

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА  
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КАФЕДРА ІНОМОВНИХ МОВ І ПЕРЕКЛАДУ



L. BOGACHEVSKA

O. SEMAK

**WORLDWIDE KNOWN ORGANISATIONS**

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Видання “Worldwide Known Organisations” адресоване студентам спеціальностей “міжнародні відносини” та “політологія”. Мета навчально-методичного посібника – дати можливість вдосконалити вміння читати оригінальну літературу англійською мовою за спеціальністю. Особливу увагу приділено суспільно-політичній лексиці.

Пропонований посібник складається з шістнадцяти уроків, тематично згрупованих навколо актуальних тем. Кожен із уроків містить вправи, які допоможуть засвоїти природні мовні конструкції, орієнтують читача на вибір правильного слововживання у сфері спілкування на суспільно-політичні теми.

#### **Укладачі:**

Богачевська Л.О., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу;

Семак О.І., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу.

*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої Ради Інституту історії і політології  
Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника  
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**Рецензенти:** Думчак І.М., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника.

Петренко Л.Я., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника.

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## UNIT 1

**Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**  
**BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION**  
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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a British public service broadcaster headquartered at Broadcasting House in the City of Westminster, London. It is the largest broadcaster in the world, with about 23,000 staff. Its main responsibility is to provide public service broadcasting in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

The BBC is an autonomous public service broadcaster that operates under a Royal Charter and a Licence and Agreement from the Home Secretary. Within the United Kingdom its work is funded principally by an annual television licence fee, which is charged to all British households, companies and organisations using any type of equipment to record and/or receive live television broadcasts; the level of the fee is set annually by the British Government and agreed by Parliament. Outside the UK, the BBC World Service has provided services by direct broadcasting and re-transmission contracts by sound radio since the inauguration of the BBC Empire Service in December 1932, and more recently by television and online. Though sharing some of the facilities of the domestic services, particularly for news and current affairs output, the World Service has a separate Managing Director, and its operating costs have historically been funded mainly by direct grants from the British government. These grants were determined independently of the domestic licence fee. A recent spending review has announced plans for the funding for the world service to be drawn from the domestic licence fee.

The Corporation's 'guaranteed' income from the licence fee and the World Service grants are supplemented by profits from commercial operations through a wholly owned subsidiary, BBC Worldwide Ltd. The company's activities include programme- and format-sales, magazines including the *Radio Times* and book publishing. The BBC also earns additional income from selling certain programme-making services through BBC Studios and Post Production Ltd., formerly BBC Resources Ltd, another wholly owned trading subsidiary of the corporation. The BBC is sometimes referred to as "Auntie" and "the Beeb". The former is also used to refer to the BBC's sister corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

The privately owned BBC was the world's first national broadcasting organisation and was founded on 18 October 1922 as the British Broadcasting Company Ltd. The first transmission was on 14 November of that year, from station 2LO, located at Marconi House, London.

The British Broadcasting Company Ltd was created by the British General Post Office (GPO) and John Reith applied for a job with the existing company and later



became its employee general manager. The company was wound-up and on 1 January 1927 a new non-commercial entity called the British Broadcasting Corporation established under a Royal Charter became successor in interest.

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To represent its purpose and (stated) values, the Corporation adopted the coat of arms, including the motto "Nation shall speak peace unto Nation". The motto is generally attributed to Montagu Disraeli, former headmaster of Winchester College, and member of the first Board of Governors. The motto is said to be a "felicitous adaptation" of Micah 4: 3 "Nation shall not lift up a sword against nation".

Experimental television broadcasts were started in 1932 using an electromechanical 30 line system developed by John Logie Baird. Limited regular broadcasts using this system began in 1934, and an expanded service (now named the BBC Television Service) started from Alexandra Palace in 1936, alternating between an improved Baird mechanical 240 line system and the all electronic 405 line Marconi-EMI system. The superiority of the electronic system saw the mechanical system dropped early the following year.

## **2. Learn the following words.**

Broadcaster – диктор

Licence – ліцензія, дозвіл

Fee – платня

Annually – щорічно

Inauguration – урочисте відкриття

current affairs – поточна політика

output – випуск, продукція

income – дохід

subsidiary – додатковий

transmission – передача

wound-up

felicitous – вдалий

expand – розвивати, поширювати

## **3. Answer the questions.**

1. Where is the British public service broadcaster headquartered?
2. What is the main responsibility of the BBC?
3. What is the level of the fee?
4. What activities does the BBC provide?
5. When was the first transmission of the BBC?
6. Who created the BBC?
7. What is the motto of this corporation?

8. What do you know about the BBC Television Service?

4. Act as an interpreter.

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Бі-бі-сі (British Broadcasting Corporation) створено як приватна компанія. Перша радіопрограма вийшла 14 листопада 1922 р. Усього через п'ять років, у 1927 р. компанія була націоналізована урядом, хоча й залишилася незалежною від державної політики і має широке самоврядування. З 1929 року використовувався передавач в Лондоні, до 1930 року вже регулярні телепрограми транслювалися з використанням антени в Brookmans Park. Baird's company, зараз відома як BBC One, запустила телевізійне виробництво 2 серпня 1932 року. До перерви у мовленні, викликаного Другою світовою війною, аудиторія каналу налічувала 25-40 тис. будинків.

5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.

to transmit (announcements or programmes) on radio or television; to take part in a radio or television programme; television commentator; television diary; radio transmission; transmission; tility programme; programme maintenance.

6. Imagine that you take part at Press conference. Be ready to represent our governement and speak about the problems of the domestic affairs.

## UNIT 2

**Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI)**

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### **1. Read, translate and render the text given below.**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a governmental agency belonging to the United States Department of Justice that serves as both a federal criminal investigative body and an intelligence agency (counterintelligence). Also, it is the government agency responsible for investigating crimes on Native American reservations in the United States under the Major Crimes Act. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal crime.

The bureau was established in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation (BOI). Its name was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1935. The FBI headquarters is the J. Edgar Hoover Building, located in Washington, D.C. The bureau has fifty-six field offices located in major cities throughout the United States, and more than 400 resident agencies in lesser cities and areas across the nation. More than 50 international offices called "legal attachés" exist in U.S. embassies and consulates general worldwide.

In the fiscal year 2011, the bureau's total budget was approximately \$7.9 billion. The FBI's main goal is to protect and defend the United States, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

In 1896, the National Bureau of Criminal Identification was founded, which provided agencies across the country with information to identify known criminals. The 1901 assassination of President McKinley created an urgent perception that America was under threat from anarchists. The Department of Justice and the Department of Labor had been keeping records on anarchists for years, but President Theodore Roosevelt wanted more power to monitor them.

The Justice Department had been tasked with regulating interstate commerce since 1887, though it lacked the staff to do so. It had made little effort to relieve its staff shortage until the Oregon land fraud scandal erupted around the start of the 20th century. President Roosevelt instructed Attorney General Charles Bonaparte to create an autonomous investigative service that would report only to the Attorney General.

Bonaparte reached out to other agencies, including the Secret Service, for personnel, investigators in particular. On May 27, 1908, Congress forbade this use of Treasury employees by the Justice Department, citing fears that the new agency would serve as a secret police. Again at Roosevelt's urging, Bonaparte moved to organize a formal bureau of investigation with its own staff of special agents.

The Bureau of Investigation (BOI) was created on July 26, 1908, after Congress had adjourned for the summer. Attorney General Bonaparte, using Department of Justice expense funds, hired thirty-four people, including some veterans of the Secret Service to work for a new investigative agency. Its first chief (the title is now known as director) was Stanley Finch. Bonaparte notified Congress of these actions in December, 1908.



## 2. Learn the following words.

counterintelligence – контррозвідка

violations – правопорушення

uphold – підтримувати

enforce – забезпечувати дотримання

assassination – вбивство політичного або громадського діяча

perception – усвідомлення

anarchist – анархіст, заколотник

monitor – контролювати, стежити

task – давати завдання

adjourn – оголошувати перерву

notify – повідомляти

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. When was the bureau established?
2. Where is the FBI headquarters located?
3. How many field offices has the bureau?
4. How many international offices called "legal attachés" exist in U.S. embassies and consulates general worldwide?
5. What was the bureau's total budget in the fiscal year 2011?
6. What is the FBI's main goal?
7. When was the National Bureau of Criminal Identification founded?
8. When was the Bureau of Investigation (BOI) created?
9. Who was its first chief?
10. Why was the Bureau of Investigation (BOI) created?

## 4. Act as an interpreter.

В даний час топ-пріоритети ФБР наступні:

- Захист Сполучених Штатів від терористичних атак;
- Захист Сполучених Штатів від операцій іноземних розвідок і шпигунства;
- Захист Сполучених Штатів від кібер-атак і високотехнологічних злочинів;
- Боротьба громадськості з корупцією на всіх рівнях;
- Захист цивільних прав;

- Боротьба з транснаціональними/національними злочинними організаціями та підприємствами;
- Боротьба зі значними насильницькими злочинами;
- Підтримка федеральних, державних, місцевих і міжнародних партнерів;
- Оновлення технології у зв'язку з виконанням місії ФБР.



