

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра английской филологии

А.М. Пыж, Л.П. Соболева

**The UN ORGANIZATION and HUMAN
RIGHTS DECLARATION**

*Методические рекомендации для студентов 5 курса
специальности 031001 «Филология» специализации
«Зарубежная филология (английский язык и литература)»*

Самара
Издательство «Универс групп»
2006

*Печатается по решению Редакционно-издательского совета
Самарского государственного университета*

Ответственный редактор канд. филол. наук, профессор А.А. Харьковская

Рецензент доктор филол. наук, профессор Е.Г. Вышкин

Пыж, А.М., Соболева, Л.П.

The UN Organization and Human Rights Declaration : методические рекомендации для студентов 5 курса 031001 «Филология» специализации «Зарубежная филология (английский язык и литература)» / А.М. Пыж, Л.П. Соболева. – Самара : Изд-во «Универс групп», 2006. – 75 с.

Настоящие методические рекомендации по общественно-политической лексике предназначены для студентов V курса РГФ специальности «Английский язык и литература» для самостоятельных и аудиторных занятий по аспекту «Пресса».

Работа состоит из четырех разделов и приложения: 1) Организация Объединенных Наций; 2) Всеобщая Декларация Прав Человека; 3) Как мы думаем и говорим; 4) Словарь политических, экономических и военных терминов. Первые два раздела рассчитаны на работу в аудитории. Третий и четвертый разделы предполагаются для самостоятельной работы студентов. В приложении содержится лабораторная работа (аудио- и видеозапись прилагаются), которая поможет студентам глубже проработать политико-дипломатическую лексику, эвфемизмы, слова высокого стиля и закрепить приобретенные навыки владения общественно-политической лексикой.

© Пыж А.М., Соболева Л.П., 2006

© Самарский государственный университет, 2006

Contents

Preface	4
Part 1. United Nations	5
Part 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.....	19
Part 3. The Way we Think, The Way We Speak	27
Part 4. Glossary and Vocabulary Exercises	38
Supplements	51
Part 1. Useful Phrases for the Commentary on an Article.....	51
Part 2. Laboratory Work.....	53
Part 3. The Secretary General Statement to the General Assembly	58
Part 4. Kofi Annan.....	63
Part 5. Structure of the UN.....	66
Reference Material	67
References	74

PREFACE

"The sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations is an occasion to reflect on all the good the Organization has done over its long history. It has been at the centre of the most important movements of the second half of the twentieth century and the opening of the twenty-first: averting catastrophic war, lengthening life spans, providing aid to people in desperate circumstances, protecting the planet's natural resources and promoting universal recognition of human rights. It is working to promote an inclusive globalization and to bring closer the day when poverty is no longer a fact of life.

The sixty-year mark also reminds us that the world today is very different from that of our founders. The United Nations must reflect this new age, and respond to its challenges – including, first and foremost, the knowledge that many people are still left defenceless against hunger disease, and environmental degradation, even though the world has the means to rescue them. A renewed United Nations must help to change that, and work with many partners to advance the noble ideals of its founders."

Kofi Annan (24 October 2005)

The United Nations was established, in the aftermath of a devastating war, to help stabilize international relations and give peace a more secure foundation.

Amid the threat of nuclear war and seemingly endless regional conflicts, peacekeeping has become an overriding concern of the United Nations, and the activities of the blue-helmeted peacekeepers have emerged as among the most visible.

But the United Nations is much more than a peacekeeper and forum for conflict resolution. Often without attracting attention, the United Nations and its family of agencies are engaged in a vast array of work that seeks to improve people's lives around the world.

Child survival and development. Environmental protection. Human rights. Health and medical research. Alleviation of poverty and economic development. Agricultural development and fisheries. Education. The advancement of women. Emergency and disaster relief. Air and sea travel. Peaceful uses of atomic energy. Labour and workers' rights. The list goes on.

Here, in brief, is a sampling of what the United Nations and its component bodies have accomplished since 1945, when the world organization was founded.

PART 1. UNITED NATIONS

Foreword

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

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

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

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks (United States) in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. **United Nations Day** is celebrated on 24 October each year.

Preamble to the UN Charter

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

* The Axis Powers – державы “оси Берлин – Рим - Токио”.

➤ to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

➤ to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

➤ to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

➤ to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

➤ to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

➤ to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

After-reading task: find in the foreword and the preamble the English equivalents of the following words and expressions:

Название придуманное..., приемы ведения войны, систематизировать (кодифицировать), предшественник, составить устав, подписавшаяся сторона (государство), беда (кара), невыразимое горе, вновь подтверждать, создавать условия при которых, в этих целях, сохранять (поддерживать) международный мир и безопасность, кроме как в общих интересах, решать (принимать решение), достигать целей, таким образом (следовательно), сим (настоящим)...

The Main Organs

I. The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives of all member states, each of which has one vote. Each Member has not more than 5 representatives in the Assembly. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority. Decisions on other questions are by simple majority.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the General Assembly include:

- to consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing, disarmament and arms regulation;
- to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it;
- to discuss and, with the same exception, make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields;
- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation, regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations;
- to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
- to consider and approve the United Nations budget and to apportion the contributions among members;
- to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council and additional members of the Trusteeship Council (when necessary); to elect jointly with the Security Council the Judges of the International Court of Justice; and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

If the Security Council, because of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility in the maintenance of peace, in case there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression, the Assembly shall consider the matter with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures, including, in the case of a breach of peace or act of aggression, the use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

SESSIONS

The General Assembly's regular session usually begins each year in September. The Assembly opens on Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The election of the President of the Assembly, as well as its 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairpersons of the Assembly's six main committees, take place at least three months before the start of the regular session. To ensure equitable geographical representation, the presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among five groups of states: African, Asian, Eastern European, Latin American and Caribbean, and Western European and other states.

In addition, the Assembly may meet in special sessions at the request of the Security Council, of a majority of member states, or of one member if the majority of members concur. Emergency special sessions may be called within 24 hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any nine Council members, or by a majority of the United Nations members, or by one member if the majority of members concur. At the beginning of each regular session, the Assembly holds a general debate, often addressed by heads of state and government, in which member states express their views on the most pressing international issues.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Most questions are then discussed in its six main committees:

- *First Committee* – Disarmament and International Security
- *Second Committee* – Economic and Financial
- *Third Committee* – Social, Humanitarian and Cultural
- *Fourth Committee* – Special Political and Decolonization
- *Fifth Committee* – Administrative and Budgetary
- *Sixth Committee* – Legal

Some issues are considered only in plenary meetings, while others are allocated to one of the six main committees. All issues are voted on through resolutions passed in plenary meetings, usually towards the end of the regular session, after the committees have completed their consideration of them and submitted draft resolutions to the plenary Assembly.

