

A GLIMPSE OF UKRAINE

Цілі: формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати любов до своєї країни, повагу до її законів і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

What do you know about Ukraine?

Do this quick quiz

1) Ukraine gained long-awaited Independence from Soviet Union in which year?

- a) 1989
- b) 1990
- c) 1993
- d) 1991

2) The leader of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Stepan Bandera was murdered by KGB in which city?

- a) Berlin
- b) Munich
- c) Lviv
- d) Krakow

3) Vyacheslav Chornovil was a famous leader of which Ukrainian national party?

- a) Republicans

b) Ruh

c) Conservatives

d) URP

4) The city of Uzhgorod is close to the border with what other European state?

a) Hungary

b) Germany

c) Moldova

d) Estonia

5) Who was Ivan Franko?

a) Musician

b) Politician

c) Famous writer

d) Archeologist

6) Whom can you see on 10 Ukrainian hryvnas?

a) Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyj

b) Prince Volodymyr the Great

c) Taras Shevchenko

d) Hetman Ivan Mazepa

7) Name the most popular pop singer of the 90s in Ukraine,

a) VikaVradyi

b) Rosava

c) Irchik zi Lvova

d) Iryna Bilyk

8) Name the capital of Western Ukraine.

a) Lutsk

b) Ivano Frankivsk

c) Ternopil

d) Lviv

9) What of the following regions is not part of Western Ukraine?

a) Lemkivshyna

b) Bukovyna

c) Boykivshyna

d) Tavria

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 237.

3. Reading and writing

Do ex. 2, p. 237.

4. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 239.

5. Vocabulary practice

Find the word from WORD FILE in the text and translate the sentences with them.

6. Listening

Listen to someone talking about the meaning of the American flag.
Talk about Ukrainian flag like in the sample.

The flag is a symbol of our great nation. It is a symbol that represents not only who we are but also what we stand for and what we believe. Our flag is often taken for granted and its powerful symbolism ignored. There is great symbolism in the flag that we seem to have forgotten. We sometimes need a reminder that we have a star spangled banner for a reason.

THE THIRTEEN STRIPES

The flag consists of thirteen stripes, 7 red stripes that alternate with 6 white stripes. We started with only thirteen colonies that stood against the oppression of the British Empire. These colonies became the thirteen original states. It was from these humble beginnings that the United States grew to be one of the greatest nations in the entire world. These stripes remind us of our proud beginnings and of our resolve to be free.

THE FIELD OF BLUE

The field of blue represents the freedom to expand and explore the world and beyond. We need to remember that when the flag was created; there was much of the country yet to be explored. This same spirit applies to the fields of medicine, exploration and the frontiers of space. We are a people that love to discover, to enlighten, and to create.

THE FIFTY STARS

The flag originally only had thirteen stars with thirteen stripes. When additional states were added to the nation a new star was added to the flag. The stars represent the hope and prosperity that exists in the fifty states that make up our nation. Now our United States are represented by fifty stars, one per state. The stars represent the hope that our nation shows to the entire world.

The colors of the flag stand for far more than most of us realize. The red, white and blue stand for more than just national colors or colors available at the time.

7. Summary

What is the importance of the Declaration on State sovereignty of Ukraine?

8. Homework

Write about the symbols of our national culture which characterize our country as especially unique one.

A GLIMPSE OF UKRAINE

Цілі: формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати любов до своєї країни, повагу до її законів і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

What do you know about Ukraine?

Do this quick quiz

1) Ukraine gained long-awaited Independence from Soviet Union in which year?

- a) 1989
- b) 1990
- c) 1993
- d) 1991

2) The leader of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Stepan Bandera was murdered by KGB in which city?

- a) Berlin
- b) Munich
- c) Lviv
- d) Krakow

3) Vyacheslav Chornovil was a famous leader of which Ukrainian national party?

- a) Republicans

b) Ruh

c) Conservatives

d) URP

4) The city of Uzhgorod is close to the border with what other European state?

a) Hungary

b) Germany

c) Moldova

d) Estonia

5) Who was Ivan Franko?

a) Musician

b) Politician

c) Famous writer

d) Archeologist

6) Whom can you see on 10 Ukrainian hryvnas?

a) Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyj

b) Prince Volodymyr the Great

c) Taras Shevchenko

d) Hetman Ivan Mazepa

7) Name the most popular pop singer of the 90s in Ukraine,

a) VikaVradyi

b) Rosava

c) Irchik zi Lvova

d) Iryna Bilyk

8) Name the capital of Western Ukraine.

a) Lutsk

b) Ivano Frankivsk

c) Ternopil

d) Lviv

9) What of the following regions is not part of Western Ukraine?

a) Lemkivshyna

b) Bukovyna

c) Boykivshyna

d) Tavria

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 237.

