

A29 English: Political, Economic and Social Life of Eurasian States. Textbook /
I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.K. Garaeva. – Kazan: Kazan University Press,
2025. – 192 p.

ISBN 978-5-00130-913-0

This textbook is prepared for the senior students studying "International Relations" and "Foreign Regional Studies". It contains materials that can be used both during training sessions and in the process of self-study. The textbook consists of 3 units, which are aimed at mastering the basic skills used in the process of learning foreign languages, such as speaking, reading, listening and writing. This manual involves the search and analysis of information from open sources in the process of preparing reports and presentations on the proposed topics.

UDC 811.111
LBK 81.2Англ-923

ISBN 978-5-00130-913-0

© Akhmetzyanov I.G., Mullagaliev N.K., Garaeva A.K., 2025
© Kazan University Press, 2025

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

И.Г. Ахметзянов, Н.К. Муллағалиев, А.К. Гараева

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В ЕВРОАЗИАТСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВАХ

Учебное пособие



**КАЗАНЬ
2025**

УДК 81'272, 327
ББК 81.2Англ –923
А95

*Печатается по рекомендации кафедры
Иностранных языков в сфере международных отношений
(протокол № 8 от 11 апреля 2025 г.);
Учебно-методической комиссии
Института международных отношений
Казанского (Приволжского) федерального университета
(протокол № 8 от 28 мая 2025 г.)*

Руководитель авторского коллектива
доктор педагогических наук, профессор кафедры иностранных языков
в сфере международных отношений КФУ **А.В. Фахрутдинова**

Рецензенты:
кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков КФУ **Г.Ф. Гали**;
доктор филологических наук, профессор кафедры филологии и страноведения РИИ
Т.А. Шайхуллин

Ахметзянов И.Г.

А95 Английский язык: политическая, экономическая и социальная жизнь в евроазиатских государствах: учебное пособие / И.Г. Ахметзянов, Н.К. Муллагалиев, А.К. Гараева. – Казань: Издательство Казанского университета, 2025. –192 с.

ISBN 978-5-00130-913-0

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов старших курсов, обучающихся по направлениям «Международные отношения» и «Зарубежное регионоведение». В нем содержатся материалы, которые могут быть использованы как во время учебных занятий, так и в процессе самостоятельного изучения. Учебное пособие состоит из 3 глав, которые направлены на овладение основными навыками, применяемыми в процессе изучения иностранных языков, такими как говорение, чтение, аудирование и письмо. Данное пособие предполагает поиск и анализ информации из открытых источников в процессе подготовки докладов и презентаций по предложенным темам.

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-923

ISBN 978-5-00130-913-0

© Ахметзянов И.Г., Муллагалиев Н.К., Гараева А.К., 2025
© Издательство Казанского университета, 2025

Table of contents

UNIT 1 RUSSIA.....	7
Unit 1-A. State and political system.....	8
Unit 1-B. Economic System.....	16
Unit 1-C Foreign policy. Soft power.....	27
Listening Part 1.....	38
Unit 1-D. Russian Education System.....	40
Unit 1-E Tourism in Russia.....	48
Listening Part 2.....	58
Revision. Unit 1.....	60
UNIT 2 CHINA.....	65
Unit 2-A. State and political system.....	66
Unit 2-B. Economic system.....	73
Unit 2-C Foreign policy. Soft power.....	81
Listening Part 1.....	89
Unit 2-D. Chinese Education System.....	90
Unit 2-E. Tourism in China.....	97
Listening Part 2.....	106
Revision Unit 2.....	107
UNIT 3 JAPAN.....	111
Unit 3-A. State and political system.....	112
Unit 3-B. Economic system.....	120
Unit 3-C Foreign policy. Soft power.....	130
Listening Part 1.....	140
Unit 3-D. Japanese Education System.....	142
Unit 3-E. Tourism in Japan.....	150
Listening Part 2.....	158
Revision Unit 3.....	160
TAPESCRIPTS.....	164
REFERENCES	182

PREFACE

At the age of globalization mass culture, interactions between people and nations, dialogue of culture are widespread.

English, being *lingua franca*, is one of the most important languages in communication, becoming a mediator in the international relations.

The role of English is invaluable in the modern era and mainly due to the position of the highly developed countries around the world like the USA, China, Russia and many others. English is also one of the working languages of the United Nations Organization.

Education in the modern world is a key factor of the successful and harmonious development of an individual. Often learners used to receive a large amount of knowledge and apply it into practice independently, and whether or not to teach them how to operate the skills obtained was the choice of each individual teacher. The new methods of education changed the vision of the problem. Now teachers need to give students not only pure knowledge, but also to teach them how to manage it in order to achieve professional goals.

Federal State Educational Standard of Higher education on the department of international relations (Bachelor's and Master's Degrees) points out the activities of students including international and political, economic, scientific and technical, informational, political and cultural arena of the world as well as the spheres of diplomatic and foreign affairs activities of RF and international relations of Russian regions. According to the various objectives dictated by the labor conditions for graduates there are numerous competencies that are necessary to be obtained within the educational process.

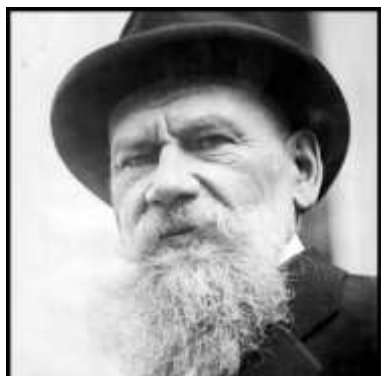
This book reveals the information about political, economic and social spheres of life in such countries like Russia, China and Japan.

The book contains a number of authentic texts, which are full of political terms and vocabulary used in the sphere of international relations.

The present book consists of three units, each unit specifying the political structure, economic system, foreign affairs, system of education and tourism.

Each sub-unit is constructed in a typical for such a book way to have all the aspects of the language study: reading, use of language, writing. Each unit intends to improve student's listening skills as well. It also includes speaking and self-study reference, where the students are to prepare report and presentation based on the material of the units. At the end of the book there is some attached material organized in the form of an appendix.

RUSSIA



Quote by Leo Tolstoy (from a letter to his aunt Alexandra Tolstaya)

“To live an honest life you have to strive hard, get involved, fight, make mistakes, begin something and give it up, begin again and, struggle endlessly.”

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/29/Tolstoy.jpg>

<https://www.rbth.com/arts/335779-russian-writers-motivating-quotes>

Communication.

1. Read the quote and share opinions with each other.
2. To what extent do you agree with the quote.

Word formation.

1. Fill in the gap with an appropriate form of the given word.
2. Discuss the essence of the quote with a partner.

<p>I believe that the 1. _____, first and foremost, the Germans, will also understand me. Let me remind you that in the course of political consultations on the 2. _____ of East and West Germany... some nations that were then and are now Germany's 3. _____ did not support the idea of 4. _____. Our nation, however, 5. _____ supported the sincere, unstoppable desire of the Germans for national unity. I am 6. _____ that you have not forgotten this, and I expect that the citizens of Germany will also support the 7. _____ of the Russians, of historical Russia, to restore unity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Vladimir Putin</p> <p>https://www.azquotes.com/quote/589565?ref=russia</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Europe 2. unity 3. ally 4. unity 5. equivocal 6. confidence 7. aspire
---	--

Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.
Winston Churchill.

(<https://kidadl.com/>)

1-A. State and political system

Reading tasks.

Mark the following statements True (T), False (F), Not Given (NG).

1.	Russia is a democratic federal law-bound State with a confederation form of government.	
2.	The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the principle of separation of powers.	
3.	The republican, regional and autonomous authorities shall exercise the state power in the Russian Federation.	
4.	The State Duma is one of the chambers of the Federal Assembly.	
5.	The President of the Russian Federation shall be guarantor of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, of the rights and freedoms of the elites.	
6.	The electors chosen by the population to express their will power shall elect the President of the Russian Federation for six years.	
7.	The Federal Assembly shall be the representative and executive body of the Russian Federation.	
8.	The Government of the Russian Federation shall exercise the legislative power in Russia.	
9.	The President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the State Duma shall appoint the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation.	
10.	The Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall determine the guidelines of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and organize its work.	
11.	The judicial system of the Russian Federation shall be instituted by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.	
12.	Local self-government in the Russian Federation shall consult the central government on the solution of the issues of local importance.	

State and political system of the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation - Russia is a democratic federal **law-bound State** with a **republican form** of government.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation **establishes the principle of separation of powers**. Article 10 of the Constitution provides that **state power** in Russia is exercised on the basis of separation into **legislative, executive and judicial branches**, which are independent of each other.

The Russian Federation consists of Republics, territories, regions, cities of federal importance, an **autonomous region** and autonomous areas - equal subjects of the Russian Federation.

The state power in the Russian Federation shall **be exercised by the President** of the Russian Federation, the **Federal Assembly** (the Council of the Federation and the State Duma), the Government of the Russian Federation, and the courts of the Russian Federation.

The President of the Russian Federation

The President of the Russian Federation shall **be the head of the State**.

The President of the Russian Federation shall **be guarantor of the Constitution** of the Russian Federation, of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. According to the rules fixed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, he shall **adopt measures to protect the sovereignty** of the Russian Federation, its independence and **state integrity, ensure coordinated functioning** and interaction of all the bodies of state power.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal laws the President of the Russian Federation shall **determine the guidelines** of the **internal and foreign policies** of the State.

As the head of the State the President of the Russian Federation **represent the Russian Federation** within the country and in international relations.

The President of the Russian Federation shall **be elected for six years** by citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of universal, equal, **direct suffrage by secret ballot**.

The President of the Russian Federation shall **be the Supreme Commander-in-Chief** of the **Armed Forces** of the Russian Federation.

The Federal Assembly

The Federal Assembly - the parliament of the Russian Federation - shall be the **representative and legislative body** of the Russian Federation.

The Federal Assembly **consists of two chambers** - the Council of the Federation and the State Duma.

The Government of the Russian Federation

The **executive power** in Russia shall be exercised by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The Government of the Russian Federation consists of the **Chairman** of the Government of the Russian Federation, **Deputy Chairman** of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministries.

The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall **be appointed by the President** of the Russian Federation **with the consent** of the State Duma.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and decrees of the President of the Russian Federation the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall determine the guidelines of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and organize its work.

Judicial Power

Justice in the Russian Federation shall **be administered by courts** alone.

The **judicial power** shall be exercised by means of **constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings**.

The judicial system of the Russian Federation shall **be instituted by the Constitution** of the Russian Federation and the federal constitutional law. The **creation of extraordinary courts** shall not be allowed.

Local self-Government

Local self-government in the Russian Federation shall **ensure the independent solution** by the population of the issues of local importance, of possession, use and **disposal of municipal property**.

Local self-government shall be exercised by citizens through a referendum, election, other forms of **direct expression of the will** of the people, through elected and other bodies of local self-government.

(<https://rus-slo.mid.ru/en/countries/russia/politika/>
<http://duma.gov.ru/en/news/28748/>)

Questions to the text.

1. What form of government is used in Russia?
2. What does the Article 10 of the Constitution provide?
3. Who exercises the state power in Russia?
4. What are the main functions of the President of the Russian Federation?

5. What are the presidential election procedures in Russia?
6. What is the Federal Assembly and its functions?
7. Who runs the Government of the Russian Federation and what are the functions of this post?
8. What is the role of local self-Government?

Vocabulary.

law-bound State	secret ballot
republican form of government	to be the Supreme Commander-in-Chief
to establish the principle	Armed Forces
separation of powers	Representative body
state power	legislative body
legislative branch	to consist of two chambers
executive branch	Deputy Chairman
judicial branch	To be appointed by the President
autonomous region	with the consent
to be exercised by the President	to be administered by courts
Federal Assembly	judicial power
to be the head of the State	constitutional proceedings
to be guarantor of the Constitution	civil proceedings
to adopt measures	administrative proceedings
to protect the sovereignty	criminal proceedings
state integrity	to be instituted by the Constitution
to ensure coordinated functioning	creation of extraordinary courts
to determine the guidelines	local self-government
internal policy	to ensure the independent solution
foreign policy	disposal of municipal property
to represent the Russian Federation	direct expression of the will
to be elected for six year term	
direct suffrage	

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Search the text and find out the words with the following definitions.

1.		the rule of law is considered to be, primarily, the absolute authority and superiority of existing legislation as opposed to arbitrary government prescriptions.
2.		a form of ruling in which power is given to the people. However, the people select representatives to govern on their behalf.
3.		the credentials of a sovereign state to exercise authority within its borders
4.		the division of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government among separate and independent bodies.
5.		the branch of government having the power to make laws
6.		the branch of government charged with exercising and enforcement of laws and policies and the administration of public affairs
7.		the part of the government consisting of judges and courts that interpret the laws
8.		the areas within a country that have a degree of self-governance and independence, allowing them to manage their own affairs while still being a part of the larger state
9.		the continuing existence of a state in its current borders and renders unilateral changes of the territory

		by forceful means of third states a violation
10.		a type of public policy overseeing administrative decisions that are directly related to all issues and activity within a state's borders
11.		the general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states
12.		the right to vote in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting proposed legislation
13.		a method of voting in which each person writes their choice on a piece of paper so that no one else knows how they have voted
14.		the authority to determine and execute policy in an area inside and smaller than a whole state

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the following words. There are two extra words.

principles, power, sovereignty, integrity, guidelines, policy, suffrage, ballot, solution, property, will

Russia is a democratic country proclaiming its 1... and territorial 2... as one of the utmost 3... that establishes its 4... for all the time of its existence. The 5... of people of the Russian Federation is expressed by the 6... during the elections, as this is a 7... given by the Constitutional 8... to all the citizens over 18. The president of the Russian Federation determines the 9... of the internal and foreign affairs of the whole country, distributing some of the credentials to local self-government.

Task 3. Choose appropriate meaning of the following words from the given ones (a, b, c).

1.	legislative	a)	ordaining	b)	law-making	c)	enacting
2.	executive	a)	administra- tive	b)	directing	c)	controlling
3.	judicial	a)	equitable	b)	legal	c)	constitutional
4.	guarantor	a)	boss	b)	ruler	c)	insurer
5.	chamber	a)	room	b)	legislature	c)	counsellor
6.	consent	a)	approval	b)	allowance	c)	concede
7.	civil	a)	municipal	b)	interior	c)	community
8.	local	a)	territorial	b)	divisional	c)	insular
9.	government	a)	Uncle Sam	b)	administra- tion	c)	anarchy
10.	disposal	a)	placing	b)	use	c)	allocation
11.	property	a)	estate	b)	trait	c)	landmark
12.	ballot	a)	survey	b)	voting	c)	exit poll

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the underlined words and phrases.

1. Россия является **правовым государством** во главе с **всемерно избранным** президентом.

2. **Государственная власть** в России **осуществляется** тремя ветвями власти, такими как **законодательный орган, исполнительный орган и судебный орган**.

3. **Федеральное собрание** (парламент) в Российской Федерации **состоит из двух палат**: Совета Федерации и Государственной Думы.

4. **Главой государства** в России является президент, который также является **гарантом Конституции**, свободы и прав человека и гражданина.

5. Президент **принимает меры по защите суверенитета** государства и ее **территориальной целостности**, гарантирует **взаимодействие всех органов власти** и министерств.

6. **Избранный на шестилетний срок** гражданами России с **избирательным правом** путем **тайного голосования**, президент **определяет вектор внешней и внутренней политики** страны.

7. **Функции Верховного главнокомандующего Вооруженными Силами России** определенно может исполнять только Президент страны.

8. **Представительным органом** власти является Федеральное Собрание, оно же выполняет функции **законодательного органа** власти.

9. **Председатель правительства** Российской Федерации назначается **президентов страны с согласия** Государственной Думы.

10. Справедливость в нашей стране **определяется только в судебных инстанциях.**

11. **Местное самоуправление** в России **гарантирует принятие независимого решения** по вопросам, имеющим локальную значимость и распоряжения муниципальным имуществом.

12. Местное самоуправление **осуществляется** гражданами посредством референдумов, выборов, или любой другой **формы волеизъявления народа.**

Self-study case

Task 1. Make a search and produce substantiated speech with the slide show on the following topics.

1. The history of Russia in the 21st century (formation, division, place in international arena).

2. The history of State Duma (formation, fractions, function).

3. The great leaders of Russia – Peter the Great, Katherine II, Vladimir Putin (brief biography, carrier, manifesto).

Recommended links

1. https://beijing.mid.ru/en/countries/rossiya/politicheskaya_sistema/

2. <https://russiatrek.org/about-russian-politics>

3. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Justice>

4. <https://bestdiplomats.org/political-system-in-russia/>

5. <http://www.rogerdarlington.co.uk/Russianpoliticalsystem.html>

Government's view of the economy could be summed up in a few short phrases: If it moves, tax it. If it keeps moving, regulate it. And if it stops moving, subsidize it.

Ronald Reagan

(<https://www.azquotes.com/>)

1-B. Economic System

Reading task.

Task 1. Read the text and find out to which part of the Russian economics the following statements refer.

1.		each species has its own advantages
2.		it supplies all sectors of the domestic economy with production capacities
3.		large economic zones are large spatial formations
4.		one of the important types of goods in the foreign market
5.		one of the largest in terms of the number of workers
6.		the complex houses the black and non-ferrous industries
7.		the formation of new territorial economic complexes
8.		the land is cultivated mainly in the forest-steppe
9.		the main locomotive of the economy
10.		the priority will be the fuel industries
11.		there are only about 30 industrial regions
12.		there has been a trend towards restructuring the economy
13.		these circumstances determine not only physical geography
14.		used as raw materials for petrochemicals
15.		without this product, there would be no man

Structure of the Russian economy

2024 by Angel Austin | austin@vogueindustry.com

Potentially, the Russian Federation is an economically strong state. The first place in the world in terms of occupied territory, the richest **reserves of natural resources**, the population, although not the largest, but in terms of opportunities (education, professional level) **is a tasty morsel** for any developed country.

However, the **turbulent events** of the twentieth century, the difficult political and economic situation, etc., sharply **reduced the favorable options** for the development of the economic structure. After another cataclysm in the early 1990s, our country found itself in a difficult situation, when potentially positive opportunities were **crossed out by the general crisis**.

The modern structure of the economy is constantly changing. Russia in the second decade of the twenty-first century is a state with an **industrial-agrarian economy**, in which **advanced industries** and highly developed regions coexist with underdeveloped enterprises and **backward provinces**.

Today Russia is a multi-level economic mechanism formed on the basis of historical development, inter-regional territorial economic division of labor and integration results. The general economic complex of the state consists of sectoral and territorial systems.

Industries

In terms of production, the Russian economy is mainly divided into sectors. What is the sectoral structure of the economy? In the modern economy, an industry is **a community of producers** of the same type (direction). Traditionally, industries are related to industry and agriculture, within which they are divided into even narrower groups.

In the sectoral structure of the Russian economy, the disproportions of previous years still remain: the **extractive industries** of the economy are of increased importance; the priority will be the fuel industries, while the transport and agricultural complexes, until recently, have been **experiencing great difficulties**; there remains a sharp concentration and a large **monopolization of production**.

For example, domestic industry is indicated by a large scale of specialization. Many industries, sub-sectors and types of industries have emerged, creating in their generality a sectoral system of industry. In the existing systematization of industry, 11 large complex industries and 134 sub-sectors have been formed.

For the country's economy in recent decades, a characteristic feature is the existence of not only **branch enterprises**, but also inter-branch complexes. Increasingly, there is a process of **strengthening industrial ties**, combining different levels of production. Intersectoral productions (complexes) appear and are formed both within certain industries and between different industries that **have close technological relations**. Now there are complexes in the extractive, raw material industries and in agriculture. One example is chemical-forest.

Territorial structure of the Russian economy

It **implies the unification of the economic system** on a territorial basis - regions, economic regions, industrial centers and so on. Such a structure changes much more slowly than the branch structure, since its leading elements are more **rigidly attached to a certain territory**. The development of new areas with the richest natural resources transforms the level of specific regions and contributes to the formation of new territorial economic complexes.

A **serious shortcoming** of Russia was the asymmetric system of its space, obtained as a result of development in previous eras. The territorial economic system is dominated by the Central Region (Moscow), headed by the capital, the next city of Russia - St. Petersburg - **is seriously inferior to Moscow** in various sizes. And all other regions, in contrast to the metropolitan metropolis, are economically much weaker.

Territorial division of Russia

Types of territorial structure of the economy and specific industries are developing under the influence of a number of interdependent factors: the **availability of raw materials**, types of fuel, various materials, personnel of workers. In the course of the distribution of industrial production, various types of its territorial associations were formed.

Large economic zones **are large spatial formations** with specific natural and economic conditions for the formation of the economy.

Now our country is divided into two large economic zones:

Western (the European part of Russia together with the Urals), which is characterized by a **lack of raw materials**, resources, the presence of a large amount of industrial production.

Eastern (Siberia and the Far East). It is characterized by the presence of significant reserves of resources, **insufficient development of the economy**.

Industrial regions are large territories with relatively similar natural economic conditions, with their characteristic focus on economic development, with a proper established production and personnel base, etc.

In the Russian state there are only about 30 industrial regions, most of them are in the western zone.

In addition, there are other economic associations formed due to objective **economic necessity**: transport, raw materials, production, etc.

General characteristics of the industry

Industry **is an essential part** of the economic complex of our country. Dominant role industry is due to the fact that it supplies all sectors of the domestic economy with **production capacities** and raw materials, plays the most proactive factors in scientific and technical progress and increased reproduction in general. To date, there are almost 500 thousand industrial enterprises in the country, where approximately 15 million people work, producing various products worth 20 trillion rubles. This also **determines the structure of the Russian economy**.

Among certain types of heavy industry and related industries occupy more than 30%, fuel - almost 20%, electricity - 8%. At the same time, the state of light industry **is in a deplorable state** -1.5%, food - 15%, etc.

Industry structure

What changes are taking place in the structure of the Russian economy? Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, Russian statistics has come to a different systematization of industry:

- manufacturing industries (67%);

- mining (more than 20%);

- production and sharing of electricity, natural gas and water (10%).

- technological progress.

The modern industry of our country is determined by:

- dominance of industries for the extraction and **conventional processing** of fuel and raw materials;

- a small fraction of the most advanced, technically difficult industries;

- a small share of light industry and other industries **aimed at the direct needs** of the population;

- large proportion of enterprises of the military-industrial complex.

Similar structure to the economy of the industry cannot be considered efficient. In recent years, there has been a trend towards restructuring the economy, but the process is just beginning and will obviously be long and difficult.

Energy & Fuel

In the structure of the Russian economy, the fuel and energy complex is one of the most significant types of **consolidated economic associations**, which is a set of **tightly connected and interacting energy enterprises**, fuel generation, supplying the domestic economy and the country's population with important resources and being one of the important types of goods in the foreign market.

The share of the fuel and energy complex in the recent history of the country is about 60% of Russia's total exports.

Fuel industry

Commercially produced fuel is the main source of energy in the existing economy. In terms of fuel, the structure of the Russian economy has a leading place in the world.

According to the leading types of resources, there are industries that produce gaseous, liquid and solid fuels.

Each species has its own advantages. Gas (approximately 30% of the explored total **natural gas reserves** are located in Russia) is cheap, easily transported without loss of quality. A large number of **gas pipelines** run from Eastern Russia to Europe, and the length of gas pipelines in Asia has been increasing in recent years.

Oil industry

Russia has quite large proven oil reserves. Oil is used not only as a fuel, but also as fuel for internal engines and raw materials for petrochemicals.

Coal

The largest volumes of mankind's fuel are concentrated in Russia. The coal industry is one of the largest in terms of the number of workers and **the value of fixed industrial assets**.

Power industry

Electric energy is the main locomotive of the economy. In terms of the production of this type of energy, the structure of the economy of our country is one of the leading places in the world.

The leading power producers are thermal, hydro and nuclear.

THP produces almost 70% of Russian electricity. They are created relatively quickly and at minimal cost. Coal, fuel oil and peat are used as fuel.

HPPs generate 15% of total electricity generation. They are created on large rivers. Russia has the world's largest **hydroelectric power plants**.

NPPs provide up to 14% of electricity.

They are created in production areas where large energy reserves are needed.

Metallurgical complex

The complex houses the black and non-ferrous industries.

Speaking of **ferrous metallurgy**, it must be said that ferrous metallurgy enterprises contain a full metallurgical cycle, there is also conversion development (without cast iron).

Russia occupies a leading position in the world in the production of ferrous metals.

Factors that influence the distribution of enterprises:

presence of a large amount of raw materials;

cheap fuel;

lots of water;

cheap electricity.

Thanks to this, enterprises are located either in areas where raw materials are received, or in areas where fuel is received.

Main directions of the agricultural sector

The structure of agriculture depends on climate and natural resources. The large scale of our country has contributed to the formation of economic regions.

There have always been two directions in this sector - **crop growing** and **animal husbandry**, which once **determined the fortunes of entire nations**, and now seriously affect economic development. Both of them, respectively, are divided into dozens of industries.

A serious specificity of agricultural activity will be the constant dependence on natural factors, in particular on agro-climatic changes. These circumstances determine not only physical geography, but also the leading specialization of directions. There are all sorts of branches of the agricultural sector, from ordinary to exotic in the form of pineapple crops and **shrimp food farms**. But they all have one thing in common. The created product will always be needed by the consumer.

Crop production

Man began to farm in order **to have a significant harvest** for subsistence, for a long time. In our country - several thousand years ago. Now in Russia the land is cultivated mainly in the forest-steppe and steppe zones.

Domestic agriculture has a bright zonality, the types of farm structure are constantly changing. This is clear to everyone: it is impossible **to get**

beets or potatoes in permafrost. Plus, you need to sell. So agriculture is also developing especially rapidly near large cities. There was a suburban type of agriculture. And in the northern territories near the cities, crop production in closed ground is developing.

The European part is the most favorable agricultural region in our country. Agricultural plots stand in a continuous strip. In other regions, the situation is much worse and selective. Hence the big difference between the volume of production, the nomenclature of crops and so on.

In general, the agricultural sector in Russia **is mainly golden fields**, where future bread is located. Hard and soft varieties are grown. Other cultures follow.

Livestock

Livestock has always produced a lot of products. One piece of meat is worth it. Without this product, there would be no man. You cannot know human civilization without milk. And a number of other products. But the amount of work and responsibility are great.

In Russia, cattle are mainly grown, they are fed in most regions. Pig meat is also received a lot.

All regions are to some extent **exporters of meat** and other food products. In the North they **get venison**. There are many goats and sheep in the mountainous regions.

(<https://vogueindustry.com/17182845-the-structure-of-the-russian-economy>)

Questions to the text.

1. How would you describe the physical geography of Russia?
2. What is the modern structure of the Russian economy?
3. What is the specific feature of the sectoral structure of the Russian economy?
4. What is a serious shortcoming of Russia?
5. What economic zones are there in Russia?
6. What do the following numbers specify about industry: 500, 15, and 20?
7. What is the modern industry of Russia determined by?
8. What are the leading power producers in Russia?
9. What are the main directions of the agricultural sector in Russia?

Vocabulary

reserves of natural resources
to be a tasty morsel
turbulent events

to reduce the favourable options
to be crossed out by the general crisis

industrial-agrarian economy
 advanced industries
 backward provinces
 a community of producers
 extractive industries
 to experience great difficulties
 monopolization of production
 branch enterprises
 to strengthen industrial ties
 to have close technological relations
 to imply the unification of the economic system
 to be rigidly attached to a certain territory
 serious shortcoming
 to be seriously inferior to Moscow
 availability of raw materials
 to be large spatial formations
 lack of raw materials
 insufficient development of the economy
 economic necessity
 to be an essential part
 production capacities

to determine the structure of the Russian economy
 to in a deplorable state
 conventional processing
 to be aimed at the direct needs
 consolidated economic associations
 tightly connected enterprises
 interacting energy enterprises
 natural gas reserves
 gas pipelines
 the value of fixed industrial assets
 hydroelectric power plants
 ferrous metallurgy
 crop growing
 animal husbandry
 to determine the fortunes of entire nations
 shrimp food farms
 to have a significant harvest
 to get beets
 to be mainly golden fields
 exporters of meat
 to get venison

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the phrases on the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	natural resources	a)	underdeveloped region
2.	tasty morsel	b)	electricity generating stations
3.	turbulent event	c)	grave lack
4.	favourable option	d)	complete societies
5.	backward province	e)	mineral wealth
6.	close relations	f)	appropriate alternative
7.	serious shortcoming	g)	key element
8.	raw materials	h)	capital items

9.	essential part	i)	dramatic reaping
10.	deplorable state	j)	strong ties
11.	direct needs	k)	outright demands
12.	fixed assets	l)	mineral resources
13.	entire nations	m)	restless scenarios
14.	significant harvest	n)	terrible shape
15.	power plants	o)	titbit

Task 2. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	reserves	assets	wealth	goods
2.	to reduce	to degrade	to decrease	to lessen
3.	advanced	cutting-edge	state-of the-art	fluent
4.	producer	breeder	generator	anchor-man
5.	branch	section	division	affiliate
6.	to strengthen	to reinforce	to increase	to consolidate
7.	unification	singleness	consolidation	mingling
8.	rigidly	tightly	strictly	gently
9.	inferior	second	subordinate	mediocre
10.	availability	vacancy	accessibility	presence
11.	lack	gap	shortage	inferiority
12.	conventional	usual	traditional	literal
13.	tightly	solidly	durably	firmly
14.	fortune	wealth	richness	luck
15.	mainly	primary	primarily	mostly

Task 3. Join parts of phrase or collocation, explain the way you understand them and make at least five sentences with them. There may be more than one option.

1.	industrial-agrarian	a)	of producers
2.	community	b)	nations
3.	extractive	c)	industries
4.	monopolization	d)	assets
5.	unification of	e)	farms
6.	insufficient	f)	development
7.	production	g)	system

8.	energy	h)	economy
9.	industrial	i)	capacities
10.	entire	j)	associations
11.	food	k)	of production
12.	economic	l)	enterprises

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. Russia with its richest **reserves of natural resources**, opportunities in education and professional development **is a tasty morsel** for any developed country.

2. Though the **turbulent events** of the twentieth century sharply **reduced the favorable options** for the development of the economic structure.

3. In the 21st century, in Russia **advanced industries** and highly developed regions coexist with underdeveloped enterprises and **backward provinces**.

4. In the sectoral structure of the Russian economy, the disproportions of previous years still remain: the **extractive industries** of the economy are still of increased importance.

5. For the country's economy in recent decades, a characteristic feature is the existence of not only **branch enterprises**, but also inter-branch complexes.

6. Such a structure changes much more slowly than the branch structure, since its leading elements are more **rigidly attached to a certain territory**.

7. The territorial economic system is dominated by the Central Region (Moscow), headed by the capital, the next city of Russia - St. Petersburg - **is seriously inferior to Moscow** in various sizes.

8. Large economic zones **are large spatial formations** with specific natural and economic conditions for the formation of the economy.

9. To date, there are almost 500 thousand industrial enterprises in the country, where approximately 15 million people work, producing various products worth 20 trillion rubles, which also **determines the structure of the Russian economy**.

10. The fuel and energy complex is one of the most significant types of **consolidated economic associations**, which is a set of **tightly connected and interacting energy enterprises**.

11. A large number of **gas pipelines** run from Eastern Russia to Europe, and the length of gas pipelines in Asia has been increasing in recent years.

12. Speaking of **ferrous metallurgy**, it must be said that ferrous metallurgy enterprises contain a full metallurgical cycle, there is also conversion development (without cast iron).

13. There have always been two directions in this sector - **crop growing** and **animal husbandry**, which once **determined the fortunes of entire nations**, and now seriously affect economic development.

14. All regions are to some extent **exporters of meat** and other food products, for example, in the North they **get venison** and also there are many goats and sheep in the mountainous regions.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Russia's global trade (history, current situation).
2. Russia's economic growth in the 21st century.
3. Russia's economic relations with the foreign states (history, problems, triumph).

Recommended links

1. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Economy>
2. <https://gbtimes.com/what-economic-system-is-russia/>
3. <https://www.economicactivity.org/the-economic-current-system-of-russia/>
4. <https://www.economywatch.com/russia-economic-structure>
5. <https://russiatrek.org/about-russian-economy>

There is nothing in this world which could be not described as requiring more.
Sergei Lavrov.

(<https://www.allgreatquotes.com/authors/sergei-lavrov>)

1-C Foreign policy. Soft power.

Reading task.

Task 1. Read the text and mark the following statements T (True), F (False), NG (Not Given).

1.	A decree on “a humanitarian policy of the Russian Federation abroad” consists of 170 points.	
2.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs established a new unit tasked with shaping Moscow’s foreign strategy using soft-power tools.	
3.	Russia had risen to top tourism industry due to FINA 2015 World Aquatics Championships.	
4.	The doctrine “Russian world” was formulated by Russian conservative policy makers according to Western policy experts.	
5.	The decree elucidates that living abroad for a certain period of time should not strengthen one’s ties to their ‘homeland culture’.	
6.	The decree throughout refers to Russian “compatriots” in various terms: Russian-speaking diasporas, Russian speakers, Russian expatriates, Russians residing in post-Soviet countries, among other descriptors.	
7.	The new foreign policy paves the way for Russia to interfere against any local policies in those countries that may hinder those populations.	
8.	A key task of the decree is to facilitate the return of its citizens to their homeland.	
9.	Facing an “aggressive impositions”, the new policy notes the growing demand in the world for the preservation of “gender equality”.	
10.	The soft-power tools are not intended to enable Russia to strengthen its positive image in the world.	

11.	The soft power policy has put emphasis on building recognition of Russian research and education in the international education space.	
12.	The policy also has highlighted the importance of Russia's influence on European culture and art.	

Russia's soft power and its new foreign policy doctrine

24 October 2022

On September 5, President Vladimir Putin **signed into law** a **decree** on “a humanitarian policy of the Russian Federation abroad” that formulates Russia's **soft power strategy** in the form of a 117-point document.

The document running over 35 pages, **outlines the principles** of a policy for promoting Russian culture abroad. But it did not come as a surprise. In January this year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established a new unit **tasked with** shaping Moscow's foreign strategy using **soft-power tools**, to promote Russian sciences, art, education, and sport. The document answers many questions pertaining to Russia's foreign diplomacy, its self-perception as a nation-state, and its humanitarian values in international context. Much thought seems to have been invested in the document as it coincides with Russia's special operation in the Ukraine and the ongoing change in global geopolitical conditions since the basic document drafted in 2016.