**5. Imagine that you are taking part at the US Department of Justice conference. Act as 1) a journalist of New York Times, 2) a statesman, 3) an expert from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.**

Speak on the following topics:

- Terrorism
- Kidnappings and Missing Persons
- Crime Alerts
- Bank Robbers

**6. Make up sentences using these words and word combinations.**

To earn prestige, to earn broad prestige, a question of vital importance, to settle the conflict, to allude to, high ranking officials, to grant status, to impose sanctions on, to justify, to enlist, oath of allegiance, to aggravate relation.

## UNIT 3

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GREENPEACE

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below.

Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization with offices in over forty countries and with an international coordinating body in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Greenpeace states its goal is to "ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity" and focuses its campaigning on world wide issues such as global warming, deforestation, overfishing, commercial whaling, genetic engineering, and anti-nuclear issues.

Greenpeace uses direct action, lobbying and research to achieve its goals. The global organization does not accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties, relying on 2.9 million individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace has a general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and is a founding member of the INGO Accountability Charter; an international non-governmental organization that intends to foster accountability and transparency of non-governmental organizations.

Greenpeace evolved from the peace movement and anti-nuclear protests in Vancouver, British Columbia, in the late 1960s and early 1970s. On September 15, 1971, the newly founded Don't Make a Wave Committee sent a chartered ship, Phyllis Cormack, renamed Greenpeace for the protest, from Vancouver to oppose United States testing of nuclear devices in Amchitka, Alaska. The Don't Make a Wave Committee subsequently adopted the name Greenpeace.

In a few years, Greenpeace spread to several countries and started to campaign on other environmental issues such as commercial whaling and toxic waste. In the late 1970s, the different regional Greenpeace groups formed Greenpeace International to oversee the goals and operations of the regional organizations globally. Greenpeace received international attention during the 1980s when the French intelligence agency bombed the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland's Waitemata Harbour, one of the most well-known vessels operated by Greenpeace, killing one individual. In the following years, Greenpeace evolved into one of the largest environmental organizations in the world.

Greenpeace is known for its direct actions and has been described as the most visible environmental organization in the world. Greenpeace has raised environmental issues to public knowledge, and influenced both the private and the

public sector. Greenpeace has also been a source of controversy; its motives and methods have received criticism and the organization's direct actions have sparked legal actions against Greenpeace activists.

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## 2. Learn the following words.

Ensure – забезпечувати

Nurture – вирощувати

Grant – дотація

Accountability – відповідальність

Foster – виховувати

Device – проект

Evolve – розвивати

Controversy – дискусія

Spark – викликати



## 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the goal of Greenpeace?
2. How is Greenpeace financed?
3. When was it named «Greenpeace»?
4. When did Greenpeace receive international attention?
5. What actions does Greenpeace use?

## 4. Act as an interpreter.

**Грінпіс** — міжнародна природоохоронна організація, заснована 1971 року в Канаді. Основне завдання організації — сприяти екологічному відродженню та привертати увагу людей та влади до збереження природи.

**Фінансування** організації — винятково із пожертв людей, небайдужих до збереження природи. Грінпіс не приймає фінансування бізнесу, влади та політичних партій.

Зростання популярності Грінпісу відбулося після багатьох акцій, спрямованих на збереження довкілля.

Станом на березень 2007 року у програмі Грінпісу є 6 завдань:

1. зупинити глобальне потепління;
2. зберегти природу океанів;
3. зберегти стародавні ліси та джунглі;

4. забезпечити атомне роззброєння;
  5. ввести екологічне землеробство;
  6. припинити виготовлення токсичних речовин.
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**5. Imagine you are a participant of the ecological conference. Act as 1) an activist of Green Peace, 2) a inhabitant of a big city with pollution problems, 3) an expert on ecological problems.**

Discuss the present international situation and speak about the influence of mankind on environment

Discuss the problem: We should take steps to prevent such ecological disasters as: forest fires, oil and gas leakage, accidents at power stations like Chornobyl'connected with radiation.

**6. Make up sentences with these words and word combinations.**

Ecological security, desertification, alternative energy sources, detente, international tension, urgent measures, peaceful coexistence, limitation of armaments, to issue a statement, to obtain good results.



## UNIT 4

### INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

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#### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** is an international financial institution which offers loans to middle-income developing countries. The IBRD is the first of five member institutions which compose the **World Bank Group**, headquartered in **Washington, D.C., United States**. It was established in 1944 with the mission of financing the reconstruction of **European nations devastated by World War II**. Together, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its concessional lending arm, the **International Development Association**, are collectively known as the **World Bank** as they share the same leadership and staff. Following the reconstruction of Europe, the Bank's mandate expanded to advancing worldwide **economic development** and **eradicating poverty**. The IBRD provides commercial-grade or concessional financing to **sovereign states** to fund projects that seek to improve **transportation and infrastructure**, **education**, **domestic policy**, **environmental consciousness**, energy investments, healthcare, access to food and **potable water**, and access to **improved sanitation**.

The IBRD is owned and governed by its member states, but has its own executive leadership and staff which conduct its normal business operations. The Bank's member governments are **shareholders** which contribute **paid-in capital** and have the right to vote on its matters. In addition to contributions from its member nations, the IBRD acquires most of its capital by borrowing on international **capital markets** through bond issues. In 2011, it raised \$29 billion USD in capital from bond issues made in 26 different currencies. The Bank offers a number of financial services and products, including flexible loans, grants, risk guarantees, financial derivatives, and catastrophic risk financing. It reported lending commitments of \$26.7 billion made to 132 projects in 2011.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** were established by delegates at the **Bretton Woods conference** in 1944 and became operational in 1946. The IBRD was established with the original mission of financing the reconstruction efforts of war-torn European nations following World War II, with goals shared by the later **Marshall Plan**. The Bank issued its inaugural loan of \$250 million (\$2.6 billion in 2012 dollars) to France in 1947 to finance infrastructure projects. The institution also established its first field offices in **Paris, France**, **Copenhagen, Denmark**, and **Prague** in the former Czechoslovakia. Throughout the remainder of the 1940s and 1950s, the Bank financed projects seeking to dam rivers, generate electricity, and improve access to water and sanitation. It also invested in France, Belgium, and Luxembourg's steel industry. Following the reconstruction of Europe, the Bank's mandate has transitioned to eradicating poverty around the world. In 1960, the International Development Association (IDA) was established to serve as the Bank's concessional lending arm and provide low and no-cost finance and grants to

the poorest of the developing countries as measured by gross national income per capita.

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The IBRD began investing in development projects such as the Japanese high-speed railway system in 1964. In 2005, the Bank issued the first loan to Iraq in 30 years to support education and the restoration of schools. The Bank faced increasing competition in Latin America from private capital markets, where the IBRD held \$36.3 billion in loans as of the end of the fiscal year 2006, due to mixed views on the stipulations of environmental protection and protection against the uprooting of indigenous populations attached to the Bank's lending. In response to the 2007–2008 world food price crisis, the IBRD initiated a Global Food Crisis Response Program which provided food assistance to 40 million people across 44 countries as of 2011. The IBRD's lending accelerated and expanded in 2009 in response to the global financial crisis, committing approximately \$60 billion USD to support developing countries, which was 54% more than it had committed in 2008. The Bank's education lending reached a historical high of approximately \$5 billion USD in 2010. In 2010, the Bank opened all of its data to the public, primarily via the establishment of its data.worldbank.org website. By April 2011, approximately 100,000 visitors per week accessed its data and the Bank awarded prizes to people who had participated in the first competition to use the data to develop mobile apps. That same year, the IBRD loaned \$200 million from its own accounts and \$97 million from its Clean Technology Fund to a solar power plant project in Morocco.

### 2. Learn the following words

middle-income – із середнім доходом

devastate – спустошувати, розоряти

concessional – пільговий

mandate – розпорядження

eradicate – викорінювати

potable – придатний для пиття

sanitation – каналізація, санітарні умови

paid-in – той, що платить членські внески

war-torn – зруйновані війною

inaugural – вступний

per capita – на людину

### 3. Answer the questions

1. When was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development established?

2. What financial services does the Bank offer?
3. What are goals of Global Food Crisis Response Program?
4. What organisation supported the Japanese high-speed railway system in 1964?
5. Who own and govern the IBRD?
6. What projects were financed 1940s and 1950s?

#### 4. Act as an interpreter

У січні 2012 року була затверджена Стратегія партнерства з Україною на 2012-16 рр., яка зокрема, передбачає:

- консультування Уряду у сфері поліпшення досвіду щодо розвитку ефективного ринку земель. У 2012 році Банк надавав Україні допомогу в розробленні системи оцінки управління земельними ресурсами;
- зменшення вартості ведення бізнесу підприємствами галузі АПК шляхом узгодження нормативних документів в сільськогосподарському секторі з найкращою міжнародною практикою, зокрема через реалізацію проекту МФК “Інвестиційний клімат для агробізнесу в Україні”;
- розвиток агрострахування та доступу до фінансування для клієнтів МФК через реалізацію проектів МФК.

#### 5. Make up your own sentences with the words and word-combinations given below

financial allowance, financial assets, financial bill, financial burden, financial control, financial crime, financial discipline, financial duty, financial fraud, financial guarantee, financial harm, financial institution, financial instrument, financial investigator;

to deposit (cash, cheques, etc.) in a bank, to transact business with a bank, to engage in the business of banking;

to furnish money to in the form of a fund, to place or store up in a fund, to fund a pension plan, to invest money in government securities.

