

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

1) Is the United Nations the world's most international organization?

2) In which countries should the United Nations do more right now?

2. Reading

Read some information and say why people celebrate United Nations Day. List the reasons.

WHAT IS UNITED NATIONS DAY?

United Nations Day celebrates the purpose and cause of the United Nations, and that is to make the world a better place for everyone who lives in it. The United Nations organization was one of Franklin Roosevelt's enduring achievements as he worked with many Allied leaders towards the development of the UN organization. Replacing the League of Nations after World War II in 1945, almost every nation in the world belongs to this organization, with a membership of 192 countries.

United Nations Day has been celebrated every October 24th since 1948 and was declared a public holiday in 1971 to gain support of its work. It is a day to make the world aware of the goals of the organization, and to celebrate its achievements, which are many. As the UN continues to address important matters of the world, United Nations Day is a chance to reflect on the goals that they have accomplished, and to support the goals set for the future.

The major achievements of the United Nations and their accomplishments are plentiful, and along with its organizations, have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize five times through the year 1996. While peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance is what the United Nations are known for, there are many other ways in which they help to make the world a better place.

The UN and its family organizations work constantly to promote respect for human rights, gender equality and the advancement for women, protecting the environment, fighting disease and reducing poverty. Among the challenges that affect humanity, the United Nations also adopted a global action plan to achieve eight anti-poverty goals by the year 2015. These goals, called the Millennium Development Goals, were adopted in 2000.

The UN agencies are responsible for defining the standards for safe and efficient air travel, to improve telecommunications, and leads the international campaigns against drug trafficking and terrorism. In December 2007, 187 countries agreed to begin a two year process of negotiations in an effort to address the problem of stop the spread of HIV.

While many people are not aware of the outstanding jobs, goals, responsibilities and plans of the UN, it is one of the many reasons why we celebrate United Nations Day, in order to better understand what they do and what they stand for. The United Nations continue to be guided in future cooperation with respect to peace, development, equality and justice for mankind in every part of the world.

3. Listening and speaking

Listen to the text and do the task.

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.

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

Key: 1 F, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T.

4. Reading

Read about activities of UNICEF in Ukraine. What are their aims in Ukraine and what programmes do they support?

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) opened its office in Kyiv in 1997. Since then, the children's agency has been working to improve the lives of children and families throughout Ukraine.

Over the years, UNICEF has increased its support to the Government of Ukraine to develop health, nutrition, education and protection programmes for children. UNICEF advocates for children's right to participation and prioritises actions for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Recognizing that the well being of children is closely linked to the situation of their mothers, UNICEF

also works to help women in Ukraine to better their health and education, and protect their rights.

In 2006 UNICEF launched a new programme that reflects the country's pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals that include improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, halting the spread of HIV /AIDS and tuberculosis, and protecting the vulnerable and promoting gender equality.

UNICEF's current Country Programme of Cooperation with the Government of Ukraine consists of four programmes:

Advocacy, Information and Social Policy Programme

HIV / AIDS, Children and Youth Programme

Child Protection Programme

Child Health and Development Programme

UNICEF programmes are being implemented in Kyiv, Crimea, Odesa, Donetsk, Lviv, Kherson, Sumy, Ivano-Frankivsk, Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, Khmelnytsky, Chernigiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya, Mykolayiv.

UNICEF is funded by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 254.

6. Summary

Would you like to work for an international organization? Why??

7. Homework

Do ex. 3 (b), p. 253.

VOTING IN UKRAINE

Цілі: вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички читання; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання й говоріння; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати повагу до законів і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

- 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?

2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 255.

3. Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 256.

4. Speaking Work in pairs

Act the dialogue and make up one of your own.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Alex. This election is going to be close!

Helen. I think you're right. The Republicans and the Democrats are fighting for every vote.

Alex. Did you watch the conventions?

Helen. Yes, I watched a little bit. The party platforms are extremely different.

Alex. Yes, they are! Watching them on TV, it was hard to believe they come from the same country!

Helen. Oh, it wasn't that bad.

Alex. Hmm, anyway the delegates certainly clapped hard for their nominees.

Helen. But it was the same stump speech over and over again. In both parties!

Alex. That's what politicians do best. Talk... the problem is whether they actually do very much.

Helen. Oh, you're a pessimist!

Alex. I wouldn't say that. It's just that I'm sick and tired of all the attack ads.

Helen. I see your point. It would be nice to know what they want to govern the country, rather than why they think the other guy isn't any good.

Alex. They treat us like idiots! I hate sound bites. Short simple statements that don't really give me much information. Treat me like I have a brain.

Helen. Some say we get what we deserve. Voter turnout is so low, perhaps we don't deserve any better.

Alex. But that's why people don't come out to vote. They don't feel represented even if they do vote.

Helen. I think we need a third party in this country.

Alex. I couldn't agree with you more!

Helen. Perhaps a third party would stop the partisanship.

Alex. Another thing that I don't think is fair is the electoral system.

Helen. No kidding! Just think, a state like California has 54 electoral votes. One vote majority in the popular vote and ALL of those 54 votes go to ONE candidate!

Alex. It just isn't fair.

Helen. Of course, there are reasons for that.

Alex. Hmmm. I guess...

Helen. Are you a registered voter?

Alex. Of course! I'm a registered voter and I go to the voting booth to vote. I want that vote to represent my voice.

Helen. OK, OK, no need to give a speech.

Alex. Ha ha, I just think it's my duty as a citizen to vote.

Helen. Yes, I agree with you. If you can vote, vote!

5. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 256.

6. Summary

- 1) Why do we have laws?
- 2) What laws in your country do you hate?
- 3) Are there any laws in your country that you think should be made tighter?
- 4) Have you ever broken any laws?
- 5) Do you think the laws in your country are similar to those in other countries?

- 6) Do you think there are laws for the rich and different laws for the poor?
- 7) Where, when and why do you think laws first started?
- 8) What laws do you tend to ignore?
- 9) Do you think all laws are good?
- 10) Would you like to be a lawmaker?
- 11) What would your country be like if there were no laws?
- 12) What's the craziest law you know of?
- 13) What do you think of the idea of international laws that would replace all national laws?
- 14) What new laws would you like your country to introduce?
- 15) Do you think laws are evenly applied to everyone in your society?
- 16) What new laws do you think we'll have fifty years from now?
- 17) Have you ever been to see a lawyer?
- 18) What law would you like to make for your English class?

7. Homework

Do ex. 4, p. 256.