Voting in Committees is by a simple majority. In plenary meetings, resolutions may be adopted by acclamation, without objection or without a vote, or the vote may be recorded or taken by roll-call.

In addition, the General Committee meets frequently during session to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work. It is composed of the President and 17 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the Main Committees.

The General Assembly, as a rule, refers all the questions on its agenda to one of the Main Committees, to a joint Committee, or to an ad hoc committee established to consider the question. Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies are set up as necessary.

While the decisions of the Assembly have no legally binding force for governments, they carry the weight of world opinion, as well as the moral authority of the world community.

The work of the United Nations year-round derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly – that is to say, the will of the majority of the members as expressed in resolutions adopted by the Assembly. That work is carried out:

- by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, peacekeeping, development and human rights;
- in international conferences called for by the Assembly; and
- by the Secretariat of the United Nations – the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

After-reading task: scan through the text above and contextualize the following vocabulary, give the Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions:

Deliberative organ, budgetary matters, is composed of, to require two-thirds majority, under the charter, disarmament, collaboration, a question relating to, peaceful settlement, regardless of, within the scope of Charter, impair friendly relations, to apportion, to elect jointly, unanimity, breach of peace, collective measures, to ensure, equitable, to rotate, at the request of, to concur, to express (one's) view(s) on the most pressing issues, to be allocated to, to vote on an issue, a draft resolution, to be adopted by acclamation, a roll-call, questions on the agenda, a joint committee, an ad hoc committee, binding force, to carry the weight of the world opinion, disarmament.

To complement your knowledge:

The word **“issue”** must be one of the most frequent in the discussion of problematic subjects. The following collocations and phrases may become useful for you: Raise the issue; avoid/dodge/ duck/ evade the issue (= avoid discussing a problem or subject); confuse/ cloud the issue (= to make a problem or subject more difficult by talking about things that are not directly connected with it); take issue with (= to disagree or argue with someone about something); make an issue (out) of sth; at issue.

II. The Security Council is composed of five permanent members – China, France, Russia, The UK, and the USA – and ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms Originally, the Security Council consisted of 11 members but it was enlarged to its present 15 members in 1965 in accordance with an amendment to the Charter.

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. On 31 January 1992, the first ever Summit Meeting of the Council was convened at Headquarters, attended by Heads of State and Government of 13 of its 15 members and by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the remaining two. The Council may meet elsewhere than at Headquarters; in 1972, it held a session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the following year in Panama City, Panama.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It also sends United Nations peace-keeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action.

A Member State against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. A Member State which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the Assembly on the Council's recommendation.

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected. Both Members of the United Nations and non-members, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, are invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

- To maintain international peace and security and accordance with the purpose and principles of the UN;
- To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- To recommend plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- To determine the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- To call on members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force in order to prevent or stop aggression;
- To take military action against any aggressor;
- To recommend the admission of the new members and the terms on which states may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice;
- To exercise the trusteeship functions of the UN in “strategic areas”;
- To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the General Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court.
- To submit annual and special reports to the General Assembly.

The Security Council acts on behalf of all the Members of the UN, all of which agree to carry out its decisions and to undertake to make available to the Security Council, at its request, armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Voting in the Security Council on all matters other than questions of procedure is by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

However, any member, whether permanent or non-permanent must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party. Both members and non-members are invited to take part on the Council’s discussions when they are parties to disputes being considered by the Council. In the case of a non-member, the Council lays down the conditions under which it may participate.

After-reading task 1: find the English equivalents of the following words and expressions:

По уставу, непрерывно (бесперебойно) функционировать, подать жалобу, посредничество, формулировать принципы мирного урегулирования,

прекращение огня, миротворческие силы, “горячие точки”, принудительные меры, конфликтующие стороны, разработать / установить условия для..., воздержаться от голосования.

After-reading task 2: scan through the text above and contextualize the following vocabulary, give the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:

In accordance with an amendment to the Charter, to convene a summit, to bring a complaint before the Council, to reach agreement by peaceful means, to undertake investigation and mediation, to set forth principles for a peaceful settlement, to issue cease-fire directives, to be instrumental in preventing wider hostilities, peace-keeping forces, to reduce tensions in troubled areas, to seek peaceful settlements, enforcement measures, economic sanctions, trade embargoes, to be suspended from, to violate persistently, parties to a dispute, to set the conditions for, to lead to international friction, to take military action, the terms on which states may become parties to..., to submit reports, to act on behalf of, to carry out decisions, to abstain from voting, pacific settlement of a dispute, to lay down the conditions under which.

III. The Secretariat is an international staff working in duty stations around the world – carries out the diverse day-to-day work of the Organization. It services the other principal organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term.

The duties carried out by the Secretariat are as varied as the problems dealt with by the United Nations. These range from administering peacekeeping operations to mediating international disputes, from surveying economic and social trends and problems to preparing studies on human rights and sustainable development. Secretariat staff also inform the world's communications media about the work of the United Nations; organize international conferences on issues of worldwide concern; and interpret speeches and translate documents into the Organization's official languages.

Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the UN. He may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that, in his opinion, threatens international peace and security. An international staff assists the Secretary-General. The highest standard of efficiency, competence and integrity govern recruitment which is on as wide a geographical basis as possible. The Secretariat has a staff of about 8,900 under the regular budget drawn from some 170 countries. As international civil servants, staff members and the Secretary-General answer to the United Nations alone for their activities, and take an oath not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or outside authority.

Under the Charter, each Member State undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and to refrain from seeking to influence them improperly in the discharge of their duties.

The United Nations, while headquartered in New York, maintains a significant presence in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut, Geneva, Nairobi, Santiago and Vienna, and has offices all over the world.

After-reading task: scan through the text above and contextualize the following vocabulary, give the Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions:

To carry out the diverse day-to-day work, on the recommendation, renewable term, to range from...to, issues of worldwide concern, to govern recruitment, to take an oath, to refrain from, to discharge one's duties.

To complement your knowledge. Notes on Translation:

1. В уставах, договорах и других официальных документах часто употребляется глагол **shall** с 3 лицом единственного и множественного числа. На русский язык эта форма обычно переводится настоящим временем смыслового глагола.

Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly

Каждый член организации имеет не более пяти представителей в Генеральной Ассамблее.

2. В официальных документах модальный глагол may часто переводится на русский язык глаголом уполномочиваться.

The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Генеральная Ассамблея уполномочивается рассматривать общие принципы сотрудничества в деле поддержания международного мира и безопасности.

3. The Statute of the International Court of Justice – устав международного суда; свод законов по международному праву.

Revision Exercises

1. Suggest how the following could be expressed in Russian:

Succeeding generations; the scourge of war; twice in one's lifetime; nations large and small; obligations arising from treaties; in large freedom; institution of methods; international machinery; for the promotion of; to be in good and due

form; an original member state; an ad hoc committee; a Credential Committee; to make available smth.; to seek to instructions.

2. Learn this translation pattern and translate the following sentences into Russian:

Model: To (for) that end its members are to take effective collective measures.

С этой целью ее члены должны принимать эффективные коллективные меры.

1. To that end the Heads of states concluded a treaty on Mutual Assistance. 2. To that end the two countries signed a trade agreement. 3. To that end the Security Council held a special session. 4. For these ends all states must practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. 5. According to the Charter all Members are obliged to maintain international peace and security, and to that end take effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace.

3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to SHALL and MAY in the language of official documents:

1. The General Assembly shall consist of All the Members of the United Nations. 2. If the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility in the maintenance of peace, in case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, the Assembly shall consider the matter immediately. 3. The Security Council recommends the admission of new members and the terms on which states may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. 4. In the case of a non-member, the Council lays down the condition under which it may participate. 5. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter, which in his opinion, threatens international peace and security.

4. Give as many phrases and word-combinations with the following keywords as you can. Think of sentences of your own. Feel free to consult dictionaries for derivatives:

Nouns: scourge, trusteeship, breach, committee, concurrence, amendment, a party to;

Adjectives: fundamental, emergency, available, original, eligible;

Verbs: to maintain, to resolve, to pledge, to apply, to exercise, to undertake, to make available, to devise, to seek.

5. Give the English equivalents for the following:

Резолюция Совета безопасности ООН, сессия Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, Совет Безопасности, устав ООН, член организации ООН, права

человека, Совет по опеке, постоянный член Совета Безопасности, Генеральный Секретарь, представители правительства, проект резолюции, чрезвычайные вооруженные сила ООН.

6. Find the corresponding English equivalents of the following Russian phrases in the preamble to the UN Charter, memorize them:

1. быть полным решимости спасти будущие (последующие) поколения от ужасов войны; 2. дважды на памяти одного поколения война принесла неисчислимые страдания человечеству; 3. вера в основные права, достоинство и ценность личности; 4. большие и малые государства; 5. содействовать социальному прогрессу и повышению жизненного уровня в условиях большей демократии; 6. обеспечить принятие принципов и установления законов; 7. использовать международный аппарат для содействия экономическому и социальному прогрессу всех народов; 8. объединить все усилия для достижения этих целей; 9. наделить полномочиями и надлежащим образом их оформить; 10. выразить согласие с настоящим уставом; 11. этим учредить международную организацию под названием.

7. Translate the preamble to the UN Charter into Russian in written form.

8. Paraphrase / explain the following sentences using less formal style:

- 1) We the peoples of the United Nations are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
- 2) For these ends we shall practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours.
- 3) The UN is to ensure by acceptance of principles and institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in common interests.
- 4) The UN pledged itself to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.
- 5) We the peoples of the United Nations have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.
- 6) They deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the USSR, the USA, the United Kingdom.
- 7) The General Assembly makes recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations.
- 8) If the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility in the maintenance of peace, the assembly shall consider the matter immediately.
- 9) The General Committee meets frequently during a session to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work.

- 10) Members of the Security Council are not eligible for immediate re-election.
- 11) Both members and non-members of the Security Council are invited to take part in the Council's discussions when they are parties to disputes being considered by the Council.
- 12) In the case of a non-member, the Council lays down the conditions under which it may participate.
- 13) Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies are set up as necessary.
- 14) Voting in the Security Council on all matters other than questions of procedure is by an affirmative vote of nine, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
- 15) The highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity govern recruitment, which is on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

9. Insert articles (...) and prepositions (___) whenever necessary. Translate the sentences paying special attention to the modal verb may:

- 1) The six main organs of ... United Nations are: General Assembly, ... Security Council, ... Economic and Social Council, ... Trusteeship Council, ... International Court of Justice and ... Secretariat.
- 2) The UN member-states pledged themselves to maintain ... justice and ...respect ___ the obligations arising ___ treaties and other sources of ... international law.
- 3) ...Security Council recommends the admission of new members and ... terms ___ which states may become parties ___ ... Statute of ... International Court of Justice.
- 4) ... Secretary General who is appointed by ... General Assembly ___ the recommendations of ... Security Council is ___ the head of ... Secretariat.
- 5) ... Security Council may investigate any dispute which might lead ___ international friction.
- 6) ... United Nations Charter was drawn ___ by the representatives of ... 50 countries.
- 7) They deliberated ___ basis of proposals worked ___ in August –October 1944.
- 8) ...General Assembly may discuss and make recommendations ___ any question ___ the scope of ... Charter.
- 9) In ... case there is ... threat ___ peace, ... breach of law or act of aggression, ...Assembly shall consider the matter immediately.
- 10) The General Assembly meets once ___ a year ___ regular sessions commencing ___ the third Tuesday of September.

- 11) All members of ... General Assembly have ... right to be represented ___ seven main Committees.
- 12) ... emergency special session may be called ___ 24 hours ___ a request of Security Council.
- 13) The General Assembly refers all questions ___ its agenda ___ one of the main Committees, ___ a joint committee, or ___ and ad hoc committee established to consider ... question.
- 14) Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies are set ___ as necessary.
- 15) The Security Council members are not eligible ___ immediate re-election.
- 16) The Security Council was enlarged ___ its present 15 member s in 1965 ___ accordance ___ an amendment ___ the Charter.
- 17) The Security Council acts ___ behalf of all members of ... United Nations.
- 18) Both ... members and non-members are invited to take part ___ the Council's discussions when they are parties ___ disputes being considered ___ the Council.
- 19) In ... case of a non-member the Council lays ___ the conditions ___ which it may participate.
- 20) Secretary-General is appointed is appointed ___ the General Assembly ___ the recommendation of the Security Council.

