

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Цілі:* вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати толерантне ставлення до інших і загальну культуру учнів.

### *Procedure*

#### *1. Warm-up*

Do ex. 1, p. 251.

#### *2. Reading and speaking*

Do ex. 2, p. 251.

#### *3. Vocabulary practice*

Fill in the gaps with the words from WORD FILE (p. 251).

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.

Key: 1 equality, 2 settled, 3 comprises, 4 permanent, 5 considerable, 6 restore, 7 circumstance, 8 civilized.

#### *4. Reading and speaking*

Read the text about the United 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 beginning?
- 6) Why was the organization criticized?
- 7) How many members of organization are there now?
- 8) What is the leader of the United Nations Organization called?
- 9) What is the structure of the organization?
- 10) What are the main goals of the organization? (To keep peace throughout the world; to develop friendly relations among nations; to help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms; to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.)

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.

## *5. Summary*

- 1) Are the nations united?
- 2) How has the United Nations changed the world?
- 3) Do the big nations have too much power in the United Nations?
- 4) Would you like to work for the United Nations?

## *6. Homework*

Search for some information about the latest activities of the UNO and write an essay about it.