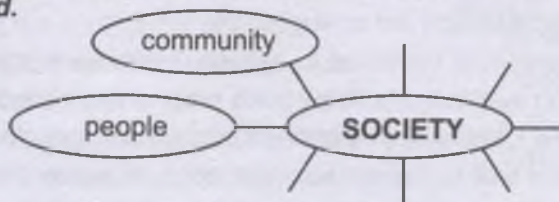


- 1 **Brainstorm ideas that come to your mind when you think about a society. Make a word map. Explain how your ideas are connected with this word.**



- 2 **Read the article and write out the suitable words to complete your word map in task 1.**

## THE STATE OF UKRAINE

Beginning in the mid-1950s, outbursts of political protest against the totalitarian system gained momentum in Ukraine. An increasing number of illegal samvydav literature was published, and several dissident organisations and groups appeared. In late 1980s Gorbachev's *perestroika* and *glasnost* served to develop the society. In 1988 the *Ukrainian Helsinki Union* was organised. In 1989 the *Rukh National Movement for Perestroika* in Ukraine was formed (since 1990 known as the *Narodnyi Rukh of Ukraine*).

On June 16, 1990 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine passed the *Declaration on State Sovereignty* of Ukraine. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament solemnly<sup>1</sup> proclaimed Ukraine's independence and the formation of the independent state of Ukraine, proceeding from the right to self-determination<sup>2</sup>, provided by the United Nations Charter and other international documents.



<sup>1</sup>solemnly ['sɒləmli] — урочисто

<sup>2</sup>self-determination ['selfdɪ'tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn] — самовизначення

On December 1, 1991, the All-Ukrainian Referendum took place in the country, involving 84.18 percent of citizens, of which number 90.35 percent supported the Independence Act of August 24.

Winning 61.6 percent of the votes, L. Kravchuk was elected President of Ukraine. The nation supported L. Kravchuk's programme aimed at the construction of New Ukraine with a strong state system, genuine [ˈdʒɛnjʊɪn] democracy, material well-being and elevated spiritual awareness.

A new state, Ukraine, appeared on the world political map in 1991. It is a democratic state, ruled by the law. It includes 24 administrative regions and the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

State power in Ukraine is based on the division of authority into legislative, executive and judicial. The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state, vested<sup>1</sup> with supreme executive authority. He exercises it through the Government, the Cabinet of Ministers, which is accountable to him, and through a system of central and local organs of state executive authority.

The Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine is the sole legislative authority. Judicial power in Ukraine is vested in the courts of law. The courts are independent and in all their activities abide<sup>2</sup> only by the rules of law.

The National Emblem of Ukraine is a *Golden Tryzub* (trident) on a blue shield. The National flag of Ukraine is a rectangular cloth with two horizontal stripes of equal width, the upper coloured blue and the lower — golden yellow. The National Anthem has been performed since January 1992 (music by M. M. Verbytskyi).

The National Holiday, *Independence Day*, is celebrated on August 24.

President's  
Administration  
in Kyiv



Sitting Hall of the President's  
Administration



<sup>1</sup>vested [ˈvestɪd] — наділений законом

<sup>2</sup>to abide [əˈbaɪd] — (тут) керуватись

Ukraine is making the efforts to create an effective economic system, along with advancing the institutions of democracy, and raising the country's prestige in the international arena.

By voluntarily rejecting its recent status as the world's third nuclear power, Ukraine took the first historic step toward a nuclear-free, peaceful future, bringing mankind closer to the long-cherished goal and total nuclear disarmament.



## WORD FILE

- an anthem** ['æntəm]
- awareness** [ə'weənəs]
- a court** [kɔ:t]
- disarmament**  
[dis'ɑ:məmənt]
- a division** [di'vɪʒn]
- a law** [lɔ:]
- an official** [ə'fɪʃl]
- a self-determination**  
[ˌself dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn]
- a sovereignty** ['sɒvrənti]
- a vote** [vəʊt]
- to declare** [dɪ'kleə]
- to elect** [ɪ'lekt]
- to proceed** [prə'si:d]
- to proclaim** [prə'kleɪm]
- to vest** [vest]
- executive** [ɪg'zekjətɪv]
- judicial** [dʒu'dɪʃl]
- legislative** ['ledʒɪslətɪv]
- long-cherished**  
[ˌlɒŋ 'tʃerɪʃt]
- supreme** [su:'pri:m]

### 3 Read the article again and complete the sentences.

- 1 In 1990 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ...
- 2 In 1991 the Ukrainian Parliament proclaimed ...
- 3 The right to self-determination is provided by ...
- 4 All Ukrainian Referendum involved ...
- 5 L. Kravchuk was ...
- 6 State power in Ukraine is based on ...
- 7 The President is ...
- 8 The Verkhovna Rada is ...
- 9 Judicial power is ...
- 10 The National Anthem ...
- 11 Independence Day is ...
- 12 Ukraine took the historic step toward ...

Constitutional Court of Ukraine



Building of the Cabinet of Ministers in Kyiv



## 4 Do the quiz in pairs.

- The main legislative body of Ukraine is the Verkhovna Rada. The elections to the Verkhovna Rada are held:
  - every four years
  - every five years
  - whenever the government determines
- Members of the Verkhovna Rada are called deputies. How many deputies are there?
  - 350
  - 300
  - 450
- Each deputy represents an area of the country. This area is called ...
  - a place
  - a constituency
  - a post
- The head of the Ukrainian government is called ...
  - the Prime Minister
  - the President
  - the leader
- How old do you have to be to vote in a general election?
  - 16
  - 18
  - 21



Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

## 5

Brush up your knowledge about British system of government and compare it with the American system.

## BRITAIN

- has the Queen and a Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister is a Member of Parliament.
- Each political party chooses a leader. The leader of the party, which wins the election, becomes Prime Minister.

## The USA

- has a President.
- The President is separated from Congress.
- The people choose their President in an election.

Houses of Parliament (Palace of Westminster) in London



Congress Meeting Place (Capitol) in Washington



**6** In groups, speak on the following questions.

- 1 What kind of political system does Ukraine have?
- 2 How is the power of Ukraine organised?
- 3 How often are elections held?
- 4 Who is the head of the state?
- 5 What questions are discussed at parliamentary sittings?
- 6 What are the national symbols of Ukraine?

**7** a) Look at some facts about British political system and discuss the question after them in groups.

**The House of Commons**

- 650 MPs (Members of Parliament), each elected by voters.
- Voters are in 650 'constituencies' (towns or areas in the UK).

