

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
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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.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати любов до своєї країни й національну самосвідомість.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 248.

2. Listening

Listen about the Council of Europe and do ex. 2, p. 248.

The Council of Europe is an international organization promoting co-operation between all countries of Europe in the areas of legal standards, human rights, democratic development, the rule of law and cultural co-operation. It was founded in 1949, has 47 member states with some 800 million citizens, and is an entirely separate body from the European Union (EU), which has only 27 member states. Unlike the EU, the Council of Europe cannot make binding laws. The two do however share certain symbols such as the flag of Europe. The Council of Europe has nothing to do with either the Council of the European Union or the European Council, which are both EU bodies.

The best known bodies of the Council of Europe are the European Court of Human Rights, which enforces the European Convention on Human Rights, and the European Pharmacopoeia Commission, which sets the quality standards for pharmaceutical products in Europe. The Council of Europe's work has resulted in standards, charters and conventions to facilitate cooperation between European countries.

Its statutory institutions are the Committee of Ministers comprising the foreign ministers of each member state, the Parliamentary

Assembly composed of MPs from the parliament of each member state, and the Secretary General heading the secretariat of the Council of Europe. The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent institution within the Council of Europe, mandated to promote awareness of and respect for human rights in the member states.

The headquarters of the Council of Europe are in Strasbourg, France, with English and French as its two official languages. The Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress also use German, Italian, and Russian for some of their work.

While the member states of the European Union transfer national legislative and executive powers to the European Commission and the European Parliament in specific areas under European Community law, Council of Europe member states maintain their sovereignty but commit themselves through conventions (i.e., public international law) and co-operate on the basis of common values and common political decisions. Those conventions and decisions are developed by the member states working together at the Council of Europe, whereas secondary European Community law is set by the organs of the European Union. Both organizations function as concentric circles around the common foundations for European integration, with the Council of Europe being the geographically wider circle. The European Union could be seen as the smaller circle with a much higher level of integration through the transfer of powers from the national to the EU level. Being part of public international law, Council of Europe conventions could also be opened for signature to non-member states thus facilitating equal co-operation with countries outside Europe.

The Council of Europe's most famous achievement is the European Convention on Human Rights, which was adopted in 1950 following a report by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly. The Convention created the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. The Court supervises compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights and thus functions as the highest European court for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is to this court that Europeans can bring cases if they

believe that a member country has violated their fundamental rights.

3. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 249.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 249.

5. Summary

1) Who designed Flag of Europe?

- a) 1 Programmer: Paul Gregory
- b) 2 Arsune Heitz and Paul Lu00E9vy
- c) 3 Paul Brown
- d) 4 Paul Philippe Cret of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2) What is the leader of Council of Europe called?

- a) 1 Secretary-General of the United Nations
- b) 2 Managing Director
- c) 3 Commissioner for Human Rights
- d) 4 OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

3) The Council of Europe is one of the oldest international organization working towards ... , having been founded in 1949.

- a) 1 European integration
- b) 2 Schengen Area
- c) 3 Eurozone
- d) 4 European Union

4) The Council of Europe Development Bank has its seat in Paris, the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe is established in Lisbon, Portugal, and the Centre for Modern Languages is in Graz,

a) 1 Czech Republic

b) Hungary

c) Poland

d) Austria

5) ..., Japan, Mexico, the U.S. and the Holy See have observer status with the Council of Europe and can participate in the Committee of Ministers and all intergovernmental committees.

a) Canada

b) Belize

c) Barbados

d) United Kingdom

6) The Council also voted to restore Special Guest status to ... , on condition that this country declares a moratorium on the death penalty.

a) Belarus

b) Azerbaijan

c) Serbia

d) Bosnia and Herzegovina

7) Which of the following lead to the establishment of Council of Europe?

a) 1 Cambodian coup of 1970

b) 3 ASEAN Charter

c) Treaty of London (1949)

d) Liberation Day

8) The British MP Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe was rapporteur for the drafting of the... .

a) 1 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

b) 2 International human rights law

c) 3 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

d) 4 European Convention on Human Rights

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 a, 4 d, 5 a, 6 a, 7 d, 8 d.

6. Homework

Look for some information about other international organizations and write about one of them.

SOCIETY AND ITS PEOPLE

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати толерантне ставлення до інших і зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

- 1) What is a society?
- 2) What kind of improvements would you like to see in your society?
- 3) Is your society getting better or worse?
- 4) Are you proud of your society?