Promotion of Russia's Culture

The document aims at improving Russia's **international image** months after the **outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war**. It is seen as a form of soft power strategy that seeks **to restore Russia's former success** which had culminated in hosting the FIFA World Cup in 2018. By 2020 Russia had risen to top 10 globally in tourism and attracting international students. But the operation in Ukraine **damaged its image** in Western rankings, dropping 19 percentage points in international favourability surveys. Recognising the impact the Ukraine war has had on its global image, Russia has set **to renovate its soft power strategy** through cultural and humanitarian programmes, which may be summarised as follows:

1. Reviving the “Russkiy mir” concept:

Making up the core tenet of Russia’s foreign soft power, “Russian world” has **become a central motif** in its foreign policy strategy. The doctrine was formulised by Russian conservative policy makers according to Western policy experts. It established the basis for Russia values in dealing with the world, and captures the Russian “traditional values”, aiming to preserve and promote them. As such, Russia presents itself as the **defender of “morality”, “humanism” and “spirituality”**.

2. Protecting Russian communities:

The document elucidates that living abroad for an extended period of time should not **weaken one’s ties** to their ‘homeland culture’. It also does not see a contradiction between Russians living abroad and their cultural and human duties towards their native country. The document throughout refers to Russian “compatriots” in various terms: Russian-speaking diasporas, Russian speakers, Russian expatriates, Russians residing in post-Soviet countries, among other descriptors. In more than one way, the document **asserts a common link** among various ethnic groups living under the Russian Federation, whether they be “Russkiye” people (those who share a common Russian ancestry) or other ethnic groups who speak Russian. The document celebrates the “**harmonious coexistence**” of the multinational people of the Federation.

One key aspect of the policy is the priority set **to deepening bilateral cooperation** with states in the “post-Soviet space”. Estimated at 25 million Russian speakers in those countries, Russia is invested in **maintaining a sphere of influence** in those regions, through culture and language preservation programmes. Seen as such, the new foreign policy **paves the way** for Russia to interfere against any local policies in those countries that may hinder those populations.

3. Preservation of Russian values:

A key task is to promote and defend the foundations of Russian “traditional values”, in particular Russian family values and Russian language. More significantly, Russian culture and language is described as an “instrument of soft power”. As described above, Russia takes its main language as **a vital thread** that links its multi-ethnic groups, hence prioritising its preservation of their culture and identity abroad.

The document goes to offer a detailed description of a unique “all-Russian” cultural identity. “The Russian Federation supports compatriots living abroad in **exercising their rights** in protecting and **preserving their**

cultural identities,” the policy asserts. Facing an “aggressive impositions”, namely neoliberal ethos **eroding the nuclear family values**, the new policy notes the growing demand in the world for the preservation of “traditional values”. To maintain Russian harmony, the document **outlines the need for** “modern Russian societies” to be “united by a single cultural/ civilizational ‘code’,” which is centred in the preservation and development of Russian language, and the historical and **cultural heritage** of the entire multinational people of the Russian Federation. It outlines the mechanisms through which this goal could be achieved: by fortifying the Russian ‘code’ in areas of language, arts, education, sport, and the use of “heritage diplomacy”. These soft-power tools would enable Russia **to strengthen its positive image** in the world, the document maintains, but more importantly, to counter “attempts **to falsify history**”, **downplay the role of the Soviet people** in the Great Victory, and the attempt to **rewriting the history** of the World War II to rob Russia of its historical role.

Russia’s mission, the document maintains, is to promote its culture abroad. The policy proposes a series of activities **to draw international interest** to Russian culture: “Russian Seasons”, “cross years” of Russia with other states, Russian anniversaries and memorable dates, days of Russian culture, and mutual trips of cultural figures. Also, the document captures the importance of world literary heritage, through participation in international book fairs and forums, and offering support to foreign libraries offering Russian publications to their readers.

4. Attracting international students:

The policy has **put emphasis on building recognition** of Russian research and education in the international education space. As a key aspect of Russian soft power, the state would give particular attention **to building an international network** of projects to attract student from Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and others). These initiatives aim at promoting international youth cooperation in areas of culture, science, and sport.

What’s New in the 2022 Policy?

The new policy modifies its 2016 **predecessor version** in three notable ways, summarised as follows:

1. Shifting foreign relations priorities:

The document stressed on the importance of **building bilateral relations** with SCO, CIS, BRICS, and Slavic countries, as well as focusing on Abkhazia and South Ossetia, both of which announced their separation from

Georgia ahead of the 2008 Russian operation. The document also mandates a need to protect and promote Russian culture in Luhansk, Donetsk, Donbas, and other Baltic regions.

The policy also has highlighted the importance of Russia's influence on European culture and art. It notes the importance of creating a 'cultural balance' between Russia and the West and the potential culture has in improving their relations. Across Asia, Russia should **bridge its relations** with Central Asian countries and invest in promoting cultural image in Japan.

A point of departure from the 2016 policy is new policy's focus on humanitarian relations. It specifies key partners not mentioned previously, namely Algeria, Egypt, Israel, UAE, Saudi, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, Palestine, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile.

Looking at Europe, Russia's foreign policy seems to be shifting. The new document drops the 'Eurasian integration process' which was heavily mentioned in the 2016 version. Further, the new document does not express interest strengthening ties with Ukraine contrary to its previous draft. The new document also drew on existing narrative of resistance to what the document described as the Euro-Atlantic 'containment policy, manifested in the **geopolitical expansion** of NATO closer to Russia. Finally, in contrast to the 2016 document, the new policy has dropped any reference to the promotion of 'global security and stability'.

2. Changing narrative:

The change in Russia's foreign policy narrative, therefore, **indicates a shift** in Russia's world view and strategy. The term soft power was used only twice through the document, but the implications are important. The first instance the term is used is when describing the importance of **harnessing the power of the media** and modern technologies to promote the Russian language and culture. But the new document did not make any reference to not-for-profit organisations, civil society, while making use of terms such as "parliamentary" and "humanitarian diplomacy". Without the participation of NGOs or civil society groups, promoting and attracting international students and education partnerships may be difficult to achieve.

Another notable omission is the reference to international relations and public policy centres, **casting doubt** over the role of such institutions in implementing the objectives of the new policy. And nothing has been said in the new policy about its **target audience** – besides various and multi-ethnic

groups the policy promises to protect. By comparison, the 2016 document clearly outlined the role of civil society in achieving the policy's goals.

3. A multi-polar world:

Russia through its new humanitarian policy has asserted its growing role in contributing to international cooperation, development, and sustainability, for a new, multi-polar world order. It looks **to utilise globalisation** to form “new centres of power” while resisting its eroding effects on cultural identity of countries and peoples. Russia would spearhead the decentralisation of international politics, shifting its strategy to the Asia-Pacific region, counterbalancing the political and economic influence of the Atlantic-European West.

The multi-polar narrative reflects that of the 2016 document. Russia continues to shape policies that aspire to build a ‘just and sustainable world order’ that promotes the role of the UN above all other states, implying Russia’s ambition **to limit the sanctions regimes** to be applicable under UN Charter only.

To conclude, Russia’s efforts to change **the existing unipolar system** are well **under way**. It is using all its foreign policy leverage to reshape its political and economic relations, building new geopolitical partnerships in the region. Recognising the importance of soft power, Russia is utilising identity, culture, and international relations **to resist prevalent world order** and build a new one that fits its world view. The success of Russia’s new foreign strategy, however, depends on its ability **to forge strong alliances**, and the ability of its economy to survive the Western sanctions regimes imposed following the war in Ukraine.

(<https://futureuae.com/en-US/Mainpage/Item/7720/russian-worldview-russias-soft-power-and-its-new-foreign-policy-doctrine>)

Questions to the text.

1. What does Russia’s soft power strategy outline?
2. Why was Russia’s image damaged?
3. How would the concept “Russkiy mir” be described?
4. What does Russia do to protect Russian communities abroad?
5. What are the Russian values?
6. How does Russia maintain traditional values and Russian harmony?
7. What countries does Russia build international network with?
8. What difference in Russia’s soft power can be found in a new decree?

9. What are the implications of the term soft power used in a document although it was used only twice?
10. How would the assertion of Russia's growing role be defined?
11. How does Russia try to change the existing unipolar system?

Vocabulary

to sign into law
decree
soft power strategy
to outline the principles
to be tasked with
soft-power tools
international image
outbreak of war
to restore one's former success
to damage one's image
to renovate soft power strategy
to make up the core tenet
to become a central motif
defender of morality
to weaken one's ties
to assert a common link
harmonious coexistence
to deepen bilateral cooperation
to maintain a sphere of influence
to pave the way
a vital thread
to exercise one's rights
to preserve cultural identities
to erode the nuclear family values

to outline the need for
cultural heritage
to strengthen one's positive image
to falsify history
to downplay the role of people
to rewrite the history
to draw international interest
to put emphasis
to build recognition
to build an international network
predecessor version
to build bilateral relations
to bridge relations
geopolitical expansion
to indicate a shift
to harness the power of the media
to cast doubt
target audience
to utilise globalisation
to limit the sanctions regimes
the existing unipolar system
to resist prevalent world order
to forge strong alliances

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the phrases on the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	to outline the principles	a)	to destroy the basic traditions
2.	to be tasked with	b)	to construct acknowledgement
3.	to restore one's former success	c)	to lessen relations
4.	to damage one's image	d)	to form close partnerships
5.	to weaken one's ties	e)	to get entrusted with
6.	to pave the way	f)	to oppose widespread global structure
7.	to erode the nuclear family values	g)	to minimize the actions of humans
8.	to downplay the role of people	h)	to hinder the system of restrictions
9.	to build recognition	i)	to re-establish the past fame
10.	to indicate a shift	j)	to signify change
11.	to harness the power of the media	k)	to mar the vision
12.	to limit the sanctions regimes	l)	to draft ethics
13.	to resist prevalent world order	m)	to lead the path
14.	to forge strong alliances	n)	to curb the might of the press

Task 2. Fill in the missing parts of the following words in the table as given in the example.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
<i>to power</i>	<i>a power</i>	<i>powerful</i> <i>powerless</i> <i>powered</i> <i>powering</i>	<i>powerfully</i> <i>powerlessly</i>
	a task		
to succeed			
		moral moralistic moralized moralizing	
			depthlessly deeply

	erosion		
	recognition		
to bridge			

Task 3. Think of as many derivatives as possible from the given words like in task 2 and make at list 10 sentences using them.

1. image (n)

(v) -

(adj) -

(adv) -

2. relation (n)

(v) -

(adj) -

(adv) -

3. shift (n)

(v) -

(adj) -

(adv) -

4. target (n)

(v) -

(adj) -

(adv) -

5. globalisation (n)

(v) -

(adj) -

(adv) -

Task 4. Match the terms with their definitions given on the left.

1.	geopolitics	a)	a formal and authoritative order, especially one having the force of law
2.	soft power	b)	a course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, political party, etc.
3.	concept	c)	a written or positive rule or collection of rules prescribed under the authority of the state or nation, as by the people in its constitution.
4.	world order	d)	the conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations.
5.	diplomacy	e)	an idea of something formed by mentally combining all its characteristics or particulars.

6.	decree	f)	the use of a country's cultural and economic influence to persuade other countries to do something, rather than the use of military power.
7.	strategy	g)	a detailed plan for achieving success in situations such as war, politics, business, industry, or sport, or the skill of planning for such situations.
8.	image	h)	political ascendancy or control in the government of a country, state, etc.
9.	policy	i)	a global arrangement of nations and systems intended to maintain international stability.
10.	power	j)	a fundamental doctrine or tenet; a distinctive ruling opinion.
11.	law	k)	the study or the application of the influence of political and economic geography on the politics, national power, foreign policy, etc., of a state.
12.	principle	l)	the general or public perception of a company, public figure, etc., especially as achieved by careful calculation aimed at creating widespread goodwill.

Task 5. Translate the following sentences Russian into English paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. Указ, подписанный президентом Российской Федерации в 2022 году, **формулирует стратегию мягкой силы РФ**.

2. В том же году Министерство иностранных дел России учредил новый отдел **задачами которой стала** формирование стратегий **использования инструментов мягкой силы**.

3. Документ ставит перед собой цель улучшить **международный имидж России**, а также **восстановить былой успех РФ** на международной арене, который достиг своего пика с проведением чемпионата мира по футболу в 2018 году.

4. **Создание «Русского мира» основным принципом** внешней мягкой силы России **стала основным лейтмотивом** внешнеполитической стратегии.

5. Проживание за границей длительное время не должно **ослабить связи русских с культурой отчизны**.

6. Ключевым аспектом политики мягкой силы является **углубление двухстороннего сотрудничества** с государствами с пост-советского пространства.

7. Новая внешняя политика России **открывает ей возможность** вмешиваться в любые локальные политические акты, которые препятствуют русским людям поддерживать свою культуру на чужбине.

8. Россия **поддерживает своих соотечественников**, живущих за границей в **реализации своих прав** в защите и **сохранении своей культурной идентичности**.

9. Сталкиваясь с агрессивной политикой разрушения **основополагающих семейных ценностей**, новая политика мягкой силы **подчеркивает необходимость** поддержки возрастающего спроса сохранения «традиционных ценностей».

10. Россия во главе с президентом прилагает все усилия противостоять «попыткам **искажать историю**», **принижать роль Советских людей** в Великой победе, а также попыткам **переписать историю Второй Мировой Войны**.

11. В новом документе отмечается важность **построения взаимовыгодных двухсторонних отношений** с государствами-членами ШОС, БРИКС, СНГ.

12. Признавая значимость мягкой силы, Россия использует идентичность и культуру **в противостоянии превалирующему миропо-рядку** и в построении нового, которая отражает новое мировоззрение мировых акторов.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Russia's external policy (history, problems, current situation).
2. Hard power ever in the history of Russia.
3. Russian culture as a soft power around the world.

Recommended links

1. <https://eng.globalaffairs.ru/articles/rise-fall-russias-soft-power/?ysclid=lub5ifsjuw979730854>
2. <https://www.carnegiecouncil.org/media/article/soft-power-the-values-that-shape-russian-foreign-policy>
3. <https://thekootneeti.in/2020/06/08/russias-soft-power-ambitions-under-vladimir-putin/>
4. <https://publications.hse.ru/pubs/share/folder/su7lgqm8im/172540174.pdf>
5. <https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/sites/uscpublicdiplomacy.org/files/Kiseleva-2015-Politics.pdf>

Listening. Part 1.

Vocabulary.

to shape the politics
to take a grand journey
to be a country of grandeur
to bisect the country
the heartbeats of Russian culture
to be a tantalizing invitation
to be a beckoning call
to serve as formidable obstacles
a robust defense mechanism
a deep-seated culture
a lack of natural barriers
a potential launching pad
adversarial intentions
conventional warfare
a daunting prospect
cyber warfare
to be inextricably bound
to carve out stark differences

to be aligned with
scorching summers
bone chilling winters
economic disparity
economic clout
to play second fiddle
to straddle two continents
to shift alliances
a double-edged sword
to provide ample space
to lay out a welcome mat
to leave indelible marks
to maintain a buffer zone
to melt the ice caps
vast untapped reserves
to forge alliances
to strengthen ties

Task 1. Mark the following statements T (True), F (False) or NG (Not Given).

1.	Russia stretches across 11 time zones; it is the most expansive country on the planet.	
2.	The Ural Mountains are a natural wonder that bisects the country from East to West.	
3.	Russia's geographical distinctions have played a significant role in shaping the country's foreign policy.	
4.	Russia shares its borders with 14 countries, all being contentious; they have been arenas of political maneuvering and historical events.	
5.	"The Prisoners of geography" by Tim Marshall describes how geographical landscapes determine a country's fate, its foreign policies and relations with other countries.	

6.	Russia's borders being vulnerable to serve as formidable obstacles, the flatlands of Europe have often been a stage for military invasions into Russia.	
7.	Maintaining influence over Ukraine is merely a matter of political ego for Putin, there is no strategic necessity for Russia's security.	
8.	Most of Russia's population resides on its European side, while its vast territory across Asian side remains uninhabited.	
9.	Cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg showcase Russia's European roots with their architecture, arts and lifestyle pulsating with a distinctly European rhythm.	
10.	The Asian side, with its economic clout and political power, often dominates the national agenda, meanwhile the European side, despite its size, often finds itself playing second fiddle.	
11.	It's a unique and mighty military power that allows Russia to maneuver, to shift alliances and adjust its strategies.	
12.	The invasions of the 13 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries have left indelible marks on Russia's psyche, shaping its defensive, even paranoid, approach to international relations.	
13.	Russia with its extensive Arctic coastline sees this as a golden opportunity to control new shipping routes, and tap into vast untapped reserves of oil and gas.	
14.	All in all geography studies physical landscapes and cannot be taken seriously in the issues of economy and politics.	

Task 2. Discuss with your partner the following issues you have heard from the listening part.

1. What are the differences between European and Asian parts of Russia?
2. What makes Russia have a deep-seated culture of military preparedness?
3. What advantages are there of the Russia's straddling two continents?
4. What might Russia's exploration of Arctic lead to?

The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character – that is the goal of true education.

Martin Luther King Jr.

(<https://everydaypower.com/>)

1-D. Russian Education System

Reading task.

Task 1. Scan the text and complete the following statements.

1. Pre-school education is a first stage in the system of education which is represented

2. In Russia pre-school education is not compulsory, so parents decide if their children

3. Gymnasiums and lyceums are different from schools as they

4. Complete general secondary education is the last stage of general education which

5. Children in Russia have a wide choice of educational institutions where they can obtain vocational education, whose aim is

6. The level of education at college is considered to be higher, as the system of education there

7. Students who have graduated general secondary school, or those who obtained vocational education can

8. Unlike bachelor's program, after graduating the specialist program, a graduate

9. Doing a master's program, you can expand your knowledge and ... you have already chosen.

10. Institute ... , for example, economics, psychology, or medicine. It is its peculiar feature.

11. Academy, in turn, differs with ... for one particular industry, for example, agricultural academy, mining academy, economic academy, etc.

12. After all, if a person ... , they can choose a school and a sphere that are really interested in.

System of Education in Russia

News and interesting facts, Russian language, culture, history, traditions

Education in Russia is **a set of study programs** which are compiled in accordance with the regulations on the **state standard of education**. However, the system of education in Russia has its **special features** which we are going to look closer at in this article.

Education in Russia includes several stages:

- Pre-school education
- General secondary education
- Vocational education
- Higher education

Pre-school education

Pre-school education is a first stage in the system of education which **is represented by crèches** and kindergartens, less frequently by other **educational institutions** which look after children and **provide education** according to pre-school education program. Every parent **is ensured with a possibility** to send their child to one of these institutions.

Children can start going to crèches when they are 1-year old, and they can stay there until when they are 3 years old. After that, they go to kindergartens. Children **complete their education** at kindergartens at the age of 6 or 7. In Russia pre-school education **is not compulsory**, so parents decide if their children will **attend a crèche or a kindergarten** or they won't.

Recently there also appeared pre-schools where children can go at the age of 5. There children learn basic reading and **writing skills**.

General secondary education

According to the law of the Russian Federation, general secondary education includes:

- Primary general secondary education (from 6 to 10 years of age, 1-4 grades)
- Basic general secondary education (from 10 to 15 years of age, 5-9 grades)
- Complete general secondary education (from 15 to 17 years of age, 10-11 grades)

When a child turns 6 years old, he/she starts **obtaining primary general education**. Children can go to a school, gymnasium, or lyceum. Gymnasiums and lyceums are different from schools as they **provide advanced**

training, or they **introduce additional study subjects** which will be useful for the students who are planning to enter higher educational institutions.

After completing primary secondary education, children at the age of 10 **undergo basic general education**. It lasts for 5 years. After grade 9 students **receive certificate of general education** which allows them to continue their education at grade 10 at school, gymnasium, or lyceum.

Complete general secondary education is the last stage of general education which lasts for 2 years. Then, at grade 11 students **take examinations** and receive certificates of complete general secondary education.

Vocational Education

After school children in Russia have a wide choice of educational institutions where they can obtain vocational education, whose aim is **to train qualified workers**.

After graduating grade 9 or 11, children can enter a technical school or college. There is one feature: if children enter a college or technical school after grade 11, their training will take shorter time, as they have already completed a program of general secondary education at grades 10 and 11.

In what way a college is different from a technical school?

The level of education at college **is considered to be higher** than at technical school, as the system of education there **is similar to higher education**. Technical schools are more specific, and the level of education there is considered to be basic.

Higher education

In Russia, there is a 3-level higher education:

Baccalaureate (4years)

This is a complete higher education. Students who have graduated general secondary school, or those who obtained vocational education can **get admitted to bachelor's course**. After completing a bachelor's program, graduates receive a diploma with their qualification.

Specialist (5 years)

Unlike bachelor's program, after graduating the specialist program, a graduate obtains a specialist diploma.

Magistr (6 years)

Master's program is a second level of higher education. Only students who already **hold bachelor's or specialist's degrees** can **do master's program**. Doing a master's program, you can **expand your knowledge** and **improve your qualification in the profession** you have already chosen.

Higher education is a final stage of education in Russia. According to the law of the Russian Federation institutes, universities, and academies **are recognized as institutions of higher education**.

Institute trains specialists in one sphere, for example, economics, psychology, or medicine. It is its peculiar feature.

University **offers a wide range of specialties**. At university, you can undergo training in various areas.

Academy, in turn, differs with its narrower set of specialties for one particular industry, for example, agricultural academy, mining academy, economic academy, etc.

There is also an **incomplete higher education**. Students study at least for two years, although they were not able to complete the full course.

In conclusion, we would like to mention that the **system of education** in Russia is organized in the way so any citizen of Russia who has a desire to study is provided with this opportunity. After all, if a person **has certain knowledge**, they can choose a school and a sphere that are really interested in.

(<https://learnrussianineu.com/system-education-russia/>)

Questions to the text.

1. How many stages of Russian education system are there?
2. Where do parents send their children at the age of one?
3. What are the functions of the kindergartens in Russia?
4. What stages does the general secondary education include?
5. What are the specific features of general secondary education?
6. What do children do after finishing complete general secondary school?
7. What are the differences between a college and a technical school?
8. What are the stages of the higher education in Russia?
9. What do universities and academies offer the students?
10. How is the Russian education system organized?

Vocabulary.

a set of study programs
 to be compiled
 state standard of education
 special features
 to be represented by crèches
 educational institutions
 to provide education
 to be ensured with a possibility
 to complete one's education
 to be compulsory
 to attend a kindergarten
 writing skills
 to obtain primary general education
 to provide advanced training
 to introduce additional study subjects
 to undergo basic general education

to receive certificate of general education
 to take examinations
 to train qualified workers
 to be considered to be higher
 to be similar to higher education
 to get admitted to bachelor's course
 to hold bachelor's degrees
 to expand one's knowledge
 to improve one's qualification in the profession
 to be recognized as institutions of higher education
 to offer a wide range of specialties
 incomplete higher education
 system of education
 to have certain knowledge

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the following educational institutions with their definition.

1.	lyceum	a)	a place where young children are cared for during the day while their parents do something else, especially work, study, or shop.
2.	technical school	b)	a type of pre-school educational program that focuses on providing young children with opportunities to develop physically, mentally, emotionally and socially through play-based learning experiences.
3.	university	c)	an introductory stage of formal learning, where children are introduced to basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, arithmetic, science, social studies, and physical education.

4.	primary school	d)	a type of school in many countries, where students receive education and training after primary school.
5.	academy	e)	an institution for popular education providing discussions, lectures, concerts, etc.
6.	college	f)	an institution that grants diplomas or certificates in specific fields such as nursing, engineering technology, or business administration.
7.	gymnasium	g)	an institution where students learn skills that involve working with their hands.
8.	crèche	h)	a research organization that conducts studies and investigations in a particular field, often funded by government or private grants.
9.	kindergarten	i)	an institution of higher learning that grants academic degrees.
10.	institute	j)	an institution of learning or training, typically one that is specialized in a particular field.

Task 2. Explain your understanding of the following phrases and make at least five sentences.

to be ensured with a possibility	
to be compulsory	
to provide advanced training	
to undergo basic education	
to take examinations	
to train qualified workers	
to hold bachelor's degree	
to expand one's knowledge	
to improve one's qualification	
to offer a wide range of specialties	
incomplete higher education	
to have certain knowledge	

Task 3. Fill the gaps with one word each (open cloze task).

Primary Education in Russia

Primary education in Russia begins 1. ... age 7 and lasts for four years, covering grades 1 through 4. This stage focuses 2. ... building a solid foundation in core subjects, ensuring that students acquire essential 3. ... in reading, writing and mathematics. For local schools, the curriculum is standardised across the country, 4. ... students typically studying the Russian language, mathematics and introductory science.

Primary education in Russia is offered in 5. ... public and private schools. Public 6. ... are the most common and are funded by the government, making them free for all students. 7. ... schools follow the national curriculum and they 8. ... accessible to all children. Private schools, on the other 9. ... , charge tuition fees and may offer additional programs, such as bilingual education or specialised subjects. 10. ... often have smaller class sizes and more resources, catering to families seeking a different or more tailored educational experience.

(<https://www.tutorchase.com/>)

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. На самом деле образование в России состоит из **набора учебных программ**, которые регулируются по **государственным стандартам образования**.

2. Детские **образовательные учреждения**, в основном, включают в себя **ясли и детские сады**, предоставляющие образование в рамках **программы дошкольного образования**.

3. **Посещение детских образовательных учреждений** не является **обязательной**, родители сами решают, отправлять своих детей **в ясли и детские сады**, но государство дает **гарантий возможности каждому родителю** на посещение этих учреждений их детьми.

4. **Основные навыки чтения и письма** детям обучают в старших группах детских садов и на занятиях по подготовке к школе.

5. В возрасте 6 или 7 лет, дети начинают **получать начальное общее образование** в школах, гимназиях или лицеях.

6. После 9 класса ученики **получают аттестат об основном общем образовании**, что позволяет им в дальнейшем продолжить обучение в 10 классе школы, лицея, гимназии или поступить в техникум.

7. Уровень образования в колледже **считается выше** чем в техникумах, так как система образования в них **схожа с системой высшего образования**.

8. В России существует **три ступени высшего образования**, которые подразделяют на бакалавриат, специалитет, магистратуру.

9. Студенты, которые **имеют диплом бакалавра или специалиста**, могут **поступить в магистратуру** для **расширения своих познаний и улучшения квалификации по выбранной профессии**.

10. Лицам, не окончившим высшее учебное заведение, но завершившим успешно два или три года обучения, могут выдать справку о **неполном (неоконченном) высшем образовании**.

11. Если гражданин **имеет определенные познания и навыки**, он может любое учебное заведение, в котором он хочет получить образование.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. The most prestigious universities of Russia.
2. MGIMO MID RF (MSIIR MFA RF) – (history, departments, alunis).
3. The role of education for Russian citizens.

Recommended links

1. <https://www.tutorchase.com/blog/the-education-system-in-russia-explained>
2. <https://eduinrussia.ru/index.php/useful-information/education-system-in-russia?ysclid=lub211i2bo768447181>
3. <https://www.russiancourses.com/blog/everything-you-need-to-know-about-education-in-russia/>
4. <https://studyinrussia.ru/en/actual/articles/russian-education-system-today/?ysclid=lub2kam4hd565111027>

Climb the mountain so you can see the world, not so the world can see you.

David McCullough
(<https://theplanetd.com/>)

1-E Tourism in Russia

Reading task.

Task 1. Fill in the text with the following sentences. There is one extra sentence.

- A. As in the case of natural attractions, Russia has museums that reflect all aspects of human activity, including world-famous ones, such as the State Hermitage Museum and the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg, the Pushkin Museum and the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.
- B. In Kamchatka there are world-famous volcanoes and the famous Valley of Geysers.
- C. Everywhere there are Russian and Ukrainian cuisines, which are known for their soups and salads.
- D. In popular Internet services there are mainly hotels located on popular tourist routes.
- E. Despite the fact that Russia is considered one of the countries with the coldest climate, its territory includes regions with a moderate sea climate (the Kaliningrad region, Taman), a semi-dry Mediterranean climate (a stretch of coast from Anapa to Tuapse), a humid subtropical climate (Sochi), a moderate monsoon climate (Primorsky Krai), where summer resorts are located.
- F. In the town of Igarka in the Krasnoyarsk region there is a museum dedicated to this natural phenomenon.
- G. The country is located in several climatic zones, it is distinguished by a variety of relief forms.
- H. The geography of Russia is diverse and includes a wide range of landscapes, from arctic tundras and deserts to mountains and forests.
- I. To get around this, you can use taxi booking apps like Yandex or Gett.
- J. This is especially evident in rural areas, for example, in Bashkiria, the Caucasus republics, the northern regions of Russia, Buryatia, the national republics of Central Russia.

K. The historical centers of St. Petersburg, the towns of the Golden Ring, Nizhny Novgorod, Kazan, Veliky Novgorod, Yaroslavl, Tobolsk, Irkutsk are visited by a lot of tourists.

L. This may lead to conflicts, however, these are only individual cases and not the rule.

Tourism in Russia

<https://russiatrek.org/about-russia-travel>

The **rich cultural heritage** and **natural diversity** puts Russia on a prominent place in the world among countries with potential of tourism growth. There are more than two dozen UNESCO World Heritage sites in the country. Different regions and **ethnic groups** have a wide variety of traditions.

The main tourist routes in Russia include visits to Moscow and St. Petersburg, **resort establishments** in the Krasnodar and Stavropol regions, the Kaliningrad region, the **ski resorts** of the Caucasus and Siberia, the Golden Ring of Russia, cruises along the Volga, cruises on an icebreaker to the national park “Russian Arctic”, trips on the Trans-Siberian Railway (the Altai Mountains, Lake Baikal), traveling to the volcanoes of Kamchatka and Primorye.

Tourist attractions of Russia

Russia is the largest country in the world in terms of area. 1. ____ . Russia has a rich history, hundreds of large and small peoples live here.

Natural attractions of Russia

In Russia there are plenty of interesting and **unique objects** of nature. First of all, it is Baikal - the **deepest freshwater lake** in the world. On the shores of Lake Baikal tourist infrastructure is relatively well developed. In particular, there is an excursion train running on the historical section of the Circum-Baikal Railway.

A significant part of the territory of Russia is **occupied by mountain systems**, including the northern part of the highest mountain system in Europe - the Caucasus, where you can find beautiful waterfalls, canyons, **unique species** of animals. 2. ____ . This region is also known as the land of bears, which are one of the symbols of Russia.

Other well-known **natural attractions** are the Stolby **Nature Reserve** near Krasnoyarsk, the **Weathering Pillars** of Manpupuner in Komi, the

Lena Pillars, the Amur Pillars, the **Kungur Cave** in the Northern Urals, the **Curonian Spit** near Kaliningrad, the Daurisky Reserve, the Putorana Plateau, the Golden Mountains of Altai, the Sikhote-Alin Reserve, and a number of others. The Amur, Lena, Yenisei, Ob, and Volga rivers are also known as Russian places of interest.

One of the characteristic features of Russia is a large number of territories in the **permafrost zone**. 3. _____ .

Such natural phenomenon as “White Nights”, one of the symbols of St. Petersburg, should also be mentioned. Murmansk and Arkhangelsk oblasts are known for their colorful northern lights.

Architectural sights of Russia

Man-made sights of Russia are extremely diverse. Nevertheless, a significant part of them is almost unknown to foreigners. The most popular among tourists are Moscow and St. Petersburg, the towns of the Golden Ring of Russia, Nizhny Novgorod, Kazan, Volgograd, Veliky Novgorod, Vologda, Pskov.

Russia is known for its traditional architecture. You can find beautiful examples of Russian architecture both in cities and in the countryside, for example, the Church of the Intercession on the Nerl, the Transfiguration Church on the island of Kizhi and the entire unique **wooden complex** of Kizhi, the Solovetsky archipelago.

The Moscow Kremlin and the Peterhof Palace in St. Petersburg are admirable. 4. _____ .

The country also has numerous old and new **architectural sights** of other peoples, for example, the mosque of Kul-Sharif in Kazan, Lyalya-Tulip in Ufa, the Heart of Chechnya in Grozny, the Golden Monastery of the Buddha Shakyamuni in Elista, the Ivolginsky datsan near Ulan-Ude, the Ancient Bulgar, etc.

One can especially note such unique monuments of defensive architecture as the fortresses of Derbent and Naryn-Kala in Derbent, the Novgorod Kremlin, kremlins of other cities of central Russia, Kronstadt, Vovnushki and other towers of Ingushetia, etc. Such famous work of **monumental art** as the monument to the Motherland on the Mamayev Hill in Volgograd is also worth mentioning.

In addition to civil and church architecture, in Russia there are a lot of interesting **technical places of interest**: the Ostankino TV tower, the **draw-bridges** of St. Petersburg, the **cable-stayed bridges** of Vladivostok, the old mining plants of the Urals, the hydroelectric power plants (in particular, the

Sayano-Shushenskaya HPP), **giant quarries** (for example, the diamond mine in Mirny), the world's deepest Kola borehole and others.

5. _____ .

Other attractions of Russia

Cruises along such major rivers as the Volga, Lena, Yenisei are also popular among tourists. Here, especially on the Volga, connected by the channel system with Moscow and St. Petersburg, a lot of different offers are available. On smaller rivers, as well as large lakes and some sea routes, cruises are also carried out. One of the most interesting examples is **a cruise on an icebreaker** to the North Pole from Murmansk.

Pilgrimage tourism is gradually developing and becoming popular. The main centers of such tourism are the following well-known monasteries: Valaam, Trinity-Sergius Lavra, Nilo-Stolobenskaya Desert, Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery, Verkhoturysky Nikolayevsky Monastery, Svyato-Uspensky Sarov Desert, Belogorsky Resurrection Monastery, Raifa Monastery, Sviyazhsk monasteries and others.

Hunting and fishing in Russia is very diverse. 6. _____ .

Features of traveling to Russia – Accommodation in Russia

Today, all possible accommodation offers are presented in Russia: hotels of all classes, hostels, motels along the main highways, **camping sites**, and apartment rentals. The largest share of the **hotel market** is occupied by Moscow, St. Petersburg, the resorts of the Krasnodar region (primarily post-Olympic Sochi), the towns of the Golden Ring, Kazan.

There is no single **booking system** in Russia. 7. _____ . A lot of hotels, hostels and firms offering apartments for rent have websites with their own **reservation system**, but hotels in small non-tourist towns are characterized by a lack of sites.