**The House of Lords**

- There are no elections for the House of Lords.
- The 'Lords' are dukes, barons, earls, marquesses, viscounts and religious leaders.
- More than 1,000 members; but only 100 usually attend.

The House of Lords has very little real power. The members of the House of Lords discuss new laws but can only suggest changes.

**The Prime Minister and the Cabinet**

The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs to be in the Cabinet. These are the heads of the departments of Employment, Defense, Industry, Health, etc. The 'Government' = The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

- b) List the things which are the same in Ukraine and the things which are different into two columns.



Is the political system in Ukraine like the one in Britain? Or is it more like the American system?

- 8 **Read the text about the Declaration on Sovereignty below and say which article of it states that:**

- the territory of Ukraine is inviolable within the existing borders;
- all citizens of Ukraine are equal irrespective of their origin, social and property status, political and religious views;
- Ukraine takes measures for environmental protection;
- Ukraine has the right to possession utilisation and managing of all the national wealth;
- national rights and dignity of all the people of Ukraine are respected;
- the Declaration considers the will of all people of Ukraine to create a democratic state.

### THE DECLARATION OF STATE OF SOVEREIGNTY OF UKRAINE

On June, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted  
*the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine.*

The Declaration has 10 Articles:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Self-determination<br>of the Ukrainian nation. | 6 Economic independence.             |
| 2 State sovereignty.                             | 7 Ecological security.               |
| 3 Government by the people.                      | 8 Cultural development.              |
| 4 Citizenship of Ukraine.                        | 9 External and domestic<br>security. |
| 5 Territorial supremacy <sup>1</sup> .           | 10 International relations.          |

These truths are hold to prove that people of all nationalities including the Ukrainian nation are created equal. So they should build their relationships on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Declaration guarantees to all citizens the rights endowed<sup>2</sup> by their creator: among these are life, liberty, equality and security. The Declaration is the basis for the laws of Ukraine.



- 9 **In groups, design a questionnaire to find out people's attitudes towards sovereignty of Ukraine — both positive and negative. Use the questionnaire to collect information from as many people as you can, then present your findings to the whole class. You may start your questions like this:**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 What do you know ...?       | 4 How does ...?       |
| 2 What is the importance ...? | 5 Do you believe ...? |
| 3 What rights ...?            | 6 Do you agree ...?   |

<sup>1</sup>supremacy [sju'preməsi] — вищість, перевага

<sup>2</sup>endowed [in'dəʊd] — обдарований


**VOCABULARY  
POINT**
**policy or politics?**
**policy**

- 1 a plan of action, a set of ideas that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics or business:
- **policy** on immigration
  - home / domestic **policy**
  - school's **policy**
  - to develop a **policy**
  - to pursue a **policy**
- Honesty is the best **policy**.

**politics**

- 1 singular political affairs or life:
- local **politics**
  - to go into **politics**
  - to talk about **politics**
- Politics** is very important in the modern world.
- 2 plural person's beliefs about how government should work:
- His **politics** are becoming more conservative.

**join or unite?**
**join**

- 1 to become a member of an organisation or a group of similar people:
- to **join** the firm
  - to **join** the army
  - to **join** the unemployed
- 2 to come together with other people
- to **join** somebody for dinner
- 3 to connect two things (also **join up**)
- to **join** the pipes together

**unite**

- 1 to join together to achieve a particular goal or to work together:
- a policy that **unites** people
  - to **unite** behind the queen

**1 Complete the sentences. Use 'join' or 'unite' in the right tense form.**

- 1 Mike dreams to ... the army after he leaves school.
- 2 Children, stand in a circle and ... your hands!
- 3 It took some time to ... the two halves of the bridge.
- 4 We agreed that Jane would ... us at King's Cross.
- 5 We need an idea that can ... us.

2 Match the words with their definitions.

- 1 democracy
- 2 republic
- 3 constitution
- 4 totalitarian
- 5 oppressive
- 6 to govern
- 7 to run

- a a formal set of rules that provides rights for all citizens, and stops governments from using power unfairly
- b a country in which everyone can vote to choose the government
- c a kind of a country or system of government is one, in which the government controls every part of people's lives and there is no freedom
- d to control a country use this especially about a powerful person or group that controls a country but has not been elected
- e if a political party or group governs a country, its members make all the important decisions about laws, taxes, relations with other countries, etc.
- f a government of this kind treats people in a cruel way, using military force to prevent any kind of opposition
- g a country whose leader is a president, not a king or queen

- 1 senator
- 2 politician
- 3 the administration
- 4 ruler
- 5 president
- 6 prime minister
- 7 queen

- a the executive branch of a government
- b someone who works in politics, especially a member of a parliament
- c a member of the US Senate or a similar institution
- d the official leader of a country that does not have a king or queen
- e the elected leader of the government in a country that has a parliament
- f a woman who is the official leader of a country because she is a member of a royal family, or a woman who is the wife of a king
- i someone, such as a king or queen or a military leader, who has the power to run the government of a country



3 Look at the pairs of the words below. There is a word you know in each pair. Read the sentences and phrases after them and guess what the other word in each pair means.

- |                         |                        |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| corruption — corrupt    | aim — aimless          | reveal — revelation    |
| corruption — to corrupt | flourish — flourishing | restrict — restriction |
| initial — initials      | inherit — inheritance  | unite — united         |

- 1 a **corrupt** judge; **corrupt** officials in the passport office. The **corrupt** mayor was not reelected.
- 2 Judge Hanson cannot **be corrupted**. Do you think young people are **corrupted** by big city life?
- 3 B. R. are the **initials** of Betsy Ross. His **initials** are P. F. W.; they stand for *Peter Francis White*.
- 4 his **aimless** life; **aimless** discussions. They took an **aimless** walk through the fields.
- 5 His was a **flourishing** business. He began working in the **flourishing** computer business.
- 6 The title passes by **inheritance** to the eldest son.
- 7 He was dismissed after **revelations** that confidential files were missing.
- 8 There are no **restrictions** on the amount of money you can withdraw.
- 9 The **United** Nations is an organisation of many countries formed to encourage peace in the world.



4 a) Match the synonyms in the two columns. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 goal         | a unite    |
| 2 limit        | b restrict |
| 3 offer        | c signify  |
| 4 consist (of) | d comprise |
| 5 join         | e proposal |
| 6 mean         | f aim      |

b) Say the following phrases in Ukrainian.