#### 6. Imagine you took part at the International conference on different financial problems. Act as 1) an expert in the banking system, 2) a statesman, 3) the Minister of Finance.

Discuss the problem of liquidity of the banking system of Ukraine.

## UNIT 5

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND  
(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)

### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) is an international organization that was initiated in 1944 at the **Bretton Woods Conference** and formally created in 1945 by 29 member countries. IMF's stated goal was to assist in the reconstruction of the world's **international payment system** post-World War II. Countries contribute money to a pool through a quota system from which countries with payment imbalances can borrow **funds** temporarily. Through this activity and others such as surveillance of its members' economies and the demand for self-correcting policies, the IMF works to improve the economies of its member countries.

The IMF describes itself as “an organization of 188 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.” The organization's stated objectives are to promote international economic co-operation, **international trade**, employment, and exchange rate stability, including by making financial resources available to member countries to meet **balance of payments** needs. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C., United States.

The IMF works to foster global growth and **economic stability**. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and also works with **developing nations** to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and **reduce poverty**. The rationale for this is that private international capital markets function imperfectly and many countries have limited access to financial markets. Such market imperfections, together with balance of payments financing, provide the justification for official financing, without which many countries could only correct large external payment imbalances through measures with adverse effects on both national and international economic prosperity. The IMF can provide other sources of financing to countries in need that would not be available in the absence of an economic stabilization program supported by the Fund.

Upon initial IMF formation, its two primary functions were: to oversee the **fixed exchange rate** arrangements between countries, thus helping national governments manage their **exchange rates** and allowing these governments to prioritise economic growth, and to provide short-term capital to aid **balance-of-payments**. This assistance was meant to prevent the spread of international **economic crises**. The Fund was also intended to help mend the pieces of the international economy post **the Great Depression** and **World War II**.

The IMF's role was fundamentally altered after the **floating exchange rates** post 1971. It shifted to examining the economic policies of countries with IMF loan agreements to determine if a shortage of capital was due to **economic**

fluctuations or economic policy. The IMF also researched what types of government policy would ensure economic recovery. The new challenge is to promote and implement policy that reduces the frequency of crises among the emerging market countries, especially the middle-income countries that are open to massive capital outflows. Rather than maintaining a position of oversight of only exchange rates, their function became one of “surveillance” of the overall macroeconomic performance of member countries. Their role became a lot more active because the IMF manages economic policy instead of just exchange rates.

In addition, the IMF negotiates conditions on lending and loans under their policy of **conditionality**, which was established in the 1950s. **Low-income countries** can borrow on **concessional terms**, which means there is a period of time with no interest rates, through the Extended Credit Facility (ECF), the Standby Credit Facility (SCF) and the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF). Nonconcessional loans, which include interest rates, are provided mainly through **Stand-By Arrangements** (SBA), the Flexible Credit Line (FCL), the Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL), and the Extended Fund Facility. The IMF provides emergency assistance via the newly introduced Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) to all its members facing urgent balance of payments needs.

## 2. Learn the following words

quota system – система квот

surveillance – нагляд

foster – сприяти розвитку

sustainable – стабільна

rationale – розумне пояснення

imbalance – відсутність рівноваги

oversee – здійснювати нагляд

fluctuation – коливання, нестійкість

**conditionality** – обумовленість

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. When was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) created?
2. What is the IMF's goal?
3. How many countries are members of the IMF?
4. Where are IMF's headquarters?
5. What policy does the IMF provide?
6. What is the main idea of the policy of **conditionality**?
7. How are nonconcessional loans provided?



8. What does the function of «surveillance» mean?

#### 4. Act as an international financial institution

МВФ застосовує різні форми діяльності. Серед них:

- інспектування (було пов'язано з переходом від паритетної до відкритої системи обміну валют. При цьому члени МВФ вирішили, що Фонд повинен розширити свою діяльність у сфері грошової вартості, вивчати всі сфери економіки країн, які визначають розмір цієї вартості, та неупереджено давати оцінку економічної діяльності країн для усієї спільноти членів);

- консультації (використовує три типи консультацій: щорічні, додаткові (може організувати директор-розпорядник Фонду у випадках, якщо країна несподівано опиняється у складній економічній ситуації, або є підозра, що її дії суперечать "кодексу поведінки" і можуть завдати шкоди іншим країнам) та спеціальні (проводить з тими країнами, економічна політика яких значною мірою визначає стан світової економіки);

- надання послуг, фінансування.

#### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. payment	a. constant change; vacillation; instability
2. funds	b. the worldwide economic depression of the early 1930s, when there was mass unemployment
3. surveillance	c. anything that flows out, such as liquid, money, ideas
4. monetary	d. the amount of monetary or other returns, either earned or unearned, accruing over a given period of time
5. facilitate	e. The sum of money that a trader or company allows a customer before requiring payment.
6. stability	f. To assess the creditworthiness of an individual, financial instrument, or organization.
7. rate	g. the quality of being stable
8. credit	
9. income	
10. outflow	
11. Depression	
12. fluctuation	

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- h. to make easier; assist the progress of
- i. relating to money or currency
- j. close observation or supervision
- k. money that is readily available
- l. a sum of money paid

**6. Comment on the following idioms:**

Don't bank on it.

Smth won't break the bank

## UNIT 6

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a humanitarian institution based in Geneva, Switzerland and a three-time Nobel Prize Laureate. States parties (signatories) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 (Protocol I, Protocol II) and 2005, have given the ICRC a mandate to protect victims of international and internal armed conflicts. Such victims include war wounded, prisoners, refugees, civilians, and other non-combatants.

The ICRC is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement along with the International Federation and 186 National Societies. It is the oldest and most honoured organization within the Movement and one of the most widely recognized organizations in the world, having won three Nobel Peace Prizes in 1917, 1944, and 1963.

Up until the middle of the 19th century, there were no organized and well-established army nursing systems for casualties and no safe and protected institutions to accommodate and treat those who were wounded on the battlefield. In June 1859, the Swiss businessman Henry Dunant travelled to Italy to meet French emperor Napoléon III with the intention of discussing difficulties in conducting business in Algeria, at that time occupied by France. When he arrived in the small town of Solferino on the evening of 24 June, he witnessed the Battle of Solferino, an engagement in the Franco-Austrian War. In a single day, about 40,000 soldiers on both sides died or were left wounded on the field. Henry Dunant was shocked by the terrible aftermath of the battle, the suffering of the wounded soldiers, and the near-total lack of medical attendance and basic care. He completely abandoned the original intent of his trip and for several days he devoted himself to helping with the treatment and care for the wounded. He succeeded in organizing an overwhelming level of relief assistance by motivating the local population to aid without discrimination. Back in his home in Geneva, he decided to write a book entitled *A Memory of Solferino* which he published with his own money in 1862. He sent copies of the book to leading political and military figures throughout Europe. In addition to penning a vivid description of his experiences in Solferino in 1859, he explicitly advocated the formation of national voluntary relief organizations to help nurse wounded soldiers in the case of war. In addition, he called for the development of international treaties to guarantee the neutrality and protection of those wounded on the battlefield as well as medics and field hospitals.

On 9 February 1863 in Geneva, Henry Dunant founded the "Committee of the Five" (together with four other leading figures from well-known Geneva families) as an investigatory commission of the Geneva Society for Public Welfare. Their



aim was to examine the feasibility of Dunant's ideas and to organize an international conference about their possible implementation. The members of this committee, aside from Dunant himself, were Gustave Moynier, lawyer and chairman of the Geneva Society for Public Welfare; physician Louis Appia, who had significant experience working as a field surgeon; Appia's friend and colleague Théodore Maunoir, founder of the Geneva Hygiene and Health Commission; and Guillaume-Henri Dufour, an Army general of great renown. Eight days later, the five men decided to name the committee the "International Committee for Relief to the Wounded". In October (26–29) 1863, the international conference organized by the committee was held in Geneva to develop possible measures to improve medical services on the battle field. The conference was attended by 36 individuals: eighteen official delegates from national governments, six delegates from other non-governmental organizations, seven non-official foreign delegates, and the five members of the International Committee. The states and kingdoms represented by official delegates were Baden, Bavaria, France, Britain, Hanover, Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and Spain. Among the proposals written in the final resolutions of the conference, adopted on 29 October 1863, were:

- The foundation of national relief societies for wounded soldiers;
- Neutrality and protection for wounded soldiers;
- The utilization of volunteer forces for relief assistance on the battlefield;
- The organization of additional conferences to enact these concepts in legally binding international treaties; and
- The introduction of a common distinctive protection symbol for medical personnel in the field, namely a white armlet bearing a red cross.

## 2. Learn the following words.

Civilian – цивільна особа

non-combatant – той, хто не бере участі у військових діях

Crescent – півмісяць

Aftermath – наслідок(нещастя)

Overwhelming – величезний

Explicitly – відкрито

Feasibility – здійсненність

Enact – постановляти

Armlet – пов'язка

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. Who organized the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)?


2. Who gave the ICRC a mandate to protect victims of international and internal armed conflicts?
3. When did the ICRC win three Nobel Peace Prizes?
4. When did Henry Dunant found the "Committee of the Five"?
5. What was the aim of the "Committee of the Five"?
6. Who attended the conference in Geneva (26–29) 1863?
7. What proposals were written in the final resolutions of the conference, adopted on 29 October 1863?

