**Topic: Voiting in Ukraine. Date 24/03/2020**

**Group: 72**

**Task 1.** Answer the questions.

1)What is the minimum voting age in your country?

2)Who represents you in your local and national government?

3)How long is the term of elected officials in your country?

4)Which party is now in power in your country?

5)When were they elected?

6)Who is the leader of this party?

7)Is voting an important responsibility of a citizen?

8)Why do you think voting is important?

Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

**Voting in Ukraine**

The political power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: executive, legislative and judicial. The Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian Parliament, is the highest legislative body. The executive power in Ukraine belongs to the President. Both President and members of the Verkhovna Rada are elected. The election takes place every four years. All citizens of Ukraine who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote. But only those, who have reached the age of twenty-one, have the right to be elected to the Verkhovna Rada. The candidates to the Presidency must be not younger than thirty years of age. The candidates to the Presidency or to the Verkhovna Rada can be nominated by a political party or any other political or social organization or even by a group of voters. During the election campaign the candidates make their programs public. These political programmes are widely discussed in the mass media and on television. When election day comes (it is usually Sunday), the people in Ukraine go to the polls to elect the members of the Verkhovna Rada or the President of Ukraine. A voter gives his name and shows his passport. Then he receives his ballot-paper and may go to a cubicle to vote. Voting is secret. Then the voter casts his ballot-paper in the ballot box. Often the elections of the local government take place simultaneously with the elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

1. What branches is the political power in Ukraine divided into?  
2. How often do the elections to the Verkhovna Rada take place?  
3. Who can nominate the candidates to the Presidency or to the Verkhovna Rada?

4. How are the elections organized in Ukraine?

**Topic: International organizations. Date 24/03/2020**

**Group: 72**

**Task 1.** Fill in the gaps

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| equality | comprises | permanent | considerable |
| circumstance | settled | restore | civilized |

All people have the right to (1) … of opportunity.

In the end we (2) … the deal on very favorable terms.

It (3) … acts of Parliament and subordinate legislation made under the authority of the parent act.

Only five of the firm’s employees are (4) … .

A (5) … amount of research was done here by our science department.

The utility company is still working to (6) … power supplies in rural areas.

Only in one particular (7) … could the court legally override the decision.

Care for the disabled, old, and sick is essential in a (8) … society.

**Task 2.** Read the text about the Unite Nations Organization and answer the questions.

1)When was the organization founded?

2)What was the reason of foundation?

3)Who mentioned the term “United Nations” for the first time?

4)How many first member of the organization were there?

5) Where was the United Nations Headquarters located at the be ginning?

6)Why was the organization criticized?

7)How many members of organization are there now?

8)What is the leader of the Unite Nations Organization called?

9)What is the structure of the organization?

10)What are the main goals of the organization?

The United Nations is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions. The League of Nations failed to prevent World War II (1939–1945). Because of the widespread recognition that humankind could not afford a third world war, the United Nations was established to replace the flawed League of Nations in 1945 in order to maintain international peace and promote

cooperation in solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems. The earliest concrete plan for a new world organization was begun under the aegis of the U.S. State Department in 1939. Franklin D. Roosevelt first coined the term ‘United Nations’ as a term to describe the Allied countries. The term was first officially used on 1 January 1942, when 26 governments signed the Atlantic Charter, pledging to continue the war effort. On 25 April 1945, the UN Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco, attended by 50 governments and a number of non-governmental organizations involved in drafting the United Nations Charter. The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 upon ratification of the Charter by the five then-permanent members of the Security Council — France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States — and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. The first meetings of the General Assembly, with 51 nations represented, and the Security Council, took place in Westminster Central Hall in London in January 1946. The organization was based at the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation’s facility in Lake Success, New York, from 1946–1952, before moving to the United Nations Headquarters building in Manhattan upon its completion. Since its creation, there has been controversy and criticism of the United Nations. In the United States, an early opponent of the UN was the John Birch Society, which began a “get US out of the UN” campaign in 1959, charging that the UN’s aim was to establish a “One World Government”. After the Second World War, the French Committee of National Liberation was late to be recognized by the US as the government of France, and so the country was initially excluded from the conferences that aimed at creating the new organization. Charles de Gaulle criticized the UN, famously calling it le machin (“the thing”), and was not convinced that a global security alliance would help maintain world peace, preferring direct defense treaties between countries. There are 193 member states, including every internationally recognised sovereign state in the world but Vatican City. From its offices around the world, the UN and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout the year. The organization has six principal organs: the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly); the Security Council (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security); the Economic and Social Council (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development); the Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN); the International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ); and the United Nations Trusteeship Council (which is currently inactive). Other prominent UN System agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The UN’s most prominent position is Secretary-General which has been held by Ban Ki-moon of South Korea since 2007. The United Nations Headquarters resides in international territory in New York City, with further main offices at Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.