- |                                    |                     |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| A 1 an emergency landing           | B 1 a political aim | C 1 to bring forward a proposal |
| 2 an emergency session of Congress | 2 a common aim      | 2 to support (back) a proposal  |
| 3 an emergency exit                | 3 a long-term aim   | 3 to reject a proposal          |
|                                    | 4 an ambitious aim  | 4 to accept a proposal          |
|                                    | 5 a clear aim       |                                 |
|                                    | 6 a worthy aim      |                                 |


**GRAMMAR  
POINT**
**NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB (Revision)**

There are three types of **non-finite verb forms**:

- 1 **Infinitive with 'to' / without 'to'**
- 2 **Gerund (-ing form)**
- 3 **Participle I (0, I, II, III)**

The difference between **finite verb forms** and **non-finite verb forms** is that finite verb forms have tense and can occur as the verb of a main clause, while non-finite verbs don't and can't.

**Example:** *They went without **telling** us.*

(*went* = finite verb form, *telling* = non-finite verb form)

***Having visited** the meeting she hurried to the hospital.*

(*hurried* = finite verb form, *having visited* = non-finite verb form)

**1 Identify the appropriate non-finite verb forms.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>A</b> Infinitive</p> <p><b>B</b> Gerund</p> <p><b>C</b> Participle</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 The best part of living is loving and giving.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Lose an hour in the morning, and you will spend all day looking for it.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Lost time is never found again.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 To be or not to be, that is the question.</p> |
|--|---|

**2 Group up the sentences (1-12) according to the columns.**

A Participle	B Gerund	C Noun

- 1 It was a case of going without our tea or taking water from the river.
- 2 We go to the play for the acting.
- 3 Every theatrical production consists of a number of players acting imaginary characters.
- 4 His acting of the part of *Hamlet* was most convincing.
- 5 Besides making a mistake he tried to put the blame on others.
- 6 The extension of education partly depends on the training of teachers.

- 7 The building of this canal meant the flooding of a number of regions along the Don.
- 8 My running here and there with unseeing eyes ended by my falling into a large heap of something soft and powdery, which I sensed must be brick dust used for building.
- 9 Various germs of poison would be killed by the boiling.
- 10 Mr Teen spoke to us in a threatening and loud tone.
- 11 When tired of working, he only leaned back in his chair and sat immobile for a while.
- 12 I don't like your boasting.

**3** *Open the brackets and use the Gerund, the Present Participle or the Infinitive with or without particle 'to'.*

- 1 Stop ... (*make*) that dreadful noise.
- 2 I like ... (*bathe*) in the sea.
- 3 Yesterday I started ... (*make*) a new bookcase.
- 4 I should like ... (*see*) him tomorrow.
- 5 Would you mind ... (*open*) the door for me?
- 6 He was made .. (*do*) his work again.
- 7 What made you ... (*say*) that?
- 8 I look forward to ... (*see*) Tom again.
- 9 I prefer ... (*skate*) to ... (*ski*).
- 10 You should give up ... (*smoke*) too much.

**4** *Choose Participle I or Participle II of the verbs below (1-5) to make the sentences complete.*

**Example:** 0 distress    a The news was distressing.

b The lost boys' parents were suffering great pain, they felt so distressed.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1 interest  | a Alice got ... .                         |
|             | b The film was ... .                      |
| 2 exhaust   | a He was working hard and was ... .       |
|             | b The job was really ... .                |
| 3 bore      | a The film was so dull, we all felt ... . |
|             | b She finds opera ... .                   |
| 4 embarrass | a I find the situation ... .              |
|             | b We all felt ... .                       |
| 5 excite    | a The children were ... .                 |
|             | b The performance was so ... .            |

## 1 Ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 What European countries do you know? How do you call their people? What languages do people speak in Europe?
- 2 What European northern / southern / central countries do you know? Use the map and name their people and capitals.
- 3 What is the widest organisation in Europe?
- 4 What does the term 'The Council of Europe' mean?
- 5 Is Ukraine a member of the Council of Europe?
- 6 What is this organisation concerned with?



## WORD FILE

- an affair [ə'feə]
- a guideline ['gaɪdlaɪn]
- headquarters [ˌhed'kwɔ:təz]
- an integration [ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃn]
- jurisdiction [ˌdʒʊərə'sɪ'dɪkʃn]
- justice ['dʒʌstɪs]
- labour ['leɪbə]
- a procedure [prə'si:dʒə]
- violation [ˌvaɪə'leɪʃn]
- to concern [kən'sɜ:n]
- to defend [dɪ'fend]
- to promote [prə'məʊt]
- legal ['li:gl]
- human right [ˌhju:mən 'raɪt]

## 2 a) Listen about the Council of Europe and name the main areas of its activity.

b) Listen again, then copy and complete the table below.

The Council of Europe is the organisation that unites ...	
Its structure	
It works to	
It has created	
Its programmes	

The Council of Europe is in the Palais de l'Europe building in Strasbourg, France



**3 Match the fields of the Council's programmes with the appropriate activities they deal with.**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Human Rights                   | a promoting freedom of expression and the free flow of information  |
| 2 Media and Communication        | b working to protect the natural environment and organising public information campaigns, such as 1995 European Nature Conservation Year                                |
| 3 Social and Economic Affairs    | c strengthening democracy and organising cooperation  |
| 4 Education                      | d adopting common standards for health care   |
| 5 Culture and Heritage           | e creating guidelines for greater social justice in Europe and protection for the most vulnerable   |
| 6 Sport                          | f transmitting democratic values and preparing young people to live a multilingual and multicultural Europe   |
| 7 Youth                          | g fostering an awareness of a European cultural identity and developing policies to protect the heritage  |
| 8 Health                         | h promoting a policy of 'Sport for All' and establishing clear-cut ethical standards  |
| 9 Environment                    | i modernising and harmonising national legislation  |
| 10 Local and Regional Government | j improving safeguards embodied in the European Convention on Human Rights, speeding up judicial procedures and extending the list of rights, especially for minorities |
| 11 Legal Questions               | k involving young people in European co-operation through the European Youth Centre and European Youth Foundation   |



**4 In groups, discuss the priority objectives of the Council of Europe and the activities it carries out.**

5 Listen to the song and say what its main idea is.  
What do you know about the author of the song?

### IMAGINE

by John Lennon

Imagine there's no heaven,  
It's easy if you try.  
No hell below us,  
Above us only sky,  
Imagine  
    all the people,  
Living for today,  
A-ha.  
Imagine there's  
    no countries,  
It isn't hard too do,  
Nothing to kill or die for,  
And no religion too,  
Imagine all the people  
Living life in peace, yu-huh.