**4. Act as an interpreter.**

Національні товариства Червоного Хреста та Півмісяця представлені 186 національними об'єднаннями, що визнані Міжнародним Комітетом Червоного Хреста та є повноправними членами федерації. Кожен з них працює в своїй країні відповідно до принципів міжнародного гуманітарного права та статутів руху. В залежності від обставин, національні об'єднання можуть виконувати додаткові гуманітарні завдання, які безпосередньо не визначаються міжнародним законодавством чи мандатами членів міжнародного руху.

**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**

1. signatory	a. informal a doctor, medical orderly, or medical student
2. casualty	b. the state or character of being neutral
3. accommodate	c. to write or compose
4. battlefield	d. a feeling of cheerfulness or optimism that follows the removal of anxiety, pain, or distress
5. relief	e. the place where a battle is fought
6. pen	f. to supply or provide
7. neutrality	g. a serviceman who is killed, wounded, captured, or missing as a result of enemy action
8. medic	h. a person who has signed a document such as a treaty or contract or an organization, state, etc., on whose behalf such a document has been signed
9. physician	i. the science concerned with the
10. hygiene	
11. renown	
12. witness	

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free</b> <b>(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p>maintenance of health</p> <p>j. close observation or supervision</p> <p>k. widespread reputation, esp of a good kind; fame</p> <p>l. a person legally qualified to practise medicine, esp one specializing in areas of treatment other than surgery</p>
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**6. Comment on the following idioms:**

A dose of your own medicine

A taste of your own medicine

## UNIT 7

# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The **International Criminal Police Organization** is an **intergovernmental organization** facilitating international police cooperation. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923 and adopted its telegraphic address as its common name in 1956.

Interpol has an annual budget of around €70 million most of which is provided through annual contributions by its membership of 190 countries. The organization's headquarters is in **Lyon**, France. It is the second largest **intergovernmental organization** after the **United Nations** by member states. In 2012, the Interpol General Secretariat employed a staff of 703 representing 98 member countries. Its current Secretary-General is **Ronald Noble**, a former United States **Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement**. Succeeding **Khoo Boon Hui**, its current President is Deputy Central Director of the French Judicial Police **Mireille Balestrazzi**.

To keep Interpol as politically neutral as possible, its **constitution** forbids it, at least **in theory**, from undertaking interventions or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial nature. Its work focuses primarily on public safety, **terrorism, organized crime, crimes against humanity, environmental crime, genocide, war crimes, piracy, illicit traffic in works of art, illicit drug production, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, child pornography, white-collar crime, computer crime, intellectual property crime and corruption**.

In the first part of the 20th century, several efforts were taken to formalize international police cooperation, but they initially failed. Among these efforts were the First International Criminal Police Congress in **Monaco** in 1914 and the International Police Conference in New York in 1922. The Monaco Congress failed because it was organized by legal experts and political officials, not by police professionals, while the New York Conference failed to attract international attention.

In 1923, a new initiative was taken at the International Criminal Police Congress in **Vienna** where the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) was successfully founded as the direct forerunner of Interpol. Founding members included police officials from Austria, Germany, Belgium, Poland, China, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The United States did not join Interpol until 1938, although a US police officer unofficially attended the 1923 congress. The United Kingdom joined in 1928.

Following the *Anschluss* (Austria's annexation by Germany) in 1938, the organization fell under the control of Nazi Germany, and the Commission's headquarters were eventually moved to Berlin in 1942. From 1938 to 1945, the presidents of Interpol included Otto Schenker, Reinhard Heydrich, Arthur Nebe, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner. All were generals in the SS, and Kaltenbrunner was the highest ranking SS officer executed at the Nuremberg Trials.

After the end of World War II in 1945, the organization was revived as the International Criminal Police Organization by officials from Belgium, France, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom. Its new headquarters were established in Saint-Cloud, a suburb of Paris. They remained there until 1989, when they were moved to their present location in Lyon.

Until the 1980s Interpol did not intervene in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals in accordance with Article 3 of its Constitution forbidding intervention in "political" matters.

In July 2010, former Interpol President Jackie Selebi was found guilty of corruption by the South African High Court in Johannesburg for accepting bribes worth €156,000 from a drug trafficker. After being charged in January 2008, Selebi resigned as president of Interpol and was put on extended leave as National Police Commissioner of South Africa. He was replaced by Arturo Herrera Verdugo, the National Commissioner of Investigations Police of Chile and former vice president for the American Zone, who remained acting president until October 2008 and the appointment of Khoo Boon Hui.

On November 8, 2012, the 81st INTERPOL General Assembly closed with the election of Deputy Central Director of the French Judicial Police Mireille Balestrazzi as the new president of the organization. She is Interpol's first female president.

## 2. Learn the following words

Undertaking – здійснення

Illicit – незаконний

Smuggling – контрабанда

Laundering – відмивання(брудних грошей)

Forerunner – попередник

Intervene – траплятися

Bribe – хабар

### 3. Answer the questions.

1. When was the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) established?
2. What is an annual budget of the International Criminal Police Organization?
3. What efforts were taken to formalize international police cooperation in the first part of the 20th century?
4. When did the United States join Interpol?
5. When did the United Kingdom join Interpol?
6. When was Interpol's first female president elected?

### 4. Act as an interpreter

Основна діяльність Інтерполу полягає в прийнятті, обробці, збереженні і розповсюдженні інформації про злочини і злочинців. У його системі здійснюються такі основні види міжнародного розшуку:

- розшук злочинців для їх арешту та видачі;
- розшук злочинців та підозрюваних для спостереження за їхньою поведінкою;
- розшук осіб, що безвісти зникли;
- розшук викрадених цінностей.

### 5. Imagine that you are taking part at the International Criminal Police Organization conference. Act as 1) a journalist of Washington Post, 2) a statesman, 3) an expert from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Speak on the following topics:

Crimes against humanity

Environmental crime

Drug trafficking

Weapons smuggling

Money laundering

### 6. Make up sentences using these words and word combinations.

Terrorism, organized crime, genocide, war crimes, piracy, illicit traffic in works of art, illicit drug production, human trafficking, child pornography, white-collar crime, computer crime, intellectual property crime and corruption.

## UNIT 8

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The **Associated Press** is an American news agency. The AP is a cooperative owned by its contributing newspapers, radio and television stations in the United States, which both contribute stories to the AP and use material written by its staff journalists. Many newspapers and broadcasters outside the United States are AP subscribers, paying a fee to use AP material without being contributing members of the cooperative.

As of 2005, the news collected by the AP is published and republished by more than 1,700 newspapers, in addition to more than 5,001 television and radio broadcasters. The photograph library of the AP consists of over 10 million images. The Associated Press operates 243 news bureaus, and it serves at least 120 countries, with an international staff located all over the world.

Associated Press also operates The Associated Press Radio Network, which provides newscasts twice hourly for broadcast and satellite radio and television stations. The AP Radio also offers news and public affairs features, feeds of news sound bites, and long form coverage of major events.

As part of their cooperative agreement with The Associated Press, most member news organizations grant automatic permission for the AP to distribute their local news reports. For example, on page two of every edition of *The Washington Post*, the newspaper's masthead includes the statement, "*The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for re-publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and all local news of spontaneous origin published herein.*"

The AP employs the "inverted pyramid formula" for writing that enables the news outlets to edit a story to fit its available publication area without losing the story's essential meaning and news information.

Cutbacks at longtime U.S. rival United Press International, most significantly in 1993, left the AP as the primary nationally oriented news service based in the United States, although United Press International still produces and distributes news stories daily.

Associated Press is a not-for-profit news cooperative formed in the spring of 1846 by five daily newspapers in New York City to share the cost of transmitting news of the Mexican-American War by boat, horse express, and telegraph. The venture was organized by Moses Yale Beach (1800–68), second publisher of the New York



Sun, and agreed to by the Herald, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, and the Express.

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In 2009, AP (Upgraded from 240 bureaus globally. White mission) —“to gather with economy and efficiency an accurate and impartial report of the news”—has not changed since its founding, but technology has made the distribution of the AP news report an interactive effort between AP and its 1,400 U.S. newspaper members as well as broadcasters, international subscribers, and online customers. AP headquarters are at 450 W. 35th Street in Manhattan.

The Associated Press began diversifying its news gathering capabilities, and by 2007 AP was generating only about 30% of its revenue from United States newspapers. 37% came from the global broadcast customers, 15% from online ventures, and 18% came from international newspapers and from photography.

### 2. Learn the following lexics

news bureau – відділ новин  
newscast – останні новини  
sound bite – прийом сигналу  
feed – підтримувати  
coverage – охоплення  
dispatch – відправляти  
outlet – вихід  
cutback – скорочення  
venture – ризикована справа  
efficiency - ефективність  
impartial – неупереджений  
digital – цифровий  
endeavor – зусилля  
headquarter – штабквартира  
diversify – урізноманітнювати  
capability – здійснити

### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Associated Press?
2. What does the Associated Press offer?
3. What is “inverted pyramid formula”?
4. When was the Associated Press formed?
5. How did it work in the XIXth century?
6. What is the address of the Associated Press?
7. Who organized the Associated Press?
8. What is the mission of the Associated Press?

