

The United Nations Organization

"Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations of the Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are willing and able to carry out these obligations."

ARTICLE 4, CHAPTER 2, UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

States first established international organizations to cooperate on specific matters. In 1899, the International Peace Conference was held in the Hague to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare. It adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which began work in 1902.

The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the First World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security". The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to the United Nations Charter. The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership now totals 189 countries.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly — a kind of parliament of nations, which meets to consider the world's most pressing problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on "important matters", such as international peace and security, ad-

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mitting new members, the UN budget and the budget for peacekeeping, are decided by two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority. In recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus, rather than by taking a formal vote.

The Assembly holds its annual regular session from September to December. When necessary, it may resume its session, or hold a special or emergency session on subjects of particular concern. When the Assembly is not meeting, its six main committees, other subsidiary bodies and the UN Secretariat carry out its work.

Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1948, sets out basic rights and freedoms to which all women and men are entitled — among them the right to life, liberty and nationality, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, to work, to be educated, to take part in government.

Together with the Declaration, these rights constitute the International Bill of Human Rights.

The Declaration laid the groundwork for more than 80 conventions and declarations on human rights, including conventions to eliminate racial discrimination and discrimination against women; conventions on the rights of the child; the status of refugees and the prevention of genocide; and declarations on self-determination, enforced disappearances and the right to development.

With the standards-setting work nearly complete, the UN is shifting the emphasis of its human rights work to the implementation of human rights laws. The UN Commission on Human Rights, an intergovernmental body, holds public meetings to review the human rights performance of States.

Promoting respect for human rights is increasingly central to UN development assistance. In particular, the right to development is seen as part of a dynamic process, which integrates all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights and improves the well-being of all individuals in a society. Key to the enjoyment of the right to development is the eradication of poverty, a major UN goal.

EXERCISES

8. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own:

запущенное в обращение; было впервые использовано; международные организации; разрабатывать механизмы; мирное урегулирование кризисов; Международный суд; после того как не смогла предотвратить; составлять; представлены; самые насущные мировые проблемы; международный мир и безопасность; миротворче-

ды; свобода мысли; прекращение расовой дискриминации; статус беженцев; межправительственный орган

9. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

peace-loving states; continue fighting together; to elaborate instruments; rules of warfare; to adopt; forerunner; ceased its activities, to draw up; parliament of nations; one vote; admitting new members; to reach decisions through consensus; subjects of particular concern; subsidiary bodies; to take part in government; declarations on self-determination; holds public meetings; the right to development

10. Put the names of organizations and events mentioned in the text in chronological order.

The Declaration by United Nations
The Permanent Court of Arbitration
The International Peace Conference
The United Nations
The League of Nations
The Treaty of Versailles

11. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the first to use the term "United Nations"?
2. What was the purpose of the International Peace Conference in the Hague?
3. What kind of convention did it adopt?
4. What organization was the forerunner of the United Nations?
5. What did the League of Nations fail to prevent?
6. When was the United Nations established?
7. How many countries are now members of the United Nations?
8. Where are all United Nations Member States represented?
9. How many votes does each Member State have?
10. How are decisions on "important matters" taken?
11. When is the regular Assembly session held?

12. What are the main human rights? Prove that all these rights are essential for an individual.

13. Speak about the history of the United Nations Organization.

14. Speak about the work of the United Nations Organization.

Active Words and Word Combinations

achieve [a'tʃi:iv] v	достигать	broadcast	транслировать,
adopt [a'dɒpt] v	принимать	[ˈbrɔ:dka:stʃv]	передавать
analytical	аналитический		по радио/ телевидению
[.æna'lɪtɪkəl] a			

carry out [kaeri 'aut] <i>v</i>	выполнять	obligation [pblɪ'geɪjən] <i>n</i>	обязательство,
celebrity [si'lebrɪti] <i>n</i>	знаменитость	own [ɔ:n] <i>a</i>	соглашение
circulation [sɜ:kju'leɪjən] <i>n</i>	распространение, тираж	pledge [pledʒ] <i>v</i>	собственный
codify [kəʊdɪfaɪ] <i>v</i>	систематизировать		давать торжественное
commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃɪəl] <i>a</i>	коммерческий	prevent [pri'vent] <i>v</i>	обещание;
conceive [kən'si:v] <i>v</i>	задумывать		заверять
conscience [kən'sɪəns] <i>n</i>	сознание, совесть	private [praɪvɪt] <i>a</i>	предотвращать,
convention [kən'venʃən] <i>n</i>	договор, конвенция	prominence [prə'mɪnəns] <i>n</i>	препятствовать
documentary [ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri] <i>n</i>	документальный фильм	promote [pra'məʊt] <i>v</i>	частный
edition [ɪ'di:ʃən] <i>n</i>	издание, выпуск		известность
eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] <i>v</i>	устранять, исключать	provide [pra'vaɪd] <i>v</i>	способствовать, про-
emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi] <i>n</i>	чрезвычайное происшествие	quality ['kwɒləti] <i>n</i>	двигать, поощрять
eradication [ɪ'reɪdɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n</i>	искоренение	represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] <i>v</i>	обеспечивать
		representative [ˌreprɪzəntətɪv] <i>n</i>	качество
		security [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] <i>n</i>	представлять,
			обозначать
			представитель
			безопасность

 Сохранить на Яндекс.Диск

heading ['hedɪŋ] <i>n</i>	заглавие	supplement [sʌplɪmənt] <i>n</i>	нительный
informative [ɪn'fə:mətɪv] <i>a</i>	содержательный	target [tɑ:ɡɪt] <i>n</i>	приложение
involve [ɪn'vɒlv] <i>v</i>	включать, подразумевать	unshakeable [ʌn'seɪkəbəl] <i>a</i>	цель
issue ['ɪʃu:] <i>n</i>	выпуск, издание	viewer [vju:ə] <i>n</i>	непоколебимый
magazine [ˌmæɡə'zi:n] <i>n</i>	журнал	vote [vəʊt] <i>n</i>	зритель,
member [membə] <i>n</i>	член	vote [vəʊt] <i>v</i>	наблюдатель
newspaper [nju:s'peɪpə] <i>n</i>	газета	warfare ['wɑ:fɛə] <i>n</i>	голос
			голосовать
			боевые действия, конфликт

Английский язык для ФЗ

Тема: ООН. Права человека.

Учебник А.П. Голубев Английский язык

Задание 1: Прочитайте и поймите Текст 1 на стр.233-234. **Задание 2:** Запишите и переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания упр.1, стр.242

Задание 2: Запишите и переведите на английский язык слова и словосочетания упр.8, стр.234

Задание 3: Запишите и переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания упр.9, стр.235

Задание 4: Переведите на русский язык названия организаций и событий, упомянутых в тексте, и расположите их в хронологическом порядке упр. 10, стр. 235

Задание 5: Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы упр. 11, стр. 235 и запишите по-английски предложения, опираясь на содержание Текста 1.

Задание 6: Выпишите из Текста 2 основные права человека, переведите их.

Задания необходимо выполнить и сдать до 25 сентября для проверки Кайгородовой Наталье Георгиевне в методический кабинет.