10. Translate the following sentences employing the active vocabulary:

- 1) Независимо от того является ли государство постоянным членом совета безопасности или нет, оно может выражать свое мнение по самым важным вопросам при условии, что данное государство не является стороной замешанной в конфликте.
- 2) Совместный комитет или специальный комитет обычно формируются по рекомендации Генерального секретаря для подготовки проекта резолюции.
- 3) Принудительные меры, экономические санкции, например, торговое эмбарго, применяются против страны нарушающей принципы сформулированные в Уставе ООН.
- 4) Миротворческие силы ООН способствовал установлению и поддержанию мира и безопасности во многих горячих точках земного шара.
- 5) Генеральная Ассамблея уполномочивается обсуждать любые вопросы или дела в пределах Устава или относящиеся к полномочиям и функциям любого из органов, предусмотренных настоящим Уставом.

- 6) Генеральная Ассамблея рекомендует меры мирного улаживания любой ситуации, независимо от ее происхождения, которая, по мнению Ассамблеи, могла бы нарушить дружественные отношения между нациями.
- 7) Решения Генеральной Ассамблеи по важным вопросам принимаются большинством в две трети присутствующих и участвующих в голосовании членов Ассамблеи.
- 8) Организация Объединенных Наций ее Члены возлагают на Совет Безопасности главную ответственность за поддержание международного мира и безопасности, и Совет Безопасности действует от их имени. Совет Безопасности действует в соответствии с Целями и Принципами Объединенных Наций.
- 9) Совет Безопасности организуется таким образом, чтобы он мог функционировать непрерывно.
- 10) Стороны, участвующие в любом споре, продолжение которого могло бы угрожать поддержанию международного мира и безопасности, должны прежде всего стараться разрешить спор путем переговоров, обследования, посредничества, примирения, судебного разбирательства, или иными мирными средствами.

PART 2. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution of 10 December 1948)

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore The General Assembly proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and

every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when

it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. (2) In the exercise of his

rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

After-reading tasks

1. Transcribe the following words and practice their pronunciation:

Assembly, inherent, inalienable, whereas, advent, tyranny, sovereignty, tribunal, constitute, privacy, asylum, co-operation, realization, periodic, herein, publicize, mankind, jurisdiction, nation, nationality, association, access, be subjected, incitement, arbitrarily.

2. Find the English equivalents of the following words and expressions:

Принимая во внимание (поскольку); неотъемлемые права; пренебрежение и презрение к правам человека; создание мира; свобода слова; провозглашать как самое высокое стремление; просьба о помощи (прибежище); в качестве последнего средства; утвердить в Уставе; соблюдение прав человека; выполнение обязательства, с тем, чтобы; постоянно иметь в виду; всеобщее и эффективное признание и осуществление; под юрисдикцией; дух братства; не должно проводиться никакого отличия; самоуправляющаяся; подневольное состояние; подстрекательство к дискриминации; изгнание; имеет право на основе полного равенства; гласное судебное разбирательство; в действительности основанный на...; брак может быть заключен; независимо от государственных границ; всеобщее и равное избирательное право; справедливое и удовлетворительное вознаграждение; утрата средств к существованию; по независящим (от к-л.) обстоятельствам.

3. Scan through the text above and contextualize the following vocabulary, give the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:

Endowed with reason and conscience; set forth in the Declaration; trust territory; to be subjected to arbitrary arrest, impartial tribunal; to be presumed innocent until proven guilty; to constitute a penal offence; under international law; to be subjected to arbitrary interference; asylum from persecution; the right may not be invoked (to invoke a right); free and full consent of the intending spouses; the will of the people; born in or out of wedlock; to enjoy social protection; on the

basis of merit; education shall further the activities of the UN for the maintenance of peace.

4. Give the English equivalents for:

1. право на жизнь, на свободу и на личную неприкосновенность;
2. право на признание его правосубъектности;
3. право на эффективное восстановление в правах;
4. право считаться невиновным до тех пор, пока его виновность не будет установлена законным порядком;
5. право на неприкосновенность жилища;
6. право на тайну корреспонденции;
7. право свободно передвигаться и выбирать себе место жительства;
8. право покидать страну и возвращаться в свою страну;
9. право искать убежища от преследования;
10. право на гражданство;
11. право вступать в брак и основывать свою семью;
12. право владеть имуществом;
13. право на свободу мысли, совести и религии;
14. право на свободу убеждений и на свободное выражение их;
15. право принимать участие в управлении своей страной;
16. право на социальное обеспечение;
17. право на труд;
18. право на свободный выбор работы;
19. право на свободный отдых и досуг;
20. право на оплачиваемый периодический отпуск;
21. право на образование.

5. Translate into English:

1. Каждый человек должен обладать всеми правами и всеми свободами, провозглашенными настоящей декларацией.
2. Никто не должен содержаться в рабстве или подневольном состоянии; рабство и работорговля запрещаются во всех видах.
3. Каждый человек, обвиняемый в совершении преступления, имеет право считаться невиновным до тех пор, пока его виновность не будет установлена законным порядком.
4. Никто не может подвергаться произвольному вмешательству в его личную и семейную жизнь, произвольным посягательствам на неприкосновенность его жилища, тайну его корреспонденции или на его честь и репутацию.
5. Каждый человек имеет право свободно передвигаться и выбирать себе место жительства в пределах одного государства.

6. Мужчины и женщины, достигшие совершеннолетия, имеют право без всяких ограничений по признаку расы, национальности или религии вступать в брак и основывать свою семью.
7. Семья является естественной и основной ячейкой общества и имеет право на защиту со стороны общества и государства.
8. Каждый человек имеет право владеть имуществом как единолично, так и совместно с другими. Никто не должен быть произвольно лишен своего имущества.
9. Воля народа должна быть основой власти правительства; эта воля должна находить себе выражение в периодических и нефальсифицированных выборах, которые должны проводиться при всеобщем и равном избирательном праве путем тайного голосования.
10. Каждый человек, как член общества, имеет право на социальное обеспечение и на осуществление необходимых для поддержания его достоинства и для свободного развития его личности прав в экономической, социальной и культурной областях.
11. Каждый человек имеет право на отдых и досуг, включая право на разумное ограничение рабочего дня и на оплачиваемый периодический отпуск.
12. Начальное образование должно быть обязательным. Техническое и профессиональное образование должно быть общедоступным, и высшее образование должно быть одинаково доступным для всех на основе способностей каждого.
13. Каждый человек имеет право на защиту его моральных и материальных интересов, являющихся результатом научных, литературных или художественных трудов, автором которых он является.
14. Каждый человек имеет обязанности перед обществом, в котором только и возможно свободное и полное развитие его личности.