### 4. Act as an interpreter



Вікторія: Діаспорна преса була творцем громадської думки, невід'ємною частиною суспільного життя української етнічної спільноти. У статті аргументується те, що преса української діаспори в минулому і нині залишається (Засобом передачі етнічної інформації) одним із каналів розкриття її ролі у житті зарубіжних українців, зокрема формування їх самосвідомості.

Jane: Diaspora press was a part of public opinion, an integral part of the ethnical Ukrainians social life. The essence of this article is a thesis, that Ukrainian diaspora press in past and present has been remaining as a way of communicating ethnical information, showing it role in foreign Ukrainians life, in particular in forming self-consciousness.

### **5. Compound the sentences with these words and word combinations**

To subscribe to a newspaper, to give coverage of events, editor, commentary, daily paper, reporting, circulation, issue, domestic news, republication, newsreel, tabloid, broadsheet.

### **6. Dramatize this situation**

What newspapers and magazines you would subscribe and why.

## UNIT 9

**Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**  
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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is a civilian intelligence agency of the United States government. It is an executive agency and reports directly to the Director of National Intelligence. The CIA has the primary responsibility for providing national security intelligence assessment to senior United States policymakers. Intelligence gathering is performed by non-military commissioned, civilian intelligence agents, many of whom are trained to avoid tactical situations. The CIA also oversees and sometimes engages in tactical and covert activities at the request of the President of the United States. Often, when such field operations are organized, the US military or other warfare tacticians carry these tactical operations out on behalf of the agency while the CIA oversees them. Although intelligence-gathering is the agency's main agenda, tactical divisions were established in the agency to carry out emergency field operations that require immediate suppression or dismantling of a threat or weapon. The CIA is often used for intelligence-gathering instead of the U.S military to avoid a declaration of war. It is the successor of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) formed during World War II to coordinate espionage activities against the Axis Powers for the branches of the United States Armed Forces. The National Security Act of 1947 established the CIA, affording it "no police or law enforcement functions, either at home or abroad". Through interagency cooperation, the CIA has Cooperative Security Locations at its disposal. These locations are called "lily pads" by the Air Force. The primary function of the CIA is to collect information about foreign governments, corporations, and individuals, and to advise public policymakers, but it does conduct emergency tactical operations, carries out covert operations, and exerts foreign political influence through its tactical divisions, such as the Special Activities Division. The CIA and its responsibilities changed markedly in 2004. Before December 2004, the CIA was the main intelligence organization of the US government; it was responsible for coordinating the activities of the US Intelligence Community (IC) as a whole. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 created the office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), which took over management and leadership of the IC.

Today, the CIA still has a number of functions in common with other countries' intelligence agencies. The CIA's headquarters is in Langley in McLean, unincorporated Fairfax County, Virginia, a few miles west of Washington, D.C. along the Potomac River.

The CIA has an executive office and several agency-wide functions, and four major directorates:

The Directorate of Intelligence, responsible for all-source intelligence research and analysis.

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The National ~~Clandestine Service~~ ~~for~~ ~~Reconnaissance~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~Directorate~~ of Operations, which does clandestine intelligence collection and covert action

The Directorate of Support



The Directorate of Science and Technology

The overall US intelligence budget has been considered classified until recently. There have been numerous attempts to obtain general information about the budget. As a result, it was revealed that CIA's annual budget in Fiscal Year 1963 was US \$550 million (inflation-adjusted US\$ 3.9 billion in 2012), and the overall intelligence budget in FY 1997 was US \$26.6 billion (inflation-adjusted US\$ 36.4 billion in 2012). There have also been accidental disclosures; for instance, Mary Margaret Graham, a former CIA official and deputy director of national intelligence for collection in 2005, said that the annual intelligence budget was \$44 billion.

## 2. Learn the following lexics

Civilian – цивільний

Assessment – нарахування, внесок

Oversee – наглядати

Agenda – порядок денний

Suppression – придушення, заборона

Dismantling – демонтаж

Espionage – шпигунство

Enforcement – тиск

Covert – прихований

Directorate – управління

Clandestine – таємний

Disclosure – відкриття

## 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)?
2. Who performs the Central Intelligence Agency?
3. What is the primary function of the CIA?
4. Where is the CIA's headquarters?
5. What are major directorates of the Central Intelligence Agency?
6. What is the budget of the Central Intelligence Agency?

## 4. Translate into English

- Операція Splinter Factor

З метою дестабілізації обстановки в комуністичних режимах у Східній Європі, ЦРУ виступило в якості головного організатора операції «Сплінтер Фактор» (Operation Splinter Factor), спрямованої на підірвання авторитету Сталіна. Операція Splinter Factor полягала на маніпулятивних доказах співпраці діячів — комуністів з американською розвідкою. Початок операції було спрямоване проти Ноель Філдс, американського дисидента з комуністичними симпатіями і контактами з провідними членами комуністичної партії варшавського блоку.


- Операція Gold

Операція Gold мала на меті побудувати підземний тунель з американського сектора Західного Берліна в радянський Східний Берлін, і підключитися до телефонного кабелю штаба радянських військ.

Була проведена спільно з американською, британською і західнонімецькою розвідками. Ідею будівництва тунелю запропонував з Вільям К. Харві, командувач операційної бази в Західному Берліні. Будівництво почалося у вересні 1954 року. Інженери американської армії будували тунель. Інженери працювали 24 години на добу протягом 6 місяців.

### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. intelligence	a. a person who acts on behalf of another person, group, business, government, etc.; representative
2. security	b. to disclose (a secret); divulge
3. covert	c. to use (influence, authority, etc.) forcefully or effectively
4. suppression	d. the act of disclosing; revelation. relating to government finances, esp tax revenues
5. emergency	f. secret and concealed, often for illicit reasons; furtive
6. disposal	g. an unforeseen or sudden occurrence, esp of a danger demanding immediate remedy or action
7. clandestine	
8. fiscal	
9. disclosure	
10. exert	

<p>11. reveal</p> <p>12. agent</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free</b> (Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)</p> 	<p>h. the act or process of transferring something to or providing something for another</p> <p>i. the act or process of suppressing or the condition of being suppressed</p> <p>j. concealed or secret</p> <p>k. precautions taken to ensure against theft, espionage, etc</p> <p>l. military information about enemies, spies, etc</p>
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**6. Comment on the following idiom:**

Spy out the land

## UNIT 10

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COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The Commonwealth of Nations, usually referred to as the Commonwealth and formerly known as the British Commonwealth, is an intergovernmental organisation of fifty-four independent member states. All but two of these countries (Mozambique and Rwanda) were formerly part of the British Empire, out of which it developed.

The member states cooperate within a framework of common values and goals as outlined in the Singapore Declaration. These include the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism, and world peace. The Commonwealth is not a political union, but an intergovernmental organisation through which countries with diverse social, political, and economic backgrounds are regarded as equal in status.

Activities of the Commonwealth are carried out through the permanent Commonwealth Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, and biennial meetings between Commonwealth Heads of Government. The symbol of their free association is the Head of the Commonwealth, which is a ceremonial position currently held by Queen Elizabeth II. Elizabeth II is also monarch, separately and independently, of sixteen Commonwealth members, which are known as the "Commonwealth realms".

The Commonwealth is a forum for a number of non-governmental organisations, collectively known as the Commonwealth Family, which are fostered through the intergovernmental Commonwealth Foundation. The Commonwealth Games, the Commonwealth's most visible activity, are a product of one of these organisations. These organisations strengthen the shared culture of the Commonwealth, which extends through common sports, literary heritage, and political and legal practices. Due to this, Commonwealth countries are not considered to be "foreign" to one another. Reflecting this, diplomatic missions between Commonwealth countries are designated as High Commissions rather than embassies.

The Commonwealth's objectives were first outlined in the 1971 Singapore Declaration, which committed the Commonwealth to the institution of world peace; promotion of representative democracy and individual liberty; the pursuit of equality and opposition to racism; the fight against poverty, ignorance, and disease; and free trade. To these were added opposition to discrimination on the basis of gender by the Lusaka Declaration of 1979, and environmental sustainability by the Langkawi Declaration of 1989. These objectives were reinforced by the Harare Declaration in 1991.

The Commonwealth's current highest-priority aims are on the promotion of democracy and development, as outlined in the 2003 Aso Rock Declaration, which built on those in Singapore and Harare and clarified their terms of reference, stating, "We are committed to democracy, good governance, human rights, gender equality, and a more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalisation." The Commonwealth website lists its areas of work as: Democracy, Economics, Education, Gender, Governance, Human Rights, Law, Small States, Sport, Sustainability, and Youth.



## 2. Learn the following lexics

Intergovernmental – міжурядовий

Promotion – просування, сприяння

Governance – влада

Diverse – відмінний, інший

Biennial – дворічний

Realm - королівство

Extend – тягтися

Outline – окреслювати

Clarify – вносити ясність

Pursuit – переслідування

Poverty – злидні

Ignorance – неосвіченість

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. What are goals of the Commonwealth of Nations?
2. What is the Commonwealth Family?
3. When were the Commonwealth's objectives outlined?
4. How are diplomatic missions between Commonwealth countries designated?
5. What areas of work does the Commonwealth website list?