Catering in Russia

Catering in Russia is enough **to meet the demands** of tourists. The only problem that can be faced is that in small towns and villages on weekends all restaurants and cafes can be closed for **special services** (they hold **private banquets** and do not accept other clients).

In terms of cuisine, some variety is represented only in major cities (regional centers), and in the most popular tourist centers. 8. _____ .

The most famous dishes of Russian cuisine known abroad are pancakes, cabbage soup, pies, pelmeni, red and black caviar. Depending on the region, local **national cuisine** can also be presented.

Transport, language, money in Russia

Today, the most developed and used transport in Russia is rail transport. Traveling by car is not very convenient, given the size of the country, insufficient safety and development of the road network. The air communication between the regions is also very limited. You can fly from Moscow to a significant number of regional centers, but that's all.

An important problem is the language barrier. The Russian language is based on Cyrillic, so reading or at least **interpreting inscriptions** and texts made in Russian for most tourists is an extremely difficult task. Transliteration of signs and translation of texts is not common in Russia, but the situation is gradually changing.

In addition, very few people outside of Moscow and St. Petersburg can speak English, although almost all schools in Russia teach English. In some regions of Russia, locals speak Russian badly, actively using the language of the people living in this particular place. 9. _____ .

The currency of the Russian Federation is the Russian ruble. It is almost impossible to use other currency. The exception is passenger transport, which crosses the border, and some, very few, companies **providing various tourist services** and products in large tourist centers.

Currency exchange in the province is somewhat more complicated than in Moscow and St. Petersburg, but almost always it **is a feasible task** (especially if you need to buy rubles). This service is provided in almost all banks.

Tourist targeted scams in Russia

Most visits to Russia **are safe and trouble-free**. That said, there are a number of things **to watch out for**. The first is unofficial taxis. These taxis do not have meters and you can be easily overcharged. 10. _____ . Other issues involve **being ripped off** by ballet ticket touts or fake/overpriced amber, if you have not done your research on the correct places to buy these items from. For more information, check out the website travelscams.org for a list of travel scams in Russia.

Local residents in Russia

In general, people living in Russia are quite peaceful and friendly. In most regions of the country, a visiting person will always be helped. If there are places of interest in the area, they will try to explain how to get to them.

The situation may change in places with a large number of tourists. Also quite often locals of **provincial tourist centers** too clearly see the difference between their own **standard of living** and the level of living of visitors. 11. _____ .

In places where tourism is an **important source of income** for the local population, there are cases of imposing services, the prices for services provided to foreign tourists (excursions, tours, museums, souvenirs, food) can be several times higher than for local residents.

On the general relatively favorable background, several regions of the Russian Federation are distinguished, where the number of crimes against visitors is higher. This is primarily some of the republics of the North Caucasus and the Republic of Tuva. Finally, in any region of Russia, tourists **have a risk** to meet with certain categories of people who **pose a danger** to them.

Questions to the text.

1. What is the potential of tourism growth in Russia?
2. How can the territory of Russia be described?
3. Where does the excursion train showing the beauty of nature run?
4. What is a permafrost zone and its symbol?
5. What are the most attractive architectural sights for tourists?
6. How many technical places of interest are mentioned in the article?
7. Where can people go for pilgrimage tourism in Russia?
8. How can booking system be characterized?
9. What is the Russian cuisine known for abroad?
10. Why might it be difficult for foreign tourists navigate in Russia?
11. What are the tourist targeted scams in Russia?
12. What is the attitude of the Russians to tourists?

Vocabulary.

rich cultural heritage
natural diversity
ethnic groups
resort establishments
ski resorts
to be distinguished by a variety of
relief forms
unique objects
deepest freshwater lake

to be occupied by mountain systems
unique species
natural attractions
Nature Reserve
Weathering Pillars
Kungur Cave
Curonian Spit
permafrost zone
Man-made sights

wooden complex
 architectural sights
 monumental art
 technical places of interest
 drawbridge
 cable-stayed bridge
 giant quarries
 a cruise on an icebreaker
 Pilgrimage tourism
 moderate sea climate
 semi-dry Mediterranean climate
 humid subtropical climate
 moderate monsoon climate
 camping sites
 hotel market
 booking system
 reservation system

to meet the demands
 special services
 private banquets
 national cuisine
 to interpret inscriptions
 to provide various tourist services
 Currency exchange
 a feasible task
 to be safe and trouble-free
 to watch out for things
 taxi booking app
 to be ripped off
 provincial tourist center
 standard of living
 important source of income
 to have a risk
 to pose a danger

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the phrases on the right with their synonyms on the left.

1.	natural diversity	a)	plausible deal
2.	freshwater lake	b)	trailer park
3.	unique species	c)	portal to reserve place
4.	permafrost zone	d)	construction made of logs
5.	wooden complex	e)	local food
6.	monumental art	f)	iconic masterpiece
7.	giant quarry	g)	quality of life
8.	camping site	h)	money changer
9.	national cuisine	i)	permanently frozen area
10.	currency exchange	j)	tank of pristine liquid
11.	feasible task	k)	means of revenue
12.	booking app	l)	environmental variety
13.	standard of living	m)	huge stone extracting place
14.	source of income	n)	rare breeds

Task 2. Cross out an odd one in the following chain of words.

1.	heritage	ancestry	legacy	heredity
2.	resort	relief	spa	rendezvous
3.	sight	eyeshot	view	eyesore
4.	drawbridge	hoist-bridge	span	viaduct
5.	cruise	voyage	wend	journey
6.	moderate	mediocre	balanced	reasonable
7.	reservation	booking	sanctuary	advanced order
8.	demand	bid	request	appeal
9.	inscription	label	motto	signature
10.	trouble-free	accessible	easy-peasy	hassle-free
11.	provincial	rustic	rural	pastoral
12.	income	profit	ATM	revenue

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the following word combinations.

*Nature Reserves Weathering Pillars Kungur Caves Curonian Spit
permafrost zone man-made sights wooden complexes architectural sights
monumental art drawbridge cable-stayed bridge giant quarries*

Russia has vast territory with many different _____, such as Wrangel Island, Uvs Lake Basin and many others. Some of them are famous for their _____ as Erzi with its May-Lamsky complex of ancient temples, while the others can have _____ such as Volzhsko-Kamsky natural reserve where the tourists are taken to the excursion along the Raifa monastery. It is worth mentioning that Russia is well known with its _____ and the very bright example of them is Kizhi Pogost built in the 17th century.

The _____ is a unique geological monument located on the plateau of Man'-Pupu-Ner in Troitsko-Pechorsky district of Komi Republic of Russia. The geological monument is the composition of seven pillars with the height of 30 to 42 meters.

This natural attraction welcomes around 90,000 visitors per year. _____ is one of Russia's oldest and biggest known sights, which are also popular for the air that contains many negatively charged air ions and carbon dioxide that create an effect of rejuvenation.

The sword-shape of _____ runs from Zelenogradsk in Kaliningrad Region to Klaipeda in Lithuania, dividing the salty brine of the Baltic Sea from the freshwater of the Curonian Bay.

For those who are not afraid of the cold, in the _____, various activities related to ecotourism are organized in the reserve: zoological safari, visits to Nenets camps, rafting, fishing and even diving.

The first thing that comes to mind regarding Russian bridges is St. Petersburg's _____ across the Neva River, which itself has an Imperial chic with stunning embankments. Also the Golden Bridge, which is one of the top 10 largest _____ in the world, located in Vladivostok.

For those who are interested in industrial tourism Russia offers _____ and mines, some of which are still used for mining rock, but for tourists there are observation decks, and even expositions.

All these natural attractions made by nature or man can be considered as the _____ of the Russian Federation.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. The country is located in several climatic zones, it is **distinguished by a variety of relief forms**.

2. The territory of the Russian Federation is **rich for its cultural heritage and natural diversity**.

3. There are many **resort establishments** in different regions of Russia, as well as very beautiful **ski resorts** not so far away from Kazan city.

4. Lake Baikal is the **deepest freshwater lake** in the world and the locals believe that there is a bottomless abyss that leads either to the open ocean or to the netherworld.

5. Kul-Sharif mosque in the Kazan Kremlin is considered as one of the most significant **architectural sights** of Russia.

6. What might impress foreign tourists in Russia are the **wooden complexes** scattered around Russia most famous of which known as Kizhi pogost.

7. It is worth mentioning that the monument to the Motherland on the Mamayev Hill in Volgograd is a famous work of **monumental art**.

8. Every summer tourists rush to St. Petersburg to observe the **drawbridges** to open in midnight and take photos of all of them open in a row.

9. If one is not afraid of cold weather, one can visit **permafrost zones** of Russia or have a **cruise on an icebreaker** to the North Pole from Murmansk.

10. The climate in Russia is quite diverse with a **moderate sea climate** (the Kaliningrad region, Taman), a **semi-dry Mediterranean climate** (a stretch of coast from Anapa to Tuapse), a **humid subtropical climate** (Sochi), a **moderate monsoon climate** (Primorsky Krai), where summer resorts are located.

11. Catering in Russia is enough to **meet the demands** of tourists, but what might be problematic is that all restaurants and cafes can be closed in small towns and villages on weekends for **special services**.

12. Another problem is, well, the Russian language, which is based on Cyrillic, so reading or at least **interpreting inscriptions** in Russian for most tourists is an extremely difficult task.

13. Nowadays, there is no problem with **currency exchange**, even in small towns to exchange money is a **feasible task**.

14. If one uses official **taxi booking apps**, most visits to Russia are **safe and trouble-free**.

15. If tourists do not follow the rules or social codes and observe the laws of the region, they may **have a risk** to meet with some people who might **pose danger** to them.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Domestic tourism in Russia.
2. Most attractive sights in Russia for travellers.
3. UNESCO World Heritage objects in Russia.

Recommended links

1. <https://russiatrek.org/about-russia-travel>
2. <https://www.touristmaker.com/blog/25-best-places-to-visit-in-russia/>
3. <https://hub.wtm.com/blog/destinations/all-you-need-to-know-about-tourism-in-russia/>
4. <https://www.rbth.com/travel/332394-russia-tourist-destinations>

Listening. Part 2.

Vocabulary.

a global heavyweight	to span multiple sectors
to intertwine its economic interests	renewable energy
a fascinating tale	to boost economic growth
to explore avenues	to foster closer ties
joint investment	a win-win situation
a critical pillar	the influx of capital
designated areas	joint industrial parks
to offer a myriad of incentives	to leverage each other's strengths
tax breaks	to enhance economic cooperation
streamlined regulations	sustainable and prosperous communities
foreign direct investment	to transcend cultural and geopolitical differences
to promote economic diversification	
a robust industrial base	

Task 1. Watch or listen to the given extract and fill in the gaps with missing words (one to three words).

1. The narrative begins in the late 20th century when Russia and the _____ started exploring avenues for economic collaboration.
2. These initiatives were in line with the OIC's vision 2025, which _____ as a critical pillar for its member states.
3. The _____ attract foreign direct investment and promote economic diversification.
4. These investments spanned multiple sectors _____, construction and renewable energy.
5. Russia got to expand its _____ and diversify its investment portfolio.
6. By establishing _____, Russia and OIC countries could leverage each other's strengths and expertise.
7. This _____ between Russia and the OIC is expected to further enhance their economic cooperation.
8. It is a testament to how economic ties can transcend cultural and geopolitical differences _____ and understanding.

9. Russia's investments _____ to economic growth and fostered closer ties with the OIC.

10. This collaboration is _____ for sustainable and prosperous communities underscoring the power of economic cooperation in our interconnected world.

Task 2. If necessary, watch or listen to the given extract again and extend the following issues. Give substantiated reasons.

1. Mutually advantageous cooperation between Russia and OIC countries.

2. The role of FE Zeds in enhancing economics, geopolitics and culture.

Revision. Unit 1.

Task 1. Fact-check. Read the following statements and say Yes or No.

1.	The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation shall exercise the state power in the Russian Federation.	
2.	The President of the Russian Federation shall be guarantor of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.	
3.	The President of the Russian shall be elected for six years by citizens of the Russia on the basis of universal, equal, direct suffrage by secret ballot.	
4.	The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers.	
5.	Local self-government shall be exercised by the governor through various decrees.	
6.	The territorial economic system is dominated by the Central Region (St. Petersburg), headed by the capital, the next city of Russia - Moscow - is seriously inferior to St. Petersburg in various sizes.	
7.	In the Russian state, there are only about 30 industrial regions; most of them are in the western zone.	
8.	There are almost 300 thousand industrial enterprises in the country, where approximately 15 million people work	
9.	The share of the fuel and energy complex in the recent history of the country is about 60% of Russia's total exports.	
10.	Making up the core tenet of Russia's foreign soft power, "Russian world" has become a central motif in its foreign policy strategy.	
11.	Russia presents itself as the defender of "morality", "humanism" and "spirituality".	
12.	Estimated at 60 million Russian speakers in those countries, Russia is invested in maintaining a sphere of influence in those regions, through culture and language preservation programmes.	
13.	As a key aspect of Russian soft power, the state would give particular attention to building an international network of projects to attract student from Europe and USA.	

14.	Across Asia, Russia should bridge its relations with Central Asian countries and invest in promoting cultural image in Japan.	
15.	Gymnasiums and lyceums have no difference from other schools.	
16.	According to the law of the Russian Federation institutes, universities, and academies are recognized as institutions of higher education.	
17.	Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake in the world.	
18.	The Moscow Kremlin and the Peterhof Palace in St. Petersburg are not much admirable.	
19.	Pilgrimage tourism is gradually degrading and losing its popularity.	
20.	In any region of Russia, tourists have a risk to meet with certain categories of people who pose a danger to them.	

Task 2. Match the phrases from the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	separation of powers	a)	obligatory to fulfil
2.	to determine the guidelines	b)	to teach professionals
3.	foreign policy	c)	external diplomacy
4.	tasty morsel	d)	means of revenue
5.	production capacities	e)	potential clients
6.	serious shortcoming	f)	to develop stronger relations
7.	to forge strong alliances	g)	tank of pristine liquid
8.	to erode the nuclear family values	h)	to define the instructions
9.	target audience	i)	to be less important
10.	to shape the politics	j)	delegation of credentials
11.	to play second fiddle	k)	manufacturing power
12.	to be compulsory	l)	to examine all possible ways
13.	to train qualified workers	m)	to destroy the basic traditions
14.	to have certain knowledge	n)	to form close partnerships
15.	freshwater lake	o)	to hold particular competences
16.	source of income	p)	titbit
17.	to explore avenues	q)	grave lack
18.	to foster closer ties	r)	to form diplomatic strategy

Task 3. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	legislative	ordaining	law-making	parliamentary
2.	executive	governing	administrative	directing
3.	judicial	legal	juridical	pontifical
4.	consent	carte blanche	accord	approval
5.	favourable	advantageous	lucky	encouraging
6.	shortcoming	flaw	drawback	forthcoming
7.	deplorable	dreadful	mournful	grievous
8.	tenet	conviction	belief	dogma
9.	vital	essential	prerequisite	crucial
10.	prevalent	faddy	widespread	accepted
11.	tantalizing	enticing	exciting	tempting
12.	daunting	frightening	dire	amazing
13.	indelible	indestructible	ingrained	unforgettable
14.	ample	commodious	abundant	extensive

Task 4. Choose the exact meaning of the words in italics.

1.	to take a <i>grand</i> journey	a)	opulent	b)	glorious
2.	to <i>bisect</i> the country	a)	bifurcate	b)	divaricate
3.	to be a <i>beckoning</i> call	a)	enticing	b)	hunky
4.	to be <i>inextricably</i> bound	a)	indistinguishably	b)	inseparably
5.	to <i>forg</i> e alliances	a)	itch	b)	create
6.	a set of <i>study programs</i>	a)	curricula	b)	subjects
7.	to be <i>ensured</i> with a possibility	a)	provided	b)	guaranteed
8.	to <i>undergo</i> basic general education	a)	abide	b)	train
9.	deepest <i>freshwater</i> lake	a)	soft water	b)	pristine
10.	<i>moderate</i> sea climate	a)	temperate	b)	middling
11.	<i>reservation</i> system	a)	stipulation	b)	booking
12.	a <i>feasible</i> task	a)	doable	b)	cinch
13.	important source of <i>income</i>	a)	bills	b)	revenue
14.	<i>designated</i> areas	a)	special	b)	defined
15.	a <i>robust</i> industrial base	a)	durable	b)	vigorous
16.	the <i>influx</i> of capital	a)	incursion	b)	inrush

Task 5. Use the appropriate form of the given word to fill the gap in the following text.

Matryoshka Dolls	
<p>Matryoshka dolls, also 1. _____ as ‘Russian nesting dolls’, are some of the most popular souvenirs that are unique to Russia. They come in sets of 5 -30 dolls of 2. _____size, each one placed inside the next. These dolls are 3. _____ used as toys for children, but in Russian culture, they’re much more than that.</p>	<p>1. know 2. crease 3. common 4. tradition 5. fertile 6. expose 7. vary 8. origin</p>
<p>The most popular type of Matryoshka doll is the 4. _____ design of a young woman wearing the national costume with a scarf. The biggest one portrays the stout figure of a mother and her role in the family by nesting her children inside. It’s symbolic of 5. _____ and motherhood – in fact, the word ‘matryoshka’ literally means mother.</p>	
<p>The first Matryoshka doll was created in 1890 with eight figures and ten years later it received a bronze medal at the 6. _____ Universelle in France. Shortly afterwards the dolls began to gain popularity and soon they were manufactured all over Russia and exported to 7. _____ parts of the globe.</p>	
<p>There is some contention that the idea for Matryoshka dolls 8. _____ in Japan, and was copied by Russian artists, but this continues to be a source of debate.</p>	

Task 6. Replace the phrases in italics with the phrases from the vocabulary lists of the unit.

1. The President of Russia shall be elected for six years by citizens on the basis of universal, equal, *straightforward right to vote* by secret ballot.

2. The *administrative authority* in Russia shall be exercised by the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. In the modern economy, an industry is a *group of manufacturers* of the same type (direction).

4. A *grievous drawback* of Russia was the asymmetric system of its space, obtained as a result of development in previous eras.

5. The document running over 35 pages, *expound on the essentials* of a policy for promoting Russian culture abroad.
6. One key aspect of the policy is the priority set to *intensifying two-sided collaboration* with states in the “post-Soviet space”.
7. Russia, a *state of majesty*, is a geographical paradox.
8. The European and Asian divide of Russia isn't just a geographical boundary, it's a line that *defines sharp disparities* in culture, economy and politics.
9. Then, at grade 11 students *run some tests* and receive certificates of complete general secondary education.
10. Doing a master's program, you can *enlarge your education* and improve your qualification in the profession you have already chosen.
11. One of the characteristic features of Russia is a large number of territories in the *area of constant frozen soil*.
12. Catering in Russia is enough to *supply the needs* of tourists.
13. This is a(n) *exciting story* of economic cooperation that has been unfolding over the past few decades.
14. These investments not only *accelerated financial development* in the host countries but also fostered closer ties between Russia and the OIC.

Task 7. Arrange a round-table discussion on the following issue.

Russia and its role in international organizations worldwide.

CHINA



Quote by Confucius

“When a person should be spoken with, and you don’t speak with them, you lose them. When a person shouldn’t be spoken with and you speak to them, you waste your breath. The wise do not lose people, nor do they waste their breath.”

<https://darminaopel.ru/library/foto-konfutsija-dlja-prezentatsii.html>

(<https://www.quoteambition.com/confucius-quotes/>)

Communication.

1. Read the quote and share opinions with each other
2. To what extent do you agree with the quote.

Word formation.

1. Fill in the gap with an appropriate form of the given word.
2. Discuss the essence of the quote with a partner.

<p>As the Party Secretary of Zhejiang, Yuan Jiajun, said in an internal speech on the demonstration zone:</p> <p>“Common prosperity is the concentrated embodiment of the 1. _____ of the socialist system with Chinese 2. _____, and it transcends western 3. _____ and welfare society; Common prosperity is differential prosperity based on universal prosperity. It is not equal prosperity and simultaneous prosperity, let alone does it 4. _____ wealth, killing the rich to help the poor; Common prosperity is common prosperity based on high-quality 5. _____. It is founded on the basis of making the “cake” bigger in order to divide the “cake” well. It is the dialectical unity of efficiency and 6. _____, development and sharing; Common prosperity is the common prosperity of co-construction, co-governance and sharing. It can’t rely on the 7. _____ doing everything, but it must rely on the common efforts of all the people.”</p> <p>https://www.prcleader.org/post/china-s-struggle-for-common-prosperity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. super 2. character 3. modern 4. equal 5. develop 6. fair 7. govern
--	---

If the communist party is controlling China, they represent China.

Alex Chiu

(<https://list-quotes.com/>)

2-A. State and political system

Reading task.

Mark the following statements True (T), False (F), Not Given (NG).

1.	The People's Republic of China was proclaimed in 1921.	
2.	By noughties China's domestic market had become number one in the world.	
3.	China's political system can be depicted as socialism with national specifics.	
4.	Chinese Communist Party is symbolic and all the power belongs to the Communist Party chairman.	
5.	The People's Political Consultative Council was created to coordinate the position of the parties on economic and political issues.	
6.	The National People's Congress is the lower chamber of the Chinese "parliament".	
7.	Deputies from all regions are elected to the supreme body of state power for a period of 6 years.	
8.	In 2013, among the delegates at the penultimate session of the National People's Congress there were 31 dollar billionaires.	
9.	The President of the People's Republic of China performs ceremonial functions.	
10.	The leadership role of the Chinese Communist Party is enshrined in the country's constitution.	

State and political system of China

The first mention of a state on the territory of modern China **dates back** to 2000 BC. From the **prosperous ancient Chinese empires**, the

country **went through millennia** through periods of disunity, colonial humiliation and the struggle for independence to the People's Republic of China, proclaimed in 1949. Modern China is a country aimed at a high-tech future, but not forgetting its ancient history. In the 21st century, the country's economy has become the largest in the world and with the most extensive **domestic market**. No matter what political system China has, it will always be with a Chinese "accent".

China, according to the constitution, is a socialist state with the **proclaimed leadership** of the workers, represented by the Communist Party, **in alliance with** the peasants. The political system of China can be briefly described as socialism with a national specifics. All power belongs to the people, who **exercise** it through the National People's Congress (NPC) and local **representative bodies** at various levels. While China's political system now has all the trappings of democracy, the voice of the Communist Party is critical to any meaningful decision.

China is a multinational, multi-party country, which is reflected in the organization of all state structures. The basis of China's political system, with the dominant role of the Communist Party, are:

- elected bodies at various levels - people's congresses;
- multi-party system;
- national autonomies in every region with compact non-Chinese population.

Democratically elected representative bodies are assemblies of people's representatives elected at all levels of the country's administrative division, from townships and districts to cities. In addition to the Communist Party, there are eight other small parties in China that are not considered opposition parties. The largest of them is the Democratic Party, which has approximately 130,000 members. To develop a coordinated position of the parties on **key issues** of economic and political life, the People's Political Consultative Council was created. The third **pillar** of China's political system is the system of national entities (autonomous regions, districts, counties), which are a guarantee **observance of the rights** of small peoples and nationalities.

The President of the People's Republic of China leads the socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship, as written in the country's Constitution, sometimes he is called the President of China in the foreign press. The National People's Congress is the highest level of the Chinese "parliament". The government in China is called the State Council of the People's Repub-

lic of China, which is represented in the regions by local people's governments. The Central Military Council **governs the army**, the armed police and the people's militia. The country has all the institutions necessary for the functioning of a modern state, only given the political system of China, they have names with a socialist connotation, such as the people's court, the people's prosecutor, the people's police.

Deputies from all regions and armed forces are elected to the supreme body of state power for a period of 5 years. Between sessions, the highest body of state power is represented by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The political system of China **provides an opportunity** to participate in the work of all segments of the population - representatives of national minorities, regions with a different political system (Hong Kong and Macau), the military, and even billionaires. In 2013, at the **penultimate session** of the NPC, there were 31 dollar billionaires among the delegates.

The assembly decides what is the current political system in China will be put into practice. The assembly elects the President of the People's Republic of China and other senior officials of the state, determines the direction of economic development and **approves the budget** of the state. In 2018, 3,000 people attended the National People's Congress.

The President of the People's Republic of China **performs the functions** of the head of state, including appointing the Premier of the State Council and other members of the government, announcing the mobilization and **imposition of martial law, awarding orders and medals**. In March of this year, at the 13th National People's Congress, Xi Jinping was again re-elected as President of the People's Republic of China. The political system of China provided for a limit on the election to the highest state post of two terms, this was supposed to be the last period of Comrade Xi's work in this post. But at the same session, the deputies approved constitutional amendments allowing an **unlimited number of times** to be elected to the highest office.

The leadership role of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) **is enshrined in the country's constitution**. The Communist Party **maintains control over** the country, dominating the government and the military, all state institutions have **party cells**. Xi Jinping is the leader of the Communist Party and head of state. The party was founded in 1921 according to the patterns of the All-Russian Bolshevik Party, with the aim of spreading the ideas of communism in the country. The CCP began fighting to **liberate the country** and change China's political system. The CCP armed militias

played a decisive role in liberation and formation of the People's Republic of China. All of China's modern economic successes are also linked to the reforms initiated by the Chinese Communist Party.

(by Henry Conors at <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/17378973-state-and-political-system-of-china>)

Questions to the text.

1. What historical epochs did modern China go through?
2. How can the political system of China be described?
3. What are the basis of China's political system?
4. What is the third pillar of China's political system?
5. What are the specificities of China's political institutions?
6. What are the functions of the Assembly?
7. What does the Chinese Communist Party maintain?

Vocabulary.

To date back	To provide an opportunity
Prosperous ancient empires	Penultimate session
To go through millennia	To approve the budget
Domestic market	To perform the functions
Proclaimed leadership	Imposition of martial law
In alliance with	To award orders and medals
To exercise power	Unlimited number of times
Representative bodies	To be enshrined in the constitution
Key issues	To maintain control over
To be a pillar	Party cells
Observance of the rights	To liberate the country
To govern the army	To play a decisive role

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the phrases from the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	Prosperous ancient empires	a.	Next to the last meeting
2.	Domestic market	b.	Counselor entities
3.	Proclaimed leadership	c.	Recounted governance

4.	Penultimate session	d.	Faction chambers
5.	Imposition of martial law	e.	Declaration of war footing
6.	Unlimited number of times	f.	Respect for the privileges
7.	Party cells	g.	Endless amount of lot
8.	Key issues	h.	Affluent antique dominion
9.	In alliance with	i.	Together with partners
10.	Observance of the rights	j.	Vital topics
11.	Representative bodies	k.	Internal bazaar

Task 2. Search the text and find out the words with the following definitions.

	(n) the feeling of being ashamed or losing respect for yourself, or an occasion when you have this feeling.
	(adj) using the most advanced and developed machines and methods.
	(n) great importance is given to a particular thing or quality.
	(n) a member of a low social class of farm workers and owners of small farms.
	(n) an economic, political, and social system that is based on the belief that all people are equal and should share equally in a country's money.
	(n) the right of an organization, country, or region to be independent and govern itself.
	(n) a group of people, especially one that meets regularly for a particular purpose, such as government, or, more generally, the process of coming together, or the state of being together.
	(n) a separate part of an army or large organization.
	(n) a country ruled by a tyrant, or the condition of being so ruled.
	(n) a military force whose members are trained soldiers but who often have other jobs.
	(n) a legal official who accuses someone of committing a crime, especially in a law court.

	(n) a plan to show how much money a person or organization will earn and how much they will need or be able to spend.
	(n) a job in a company or organization.
	(n) a person representing a constituency in certain legislative bodies.
	(n) a political theory that believes that the state should control the methods of production, there should be no separate social classes and everyone should be treated equally.

Task 3. Choose the exact meaning of the words in italics from the given ones.

1.	To <i>go through</i> millennia	a.	To undergo	b.	To experience	c.	To withstand
2.	To <i>exercise</i> power	a.	To execute	b.	To operate	c.	To apply
3.	To be a <i>pillar</i>	a.	Mainstay	b.	Pedestal	c.	Column
4.	To <i>govern</i> the army	a.	To tame	b.	To administer	c.	To curb
5.	To provide an <i>opportunity</i>	a.	Event	b.	Occasion	c.	Chance
6.	To <i>award</i> orders	a.	To hand out	b.	To donate	c.	To grant
7.	To be <i>enshrined</i>	a.	Pious	b.	Fixed	c.	Dedicated
8.	To <i>maintain</i> control over	a.	To defend	b.	To preserve	c.	To persist
9.	To <i>liberate</i> the country	a.	To free	b.	To redeem	c.	To advocate
10.	To play a <i>decisive</i> role	a.	Conclusive	b.	Critical	c.	Imperious

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. Первое упоминание о существовании данной цивилизации **восходит к** началу I тысячелетия н.э.

2. Государственное устройство страны приобрело очертание с **провозглашением власти** рабочих в союзе с крестьянами.

3. **В осуществлении своего суверенитета** государство расширило полномочия местных **представительных органов**, которые отвечали за рост **внутреннего рынка** потребителей.

4. По решению **ключевых вопросов** члены центральной власти и представители **партийных ячеек** собирались в конгрессе.

5. **Соблюдение прав человека и прав гражданина** государства закреплено в конституции страны.

6. Политическая система государства **предоставляет возможность** всем слоям общества участвовать в политической жизни страны.

7. На **предпоследней сессии** конгресса депутаты единогласно провозгласили за **внесение поправок в конституцию** страны.

8. Президент страны **выполняет функции** лидера государства и в его полномочия входят назначение премьер-министра, также, как и **введение военного положения в стране**.

9. **Вручение высших государственных наград – орденов и медалей** проводится с участием верховного лидера страны в стенах Кремля.

10. Коммунистическая партия **сыграла решающую роль** в **освобождении** и зарождении Китайской народной республики.

Self-study case

Task 1. Make a search and produce substantiated speech with the slide show on the following topics.

1. The history of PRC (formation, division, place in international arena).
2. The history of CPC (formation, fractions, function).
3. The chairs of CPC – Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Xi Jinping (brief biography, carrier, manifesto).

Recommended links

1. <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/17378973-state-and-political-system-of-china>

2. <https://www.tellerreport.com/news/2022-03-09-an-exclusive-interview-with-yuan-jiajun--secretary-of-the-zhejiang-provincial-party-committee--common-prosperity-must-make-the-people-feel-real>. BJQWIoYZ5.html

3. <https://chinastocks.net/china/full-text-xi-jinpings-speech-on-boosting-common-prosperity/>

4. <https://www.vifindia.org/2022/june/24/china-daily-scan>

5. http://english.scio.gov.cn/pressroom/node_8023899.htm

No company fails in communist China, because they're all partly owned by the government.

Jim Bunning

(<https://list-quotes.com/>)

2-B. Economic System

Reading task.

**Fill the gaps with the following passages taken out from the text.
There is one extra passage.**

A. Leading up to the ban, in 2020 venture capital funding for education technology companies surged as the industry sought to leverage parents' anxiety about their children's education to maximize demand, as shown in the chart below.

B. Today, China's government will only intervene in the economy when it believes it has an appropriate role to play. But the balancing act is ongoing—picture a pendulum constantly swinging between market forces and government macro intervention.

C. China's tremendous economic growth over the past two decades has reshaped the global trade and investment landscape. China's economic policy, with medium- to long-term government strategies and plans at the forefront, plays a major role in driving the economy.

D. Overall, the market reforms unleashed China's economic growth potential. China's 2021 GDP was roughly 120 times the size of its 1978 GDP, and its GDP per capita grew over 200 times during the same period.

E. However, by 1978, nearly 80% of China's industrial production was from state-owned enterprises (SOEs), as private companies and foreign firms were largely prohibited. Even foreign trade was limited to obtaining certain goods that could not be made in China. As a result, there was essentially no market mechanism to efficiently allocate resources, and China remained stagnant and isolated from the global economy.

F. For decades, China's property market has played a significant role in its economy. Nationwide average real-estate prices have increased four times since 2020, and local governments have benefited from rising property prices. But as property prices go up, land prices follow, and as land prices go up, property prices increase even further.

G. China's socialist market economic model is unique; it's a hybrid model that combines top-down (socialist) and bottom-up (capitalistic) forces. The essence of this model is that it applies socialism as a social system and the market economy as a resource-allocation mechanism so that the two approaches can coexist.

Understanding China: Economic System

May 31, 2023 By Evelyn Kong, CFA

China's share of global **gross domestic product** (GDP) shrank to just 5% in 1978, but a series of market reforms **supercharged the country's economic growth**. Today, China is the world's second largest economic power and a major player on the global stage. But is its **momentum** sustainable?

The Stark Contrast: Before and After China's Market Reforms

In 1820, during the Qing Dynasty, China's economy was the largest in the world, accounting for more than 30% of the global GDP at the time.

1. _____ .

To help **spur economic development**, China introduced a series of market reforms in 1978. The first aspect of the reforms was changing its centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one with a socialist ideology; the second aspect was embracing a manufacturing and service-based economy (vs. an economy based in agriculture); and the third aspect was shifting from a closed to an open economy.

After **the rollout of these reforms**, China's economy evolved into one that is pro-growth, pro-market, and pro-technology thanks to initiatives that decentralized economic production, **encouraged large-scale capital investment**, and boosted productivity growth. The timeline below highlights several key events that **accelerated China's economic development**.

2. _____ .

But **exponential growth** can result in some challenges. In China's case, GDP growth from exports has begun to decline, a trend that was spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic; other hurdles such as a structurally weak property market and a widening **income gap** add to China's economic worries.

We believe the ability of the Chinese government **to implement reforms** to counteract these challenges will determine whether China can continue to maintain relatively rapid economic growth rates moving forward.

A Unique Economic Model

3. _____ .

The core element in China's economic model is the relationship between the government and market systems, which has evolved over the decades.

At the 12th Chinese Communist Party (CCP) National Congress in 1982, an agriculture-based economy was still in effect; the market only played a supplementary role to central planning. In 1992, at the 14th CCP National Congress, the government decided that the market should play a fundamental role in resource allocation **to drive the economy**. And at the 18th CCP National Congress in 2012, China's government further minimized its own role, and the market now **plays a decisive role** in the economy.

4. _____ .

Other Economic Challenges Emerge

There are three key examples that showcase how certain economic challenges have manifested and how the Chinese government has intervened.

The first example is China's after-school tutoring (AST) ban, which is a policy implemented by the Chinese government in July 2021 to restrict private tutoring services and **regulate the country's education sector**.