6. Comment on the following articles. Are the rights declared in these articles always realized?

1. article 18 – freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
2. article 22 – social security;
3. article 25 – standard of living;
4. article 26 – accessible education;
5. article 27 – protection of the moral and material interests..

7. Give sentences of your own using the following phrases with the key word “right”:

- to guarantee the right to
- to be entitled to equal rights
- to secure the right
- to violate the right
- to protect the right
- to have the right
- to proclaim the right
- to observe the right
- to recognize the right
- to reserve the right
- to exercise the right
- to use the right
- to ensure the right
- to impinge on the right

8. Insert the necessary prepositions. Check yourself while reading the Declaration:

1. Disregard and contempt ... human rights resulted ... barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience ... mankind.
2. It is essential to promote the development ... friendly relations ... nations.
3. Member States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion Universal respect ... and observance ... human rights and fundamental freedoms.
4. All human beings are endowed ... reason and conscience and should act ... one another ... a spirit ... brotherhood.
5. Everyone is entitled ... all rights and freedoms set ... in this Declaration.
6. No one shall be subjected ... torture or punishment.
7. Everyone has the right ... recognition everywhere as a person ... the law.
8. Everyone charged ... a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent ... proved guilty.
9. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived ... his property.
10. Everyone has duties ... the community.
11. These rights and freedoms may ... be exercised ... the purposes and principles ... the United Nations.

9. Points for discussion:

1. Do you think that all the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration of Human rights are observed in the world today?
2. Have you observed any persistent violation of the proclaimed rights in our country? Express your opinion as to what needs to be done to avoid any such violations in the future.
3. In your opinion non-observance of what rights is the most outrageous and inadmissible?
4. Have your rights as an individual ever been violated?
5. Do you think the problem of observance of human right is discussed widely enough? Do you think mass media might be a powerful means of achieving better results in this sphere?

PART 3. THE WAY WE THINK, THE WAY WE SPEAK

SENTENCE MODIFIERS (= adverbs)

Essentially sentence modifiers are adverbs or adverbial phrases that comment on a whole sentence or part of a sentence:

By and large, they are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma. Generally speaking, they go at the beginning of the sentence. However, some can go at the end, apparently. Moreover, we can certainly put some in the middle.

Sentence adverbs have a number of uses including organizing information, commenting, giving examples, changing the subject, rephrasing and summarizing. That is why they are extremely important and useful when it comes to article / news review or presentation.

Firstly, we use them to show how the sentence fits in with the rest of the text. Alternatively, we may use them to express our attitude to what we are about to say. In other words, we use them to comment on what we think, feel or have read about. On the whole, they make it easier to understand what is going on (for example, what the article is about). Funnily enough, the two sentence adverbials that students of English get most confused about are 'On the contrary' and 'On the other hand'.

I. Find the sentence modifiers or adverbial phrases:

- a) We got to the airport with half an hour to spare which, all things considered, was a miracle.
- b) I suppose with hindsight it would have been wiser to take the bus.

II. Match the sentence modifiers in italics with the functions (1-4) below:

- a) It was a long journey but all in all I think it was worth it.
- b) Our preparation was haphazard and ill-thought out. Thus we were easily defeated.
- c) I was told to get here for nine o'clock, presumably because something important has come up.
- d) I know how to do it. That is to say, I think I know how.

- 1. Organizing information
- 2. Expressing your attitude
- 3. Rephrasing
- 4. Summarizing and generalizing

III. Underline the sentence modifiers that best completes each sentence.

Reason your choice:

1. It is impossible to tell whether a man is married or not. *On the contrary/ On the other hand*, women usually have 'Miss' or 'Mrs' before their name.
2. 'Your parents didn't want you to go abroad, did they?' '*On the contrary / On the other hand*, they were all for it.'
3. These new computers are amazingly fast. *On the other hand / On the contrary*, they are very expensive.
4. It took ages to get there but *in the end / at the end* it was worth it.
5. He slept through the entire film and *in the end / at the end* of it had the nerve to say he enjoyed it.
6. *As a rule / Fundamentally*, I find French films dull and pretentious.
7. *On balance / In contrast* I prefer Crete to Rhodes, though it's a close run thing.
8. British and American English are *characteristically / to all intents and purposes* the same.

IV. Underline the portion a, b, c or d that best completes each sentence:

1. She was caught cheating in the race. ... she was disqualified.
a Accordingly **b** Equally **c** Explicitly **d** Fundamentally
2. She wasn't allowed into the country; ... because her papers aren't in order.
a subsequently **b** admittedly **c** presumably **d** paradoxically
3. I wasn't there myself but ... they had the most almighty row.
a broadly **b** apparently **c** conversely **d** primarily
4. My shirt was covered in oil but ... I had a spare one.
a hopefully **b** clearly **c** however **d** luckily
5. She invited me to a party and ... I said 'yes'.
a naturally **b** lastly **c** overall **d** hopefully
6. The decision was a bad one and I think that, ... , we all recognize that.
a in contrast **b** in particular **c** in retrospect **d** in consequence
7. It's an interesting idea and, ... at least, has a lot going for it.
a in theory **b** in fairness **c** in conclusion **d** in reality
8. ... I dislike Hollywood films but this was an exception.
a As a result **b** As far as I know **c** As a rule **d** As it turns out

V. Fill each of the numbered blanks with one (or several) suitable word(s):

- a. I think Kazantsakis' books are fascinating but at the (1) time his ideas are not particularly easy to understand. (2) a result it takes me ages to get through even one of his shorter works. It's hard work but, all (3) considered, worth it.
- b. Strangely (4), the holiday was a great success, though (5) a rule I get really bored lying on the beach.(6) I prefer the type of holiday where you are constantly discovering new things. To me, lying around is, to all intents and (7), a complete waste of time.
- c. As (8) as we know, there is no other intelligent life in the universe. In (9), of course, there may be intelligent forms out there, but theory is one thing and proof another. To (10) it bluntly, those who claim to have seen aliens are, (11) and large, nutcases. In the same (12), those who believe in the Loch Ness monster are living in fantasy land. On (13), the little green men may invade tomorrow and these words will, (14) hindsight, seem foolish. Though somehow I doubt it.