6. What objectives were reinforced by the Harare Declaration in 1991?

7. What organisations strengthen the shared culture of the Commonwealth?

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#### 4. Act as an interpreter

Формально держави-члени Співдружності не вважаються чужоземними одна щодо іншої, тому дипломатичні місії в цих країнах визначаються не як **ПОСОЛЬСТВА**, а як «високі комісії».

Окрім урядової організації існує низка неурядових організацій, що об'єднують представників країн Співдружності. Сукупність цих організацій відома під назвою *Сім'я Співдружності. Міжурядовий Фонд Співдружності* здійснює над цими організаціями опіку. Одна з цих організацій опікується проведенням **Ігр Співдружності**.

#### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. declaration	a. lack of knowledge, information, or education; the state of being ignorant
2. governance	b. impartial or reasonable; fair; just
3. biennial	c. the belief that races have distinctive cultural characteristics determined by hereditary factors and that this endows some races with an intrinsic superiority over others
4. intergovernmental	d. the act of pursuing, chasing, or striving after
5. foundation	e. a sovereign head of state, esp a king, queen, or emperor, who rules usually by hereditary right
6. reinforce	f. something inherited at birth, such as personal characteristics, status, and possessions
7. heritage	g. to give added strength or support to
8. monarch	h. that on which something is founded; basis
9. pursuit	i. conducted between or involving two
10. racism	
11. equitable	
12. ignorance	



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or more governments

j. occurring every two years, lasting two years

k. government, control, or authority

l. an explicit or emphatic statement

**6. Imagine that you are taking part at the Commonwealth of Nations conference. Act as 1) a journalist of BBC, 2) a journalist of New York Times.**

## UNIT 11

**Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free**  
**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)**  
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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

United Press International (UPI) is a once-major international news agency, whose newswires, photo, news and audio services provided news material to thousands of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations for most of the twentieth century. Today it is much smaller, with a different customer and product focus.

Formally named "United Press Associations," for incorporation and legal purposes, but publicly known and identified as "United Press" or "UP," it was created by the 1907 "uniting" of three smaller news syndicates by Midwest newspaper publisher E. W. Scripps. It became "United Press International" fifty-one years later with its absorption of the International News Service or "INS".

As either UP or UPI, the agency was among the largest newswire services in the world, competing for about ninety years with the Associated Press domestically and with AP, Reuters and Agence France-Presse internationally.

At its peak, UPI had more than 6,000 media subscribers; 2,000 full time employees; and 200 news bureaus in 92 countries. It began to decline as the circulation of afternoon newspapers, its chief client category, began to fall with the rising popularity of television news. Its decline accelerated after the 1982 sale of UPI by the Scripps company. The E.W. Scripps Company controlled United Press until its absorption of William Randolph Hearst's smaller competing agency, INS, in 1958 to form UPI.

With the Hearst Corporation as a minority partner, UPI continued under Scripps management until 1982. Since its sale that year, UPI has changed ownerships several times and was twice in Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization. With each change in ownership came deeper service and staff cutbacks and changes of focus and a corresponding shrinkage of its traditional media customer base. Since the 1999 sale of its broadcast client list to its one-time major rival, the AP, UPI has concentrated on smaller information market niches and no longer services media organizations in a major way. In 2000, UPI was purchased by News World Communications, an international news media company which was founded in 1976 by Unification Church leader Sun Myung Moon.

It now maintains a news website and photo service and electronically publishes several information product packages.

Based mostly on aggregation from other sources on the web and gathered by a small editorial staff and stringers, UPI's daily content consists of a "newsbrief"

summary service called "NewsTrack," which includes general, business, sports, science, health and entertainment reports and "Quirks in the News". It also sells a "premium" service which has deeper coverage and analysis of emerging threats, the security industry and energy resources. UPI's content is presented in text, video and photo formats, in the English, Spanish and Arabic languages.

UPI's main office is in Washington, D.C. and it maintains office locations in five other countries and uses freelance journalists in other major cities.

## 2. Learn the following words

publicly – публічно

syndicate – синдикат

absorption – поглинання

subscriber – передплатник

bankruptcy – банкрутство

shrinkage – скорочення

rival – конкурент

quirk – гра слів, розчерк пера

freelance – позаштатний

## 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the United Press International?
2. When was the United Press International created?
3. How many media subscribers did the United Press International have at its peak?
4. When did it begin to decline?
5. What does it now maintain?
6. When was the News World Communications founded?
7. What does UPI's daily content consists of ?
8. Where is UPI's main office?

#### 4. Translate into English

Через свої інформаційні стрічки ЮПІІ щодня висвітлює внутрішні та міжнародні новини (Original source: [Business, Research, and Technology](#)) охорони здоров'я, а також випускає огляди та аналітику на теми: виникаючих загроз, безпеки в промисловості та енергетичних процесів через свою послугу "преміум". Продукція агентства представлено в текстовому, відео та фото форматах. Її новини подаються на англійській, французькій та арабською мовами.

#### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. syndicate	a. involving one's own country or a specific country
2. cutback	b. to grow smaller; diminish
3. aggregation	c. to cause to happen sooner than expected
4. shrinkage	d. at some time in the past; former
5. bankruptcy	e. rights over property
6. absorption	f. an individual peculiarity of character; mannerism or foible
7. quirk	g. the process of absorbing or the state of being absorbed
8. ownership	h. the state, condition, or quality of being or becoming bankrupt
9. one-time	i. the amount by which anything decreases in size, value, weight
10. accelerated	j. the act or process of aggregating
11. decline	k. a decrease or reduction
12. domestic	l. a group of bankers, insurers, contractors, etc., who join together to work on a large project.

**6. Imagine you are a participant of the press conference. Act as an expert on international news agency.**

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## UNIT 12

# THE NATIONAL AERONAUTIC AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the agency of the United States government that is responsible for the nation's civilian space program and for aeronautics and aerospace research. Since February 2006, NASA's mission statement has been to "pioneer the future in space exploration, scientific discovery and aeronautics research." On September 14, 2011, NASA announced that it had selected the design of a new Space Launch System that it said would take the agency's astronauts farther into space than ever before and provide the cornerstone for future human space exploration efforts by the U.S.

NASA was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of July 29, 1958, replacing its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). The agency became operational on October 1, 1958. U.S. space exploration efforts have since been led by NASA, including the Apollo moon-landing missions, the Skylab space station, and later the Space Shuttle. Currently, NASA is supporting the International Space Station and is overseeing the development of the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and Commercial Crew vehicles. The agency is also responsible for the Launch Services Program (LSP) which provides oversight of launch operations and countdown management for unmanned NASA launches.

NASA science is focused on better understanding Earth through the Earth Observing System, advancing heliophysics through the efforts of the Science Mission Directorate's Heliophysics Research Program, exploring bodies throughout the Solar System with advanced robotic missions such as *New Horizons*, and researching astrophysics topics, such as the Big Bang, through the Great Observatories and associated programs. NASA shares data with various national and international organizations such as from the Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite.

From 1946, the NACA had been experimenting with rocket planes such as the supersonic Bell X-1. In the early 1950s, there was challenge to launch an artificial satellite for the International Geophysical Year (1957–58). An effort for this was the American Project Vanguard. After the Soviet launch of the world's first artificial satellite (*Sputnik 1*) on October 4, 1957, the attention of the United States turned toward its own fledgling space efforts. The U.S. Congress, alarmed by the perceived threat to national security and technological leadership (known as the "Sputnik crisis"), urged immediate and swift action; President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his advisers counseled more deliberate measures. This led to an agreement that a new federal agency mainly based on NACA was needed to conduct all non-military activity in space. The Advanced Research Projects

Agency (ARPA) was also created at this time to develop space technology for military application.

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On July 29, 1958, Eisenhower signed the National Aeronautics and Space Act, establishing NASA. When it began operations on October 1, 1958, NASA absorbed the 46-year-old NACA with its 8,000 employees, an annual budget of US\$100 million, three major research laboratories (LaRC, ARC, and LFPL) and two small test facilities. A NASA bill was approved by President Eisenhower in 1959. Elements of the ABMA and the NRL were incorporated into NASA. A significant contributor to NASA's entry into the Space Race with the Soviet Union was the technology from the German rocket program (led by Werner von Braun, who was now working for ABMA) which in turn incorporated the technology of American scientist Robert Goddard's earlier works. Earlier research efforts within the U.S. Air Force and many of ARPA's early space programs were also transferred to NASA. In December 1958, NASA gained control of the JPL, a contractor facility operated by the Caltech.

## **2. Learn the following words**

Aeronautics – аеронавтика

Aerospace – авіаційно-космічний

Launch – запуск

Predecessor – попередник

Shuttle – космічний корабель багаторазового використання

Unman – неуккомплектований штатом

Heliophysics – геліофізика

Vanguard – авангард

Fledgling – недосвічений

Intact – неушкоджений

Entry – вхід

Contractor – підрядчик

Gain – заробляти

Caltech – Каліфорнійський інститут технологій



### 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) responsible for?  
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2. When was NASA established?
3. What is NASA science focus?
4. When did Eisenhower sign the National Aeronautics and Space Act?
5. How many employees does the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have?
6. What space programs were transferred to NASA?