3. Reading and writing

Do ex. 2, p. 237.

4. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 239.

5. Vocabulary practice

Find the word from WORD FILE in the text and translate the sentences with them.

6. Listening

Listen to someone talking about the meaning of the American flag.
Talk about Ukrainian flag like in the sample.

The flag is a symbol of our great nation. It is a symbol that represents not only who we are but also what we stand for and what we believe. Our flag is often taken for granted and its powerful symbolism ignored. There is great symbolism in the flag that we seem to have forgotten. We sometimes need a reminder that we have a star spangled banner for a reason.

THE THIRTEEN STRIPES

The flag consists of thirteen stripes, 7 red stripes that alternate with 6 white stripes. We started with only thirteen colonies that stood against the oppression of the British Empire. These colonies became the thirteen original states. It was from these humble beginnings that the United States grew to be one of the greatest nations in the entire world. These stripes remind us of our proud beginnings and of our resolve to be free.

THE FIELD OF BLUE

The field of blue represents the freedom to expand and explore the world and beyond. We need to remember that when the flag was created; there was much of the country yet to be explored. This same spirit applies to the fields of medicine, exploration and the frontiers of space. We are a people that love to discover, to enlighten, and to create.

THE FIFTY STARS

The flag originally only had thirteen stars with thirteen stripes. When additional states were added to the nation a new star was added to the flag. The stars represent the hope and prosperity that exists in the fifty states that make up our nation. Now our United States are represented by fifty stars, one per state. The stars represent the hope that our nation shows to the entire world.

The colors of the flag stand for far more than most of us realize. The red, white and blue stand for more than just national colors or colors available at the time.

7. Summary

What is the importance of the Declaration on State sovereignty of Ukraine?

8. Homework

Write about the symbols of our national culture which characterize our country as especially unique one.

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

Цілі: вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати національну самосвідомість і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 4, p. 240.

2. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 241.

3. Reading

Read some information about the political system of Ukraine and summarize it.

- 1) What is the general foundations of the political system?
- 2) What are the state power institutions in Ukraine?

POLITICAL SYSTEM

On August 24, 1991, Ukraine proclaimed its independence and during the referendum held on December 1 of the same year, the Ukrainian people confirmed their choice of independent development by saying “yes” to it. Leonid Kravchuk was elected the first president of a newly independent Ukraine.

Ukraine faced a multitude of very difficult tasks which had to be solved within a short period of time: a new political system had to be built; new statehood principles based on law had to be introduced; a new system of national security and defense had to be created.

In 1996 the new Constitution was adopted.

General foundations of the political system of Ukraine are defined by its Constitution. In accordance with its organic law, Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social and jural state.

Democratic essence of the Ukrainian state is enshrined by the constitutional provisions concerning its form of government — a republic, governed by sovereignty of the people. State power is divided into legislative, executive and judicial branches, acting within their competence. The Constitution envisages the principle of political, economic and ideological diversity of social life.

The social character of Ukrainian state results in constitutional regulation of issues related to the use of property and protection of all subjects of property right, social orientation of the economy, equality of all subjects of property right before the law, and the maintenance of ecologic safety and balance within Ukraine's territory and other socially important measures.

Jural essence of the state is supported by provisions related to supremacy of law and direct action of constitutional norms. The state is responsible to the people for its activities. According to the Constitution, the main task of the state is to establish and promote human rights and freedoms.

Ukraine is a unitary state, in which its territory is integral and inviolable. The state has a single citizenship. The state language of Ukraine is Ukrainian.

THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

The Constitution of Ukraine designates the President as the Head of State, acting on its behalf. The President is a guarantor of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, adherence to the Constitution, human and civil rights and freedoms. The President is elected by the citizens of the state on the basis of equal and direct universal suffrage through a secret vote. The term of presidential office is five years. Only a citizen of Ukraine, who was residing in Ukraine for ten years before the elections, has voting rights and speaks state language, may be elected President. President may hold his/her post no longer than two consecutive terms.

THE VERKHOVNA RADA (PARLIAMENT) OF UKRAINE

The only legislative body of Ukraine is the Parliament — the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. People's deputies of Ukraine are elected by the citizens of Ukraine on the basis of equal and direct universal suffrage through secret vote. The election system is mixed — majority and proportional.

Altogether 450 deputies are elected. 225 of them are elected at singlemandate constituencies on the basis of relative majority, and another 225 are elected proportionally at multi-mandate national constituency from the lists of candidates coming from political parties and their election blocks.