VI. Fill each gap with one of the words or phrases:

Let alone, to a certain extent, predominantly, notably, on the contrary

- a. Most of the people queuing at the Marriage Counsellor's door were under 30, but not exclusively women.
- b. I don't resent her being here;, I am delighted she is.
- c. I would never want to hurt another human being, my best friend.
- d. He was a strong candidate, in the listening and speaking sections.
- e. I can't vote for him but I can see that he's right.

VII. Fill each gap with one of the words or phrases:

Like it or not, primarily, believe it or not, as regards, particularly

- a. They split up, because they agreed they were incompatible.
- b. It's always rather a bleak area, in the winter.
- c. I asked her to lend me \$ 10,000 and, she agreed.
- d. the weather, I just don't know how you can bear to live here.
- e., you are going to have to sell something just to pay the rent.

VIII. Fill each gap with one of the words or phrases:

When it comes to, in some respects, not to mention, in the main, chiefly

- a. I have some misgivings but I am unhappy I came here.
- b. I've got rent, a gas bill and road tax to pay what I owe my dear old lady.
- c. She's second to none cooking pasta.

- d. I am glad I came here, because of you.
- e. I agree with him, but overall I think I would have to side with her.

IX. Fill each of the gaps in these sentences with one suitable word:

Example: Broadly *speaking*, I agree that, come what may, we just have to persevere.

- a. first sight English may seem a simple language, but reality that's far from true.
- b. you may know, she's leaving;least I am pretty sure she is.
- c. Personally , and incredible it may seem to you, I think chocolate is much overrated.
- d. regard to arrival time, we should, things being equal, be there by seven.
- e. everyone's surprise, the end she lost her nerve.
- f. To be , I think this whole project stinks from to finish.
- g. At the of the day and the final analysis, how many trophies we win is what's important.
- h. to a point I think he did very well, his lack of experience in that event.
- i. a nutshell, we've got to work harder, question about it.
- j. the top of my head, I'd say there were over 100 people there, I 'm very much mistaken.

CONFUSING WORD PAIRS AND FALSE FRIENDS

Choose the correct word for each space:

- 1. misused** (badly, wrongly used)
disused (no longer used)

- a) An airport _____ since its closure ten years before was used for car-racing.
- b) They complained that the new law had been _____ to suppress individual liberties.
- c) Be careful of this word. It's often _____
- d) The goods were stored in a _____ cinema.

- 2. unreadable** (too boring or too badly written to read)
illegible (physically impossible to read)

- a) His hand-writing is so bad it's _____.
- b) The book is long, uninteresting and not very-well written. I find it _____.
- c) After years of being exposed to the sun and rain, the sign over the shop had become completely _____.
- d) I think her novels are _____. The style is awful and the plots are ridiculous.

3. dependent (depending)

dependant (person who depends on another for home, money, food)

- a) The signing of the contract is _____ on whether you can guarantee delivery of goods within three months.
- b) You are entitled to receive a government allowance for each _____ who is living with you.
- c) This residence document permits you, but no _____, to live and work in this country.
- d) The empire consisted of the kingdom and all its _____ colonies.

4. historic (important in history)

historical (concerning history)

- a) At the meeting of our local _____ society there will be a talk on France in the 19th century.
- b) Today we have gained our independence and our liberty. It's a _____ day for our country.
- c) She likes _____ novels, especially romances set in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- d) In 1945 there was a _____ meeting of world leaders which changed the course of world events.

5. immigration (coming into a country to settle)

emigration (leaving a country to settle elsewhere)

- a) If we don't restrict _____ into this country, the pressure on our social services will be intolerable.
- b) When times were hard in Britain, there was very large _____ to Australia and Canada,

6. dissatisfied (discontented, displeased, not satisfied with quality)

unsatisfied (unfulfilled, not satisfied with quantity)

- a) He ate a meal large enough for three normal people but his appetite was still _____.
- b) I am very _____ with this computer. It keeps breaking down.
- c) If you are _____ with the service, you should complain.
- d) Demand for the new car is still _____ in spite of an increase in production.

7. suit (be suitable for)

suite [swi:t] (group of thing belonging together, set)

- e) Will seven o'clock _____ you or shall I come later.
- f) She took a _____ of rooms at the Bristol Hotel.
- g) For the leaving-room we can either buy a complete _____ of matching furniture or get different items separately.
- h) Do you think a dark brown overcoat would _____ me?

8. prophecy (prediction – noun)

prophesy (predict – verb)

- a) I _____ that he will pass his exam and get a good job.
- b) I will make a _____. There will be a new government in less than a year.

9. device (new invention, means of doing something – noun)

devise (invent – verb)

- a) Anyone who can _____ a means of recording television programmes without recording the advertisements will make a fortune.
- b) He invented a _____ for warning pilots if there was bad weather ahead.
- c) A _____ can be attached to a private telephone which keeps a record of all calls made and their cost.
- d) He managed to _____ a system of bonus payments to encourage hard-working staff.

10. enquiry/ enquiries (requests for information)

inquiry/ inquiries (formal investigation)

- a) You should make _____ at the office.
- b) Official _____ are always held after plane crashes.
- c) We have received a number of _____ about our new product since putting an advertisement in the newspaper.
- d) It was never discovered where the missing money went, in spite of a searching _____ by the bank.

11. exhausting (very tiring)

exhaustive (very thorough, complete)

- a) _____ tests were carried out to discover the cause of the plane's engine failure.
- b) The older members of the group found the long journey quite _____.
- c) He never stops talking. He's an _____ person to be with.
- d) The police carried out an _____ investigation, but the missing woman was never found.

12. disinterested (impartial)

uninterested (not interested, bored, apathetic)

- a) Only 22% of the people voted. The rest were totally _____.
- b) The management and the union asked a completely _____ party to mediate between them.
- c) I don't know why he didn't go to the exhibition. Perhaps he was too busy or just _____.
- d) France's intervention in the dispute was not entirely _____. It gave her increased power and influence in the area.

13.council (district government)

counsel (kind of lawyer in court – noun; to advise – verb)

- a) The job of a Vocational Guidance Officer is to _____ young people on their careers.
- b) I have complained to the local _____ about the poor condition of the pavements.
- c) The Prosecuting _____ demanded the death penalty but the judge gave her a life sentence.
- d) Some men from the _____ came to plant trees along the river.

14.councilor (member of a council)

counselor (adviser)

- a) She and her husband often argued, so they went to a marriage _____ for help.
- b) He's always been interested in local government now he's been elected _____.

