

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. Hmmm, 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. Hmm. 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.

CITIZENSHIP

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Procedure

1. Warm-up

- 1) Would you get a good understanding of our society just from watching TV and films?
- 2) What sort of things might you misunderstand?
- 3) Who would you think were the most important people in our society?

2. Speaking

How should we really judge a person's contribution to society?

Rank public figures and decide what makes a good citizen.

Work in pairs

Design your own way of assessing contributions to society.
Suggestions for contributions:

- Helps others
- Obeys the law
- Is a good friend
- Votes in every election
- Makes people happy
- Supports charities

- Joins a political party
- Works hard
- Follows political issues in newspapers
- Supports people in the community
- Protests when something is wrong
- Takes part in politics
- Writes to a Member of Parliament if they feel strongly about something
- Takes part in activities to protect the environment

3. Reading

Do ex. 6(a), p. 258.

4. Writing

Do ex. 6 (b), p. 259.

5. Reading

Work in pairs

Read the article and share your opinions as for being a good citizen.

I think a good citizen is a person who...

List the ideas concerning this problem in the article and add your own.

PERSONAL VALUES: GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Good citizenship sounds like a value from elementary school, but it's more. Then, good citizens didn't pass notes in class. They played fair at recess. They waited their turn, and didn't pick on the younger kids. Some schools even gave awards for good

citizenship, which really meant more than following the rules. It meant helping to make the school a better community.

For adults, good citizenship is still about contributing to the community, and it's about giving back to the nation as well. It's one of the ways that ordinary people can play a part in something larger than themselves.

Good citizens grumble about jury duty, but they show up for it. They don't park where they will block fire trucks or access for the disabled. They pay their taxes, though they grumble about that too.

Yet, just like in elementary school, good citizenship is more than following the rules. Good citizenship is about actively promoting the welfare of the community, about helping society thrive.

Good citizens vote, even when it's inconvenient. They recognize their responsibility to add their voice when the nation makes choices. They may make contributions to a political group, even though it's not tax-deductible, and they may even volunteer to get out the vote.

Good citizens don't just refrain from littering, they pick up refuse they see on a hike. They stay on trails, especially in heavily traveled areas, and if they can, they help on trail workdays. Perhaps they join a public interest group that protects public lands.

They don't just keep their yard in good a condition, they lend tools, or even help their neighborhoods with yard projects. They make sure their landscaping isn't a problem to their neighbors, and they may even share seeds or cuttings that seem well adapted to the area.

Good citizens volunteer in their children's schools, as much as they can find the time for, knowing that the public schools today couldn't make it without unpaid help. They support the teachers to their children, and they support schools when they vote, even if they don't have children in public schools.

Good citizens don't just feed and clothe their children, they give them good values. According to their personal beliefs, they teach them right from wrong, and also teach them compassion.

Good citizenship is a broad term that extends from selfless patriotism on the grand scale to friendly, low-key neighborliness on the local front. It acknowledges our debt to the community that enfolds us, and accepts our duty to try to contribute in return.

6. Speaking and writing

Ukrainian citizens have certain rights and responsibilities.

Discuss it with your partner and fill in the chart.

Rights	Responsibilities
the right to vote equality rights	to respect the rights and freedoms of others to obey Canada's laws

7. Speaking

Do ex. 7 (a), p. 260.

8. Summary

Do ex. 7 (b), p. 260.

9. Homework

Do ex. 8, p. 261.

WRITING ARTICLES

Цілі: формувати навички письма; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 263.

2. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 263.

3. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 264.

4. Reading and writing

Read the brief information about the UNO and write an article about the role of this organization in changing the world using the tips below.

HOW HAS THE UNITED NATIONS CHANGED THE WORLD?

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the Organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place. The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations.

Tips for writing:

- Answer the question
- Plan your article.
- Give your article a title.
- Make sure you have at least 4 paragraphs.
- Ask rhetorical questions to get your readers' attention. E.g. What would the world be like without oil? What will life be like in 20 year time?
- Speak directly to your readers. E.g. Let's just imagine some of the possibilities.
- Give examples where appropriate.
- Use humour where appropriate
- Give a conclusion and summary in the last paragraph.
- Finally, give your opinion where appropriate.
- Revise your article to correct mistakes.

Useful phrases for article writing

- Rhetorical phrases:
- Have you ever...?
- What do you think about...?
- Are you one of those people who think that...?
- Are you one of those people who...?
- What would life be like if... ?
- Will the future bring us...?

Introducing your first point:

- Firstly
- In the first place
- First of all
- The first thing to consider is
- One thing to consider is
- To begin with

Introducing more points:

- Secondly
- Another consideration
- Yet another consideration
- Another thing to consider is
- Added to that
- Apart from that

- In addition to this

Introducing your final points:

- In conclusion
- To conclude
- To sum up
- So

Introducing your opinion:

- I think
- In my opinion
- Personally I believe that
- In my view
- If you ask me
- To my mind
- My personal opinion is

5. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 265.

6. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 266.

7. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 266.