### 4. Translate into English

Міжнародна космічна станція працює на орбіті Землі з 1998 року. МКС була створена за участю більше десятка країн, зокрема Росії, США, Японії, Німеччини та інших. Робота станції контролюється спільно фахівцями NASA, Роскосмосу, Європейського космічного агентства і Японського агентства аерокосмічних досліджень.

Незважаючи на схвалення з боку Білого дому питання про фінансування додаткових чотирьох років роботи МКС повинно бути затверджене Конгресом США, який розглядатиме бюджет NASA, що включає і нові витрати на космічну станцію. Раніше в США неодноразово критикували NASA за участь у проекті МКС через високі витрати на нього.

### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. cornerstone	a. a group of people assigned to a particular job or type of work
2. crew	b. operating by or utilizing the energy of the sun solar cell
3. solar	c. carefully thought out in advance; planned; studied; intentional
4. deliberate	d. the act or process of exploring
5. exploration	e. a self-propelling device, esp a cylinder containing a mixture of solid explosives, used as a firework, distress
6. research	
7. rocket	

<p>8. aeronautics</p> <p>9. supersonic</p> <p>10. agency</p> <p>11. satellite</p> <p>12. urge</p>	<p>signal, line carrier, etc</p> <p>l. a person or thing of prime importance, basis</p> <p>g. systematic investigation to establish facts or principles or to collect information on a subject</p> <p>h. the study or practice of all aspects of flight through the air</p> <p>i. being, having, or capable of reaching a speed in excess of the speed of sound</p> <p>j. close observation or supervision</p> <p>k. An organization or individual that provides such an agency service.</p> <p>l. a man-made device orbiting around the earth, moon, or another planet transmitting to earth scientific information or used for communication</p>
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**6. Comment on the following idioms:**

Some breathing space

Watch this space

## UNIT 13

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UNESCO

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the UN Charter. It is the heir of the League of Nations' International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation.

UNESCO has 195 member States (it recently added Palestine in November 2011) and eight Associate Members.

Most of the field offices are "cluster" offices covering three or more countries; there are also national and regional offices.

UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programs: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information.

Projects sponsored by UNESCO include literacy, technical, and teacher-training programmes; international science programmes; the promotion of independent media and freedom of the press; regional and cultural history projects; the promotion of cultural diversity; translations of world literature; international cooperation agreements to secure the world cultural and natural heritage (World Heritage Sites) and to preserve human rights, and attempts to bridge the worldwide digital divide. It is also a member of the United Nations Development Group.

UNESCO's aim is "to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information".

Other priorities of the organization include attaining quality Education For All and lifelong learning, addressing emerging social and ethical challenges, fostering cultural diversity, a culture of peace and building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication.

The broad goals and concrete objectives of the international community — as set out in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) — underpin all UNESCO's strategies and activities.

UNESCO and its mandate for international co-operation can be traced back to the League of Nations resolution on 21 September 1921, to elect a Commission to study the question. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (ICIC) was officially created on 4 January 1922, as a consultative organ composed of individuals elected based on their personal qualifications. The International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC) was then created in Paris on 9 August

1925, to act as the executing agency for the ICIC. On 18 December 1925, the International Bureau of Education (IBE) began work as a non-governmental organization in the service of international educational development. However, the work of these predecessor organizations was largely interrupted by the onset of World War II.

After the signing of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations, the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME) began meetings in London which continued between 11 November 1942 to 5 December 1945. On 30 October 1943, the necessity for an international organization was expressed in the Moscow Declaration, agreed upon by China, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the USSR. This was followed by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference proposals of 9 October 1944. Upon the proposal of CAME and in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO), held in San Francisco in April–June 1945, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) was convened in London 1–16 November 1945 with 44 governments represented. A prominent figure in the initiative for UNESCO was Rab Butler, the Minister of Education for the United Kingdom. At the ECO/CONF, the Constitution of UNESCO was introduced and signed by 37 countries, and a Preparatory Commission was established. The Preparatory Commission operated between 16 November 1945, and 4 November 1946—the date when UNESCO's Constitution came into force with the deposit of the twentieth ratification by a member state.

## 2. Learn the following words

Collaboration – співробітництво

Heir – спадкоємець

Cluster – група, ряд

Pursue – дотримуватися наміченого плану

Literacy – грамотність

Eradication – викорінювання

Underpin – підтримувати

Predecessor – попередник

Onset – початок

## 4. Act as an interpreter

Канали ЮНЕСКО використовуються для популяризації серед світового співтовариства української науки, культури та освіти. Інформаційні видання Організації публікують статті і матеріали про Україну. За фінансового сприяння з боку ЮНЕСКО в Україні було видано ряд книг, альбомів, матеріалів та публікацій. Проведено цілу низку конференцій та досліджень.

Важливе значення в цьому плані має внесення ювілеїв видатних діячів та історичних подій українського народу до спеціального календаря ЮНЕСКО та участь Організації та її членів у відзначенні цих ювілеїв. У штаб-квартирі Організації проводяться українські виставки, концерти, кіноперегляди, наукові конференції тощо.

**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**



1. trace	a. a formal document from the sovereign or state incorporating a city, bank, college, etc., and specifying its purposes and rights
2. consultative	b. a duty or task committed to a person or group to perform
3. attain	c. a number of persons or things grouped together
4. preparatory	d. something inherited at birth, such as personal characteristics, status, and possessions
5. strategy	e. to gather, call together, or summon, esp for a formal meeting
6. elect	f. a group of people chosen or appointed to perform a specified service or function
7. committee	g. to choose (someone) to be (a representative or a public official) by voting
8. convene	h. the art or science of the planning and conduct of a war; generalship
9. heritage	i. to follow, discover, or ascertain the course or development of (something)
10. cluster	j. consultative available for, relating to, or involving consultation; advisory
11. commission	k. to achieve or accomplish (a task, goal, aim, etc.)
12. charter	

	1. serving to prepare
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6. Imagine that you are taking part at the Commonwealth of Nations conference. Act as 1) a journalist of BBC, 2) a journalist of New York Times.  
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## UNIT 14

### Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) (Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)

#### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is a United Nations Programme headquartered in New York that provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It is one of the members of the United Nations Development Group and its Executive Committee. UNICEF 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 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System and its name was shortened from the original United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this previous title.

UNICEF relies on contributions from governments and private donors and UNICEF's total income for 2008 was \$3,372,540,239. Governments contribute two thirds of the organization's resources; private groups and some 6 million individuals contribute the rest through the National Committees. It is estimated that 91.8% of their revenue is distributed to Program Services. 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.

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. Seventeen regional offices provide technical assistance to country offices as needed.

Overall management and administration of the organization takes place at its headquarters in New York. UNICEF's Supply Division is based in Copenhagen and serves as the primary point of distribution for such essential items as vaccines, antiretroviral medicines for children and mothers with HIV, nutritional supplements, emergency shelters, educational supplies, among others. A 36-member Executive Board establishes policies, approves programs and oversees administrative and financial plans. The Executive Board is made up of government representatives who are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, usually for three-year terms.



Following the reaching of term limits by Executive Director of UNICEF Carol Bellamy, former United States Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman became executive director of the organization in May 2005, with an agenda to increase the organization's focus on the Millennium Development Goals. She was succeeded in May 2010, by Anthony Lake.

UNICEF is an intergovernmental organization (IGO) and thus is accountable to those governments. UNICEF's salary and benefits package is based on the United Nations Common System.

### 1. Learn the following words

Estimate - встановлювати вартість

Concord – мир

Revenue – дохід

Vaccine – вакцина

Nutritional – харчовий

### 3. Answer the following questions.

1. When was Executive Committee UNICEF created by the United Nations General Assembly?
2. What do UNICEF's programs emphasize?
3. When was UNICEF awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?
4. Where is its headquarters?
5. When did UNICEF become a permanent part of the United Nations System?

### 4. Act as an interpreter

Представництво ЮНІСЕФ в Україні продовжує реалізацію програми, що відображає прагнення країни досягти Цілей розвитку тисячоліття. Ці цілі включають захист материнства, зменшення дитячої смертності, зупинення поширення ВІЛ/СНІДу й туберкульозу, захист вразливих категорій і сприяння гендерній рівності.

Поточна Програма співпраці з Урядом України, яка триває з 2012 року по 2015 рік складається із чотирьох компонентів:

- [Адвокація, Інформація та Соціальна політика](#) ✦
  - [ВІЛ/СНІД, Діти та Молодь](#)
  - [Захист Дитини](#) ✦
  - [Здоров'я](#) ✦
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**5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.**

1. devastate	a. to give emphasis or prominence to; stress
2. acronym	b. a schedule or list of items to be attended to
3. income	c. nourishing, sometimes to a high degree
4. oversee	d. help; support
5. HIV	e. having the interests of mankind at heart
6. overall	f. a suspension of dead, attenuated, or otherwise modified microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, or rickettsiae) for inoculation to produce immunity to a disease by stimulating the production of antibodies
7. vaccine	g. from one end to the other
8. humanitarian	h. abbreviation for human immunodeficiency virus; the cause of AIDS
9. assistance	i. to watch over and direct; supervise
10. nutritious	j. the amount of monetary or other returns, either earned or unearned, accruing over a given period of time
11. agenda	k. a pronounceable name made up of a series of initial letters or parts of words
12. emphasize	l. to lay waste or make desolate; ravage; destroy

**6. Imagine that you are taking part at the United Nations Children's Fund conference. Act as 1) a journalist of BBC, 2) a journalist of New York Times.**

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## UNIT 15

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**UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL**  
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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. Its powers, outlined in the United Nations Charter, include the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action. Its powers are exercised through United Nations Security Council resolutions.