15.unknown (not known)

infamous (shameful, notorious)

- a) The show was such a success that she went on from being an _____ actress to a star overnight.
- b) Joseph Jackson was an _____ mass-murderer of Victorian times.
- c) His action in cheating poor, sick and elderly people of their savings was described by the judge as _____.
- d) The firm was almost _____ ten years ago but now it is famous for its high-quality products.

16.certainly (definitely, really)

surely (expresses surprise, doubt, relief)

- a) _____ you aren't going out like that, are you?
- b) I am _____ not inviting Teresa to my party. I've never liked her.
- c) Your coat must be here somewhere, _____!
- d) He _____ impressed me. I thought he was very bright and talented.

17.dairy (place where milk is kept, butter, cheese, etc. made; shop selling milk products; related to milk products)

diary (daily recorded events)

- a) He kept a _____ from the age of 15 to 21.
- b) We are still waiting for milk deliveries from the _____.
- c) Now we don't grow wheat or vegetables. It's a _____ farm. We have about 200 cows.
- d) She has a regular column in the Daily News describing the various activities of the day. It's called 'Annabel's _____.'

18.compliment (to praise, piece of praise)

complement (go together or combine well, add to)

- a) He lacks confidence and she is a strong person. They _____ each other.
- b) He paid her a nice _____ on her new dress.
- c) I'd like to _____ you on your performance. It was excellent.
- d) Weight-lifting gives strength. Running increases stamina. The two exercises _____ each other.

19.first (first item in a list of reasons, actions etc.)

at first (initial attitude before change)

- a) _____ boil the water, then add salt, then put in the potatoes, then...
- b) He found the job difficult _____, but soon got used to it.
- c) _____ they did like their new boss.
- d) _____ I phoned the police, then I made a list of what had been stolen, then I made myself a cup of tea.

20.lastly (final item in list of reasons, actions etc)

at last (final result)

- a) The police questioned him for three hours until _____ he confessed.
- b) ... then stir the mixture in the saucepan, then leave for five minutes and _____ add sugar.
- c) _____ I succeeded in making him understand!
- d) There are several reasons why he is leaving the country. First, he hates the weather here, secondly, he can't find a job, and _____, he's homesick.

Now using different types of dictionaries explain (either in Russian or in English, or both) the difference between the following frequently confused words. Give your own examples and prepare sentences for back translation to better understand the difference:

policy ≠ politics

economic ≠ economical

altogether ≠ at all

to convince ≠ to persuade

to repeat ≠ to review

to rise ≠ to raise ≠ to arouse

to suggest ≠ to offer

to make ≠ to do

FALSE FRIENDS

Speakers of other languages may come across certain English words and because they look similar to words in their own languages wrongly assume that the meaning is the same. The confusion might be because of a chance similarity in spelling; because the original meaning, in one or other language, has changed

over the years; or because the original word was borrowed from one language and, from the start, used differently in the other. Such words are called ‘false friends’.

To Compliment Your Knowledge:

Список наиболее распространенных ЛДП (ложных друзей переводчика), составленный Л. Виссон.¹

актуальный / вопрос	topical, pressing, relevant, immediate, important / issue
аргумент	reasons, convictions (not disagreement)
артист	any performing artist
авантюра	a shady (risky) undertaking
декада	ten <i>days</i> , not ten years
диверсия	sabotage, military diversionary tactic, subversion
экономный	thrifty, frugal, practical, economical
фальшивый	artificial, forged, imitation, counterfeit
характер	nature, disposition (a character in the work of literature is a «персонаж»)
характеристика(и) (двигателя, машины)	description, a letter of recommendation, performance (of an engine)
конкретный	actual, specific, positive, definite
курьезный	amusing, odd, intriguing, funny
манифестация	public (mass) demonstration
МИТИНГ	public rally
МОМЕНТ	period of time, element, point; aspect (<i>один из моментов в его выступлении</i>)
нормально	well, properly
оперативный	effective, quick, practical, current, timely
пафос	excitement, inspiration, enthusiasm, emotion, thrill
персонаж	character (in a literary work)
перспективный	promising, future, long-range
претендовать	to lay claim to (он претендовал на имущество соседа: have pretensions to)
симпатичный	nice, pleasant, sweet
титул	title (got the nobility, e.g. duke, count)

¹ См. ее книгу “From Russian into English”, Ardis, NY, 1991, pp. 44-45.

Несколько ЛДП, часто вызывающих ошибки при переводе на русский язык:

dramatic (achievements, colours, etc.)	впечатляющий, привлекающий внимание, яркий, значительный
aggressive (person, press)	напористый, целеустремленный, критический
pathetic (person)	жалкий, убогий

In each pair of words below, the first word is the false friend and the second is the word it is often confused with. Put each word in its correct place in the sentences which follow each pair.

1. actual (real)

present (current, existing now)

- a) Carter and Clinton are former American presidents. Who is the _____ one?
- b) I've known many rich men, but he is the only _____ millionaire I've met.
- c) She used to work in advertising, but her _____ job is in journalism.

2. ignore (deliberately take no notice of, pay no attention to)

not know

- a) His speech was interrupted by loud shouts but he wisely decided to _____ them and carry on.
- b) How can you _____ your teacher's name? You see her every day!
- c) Well if you _____ my warnings, I cannot be responsible for what happens to you.

3. formidable (causing fear, difficult to achieve)

wonderful

- a) It was a _____ party. We all enjoyed ourselves very much.
- b) To prepare for that difficult exam in only three months! That's a _____ task! I don't think I can do it.
- c) The northern approaches to the city are protected by _____ defences which only the strongest attack could penetrate.
- d) She's a _____ person. Everyone likes and admires her.

4. morale [mə'ra:l] (spirits, state of mind)

moral [ˈmɔrəl] (right, proper, virtuous)

- a) Regular mail and good food are important to maintain the _____ of soldiers during a war.
- b) It was a good move financially, but from the _____ point of view I have my doubts.
- c) As we became aware of the difficulties that lay ahead, our _____ dropped.
- d) He is a very _____ person who is guided by his highest principles.

5. to frequent (go to often)

to attend (go to a school or course, be present at)

- a) Please state the name and address of the college you _____.
- b) Criminals are known to _____ the clubs and bars in this street.
- c) Wild animals _____ the river bank at night and traps are set to catch them.
- d) Delegates from 12 countries are expected to _____ the meeting.

6. adequate (enough, sufficient)

suitable (right for the purpose)

- a) Make sure you have _____ money for the trip.
- b) I'll come at six, or any other _____ time you suggest.
- c) Do you think this dress is _____ for tonight's party, or is it too formal?
- d) Rice-growing can only be successful if there is _____ rainfall.