YOU MAY SAY  
I'M A DREAMER  
BUT I'M NOT THE ONLY ONE  
I HOPE SOME DAY  
YOU'LL JOIN US  
AND THE WORLD  
WILL LIVE AS ONE



You may say I'm a dreamer,  
But I'm not the only one.  
I hope some day you'll join us,  
And the world will be one.

Imagine no possessions,  
I wonder if you can,  
No need for greed or hunger,  
A brotherhood of man,  
Imagine all the people  
Sharing all the world, yu-huh.

You may say I'm a dreamer,  
But I'm not the only one.  
I hope some day you'll join us,  
And the world will live as one.

imagine

1 In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- 1 What do you think is *independence*?
- 2 Is it good or bad to *be independent*?
- 3 What to your mind is a *guarantee of independence*?
  - a) *private ownership, reforming of ownership system?*
  - b) *support of the civilised world?*
  - c) *country's own army?*
  - d) *something else? What is it?*
- 4 Do you agree that all men are created equal?
- 5 What do people need to make them feel equal to everyone else?
- 6 How does sovereignty and independence of Ukraine protect its citizens and their rights?
- 7 What rights do you have?  
Which ones are most valuable to you?

2 a) Read the dialogue below, then answer the following questions.

- Who is speaking?
- How many people are speaking?
- What country are these people from?
- What are they? What are they discussing?

A: Ukrainian people consider their country as a democratic state. For me the word 'democratic' is associated with the notion 'justice'. How do people participate in realisation of justice in Ukraine?

B: As any other country of the world Ukraine has the body of judicial power, represented by the courts. The people of Ukraine have opportunity to directly participate in realisation of justice through people's assessors<sup>1</sup> and jurors<sup>2</sup>.

A: In my country the President has rather limited power. What about your President?



WORD FILE

an alternative [ɔ:'tɜ:nətɪv]

a circumstance

['sɜ:kəmstəns]

an equality [i'kwɒləti]

a fair trial [,fɛə 'traɪəl]

a private ownership

[,praɪvət 'ɔ:nəʃɪp]

sovereignty ['sɒvrənti]

to comprise [kəm'praɪz]

to fight [faɪt]

to restore [rɪ'stɔ:]

to settle ['setl]

civilized ['sɪvəlaɪzd]

considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl]

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl]

permanent [ˌpɜ:mənənt]

• to be concerned with

• to be in power

<sup>1</sup>a people's assessor [ə'sesə] — народний засідатель

<sup>2</sup>a juror ['dʒʊərə] — присяжний засідатель



**B:** According to the Ukrainian Constitution the President besides representing our state has many duties and rights. For example, he/she appoints the Prime-Minister and some other top officials, sets all-Ukrainian referendum in the case of need, stops the power of Verkhovna Rada under certain circumstances, etc. But at the same time some of his/her actions must be approved by Verkhovna Rada. So to some extent his power is limited.

**A:** As I know in some post-Soviet states, presidents are elected with no alternative candidates. 99 % of the voters say 'yes' to those who are actually in power. Sometimes the post of President is secured for the father of the nation for his lifetime. What about your country?

**B:** In 2010 the presidential elections in Ukraine were held the fifth time since Ukraine's independence. The very fact that 18 candidates ran at the latest elections should be looked upon as a sign of considerable progress of democracy.

**A:** I think that very few post-Soviet states can boast of anything similar.

**b) Think about some other questions that can be asked.  
Dramatise the dialogue in pairs.**



**3 a) Look through some notes below. Prepare and make a talk about the United Nations Organisation.**

#### THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

##### History:

- an international organisation
- was established by 50 nations in 1945 in San Francisco
- officially came into existence on 24 October 1945
- had an aim: to work together for world peace
- worked out the main instrument of the organisation — *the United Nations Charter*, an international treaty

##### The UN Charter:

- explains the rights and obligations<sup>1</sup> of member states
- establishes the UN organs and procedures
- codifies the major principles of international relations

<sup>1</sup>an obligation [ˌɔblɪ'geɪʃn] — обов'язок; зобов'язання



**The first fifty member countries pledged<sup>1</sup>:**

- to live together in peace with each other as good neighbours
- to practise tolerance and open-mindedness
- to fight hunger together
- to provide education
- to improve life of people all over the world

**Today the UNO:**

- comprises 185 member states
- has its headquarters in New York
- encourages countries to work together to deal with international problems (wars, diseases, poverty or terrorism)
- unites efforts to keep international peace and security
- settles local conflicts
- restores peace in troubled areas
- tries to ease world tension and establish a lasting peace

**Decisions  
in the United  
Nations**

are made by  
*the General  
Assembly and  
the Security  
Council.*


**b) Answer these questions to see  
if you know more about this international organisation.**

- 1 Who is the Secretary General of the UNO at the moment?
- 2 UNESCO is a part of the United Nations. What do these letters stand for? What is it concerned with? Where is it based?
- 3 UNICEF is a part of the United Nations. What do these letters stand for? What is the aim of this organisation?
- 4 What is the function of the UN peace-keeping force?
- 5 What are the permanent<sup>2</sup> members of the UNO?
- 6 Which of the two comprises more countries: *the General Assembly* or *the Security Council*?

**Use the Internet sources to look for the information to answer the questions you didn't know.**

<sup>1</sup>to pledge [pledʒ] — давати урочисту обіцянку

<sup>2</sup>permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] — постійний

## 4 Read and role-play the interview.



**Student A**, you're a Ukrainian journalist who is going to interview your colleague from a country that is a member of the European Union. Use the short passages below to ask questions.

**Student B**, you're a journalist of a country that is a member of the European Union. You're going to be interviewed by your Ukrainian colleague. Use the short passages below to answer his/her questions.



- The European Union has enlarged since it was created. Since then it has grown from initial six countries to 25 and the inclusion of the central and eastern European countries was the European Union's fifth enlargement.
- In June 1993, the Copenhagen European Council laid down the criteria for accession:
  - 1 an applicant country must have achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities;
  - 2 it must have a functioning market economy, as well as the capacity to cope with the competitive pressure and market forces within the EU;
  - 3 it must have the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the objectives of political, economic and monetary union.
- Enlargement is a crucial step in the shaping of a reconciled<sup>1</sup>, peaceful and democratic Europe. The possibility of achieving this historic objective became a real prospect in November 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the break-up of the Soviet empire. This opened the way to German integration and free, democratic elections in all the central and eastern European countries.
- In order to help the candidate countries prepare for EU membership, the EU designed special programmes to provide assistance and promote investment. These programmes include: *Phare* (institution building, economic and social cohesion, industrial restructuring), *ISPA* (environment and transport investment support) and *Sapard* (modernisation of agriculture and rural development).