The AST ban came in response to a slowdown in China's GDP growth, growing concerns of social inequality, and an unfavorable **demographic makeup**.

5. _____ .

The ban directly reduced education spending for most Chinese families, allowing for more kinds of household spending, and resulted in increased access to **high-quality online education resources**.

The second example focuses on the structural slowdown of China's **property market** and its deep links to the financial sector and Chinese household wealth.

6. _____ .

This cycle was exacerbated by increased **price speculation** and the pressure Chinese people, especially those living in **tier-one cities** such as Shenzhen, feel to purchase a home. But because of sky-high prices, many housing options became unaffordable; the **average monthly salary** in Shenzhen is around 5,000 renminbi per month, meaning people could only afford one square meter on a full year's salary.

The Chinese government is working **to reduce its reliance on the property market** for growth, **a key pivot** as China's population growth slows down. It also wants to prevent further home-price speculation and will need **to strike a delicate balance** to avoid impacting households and other upstream and downstream sectors such as building materials, home appliances, and furniture.

The third example highlights China's high level of corporate debt. As of 2020, China's debt as a percentage of GDP is 275%, 150% of which is corporate debt. Global investors have been concerned about the high debt levels in recent years. A major force driving up China's corporate debt level is SOEs, which tend to take on more debt **to facilitate large government-related projects**.

However, the Chinese government has rolled out policy reforms to address high corporate debt, and its elevated savings level, which reached nearly \$7 trillion in 2020, is **a mitigating factor**.

(Evelyn Kong, CFA, is a research associate on William Blair Investment Management's global consumer team. The post Understanding China: Economic System appeared first on William Blair).

(<https://invesbrain.com/understanding-china-economic-system/>)

Questions to the text.

1. What happened to Chinese economy in 1970s?
2. What are the key events that accelerated China's economic development?
3. What challenges have China's economy faced recently?
4. How can the uniqueness of China's economic model be described?
5. What are the cases when the China's government may intervene into the economic processes?
6. Why is property market so essential for the economy of China?

Vocabulary.

Gross domestic product (GDP)
supercharged economic growth
momentum
state-owned enterprises (SOEs)
to obtain certain goods
to efficiently allocate resources

to remain stagnant
to spur economic development
the rollout of the reforms
to encouraged large-scale capital
investment

to accelerate economic development
 to unleash economic growth potential
 exponential growth
 income gap
 to implement reforms
 to drive the economy
 to play a decisive role
 to picture a pendulum
 to regulate education sector
 demographic makeup
 to leverage parents' anxiety

high-quality online education resources
 property market
 price speculation
 tier-one cities
 average monthly salary
 to reduce reliance on the property market
 a key pivot
 to strike a delicate balance
 to facilitate large government-related projects
 a mitigating factor

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Choose a word from the vocabulary list that fits the given definition taken from the dictionary.

1.	the force that keeps an object moving or keeps an event developing after it has started	
2.	things for sale, or the things that you own	
3.	the act of putting money or effort into something to make a profit or achieve a result	
4.	the possibility of something developing or happening in a particular way	
5.	money that is earned from doing work or received from investments	
6.	a device consisting of a weight on a stick or thread that moves from one side to the other, especially one that forms a part of some types of clocks	
7.	a combination of things that form something	
8.	the business or trade in a particular product, including financial products	
9.	the act of buying something hoping that its value will increase and then selling at this higher price in order to make a profit	

10.	a situation where different things are given equal importance, or are considered or divided equally or fairly	
11.	the total amount of money that an employee is paid every year to do their job, or one of the payments they receive each month as part of this	
12.	the central or most important person or thing in a situation	

Task 2. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	growth	rise	halt	surge
2.	enterprise	pastime	company	venture
3.	stagnant	inactive	busy	static
4.	rollout	enable	implementation	realization
5.	capital	cash	finances	metropolis
6.	exponential	aggressive	mounting	plain
7.	reform	renovation	innovation	amendment
8.	anxiety	contentment	unease	concern
9.	property	virtue	estate	possessions
10.	reliance	dependence	assurance	mistrust
11.	delicate	precise	sensitive	robust
12.	mitigating	encouraging	worrying	soothing

Task 3. Match two halves to create the phrase and make up at least five sentences using them correctly.

1.	gross	a.	cities
2.	state-owned	b.	resources
3.	large-scale	c.	speculation
4.	growth	d.	domestic product
5.	decisive	e.	role
6.	education	f.	projects
7.	demographic	g.	enterprise
8.	high-quality	h.	capital investment
9.	price	i.	balance
10.	tier-one	j.	makeup
11.	delicate	k.	sector
12.	government-related	l.	potential

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. Having enough savings in the bank account is a **mitigating factor** for the future comfortable life.
2. These days most countries are trying to **reduce their reliance on crude oil** to manage green policy.
3. The government increase the level of production, **a key pivot** to lessen invasion of import goods to the country.
4. Living standards are much higher in **tier-one cities** compared to the rural areas.
5. To increase the level of literacy among people there is a huge need in high-quality education resources.
6. The slowdown of the **property market** is inevitable due to the high interest rates of mortgages.
7. The average life expectancy and the small rate of birth badly influence on the **demographic makeup** of the country.
8. Traditional values **play a decisive role** in the upbringing of conscientious citizens for the future well-being of the state.
9. Recent market reforms have been implemented to **drive the economy**.
10. The country leaders should be alert as the **exponential growth** of economy might result in widening the **income gap** between the members of society.
11. To help **spur economic development** the government decided to **encourage large-scale capital investment** into the internal market.
12. Not to **remain stagnant** the state authorities have started to **allocate resources** to diversify the economy.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. China's global trade (history, current situation).
2. China's economic growth in the 21st century.
3. China's economic relations with the foreign states (history, problems, triumph).

Recommended links

1. <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/economy/1>
2. <https://circlebizz.com/economics/economic-system-of-china/>
3. <https://www.gradevalley.com/the-economic-system-of-china>
4. <https://www.economicactivity.org/an-analysis-of-the-chinese-economic-system/>

It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop.

Confucius

(<https://www.linguajunkie.com/>)

2-C. Foreign policy. Soft power.

Reading task.

Read the text and find out which paragraphs (Intro, A, B, C, D, E) the following statements fit into.

1.	Pandas are strategic gifts.	
2.	Deceased male panda return revived the awareness of tradition.	
3.	Pandas are the symbol of soft power.	
4.	Male panda has small round eyes and black and white fur on the face.	
5.	Giant panda became an inspiration for WWF logo.	
6.	None of the five cubs lived more than a few days.	
7.	There is an annual fee for keeping panda.	
8.	Panda cub must be returned to China.	
9.	Panda was reclassified from endangered to vulnerable species.	
10.	The scientists claim that Pandas live longer in captivity.	
11.	Pandas make money for the Zoos.	
12.	There is a panda branding in US.	

How has China's panda diplomacy evolved and where are its stars now?

Intro. *From **strategic gifts** to a programme centred on conservation, the giant pandas remain **beloved attractions** in zoos around the world.*

*As some of the animals return home, they continue to **attract tears of goodbye** and a **joyous welcome** in China.*

The return to China of giant panda Ya Ya and the body of her **deceased male companion** Le Le after two decades **revived international awareness** of Beijing's **long-standing tradition** of **panda diplomacy**.

Ya Ya was moved to Beijing Zoo on Saturday, after spending a month in quarantine in Shanghai on her return from Memphis Zoo in the US at the end of a 20-year **loan agreement**.

Le Le's death in February from heart disease meant 22-year-old Ya Ya spent her final months in Memphis alone. The male panda's body was also brought back to China, **in line with the agreement**.

Ya Ya will be kept away from the public eye in her new home while she enjoys a "quiet rest", Beijing Zoo said.

A. What is panda diplomacy?

Giant pandas have been a **symbol of China's soft diplomacy** for decades, their destinations frequently **tracking major trade deals**, diplomatic initiatives and favourable statements on issues like Tibet or Taiwan.

Panda diplomacy was a significant part of China's opening to the West. There was also an increase in gifts of pandas after the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown, as China sought to **burnish its reputation**, and again at periods linked to President Xi Jinping's increasingly **assertive foreign policy**.

But the tradition can be dated to the Tang dynasty (618-907), when two live "white bears" and dozens of pelts were sent to imperial Japan in 685AD. Experts have determined that the "bears" were giant pandas.

In modern history, the animals have been the **pinnacle of Chinese diplomatic gift-giving** since 1941, when Soong Mei-ling – wife of the late Kuomintang leader Chiang Kai-shek – presented a "chubby pair of comical black and white furry pandas" to the US.

The gift **was an expression of thanks** for the help given by Washington to Chinese refugees during the Sino-Japanese war.

According to media reports from the time, the male cub was named American China and weighed 27kg (60lbs), with small round shining eyes and black and white fur on his face. His body fur was mostly black but not glossy. The female weighed 19kg (42lbs).

B. What part have pandas played in modern diplomacy?

China has used pandas as a modern diplomacy tool since the 1950s, to **soften its image on the global stage** and **strengthen ties** with other countries.

From 1957 to 1982, China donated a total of 23 giant pandas to nine countries: the Soviet Union, North Korea, the US, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Spain and Mexico.

In 1961, the giant panda Chi Chi arrived at London Zoo and became the inspiration for the World Wide Fund for Nature's logo when the WWF was created that year.

Ling Ling and Xing Xing were given to the US in 1972 after the historic meeting between president Richard Nixon and then Chinese leader Mao Zedong. The gift was a signal that relations between the two countries had normalised.

Some 8,000 people turned out in the rain to greet their arrival and 1 million visitors have jammed the Washington National Zoo each year for an opportunity to see giant pandas.

None of Ling Ling's five cubs lived more than a few days. Ling Ling died of heart failure in 1992 and Xing Xing was euthanised in 1999.

C. How do China's panda loans work?

China **ceased giving away its pandas** in 1982, as part of efforts to protect the **endangered species**. Since 1984, Beijing has instead offered short-term loan plans which ensure the animals are returned to the country.

The loan agreements typically last for 10 years and can be extended. Hosting zoos **pay an annual fee** – usually US\$500,000 to US\$1 million each – to keep the pandas for research and exhibition purposes.

Critically ill panda in Taiwan prompts rare visit from mainland China experts despite tensions

After a WWF lawsuit in 1998 related to the loaning process to US zoos, half of the fees **are now earmarked for wild panda conservation**.

Zoos usually receive a healthy reproductive pair and any cubs born during the loan period are the property of China. The zoo must also **pay a “baby tax”** of at least US\$200,000 to China for each cub. The young pandas must be sent home when they are between two and four years old.

As Le Le's case shows, if a panda dies while on loan its body remains China's and must be returned, along with a fine of US\$500,000.

D. Where are the pandas now?

There are at least 65 giant pandas overseas in 18 countries. Japan tops the list with nine, followed by the US, which has seven now that Ya Ya has returned to China.

Decades of conservation in the wild and study in **captivity** have **saved the giant panda from extinction**. In 2016, the species was reclassified from “endangered” to “vulnerable” on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List.

China trains pandas to be reintroduced into the wild as species recovers from endangered status

In July 2021, Chinese conservation authorities said giant pandas were no longer “endangered” in the wild, with a population of more than 1,800 living mostly in the country’s bamboo forests.

About 600 more pandas are in captivity in panda centres, zoos and wildlife parks in China and overseas.

Four pandas have been returned to China from Japan since February, with thousands of fans – many in tears – turning out to **bid farewell** to the beloved animals.

Xiang Xiang, the first panda cub born in Tokyo’s Ueno Zoo since 1988, **was initially set to head home** in 2019 but her departure was repeatedly postponed by pandemic travel restrictions.

Recent months have seen a number of deaths among China’s veteran panda diplomats. In April, the last of three pandas in Thailand died after nearly 20 years in an air-conditioned enclosure at Chiang Mai Zoo. Lin Hui was due to return home in October.

Giant pandas can live up to 30 years in captivity, while in the wild their life expectancy ranges from 15 to 20 years, according to the WWF. But they are known for their low sex drive and it was years before researchers managed to get them to conceive in zoos.

In 2020, Xiao Qi Ji, or “little miracle”, became the first giant panda cub born outside China through artificial insemination using only frozen-thawed semen to survive. The Smithsonian’s National Zoo in Washington said the success showed “the value and key role of systematic biobanking in species conservation”.

E. What is pandanomics?

Pandas **are a huge draw** for zoos around the world and bring them substantial profits – breeding the phenomenon of pandanomics. Multiple studies agree that every zoo that hosts the species is widely favoured by visitors.

Edinburgh Zoo reported a 4 million increase in visitors and a jump in total revenue of more than £5 million (US\$6 million) in the two years after taking in pandas in 2013.

Japan’s Xiang Xiang not only brought more tourists to Ueno Zoo, her presence also benefited its surrounding areas. Japanese experts have estimated that Xiang Xiang alone brought at least 2.7 billion yuan (US\$380,000) in economic benefits.

From the day she was born, Xiang Xiang **had the power to move the market**. When the zoo **set up a channel to live-stream the adorable cub’s antics**, the stock price of the broadcast platform J-Stream rose.

In the US, **panda branding** is used for soy milk, dumplings, financial products and cigarettes.

Washington's zoo has a wide range of products featuring Xiao Qi Ji and other giant pandas, including books, T-shirts and baseball caps.

Last year, zoo spokeswoman Annalisa Meyer said it was not possible to **tally the revenue** generated solely from panda products, but "giant pandas are Washington DC 'celebearities' and a huge draw for the Smithsonian's National Zoo".

(By Xinlu Liang <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3222175/how-has-chinas-panda-diplomacy-evolved-and-where-are-its-stars-now>)

Questions to the text.

1. What revived the awareness of China's tradition of panda diplomacy and why?
2. How long does the tradition of panda diplomacy exist?
3. What was the reason for the pandas to be presented to US in 1941?
4. Why has China used pandas as a diplomacy tool since 1950s?
5. What do the pandas given to the US in 1972 symbolize?
6. How do panda loans work?
7. How does the panda conservation programme work?
8. What became a little miracle in 2020?
9. Why did keeping pandas in the zoos become beneficial?

Vocabulary.

A strategic gift	To burnish one's reputation
A beloved attraction	An assertive foreign policy
To attract tears of goodbye	A pinnacle of diplomatic gift-giving
A joyous welcome	To be an expression of thanks
A deceased male companion	To soften one's image on the global stage
To revive international awareness	To strengthen ties
A long-standing tradition	To cease giving away pandas
A panda diplomacy	An endangered species
A loan agreement	To pay an annual fee
To be in line with the agreement	
A symbol of soft diplomacy	
To track major trade deals	

To be earmarked for wild panda conservation
 To pay a “baby tax”
 To be in captivity
 To save the giant panda from extinction
 To bid farewell
 To be initially set to head home

To be a huge draw
 To have the power to move the market
 To set up a channel to live-stream the adorable cub’s antics
 A panda branding
 To tally the revenue

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the verbs (verb phrases) to the nouns (noun phrases) to make sense and translate them into Russian.

1.	To attract	a.	an annual fee
2.	To be in line	b.	image on the global stage
3.	To soften	c.	to live-stream the cub’s antics
4.	To cease	d.	a huge draw
5.	To pay	e.	with the agreement
6.	To be earmarked	f.	to move the market
7.	To save	g.	for wild panda conservation
8.	To be initially	h.	farewell
9.	To have the power	i.	set to head home
10.	To set up a channel	j.	giving away pandas
11.	To be	k.	the giant panda from extinction
12.	To bid	l.	tears of goodbye

Task 2. Use the words below from the list to fill in the gaps.

strategic, beloved, goodbye, welcome, symbol, trade, pinnacle, baby tax, channel.

From 1. _____ gifts to a programme centred on conservation, the giant pandas remain 2. _____ attractions in zoos around the world. As some of the animals return home, they continue to attract tears of 3. _____ and a joyous 4. _____ in China. Giant pandas have been a 5. _____ of China’s soft diplomacy for decades, their destinations frequently tracking major 6. _____ deals, diplomatic initiatives and favourable statements on

issues like Tibet or Taiwan. In modern history, the animals have been the 7. _____ of Chinese diplomatic gift-giving. The zoo must also pay a 8. _____ of at least US\$200,000 to China for each cub. When the zoo set up a 9. _____ to live-stream the adorable cub's antics, the stock price of the broadcast platform J-Stream rose.

Task 3. Match the phrases on the left with their equivalents on the right.

1.	A deceased male companion	a.	To smooth prestige
2.	A symbol of soft diplomacy	b.	To count profit
3.	An assertive foreign policy	c.	To become an attraction
4.	To burnish reputation	d.	To obtain the potential
5.	To strengthen ties	e.	To bolster relations
6.	To pay an annual fee	f.	To disburse a yearly payment
7.	To be in captivity	g.	A decisive external diplomacy
8.	To bid farewell	h.	A departed paternal partner
9.	To be a huge draw	i.	A token of gentle power
10.	To save from extinction	j.	To protect from dying out
11.	To tally the revenue	k.	To stay in confinement
12.	To have the power	l.	To say goodbye

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. Возвращение животных на родину **возродило осведомленность** давней традиции Пекина.

2. **В соответствии с соглашением** панды должны быть на родине спустя 20 лет нахождения в зоопарках иностранных государств.

3. Уже несколько столетий панды являются **символом мягкой силы Китайской дипломатии**.

4. Предоставление панды в качестве подарка **стало выражением благодарности** за помощь китайским беженцам во время китайско-японской войны.

5. Для защиты **вымирающего вида животного** Китай перестал дарить панды на срок более 10 лет.

6. Зоопарки, в которых содержатся панды, **платят ежегодный взнос**, а если за это время рождается детеныш панды, то зоопарки **платят также налог на детеныша**.

7. В настоящее время половина всех взносов за панд и налогов на детенышей **предназначены для сохранения панд в дикой природе**.

8. За десятилетия программы по сохранению панд в дикой природе и исследования панд **в неволе спасли их от вымирания**.

9. Когда иностранные государства возвращают панд на родину тысячи людей приходят в зоопарки **попрощаться** с любимившимися животными.

10. Панды, **обладая высокой привлекательностью**, приносят огромный доход зоопаркам всего мира.

11. Некоторые страны **брендируют панды** для создания мягких игрушек и других коммерческих продуктов для увеличения прибыли.

12. По словам представителя зоопарка США невозможно **подсчитать прибыль** полученную от использования панды, ибо они – панды – уже стали «звездами» зоопарка.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. China's external policy (history, problems, current situation).
2. Hard power ever in the history of China.
3. Chinese culture as a soft power around the world.

Recommended links

1. <https://thediplomat.com/2017/11/chinas-panda-diplomacy/>
2. <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-12-09/what-is-china-panda-diplomacy/103185260>
3. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/3/what-is-panda-diplomacy-and-why-are-the-bears-going-back-to>

Listening. Part 1.

Vocabulary.

Beacon of hope	National rejuvenation
To step back	A dissident
At the cost of a little sacrifice	To become prosperous
An ageing work force	A traitor
To be embraced by the Party	To plateau in a very high level
To be back with a vengeance	A ritual occasion

Task 1. Listen to the report about Xi Jinping and fill in the gaps with missing words.

1. The city on the hill, the _____ of hope, the land of opportunity.
2. He promised people utopian socialism tomorrow at the cost of a _____ today.
3. Partly _____ them from dreaming of democracy.
4. When he came to power five years ago, Xi Jinping's _____ was how to keep the Communist Party in power.
5. The China Dream about making China great again is a kind of _____ and nationalistic appeal.
6. Xi's dream of national _____ has four main components.
7. But around 2010 the level of _____ has plateaued.
8. ... many people thought that in a more open and _____ China the Party would continue to step back... .
9. It might look like just another boring Communist Party _____ , but this is a key moment.

Task 2. Discuss the following issues.

1. What is Xi Jinping's China Dream?
2. What is it that entitles the Communist Party to rule China forever?
3. What are the four main components of Xi's dream of national rejuvenation?
4. There is a well-known saying in China "Same bed – different dreams". What do you understand by this saying?

My wife wanted my children to have some Chinese culture and education. She believes the children need to learn two languages and two cultures.
Jet Li

(<https://quotessayings.net/>)

2-D. Chinese Education System

Reading task.

Read the text and match the two halves of the sentences.

1.	Nodal agencies	a.	is in abundance across China.
2.	China is a	b.	single party socialist state.
3.	Pre-school education in China	c.	may offer vocational subjects.
4.	Pre-primary school	d.	is regulated by the State Education Commission.
5.	Basic education	e.	before applying to higher education institutes.
6.	Schools in China	f.	is not compulsory.
7.	NCEEE is taken	g.	oversee the functioning of educational institutions.
8.	Education in China	h.	comprises of 6 year of primary school.

The Chinese Education System: Organized and Advanced

<https://www.chinaeducation.info/education-system>

The Chinese educational system is maintained and regulated by the State. The Ministry of Education in China is responsible for monitoring and evaluating all aspects of the education system. Several **nodal agencies** also **oversee the functioning** of educational institutions. It is compulsory for all children to attend at least 9 years of school. The education system in China is very well developed and **efficiently implemented**. The Chinese education system caters to the needs of a growing population and **reflects the socialist aspirations** of the country.

About China

Officially known as the People's Republic of China, this East Asian nation is currently home to 1,427,647,786 people. Chinese civilization is ancient and it dates back to nearly 8,000 years. China **is the most populous nation** in the world today. The Republic of China was established in 1912. Towards the end of the Chinese Civil War, the victorious Communist Party formed the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Zedong in 1949. China is a modern nation which is rapidly experiencing financial growth. Its **booming economy** is the reason behind its advancement as a leader in world economics.

China is a single party socialist state and Mandarin is its official language. China comprises 23 provinces and 4 municipalities. This nation also has 5 autonomous regions and 2 special administrative regions. The **per capita income** in China is \$19,504 and its GDP is around \$27.309 trillion. In the year 2018, 96% percent of children of age above 15 years **were literate**. According to programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), in 2009, Chinese students from Sanghai **achieved the world's best results** in mathematics, science and literacy.

Pre-primary Education in China

Pre-school education in China is not compulsory. Pre-primary education is either a full time or part time 3- year program which is for children ranging from the age of 3 to 5 years. Kindergartens and pre-school classes are offered in China. The State Education Commission has also **established laws** such as Rules for the Administration of Kindergartens for **ensuring proper standards** of pre-primary education in the country. In rural parts of the country, pre-school education consists of seasonal kindergartens and nurseries. Informal, traditional approaches to pre-school education are followed in rural areas of China as well. In urban areas, several **well-equipped modern kindergartens** are established which ensure quality education for pre-schoolers. Kindergartens generally focus on Chinese language, mathematics, and play/socializing activities. Pre-primary schools **are available in abundance** across China and enrollment is very high. Parents like to send children to Kindergarten so they could be prepared to attend formal school.

Basic Education in China

The Chinese education law make it mandatory for every children to attend 9 year of school education. Children start attending primary school at age 6 or 7. Basic education comprises of 6 year of primary school and 3 year of Junior Secondary School. At this stage students learn subjects like Chi-

nese, mathematics, physical education, music, drawing, and elementary instruction in nature, history, and geography, combined with practical work experiences. After successful completion of 9 years of School education children write Zhongkao: Senior High School Entrance Examination.

Senior Secondary Education in China

In people's republic of China a High School Graduate i.e. a person who completes 3 years of Senior Secondary Education is considered as educated person. After completion of 9 years of School education students take Zhongkao: Senior High School Entrance Examination. Successful candidates in the entrance examination **received certificate** which is a compulsory requirement to enter to Senior Secondary School. School years are divided into Semester. One year has 2 semesters. Examinations are held in September and February months. The **academic curriculum** for secondary school consists of Chinese, Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, History, Ideology & Political Science, Music, Fine Arts, PE, Technology, Computing etc. Some schools may also offer **vocational subjects**. In addition, many **general subjects** are also taught as well classes on **extracurricular activities**. English, Mathematics and Chinese are taken very seriously as these are the compulsory subjects to tested in Gaokao: National College Entrance Examination

Higher education in China

Higher education institutions in China include research institutes, specialised institutes, professional universities, colleges, military institutions and medical schools. The National College Entrance Examination (NCEEE) must be taken before **applying to higher education institutes**. The results at this examination **determine the prospects of admission** into higher education programs in China. Diploma courses in universities and colleges in China are for the duration of 2 to 3 years. An additional 2 or 3 years of study needs to be completed **to attain a Bachelor's degree**. A Bachelor's degree in medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, architecture or engineering lasts for 5 years. **To gain admission** to a Master's course an entrance examination has to be cleared following the completion of a Bachelor's degree program. A Master's degree takes 2 to 3 years to complete. Admission to doctoral programs in China requires clearance of an additional entrance examination following the attainment of a Master's degree. Some universities also combine the Master's degree program along with the doctoral program. The **gross enrolment ratio** in tertiary education is 64 % (UNESCO). According to the Ministry of Education, China has 879 regular colleges and universities.

Conclusion

Education in China is advanced and is carefully regulated by the State Education Commission and the Ministry of Education. Attending school for nine years is mandatory for every Chinese citizen. Excellence in the fields of science, medicine and engineering make China a very **attractive destination** for students interested in scientific and technological disciplines.

Questions to the text.

1. What does the Chinese education system cater to?
2. What is officially known about the PRC?
3. What did PISA indicate in 2009?
4. What is specific about pre-primary education in China?
5. What subjects do the students learn during the basic education years in China?
6. What kind of person is considered as educated in China?
7. What are the characteristics of senior secondary education?
8. What is known about higher education?

Vocabulary.

nodal agencies
to oversee the functioning
to be efficiently implemented
to reflect the socialist aspirations
the most populous nation
a booming economy
a per capita income
to be literate
to achieve the world's best results
to establish laws
to ensure proper standards
well-equipped modern kindergartens
to be available in abundance

to receive certificate
academic curriculum
vocational subjects
general subjects
extracurricular activities
to apply to higher education institutes
to determine the prospects of admission
to attain a Bachelor's degree
to gain admission
gross enrolment ratio
to be attractive destination

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Fill in the table with the missing parts of speech of the following words.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	node nodality	absent	nodal multimodal postnodal	absent
		function	functional functioning functioned	functionally
	aspiration		aspirational	absent
	population	populate		populated
	Literacy literate	absent		Literally literate
		stardardise	standard	standard
	availability	absent		available
	academy academia academician	absent		academically
	attainment		Attainable Attaining attained	absent

Task 2. Replace the phrases in italics with the phrases from the vocabulary list.

1. China's education system is *competently realised*.
2. PRC's *roaring financial sector* is a driving factor to challenge the other countries.
3. Some Chinese students *attained the planet's first-rate outcome* in science.
4. The Chinese State Commission *set up rules* for administration of schools and kindergartens.
5. They want to *guarantee decent norms* of pre-primary and basic primary education in the country.

6. Kindergartens are highly attended, as they are *accessible in great amount* across China.

7. Successful students *earn attestation* which is mandatory to enter senior school in China.

8. Many schools in PRC offer *job-related disciplines* in addition to general subjects.

9. Exam results usually *figure out chances for acceptance* into higher education institutions.

10. After the completion of 3 years at university a student *gets a first certificate of university level*.

11. According to UNESCO, the *aggregate level of entrance* in education is more than 60% in China.

12. China has excellence in the fields of medicine and engineering which makes it an *appealing haven* for students from all over the world.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1. The Ministry of Education is responsible ... all aspects of education system.

2. 9 years of school is compulsory ... all children.

3. The country is home ... 1,4 bl people.

4. Chinese booming economy is the reason ... its advancement as a leader in world economics.

5. By 2018, China reached the level when almost all people of age ... 15 were literate.

6. Pre-primary education is for children ranging ... the age of 3 to 5.

7. In rural parts, pre-school education consists ... seasonal kindergartens.

8. Kindergartens usually focus ... Chinese language, mathematics and other socializing activities.

9. Students learn many general subjects ... this stage of schooling.

10. School years in China are divided ... semester.

11. Vocational subjects are also taught as well as classes ... extracurricular activities.

12. NCEEE must be taken before applying ... higher education institutes.

13. Some universities also combine the Master's degree program ... the doctoral program.

14. Attending school for nine years is mandatory ... every Chinese citizen.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. Several **nodal agencies** also **oversee the functioning** of educational institutions.
2. The **per capita income** in China is \$19,504 and its GDP is around \$27.309 trillion trillion.
3. The State Education Commission has also **established laws** such as Rules for the Administration of Kindergartens for **ensuring proper standards** of pre-primary education in the country.
4. Pre-primary schools **are available in abundance** across China and enrollment is very high.
5. The **academic curriculum** encourages some schools to offer **vocational subjects**.
6. In addition, many **general subjects** are also taught as well classes on **extracurricular activities**.
7. The results at this examination **determine the prospects of admission** into higher education programs in China.
8. An additional 2 or 3 years of study needs to be completed **to attain a Bachelor's degree**.
9. **To gain admission** to a Master's course an entrance examination has to be cleared following the completion of a Bachelor's degree program.
10. The **gross enrolment ratio** in tertiary education is 64 % (UNESCO).
11. Excellence in the fields of science, medicine and engineering make China a very **attractive destination** for students.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. The most prestigious universities of China.
2. Confucius Institute at KFU.
3. The role of education for Chinese citizens.

Recommended links

1. <https://www.scholaro.com/db/Countries/China/Education-System>
2. <https://www.kevmrc.com/schooling-in-china-education-facts>

Like all great travellers, I have seen more than I remember, and remember more than I have seen.
Benjamin Disraeli

(<https://www.azquotes.com/>)

2-E. Tourism in China

Reading task.

Read the text and fill in the gaps with missing information.

1. China, known to everybody as _____ is not only a huge state, but also one of the most interesting and various tourist centers.
2. Some 30 – 40 years ago, China was used to be one of the most _____ for tourists.
3. Tourist agency will utilize local knowledge and experience to prepare the tailor-made private tour itinerary that will fit your _____.
4. What makes it more interesting to visit PRC is _____ which is an integral part of cultural tourism in China.
5. The knowledge accumulated by Chinese healers for thousands of years, even now, help dozens of thousands people who suffer from _____.
6. The form of tourism that works excellently with active tourism in China is known as _____.
7. During the “golden weeks”, the prices for tickets and hotels skyrocket several times, and cultural and historical places are _____.
8. What should be taken into account as one of the forms of tourism for products labelled “Made in PRC” is _____.
9. One can find many things at the best _____ in major cities of China flooded with shopping centres.
10. A wide range of souvenirs such as objects of interior, various vases and sculptures in Chinese style can be found to fit _____.
11. Based on tour-operators’ recommendations and your own impressions, you can choose very different routes to the _____ which is one of the names given to China.
12. Centuries ago the first travelers, who visited China were moving along the routes of the _____ .

Tourism in China

<https://www.advantour.com/china/tourism.htm>

Trip to the Heavenly Empire in the Footsteps of Marco Polo

China, known to everybody as “World’s Factory” is not only a huge state with thousands of plants and overpopulated cities, whose total population exceeds one billion people, but also one of the most interesting and various tourist centers. The third largest country (after Russia and Canada), it has everything that can be interesting to a foreigner: **architectural monuments** of one of the most ancient civilizations, national parks with different climate and nature, modern metropolises and small provincial towns which managed **to preserve their original culture**, amazing sand beaches and **in-accessible snow-white mountain tops**.

Over the past 30 years **an inrush of tourists** has grown by many times and today China ranks the world’s 6th in number of tourists. However, China was used to be one of the most **closed-off countries** for tourists. It was not until the end of the 1970-s when the situation considerably changed, the government even **took profound measures**. For example, in year 1988 Hainan isle in the southern part of the country **was granted a status** of a province, and tourism became a priority industry in its economy; the factories were moved from the coast to other regions, while the beaches were developed to compact worlds. Nowadays China keeps on attracting tourists, **implementing reforms** in the sphere of **visa regime** etc.

China Tourism Packages

China tourism packages are the selection of suggested **tour itineraries** that were put together to help you to plan your trip. China is **a tourist friendly and safe country**. You can **travel independently on your own** by doing your homework using travel books, information available on the internet and using our suggested tour programs on our website. You can also request Advantour to put together your China tourism package **to save time** and have an optimal itinerary **to fit your requirements**. We will **utilize our local knowledge** and experience to prepare the **tailor-made private tour itinerary** that will **fit your schedule and interests**. Our itineraries take into account feedbacks we get from our past travelers and latest developments in tourism. You can also signup to one of our escorted small group tours that have guaranteed departure dates throughout the year. These tours are very popular, allow to save money by sharing costs with other group members.

Cultural tourism in the tourist sphere in China, as in many other countries, **holds a high position**. The country with the history numbering more

than one thousand years, has a great many of monuments belonging to different dynasties ruling as far back as BC, **pilgrimage destinations** of Buddhism and other religions, **colossal sculptures and temples**, and the Great Wall of China, one of its **visiting cards**. Furthermore the architecture and cultural features within the country differ considerably depending on the region.

An integral part of cultural tourism in China is **ethno tourism**. The country is inhabited with dozens of ethnoses featuring their own national costumes, customs, cuisine and even languages. And although the Chinese themselves account for 93 percent of the country's total population, they differ province by province. The tourists will be able to learn more not only about the culture and **way of life** of the Chinese, but also about their unique life philosophy so different from that of the West.

Like the mentality of the East differs from that of the West, so does the Chinese **folk medicine** from the western one. This fact **causes special interest** to **health tourism** in China. The knowledge accumulated by Chinese healers for thousands of years, even now, help dozens of thousands people who **suffer from acute and chronic diseases**. Chinese doctors **are armed with medicinal herbs, healing springs**, different kinds of massage, acupuncture and so on. Furthermore, you can just **boost immunity** and **keep body in tone**.

Along with that, China, though cannot be considered as environmentally stable country, due to the numerous plants and power stations, has its national parks, which managed to preserve **unique nature**. The flora and fauna of the Heavenly Empire differ from those of the other parts of the world; there, you can see different native zones and amazing animals. Some species of animals **are under special control**: needless to say that panda is one of the China's national symbols.

Along with it, **ecological tourism** in China works excellently with active tourism. One of the popular tourist places is National park in Zhangjiajie, with vertical mountain cliffs rocketing sky-high. There, you can **get a supply of adrenalin**, having taken a walk by a glass path, running along the Tianmen mountain krantz, or by a narrow wooden path on holy Hua Shan mountain.

For those who wish to travel among the snowy mountains there is a road in Tibet. Furthermore a railway service between Beijing and Lhasa has been recently arranged. So a trip to the world's highest peaks has been considerably **simplified**.

