**PADDY ASHDOWN on ‘The global power shift’**

Watch the video on

<http://www.ted.com/talks/paddy_ashdown_the_global_power_shift>

**Speech Comprehension**

1. The speaker talks of 3 factors that are related to the shift in power. Which are they?

*a) power is changing vertically b) horizontally c) we are interdependent and our destiny is interlocked*.

2. How is power changing vertically and what is the risk involved?

*Power resided at the level of the state and was subject to its law and accountability. Now it is moving to an international level (internet, satellites, money changers, financial speculators MNCs) and is not subject to law or regulated. The risk lies in the fact that in unregulated space, there is international criminality and terrorism.*

3. How can this risk be dealt with and by whom?

*These can be dealt with global governance. i.e. legitimization of international action. But this will happen by the powerful coming together in treaty-based organizations/agreements e.g. WTA, Kyoto treaty, G20*

4. How is power shifting horizontally/laterally and what kinds of power?

*From nations around the Atlantic to those in the Pacific but power mainly seems to reside in a multi-polar world. (from the mono-polar world of the past, dominated by the US to a multi-polar one including China, India Brazil)*

5. What prediction is made about China’s involvement in multilateral agreements and international peace?

*That it will join. The Chinese are already fighting under the UN, for the US. They are also tackling the Somali pirates*.

6. Explain in your own words “We are going to have to do business with people with whom we do not share common values, but with whom we share common interests”

*This emphasizes the necessity for cooperation among disagreeing partners and the need to compromise values (religious, cultural, moral)*

7. How does the nations’ interdependence differ now from what it was in the past?

*It is stronger now and more risks are involved*

8. What does this interconnectedness mean for the security of the countries?

*We all share the same destiny*

**Rhetorical techniques**

1. What introductory techniques does the speaker use to draw attention?

*a) He starts with a poem, (a quotation) that Churchill liked too - it captures the essence of his thesis/main argument. b) contrast between the peaceful fields and the soldiers marching to war*

2. How does the speaker build credibility?

*a) through who he was (member of the British Parliament)*

*b) through his examples, data, support*

*c) by avoiding absolute claims – instead he qualifies a lot of his claims e.g. ‘what is happening is, in one sense, frightening’, ‘we are seeing something slightly different’, ‘and it is therefore the case, as I believe it is, that one of the phenomenon of our times is to bring governance to global space’, well, it seems to me that we are seeing a fundamental shift in power’, ‘my guess is, for what it’s worth, is that the US will remain the most powerful nation’*

3. Can you find any examples of intentional repetition or parallel structure?

*You see India. You see brazil’*

*You have to speak to the minister of Health, Agriculture, of industry*

4. Can you find any examples of strong contrast?

*Between the past and the present, peace and war, vertical and horizontal shifts*

5. Can you find any examples of personal experience?

*a. when he was a soldier in the wars of Britain the enemy was outside the country borders b. When he was a diplomat negotiating the disarmament treaties with the Soviet Union in Geneva*

**Terminology practice**

**A. Match the words with their meanings.**

|  |  |
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| 1. Lateral | A. Practicable, workable |
| 2. Financial speculators | B. People who try to make economic predictions |
| 3. Treaty | C. Increase, making sth larger |
| 4. Ascendants | D. A share/quote of troops contributed to a general purpose |
| 5. Augmentation | E. Arrival of sth/sb important |
| 6. Concert | F. Coming from/directed to the side, of equivocal, equal importance or rank |
| 7. Contingent | G. A situation in which a gain by one person or side must be matched by a loss by another person or side |
| 8. Blue beret | H. The reduction or abolition of a nation's military forces and armaments. |
| 9. Viable | I. Agreement, combined action, accord or harmony |
| 10. Advent | J. Ancestors, moving upwards, rising in rank |
| 11. Disarmament | K. Informal name for a soldier of the UN. |
| 12. Zero-sum game | L. Formal agreement/contract between 2 or more states in reference to peace, trade etc. |
| 13. Bestrode | M. Dominated |

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| **1F** | **2B** | **3L** | **4J** | **5C** | **6I** | **7D** | **8K** | **9A** | **10E** | **11H** | **12G** | **13M** |

**B. Fill in the table with the correct derivative.**

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| **VERB** | **NOUN** | **ADJECTIVE** |
| 1. To legalize | 2. Legalization | **Legal** |
| **To emerge** | 3. Emergence | 4. Emergent |
| 5. To ally with | **Alliance**6. ally (noun person) |  |
| **To collect** | 7. collection8. collector | 9. collective |
| **Regulate** | 10. Regulation | 11. Regulatory |
| **Speculate** | 12. Speculation 13. Speculator | 14. Speculative |
| 15. To polarize | **Pole(s)**16. Polarization | 17. polar |
| 18. To democratize | **Democracy**19. Democrat | 20. Democratic |