<sup>1</sup>to reconcile ['rekənsaɪl] — узгоджувати

## 1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

executive, citizens, Parliament, discussed, judicial,  
election, political, vote, passport, government

## VOTING IN UKRAINE

The political power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: executive, legislative and (1) ... . The Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian (2) ... , is the highest legislative body. The (3) ... power in Ukraine belongs to the President. Both President and members of the Verkhovna Rada are elected.

The (4) ... takes place every four years. All (5) ... of Ukraine who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote. But only those, who have reached the age of twenty-one, have the right to be elected to the Verkhovna Rada. The candidates to the Presidency must be not younger than thirty years of age. The candidates to the Presidency or to the Verkhovna Rada can be nominated by a political party or any other (6) ... or social organisation or even by a group of voters.

During the election campaign the candidates make their programmes public. These political programmes are widely (7) ... in the mass media and on television.

When election day comes (it is usually Sunday), the people in Ukraine go to the polls<sup>1</sup> to elect the members of the Verkhovna Rada or the President of Ukraine. A voter gives his name and shows his (8) ... . Then he receives his ballot-paper and may go to a cubicle<sup>2</sup> to (9) ... . Voting is secret. Then the voter casts his ballot-paper in the ballot box.

Often the elections of the local (10) ... take place simultaneously with the elections to the Verkhovna Rada.



<sup>1</sup>a poll [pɒl] — голосування

<sup>2</sup>a cubicle ['kju:bɪkl] — кабіна

**2** Open the brackets and use the Gerund, the Present Participle or the Infinitive with or without 'to'.

- 1 Let him ... (come) again tomorrow.
- 2 Do you allow them ... (smoke) in here?
- 3 I stopped for a moment to ... (speak) to him.
- 4 He is not yet used to ... (operate) this machine.
- 5 I need ... (see) Dr Smith at once.
- 6 This machine needs ... (attend) to.
- 7 I couldn't help ... (make) such a mistake.
- 8 It's no use ... (tell) him to be careful.
- 9 Don't let it ... (fall), it's very brittle.
- 10 He came down to tea after ... (wash) his face.

**3** a) In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you think that politicians have any effect on our everyday life? What effect? Can you give examples?
- 2 What famous politicians do you know? What did they do or are doing for their people?
- 3 Do you personally find politics interesting? Could you go into politics?
- 4 Can you remember any names of philosophers who tried to teach people to live happier lives? Where did they live? What did they teach?
- 5 Why should people be socially conscious? Do you believe that everyone can help to make our society better?
- 6 What do you think about social revolutions? What revolutions do you know? What were their results?
- 7 Do you think in the new millennium peoples will become closer and finally unite or keep their national integrity? Which way would you prefer? Why?

b) Share your viewpoints with other pairs.

**4** Match the names of the European institutions (1-10) with their descriptions (A-K) (there is one extra description).

Use the Internet or other sources of information if necessary.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 The Council of Europe               | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 European Court of Justice              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 European Council                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 European Court of Human Rights         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Parliamentary Assembly              | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 International Court of Justice         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 European Parliament                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 European Convention on Human Rights    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 European Commission of Human Rights | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Universal Declaration of Human Rights |

- A** International organisation in Strasbourg, which comprises 39 democratic countries of Europe.
- B** An international body, which examines in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights the admissibility of all individual or state applications against a member state; it expresses an opinion on the violation alleged in applications found to be admissible in cases, in which no friendly settlement is reached.
- C** Regular meeting (at least twice a year) of the heads of state or government of the European Union for the purpose of planning Union policy.
- D** Deliberative body of the Council of Europe, composed of 239 representatives appointed by the 39 member states' national parliaments.
- E** Parliamentary body of the European Union, which comprises 567 European Members of Parliament of the 12 European Union countries, elected by universal suffrage.
- F** Judicial body of the United Nations, which meets in the Hague<sup>1</sup>.
- G** Treaty by which the member states of the Council of Europe undertake to respect fundamental freedoms and rights.
- H** Adopted by the United Nations in 1948 in order to strengthen the protection of human rights at international level.
- I** Executive organ which monitors the proper application of the Union treaties and the decisions of the Union institutions.
- J** Based in Strasbourg, this is the only truly judicial organ established by the European Convention on Human Rights. It is composed of 39 members and ensures, in the last instance, the observance by the Contracting States of the obligations imposed by the Convention.
- K** Meets in Luxembourg and ensures compliance with the law in the interpretation and application of the European Treaties of the European Union.

United Nations Conference  
Hall in New York, USA

<sup>1</sup>Hague [heig] — м. Гаага (Нідерланди)



**5 Expand on the following.**

- 1 The end of the cold war opened new prospects for peace and cooperation.
- 2 The era of globalisation is transforming the world bringing knowledge, information and economic opportunity into all corners of the world.
- 3 Today the international community faces a large number of dramatic and profound changes that bring threats to social unity, cultural diversity and the environment.
- 4 The peoples of the world can resist such long-standing problems as drug trafficking, organised crime, nationalism and ethnic tensions only through international cooperation.

**6 a) Complete the interview (1-3) of a well-known English journalist with the appropriate answers (A-C) of one of the Ukrainian top state officials Mr N. and answer the questions after it.**

- 1 *Interviewer:* In the Western press Ukraine's often described as a state of totally corrupted bureaucracy, officialdom and mafia. No less often it is mentioned as a country of new democracy. There is also a good chance of reading articles which say that the Ukrainians may possibly support the reestablishment of the Soviet Union. What are your comments on this?

*Mr N.:* ...



2 *Interviewer*: Ukraine's road to independence has been a long and winding one, many of the milestones<sup>1</sup> are covered with blood. What do you feel now when you at last have achieved what you were striving for. I mean, Ukraine gained sovereignty and independence.

*Mr N.*: ...

3 *Interviewer*: What are the main tasks, in your opinion that must be solved now, at the present stage of Ukraine's development as a state, and of its entry into the world community of nations?

*Mr N.*: ...

**A** I'm sure we have to continue implementing reforms. But at the final count everything that is being done in Ukraine at the moment organically unites the efforts to solve the internal problems with steps directed at entering the family circle of the economically developed countries.