There are 15 members of the Security Council. This includes five veto-wielding permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—based on the great powers that were the victors of World War II. There are also 10 non-permanent members, with five elected each year to serve two-year terms. This basic structure is set out in Chapter V of the UN Charter. The current non-permanent members are Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Korea, and Togo.

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Since its first meeting, the Council, which exists in continuous session, has travelled widely, holding meetings in many cities, such as Paris and Addis Ababa, as well as at its current permanent home at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. Representatives of the members of the Security Council must always be present at UN headquarters in New York so that the Security Council can meet at any time. This requirement addresses a weakness of the League of Nations: that organization was often unable to respond quickly to a crisis.

China's seat was originally held by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government, known as the "Republic of China". However, the Nationalists were forced to retreat to the island of Taiwan in 1949, during the Chinese Civil War. The Communist government was left in control of mainland China, henceforth known as the "People's Republic of China". In 1971, Resolution 2758 recognized the People's Republic as the rightful representative of China in the UN and gave it the seat on the Security Council that had been held by the Republic of China, which was expelled from the UN altogether. Both governments still officially claim one another's territory. However, only 22 states continue to officially recognize Taiwan's sovereignty.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia was recognized as the legal successor state of the Soviet Union and maintained the latter's position on the Security Council.

Additionally, France reformed its government into the French Fifth Republic in 1958, under the leadership of Charles de Gaulle. France maintained its seat as there was no change in its international status or recognition, although many of its overseas possessions eventually became independent.

The five permanent members of the Security Council were the victorious powers in World War II and have maintained the world's most powerful military forces ever since. Until 2012 (when Japan passed France), they annually topped the list of countries with the highest military expenditures; in 2011, they spent over US\$1 trillion combined on defense, accounting for over 60% of global military expenditures (the U.S. alone accounting for over 40%). They are also among the world's largest arms exporters and are the only nations officially recognized as "nuclear-weapon states" under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), though there are other states known or believed to be in possession of nuclear weapons.

## 2. Learn the following words.

Maintenance – підтримка

Headquarters – штабквартира

dissolution – розрив, ліквідація

resolution – вирішення

overseas – іноземний

expenditures – витрати

Non-Proliferation – нерозповсюдження(ядерної зброї)

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. How many members are in the Security Council?
2. How many non-permanent members are in the Security Council?
3. How many states continue to officially recognize Taiwan's sovereignty?
4. When did the Security Council hold its first session?
5. When was Russia recognized as the legal successor state of the Soviet Union and maintained the latter's position on the Security Council?
6. When did France reform its government into the French Fifth Republic?

## 4. Translate into English

На практиці діяльність РБ з підтримки миру та безпеки полягає у визначенні тих чи інших санкцій проти держав-порушників, включаючи:

- військові операції проти них;
- введення миротворчих формувань в зони конфлікту;

- організацію постконфліктного врегулювання;
- створення міжнародної адміністрації в зоні конфлікту.

Кожен член Ради має один голос. Для прийняття рішень з питань діяльності ООН потрібно дев'ять голосів, включаючи голоси всіх п'яти постійних членів Ради. Це і є так зване правило постійності великих держав, або право вето.  
Всі п'ять постійних членів мають в різні часи до права вето. Якщо постійний член не підтримує рішення, але не хоче блокувати його прийняття, він не голосує проти, а утримується при голосуванні. Як правило, рішення РБ ООН оформляються у вигляді резолуцій.

### **5. Make up your own sentences with these word-combinations.**

To appoint, to expire, to dissolve, dissolution, to gain the majority, to run for, legitimate, restrict, to submit, to approve, commission, to attempt to do smth, reliable, to be aware of, committee.

## UNIT 16

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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### 1. Read, translate and render the text given below

The **World Health Organization** (WHO) is a specialized agency of the **United Nations** (UN) that is concerned with **international public health**. It was established on 7 April 1948, with its headquarters in **Geneva, Switzerland**. WHO is a member of the **United Nations Development Group**. Its predecessor, the **Health Organization**, was an agency of the **League of Nations**.

The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by all 61 countries of the United Nations by 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the **World Health Assembly** finishing on 24 July 1948. It incorporated the *Office International d'Hygiène Publique* and the League of Nations Health Organization. Since its creation, it has been responsible for playing a leading role in the **eradication of smallpox**. Its current priorities include **communicable diseases**, in particular, **HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis**; the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases; sexual and reproductive health, development, and aging; nutrition, food security and healthy eating; occupational health; substance abuse; and drive the development of reporting, publications, and networking. WHO is responsible for the **World Health Report**, a leading international publication on health, the worldwide **World Health Survey**, and **World Health Day** (7th-April of every Year).

The use of the word "world", rather than "international", emphasized the truly global nature of what the organization was seeking to achieve. The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by all 61 countries of the United Nations by 22 July 1946. It thus became the first specialised agency of the United Nations to which every member subscribed. Its constitution formally came into force on the first **World Health Day** on 7 April 1948, when it was ratified by the 26th member state. The first meeting of the **World Health Assembly** finished on 24 July 1948, having secured a budget of US\$5 million (then GBP£1,250,000) for the 1949 year. **Andrija Stampar** was the Assembly's first president, and **G. Brock Chisholm** was appointed Director-General of WHO, having served as Executive Secretary during the planning stages. Its first priorities were to control the spread of **malaria, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections**, and to improve **maternal and child health**, nutrition and environmental hygiene. Its first legislative act was concerning the compilation of accurate statistics on the spread and morbidity of disease. The logo of the World Health Organization features the **Rod of Asclepius** as a symbol for healing.

WHO established an epidemiological information service via **telex** in 1947, and by 1950 a mass **tuberculosis** inoculation drive (using the **BCG vaccine**) was under way. In 1955, the malaria eradication programme was launched, although it was later altered in objective. 1965 saw the first report on **diabetes mellitus** and the



creation of the [International Agency for Research on Cancer](#). WHO moved into its headquarters building in 1966. The [Expanded Programme on Immunization](#) was started in 1974, as was the control programme into onchocerciasis – an important partnership between the [World Health Organization](#) (WHO), the [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP), and [World Bank](#). In the following year, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases was also launched. In 1976, the World Health Assembly voted to enact a resolution on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation, with a focus on community-driven care. The first list of [essential medicines](#) was drawn up in 1977, and a year later the ambitious goal of "health for all" was declared. In 1986, WHO started its global programme on the growing problem of [HIV/AIDS](#), followed two years later by additional attention on preventing discrimination against sufferers and [UNAIDS](#) was formed in 1996.

## 2. Learn the following words.

Eradication – усунення, знищення

communicable disease – інфекційне захворювання

[malaria](#) – малярія

[tuberculosis](#) – туберкульоз

mitigation – пом'якшення

abuse – зловживання

compilation – збирання фактів

morbidity – відсоток смертності

logo – логотип

inoculation – щеплення

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the World Health Organization (WHO)?
2. When was the World Health Organization established?
3. What is the World Health Organization responsible for?
4. What is the logo of the World Health Organization?
5. When did the World Health Organization establish an epidemiological information service?
6. When was the [Expanded Programme on Immunization](#) started?
7. When was the first list of [essential medicines](#) drawn up?

## 4. Act as an interpreter

[Україна](#) — член ВООЗ з [1948](#) р. (3 квітня 1948 р. приєдналась до Статуту ВООЗ). З [1950](#) по [1991](#) р. — період неактивного членства України у цій організації. Поновила своє членство у [1992](#) р.

Співробітництво України з ВООЗ — одна з важливих складових її міжнародного співробітництва з метою забезпечення конституційного права кожного громадянина України на охорону здоров'я, медичну допомогу та медичне страхування (стаття 49 Конституції України). Особливого значення таке співробітництво набуває в умовах світу, що глобалізується.

Підходи ВООЗ, згідно з якими здоров'я розглядається водночас як ресурс і мета розвитку та ключ до прогресу, відповідає принципам державної політики України у соціально-медичній галузі. Основні завдання ВООЗ та стратегічні напрямки їх реалізації відповідають інтересам України, більшість загальних пріоритетів організації збігається з пріоритетами, визначеними Урядом України.

### 5. Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

1. predecessor	a. functioning as plural) quantitative data on any subject, esp data comparing the distribution of some quantity for different subclasses of the population
2. nutrition	b. (of a disease or its causative agent) capable of being passed on readily
3. compilation	c. strength or energy; might; power the force of the blow
4. morbidity	d. to pass or cause to go from one place or person to another; transfer
5. heal	e. the act or process of rehabilitating
6. launch	f. the act of preventing
7. prevention	g. to start off or set in motion
8. rehabilitation	h. to restore or be restored to health
9. transmit	i. the state of being morbid
10. statistics	j. something collected or compiled, such as a list, report
11. communicable	k. the act or process of nourishing
12. force	l. a person who precedes another, as in an office

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5. Imagine you are a participant of the medical conference. Act as an expert on medical problems.

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