Special attention must be given to **domestic tourism** in China. Since the majority of the country's working population has no free leave schedule, the government has arranged a system of festival holidays, when the people can travel in the country. Three periods within a year called as "golden weeks" fall on New Year, 1 May (Labor Day) and 1 October (PRC National Day). These days the prices for tickets and hotels skyrocket several times, and cultural and historical places are **flooded with local tourists**. Foreign tourists have to take into consideration these factors when planning trips to China.

Finally, **shopping-tourism** in China should also be taken into account. Everybody knows that a major portion of the world's products and goods is labeled "Made in China", naturally, all these goods' cost is cheaper by an order in the source nation. In fact, many things at **the best quality-price ratio** can be found in major cities of China flooded with boutiques and shopping centers. Along with this, a wide range of souvenirs **to fit every taste**: objects of interior in Chinese style, various vases and sculptures, knick-knacks, accessories and so on can be **bought there as a keepsake** to remember the trip to the Heavenly Empire. In a certain sense, China can be called "Mecca" for shopaholics.

China is too large to study it for 1-2 weeks. Based on tour-operators' recommendations and your own impressions, you can choose very different routes to the Heavenly Empire. The most developed tourist directions may be divided into two parts: the central region, including historical sights and modern metropolises such as Beijing and Shanghai, and surrounding provinces where the traveler can learn about Chinese nature – from picturesque national parks to **well-groomed beaches** on the coast of the South China Sea.

However, along with the popular directions you can choose trips to Tibet or north-western provinces, which once were located on the Great Silk Road.

Ages and ages ago the first travelers, who visited China were moving along the routes of the Great Silk Road. Before this, the Heavenly Empire and Central Asian countries seemed to be separated by insuperable mountains and horizonless deserts. But **owing to an occasion**, a communication among the countries was arranged, and trading relations were established. Over several millennia, China was transporting silk, whose **manufacturing know-how** was kept as the country's great secret, and the West was bringing different goods, such as cotton, seed and even ivory, produced in Africa.

Thus Chinese provinces Xinjiang, Gansu and Shaanxi were beginning to assimilate the culture of Central Asia and far-abroad counties. Today they

are amazing lands with mixed Chinese and Turkestan cultures, while most different nationalities who live there **add a special entourage** to them. This region considerably differs from the other provinces of China.

Going on a long journey to Asia, the best option will be to act as Marco Polo of modern time and follow his route from the West to the East through Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to one of the most beautiful and **enigmatic countries** of the world.

Questions to the text.

1. What can be interesting to see for a foreigner in China?
2. What does China do nowadays to attract tourists?
3. What do the tourist agencies offer in China?
4. What are the visiting cards of PRC?
5. Why does cultural tourism attract and impress many people?
6. What are the specific features of flora and fauna of China?
7. What did the government introduce to increase domestic tourism?
8. What does the text say about the specificities of the Great Silk Road?
9. Why do you think the author mentions the name of Marco Polo?

Vocabulary.

architectural monuments
to preserve their original culture
inaccessible snow-white mountain
tops
an inrush of tourists
closed-off countries
to take profound measures
to be granted a status
to implement reforms
visa regime
tour itineraries
a tourist friendly and safe country
to travel independently on one's
own
to save time
to fit one's requirements

to utilize local knowledge
tailor-made private tour itinerary
to fit one's schedule and interests
to hold a high position
pilgrimage destinations
colossal sculptures and temples
visiting cards
ethno tourism
way of life
folk medicine
to cause special interest
health tourism
to suffer from acute and chronic
diseases
to be armed with medicinal herbs
healing springs

to boost immunity
 to keep body in tone
 unique nature
 to be under special control
 ecological tourism
 to get a supply of adrenalin
 to be simplified
 domestic tourism
 to be flooded with local tourists

shopping-tourism
 the best quality-price ratio
 to fit every taste
 to buy as a keepsake
 well-groomed beaches
 owing to an occasion
 manufacturing know-how
 to add a special entourage
 enigmatic countries

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the following terms with their definitions.

1.	educational tourism	a.	implies submersion of a tourist into native population's environment as well as acquaintance with local national culture.
2.	ecological tourism	b.	is a type of tourism activity in which the visitor's essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience and consume the tangible and intangible attractions/products in a tourism destination.
3.	shopping-tourism	c.	is a travel to a foreign country for medical treatment, especially because it is less expensive than in your own country.
4.	cultural tourism	d.	is a form of tourism that attempts to minimize its impact upon the environment, is sound, and avoids the negative impacts of many large-scale tourism developments undertaken in the areas which have not previously been developed.
5.	active tourism	e.	is tourism involving residents of one country traveling only within that country.
6.	ethno tourism	f.	is a new phenomenon in tourism in which travellers visit a destination for the sole purpose of purchasing goods.
7.	health tourism	g.	kind of tourism that includes activities in which the tourist has a participatory role in

			achieving a deep and engaging experience of the destination's attractions.
8.	domestic tourism	h.	a tourist activity undertaken by those who are undertaking an overnight vacation and those who are undertaking an excursion for whom learning is a primary or secondary part of their trip.

Task 2. In the following chain of words find out an antonym.

1.	original	a.	archetype	b.	offshoot	c.	pattern
2.	inrush	a.	retreat	b.	influx	c.	penetration
3.	profound	a.	deep	b.	thorough	c.	superficial
4.	local	a.	parish	b.	liberal	c.	endemic
5.	tailor-made	a.	suitable	b.	adjusted	c.	off the rack
6.	colossal	a.	immense	b.	enormous	c.	minute
7.	special	a.	regular	b.	particular	c.	significant
8.	acute	a.	blunt	b.	intense	c.	sharp
9.	healing	a.	invigorating	b.	curative	c.	pernicious
10.	unique	a.	singular	b.	exclusive	c.	regular
11.	domestic	a.	indigenous	b.	external	c.	internal
12.	enigmatic	a.	ambiguous	b.	obscure	c.	explicit

Task 3. Choose the word that fits best the word in italics.

1.	<i>monument</i>	a.	footstone	b.	shrine	c.	statue
2.	<i>inaccessible</i>	a.	aloof	b.	remote	c.	warm
3.	<i>closed-off</i>	a.	remote	b.	isolated	c.	blunt
4.	<i>status</i>	a.	state	b.	post	c.	dignity
5.	<i>itinerary</i>	a.	route	b.	way	c.	line
6.	<i>utilize</i>	a.	apply	b.	impede	c.	mobilize
7.	<i>schedule</i>	a.	order	b.	timetable	c.	graph
8.	<i>pilgrimage</i>	a.	crusade	b.	submission	c.	witness
9.	<i>herb</i>	a.	lawn	b.	shrub	c.	herd
10.	<i>spring</i>	a.	season	b.	jump	c.	geyser
11.	<i>adrenalin</i>	a.	remedy	b.	excitement	c.	drug
12.	<i>ratio</i>	a.	portion	b.	faction	c.	proportion
13.	<i>keepsake</i>	a.	token	b.	memory	c.	present

14.	<i>entourage</i>	a.	retainers	b.	specificity	c.	beauty
15.	<i>know-how</i>	a.	secret	b.	mystery	c.	expertness

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the highlighted words.

1. В Китае есть много интересного для чужестранца: от **архитектурных памятников** древней цивилизации до **недосягаемых горных вершин покрытых белым снегом**.

2. Когда-то **закрытая для туристов страна** показывает большой **наплыв туристов** за последние десятилетия.

3. Китай продолжает привлекать туристов и правительство **внедряет реформы** в сфере **визовых услуг**.

4. **Туристические маршруты**, подготовленные турагентствами, помогают туристам планировать путешествие, но также можно **передвигаться свободно как вам пожелается**, ибо Китай **безопасная и дружелюбная страна по отношению к туристам**.

5. Однако, чтобы **сэкономить ваше время**, агентство применяет **все свои познания о местности**, чтобы подготовить **идеальный частный маршрут**, который **совпадет с вашим временем и интересами**.

6. Страна с многовековой историей имеет множество **паломнических мест** буддизма, сохранила **огромные скульптуры и храмы**, а также Великую Китайскую Стену – все это является **визитной карточкой** Китайской Народной Республики.

7. В Китае очень развит и широко распространен **этно-туризм**, который является неотъемлемой частью культурного туризма.

8. Многие люди, **страдающие острыми и хроническими болезнями**, едут в Китай, поскольку китайские врачи **имеют в своем арсенале лекарственные травы**, там есть **исцеляющие родники**, предлагаются различные массажи и акупунктура.

9. Тем, кому интересен **экотуризм**, Китай предлагает **уникальную природу** в национальных парках, где можно увидеть разнообразие флоры и фауны, но самыми желанными будут панды, которые **находятся под особым контролем** в стране.

10. Власти Китая организовали так называемые «золотые недели» для развития **внутреннего туризма** и в эти дни туристические места **заполнены местными туристами**.

11. Если воспользоваться **шоппинг туром**, то вы получаете возможность купить товары **в хорошем соотношении цена-качество**, а

также многочисленные сувениры на память как **знак** того, что вы посетили **Поднебесную**.

12. При путешествии в Азию самым оптимальным будет проследовать по пути Марко Поло, но в современном виде, и увидеть все многообразие культур провинции Китая, которые **добавят особый антураж** вашей поездке.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Domestic tourism in China.
2. Most attractive sights in China for travellers.
3. UNESCO World Heritage objects in China.

Recommended links

1. <https://www.topchinatravel.com/china-guide/china-tourism-facts.htm>
2. <https://travelwaiting.com/17219138-tourism-in-china-development-popular-destinations>

Listening. Part 2.

Vocabulary.

to make headlines	consumer confidence
preliminary travel data	tangible impacts
to hit a record	to conduct a survey
to show a strong surge	to stimulate demand
overseas tour bookings	to make a profit
to reach a record high	to see a tail off
to be crammed like cookie jars	

Task 1. Mark the following statements True, False, Not Given.

1.	Xinhua say railway passenger ships hit a record of almost 21 million on Wednesday.	
2.	The Global Times says data from travel agencies shows a plunge in overseas tour bookings.	
3.	I would suggest avoiding Changsha. It's crammed like cookie jars right now.	
4.	So a B&B, showroom, dining room and kitchen. That sounds like a regular.	
5.	I want to ask you about the impact to earnings, but let's start with sentiment and the survey.	
6.	Chinese prefer to book travels to European countries.	
7.	China is doing some things to try to stimulate demand to come into China.	
8.	We're seeing in our survey, South Asia, Bangladesh, because of its visa free arrangements as well.	
9.	The airlines with domestic exposure have gone out of the game.	
10.	And I think the Chinese travellers are still being quite frugal.	

Task 2. Discuss the following issues with the partner.

1. What do the data, the anchorpersons provide, indicate?
2. What destinations attract Chinese tourists most?
3. Why do you think the analyst stress out the currency as a big factor?

Revision. Unit 2.

Task 1. Fact-check. Read the following statements and say Yes or No.

1.	The wise do not lose people, nor do they waste their breath.	
2.	Common prosperity is equal prosperity and simultaneous prosperity.	
3.	The political system of China can be described as capitalis with a national specifics.	
4.	There are eight other small parties in China that are not considered opposition parties.	
5.	The National People's Congress is the highest level of the Chinese "parliament".	
6.	In 2013, at the penultimate session of the NPC, there were 51 dollar billionaires among the delegates.	
7.	Today, China is the world's first largest economic power and a major player on the global stage.	
8.	To help spur economic development, China introduced a series of market reforms in 1988.	
9.	The core element in China's economic model is the relationship between the government and market systems.	
10.	Nationwide average real-estate prices have increased five times since 2020.	
11.	As some of the pandas return home, they continue to attract tears of goodbye and a joyous welcome in China.	
12.	Giant pandas have been a symbol of China's soft diplomacy for decades.	
13.	From 1957 to 1982, China donated a total of 23 giant pandas to five countries.	
14.	The zoo must also pay a "baby tax" of at least US\$100,000 to China for each cub.	
15.	In the US, panda branding is used for soy milk, dumplings, financial products and cigarettes.	
16.	It is compulsory for all children to attend at least 6 years of school.	
17.	The Republic of China was established in 1912.	
18.	China comprises 21 provinces and 5 municipalities.	

19.	China was used to be one of the most friendly countries for tourists.	
20.	Ages and ages ago the first travelers, who visited China were moving along the routes of the Great Silk Road.	

Task 2. Match the phrases from the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	To liberate the country	a.	An influx of foreigners
2.	To provide an opportunity	b.	To restore global understanding
3.	Exponential growth	c.	To define perspectives
4.	To drive the economy	d.	To be in compliance with a pact
5.	A mitigating factor	e.	To purchase something precious
6.	To revive international awareness	f.	To set the state free
7.	To be in line with the agreement	g.	To use endemic awareness
8.	To burnish one's reputation	h.	A soothing aspect
9.	To oversee the functioning	i.	Rapid increase
10.	To ensure proper standards	j.	To provide decent norms
11.	To determine the prospects	k.	To stimulate financial sector
12.	An inrush of tourists	l.	To brighten someone's honour
13.	To utilize local knowledge	m.	To give a chance
14.	To buy as a keepsake	n.	To monitor the performance

Task 3. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	prosperous	flourishing	robust	destitute
2.	penultimate	latter	last	next to the last
3.	imposition	introduction	juxtaposition	establishment
4.	momentum	time	impetus	drive
5.	stagnant	listless	sluggish	deceased
6.	pendulum	balance	counterweight	ticker
7.	joyous	exuberant	mercy	ecstatic
8.	assertive	consistent	decisive	insistent
9.	captivity	torture	incarceration	slavery
10.	abundance	ampleness	myriad	abandoned

11.	admission	acceptance	enrolment	entrance
12.	profound	tremendous	thorough	serious
13.	acute	poignant	intense	spiked
14.	entourage	surroundings	souvenir	environment

Task 4. Choose the exact meaning of the words in italics.

1.	to <i>govern</i> the army	a.	control	b.	hold
2.	to be <i>enshrined</i> in the constitution	a.	written	b.	preserved
3.	<i>state-owned</i> enterprises	a.	governed	b.	belong to state
4.	to <i>accelerate</i> economic development	a.	hasten	b.	increase
5.	to <i>facilitate</i> government-related projects	a.	promote	b.	assist
6.	a <i>long-standing</i> tradition	a.	scrupulous	b.	lasting
7.	to <i>soften</i> one's image	a.	soothe	b.	melt
8.	to <i>tally</i> the revenue	a.	make	b.	count
9.	national <i>rejuvenation</i>	a.	renew	b.	revival
10.	<i>beacon</i> of hope	a.	lantern	b.	anchor
11.	a <i>per capita</i> income	a.	proportionately	b.	per state
12.	gross enrolment <i>ratio</i>	a.	quality	b.	rate
13.	to be <i>granted</i> a status	a.	authorised	b.	gifted
14.	to be <i>simplified</i>	a.	made easy	b.	set up
15.	<i>preliminary</i> travel data	a.	prelude	b.	prior
16.	<i>tangible</i> impacts	a.	concrete	b.	massive

Task 5. Use the appropriate form of the given word to fill the gap in the following text.

<p>The Chinese flag represents the country's unity.</p> <p>The Chinese flag is pretty 1. _____: it's a solid red with one large star and four 2. _____ stars beside it in a semicircle. The red in the flag 3. _____ revolution, while the red and yellow 4. _____ fire and earth, respectively. The stars represent the unity of the people and the 5. _____ of the Communist Party of China.</p>	<p>1. straight 2. small 3. symbol 4. present 5. lead 6. govern 7. work</p>
---	--

<p>The big star is the symbol for the communist 6. _____ and the four small stars stand for the peasants, 7. _____ , middle-class citizens, and soldiers.</p>	
---	--

Task 6. Arrange a round-table discussion on the following issue.

China in the international political and economic arena in the 21st century.

Unit 3

JAPAN



Quote by Natsume Soseki

“Words are not meant to stir the air only: they are capable of moving greater things.”

<https://quotecommentary.com/japanese-quotes/>

<https://sun9-2.userapi.com/imp/mN6vdU1QRD>
[CRM908IMpJ-h6l6vTT5kEHrIBhQ/](https://sun9-2.userapi.com/imp/mN6vdU1QRD)

Communication.

1. Read the quote and share opinions with each other
2. To what extent do you agree with the quote.

Word formation.

1. Fill in the gap with an appropriate form of the given word.
2. Discuss the essence of the quote with a partner.

<p>A fabricated feeling of superiority?</p> <p>PHILOSOPHER: A 1. _____ example would be “giving authority.”</p> <p>YOUTH: What does that mean?</p> <p>PHILOSOPHER: One makes a show of being on good terms with a 2. _____ person (broadly speaking—it could be anyone from the leader of your school class to a 3. _____ celebrity). And by doing that, one lets it be known that one is 4. _____. Behaviors like 5. _____ one’s work experience or excessive allegiance to particular brands of clothing are forms of giving authority, and 6. _____ also have aspects of the superiority complex. In each case, it isn’t that the “I” is 7. _____ superior or special. It is only that one is making the “I” look superior by linking it to authority. In short, it’s a fabricated feeling of superiority.</p> <p>Ichiro Kishimi</p> <p>https://nichequotes.com/famous-japanese-quotes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. familiarity2. power3. fame4. specialty5. represent6. probability7. actuality
--	---

I must have attended nearly 90 Cabinet meetings. They lasted an average of 10 minutes each and all I did was sign documents
Kan Naoto

(<https://quotejapan.wordpress.com/>)

3-A. State and political system

Reading task.

Task1. In which paragraphs of the text are the following statements mentioned?

1.	Japan's constitution established democracy with the monarch serving as the honorary figurehead.	
2.	The National Diet, the Cabinet and the judiciary section have legislative, executive and judiciary powers.	
3.	Before the World War II the Emperor held almost absolute power.	
4.	After the World War II the imperial family serve as ambassadors hosting high profile diplomats.	
5.	Apart from domestic policy, Japan's PM guides foreign diplomacy for the nation.	
6.	Incumbent PM directly appoints the Cabinet.	
7.	The House of Councilors together with the House of Representatives can enact new laws.	
8.	The members of the House of Councilors serve 6-year term.	
9.	The judges in Japan must be reviewed every 10 years upon their appointment.	
10.	The lay-judges act as a part of judicial team and may work with professional judges to determine verdict.	
11.	LDP is the most influential party in Japan.	
12.	The political control of Japan comes to the Diet and how its members are allocated among party affiliations.	

The Japanese Political System

A. The Japanese political system is based on Japan's constitution, which **was drafted** after the end of World War II. Enacted on May 3, 1947, it firmly established a democracy in form of a **constitutional monarchy**, which, similar to the U.K., maintained its long-standing imperial family as the **honorary figurehead** of the country.

From this point forward, governmental power has **been distributed between three branches**; the National Diet, the Cabinet, and the judiciary sections of the government. These entities serve as the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches respectively.

B. The Emperor: Above All, Controlling None

Following World War II, the role of Japan's imperial family has gone from one of **holding almost absolute power** to that of a figurehead and ambassador for the country on **domestic and international affairs**.

According to the constitution, the Emperor **carries out ceremonial duties**, such as appointing the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court into office, and **presenting distinguished awards** from the government of Japan.

Internationally, imperial family members **serve as ambassadors** of Japan, **hosting high profile diplomats** and guests from abroad, and visiting foreign nations on diplomatic missions.

The current reigning emperor, Akihito, has long **embraced a message of prolonged peace** for Japan and the world.

C. Japan's Executive Branch: The Prime Minister and Cabinet

The prime minister of Japan is the face of Japan's acting government, driving domestic policy and **guiding foreign diplomacy** for the nation. To be a prime minister of Japan, one must be a Japanese national, and also a standing member of the current National Diet.

Prime Ministers **are not elected by a direct vote** from citizens, but are appointed by the Diet. Therefore, whichever party holds control in the Diet will likely appoint their party leader to be the prime minister.

The Cabinet, the managing bodies of Japan's governmental agencies, is appointed directly by the **incumbent prime minister**. Most Cabinet positions, called ministers, are required to be filled by existing members of the Diet. Ministers of State oversee the 11 ministries of Japan, which are specialized bureaus that direct policy over specific aspects of the nation's operations.

In terms of accountability and maintaining their positions, the prime minister and the Cabinet **are directly responsible to the Diet**.

Policy in the executive branch is driven through the cabinet office, a bureau that unifies the 11 ministries within the executive branch.

By providing guidance from a top down approach, the prime minister can align the goals and efforts of the ministries through the cabinet office, and **drive a consistent policy across all reaches** of the government's ministries.

D. The Diet of Japan

The Diet of Japan consists of an upper house, The House of Councillors, and a lower house, The House of Representatives. It is the highest level of state power in the country, and the only section of government that can **enact new laws**.

The Diet's main functions include appointing the prime minister of Japan, **approving the national budget, ratifying international treaties**, and creating and **implementing amendments to the constitution**.

The lower house, The House of Representatives, consists of 480 members who serve 4-year terms. 300 members are voted into office directly from their local districts. 180 of the members are preferred party members **appointed via the proportional representation system**.

The House of Representatives **holds the highest authority of pushing bills into law**. If the House of Councillors **rejects a bill**, the House of Representatives can re-vote on the bill and enact it with a vote of two-thirds or higher in support.

Additionally, the executive branch **has the power to dissolve The House** of Representatives, resulting in an election before their 4-year terms are over.

The upper house, The House of Councillors, consists of 242 members who **serve 6-year terms**. Elections for half of the house are held every three years. 146 members are voted into office directly from their local districts. 96 of the members are preferred party members who are appointed into to power via a proportional representation system based on the amount of votes that were given to each political party.

E. The Judicial System of Japan

The judicial branch of Japan's government consists of the Supreme Court, with one chief judge and 14 Supreme Court judges, and four lower classes of courts. The lower courts consist of eight high courts, 50 district courts, 50 family courts, and 438 summary courts.

The position of chief judge of the Supreme Court is decided by the cabinet but **appointed by the Emperor through formal ceremony**. The cabinet directly appoints the other 14 Supreme Court judges. All judges

must be reviewed every 10 years after their appointment, and the retirement age is 70.

The Supreme Court of Japan

The Supreme Court **deliberates upon the constitutionality of laws** in the country, similar to their foreign counterparts in other democratic countries. Japan's supreme court, however, will only rule on a case where an actual dispute has been raised from a lower court up to the Supreme Court.

Japan's courts now **run under a lay judge system**, in which ordinary citizens are assigned to deliberate on cases with judges who are working for the courts. The lay-judges are not acting as a jury, but as a part of the judicial team in which six lay-judges will work with three professional judges **to determine a verdict**. This system was adopted and put into effect in 2009, and is now regular practice in Japan's court system.

F. Politics

Political control of Japan's government ultimately comes down to the Diet and how its members **are allocated among party affiliations**.

Currently, the conservative leaning Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has **held strong influence in national politics** since 1955. There have been brief moments of weakness for the LDP, but they have overwhelmingly controlled the government during the majority of its current existence.

There are dozens of other active political parties in Japan, though rarely do they **gain enough seats** in the upper or lower houses to influence policy in a strong way.

As recently as 2009, the LDP lost its majority stake in the diet to the Democratic Party of Japan (DJP), who appointed their own prime minister in the same year. This **shift of power** was short-lived, and since 2010 the LDP has regained and remained in power.

(by Caylon Neely on Jun. 8, 2016 <https://www.japanindustrynews.com/2016/06/japanese-political-system/>)

Questions to the text.

1. What is the form of the government in Japan and when was it established?
2. What is the role of imperial family in modern Japan?
3. What are the prerequisites for the Japan's PM?
4. In terms of maintaining the positions who is directly responsible to the Diet?
5. How does the National Diet of Japan perform its work?

6. How long do the members of the Diet serve in each House?
7. What represents the judicial branch of power in Japan?
8. In what way are verdicts determined in Japan?
9. What can be inferred about the political parties in Japan from the article?

Vocabulary.

To be drafted	To implement amendments to the constitution
A constitutional monarchy	To be appointed via the proportional representation system
An honorary figurehead	To hold the highest authority of pushing bills into law
To be distributed between three branches	To reject a bill
To hold almost absolute power	To have the power to dissolve The House
Domestic affairs	To serve 6-year terms
International affairs	To be appointed by the Emperor through formal ceremony
To carry out ceremonial duties	To deliberate upon the constitutionality of laws
To present distinguished awards	To run under a lay judge system
To serve as ambassadors	To determine a verdict
To host high profile diplomats	To be allocated among party affiliations
To embrace a message of prolonged peace	To hold strong influence in national politics
To guide foreign diplomacy	To gain enough seats
To be elected by a direct vote	A shift of power
An incumbent prime minister	
To be directly responsible to	
To drive a consistent policy across all reaches	
To enact new laws	
To approve the national budget	
To ratify international treaties	

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the phrases on the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	To be drafted	a.	Internal policy
2.	An honorary figurehead	b.	To function like an envoy
3.	Domestic affairs	c.	To regulate external policy

4.	To serve as ambassadors	d.	To get designed
5.	To guide foreign diplomacy	e.	To obtain fair number of places
6.	To enact new laws	f.	To be authorised to dismiss
7.	To be directly responsible to	g.	To bear accountability straightforwardly
8.	To reject a bill	h.	To fix a penalty
9.	To have the power to dissolve	i.	A distinguished leader in name
10.	To determine a verdict	j.	To repel a proposal
11.	To gain enough seats	k.	To invoke modifications
12.	To implement amendments	l.	To pass novel acts

Task 2. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	monarchy	emperor	kingship	crown
2.	power	authority	force	regency
3.	diplomat	pundit	plenipotentiary	envoy
4.	amendment	alteration	revision	principle
5.	representation	delegation	image	presences
6.	authority	manager	government	power
7.	bill	act	draft	charge
8.	ceremony	ritual	propriety	formality
9.	verdict	sentence	penalty	ruling
10.	party	agent	faction	block
11.	influence	affect	impact	leverage
12.	seat	post	place	couch

Task 3. Replace the phrases in italics in the following sentences with the phrases from the vocabulary list.

1. Japan's constitution *got designed* after the war and enacted in 1947.
2. The governmental power in Japan is *allocated among* three branches.
3. Today Japan's imperial family serve as ambassador of the country on *internal and external deals*.

4. The acting government of Japan drive domestic policy and *regulate external policy* for the nation.

5. The *acting head of the government* directly appoints the Cabinet, comprised of the managing bodies of Japan's governmental agencies.

6. The main functions of the National Diet, apart from appointing the prime minister of Japan, also include *enabling enhancements* to the constitution.

7. The executive branch of Japan has *the potential to disperse* the House of Representatives, which necessitates snap elections.

8. Similar to other foreign counterparts with a democratic system, the Supreme Court of Japan *contemplate over the legitimacy of orders*.

9. Ordinary citizens are assigned to deliberate on cases with judges working for the courts as the courts in Japan now *operate according to the practice of unprofessional magistrates*.

10. To *arbitrate the sentence* three professional judges work with six lay judges who are a part of the judicial team.

11. Nowadays, the conservative leaning Liberal Democratic Party has *comprised robust impact* in the national politics since 1955.

12. Japan has dozens of active political parties but rarely could they *win adequate number of places* in the upper or lower houses of the National Diet.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the highlighted phrases.

1. В конституции Японии от 3 мая 1947 года провозглашена демократическая форма правления с **конституциональной монархией**.

2. В Японии правительственная власть **распределяется между тремя ветвями**: законодательной, исполнительной и судебной властью.

3. Монархия, хотя и является символической в нынешней Японии, до конца второй мировой войны императорская семья **обладала почти абсолютной властью**.

4. В современной Японии, согласно конституции, Император **выполняет церемониальные обязанности**, например, одобрение вступления Премьер Министра в должность или **вручение значимых наград** от лица правительства Японии.

5. Члены императорской семьи также **служат послами** Японии, **принимая высокопоставленных дипломатов** и гостей; и посещая другие страны с дипломатическими миссиями.

6. В Японии премьер министр не **избирается** путем **прямого голосования** народом, а назначается национальным парламентом.

7. Что касается отчетности и сохранении должностей, премьер министр и правительство **несут прямую ответственность** перед парламентом Японии.

8. Национальный парламент – высший орган государственной власти в стране и единственная ветвь власти, которая имеет право **принимать новые законы**.

9. К основным обязанностям парламента Японии относится назначение премьер министра, **одобрения национального бюджета, ратификация международных договоров**.

10. Палата представителей национального парламента **обладает высшими полномочиями по принятию законопроектов**.

11. В начале 2009 года демократическая партия Японии смогла потеснить либерально-демократическую партию в национальном парламенте набрав большинство мест и назначив своего представителя премьер министром страны, однако, эта **смена власти** была недолгой, и с 2010 года ЛДП восстановила свое большинство.

Self-study case

Task 1. Make a search and produce substantiated speech with the slide show on the following topics.

1. The history of Meiji dynasty (formation, division, place in international arena).
2. The history of National Diet (formation, fractions, function).
3. The most outstanding Prime Ministers of Japan (brief biography, carrier, manifesto).

Recommended links

1. <https://japantruly.com/japans-democracy-and-governing-system/>
2. <https://www.aceinland.com/state-structure-and-political-system-of-japan/>
3. <http://www.rogerdarlington.me.uk/Japanesepoliticalsystem.html>
4. <https://www.japanindustrynews.com/2016/06/japanese-political-system/>
5. <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-type-of-government-does-japan-have.html>

A robust economy is a source of national strength for Japan.
Shinzo Abe

(<https://www.wisefamousquotes.com/>)

3-B. Economic System

Reading.

Task 1. Mark the following statements T (True), F (False) or NG (Not Given).

1.	The modern success of the Japanese economy can be divided into two periods of economic progress.	
2.	In order to catch up to the west Japan waged expansionist wars in Asia.	
3.	By the start of WWII the Big Four Zaibatsu had gone bankrupt.	
4.	The Japanese who had received formal education during the Meiji period laid the foundations for the post-war Economic Miracle.	
5.	Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Fuyo, Mitsui, Dai-ichi Kangyo and Sanwa Groups became the major Keiretsu in the wake of the emergence of Communism in Asia.	
6.	The asset price bubble of 1980s in Japan skyrocketed the nation's economy to a new level.	
7.	Excessive reliance on import and export turned the nation into consumer society.	
8.	Although total land area of Japan is 364,485 square km, they have more than 70 % Of arable lands.	
9.	A lack of natural resources makes Japan mostly rely on the imports of commodities, such as fuels, foodstuffs, etc. from various countries.	
10.	The biggest problem of Japan is aging population and a negative population growth rate.	
11.	Japan's automobile industry has moved the production of cars to other Asian markets.	
12.	Despite the fact that arable land is highly cultivated, Japan has the lowest per hectare crops yields.	

Japan Economic Structure

Japan is the third largest economy in the world behind the US and China. Much of its modern success can be defined by two significant periods of economic progress – the pre-war Meiji Era and the post-war Economic Miracle.

During the Meiji era (1868-1912), the Japanese government implemented a ‘Rich State and Strong Army Policy’ – designed **to rapidly industrialise the nation** in order **to catch up to the west**. Simultaneously, the Meiji government also started to radically **transform the education system** by sending thousands of students to the US and Europe and also bringing in more than 3000 foreign teachers into Japan to teach modern science, mathematics, technology, and foreign languages.

The Meiji government also **provided economic conditions** where private business could prosper. Shipyards and factories were built by the government and sold at extremely low prices to **entrepreneurs**. These entrepreneurs eventually began businesses that quickly expanded into conglomerates known as the Zaibatsu.

The Zaibatsu were industrial and financial business conglomerates that **controlled much of Japan’s economic and industrial activity**. By the start of World War II, the Big Four Zaibatsu – Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo and Yasuda – had control over more than 30 percent of Japan’s mining, chemical, metals industries, 50 percent of the machinery and **equipment market**, and 60 percent of the **commercial stock exchange**. The Zaibatsu also **had interlocking relationships** with each other and Japanese policy makers, allowing them a level of control over government policies.

Although much of Japan’s economic infrastructure were destroyed during World War II, the formal education received by Japanese during the Meiji period **coupled with a strong business know-how, laid the foundations** for the post-war Economic Miracle. The US also institute new constitutional and economic policies that greatly benefitted the Japanese during the American occupation between 1945-1952. Furthermore, although there were attempts **to dissolve the Zaibatsu system**, the US eventually **re-scinded the policy in the wake of** the emergence of Communism in Asia. The Zaibatsu has since evolved into the Keiretsu with the six major Keiretsu being Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Fuyo, Mitsui, Dai-ichi Kangyo and Sanwa Groups. During the **post-war economic miracle** from the 1960s to the 1990s, Japan **experienced huge economic growth** – at an average of 10 percent annually in the 1960s, 5 percent in the 1970s, and 4 percent in the 1980s.

Growth in the 1990s slowed down largely due to the **asset price bubble** in late 1980s, and the crash of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in 1990-92. This period is termed as the “Lost Decade” in Japan.

Today, Japan is one of the most advanced and high tech economies in the world. Due to the nature of its economic structure, Japan has the world’s largest massive public debt – in excess of 214.3 percent of the nation’s GDP. Other challenges that the Japanese face include persistent deflation, **heavy reliance on exports** to drive growth, and an **aging and shrinking population**.

Furthermore, the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan is expected to result in US\$235-310 billion in damages. Much of the damage has been caused to industries and homes. The Bank of Japan has injected more than ¥325 billion into the economy **to stabilize the financial market and slow down the appreciation of the yen**.

Even though Japan has a land area of 364,485 square km, 70 percent of its land is forested and unsuitable for agricultural, industrial or residential uses. With only about 12 percent of its land being arable, Japan **imports about 60 percent of grain and fodder crops** from other countries, and relies on imports for most of its meat products. Japan is also the largest market for EU and third largest market for US’ agricultural exports.

With its **lack of natural resources**, Japan rely on the imports of commodities such as fuels, foodstuffs, chemical, textiles and raw materials from various countries for its industrial sectors. Japan is the world’s third largest oil importer, with 5.033 million barrels per day **to meet 45 percent of its energy needs** in 2009. Japan **boasts the largest fishing fleets** in the world, accounting for almost 15 percent of the global catch.

Population and Labour Force

Japan has a population of 127.25 million in 2013, with a labour force of 65.02 million. Japan’s **unemployment rate** for 2012 was 3.3 percent.

