**Topic: International organizations. Date 1/04/2020**

**Group: 71**

**Task 1.** 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.

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**Group: 71**

**Task 1.** Circle True or False for these sentences.

UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund. It was created by the United Nations General Assembly on

December 11, 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1954, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System. UNICEF relies on contributions from governments and private donors. Governments contribute two thirds of the organization’s resources; private groups and some 6 million individuals contribute the rest through the National Committees. Most of UNICEF’s work is in the field, with staff in over 190 countries and territories. More than 200 country offices carry out UNICEF’s mission through a program developed with host governments. Seven regional offices provide technical assistance to country offices as needed. UNICEF’s programs emphasize developing community-level services to promote the health and well-being of children. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 and the Prince of Asturias Award of Concord in 2006.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1) UNICEF was established before the end of World War II. | True | False |
| 2) The organization relies only on governments contributions. | True | False |
| 3) Most of UNICEF’s work is in its headquarters. | True | False |
| 4) UNICEF has won two awards so far. | True | False |

**Topic: Voting in Ukraine. Date 1/04/2020**

**Group: 71**

**Task 1.** Complete the text with the words from the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***executive*** | ***citizens*** | ***Parliament*** | ***discussed*** | ***judicial*** |
| ***election*** | ***political*** | ***vote*** | ***passport*** | ***government*** |

Voting in Ukraine

The political power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: executive, legislative and 1\_\_\_ . The Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian 2\_\_\_ , is the highest legislative body. The 3\_\_\_ power in Ukraine belongs to the President. Both President and members of Verkhovna Rada are elected. The 4\_\_\_ takes place every four years. All 5\_\_\_ 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 6\_\_\_ or social organization or even by a group of voters. During the election campaign, the candidates make their programmes public. These political programmes are widely 7\_\_\_ 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 8\_\_\_ Then he receives his ballot-paper and may go to a cubicle to 9\_\_\_. Voting is secret. Then the voter casts his ballot-paper in the ballot box Often the elections of the local 10\_\_\_ take places simultaneously with the elections to the Verkhovna Rada.