**B** All the above opinions are not groundless, nevertheless, they do not give a full picture of the contradictory of Ukrainian political and economic situation. This situation is in a constant and a dynamic change, and the Ukraine of the early 2010-ies bears little resemblance to a Soviet republic she was years ago, and even to the independent state she was in 1994 when Leonid Kuchma was elected president for the first time. In fact, it was in the past few months that the most radical changes took place.

**C** I'm really proud of this fact. What happened in August of 1991, was the most important event in several centuries of Ukrainian history. Much of this time Ukraine had lived in bandage. Our thinking has changed along with our destiny<sup>2</sup>. We have tried very hard and we have gained our independence.

1 What are the three points of view on Ukraine in the Western press?

2 What are the three main problems discussed in the talk?

3 How does Mr N. appreciate different points of view on his country?

4 What event is mentioned by Mr N. as the most important event which took place in August of 1991.

5 What are Mr N.'s feelings in connection with this event?

6 What is the main task to Mr N.'s opinion that must be tackled<sup>3</sup> now?

**b) Pretend yourself to be an English journalist. What other questions could you ask Mr N.? Write down them. Role-play your interview.**

<sup>1</sup>a milestone ['maɪlstəʊn] — веха

<sup>3</sup>to tackle ['tækl] — займатися

<sup>2</sup>a destiny ['destɪni] — доля

7 *Discuss the following in groups.*

a) *Read one of the chapters of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine and explain how you understand it.*

#### IV. CITIZENSHIP OF UKRAINE

Ukraine shall have citizenship of its own and shall guarantee to every citizen the right to retain<sup>1</sup> the nationality of other countries.

All citizens shall have the rights and freedoms which are guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and by the norms of international law recognised by Ukraine.

Ukraine shall ensure the equality of all citizens of the country before the law irrespective<sup>2</sup> of their origin, social and property status, race and nationality, sex, education, language, political views, religious convictions, occupation and other circumstances.

Ukraine shall regulate immigration process. It shall display concern about and take measures for the protection and defence of interests of citizens of Ukraine who are beyond its borders.

b) *Read what we mean speaking about civic duties and discuss the questions below.*

When we speak about one's civic duty we mean:

- to work conscientiously
- to respect people
- to act according to one's conscience
- to study well
- to take care of one's parents
- to be sensitive to the needs of others
- not to be indifferent to the sufferings of others
- to be firm in one's beliefs
- to be a reliable person
- to be honest
- to take care of nature
- to defend one's country
- to fight against all sorts of violence
- to live in peace

How do you understand your civic duty?

Do you have a feeling of responsibility and civic duty?



<sup>1</sup>to retain [ri'tein] — зберігати

<sup>2</sup>irrespective of [iris'pektiv] — незалежно від



- c) Name some people who are respected by everybody.  
Explain why they are respected and what they are judged by.

8

Do the group project 'At the Seminar'. Follow the instructions below.

- 1 Each group chooses one of the topics below and prepares a talk.  
You can find some materials in the Internet or other sources.  
Use the phrases from the box and 'Useful Tips' on page 262.

### THE TOPIC OF THE SEMINAR: PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

The questions to be considered:

#### 1 The Future of Europe

- How do you see the future of Europe? Are all European countries likely to unite? *What are the pros and cons of such uniting?*
- What do you know about the European Union? Why was it formed? Which European countries have joined it and which haven't? Would you like Ukraine to join? Why?

#### 2 International Relations is an important point of any state.

People and governments of goodwill have always aspired to a lasting peace in the world. To this end they:

- cooperate or unite efforts with other countries
- hold international meetings, conferences, summits, negotiations, talks on problems of war and peace
- sign international treaties
- try to keep international peace and security
- seek to ban and gradually eliminate weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction
- do their best to settle local conflicts and restore peace in troubled areas
- take steps to ease world tensions
- pledge not to use force in international relations
- stop terrorist attacks
- fight against terrorism
- save generations to come from (the) horrors of war

#### 3 The rights of countries and individuals is an important aspect of life in the world.

People also aspire to justice and encourage their governments to recognise the rights of countries and individuals. Countries are entitled to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Individuals are entitled to civil and political rights and liberties (freedoms).

Some of the civil rights are:

- the right to work
- the right to health care
- the right to education
- the right to travel
- the right to housing
- the right to life
- the right to fair trial

People's rights can be:

- declared or not declared
- provided or not provided to them
- respected or not respected
- protected or not protected
- observed or not observed
- implemented or not implemented
- violated or not violated
- abused or not abused

International law also provides for:

- human treatment of civilians in wartime
- protection of sick and wounded soldiers
- fair treatment of prisoners of war, refugees and hostages

Thanks to such laws every person can complain about human rights violations.

2 Provide your seminar in class.



## USEFUL TIPS

### Providing a Seminar

Starting your seminar:

- 1 Say what the topic is.
- 2 Say why you have chosen that topic.
- 3 Outline the structure of the task.
- 4 Give a summary of the theory.

- When giving a talk in a seminar, don't just read aloud from a prepared script. Refer to notes, and try to speak to the audience and engage them directly.
- Remember about good eye contact and your body language.
- The more enthusiastic you appear and sound, the more interested your audience will be.
- You can sound enthusiastic when you speak by:
  - raising the pitch of you voice
  - emphasising the key words
  - making your voice go up and down more than usual
- Be ready to ask and answer questions.
- Remember the purpose of a seminar is to explore a topic in more detail.

WRITING POINT



**Articles** are pieces of writing published in magazines, newspapers, newsletters, leaflets and brochures. They can cover a wide range of topics and their aim is to give information or express opinions. According to their purpose articles can be classified as **discursive** (giving an opinion or making suggestions), **descriptive** (giving information about people, places and events), **narrative**, etc. They can be written in either a *formal* or *informal style* depending on the audience and the topic presented.

A well-written article consists of:

- a brief, attractive **headline / title** which introduces the topic of the article;
- an interesting **introduction** which clearly states the topic;
- a **body** consisting of several paragraphs in which the subject is developed;
- a **conclusion** which may give a summary of the topic and/or offer an opinion or comment.

1 *Take a few copies of various English magazines and newspapers. Look through them and choose three or four with appealing or provoking headlines. Skim through the articles and answer the following questions.*

- What are the articles about?
- What is their purpose?
- In your opinion, are they good articles? Why?

2 *Read and discuss the information in pairs.*

HOW TO WRITE

EYE-CATCHING HEADLINES (TITLES)

A **headline / title** should be a short and clear summary of the information presented in the article. Attract your readers' interest by giving them a clear idea what your article is going to be about. The topic should be mentioned in the title.