One of the biggest challenges the Japanese government face is its aging population and a **negative population growth rate**. Japan has one of the highest proportions of elderly citizens aged over 65 in the world – at about 24.8 percent of the population. Much of this problem is due to its low birth rate and **high life expectancy**. Japan has a total fertility rate of 1.39, which is the 17th lowest in the world.

Industry Sectors

In 2012, Industry was responsible for 27.5 percent of Japan’s GDP. Major industries in Japan include **motor vehicles**, electronic equipment,

machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, and processed foods.

Japan's automobile industry produces the second largest amount of vehicles in the world behind China. However, Japanese automobile companies remain among the most valuable and **technologically advanced** in the world. Japan is home to six of the top twenty largest vehicle manufacturers in the world – Toyota (1st), Renault-Nissan (4th), Honda (8th), Suzuki (10th), Mazda (14th), Mitsubishi (16th). The automobile industry also managed to register a massive 10.5 percent growth in 2009, in spite of the global financial crisis.

Japan is also the world's largest electronics manufacturer with prominent companies such as Sony, Casio, Mitsubishi Electric, Panasonic, Canon, Fujitsu, Nikon, Yamaha etc. Japanese electronic products **are renowned for their innovation** and quality. However the turmoil from the 2011 tsunami/earthquake disaster greatly affected its industries, dropping Japan from the 8th highest industrial production growth rate in the world in 2010 to the 8th worst in 2011.

Despite the historical significance of Japanese manufacturing, Services are the dominant component of the economy – contributing to 71.4 percent of the GDP in 2012. Major services in Japan include banking, insurance, retailing, transportation and telecommunications.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the third largest stock exchange in the world by **market capitalisation** – with a total market capitalization of US\$3.3 trillion as of December 2011. Japan is also home to 326 companies from the Forbes Global 2000.

Agriculture's contribution to Japan's economy is fairly small when compared to Industry and Services. In 2012, Agriculture made up only 1.2 percent of the nation's GDP. Although its contribution **appears minute**, agriculture is still a highly important component of Japan's economy and society.

Japan's agricultural economy is highly subsidised and protected. Only 15 percent of Japanese land **is suitable for agriculture**, though any available land is highly cultivated. As such, Japan has one of the **highest per hectare crops yields** in the world. Though it has a small agriculture sector, Japan **is self-sufficient in the production of rice** and fish, but relies heavily on food imports such as wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans from the US. This makes US the third largest market for Japan's agricultural imports.

(<https://www.economywatch.com/japan-economic-structure>)

Questions to the text.

1. What did Japanese government do to catch up to the west at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries?
2. What is known about the Big Four Zaibatsu from the text?
3. How can the post-war Economic Miracle be characterized?
4. Why is the period of 1990s termed as the “Lost Decade” in Japan?
5. Why do you think Japan has the largest massive public debt?
6. What agricultural products does Japan import?
7. Why do you think Japan has demographic problems?
8. What product are the Japanese proud of and why?
9. Why is it a problem for Japan to become self-sufficient in the sector of agriculture?

Vocabulary.

To rapidly industrialise the nation
To catch up to the west
To transform the education system
To provide economic conditions
To be an entrepreneur
To control economic and industrial activity
Equipment market
Commercial stock exchange
To have interlocking relationships
To couple with a strong business know-how
To lay the foundations
To dissolve the Zaibatsu system
To rescind the policy
In the wake of
Post-war economic miracle
To experience huge economic growth
Asset price bubble
Heavy reliance on exports

Aging and shrinking population
To stabilize the financial market
To slow down the appreciation of the yen
To import grain and fodder crops
Lack of natural resources
To meet energy needs
To boast the largest fishing fleets
Unemployment rate
Negative population growth rate
High life expectancy
Motor vehicles
Machine tools
Technologically advanced industry
To be renowned for the innovation
Market capitalisation
To appear minute
To be suitable for agriculture
Highest per hectare crops yields
To be self-sufficient in the production of rice

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Read the descriptions or the definitions on the right and find the term from the text or vocabulary list that matches them.

1.		a.	A person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk or an employer of productive labor.
2.		b.	A place where security trading is conducted on an organized system or an association of people organized to provide an auction market among themselves for the purchase and sale of securities.
3.		c.	Knowledge of how to do something; faculty or skill for a particular activity; expertise.
4.		d.	The word refers to one of several large capitalist enterprises that developed in Japan after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and that expanded rapidly during World War I.
5.		e.	The term refers to the rapid and sustained growth of Japan's economy from the end of World War II until the early 1990s, characterized by remarkable industrial output and increased living standards.
6.		f.	A population decline (also sometimes called underpopulation, depopulation, or population collapse) in humans is a reduction in a human population size.
7.		g.	The term is an important economic indicator for investors because this directly affects the average purchasing power (of customers). It can also give information about the availability of jobs, the level of worker confidence, and the demand for labor.
8.		h.	The probable number of years remaining in the life of an individual or class of persons determined statistically, affected by such factors as heredity, physical condition, nutrition, and occupation.

9.		i.	The term is used as one of the criteria investors use to choose a varied portfolio of stocks, which are often categorized as small-, mid-, and large-cap. Generally, large-cap stocks are considered the least volatile, and small caps the most volatile.
10.		j.	A period that lasted from about 1991 to 2001 that saw a significant slowdown in Japan's previously bustling economy. The economic slowdown was caused, in part by the Bank of Japan (BOJ) hiking interest rates to cool down the real estate market.
11.		k.	A powerful alliance of Japanese businesses often linked by cross-shareholding.

Task 2. Choose the best option that suits the meaning of the word given.

1.	rapidly	a.	swiftly	b.	hastily	c.	sluggishly
2.	commercial	a.	venal	b.	Wall Street	c.	monitory
3.	to dissolve	a.	to terminate	b.	to vanish	c.	to diffuse
4.	to rescind	a.	to backwater	b.	to annul	c.	to disapprove
5.	miracle	a.	marvel	b.	curiosity	c.	fact
6.	bubble	a.	blot	b.	bead	c.	blob
7.	reliance	a.	trust	b.	dependence	c.	confidence
8.	appreciation	a.	enhancement	b.	tribute	c.	recognition
9.	grain	a.	fibre	b.	cereal	c.	pattern
10.	lack	a.	shortage	b.	adequacy	c.	profusion
11.	to boast	a.	to own	b.	to flaunt	c.	to prate
12.	advanced	a.	foremost	b.	progressive	c.	precocious
13.	renowned	a.	praised	b.	splashy	c.	distinguished
14.	self-sufficient	a.	efficient	b.	haughty	c.	smug

Task 3. In the following text fill in the gaps with the phrases given below.

Keiretsu, pivotal role, shrinking population, motor vehicles, significant player, entrepreneurs, economic miracle, aging population, lost decade, competitive edge.

In the landscape of Japan's post-war economy, the term 1. _____ often surfaces, highlighting the rapid growth and industrialization that transformed the nation into a global powerhouse. Central to this transformation were the zaibatsu and keiretsu, powerful conglomerates that played a 2. _____ in shaping Japan's industrial framework. These entities, characterized by their extensive networks of companies, facilitated innovation and efficiency, particularly in sectors like 3. _____, where Japan became synonymous with quality and reliability.

However, the dawn of the 1990s marked the beginning of a 4. _____ for Japan, as the economy faced stagnation and deflation. The bursting of the asset price bubble led to a significant decline in market capitalisation, leaving many companies struggling to adapt to the new economic reality. This period was further complicated by a 5. _____, which posed challenges for consumer demand and labour supply. As the demographic crisis deepened, 6. _____ found themselves navigating a landscape fraught with uncertainty.

Despite these challenges, the resilience of Japanese entrepreneurs shone through. Many sought to innovate and pivot their businesses to meet the changing needs of a society grappling with a(n) 7. _____. The focus shifted towards technology and sustainability, with startups emerging to address these pressing issues. The automotive industry, in particular, began to explore electric vehicles and advanced manufacturing techniques, aiming to maintain Japan's 8. _____ in the global market.

As Japan continues to adapt to its economic landscape, the interplay between traditional corporate structures like 9. _____ and the dynamic spirit of entrepreneurship will be crucial. The journey from the economic miracle to the challenges of the lost decade serves as a testament to Japan's ability to reinvent itself in the face of adversity, ensuring that it remains a 10. _____ on the world stage.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the vocabulary list.

1. Designed **to rapidly industrialise the nation** in order **to catch up to the west**, the Japanese government implemented a ‘Rich State and Strong Army Policy’.

2. These **entrepreneurs** eventually began businesses that quickly expanded into conglomerates known as the **Zaibatsu**.

3. The Zaibatsu also **had interlocking relationships** with each other and Japanese policy makers, allowing them a level of control over government policies.

4. During the **post-war economic miracle** from the 1960s to the 1990s, Japan **experienced huge economic growth**.

5. Other challenges that the Japanese face include persistent deflation, **heavy reliance on exports** to drive growth, and an **aging and shrinking population**.

6. With only about 12 percent of its land being arable, Japan **imports about 60 percent of grain and fodder crops** from other countries, and relies on imports for most of its meat products.

7. Japan **boasts the largest fishing fleets** in the world, accounting for almost 15 percent of the global catch.

8. One of the biggest challenges the Japanese government face is its aging population and a **negative population growth rate**.

9. Major industries in Japan include **motor vehicles**, electronic equipment, **machine tools**, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, and processed foods.

10. Japanese electronic products **are renowned for their innovation** and quality.

11. The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the third largest stock exchange in the world by **market capitalisation** – with a total market capitalization of US\$3.3 trillion as of December 2011.

12. Though it has a small agriculture sector, Japan **is self-sufficient in the production of rice** and fish, but relies heavily on food imports such as wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans from the US.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Japanese global trade (history, current situation).
2. Japanese economic miracle and the lost decade.
3. Japan's economic relations with the foreign states (history, problems, triumph).

Recommended links

1. <https://www.economicactivity.org/the-evolution-of-japans-economic-system-a-historical-overview/>
2. <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/17197534-economy-of-japan>
3. <https://www.roadlesstraveledstore.com/how-is-japan-economic-systems-classified/>
4. <https://gbtimes.com/what-economic-system-is-japan/>
5. <https://www.reference.com/world-view/type-economic-system-japan-7a83bf4eae966ac9>

*Time flows in the same way for all human beings; every human being
flows through time in a different way.*
Yasunari Kawabata

<https://cherryblossomstories.com/>

3-C. Foreign policy. Soft power.

Reading task.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the passages below. There is one extra passage.

A. Sports have also been cherished and loved with audio-visual tools around the world and Japan is loved for its technological advancement contributing to digital gaming and serving as a leader of digital diplomacy.

B. The diplomatic practices are conducted to attract and appeal to the participant to hold a positive view. The creation of soft power is conducted through soft resources and these resources derive all its capacitance from five sense organs.

C. Gastrodiploamacy is connected by diplomatic etiquettes and endorphins which is produced in the body while eating that eases the mood. This action helps in gaining positive responses from the elite guest. The state banquets are a tool to enhance a country's diplomacy utilizing all the five senses as it's a complete package of all activities.

D. Tourism in Japan is big business, not only does tourism in Japan make the country lots of money, but visiting Japan on your travels is a fantastic cultural and educational experience.

E. Japan imports iron ore from countries like Australia and China and sells them cars proving the magnificence of Japanese technological supremacy. Japan imports 119 million metric tons of iron with a trade value of only \$7.18 billion and manufactures far expensive goods from them.

F. There is the prestigious Kyoto Protocol which gets associated with Japan, allowing Japan to be seen as a pioneer even in environmental conservation.

G. Public diplomacy is conducted by appealing to foreign audiences specifically those who can project audience costs to the rulers and could

threaten to remove them from power. So, they play a key role in the agreement processes between the two governments. The ability to intervene in foreign affairs generally depends upon the various type of regimes.

H. Restaurants, heritage sites, concerts all combine and directly help in boosting tourism allowing a revenue of \$45 billion. Japan is considered an expensive country to visit but this allows Japan to have more elite tourists visiting Japan.

Japan the Titan of Soft Power

Japan, **the titan of soft power**, is well recognized for its technological superiority, arts, aesthetics, and cuisines.

Japan once avoided **spreading its culture around its neighborhood** in the fear of **reviving the old wounds** but after Japan **ignited its public diplomacy** it **projected far superior power** which could **overshadow its grim past**.

1. _____. In the **autocratic regimes**, there is a smaller pool of audiences which are generally made by generals of the army, bureaucracies, and secret police but in **democratic regimes**, there is a larger pool of audiences such as opposition party, press, an independent judiciary, bureaucracies, interest groups and in addition these exiting leaders **are in constant threat of being ousted in future elections**.

There is a rise of democratic institutions and therefore is the rise of greater importance to public diplomacy.

2. _____. The effort of conducting diplomacy through sense organs include **gastrodiplomacy** appealing to nose and tongue, **sports diplomacy** that appeals to our muscles and external senses, **digital diplomacy** will discuss appealing to eyes and ears.

The paper further needs to investigate how these sense-based diplomacies could help provide to **achieve its national interest** like the Japanese brands are perceived as desirable, trustworthy connecting to **economic diplomacy**, and ability to **sign favorable agreements** with less negative audiences.

Japan **is loved for its unique and healthy cuisine** like Sushi which is well celebrated with documentaries made upon it. In 2017, Japan has one of the highest Michelin three-star restaurants which generally makes it in the first spot and Tokyo holds 226 Michelin star restaurants making it the city with the greatest number of Michelin stars.

3. _____. Gastrodiplomacy and sports diplomacy play a significant role as it is not hindered by linguistic barriers and provides an informal opportunity for leaders of various countries to meet.

Discussing the sports diplomacy, Judo was created in Japan in 1882 and the first Olympics sport of Asian origin in 1964 which has allowed the Japanese to win 84 Olympics medals in Judo alone out of 498 medals won by Japan.

It's estimated there are around 50 million Judo players in the world and players utilize Japanese vocabulary to learn judo. Many Judo coaches are Japanese citizens allowing Japan to make a profit by **coaching foreign students**.

4. _____. The visual arts are considered as effortless food to mind and Japan has **been at the pinnacle** of innovating and advancing in this sector. Hokusai Manga (whimsical drawings) picture book was published in 1814 by Katsushika Hokusai, this grew up to be loved in around the world. From 2005 onwards, the Japanese government even declared “**Manga and Animation Diplomacy**” and also provided “Japan Manga Award” for outstanding foreign animators.

Hello Kitty, Pokemon, Doraemon serves as a doorway to connect Japan with the rest of the world where Japan instead of spending money **to maintain its national branding** rather acquire money by the international sales of the merchandise making it even richer and **generating revenue for a self-reliant model**.

The greatest trust towards Japan is towards its technological innovation which allows Japanese products to be seen as advanced, durable, and efficient. The famous brands like Toyota, Honda, Canon, Sony are loved and used in around the world.

Japan **makes an export revenue** of \$713 billion out of which exporting cars alone make 14.4% with a trade value of \$103 billion and 5.09% exports are made by vehicle parts with a trade value of \$36.3 billion.

5. _____. Japan has such a high reputation that made the word Japan have an aroma of appeal to buyers allowing Japanese products to be easily exported due to its greater brand value.

Japan with its art, cuisine, cinematics, brands **create such a strong appeal** that it rarely attracts negative comments from audiences allowing international agreements to be done with Japan with little pressure.

6. _____. Japan is located in a cooler location which forces many states **to store food for colder winter** which may have contributed **to building a strong saving culture** while the cooler temperature is less prone to diseases such as Zika Virus and Ebola.

Japan being an archipelago has made it extremely difficult to invade Japan, specifically, the failure of Mongol invasion has helped Japan **maintain its historic integrity** in an era when many countries were completely transformed after the Mongolian invasion.

Japan maintained its unique culture and **homogenous population** as it can produce single literature that could educate all the Japanese population. This is a very unique phenomenon as most of the countries **are very heterogeneous** making Japan look exotic and appealing in contrast to any country.

Japan has 23 world heritage sites and considered 4th by World Economic Forum best equipped to welcome the tourist in 2019.

7. _____. Japan even with mineral constraints have been able **to achieve one of the greatest heights in technology**, art, and innovation. The concept of soft-power **is driven by soft resources** and Japan has an overwhelming amount of soft resources which has allowed Japan to be loved and **be seen as the land of the rising sun**.

(By Kripendra Amatya October 31, 2020

<https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2020/10/31/japan-the-titan-of-soft-power/>)

Questions to the text.

1. Why did Japan stop avoiding spreading its culture around its neighbourhood?
2. What are the differences between autocratic and democratic regimes?
3. Why does the author state that soft resources derive all its capacitance from five sense organs? How does the article prove them?
4. Why is gastro diplomacy so important?
5. What is “Manga Diplomacy?”
6. How does Japan make money if it imports iron ore?
7. How did Japan manage international agreements to be done with little pressure?
8. What is the very unique feature of Japan that makes it look exotic and appealing in contrast to any country?
9. What is the soft power legacy of Japan?

Vocabulary.

The titan of soft power	To be loved for its unique and healthy cuisine
To spread culture around its neighbourhood	To gain positive responses
To revive the old wounds	To enhance a country's diplomacy
To ignite its public diplomacy	To utilizing all the five senses
To project far superior power	To coach foreign students
To appeal to foreign audiences	To be at the pinnacle
To remove someone from power	To maintain its national branding
To intervene in foreign affairs	To generate revenue for a self-reliant model
Autocratic regime	To make an export revenue
Public diplomacy	To import iron ore
Democratic regime	To create such a strong appeal
Gastro diplomacy	To be seen as a pioneer in environmental conservation
Sports diplomacy	To store food for colder winter
Digital diplomacy	To build a strong saving culture
Economic diplomacy	To maintain its historic integrity
Diplomatic etiquettes	Homogenous population
Digital gaming	Heterogeneous population
Manga diplomacy	To boost tourism
Animation diplomacy	To have more elite tourists visiting Japan
To be in constant threat	To achieve the greatest heights in technology
To be ousted in future elections	To be driven by soft resources
To hold a positive view	To be seen as the land of the rising sun
The creation of soft power	
To derive all its capacitance from five sense organs	
To achieve its national interest	
To sign favourable agreements	

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. For the definitions or the descriptions on the right find out specific term from the vocabulary list.

1.		a.	The ability to achieve goals by attraction through political, moral or cultural influence; and, at times, by subtle economic means.
2.		b.	All official efforts to convince targeted sectors of foreign opinion to support or tolerate a government's strategic objectives.
3.		c.	A significant force that affects human behaviour and beliefs, perceived either positively or negatively, indicating its profound impact on individual and collective perspectives.
4.		d.	Matters having to do with international relations and with the interests of the home country in foreign countries.
5.		e.	Is a public diplomacy tool which is described as a method of reaching hearts and minds through people's stomachs.
6.		f.	Government institutions originate from free and fair elections while civil liberties (speech, religion, association, press, assembly, and due process rights) and political rights are respected.
7.		g.	Refers to the use of sports and athletic events as a means to foster international relations, promote peace, and bridge cultural divides.
8.		h.	Rulers do not originate from free and fair elections but reach power via other means (election rigging, coup, revolutions, hereditary succession, or appointment by the ruling oligarchy). Various forms of repression (dismissal from work, imprisonment, exile,

			assassination) are used against political opponents. Civil liberties are restricted to prevent opponents from reaching power.
9.		i.	The use of government recourses to promote the growth of a country's economy by increasing trade, promoting investments, collaboration on bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and etc.
10.		j.	An approach based on social media and other platforms to navigate diplomatic interests.
11.		k.	Is Japan's ubiquitous art form; a kind of comic book equivalent that illustrates everything from tax preparation to hard-core fantasy. But it is its growing success outside Japan that's highlighted its new utility, what Japanese politicians are calling by this term.
12.		l.	Is the set of rules and customs that guide the behaviour of diplomats and government representatives when representing their country on the international stage.
13.		m.	On March 19, 2008, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs promoted one of the country's most famous animated characters, a robot cat from the future named Doraemon, to the post of Anime Ambassador.
14.		n.	Is a tool of the state to improve the image of the country both within it and abroad, to create a positive perception of a particular country; is a direct component of the «soft power» used in the foreign policy of the state in order to solve various foreign policy tasks that are on the agenda. [number for reference].

Task 2. Match the phrases on the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	The titan of soft power	a.	To get on top
2.	To revive the old wounds	b.	To initial benign deals
3.	To remove someone from power	c.	To reach nonpareil glory
4.	To intervene in foreign affairs	d.	To retain entireness
5.	To hold a positive view	e.	To oust from regency
6.	To sign favourable agreements	f.	The giant of foreign policy tools
7.	To enhance a country's diplomacy	g.	To strengthen state's political tact
8.	To be at the pinnacle	h.	To charm public from abroad
9.	To generate revenue	i.	To get guided due to mild power
10.	To be seen as a pioneer	j.	To meddle into external policy
11.	To maintain integrity	k.	To restore aged traumas
12.	To achieve the greatest heights	l.	To make profit
13.	To be driven by soft resources	m.	To maintain silver lining
14.	To appeal to foreign audiences	n.	To get viewed as pathfinder

Task 3. Fill in the gap with one word that best fits the meaning and the structure of the sentence in a text (open cloze task).

Japan's soft power has emerged 1. _____ a significant force in shaping its global image and influence. Soft power refers to the ability to attract and persuade 2. _____ cultural appeal rather than coercion or payment. One of the most striking aspects of Japan's soft power is rich and diverse cultural heritage. Traditional arts 3. _____ as Ikebana (flower arranging), tea ceremonies, and calligraphy showcase Japan's deep-rooted traditions and aesthetic values. In recent years, contemporary Japanese culture has also gained international prominence, particularly through anime, manga, and J-Pop music. These forms of entertainment have not only captivated audiences worldwide 4. _____ have also fostered a growing interest in Japan's language and culture.

Japanese cuisine, particularly dishes 5. _____ sushi and ramen, has become a global phenomenon, further enhancing the country's soft

power. Food is a vital aspect of cultural exchange, bringing people 6. _____ and encouraging mutual appreciation.

Japan's approach to diplomacy, often characterized by principles of respect and cooperation, aligns closely 7. _____ its soft power initiatives. The nation actively promotes peace and environmental sustainability, showing a commitment to global issues 8. _____ resonate with many countries around the world.

Through various cultural exchange programs, art exhibitions, and international collaborations, Japan seeks to share 9. _____ values and traditions, fostering understanding and goodwill. Overall, Japan's soft power not only enriches its cultural identity but also plays a crucial role in its international relations, making 10. _____ a key player on the global stage.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the highlighted words and phrases.

1. То, что Япония стала **гигантом политики мягкой силы**, признают во всем мире благодаря широко известным брендам и за их качественные продукты.

2. После того, как Япония **активизировала свою публичную дипломатию**, она продемонстрировала гораздо большую мощь, которая могла бы затмить ее мрачное прошлое.

3. Мягкая сила проводится посредством культурных ценностей, **вся мощь которых возводится к пяти органам чувств** человека.

4. Для **достижения национальных интересов** Япония продвигает свои бренды, которые воспринимаются надежными и желанными во всем мире, что позволяет им **подписывать более выгодные соглашения**.

5. Гастродипломатия является инструментом для **укрепления публичной дипломатии страны** используя все пять органов чувств человека, поскольку она включает в себя весь комплекс мероприятий дипломатического этикета.

6. Изобразительное искусство рассматривается как своего рода легкая пища для восприятия разумом человека, и Япония **находится на вершине** инновации и прогресса в этом направлении благодаря **Манга дипломатии**.

7. Вместо того, чтобы тратить деньги на **поддержание национального бренда**, Япония зарабатывает на международных продажах

товаров, что делает ее богаче и **приносит доход для самодостаточной модели.**

8. Япония **импортирует железную руду** из таких стран, как Австралия и Китай, и продает им автомобили, что доказывает великолепие японского технологического превосходства.

9. Япония с ее искусством, кухней, кинематографом и брендами способна **создавать такую привлекательность**, что редко вызывает негативные отзывы аудитории.

10. Неудача монгольского нашествия на архипелаг помогла Японии **сохранить свою историческую целостность** в эпоху, когда многие страны были полностью преобразованы после монгольского нашествия.

11. Япония считается дорогой страной для посещения, однако, это позволяет ей **привлечь больше элитных туристов**, посещающих Японию.

12. Япония обладает огромным количеством «мягких ресурсов», что позволяет ей быть любимой и восприниматься как страна восходящего солнца.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Japan's external policy (history, problems, current situation).
2. Hard power ever in the history of Japan.
3. Japanese culture as a soft power around the world.

Recommended links

1. <https://www.asiainglobalaffairs.in/reflections/diverse-dimensions-of-japans-soft-power/>
2. <https://thegeopolitics.com/the-role-of-public-diplomacy-in-shaping-international-relations-lessons-from-japans-soft-power-strategy/>
3. https://www.jfir.or.jp/en/studygroup_article/3933/
4. <https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/blog/japanese-strength-soft-power-foreign-policy>
5. <https://www.tokyoweekender.com/japan-life/news-and-opinion/japan-soft-power-at-an-all-time-high/>

Listening. Part 1.

Vocabulary.

To be isolated country	A fireworks show
Emperor of Japan	The floating lanterns
Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy	The journey of the souls to the afterlife
Imperial Family	Buddhist monks
The symbol of the state	Slurping soups
The will of the people	A light batter
Imperial succession	To be worn wrapped around the body
The direct descendant	A bridal ware
Solar Goddess	Tea ceremony
Shinto shrines	Mildly formal events
A crimson red circle	To be fastened with ties
The land of the rising sun	Temperate regions
The most populous country	

Task 1. Listen to the information and mark the following statements T (True), F (False) or NG (Not Given).

1.	Japan's territory extends from the sea of Okhotsk in the north toward the East China sea and Taiwan in the south.	
2.	The title of the Emperor of Japan derives from the Shinto religion, because he is the direct descendant of Amaterasu.	
3.	The Shinto shrines are the places of worship and the dwellings of the Kami, the Shinto Gods.	
4.	The national flag of Japan is a triangular white banner bearing a crimson red circle at its centre.	
5.	The national language is Japanese but the alphabet consists of three writing systems that work separately.	
6.	Nintendo is a giant corporation producing electronic game series in Japan since the 1996.	
7.	The floating lanterns on the river during the festival represent the journey of the souls to the afterlife.	
8.	In Japan, people use chopsticks and a big spoon to eat noodles, so slurping the soup is considered impolite and disgusting.	

9.	The traditional Japanese clothing Kimono is worn only in special occasions like tea ceremony or other mildly formal events.	
10.	In modern patterns, the men's traditional clothing Happi is worn over clothes and tied at the waist with a belt.	
11.	The special animal one is guaranteed to see in Japan is the raccoon dog called Tanuki.	
12.	Shiu mekan is a kind of grapefruit that originated in Japan and this typical citrus is grown in Japan's temperate regions.	

Task 2. Listen to the information and fill in the gaps with the missing words (no more than three words).

1. Japan has what is known as a _____ monarchy.
2. The Emperor is also the head of all national Japanese _____ and awards.
3. Also this is one of the reasons why this country is known as the land of _____.
4. An important fact about Japan is that it is the 11th _____ in the world.
5. Yamayaki is a festival that _____ of mountain before the spring.
6. Japanese Origami began sometime _____ brought it from China.
7. Seafood and vegetables are also deep fried in _____ known as tempura.
8. The Uchikaki is worn _____ as an unbelted outer layer.
9. Happi is the Japanese traditional dress that is worn by male performers particularly in dances which is actually a _____ .
10. The Japanese archipelago straddles a wide range of climates from the sub-arctic snowscapes of Northern Hokkaido to _____ of Okinawa in the south.

Neither from itself nor from another, nor from both, nor without a cause, does anything whatever, anywhere arise.
Nagarjun

(<https://www.wisefamousquotes.com/>)

3-D. Japanese Education System

Reading task.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps in the text the following sentences. There is an extra sentence.

A. Also, it is her responsibility to prepare documents and academic records of students such as report cards, teaching-learning record (Shido-Yoroku), dossiers, etc.

B. In the later years of high school education some vocational and technical courses are also included in the curriculum.

C. Education is compulsory at the elementary and lower secondary levels, for total of nine years.

D. All the teachers and professors are very well prepared.

E. The most essential tests are those given for entrance to the higher secondary schools and the universities.

F. They work with the goal of covering all the aspects of the subject elected by a student within the academic year.

G. At the lower secondary school, a teacher is assigned to teach one specific subject.

H. The curriculum is designed in such a way that the children develop motor skills early on.

I. Under such circumstances, Japanese higher level of education has been highly treasured.

J. Most of the schools providing pre-primary education are of private funding.

Structure of Education System in Japan

<https://www.japaneducation.info/Education-System/Structure-of-Education.html>

In the world of knowledge-based communities and speedy Globalisation, there is an increasing need of quality education system. Japanese education system has been emerged as a well developed and **quality education provider**.

Japan is basically a technological country, so the teaching methodology **is a techno-nihilist form of education**. 1. ____ . While school is mandatory till the child reaches the secondary level, there are multiple systems with local variations **to promote higher education**. Vocational education is systematically planned **to keep the students at par with the global standards**.

The structure of education system in Japan includes preschool, primary, lower secondary, higher secondary and college/university. Admission to all levels of education requires **passing of entrance exams**. There are entrance exams for students entering preschool, primary, lower secondary, higher secondary, and colleges/universities. 2. ____ . Both public and private high schools in Japan require such tests and usually **test the main five fields**: Japanese, English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies.

Pre-primary Education

Pre-Primary Education is provided either through a kindergarten/play school, which is an educational institution, or through **a day-care centre**, which is a kind of well being institution as defined by the Child Welfare Law. These institutions are proposed **to develop the cognitive skills** of kids from age one to five and therefore, to prepare them for the six years of compulsory elementary level of education.

3. ____ . Few public or government funded pre-primary schools are also there.

Primary Education (Elementary Education)

Elementary education in Japan begins at the age of 6 and is mandatory for children to attend school for this period years. Lower secondary education **is the final stage of mandatory education** and caters to students from 12 to 15 years of age.

Education in elementary school consists of grades one to six. Elementary teachers are usually responsible for all subjects, and classes **remain in a single room for maximum activities**. 4. ____ .

There are both private and public schools for elementary level of education. Almost 100% students from pre-primary schools go for elementary education.

Lower-Secondary Education (Junior High School)

Lower-Secondary Education covers grades seven, eight, and nine – children from the ages of roughly twelve to fifteen – with special **focus on academic studies**.

Lower Secondary level of education is not compulsory in Japan, but almost 96% of students from primary level do go for secondary level. The

public schools for secondary education are more, as compared to private schools in Japan. Also, the private schools are more expensive than public schools.

5. ____ . Subjects covered in secondary level of education are mathematics, science, social studies, art and crafts, English, health, fine arts, physical education, music and other foreign languages too. Since 2011, English has **been made compulsory in the school curriculum**. So, many native English speakers are being hired **to improve the standard of English Education** in schools in Japan.

Some teachers are allotted **to take the responsibilities for the classroom** along with teaching a specific subject. Generally, the class-assigned teacher is responsible for **providing students' academic and career guidance**. 6. ____ . Of late, however, in maximum cases experts take over the task of providing career guidance.

In addition, school also **covers the extra-curricular activities** like sports, moral studies and industrial arts.

Upper-Secondary Education (Senior High School)

Even though upper-secondary education is not compulsory in Japan, but almost 94-96% of students passed from junior high school go for senior high school education. It is again three years of education. More than 50% schools providing senior high school level of education are of private funding.

The curriculum includes basic subjects like Mathematics, Science, English and Japanese. 7. ____ . Courses like business, fish farming, information processing, accounting and computers are quite popular among students.

Upper-Secondary schools are structured into departments, and teachers specialize in their fields arena although they **teach diverse courses** within their disciplines. They are generally University Graduates. 8. ____ . Special training of technical courses are given to students with disability, thereby making them independent enough **to survive on their own means**.

University/Higher Level of Education

In **the age of knowledge-based society and enduring globalisation**, higher education institutions **play indispensable roles**. 9. ____ . There are more than 700 Universities all over in Japan. Normally, three to four year of university education makes a student graduate in Bachelor's degree. Also, there are some professional degree/diploma courses spanning 5 to 6 years

of education. Most popular subjects among students in Japan are Business Management, Accounting, Engineering, Law, Humanities and Social Sciences.

In Japan, public universities **enjoy better prestige** than their private counterparts and only about 27 percent students manage **to get admission in public universities**. The tuition fee of Private universities is manifold as compared to a Public varsity so, students **opt for correspondence and distance courses** along with a part time job.

Questions to the text.

1. What teaching methodology is used in Japanese education system?
2. What are the admission requirements to all levels of education?
3. What is the well-being institution for toddlers called and what are their specificities?
4. How many grades are there in elementary school and what is the work of teachers?
5. What subjects are usually taught in the lower secondary school in Japan?
6. What is the role of teachers in the lower secondary school?
7. Who teaches students in the upper-secondary school?
8. How is the university level of education described?
9. What are the most popular fields of higher education in Japan?

Vocabulary.

A quality education provider
To be a techno-nihilist form of education
To develop motor skills
To promote higher education
To keep the students at par with the global standards
To require passing of entrance exams
To test the main fields
A day-care centre
To develop the cognitive skills

To be of private funding
To be the final stage of mandatory education
To remain in a single room for maximum activities
To focus on academic studies
To teach one specific subject
To be made compulsory in the school curriculum
To improve the standard of English Education

To take the responsibilities for the classroom
 To provide students' academic and career guidance
 To cover the extra-curricular activities
 To teach diverse courses
 To work with the goal of covering all the aspects of the subject

To survive on their own means
 The age of enduring globalization
 To play indispensable roles
 To be highly treasured
 To enjoy better prestige
 To get admission in public universities
 To opt for correspondence and distance courses

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Match the phrases on the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	A techno-nihilist form of education	a.	To perform the vital part
2.	To test the main fields	b.	An IT-skeptic type of learning
3.	To be of private funding	c.	Studying and vocational orientation
4.	Mandatory education	d.	After school programs
5.	To focus on academic studies	e.	To emphasize scholarly research
6.	School curriculum	f.	Compulsory training
7.	To improve the standard	g.	Era of stable worldwide integration
8.	To teach one specific subject	h.	To educate a single discipline
9.	A quality education provider	i.	An excellent training distributor
10.	To develop the cognitive skills	j.	To amplify mental competencies
11.	To take the responsibilities	k.	To bear the burden
12.	Academic and career guidance	l.	To have individual sponsorship
13.	Extra-curricular activities	m.	Study plan
14.	The age of enduring globalization	n.	To assess the principal spheres
15.	To play indispensable role	o.	To make the norm better

Task 2. Fill in the table with the form (verb, noun, adjective and adverb) of the words given. If necessary, make a trip to dictionary.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	quality		
develop	development	developmental developing developed developable	developmentally
		cognitive	
			privately
		mandatory	
	standard		
take			
		academic	
survive			
	age		
		enduring	

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with one word (an open cloze task).