2. Listening

Listen to someone's opinion about living in a society and say how society influences on people and relationship.

SOCIETY AND ITS PEOPLE

The world we live in always has a changing society because people think they should fit in certain society standers. It does not make any difference where you live most people will still try to be with a group of people. A lot of people will pay a lot of money just to be in some groups even if they do not like the people in the group. I have always tried to do things with people that make around the same amount of money as I do. I am willing to spend little more just to do something different as long as I don't spend money I do not have. Trying to keep up with certain society groups can put yourselves in a lot of trouble.

Society has a way of making people change their life style for a life style they really don't like that much. I have always tried to have a few friends in every different group of people I am around. If your

society of life is based on that type of life you will always have a lot more friends. Society should not dictate how your life should be lived. You will always have problems with groups of people if you do not really live their life style. If you try to keep up with the Joneses all the time you may lose a lot of good friends.

When you see shopping ads that stores create in order make you think you need to pay more, this is a form of high society. The whole society standard is based on how much you can afford to spend on the things you buy. Most people who make good money will still shop at stores that sell things cheaper. High society people will always try buy stuff cheaper and most of the time and they will never tell anyone about it.

The next time you think you need to be in a certain society group, check to see if you really need the people in that group. When you take the time to see which social group you adapt to best, you will like the idea of just being with someone you really want to be around. This way you will not have to try to impress people that you really don't like. Just be yourself and you will have a better social life.

3. Reading

Read some information from the Internet. Answer the questions.

- 1) What problem is raised in the article?
- 2) What are the reasons of such lifestyle?
- 3) What problems do these girls face?
- 4) What are the ways of solution of these problems in your opinion?
- 5) Wild teen girls: Dangerous lifestyle patterns

Early in life you aren't given very many choices. As a child, your parental figures make them for you, hoping to instill right from wrong. Some children don't have model parents and depend ultimately on what their society teaches them. Young in life, some children are abused physically, verbally and / or sexually. Reasons

behind wild teen girls and dangerous lifestyle patterns can be many.

The drinking, the drugs and the multiple partners is the easy way out of a temporary problem with long term consequences. You depressed and angry. No one understands except you and your friends with a bottle of liquor, and a bag of weed. You know what is best because only you know you and what you going through. Besides, what have you got to lose?

A major problem with teens, is they don't have a clue what their resources are. Usually by the time someone realizes there's a problem, it's gotten way out of control for the teen. They get lost in the underbelly of their society, making it harder for the teen to turn it around quickly. Established friendships with bad influences are tough to break and won't happen easily.

Since the 60's, teen suicide rates have tripled. Every year, 1 in 4 teenagers contracts an STD. Teen pregnancies have only dropped 72 out of every 1,000 females. This includes births, abortions and miscarriages.

High schools now provide daycare for teens still wanting to come back and graduate after giving birth. Police officers are designated to specific school districts to make their presence known. D.A.R.E. has become a joke if it even exists at their schools. Dangerous behavior is becoming more acceptable because now it is expected from teens.

Instead of only giving these girls ways to cope with the out comes of their poor choices, they need positive influences in the early teen years. A good role model can go a long way, especially if they don't have one at all to begin with. Even though they are old enough to take care of themselves while mom and dad are gone, doesn't mean they are old enough to handle the pressures of society and potential hazardous outcomes on their own.

We can't protect anyone from everything, nor is it our responsibility. It is our responsibility as parental figures, teachers, counselors, and community members to promote education. The goal here is to

reach these girls before the dangerous lifestyle patterns become a dangerous lifestyle period.

4. Speaking

Work in groups

A large area of your country has been set aside by the current government for the development of a new nation. This area will include an invited international community of 20,000 men and women. Imagine that your group has to decide the laws of this new country.

Discuss the following questions.

- 1) Which political system will the country have?
- 2) What will the official language(s) be?
- 3) Will there be censorship?
- 4) What industries will your country try to develop?
- 5) Will citizens be allowed to carry a gun?
- 6) Will there be the death penalty?
- 7) Will there be a state religion?
- 8) What kind of immigration policy will there be?
- 9) What will the educational system be like? Will there be compulsory education to a certain age?
- 10) Who will be allowed to marry?

5. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 250.

6. Homework

Write a short paragraph "How has technology changed society?"

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.