These are the basic rules:

- 1 make it **SHORT, CLEAR** and **APPEALING**
- 2 use the Present Simple (it makes the events vivid)
- 3 put nouns one after another
- 4 use abbreviations

(Note: omit articles and prepositions)



- 3 a) Read the situation and do the task below. Use the facts from the box.

You are a reporter for a daily newspaper in your city. You have just returned from your latest assignment. You have made some notes and now you need to turn them into a front page article for the morning edition.

*Discuss your notes with your classmate.*

- b) Read the article and discuss its structure in pairs.

### FACTS

- WHO — three bank robbers  
 WHAT — turn themselves in  
 WHEN — last night  
 WHERE — Westmoreland family house  
 WHY — successful negotiations run by Bradbury STF  
 HOW — bank robbery two days ago, successful escape, car chase, no hostages, long and exhausting negotiations

# BANK ROBBERS



It was around midnight last night when the citizens of a small suburban community near Bradbury could finally breathe a little more easily. Detective Superintendent Michael Davis announced that the siege<sup>1</sup> of the Westmoreland family house was successfully terminated. After two days of exhausting negotiations the three bank robbers decided to turn themselves in to the *Bradbury Police Special Task Force*.

<sup>1</sup>a siege [si:dʒ] — обґора

The whole ordeal started two days ago. Three people wearing hoods entered the bank only a couple of minutes after the opening. They tied up the security guard and ordered the cashiers to put the money in three grey bags. One of the cashiers managed to turn on the silent alarm and the police arrived within minutes.

The Special Branch stormed the bank, but the robbers managed to escape with the stolen money. After a

4 **Change the following sentences into attractive headlines applying the guidelines mentioned in task 2.**

- 1 Last night the President returned from his one-week holidays which he spent on safari in Kenya.
- 2 The Prime Minister announced that the following elections would take place in December.
- 3 Two people were killed and three injured when a car crashed into a tanker parked by the road.
- 4 Ms Alicia Bedford, a three-time Academy Award Winner, was found dead in her house in Malibu yesterday.
- 5 Special Task Police Forces surrounded a family house in the quiet suburb of Chester and apprehended<sup>1</sup> two men and a woman.

# SURRENDER



dramatic car chase<sup>2</sup> through the streets of Bradbury the three robbers broke into the Westmoreland family house and barricaded themselves inside. Luckily, the house was empty. Otherwise, it would have turned into a hostage<sup>3</sup> situation. The robbers threatened to blow up the house unless they were provided with a car and safe passage to the nearby airfield, where a small plane was waiting for them.

After two days of negotiations, the robbers were persuaded to turn themselves in. The identity of the robbers has not been revealed yet. A spokesman for the Bradbury Police says that the investigation is still underway.

After two days of living in what resembled a film set for a Hollywood action film, the citizens of this quiet, family community are back to their everyday life. According to those we talked to, they are more than happy.

<sup>1</sup>to apprehend [ˌæprɪˈhend] — затримувати, заарештовувати

<sup>2</sup>a chase [tʃeɪs] — переслідування

<sup>3</sup>a hostage [ˈhɒstɪdʒ] — заручник



5 Read the following headlines and expand them into proper sentences.

- ① GRANDMA WINS € 1,000,000
- ② NEW BUDGET CUTS
- ③ TORNADO HITS FLORIDA
- ④ SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR MP
- ⑤ **PRESIDENT TO OPEN  
NEW SHOPPING CENTRE**



6 Choose one of the following writing tasks. Write notes and suggest the appropriate headline. Outline the plan for your article. Finally, write the article in 250-300 words.

- 1 The newspaper you are working for has asked you to write an article about young people and their attitudes to politics.
- 2 You have been asked to write an article for an international magazine about the education system in your country.
- 3 You are a reporter for a popular youth magazine. Write an article describing the learning styles of teenagers.



### USEFUL TIPS

#### Writing an Article

- 1 Before you start writing your article decide who the readers are and what its purpose is.
- 2 Think of a short, intriguing headline / title.
- 3 Use either a formal or informal style depending on your readers and your topic.
- 4 Organise your ideas and information into well-planned paragraphs using appropriate transitional words / phrases.
- 5 In longer articles each paragraph can be preceded by a subheading.



## VOCABULARY

1 Complete the text with the appropriate words from the box.

constitution, legislative, elections, administrations, laws, President, power, republic, judicial, independent, bills, justice, declare, Prime Minister, Supreme, executive, responsible

## STATE STRUCTURE OF UKRAINE

On the 24th of August 1991 Ukraine became (1) ... . It started building the democratic state. Ukraine became a presidential parliamentary (2) ... . Over a short period a new system of state structure was created.

According to the (3) ... of Ukraine the state power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and (4) ... .

The body of (5) ... power is the Verkhovna Rada, which consists of 450 deputies.

Each deputy represents an area of the country, that is called a constituency. The (6) ... to the Verkhovna Rada are held every 4 years. Voting is organised in the form of secret ballot and from the age of 18.

The Verkhovna Rada is headed by the Chairman and is responsible for making (7) ... . It has special committees, which discuss and introduce (8) ... for debating at parliamentary sitting. It discusses the questions connected with the State Budget and adopts the Budget for the coming year.

The head of our state is the (9) ... . He is elected for 4 years' period.

The executive power is headed by him. In the areas and 25 regions, Kyiv and Sevastopol, it is carried out by the local (10) ... .

The main body of the executive (11) ... is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is formed by the Heads of the Ministries: Ministry of Economics, Finance, Defense, Justice, Agriculture, Health, Education and Science, Youth and Sports and others. The Head of the Cabinet, which is also called the (12) ... , is appointed by the President. But the appointments must be approved by the Verkhovna Rada. The Prime Minister is (13) ... to the President and the Verkhovna Rada.

The judicial power is represented by the (14) ... Court and the Constitutional Court, nominated by the Verkhovna Rada. There are also local and regional courts. The people have opportunity to directly participate in realisation of (15) ... through people's assessors and jurors. The Courts watch over the (16) ... and legislative powers. The Constitutional Court has the right to (17) ... laws and actions of the government unconstitutional.