The powers of people's deputies of Ukraine are established by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. People's deputies of Ukraine may voluntarily unite themselves into deputies' groups called factions with no less than 25 members. Deputies' groups are formed both on a party and a non-party basis. Deputies' groups formed on party basis are called 'factions'. Non-party deputies may join a faction if they support the program of relevant party. Deputies' groups formed on a non-party basis unite deputies who share the same or similar views of national, social and economic development.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE

The Cabinet of Ministers (Government) of Ukraine is the supreme executive authority. Its actions are based on the Constitution, laws of Ukraine and presidential orders. The Government is responsible to the President and is controlled by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, to which it also must report. In practice, this dependency results in presidential appointment of a Prime Minister (with parliamentary consent). The President may also suspend Prime Minister's authorities and discharge him/her. Upon Prime Minister's submission, the President appoints and discharges the members of Cabinet of Ministers and other heads of central executive authorities.

Parliamentary control of the Government and its reporting to the Verkhovna Rada results in parliamentary approval of government-submitted annual budget, parliamentary resolutions on fulfillment

of budgetary provisions, approval or rejection of governmental program and control of government's work.

THE SYSTEM OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Legal proceedings are carried out by the Constitutional Court and courts of general jurisdiction. The supreme authority of the system of courts of general jurisdiction is the Supreme Court of Ukraine. Legal proceedings may be carried out only by courts. Courts' jurisdiction covers all legal relationships in the state. The system of courts of general jurisdiction is based on the principles of territorial and special jurisdiction.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is a separate entity and is independent from the courts of general jurisdiction. It cannot be used as a cassation, appeal or supervisory authority for the courts of general jurisdiction. The activities of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine promote constitutional control in all spheres, stabilization and strengthening of constitutional order, the establishment of principle of primacy of law and the supreme legal force of the Constitution, and the promotion of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 7, p. 241.

5. Summary

Do ex. 9, p. 241.

6. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 240.

POLICY, POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

Цілі: вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати толерантне ставлення до інших і національну самосвідомість.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

- 1) What is Ukraine most famous for?
- 2) What things about Ukraine do you think Ukrainians are proud of?

2. Speaking

- 1) How interested are you in politics?
- 2) What type of political system does your country have?
- 3) What are the main political parties in your country?
- 4) How long is the term of elected officials in your country?
- 5) What is your opinion about actors or actresses who run for a position in politics?
- 6) Would you vote for an actor or actress who campaigns for a government position? Why or why not?

3. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 8, p. 242.

4. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 1, p. 243.

5. Listening

Listen to someone's opinion as for politics and express your own attitude to this problem.

1) What do you think about politics and politicians in our country?

2) Who needs politics?

Politics, politics, politics; who needs them? Unfortunately, we do. But, do we really need politics as usual? Lately, it seems that all we hear about is politics, the politics of running for political office, the politics of which party is best and even the politics of whether we need politics. Imagine a world where no politicians existed, and no one sat around arguing over their politics. In this utopia, everyone would either agree on everything or amicably disagree, with no recourse to political in-fighting or partisan party politics. While this scenario sounds great, it probably won't happen this side of heaven.

As long as you have people, you will have differences of opinion; as long as you have differences, you will need a way to settle those differences. You will need policies in place to protect each citizen, and you will need politicians of some sort to monitor, apply and enforce those policies. Unfortunately, that opens the door to politics. The problem, really, is not so much politics as politicians.

In a Republic, such as the United States, the people vote for representation. The person elected is expected to follow the will of the majority in his or her area of representation, whether that be at the federal, state, district, county, township or other level. The founders of this republic, set it up that way so as to limit the possibility of "mob rule" where the majority of voters could turn policy at will. The majority still counts, but does so more indirectly.

Whether the established government consists of a Republic, a Democracy, a Monarchy or some other form of government, it needs people at its head to keep it running properly. Of course, in our utopia, each person would act appropriately and never let power, monetary gain or personal agenda corrupt his or her actions in behalf of the people he or she serves. In the United States, voters can send a clear message to corrupt politicians through their vote, even though they obviously do not always do so.

Politics really breaks down at this level, regardless of the type of government. The individual has a responsibility to act on their freedoms, especially if he or she has the freedom to vote. The individual has a responsibility to monitor his or her politicians for ethics and stance. In other words, if the individual takes the time to become informed and then use his or her vote to let politicians know he or she will not tolerate corruption, a strong message is sent to the politician. If all do this, politics, and politicians, will be in check.

But what happens between the individual's votes? The vote itself is not the only responsibility a citizen should take on. In between votes, while a politician is in office, the individual has the responsibility to continue monitoring of his or her politician and speaking up when things go wrong. Citizens often allow lobbyists to set up camp in the political world and influence the politician, unaware of his or her own right to speak up and lobby for a politician's interest by writing, calling, or e-mailing between votes to let his or her voice be heard.

Yes, we unfortunately need politics and politicians, but we also need to remember: they work for us! We get the government that we allow, so each citizen needs to speak up. One voice can make a difference, especially when that voice is joined to another voice and another voice. By remaining silent, the citizen participates in the corruption or misrepresentation of government. By speaking up, he or she becomes part of the solution and part of the wheels that keep government going in the right direction, in spite of politics.

6. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 2, p. 244.

7. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 245.

8. Summary

1) Would you like to work in politics?

- 2) Is politics important to you?
- 3) Should religion and politics mix?
- 4) Do you read about the political issues of your country?
- 5) What can governments do about poverty?
- 6) Is military service required in your country? Do you think it's a good idea?
- 7) Do you think it's important for a country to have a strong military? Why or why not?
- 8) How are government officials chosen in your country? Do you think this method is fair?
- 9) In your opinion, how much should governments contribute to university education?

9. Homework

Write about a political person you admire.

CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання Non-finite forms of the verb і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання, читання й письма; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати національну самосвідомість і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 4, p. 245.

2. Grammar practice

Do ex. 1, p. 246.

3. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 246.

4. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 247.

5. Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 247.

6. Reading and vocabulary practice

Read the text and do the tasks on the cards.

CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

The political system of Ukraine, its laws, its home and foreign policy, the rights and duties of its citizens are established, based and guaranteed by the Constitution. There have been several previous constitutional documents in the history of Ukraine (1710, 1918, 1919, 1929, 1937, 1978). The new Constitution of Ukraine as an independent, sovereign, democratic, social and legal state was

adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on June 28, 1996 as the Fundamental Law of the country.

The idea of a constitution was first elaborated by Greek philosopher Aristotle/84-322 B.C./in his classification of governments. The modern idea of Constitution came after the Reformation begun by Luther in 1517.

The first constitutional document in history of Ukraine was the Constitution of Bendery of 1710. The chief author of the Constitution was Pylyp Orlyk, who was elected Hetman on April 16, 1710 in Bendery. The Constitution was signed by Hetman P. Orlyk, his officers and the Zaporizhzhian Cossacks.

The constitution consisted of 16 articles. It proclaimed the Orthodox faith to be faith of Ukraine, reflected the interests of the Zaporizhzhian Cossacks, limited the powers of the Hetman, established a unique Cossack parliament, protected the rights of towns and limited the taxation of peasants and poor Cossacks.

The Constitution of the Ukrainian National Republic was adopted on April 29, 1918. The Constitution had 83 articles. In accordance with the Constitution the UNR was a sovereign, independent and free state. The people of Ukraine had the right to exercise power through the National Assembly.

The Constitution did not specify the borders of Ukraine, but the territory was indivisible. The citizens of the republic were guaranteed basic civil and political rights.

7. Summary

Tell about an important political event in your country's recent history.

8. Homework

Tell about the last important local political issue in your town.

True or False

- 1) The first constitutional document in Ukraine appeared in the 18th century.
- 2) There have been more than six constitutions in the history of Ukraine.
- 3) Juridical power in Ukraine is represented by the Cabinet of Ministers.
- 4) Men and women have the equal rights.
- 5) Not all people have the right to dwelling.
- 6) The state language of Ukraine is Russian.

Fill in the gaps.

freedom laws branch law power	government agree	democracy executive
----------------------------------	------------------	---------------------

The United States is a (1).... The Constitution of the USA guarantees individual (2)... to all.

The Constitution sets the basic form of (3)...: it has three branches — legislative, (4)... and judiciary.

Congress, the legislative (5)... of the federal government, is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress makes all (6)..., and each house of Congress has the (7)... to support or reject a bill offered by the other. When they both pass a bill on which they (8)... , it is sent to the president for his signature. Only after that a bill becomes a (9)... .

Translate.

- 1) Україна — незалежна держава.
- 2) В 2009 році люди вибрали нового президента.
- 3) Закони України базуються на Конституції.

CARD 2

True or False

- 1) All mineral and natural resources belong to the Verkhovna Rada.
- 2) The Constitution guarantees freedom of thought and speech.
- 3) The Constitution specifies the powers and obligations of the president.
- 4) The highest body of the executive power is the Verkhovna Rada.
- 5) The President of Ukraine is the head of the state and speaks on behalf of it.
- 6) The Constitution was adopted on August 24, 1991.

Fill in the gaps.

are chief senators

elected forces terms

states more president

The members of the House of Representatives are (1)... for two years, and one-third of the Senators (2) ... elected every two years for six-year (3) ... of office. Each state, regardless of the population, has two (4) ... , while the House of Representatives has more members from more populated (5)... .The (6)... of the USA is elected every four years to a four-year term of office, with no (7)... than two full terms allowed. The President is the (8)... executive of the United States and also the commander-in-chief of the armed (9)... .

Translate.

- 1) Конституція України гарантує право на освіту.
- 2) Верховна Рада — орган законодавчої влади.
- 3) Конституція складається з 15 глав і 161 статей.