Due to the lack of land in Japan, the Japanese may be way ahead of the recent trend 1. _____ smaller houses in many western countries, but their homes are built for comfort. 2. _____ Japan often faces natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, and volcanic eruptions, its architects have come up with a variety of technological advancements that make their homes durable and able to withstand such events.

If you get the chance to experience a homestay 3. _____ a Japanese family, you will get to know what the Japanese lifestyle really looks like. It 4. _____ turn out different from your expectations (and hopefully it will exceed them!), but it is a wonderful opportunity to experience life in Japan. 5. _____ you get closer to your host family, you will get to know more and more about Japan and its people.

However, 6. _____ does not seem to be a common thing for university students. Some universities or associations provide homestay programs, 7. _____ in many cases, a homestay is a short-term option, at a maximum of less than a semester. For international students 8. _____ are degree-seeking and will be staying in Japan for the long

term, homestay might not be a great option. 9. _____ dorms or apartments where you can keep a comfortable distance from others when you wish to, homestay tends to build very close relationships. It can be uncomfortable at times, 10. _____ it can build strong bonds and will be an irreplaceable experience.

(<https://www.icla.ygu.ac.jp/en/why-study-in-japan/dormitories/>)

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English paying attention to the vocabulary list.

1. В век технологии и глобализации существует растущая необходимость **предоставления качественного образования**.

2. В планы профессионального образования входит **поддерживание уровня подготовки студентов в соответствии с мировыми стандартами**.

3. Для поступления в любое учебное заведение **требуется сдать вступительные экзамены**.

4. Дошкольное образование в Японии предусмотрено в детских садах или в **центрах дневного ухода** за ребенком, что приравнивается учреждениям для обеспечения благосостояния народа.

5. На начальном этапе образования учителя несут ответственность за обучение всем предметам и занятия обычно **проводятся в одном и том же классе для большинства предметов**.

6. С седьмого по девятый классы для детей в школах основной упор делают на **академические исследования**.

7. Во второй декаде 21 века в школах Японии нанимают носителей языка для **повышения уровня обучения английскому языку**.

8. Много времени в школах **уделяют и внеурочной деятельности**, которая включает в себя не только спорт и культуру, но и изучение этических норм и традиционного искусства.

9. Выпускники университетов **работают в школах с целью охватить все аспекты дисциплины**, которую ученик выбрал для обучения в академическом году.

10. Особое внимание при подаче технических курсов уделяется студентам с ограниченными возможностями, чтобы они были в достаточной мере независимыми для **выживания в дальнейшем своими силами**.

11. В эпоху стабильной глобализации и расширения границ, качественное высшее образование играет незаменимую роль в подготовке высококвалифицированных кадров для страны.

12. При таких обстоятельствах, при которых протекает процесс глобализации, высшее образование в Японии **высоко ценится** по всему миру.

13. В Японии государственные университеты **пользуются большим престижем**, чем их частные аналоги, и лишь немногим студентам удастся поступить в государственные университеты.

14. Поскольку плата за обучение довольно высокая, студенты **выбирают заочные и дистанционные курсы**, а также устраиваются работу на неполный рабочий день.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. The most prestigious universities of Japan.
2. The centre for Japanese studies at KFU.
3. The role of education for Japanese citizens.

Recommended links

1. <https://www.expatika.com/jp/education/children/education-in-japan-79488/>
2. <https://www.japan-academy.in/blog/japanese-education-system/>
3. <https://www.kevmrc.com/japan-education-system-facts>
4. <https://education.jnto.go.jp/en/school-in-japan/japanese-education-system/>

*Gift giving is part of the culture no matter where you are and no matter
how long you stay.*
Christalyn Brannen

(<https://quotestats.com/>)

3-E. Tourism in Japan

Reading task.

Task 1. Mark the following statements T (True), F (False) or NG (Not Given).

1.	Japan offers many unique places for tourists to see, it has nineteen World Heritage Sites.	
2.	The number of tourists visiting Japan after Covid-19 pandemic exceeds the number of visitors before it.	
3.	The reason to visit Japan in spring is the blossoms, which are a visiting card of the country for the tourists.	
4.	Many people come to Japan to say “Hi” to Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck in Tokyo’s Disneyland.	
5.	Sustainable tourism (Ecotourism) requests the visitors to come and help with cleaning the coastline areas of the country.	
6.	Tourism in Japan is safe, but people must take caution at all times, because the crime rates are rather high.	
7.	If the tourist wants to see Mount Fuji, he has to take a train ride that in 100 miles will get him to the destination.	
8.	If the tourist doesn’t want to leave Tokyo while being in a country, he can see the magnificent peak of Mount Fuji in Tokyo’s skyline,	
9.	Kyoto is one city in Japan that managed to preserve vestiges of Japan’s Imperial Family, especially Kyoto Imperial Palace.	
10.	Sapporo is known not only for its cuisine, it is famous for its Moiwa Ski Resort that was the location of 1988 Winter Olympic Games.	
11.	The Gyoen National Garden is the sanctuary for unique Japanese flora and fauna, and the only place to see raccoon dog called Tanuki.	
12.	The amenities of a ryokan will help you wind down and relax just like the Japanese people did back in the 15th and 16th century.	

Tourism in Japan

<https://tourismteacher.com/tourism-in-japan/>

Tourism in Japan has grown steadily in recent years. From 2011 to just before 2020, Japan welcomed over 560 Million tourists annual for both business, and pleasure travel, that's a lot! Japan has so much to offer, including 21 World Heritage Sites, a world-class modern city, a Disney theme park, a famous mountain and heaps of culture.

Tourism in Japan **is popular throughout the year** because it has so much to offer - from beautiful beaches **to soak up the Japanese sunshine** to ski resorts that make for the perfect winter break. Oh, and we mustn't forget why tourism in Japan is so popular during spring - the blossoms! From **the bustling metro hub** of Tokyo, to the beaches of Ishigaki, there are many reasons for you **to explore tourism** in Japan.

Why tourism in Japan is so popular

Tourism in Japan is popular because millions of people around the world want to learn about the Japanese culture. Many people come to Japan **to see the scenic landscapes** of Mount Fuji, say hi to Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck in Tokyo's Disneyland, make new friends with the Snow monkeys in Nagano prefecture, and even **relax and unwind in the traditional saunas** called "Sento." One thing for sure that everyone will do in Japan is **try some of their best dishes**; everything from colorful sushi, to savory hibachi, and hearty bowls of soba noodles. Trying all these things will definitely **give you a more authentic, and memorable experience** in Japan. When you do travel to Japan, you'll see that Japan is so unique in respecting their traditions, and bringing in new ones for great changes in every aspect of life.

With Japan being an island nation, the sustainable tourism in Japan aims to protect and **preserve many of its oceanside and waterfront communities** that are located on thousands of kilometers of coastline. Sustainable tourism in Japan helps many import and export businesses especially at the ports all over Japan's coastline. With sustainable tourism in Japan becoming more popular in major cities like Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, Japan is moving closer **to fighting off pollution** and overcrowding in any public and private spaces.

Is it safe to travel to Japan?

Compared to other countries around the world, Japan is very safe for their people, and tourists. **Simply put**, crime rates are low, so tourism in Japan is safe. When visiting Japan, people must **take caution at all times**,

and overall have fun. Japan is located on a part of the Pacific Ocean that's **vulnerable to typhoons and earthquakes**. Though these events rarely occur, tourists and locals have to be careful.

Things to do in Japan

Tourism in Japan **is on the rise**. Here are five destinations that make tourism in Japan unforgettable.

1. Mount Fuji

Tourism in Japan wouldn't be complete without **taking in this stunning view** of Mount Fuji. This **magnificent mountain peak** can be seen in Tokyo's skyline. You can also **take a train ride** approximately 100 km from Tokyo **to see Mount Fuji up close**. When you get physically closer to the Mount Fuji, you can **feel the refreshing cool air** on your body, and touch the snow, good enough to walk on, ski, snowboard, and even **build a snowman**. This is the most popular mountain that is shown in many of Japan's greatest artwork. Visitors who travel to Mount Fuji can have the opportunity to climb it in as little as six hours from its halfway mark. This halfway mark called The 5th Station is a great place for you **to start an incredible climb/hike** one of **the most iconic mountains** not just in Japan, but also the world.

2. Historic Kyoto

Kyoto as a city gets overlooked when talking about tourism in Japan. Located approximately 457 km **away from the hustle and bustle** of Tokyo, Kyoto is the cultural center of Japan. Kyoto is one city in Japan that has never been touched or destroyed by the tragedies of World War II. From art galleries to architecture dating back over 1000 years ago, Kyoto has done much **to preserve vestiges** of Japan's imperial family from its icons, cuisine, art, literature, and architectural feats, especially the Kyoto Imperial Palace. If you want to time travel to see what Japan looked like 500 to 1000 years ago in its **pristine beauty**, this is the city and tour for you.

3. Sapporo, Hokkaido

Take a 1.5 hour **non-stop flight** from Tokyo to Sapporo, located on Japan's northernmost island, Hokkaido. Historically, Sapporo **adds even more value to tourism** in Japan. Sapporo **is known for its cuisine**, beer, Odori Park, and the Sapporo Snow Festival. Sapporo is best seen in the winter, not to mention its Mount Moiwa Ski Resort is the location of the memorable 1972 Winter Olympic Games. In the Sapporo Snow Festival, you can see many of Japan's most talented Sculptors create, and display very beautiful and **intricately designed** ice sculptures. The Sapporo Snow Festival **is the grandeur of the things** to do in Sapporo since 1950 because it's the

definition of what winter wonderland would look like for people of all ages. Tourists can see majestic views of the city on top of the observation deck of Sapporo TV Tower.

4. Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden, Tokyo

Conveniently **located just a short ten minute walk** southeast of the Shinjuku metro station in Tokyo, the Gyoen National Garden **is a must see**. This peaceful garden was built on the site of Lord Naito's private mansion during the Edo period of Japan around the year of 1772. Since it opened to the public in 1949 as a national garden, it has displayed a unique combination of Japanese, French and English landscapes complete with many varieties of flowers, walking paths, peaceful ponds and more. This is a great garden to rest, and **have peace during your day**.

5. Ryokans of Atami

If you want to experience Tourism in Japan from its traditional hospitality, Ryokans in Atami will help you do that. Ryokans are traditional Japanese Inns that offer services from fine traditional dining called "kaiseki", hot spring baths, live music entertainment, and tours of the surrounding trails and mountains. All amenities of a ryokan will help you **wind down and relax** just like the Japanese people did back in the 15th and 16th century.

Now that **you've gotten a taste** of what tourism in Japan looks like, it's time to pack up!

Questions to the text.

1. Why is tourism popular throughout the year in Japan?
2. What are the reasons for people to come and visit Japan?
3. What is sustainable tourism in Japan aimed at?
4. How might being a part of the Pacific Ocean affect tourism in Japan?
5. What can impress the tourists in Mount Fuji?
6. Why is Kyoto so popular among the History lovers?
7. What is Sapporo best known and famous for?
8. What is significant about Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden?
9. Why are Ryokans of Atami considered as traditional hospitality of Japan?

Vocabulary.

To be popular throughout the year	To see smth up close
To soak up the Japanese sunshine	To feel the refreshing cool air
The bustling metro hub	To build a snowman
To explore tourism	To start an incredible climb/hike
To see the scenic landscapes	The most iconic mountains
To relax and unwind in the traditional saunas	To be away from the hustle and bustle
To try some of their best dishes	To preserve vestiges
To give authentic and memorable experience	To be of pristine beauty
To preserve oceanside and waterfront communities	To have a non-stop flight
To fight off pollution	To add even more value to tourism
To simply put	To be known for its cuisine
To take caution at all times	To be intricately designed
To be vulnerable to typhoons and earthquakes	To be the grandeur of the things
To be on the rise	To be located just a short ten minute walk
To take in this stunning view	To be a must see
A magnificent mountain peak	To have peace during a day
To take a train ride	To wind down and relax
	To have gotten a taste

Vocabulary exercises.

Task 1. Give synonymic expressions for the following phrases make at least five sentences using them.

1.	To soak up the sunshine	a.	To be aspiring and gorgeous
2.	To see the scenic landscapes	b.	To get calm and feel at ease
3.	To try some of their best dishes	c.	To enjoy rejuvenating chill
4.	To preserve waterfront communities	d.	To conserve coastline territory
5.	To take caution at all times	e.	To stay quiet within a day
6.	To take in this stunning view	f.	To begin improbable rise
7.	To feel the refreshing cool air	g.	To taste their quality food
8.	To start an incredible climb	h.	To admire magnificent sight

9.	To be of pristine beauty	i.	To observe picturesque panorama
10.	To be intricately designed	j.	To be thoroughly thought
11.	To have peace during a day	k.	To bask in the sun
12.	To wind down and relax	l.	To always be alert

Task 2. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	popular	trendy	likeable	prominent
2.	bustling	alive	dynamic	spry
3.	scenic	breath-taking	spectacular	striking
4.	authentic	genuine	veritable	credible
5.	memorable	rememberable	indelible	remarkable
6.	simply	utterly	commonly	directly
7.	vulnerable	defenceless	susceptible	tender
8.	stunning	marvellous	excellent	sensational
9.	refreshing	exhilarating	invigorating	restorative
10.	incredible	amazing	awesome	preposterous
11.	iconic	supreme	epochal	legendary
12.	pristine	untouched	intact	virginal
13.	intricate	meticulous	fancy	sophisticated
14.	short	limited	small	little

Task 3. Replace the phrases in *italics* with the phrases from the vocabulary list.

1. Japan has so much to offer – from beautiful beaches *to bask in the sun* to ski resorts that make for the perfect winter break.

2. There are many reasons for the tourist *to delve into travel for pleasure* in Japan.

3. Many people come to Japan *to look at the spectacular sketches* of Mount Fuji, say hi to Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck in Tokyo's Disneyland.

4. Major cities of Japan are moving closer *to struggle with the dirtiness of the surrounding places* and overcrowding in any public and private spaces.

5. Tourism in Japan is *skyrocketing* because here are many destinations that make tourism in Japan unforgettable.

6. One wouldn't be able to complete the journey to Japan without *soaking up this breath-taking panorama* of Mount Fuji.

7. This halfway mark called The 5th Station is a great place for you to start an incredible climb/hike one of the most *emblematic large hills* not just in Japan, but also the world.

8. Kyoto is the cultural centre of Japan, which is situated *in a long distance from the hurly-burly* of Tokyo.

9. Kyoto has done much *to conserve the traces* of Japan's imperial family from its icons, cuisine, art, literature, and architectural feats, especially the Kyoto Imperial Palace.

10. The Sapporo Snow Festival is the *majesty of the stuff* to do in Sapporo since 1950 because it's the definition of what winter wonderland would look like for people of all ages.

11. Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden with a unique combination of Japanese, French and English landscapes is a great garden to rest, and *enjoy the serenity within a day*.

12. The amenities of the inns will help you *ease off and tranquilize* just like the Japanese people did back in the 15th and 16th century.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the highlighted expressions.

1. Tourism in Japan is **popular throughout the year** because it has so much to offer.

2. From **the bustling metro hub** of Tokyo, to the beaches of Ishigaki, there are many reasons for you **to explore tourism** in Japan.

3. Tourists in Japan can make new friends with the Snow monkeys in Nagano prefecture, and even **relax and unwind in the traditional saunas** called "Sento."

4. One thing for sure that everyone will do in Japan is **try some of their best dishes**; everything from colorful sushi, to savory hibachi, and hearty bowls of soba noodles.

5. With Japan being an island nation, the sustainable tourism in Japan aims to protect and **preserve many of its oceanside and waterfront communities**.

6. **Simply put**, crime rates are low, so tourism in Japan is safe, however, when visiting Japan, people must **take caution at all times**, and overall have fun.

7. Tourists can also **take a train ride** approximately 100 km from Tokyo **to see Mount Fuji up close**.

8. When you get physically closer to the Mount Fuji, you can **feel the refreshing cool air** on your body, and touch the snow, good enough to walk on, ski, snowboard, and even **build a snowman**.

9. If you want to time travel to see what Japan looked like 500 to 1000 years ago in its **pristine beauty**, this is the city and tour for you.

10. Historically, Sapporo **adds even more value to tourism** in Japan, also Sapporo **is known for its cuisine**.

11. In the Sapporo Snow Festival, you can see many of Japan's most talented Sculptors create, and display very beautiful and **intricately designed** ice sculptures.

12. Conveniently **located just a short ten minute walk** southeast of the Shinjuku metro station in Tokyo, the Gyoen National Garden **is a must see**.

Self-study case

Make a search and prepare a substantiated speech with the slide show on the following issues.

1. Domestic tourism in Japan.
2. Most attractive sights in Japan for travellers.
3. UNESCO World Heritage objects in Japan.

Recommended links

1. <https://www.todaytourism.com/travel-guides/Japan-tourist-information.html>
2. <https://www.japan.travel/en/us/>
3. <https://tourismteacher.com/tourism-in-japan/>

Listening. Part 2.

Vocabulary.

To span thousands of years	Living standards
To be renowned throughout the world	The emergence of a new middle class
An intricate art	Economic stagnation
To adopt a new constitution	A declining birth rate
To establish a democratic government	A cutting-edge technology
A ceremonial figurehead	Deep reverence for tradition and ceremony
To undergo a period of rapid economic growth	Cultural heritage
To experience unprecedented growth	A unique blend of tradition and modernity

Task 1. Watch the video and fill in the gaps with the missing information (use no more than three words).

1. Modern Japan emerged in the late 19th century after _____, a period of rapid modernization and westernization.
2. Known as _____, Japan experienced unprecedented growth in industries such as electronics, automobiles and steel production.
3. The Lost decade was a period of economic stagnation and deflation, however, brought on by _____ in the early 1990s.
4. Today, Japan is known for its _____, fashion and pop culture.
5. Ikebana also known _____ is a type of artistic expression that highlights the beauty of nature.
6. Sumo wrestling – a traditional sport _____ hundreds of years and is still popular today.
7. The technique _____ is still highly regarded today.
8. Its pop culture from _____ to Japanese pop music has become increasingly popular around the world.
9. Japan also continues to be a leader in technology and innovation with advances in _____ and renewable energy.

Task 2. Discuss the following issues.

1. What Japanese culture and traditions are renowned throughout the world?
2. What significant events happened in Japan in the period from 1980 to 2012?
3. What spheres of economics is Japan still a leader in the world?

Revision. Unit 3.

Task 1. Fact-check. Read the following statements and say Yes or No.

1.	The Constitution of Japan was enacted right after the World War II.	
2.	Imperial family members serve as ambassadors of Japan.	
3.	The National Diet of Japan is a special program for nutrition to make Japanese people live longer.	
4.	The conservative leaning party of Japan, which has held strong influence in national politics, is called LDP.	
5.	It was during the Meiji era that Japanese government rapidly industrialized the nation to catch up to the west.	
6.	Economic Miracle describes the period of Meiji era.	
7.	Due to the asset price bubble, the 1980s and 1990s are referred in Japanese economics as the “Lost Decade”.	
8.	Japan boasts the largest fishing fleets in the world.	
9.	The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the first largest stock exchange in the world by market capitalisation.	
10.	Japan’s autocratic regime does not allow the use of public diplomacy.	
11.	The influence of gastrodiploamacy in the world leaves much to be desired as well as sports diplomacy.	
12.	Gastrodiploamacy is connected by diplomatic etiquettes and endorphins which is produced in the body while eating that eases the mood.	
13.	Japan imports iron ore from countries like Australia and China and sells them cars proving the magnificence of Japanese technological supremacy.	
14.	Japan is such an isolated country geographically that even the Mongols failure helped them maintain its historic integrity.	
15.	Admission to all levels of education in Japan is free and children might attend any schools without passing any exams.	
16.	Elementary teachers are usually responsible for all subjects, and classes remain in a single room for maximum activities.	
17.	Most popular subjects among students in Japan are Business Management, Accounting, Engineering, Law, Humanities and Social Sciences.	

18.	Japan offers tourists from beautiful beaches to soak up the Japanese sunshine to ski resorts that make for the perfect winter break.	
19.	Tourist has to be vigilant at all times of the criminals in Japan.	
20.	With Japan being an island nation, the sustainable tourism in Japan aims to protect and preserve many of its oceanside and waterfront communities.	

Task 2. Match the phrases from the left with their synonyms on the right.

1.	An honorary figurehead	a.	To admire magnificent sight
2.	To serve as ambassadors	b.	To have individual sponsorship
3.	To enact new laws	c.	An IT-skeptic type of learning
4.	To reject a bill	d.	To get guided due to mild power
5.	The titan of soft power	e.	To be aspiring and gorgeous
6.	To hold a positive view	f.	To function like an envoy
7.	To maintain integrity	g.	Era of stable worldwide integration
8.	To be driven by soft resources	h.	To maintain silver lining
9.	A techno-nihilist form of education	i.	To repel a proposal
10.	To be of private funding	j.	To pass novel acts
11.	A quality education provider	k.	An excellent training distributor
12.	The age of enduring globalization	l.	To retain entireness
13.	To see the scenic landscapes	m.	To observe picturesque panorama
14.	To be of pristine beauty	n.	The giant of foreign policy tools
15.	To be intricately designed	o.	To be thoroughly thought
16.	To take in this stunning view	p.	A distinguished leader in name

Task 3. In the following chain of words find out an odd one.

1.	monarchy	emperor	kingship	crown
2.	diplomat	pundit	plenipotentiary	envoy
3.	verdict	sentence	penalty	ruling
4.	influence	affect	impact	leverage

5.	authentic	genuine	veritable	credible
6.	iconic	supreme	epochal	legendary
7.	intricate	meticulous	fancy	sophisticated
8.	simply	utterly	commonly	directly
9.	bustling	alive	dynamic	spry
10	stunning	marvellous	excellent	sensational
11	pristine	untouched	intact	virginal
12	amendment	alteration	revision	principle
13	authority	manager	government	power
14	party	agent	faction	block

Task 4. Choose the exact meaning of the words in italics.

1.	<i>Bustling</i> metro hub	a.	spry	b.	dynamic
2.	To <i>rescind</i> the policy	a.	to annul	b.	to disapprove
3.	Asset price <i>bubble</i>	a.	blob	b.	blot
4.	To <i>dissolve</i> Zaibatsu	a.	to diffuse	b.	to terminate
5.	<i>Reliance</i> on exports	a.	dependence	b.	trust
6.	To <i>boast</i> fishing fleets	a.	to prate	b.	to flaunt
7.	To reject a <i>bill</i>	a.	act	b.	charge
8.	To gain enough <i>seats</i>	a.	couch	b.	place
9.	Through formal <i>ceremony</i>	a.	propriety	b.	ritual
10.	<i>Authentic</i> experience	a.	genuine	b.	veritable
11.	<i>Vulnerable</i> to typhoons	a.	tender	b.	defenceless
12.	<i>Stunning</i> view	a.	marvellous	b.	excellent
13.	<i>Iconic</i> mountains	a.	supreme	b.	legendary
14.	<i>Pristine</i> beauty	a.	virginal	b.	intact

Task 5. Use the appropriate form of the given word to fill the gap in the following text.

<p style="text-align: center;">History of the Currency of Japan.</p> <p>The 1. _____ of silver and gold coins called the WadoKaichin began in the 8th century. The coins resembled Chinese coins. However, at some point, Japan was 2. _____ to produce its own coins. Therefore, they began purchasing the Chinese currency for their own use. However, before long the</p>		<p>1. mint</p> <p>2. ability</p> <p>3. China</p> <p>4. inject</p> <p>5. govern</p> <p>6. money</p> <p>7. add</p>
---	--	--

<p>supply of the 3. _____ coins could not meet the ever-increasing demand by the locals for business purposes. As such, Japan employed the services of a private company to mint more coins. The coins were 4. _____ into the Japanese economy and used between the 14th and 16th centuries. The two coins were named Toraisen and Shichusen.</p> <p>In the 15th century, the 5. _____ started producing Koshu Kins, which were silver and gold coins. It later established a uniform 6. _____ system made up of gold, silver, and copper coins. In the 19th Century, in 7. _____ to the Koshu Kins coins, Japanese locals could also use the Spanish dollars. The government introduced the Yen in 1871. It was a strategy of 8. _____ the various coins that existed at the time. The value of the Yen was steady until the end of World War II when it depreciated. 9. _____, in 1971, the Yen was pegged to the US dollar at a fixed exchange rate of 308 Japanese Yen per every 1 US dollar. The Japanese Yen operated at fixed rate until 1973 when the government resorted to a 10. _____ exchange rate.</p>	<p>8. centre 9. sequence 10. float</p>
---	--

Task 6. Arrange a round-table discussion on the following issue.

Japan in the international political and economic arena in the 21st century.

TAPESCRIPTS

Unit 1

Part 1

Exploring Russia's Diverse Geography: From Siberian Tundra to Black Sea Beaches

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bLejQqWDe_E)

Have you ever wondered how geography can **shape the politics** and history of a Nation. Let's **take a grand journey** across the largest country in the world.

Russia.

Russia, **a country of grandeur**, is a geographical paradox. Stretching across 11 time zones it is the most expansive country on the planet. It is home to a myriad of distinct populations, each with their own customs, traditions and languages. This vastness and diversity are what make Russia a fascinating study in geography.

The Ural Mountains.

A natural wonder that **bisects the country** from North to South, serve as the geographical divide between European Russia and Asian Russia. On the western side of the Urals you find bustling metropolises like Moscow and St. Petersburg, **heartbeats of Russian culture** and power. To the east, the Asian part of Russia unfolds into a vast expanse of tundra, forests and remote towns, a testament to the country's sheer size and diversity.

Each part of Russia has its unique geographical features. European Russia is characterized by broad plains and lowlands, while Asian Russia boasts the Siberian plateaus, rugged terrain, the Arctic tundra and the Far Eastern taiga. These geographical distinctions have played a significant role in shaping the country's history, culture and politics.

But it's not just about the land, Russia's geography extends into the deep icy waters of the Arctic Ocean in the North and the warm temperate Black Sea in the South. It shares its borders with 14 countries, the most of any nation in the world. These borders, some peaceful, some contentious,

have been arenas of political maneuvering and historical events that have shaped the Russia we know today.

So Russia's geography is as diverse as it is vast. But how has this geographical diversity influenced its history and politics. Stick around to find out. In his book “The Prisoners of geography” Tim Marshall describes how geographical landscapes determine a country's fate, its foreign policies and relations with other countries.

And Russia is no exception. The vast expanse of Russia has always **been a tantalizing invitation** for invaders. The lack of natural barriers especially in the region of Ukraine has historically **been a beckoning call** for those with territorial ambitions. Without towering mountains or treacherous waters **to serve as formidable obstacles**, the flatlands of Europe have often been a stage for military invasions into Russia. This geographical vulnerability has significantly shaped Russia's military strategies and policies. The need for **a robust defense mechanism** against potential invaders gave birth to **a deep-seated culture** of military preparedness.

This culture is so ingrained in the Russian psyche that it continues to influence the strategic decisions of its leaders today. Vladimir Putin included. Take Ukraine, for instance. Putin's actions and strategies in Ukraine are largely dictated by the country's **lack of natural barriers**. The flat terrain makes it **a potential launching pad** for any power with **adversarial intentions** towards Russia. Therefore maintaining influence over Ukraine is not merely a matter of political ego for Putin, it is a strategic necessity for Russia's security.

But it's not just about defense. Russia's geography also dictates its offense. The vast distances and harsh climates make **conventional warfare a daunting prospect for Russia**. Instead, it has to rely on other means, such as **cyber warfare** or energy politics to project its power and protect its interests.

Thus, despite having one of the world's most advanced military capabilities, Russia is still constrained by its geography. No matter how sophisticated its weapons are, no matter how shrewd its leaders are, the country **is inextricably bound** by its geographical realities.

Despite most of Russia's population residing on its European side, its vast territory extends across both Europe and Asia. But what does this mean for Russia's geopolitics? Let's dive in.

The European and Asian divide of Russia isn't just a geographical boundary, it's a line that **carves out stark differences** in culture, economy and politics. This divide, marked by the Ural mountains, is like a two-sided mirror reflecting contrasting images of one country. On the European side we see a Russia more **aligned with** Western values and economic models. Cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg showcase Russia's European roots with their architecture, arts and lifestyle pulsating with a distinctly European rhythm. This side is more developed and urbanized, boasting a higher standard of living and economic stability.

But cross the Ural and you'll find a different Russia. The Asian side, also known as Siberia, is a land of extremes. It's a place where temperatures can swing from **scorching summers** to **bone chilling winters**. This side is less developed, less populated and economically reliant on its rich natural resources.

The cultural diversity and **economic disparity** between the two sides often lead to political tensions. The European side, with its **economic clout** and political power, often dominates the national agenda, meanwhile the Asian side, despite its size, often finds itself **playing second fiddle**.

However, it's this very divide that adds to Russia's geopolitical strength. It's a country that **straddles two continents**, two cultures. It has the ability to play the European card when dealing with the west, and the Asian card when dealing with the East. It's a unique position that allows Russia to maneuver, **to shift alliances** and adjust its strategies. This geographical divide, therefore, has a profound impact on Russia's geopolitics, making it a unique player on the world stage. So far we've seen how Russia's geography influences its geopolitics. But how has it shaped its history and politics?

Let's dive into the annals of history. The vast open plains of Russia have been a **double-edged sword**. On the one hand, they have **provided ample space** for expansion, growth and the development of a diverse culture. On the other, these plains have **laid out a welcome mat** for invaders.

From the Mongols in the 13th century to Napoleon's Grand army in the 19th and Hitler's Wehrmacht in the 20th.

Russia's lack of natural barriers made it an attractive target. These invasions have **left indelible marks** on Russia's psyche, shaping its defensive, even paranoid, approach to international relations.

This historical context helps explain Russia's obsession with **maintaining a buffer zone** of friendly states around its borders. A strategy we see play out in its dealings with Ukraine, the Baltic states and others.

Now let's fast forward to the present. Russia's geography continues to influence its political decisions and strategies. Take, for instance, the Arctic. As global warming **melts the ice caps**, the Arctic is becoming increasingly navigable. Russia with its extensive Arctic coastline sees this as a golden opportunity to control new shipping routes, and tap into **vast untapped reserves** of oil and gas. This is shaping Russia's current Arctic policies and its relationship with other Arctic nations.

Similarly, Russia's position straddling Europe and Asia influences its political decisions. It seeks to leverage its Eurasian identity to play both sides, as we see in its efforts **to forge alliances** with European nations, while also **strengthening ties** with China and other Asian countries.

Therefore, geography is not just about physical landscapes. It's a powerful force that shapes a nation's history, politics and even its future. So, the next time you look at a map of Russia, remember that every ridge, river and plain has a story to tell about this fascinating country's past, present and future.

Part 2

Russia and OIC Partnership for Economic Prosperity

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1aJPvMcDsI4>

What happens when a **global heavyweight** like Russia **intertwines its economic interests** with the diverse and **emerging economies** of the organization of Islamic cooperation?

The answer is a **fascinating tale** of economic cooperation that has been unfolding over the past few decades. The narrative begins in the late 20th century when Russia and the OIC started **exploring avenues** for economic collaboration. The focus was on **joint investment** in free economic zones or FE Zeds and industrial parks. These initiatives were in line with the OIC's vision 2025, which underscored economic development as a **critical pillar** for its member states.

So what exactly are these free economic zones? Well, they are **designated areas** within a country that **offer a myriad of incentives** to investors. This includes **tax breaks, streamlined regulations** and easy access to infrastructure. The idea is to attract **foreign direct investment** and **promote economic diversification**.

Russia with its **robust industrial base** and expertise in sectors such as energy, manufacturing and infrastructure development found these FE Zeds quite appealing through bilateral agreements and partnerships. Russia began investing in these zones across various OIC member states. These investments **spanned multiple sectors** including petrochemicals, construction and **renewable energy**.

These investments not only **boosted economic growth** in the host countries but also **fostered closer ties** between Russia and the OIC. This was a **win-win situation**. The host countries benefited from **the influx of capital** and expertise while Russia got to expand its economic influence and diversify its investment portfolio.

The story does not end with free economic zones. Industrial parks emerged as another area of collaboration. These are dedicated spaces where

businesses and entrepreneurs can operate in a supportive environment. By establishing **joint industrial parks**, Russia and OIC countries could **leverage each other's strengths** and expertise. The goal was to attract more investment, create jobs and advanced technology transfer.

This ongoing collaboration between Russia and the OIC is expected to further **enhance their economic cooperation**. The aim is to develop **sustainable and prosperous communities**. It is a testament to how economic ties can **transcend cultural and geopolitical differences** fostering mutual growth and understanding.

In summary, the economic cooperation between Russia and the OIC is a multi-layered and evolving narrative. It began with joint investments in free economic zones and industrial parks, aligning with the OIC's vision 2025. Russia's investments have contributed to economic growth and fostered closer ties with the OIC.

The establishment of joint industrial parks has **been another milestone**, promoting investment, job creation and technology transfer. This collaboration is **paving the way** for sustainable and prosperous communities underscoring the power of economic cooperation in our interconnected world.

Part 1

Isabel Hilton – Xi Jinping’s China Dream

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3erBIDTZQdg>

You can tell a lot about a country through its dreams. Consider the American Dream.

The city on the hill, the beacon of hope, the land of opportunity.

Even European Union had a dream of replacing war with peace and prosperity. And today Kurds and Catalans dream of independence.

China’s leader Xi Jinping has a dream too. Proclaiming a big dream as a bit of novelty for a Chinese leader, so what is Xi Jinping’s China Dream?

First of all, it’s not like Mao Zedong’s dream. He promised people utopian socialism tomorrow at the cost of a little sacrifice today.

Den Xiaoping wasn’t big on dream either. He advised China to stay quiet and just go on with a business of growing, though he didn’t encourage people to dream of getting rich. Partly to distract them from dreaming of democracy.

But Xi Jinping dreams big. When he came to power five years ago, Xi Jinping’s big preoccupation was how to keep the Communist Party in power.

China doesn’t look very communist these days, in fact, it has more millionaires and even billionaires than that beacon of capitalism, the United States.