## CHECK YOUR SKILLS

## GRAMMAR

- 2 Choose the Gerund, the Present Participle or the Infinitive with or without 'to' to open the brackets and complete the sentences.
- I have stopped ... (read) the *Daily Sketch* and have decided ... (read) the *Daily Mirror* instead.
  - Do you enjoy ... (look) at these strip cartoons?
  - Try ... (solve) the puzzle in yesterday's paper without ... (look) at the answers in today's paper.
  - Do you remember ... (see) an advertisement for the new Ford cars in yesterday's paper?
  - Did you remember ... (buy) a copy of the *Star* on your way home?
  - I saw a man ... (stand) at the street corner ... (sell) newspapers.
  - Please let me ... (help) you ... (solve) that puzzle.
  - These cinema advertisements do not make me ... (want) ... (see) the films.
  - Would you like ... (see) them?
  - Megan used ... (think) that a library was a place where books were ... (buy) and ... (sell); now she knows that a library is a place for ... (lend) and ... (borrow) books.

## LISTENING

- 3 Listen about Martin Luther King and say if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 King lived in the 19th century.
- 2 King's aim was to put an end to segregation<sup>1</sup> in the USA.
- 3 King and his followers never used force or violence.
- 4 Rosa Parks from Montgomery was a poor old black woman.
- 5 Rosa Parks organised a boycott of city buses.
- 6 King and his followers won their first victory in Montgomery.
- 7 The 1963 protest march was broadcast.
- 8 It was very hard for King to organise the protest action in Washington, D.C.
- 9 In 1965 black Americans were given the right to vote.
- 10 King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.



<sup>1</sup>a segregation [ˌseɡrɪˈɡeɪʃn] —  
ізоляція; відокремлення



## READING

- 4 Read the text and refer its paragraphs (A-F) to the questions (1-6) on page 270.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

**A** Ukraine has wide relations with many countries of the world. The Ukrainian leaders pay official visits to different countries. During these visits a number of important political agreements are reached. First and foremost Ukraine gives priority to developing its relations with neighbouring states.

**B** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on an ever growing scale assists the Ukrainian business in entering the foreign market, provides them with diplomatic and political support and helps in searching for business partners abroad.

Recently a great number of various joint ventures and economic, cultural and political projects have appeared in Ukraine.

Our specialists in different fields improve their qualification abroad.

**C** We also have programmes of students' and schoolchildren's exchange. English, Canadian and American children visit Ukrainian families, go to Ukrainian schools, while Ukrainian children stay at their host families abroad.

These exchange programmes help us to understand each other better, to study culture and traditions of other countries.

**D** A lot of Ukrainians have immigrated to Great Britain.

[www.augb.co.uk](http://www.augb.co.uk)

That's why in 1947 the *Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain* was founded.

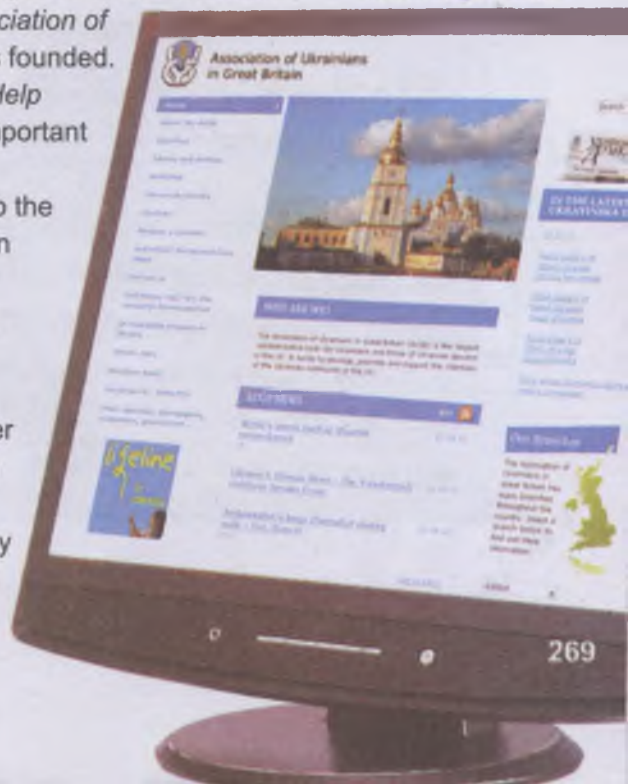
This association has some *Help Funds* that sponsor different important actions.

The association gives help to the Ukrainian students who study in British Universities.

The same associations and societies exist in many other countries.

**E** From year to year the number of spheres of our relations with the countries abroad grow.

Ukraine is a member of many international organisations like

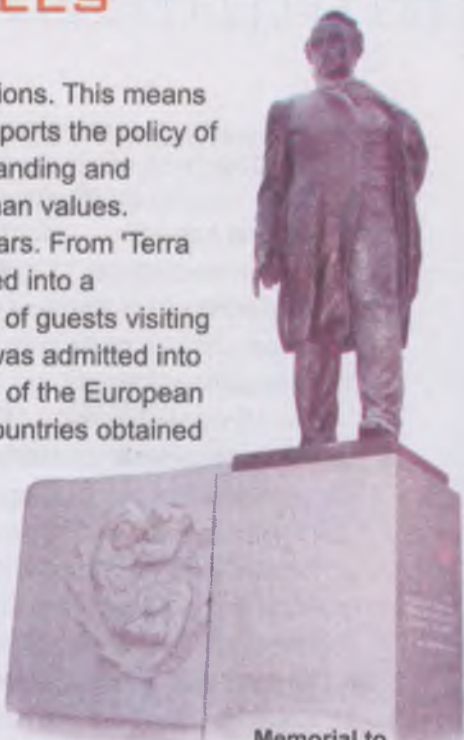


## CHECK YOUR SKILLS

the Council of Europe or the United Nations. This means that in many spheres of life Ukraine supports the policy of peace and cooperation, mutual understanding and recognising the priority of universal human values.

**F** Ukraine has changed over the last years. From 'Terra Incognita' in Eastern Europe it has turned into a fashionable tourist country. The number of guests visiting it is growing annually. In 2005 Ukraine was admitted into the world tourist's organisation. Citizens of the European Union, USA, Canada and some other countries obtained the right to enter our country without entrance visa.

- 1 What programmes help to study other cultures and traditions?
- 2 When was Ukraine admitted into the world tourist's organisation?
- 3 What way does the Ministry of Foreign Affairs help the Ukrainian businesses?
- 4 Who helps Ukrainian students to study in British Universities?
- 5 What countries does Ukraine give priority to developing relations?
- 6 What policy does Ukraine support on international arena?



Memorial to  
Taras Shevchenko in Washington

## CAN YOU ... IN ENGLISH?

— Yes, I can.

- read and understand about international unions, organisations and institutions
- listen and understand about politicians
- talk about political systems of different countries
- discuss about human and constitutional rights
- understand and use non-finite forms of the verb like the Participle, the Gerund and the Infinitive
- write an article on a social issue