So, if it isn’t promising communism what is it that entitles the Communist Party to rule China forever?

The China Dream really started as Xi Jinping’s initiative which then is embraced by the Party. Now there is actually a lot of buy-in from the average Chinese, because the China Dream is about making China great again is a kind of populist idea and nationalistic appeal that get a lot of Chinese people buy into it.

Xi’s dream of national rejuvenation has four main components: a civilized China with a high cultural tone, a harmonious China with no social

strive, a beautiful China with cleaner fresh water and no more poison soil, and most importantly a strong China – politically, scientifically, militarily and economically.

I think it's a mix picture when it comes to how effective the Chinese Dream has been in terms of making everyone feel; and they could moderately become prosperous, because China has become very unequal. But around 2010 the level of inequality has plateaued. But it's stress; it's plateaued in a very high level. So, a Communist China is as unequal as Capitalist America.

Five years ago China was still growing fast and many people thought that in a more open and prosperous China the Party would continue to step back, it would allow more freedom and perhaps eventually democracy. But today the growth is slowing, there is a worrying pile of debt, there is an ageing work force and there is the threat of the (muddling come trap). So far from stepping back the Party is back with a vengeance in every aspect of life, in schools, in universities and in business.

It's been an interesting development watching the private Chinese companies started by entrepreneurs at Communist Party members to their boards and so China's businesses that I've spoken to say they could get caught by Chinese regulator several times a day about what it is they are doing and I think that is a fairly recent undevelopment.

There is a well-known saying in China "Same bed – different dreams". So is this China Dream or so the people's dream or is it just Xi Jinping's?

If you come out openly and say China Dream is problematic, that you don't want to be a part of it, well, take, you don't support, it has got nothing to do with you, then you are at best a bit of a dissident or at worst a traitor.

Of course, all of that means following Xi whose cult of personality is growing by the day. It might look like just another boring Communist Party ritual occasion, but this is a key moment. Mao Zedong they say saved the country, Deng Xiaoping saved the economy, and Xi Jinping is saving the Party. It's the moment when President Xi says "there is no People's Republic of China without the Communist Party, and everyone who wants to be in the bed, business, culture, politics law, even religion must dream the Party's Dream".

Part 2

Chinese tourism surges during May Holiday

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqxUynCkSv4&t=1s>

All right. Here is your China brief this morning, a look at what's making headlines at national newspapers and trending on social media. And as China goes on holiday, we're going to do some, I guess you could say, preliminary travel data out there, right, from what local media say so. Xinhua say railway passenger ships hit a record of almost 21 million on Wednesday. That is the official start of the five day May Day holiday. China Railway says their network is expected to handle 144 million passenger trips from April 29th all the way to May six. And residents aren't just traveling domestically. The Global Times says data from travel agencies shows a strong surge in overseas tour bookings. International flight bookings for the first day of the May Day holiday reached a record high. We're talking jumping 20% compared with 2019. So looks like they're heading out. Holiday travel also trending on Weibo. Many users are commenting on how crowded so these tourist places are. So reactions like I rather stay at home. I don't want to see people, mountain. People see trends in Shanghai. So that's sort of the translation there. Mei made a travel bathroom, dining room, couch bed I mostly take. I laugh at those stuck in tourist sites. As always, I would suggest avoiding Changsha. It's crammed like cookie jars right now, so people are some of them and people are avoiding it. Also trying to young people eyeing less famous or niche places to avoid crowd examples include Shantel Wei Jo in Guangdong and Justine and Jon Province as well.

Yeah, that sounds like a weekend actually for most of us, right? Which is what is it? So a bedroom, bathroom, living room and kitchen. That sounds like a regular.

You'll get it now. But you know, it's interesting because so this is coming at a time where, you know, we were talking earlier with with with UBS. Right. So what are the next things we need to watch for this rally to continue in number one in the list, if not near the top in spending, per capita spending, not where they're going, not volumes. Don't you know, not numbers. That

number is not XiHonsu posts per capita, for example. But spending ends because it's a reflection that the the woes in the property sector have somewhat diverged from consumer confidence. Right. We've yet to see we've seen initial numbers of where they're going as you saw in the qingming numbers during that short holiday.

Yeah, there was initially it got back to pre-pandemic levels, if not even better. If we see another holiday of this, maybe we're starting to see a trend, maybe pun intended.

Now we go. It's got to be later. Okay, let's move on.

Okay. Let's talk about the tangible impacts on the travel industry. Transport, particularly a team at Bloomberg Intelligence has been looking at the numbers here at travel sentiment in China. Tim Bacchus with us here, a senior aviation industry analyst. I want to ask you about the impact to earnings, but let's start with sentiment and the survey. Where do people want to go? What's the what are the preferences right now?

So thanks, David. We've been conducting this survey now for about a year. We've had four or five installments of this. And so I think what's interesting about this survey for two Q which of course encompasses the May Day holiday, is that we're beginning to see some green shoots. You know, international travel has been recovering much slower than domestic travel. I think domestic obviously very strong. If I was pointing that out, places are very crowded. You look at where we are versus 2019, the domestic side on the air, passenger sentiment, anyway, it's up 20%.

Right. International's been lagging. But what we see the last survey then, is that a pickup in the number of people who have booked travel, both booked domestic and international or even international only it's been the high since our survey started last year. And so if we look at that data, we also look at the data from the airlines, we look at the data from the government, the CAC regulator, you know, the first quarter data and all the trends seem to be pointing up.

Okay. Are we still see I mean, maybe people are heading out an international travel. Certainly one thing in China, are we seeing foreign passengers or foreign tourists coming back to China? Yeah.

So that's actually an area where it's we think it's much weaker right now. So, of course, China is doing some things to try to stimulate demand to come into China. On the tourism side, you know, lots of European countries are now visa free to come into China. I think, though, when we look at the way the airlines are reacting to this and they're reacting to what they see in terms of demand, the foreign carriers, the ones based in the EU or the ones visit the United States are not adding capacity back nearly as fast as the Chinese carriers. In fact, it's something like 55 - 60% seats compared to 2019 for European carriers and of all foreign carriers. Sorry. Well, the Chinese are more like 85 - 98, maybe 88%, I think for the second quarter. So the demand that's coming seems to be more outbound. That seems to be stronger than inbound. And the airlines are reacting to that.

And so with the earnings. Impact then be mostly visible and felt among the domestic Chinese carriers. For example, the two Chinese carriers, domestic carriers, the Chinese carriers.

So the interesting thing is that despite all the strength in international, again, you have some strength of Japan, strength of Korea. We're seeing in our survey, Southeast Asia, Singapore, because of its visa free arrangements as well. You would think then, okay, this is this has been positive for earnings. But what we saw in the first quarter earnings that came out just only last week and early this week is that if you're exposed to international, you haven't done as well. The airlines with domestic exposure have done much better. Spring Airlines, Hainan Airlines junior, which are less exposed to international, even China Southern the only one of the big three to make a profit in the first quarter is the is the largest airline domestically and the smallest internationally. China, Eastern and Air China made losses for the first quarter. So it's not translating yet that new international outbound travel. It's not necessarily translating earnings yet.

You mentioned some of those destinations. Where else is it hot now? So Japan, Korea.

So I think what's driving it again from our survey is that currency is a big, big factor. Okay. And so with the with the renminbi weak against certain countries, then we've seen the, you know, a tail off in terms of interest in those destinations, whereas Japan and Korea, with the weak one and the

weekend looked very, very attractive. And I think the Chinese travelers are still being quite frugal. Right. And we're we're not seeing what we're seeing some upticks in spending sentiment. It's coming off a really, really low base. So I still think that the traveler is you know, they're strapped to the extent by, you know, the stock market in China, the wealth effect, the property market. And so, you know, there is a bit of frugality. And the airline that made the best earnings record type earnings was Spring Airlines, the true low cost airline in China. So are they diverting traffic to, you know, where they can get cheaper air tickets?

Part 1

Japan for kids – an amazing and quick guide to Japan

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S603E1utiwE>

Hello friends. Today we are traveling together to Japan. Well, Japan is an **isolated country** in East Asia. It's bordered on the west by the sea of Japan and extends from the sea of Okhotsk in the north toward the East China sea and Taiwan in the south. You might be wondering what's the most important city in the country. The answer is Tokyo. This is Japan's capital and the largest city. An interesting thing about Tokyo is that it's the political and economic center of the country. And it is the place where the **Emperor of Japan** and the national government are located. Other major cities include Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoyo, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Kobe and Kyoto.

But what about Japan's empire and how does it work? Japan has what is known as a **unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy**. This means that the Emperor of Japan is the monarch and the head of the **Imperial Family of Japan**. Under the constitution he is defined as **the symbol of the state** and the unity of the people. His title is derived from **the will of the people** who are the sovereign. Imperial household law governs the line of **imperial succession**. He is also the head of the Shinto religion. The Japanese Shinto religion holds him to be **the direct descendant** of the **Solar Goddess**, Amaterasu. The Emperor is also the head of all national Japanese orders, decorations, medals and awards.

Speaking of this Shinto religion. Here's an interesting thing about it. If you travel to Japan you will see the **Shinto shrines**, houses. These are places of worship and the dwellings of the Kami. The shinto gods. It is a house that protects Japanese religious objects. But we will tell you all about these places in the next chapter.

Let's talk about the flag for a moment. The national flag of Japan is a rectangular white banner bearing **a crimson red circle** at its center. This

flag is officially called the Nishoki. The sun plays an important role in Japanese mythology and religion and symbolism. Also this is one of the reasons why this country is known as **the land of the rising sun**.

That takes us to the language and the writing. National language is Japanese but the alphabet consists of three writing systems that work together. These three systems are called the Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji. They sound difficult to learn but don't worry. Hiragana and Katakana are easy and will be a big help if you're thinking about traveling to Japan.

An important fact about Japan is that it's the 11th **most populous country** in the world. Its population is about 125 million people and it consists of almost 7 000 islands extended around the country and 20 different cities. This makes that the culture of Japan is well known around the world including its art, cuisine, music and some very fun things, like comic, animation and video game industries like pokemon. Maybe you've heard of it before. Pokemon is an electronic game series from Nintendo that debuted in Japan in February 1996 as pokemon green and pokemon red.

But let's talk about their traditions for a moment. In Japan there's an event called Yamayaki. This is a festival that involves burning vegetation of mountain before the spring. The event usually comes with **a fireworks show**. It's ancient tradition that actually happens when people were in a dispute over the land. A beautiful thing that people love to see is **the floating lanterns**. This is a tradition that takes place on a river. You can see hundreds and hundreds of them floating at the same time. It is known as Toro Nagashi. It **represents the journey of the souls to the afterlife**.

Let's talk about origami. Japanese Origami began sometime after **Buddhist monks** brought it from China. Its meaning comes from Ori meaning folden and Kami meaning paper.

Have you ever heard of chopsticks? Well, they use chopsticks and sometimes a big spoon to eat their noodles. Also another fun fact. **Slurping soups** is considered polite in Japan. Can you imagine? But if you get hungry the traditional cuisine of Japan is based on rice with miso soup and other dishes. There's an emphasis on seasonal ingredients. Side dishes often consist of fish, pickled vegetables and vegetables cooking broth. Seafood is

common, often grilled, but also served raw as sashimi or in sushi. Seafood and vegetables are also deep fried in **a light batter** known as tempura.

If you like to dress up you have to know all about their clothing traditions. The kimono is labeled the national clothing of Japan. The most well-known form of traditional Japanese clothing, the kimono, **is worn wrapped around the body** left side over right and is sometimes worn layered. It is also worn with an Obi and may be worn with a number of traditional accessories and types of footwear.

There are different types of women's kimono. The Furisode is a type of formal kimono usually worn by young women. The Uchikaki is worn as **bridal ware** as an unbelted outer layer. There's also the Kuro Tomasode and Iro Tomasode. The Houmongi and Tsukesage are semi-formal women's kimono featuring a design on the sleeves and hem. The Iro Muji is a low formality solid color kimono worn for **tea ceremony** and other **mildly formal events**. And the Komon and Edo Komon are informal kimono with a repeating pattern all over the kimono.

But what about traditional Japanese clothing for men. The name is Happi. Happi is the Japanese traditional dress that is worn by male performers particularly in dances which is actually a straight sleeve jacket. Happi normally has an open front and **is fastened with ties**. In modern patterns Happi is worn over clothes and tied at the waist with a belt.

The wildlife in Japan is very special and it is because the Japanese archipelago straddles a wide range of climates from the sub-arctic snow-capes of Northern Hokkaido to the sub-tropical jungles of Okinawa in the south. And over 70% of its land mass is mountainous and undeveloped. Thanks to these conditions Japan is home to a bunch of plants and animals you might not even think about. The animals you can find are Japanese macaques, deer, sea turtles, giant salamanders and leopard cats. But a special one is the raccoon dog called Tanuki. You've probably never heard of a Tanuki. But if you go to Japan you're guaranteed to see hundreds of them. So we've already learned about their animals.

But what about the fruits. Amau is a strawberry variety produced only in Fukuoka prefecture. Mizuho. You can enjoy its juicy flesh and refreshing sweetness. Sato Nishiki is a cherry variety that has the largest production in

Japan. Musk melon is famous for its aromas like musk. The melty texture of its flesh and finely netted skin. Shiu mekan is a mandarin that originated in Japan and this typical citrus is grown in Japan's **temperate regions**. And last but not least, it is the house of Mount Fuji which is the highest mountain in Japan. It raises over 12 000 feet or nearly 4 000 meters near the pacific coast of central Honshu. But we'll tell you more about that in the next story.

Remember if you travel to Japan don't forget to check the weather when planning your trip. If you want to know more about Japan don't forget to download your information pack down below in the description. It has lots of new information, photos and activities that you can do. Okay, see you next time. Bye.

Part 2

Exploring the Land of the Rising Sun: A Journey Through Modern Japan

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJPRBnC_U3I

Hello guys! Welcome to our journey through Modern Japan.

Japan has a rich and fascinating history that **spans thousands of years**. Its culture and traditions **are renowned throughout the world**: from the **intricate art** of flower arrangement to the precision of the samurai sword.

Modern Japan emerged in the late 19th century after the Meiji restoration, a period of rapid modernization and westernization. Japan transformed itself from a **feudal isolationist society** into a modern industrialized nation. It **adopted a new constitution** in 1947, which **established a democratic government** and the Emperor as a **ceremonial figurehead**.

After World War II Japan **underwent a period of rapid economic growth** and became one of the world's largest economies. Known as the economic Miracle, Japan **experienced unprecedented growth** in industries such as electronics, automobiles and steel production. This led to a rise in **living standards** and the **emergence of a new middle class**.

Japan became a prominent force in the world economy in the 1980s, thanks to its economic strength and technical achievements. The Lost decade was a period of **economic stagnation** and deflation, however, brought on by a financial crisis in the early 1990s. Japan remains a significant economic force today but it now faces new difficulties like an aging population and **a declining birth rate**. The 2011 earthquake and tsunami which left a path of catastrophic destruction as well as the nuclear crisis at the Fukushima Daiichi facility have also had an impact on it.

Today, Japan is known for its **cutting-edge technology**, fashion and pop culture. As well as its **deep reverence for tradition and ceremony**. Some of its most iconic cultural traditions include:

1. Tea Ceremony or Sado is a highly ritualized art form that entails making matcha – powdered green tea and serving it in a calm environment.

2. Ikebana also known as flower arrangement is a type of artistic expression that highlights the beauty of nature by arranging flowers and other plant materials.

3. Calligraphy also known as shodo. The Art of writing kanji characters using brush and ink.

4. Sumo wrestling – a traditional sport that dates back hundreds of years and is still popular today. And

5. Swords used by Samurai Warriors. The katana is a long curved blade that was their weapon of choice. The technique of manufacturing swords is still highly regarded today.

Despite all the challenges Japan remains a country with a rich **cultural heritage** and a **unique blend of tradition and modernity**. Its pop culture from anime and manga to Japanese pop music has become increasingly popular around the world.

Japan also continues to be a leader in technology and innovation with advances in robotics, artificial intelligence and renewable energy. And now you know. If you like this video consider liking subscribing and don't forget to click the notification bell for more video updates. Thank you.

REFERENCES

1. *Akhmetzyanov I.G.* Peculiarities of expressing communication strategy of the representatives of the Tatarstan Republic authorities and the population on online platforms / I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.K. Garaeva // *Res Militaris*. – 2022. – Vol.12, Is. 3. – P. 499–511.
2. *Akhmetzyanov I.G.* English: global community and rights: textbook / I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.K. Garaeva. – Kazan: Kazan University Press, 2021. – 172 p.
3. *Akhmetzyanov I.G.* P5+1: leaders and political views. Course book / I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.K. Garaeva. – Kazan: Kazan University Press, 2018. – 164 p.
4. *Akhmetzyanov I.G.* The position of the politicians to the current situations (based on linguistic representation of emotional and evaluative modality in the speech of M. Sh. Shaimiev and M. H. Thatcher) / I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.K. Garaeva // *Applied linguistic research journal*. – 2020. 4 (8). – P. 103–111.
5. *Akhmetzyanov I.G.* Investigating the Differences in English Language Tools Used in Speeches by Men and Women / I.G. Akhmetzyanov, N.K. Mullagaliev, A.R. Garaeva, G.N. Nurrullina, T.A. Boldova // *Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics* – 2023. Vol. 14 (3). Special Issue: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Research in Applied Linguistics (ICRAL) – October 30, 2023. – P. 133–137.
6. *Chris Redston* Face2Face. Elementary Student's Book / Chris Redstone, Gillie Cunningha. – Cambridge University Press, 2005.
7. *Clive Oxenden* New English File. Elementary Workbook. / Clive Oxenden, Christina Latham-Koenig, Paul Seligson with Jane Hudson. – Oxford University Press, 2004.
8. *Garaeva A.K.* Adaptation of foreign students to the conditions of study in Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University. / A.K. Garaeva, N.K. Mullagaliev // *II World Congress in real and virtual mode East-West: The intersection of cultures (2-6 October 2019 Kyoto, Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan)*. In 2 Volumes, Vol. 2. – Kyoto, Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan, 2019. – P. 425–431.
9. *Garaeva M.* Examining the Features of Using English Language to Express Emotions in a Speech Text / M. Garaeva, N. Mullagaliev, I. Akhmetzyanov, A. Garaeva, E. Kharrasova // *Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics*. – 2023. Vol. 14 (3). Special Issue: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Research in Applied Linguistics (ICRAL) – 2023. – Vol. 14, Is. 3. – P. 80–84.

10. Learn grammar tenses for communication. Exercises and creative activities. Составитель: Гильмутдинов Б.Р. – Казань: ТГГИ, 2004. – 42 с.
11. *Mullagaliev N.K.* English: grammar prompts: reference book / N.K. Mullagaliev, I.G. Akhmetzyanov, A.K. Garaeva. – Kazan: Kazan University Press, 2023. – 112 p.
12. *Narkiz K. Mullagaliev* The structure of a modern textbook for the students of the international relations department / N.K. Mullagaliev, I.G. Akhmetzyanov, A.K. Garaeva // Journal of Social Sciences Research. Special Issue 1. – 2018. – P. 511–514.
13. *Ахметзянов И.Г.* Контекстуальные реализации понятия «мигрант» в татарском и английском медиадискурсе / И.Г. Ахметзянов, Н.К. Муллагалиев, А.К. Гараева // Гуманитарные и социальные науки. – 2024. Т. 107. № 6. – С. 57–65.
14. *Бонк Н.А.* Учебник английского языка. В 2-х ч. Часть 1. / Н.А. Бонк, Г.А. Котий, Н.А. Лукьянова. – М.: Деконт + – ГИС, 1999. – 637 с.
15. *Выборова Г.Е.* Сборник упражнений по английской грамматике. / Г.Е. Выборова, К.С. Махмурян. – М.: АСТ-ПРЕСС, 2000. – 176 с.
16. *Голицынский Ю.Б.* Грамматика: сборник упражнений. – 3-е изд. / Ю.Б. Голицынский. – СПб.: КАРО, 2001. – 512 с.
17. *Клементьева Т.Б.* Счастливый английский. Кн. 2 для 7-9 кл. общеобразов. шк. – 2-е изд., испр. / Т.Б. Клементьева, Дж. А. Шэннон. – Обнинск: Титул, 2000. – 448 с.
18. *Ковальчук Н.Г.* Practical book for students of English. / Н.Г. Ковальчук. – Казан: Gumanitarya, 2003. – 128 с.
19. *Marjorie Fuchs, Margaret Bonner* Grammar Express. Intermediate. – Addison Wesley Longman, Inc., 2002.
20. *Муллагалиев Н.К.* Англо-американские произведения в переводе на татарский язык: сопоставительное изучение модальности английского и татарского языков на базе переводных произведений англо-американских_авторов на татарский язык / Н.К. Муллагалиев, В.Н. Хисамова. – Казань: Издательство Казанского университета, 2024. – 184 с.
21. *Муллагалиев Н.К.* Иностранный язык в аспекте дипломатического и делового общения: учебная программа / Н.К. Муллагалиев, И.Г. Ахметзянов, А.К. Гараева. – Казань: Издательство Казанского университета, 2023. – 40 с.
22. *Муллагалиев Н.К.* Информационные технологии в организации учебного процесса в высшей школе / Н.К. Муллагалиев, Л.Е. Бушканец, И.Г. Ахметзянов, А.К. Гараева // Вестник НЦ БЖД. – 2019. № 3. – С. 54–60.

23. *Муллагалиев Н.К.* Языковой портрет государственных деятелей в татарском и английском политическом дискурсе / Н.К. Муллагалиев // Медиа в современном мире. 58-е Петербургские чтения: сб. матер. Междунар. науч. форума (18-19 апреля 2019 г.) / отв. ред. В. В. Васильева. В 2-х томах. СПб., 2019. – Т. 2. – С. 237–239.
24. *Муллагалиев Н.К.* Процесс подготовки бакалавров и магистров по направлению «Международные отношения» Казанском (Приволжском) федеральном университете в соответствии с ФГОС ВО / Н.К. Муллагалиев, Л.Г. Хисматуллина, М.Р. Гараева // Вестник НЦ БЖД. – 2017. – № 3 (33). – С. 37–43.
25. Практический курс английского языка. 1 курс. Учеб. Для педвузов по спец. «Иностр. яз.» / Под редакцией В.Д. Аракина. – 5-е изд., испр. – М.: Гуманит. Изд. Центр ВЛАДОС, 2000. – 544 с.

RESOURCES

26. Фотография Л.Н. Толстого. – URL: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/29/Tolstoy.jpg> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
27. Russian writer motivating quotes. – URL: <https://www.rbth.com/arts/335779-russian-writers-motivating-quotes> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
28. Education for children. – URL: <https://kidadl.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
29. Quotes about Russia. – URL: <https://www.azquotes.com/quote/589565?ref=russia> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
30. Political system of the Russian Federation. – URL: <https://rus-slo.mid.ru/en/countries/russia/politika/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
31. The political system of the Russian Federation: President and Government. – URL: <http://duma.gov.ru/en/news/28748/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
32. Political system. Russia. – URL: https://beijing.mid.ru/en/countries/rossiya/politicheskaya_sistema/ (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
33. About Russian politics. – URL: <https://russiatrek.org/about-russian-politics> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
34. Russia: Justice. Law. Courts. – URL: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Justice> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)

35. Political system in Russia. – URL: <https://bestdiplomats.org/political-system-in-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
36. Russian political system. – URL: <http://www.rogerdarlington.co.uk/Russianpoliticalsystem.html> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
37. Quotes about Russia and Russians. – URL: <https://www.azquotes.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
38. The structure of the Russian economy. – URL: <https://vogueindustry.com/17182845-the-structure-of-the-russian-economy> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
39. Russia: economy. – URL: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Economy> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
40. What is the economic system in Russia? – URL: <https://gbtimes.com/what-economic-system-is-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
41. The current economic system in Russia. – URL: <https://www.economicactivity.org/the-economic-current-system-of-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
42. Russian economic structure. – URL: <https://www.economywatch.com/russia-economic-structure> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
43. About Russian economy. – URL: <https://russiatrek.org/about-russian-economy> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
44. Russian worldview. Russia's soft power and its new foreign policy doctrine. – URL: <https://futureuae.com/enUS/Mainpage/Item/7720/russian-worldview-russias-soft-power-and-its-new-foreign-policy-doctrine> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
45. Russian soft power. – URL: <https://eng.globalaffairs.ru/articles/rise-fall-russias-soft-power/?ysclid=lub5ifsjuw979730854> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
46. Soft power. The values that shape Russian foreign policy. – URL: <https://www.carnegiecouncil.org/media/article/soft-power-the-values-that-shape-russian-foreign-policy> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
47. Russia's soft power ambitions under Vladimir Putin – URL: <https://thekootneeti.in/2020/06/08/russias-soft-power-ambitions-under-vladimir-putin/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
48. University of California – URL: <https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/sites/uscpublicdiplomacy.org/files/Kiseleva-2015-Politics.pdf> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
49. Inspirational quote of the week – URL: <https://everydaypower.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)

50. System of education in Russia – URL: <https://learnrussianineu.com/system-education-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
51. Tutoring online resources – URL: <https://www.tutorchase.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
52. The education system in Russia – URL: <https://www.tutorchase.com/blog/the-education-system-in-russia-explained> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
53. Education system in Russia – URL: <https://eduinrussia.ru/index.php/useful-information/education-system-in-russia?ysclid=lub211i2bo768447181> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
54. Everything you need to know about education system in Russia – URL: <https://www.russiancourses.com/blog/everything-you-need-to-know-about-education-in-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
55. Russian education system today – URL: <https://studyinrussia.ru/en/actual/articles/russian-education-system-today/?ysclid=lub2kam4hd565111027> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
56. The planet – URL: <https://theplanetd.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
57. About travel in Russia – URL: <https://russiatrek.org/about-russia-travel> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
58. 25 best places to visit in Russia – URL: <https://www.touristmaker.com/blog/25-best-places-to-visit-in-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
59. All you need to know about tourism in Russia – URL: <https://hub.wtm.com/blog/destinations/all-you-need-to-know-about-tourism-in-russia/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
60. Russia tourist destinations – URL: <https://www.rbth.com/travel/332394-russia-tourist-destinations> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
61. Фото Конфуция для презентации – URL: <https://darminaopel.ru/library/foto-konfutsija-dlja-prezentatsii.html> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
62. Confucius quotes – URL: <https://www.quoteambition.com/confucius-quotes/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
63. China's struggle for common prosperity – URL: <https://www.prcleader.org/post/china-s-struggle-for-common-prosperity> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
64. Quotes about China. – URL: <https://list-quotes.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
65. State and political system of China. – URL: <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/17378973-state-and-political-system-of-china> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
66. An exclusive interview with Jiajun secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee. Common prosperity must make the people feel real. – URL: <https://www.tellerreport.com/news/2022-03-09-an-exclusive-interview-with->

- yuan-jiajun-secretary-of-the-zhejiang-provincial-party-committee-common-prosperity-must-make-the-people-feel-real.BJQWIoyIZ5. (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
67. The full text. Xi Jing Pin's speech on boosting common property. – URL: <https://chinastocks.net/china/full-text-xi-jinpings-speech-on-boosting-common-prosperity/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
68. China: Daily Scan, June 24, 2022. – URL: <https://www.vifindia.org/2022/june/24/china-daily-scan> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
69. Press conference of the Publicity Department of CPC Central Committee on preserving the Party's "red roots" and making Zhejiang "an important window of China". – URL: http://english.scio.gov.cn/pressroom/node_8023899.htm (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
70. Quotes about China. – URL: <https://list-quotes.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
71. Understanding China's economic system. – URL: <https://investsbrain.com/understanding-china-economic-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
72. The economic news. – URL: <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/economy/1> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
73. Economic system of China. – URL: <https://circlebizz.com/economics/economic-system-of-china/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
74. The economic system of China. – URL: <https://www.gradevalley.com/the-economic-system-of-china> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
75. An analysis of the Chinese economic system. – URL: <https://www.economicactivity.org/an-analysis-of-the-chinese-economic-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
76. China in quotes. – URL: <https://www.linguajunkie.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
77. How has China's panda diplomacy evolved and where are its stars now? – URL: <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3222175/how-has-chinas-panda-diplomacy-evolved-and-where-are-its-stars-now1>. (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
78. What is panda diplomacy? – URL: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-12-09/what-is-china-panda-diplomacy/103185260> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
79. What is panda diplomacy? Why are the bears going back to China? – URL: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/3/what-is-panda-diplomacy-and-why-are-the-bears-going-back-to-China> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)

80. Quotes about China. – URL: <https://quotessayings.net/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
81. Chinese education system. – URL: <https://www.scholaro.com/db/Countries/China/Education-System> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
82. Schooling in China: facts about education in China. – URL: <https://www.kevmrc.com/schooling-in-china-education-facts> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
83. Chinese quotes. – URL: <https://www.azquotes.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
84. Touristic destinations in China. – URL: <https://www.advantour.com/china/tourism.htm>. (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
85. Facts about the tourism in China. – URL: <https://www.topchina-travel.com/china-guide/china-tourism-facts.htm> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
86. Tourism in China: the development of popular destinations. – URL: <https://travelwaiting.com/17219138-tourism-in-china-development-popular-destinations> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
87. Japanese quotes. – URL: <https://quotecommentary.com/japanese-quotes/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
88. Images of Japan. – URL: <https://sun92.userapi.com/imgp/mN6vdU1QRDCRMu9O8IMpJ-h6l6vTT5kEHrIBhQ/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
89. Famous Japanese quotes. – URL: <https://nichequotes.com/famous-japanese-quotes> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
90. Quotes about Japan. – URL: <https://quotejapan.wordpress.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
91. Japanese political system. – URL: <https://www.japanindustrynews.com/2016/06/japanese-political-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
92. Japan's democracy and governing system. – URL: <https://japan-truly.com/japans-democracy-and-governing-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
93. State structure and political system of Japan. – URL: <https://www.aceinland.com/state-structure-and-political-system-of-japan/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
94. Japanese political system. – URL: <http://www.rogerdarlington.me.uk/Japanesepoliticalsystem.html> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
95. Japanese political system. – URL: <https://www.japanindustrynews.com/2016/06/japanese-political-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
96. What type of government does Japan have? – URL: <https://>

- www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-type-of-government-does-japan-have.html (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
97. Wise and famous quotes – URL: <https://www.wisefamousquotes.com/>
98. Japan Economic structure. – URL: <https://www.economywatch.com/japan-economic-structure> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
99. The evolution of Japan's economic system: a historical overview. – URL: <https://www.economicactivity.org/the-evolution-of-japans-economic-system-a-historical-overview/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
100. The economy of Japan. – URL: <https://fashionrebelsbook.com/17197534-economy-of-japan> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
101. How is Japan economic system classified? – URL: <https://www.roadlesstraveledstore.com/how-is-japan-economic-systems-classified/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
102. What is the economic system in Japan. – URL: <https://gbtimes.com/what-economic-system-is-japan/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
103. Economic system in Japan. – URL: <https://www.reference.com/world-view/type-economic-system-japan-7a83bf4eae966ac9> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
104. Quotes of the famous people. – URL: <https://www.wisefamousquotes.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
105. Structure of education. – URL: <https://www.japaneducation.info/Education-System/Structure-of-Education.html> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
106. Education in Japan. – URL: <https://www.exratica.com/jp/education/children/education-in-japan-79488/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
107. Japanese education system. – URL: <https://www.japan-academy.in/blog/japanese-education-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
108. Japan education system facts. – URL: <https://www.kevmrc.com/japan-education-system-facts> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
109. School in Japan: Japanese education system. – URL: <https://education.jnto.go.jp/en/school-in-japan/japanese-education-system/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
110. Quotations. – URL: <https://quotestats.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
111. Tourism in Japan. – URL: <https://tourismteacher.com/tourism-in-japan/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
112. Japan touristic guide. – URL: <https://www.todaytourism.com/travel-guides/Japan-tourist-information.html> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
113. JNTO: Official tourism guide for Japan Travel. – URL: <https://www.japan.travel/en/us/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)

114. Tourism in Japan. – URL: <https://tourismteacher.com/tourism-in-japan/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
115. Stories by world famous authors. – URL: <https://cherryblossomstories.com/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
116. Japan is the titan of soft power – URL: <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2020/10/31/japan-the-titan-of-soft-power/1> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
117. Diverse dimensions of Japan's soft power – URL: <https://www.asiain-globalaffairs.in/reflections/diverse-dimensions-of-japans-soft-power/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
118. The role of public diplomacy in shaping international relations lessons from Japan's soft power strategy – URL: <https://thegeopolitics.com/the-role-of-public-diplomacy-in-shaping-international-relations-lessons-from-japans-soft-power-strategy/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
119. Japan's Soft Power in the Struggle over International Order – URL: https://www.jfir.or.jp/en/studygroup_article/3933/ (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
120. Japanese strength soft power – URL: <https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/blog/japanese-strength-soft-power-foreign-policy> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)
121. Japan soft power at an all-time – URL: <https://www.tokyoweekender.com/japan-life/news-andopinion/japan-soft-power-at-an-all-time-high/> (дата обращения 16.05.2025)

Educational publication

Akhmetzyanov Ildar Gabdrashitovich

Mullagaliev Narkiz Kamilevich

Garaeva Almira Kadyrovna

**ENGLISH:
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE
OF EURASIAN STATES**

Course book

Signed for printing 23.09.2025.

Offset paper. Digital printing.

Format 60x84 1/16. Typeface «Times New Roman».

Conventional printing plates 12,9. Publisher's signatures 8,14.

Printing run 100 copies. Order 87/9

Printed from in the printing house
of the Publishing house of Kazan University

420008, Kazan, Professor Nuzhin str., 1/37
tel. (843) 206-52-14 (1704), 206-52-14 (1705)

Учебное издание

Ахметзянов Ильдар Габдрашитович
Муллагалиев Наркиз Камилевич
Гараева Альмира Кадыровна

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК:
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ
И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ
В ЕВРОАЗИАТСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВАХ**

Учебное пособие

Подписано в печать 23.09.2025.

Бумага офсетная. Печать цифровая.

Формат 60х84 1/16. Гарнитура «Times New Roman».

Усл. печ. л. 12,9. Уч.-изд. л. 8,14. Тираж 100 экз. Заказ 87/9

Отпечатано с готового оригинал-макета в типографии
Издательства Казанского университета

420008, г. Казань, ул. Профессора Нужи́на, 1/37
тел. (843) 206-52-14 (1704), 206-52-14 (1705)