7. fabricate (invent, make up something false)

manufacture (make, produce in a factory)

- a) To avoid suspicion, he decided to _____ a completely false story.
- b) This is the factory where they _____ the new sports-car.
- c) Any attempt to _____ evidence will be dealt with most severely by the courts.
- d) Plans are in progress to _____ electrical appliances here, which will create much-needed jobs.

8. on the contrary (introduces contradiction, opposite)

on the other hand (introduces counter-argument)

- a) Good Lord, I am not rich! _____, I am constantly in debt.
- b) She's very intelligent, but _____ she's apt to be impatient.
- c) Yes, it's a very cosmopolitan city. _____, it's pretty expensive.
- d) I don't think he'll pass the exam. _____, I think he'll almost certainly fail.

PART 4. GLOSSARY AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Политическая терминология

баллотироваться	to run for office
бюллетень	ballot
вести протокол	to take the minutes
Всеобщее избирательное право	universal suffrage
встреча на высшем уровне	summit meeting
выборы	elections
Выборы досрочные	early elections
Выборы повторные	repeat elections
Выдвижение кандидатов	nomination of candidates
Генеральный Секретарь	General Secretary (of Soviet Communist Party); Secretary-General – for leading official of the United Nations and of other international organizations
Город федерального подчинения	Federal city
горсовет	City Council
Госсекретарь	Secretary of State (US)
Государственная Дума	State Duma (lower house of Parliament)
Созвать Думу	to convene the Duma
Распустить Думу	to disband the Duma
Государственные деятели	statesmen / government officials
двусторонний/ многосторонний	bilateral/ multilateral
Депутатская неприкосновенность	immunity of the deputies
договаривающиеся стороны	contracting parties
Законодательные органы	Legislative bodies
заседание	meeting
заседание открытое	public/ open meeting
заседание закрытое	closed/private meeting
заседание пленарное	plenary meeting
заседание заключительное	final/ closing meeting
избиратели	voters
избирательный округ	electoral district
Исполнительные власти	The executive branch, executive authorities
Канцелярия президента	President's Office
КПРФ (Коммунистическая партия Российской Федерации)	Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF)
край	territory, region, district
ЛДПР (Либерально-демократическая партия России)	RLDP (Russian Liberal-Democratic Party)

лидировать (на выборах)	to be in the lead, to play a leading role
Министерство внутренних дел	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Министерство высшего и среднего образования	Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education
Министерство иностранных дел	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Министерство обороны	Ministry of Defense
Министерство охраны окружающей среды и природных ресурсов	Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources
Министерство связи	Ministry of Communications
Министерство тяжелой промышленности	Ministry of Heavy Industry
Министр (например, иностранных дел США)	Secretary (e.g. Secretary of State)
Министр юстиции / Генеральный прокурор (США)	Attorney General
Министр, замминистра	Minister, deputy minister
Министра обороны	Secretary of Defense
Мэр	Mayor
Мэрия	Mayor's office
Народные заседатели	People's assessors
Народный суд	People's court
Верховный суд	Supreme Court
Конституционный суд	Constitutional Court
Высший арбитражный суд	Court of Final Arbitration
Наш Дом Россия	"Our Home Russia"
Область	oblast' (region)
Округ	National territory / territorial district
Палата представителей	Congress (US)
переговоры	negotiations / talks
переговоры на высшем уровне	high level talks
переизбираться	to run for the office again
повестка дня	agenda
включить в повестку дня	to include on the agenda
быть в повестке дня	to be on the agenda
повторное голосование	runoff election
поправка	amendment
предвыборная кампания	electoral campaign
председатель	President, chairperson
заместитель председателя	deputy chairperson, vice-chairman, vice-premier
приглашающая сторона	inviting country
принимающая сторона	hosting country
проект резолюции	draft resolution

Прокуратура	Public Prosecutor's Office
Генеральная прокуратура	Prosecutor General's office
прокурор	Public Prosecutor
район	Region (also city district)
райсовет	Regional Council
Республика (автономная)	Republic (autonomous)
секретарь партийной фракции	whip
сенат	Senate
СНГ (Содружество Независимых Государств)	CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)
собраться/ заседать	to meet / hold a meeting
совет директоров	board of directors
Совет Федерации	Federation Council (upper house of Parliament)
специальный комитет	ad hoc committee
Спикер	Speaker of the House
Судебные власти	The judiciary, judicial branch, authorities
урна (для бюллетеней)	ballot box
Федеральная служба безопасности (ФСБ)	State Security Service
Федеральное собрание	Federal Assembly
фракция	faction
Центральная избирательная комиссия	Central electoral commission
штаб-квартира	headquarters
санкции	sanctions
наложить / снять / приостановить санкции	impose / lift / suspend sanctions
переговоры	negotiations, talks
переговоры на высоком / высшем уровне	high-level / top level, the highest level, summit talks
двусторонние / трехсторонние / четырехсторонние	bilateral / tripartite / quadripartite /
многосторонние переговоры	multilateral talks
затянувшиеся переговоры	stalled / protracted talks
вести / ускорять / возобновлять / прерывать / препятствовать / мешать / затягивать / срывать переговоры	to have, to hold / to speed up / to resume / to interrupt / to impede / to torpedo / to delay, to drag out / to break, to disrupt, to wreck talks
срыв переговоров	breakdown of talks
коренной поворот / сдвиг / прорыв переговоров	Breakthrough in the talks

Экономика, бизнес и финансы

активы	assets
акционерное общество	stock company
акционерный капитал	equity capital
основной капитал	fixed capital
акция	stock
держатель акций	stockholder
банкомат	ATM (automatic teller machine), cash machine
биржа	stock exchange / (Am.) stock market
биржевой маклер	broker
бухгалтерский учет	accounting, audit
валовой внутренний продукт (ВВП)	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
валовой национальный продукт (ВНП)	Gross National Product (GNP)
валюта (конвертируемая, твердая)	currency (convertible, hard)
свободно конвертируемая валюта	freely convertible currency
вексель, переводной вексель	bill (of exchange), promissory note
вклад	deposit
внешняя задолженность	external debt
внутренний рынок	domestic market
Военно-промышленный комплекс (ВПК)	Military-industrial complex
Всемирная Торговая Организация (ВТО)	World Trade Organization (WTO)
Всемирный банк	World Bank
выполнить / перевыполнить план	to fulfill / overfulfill a plan
выпуск, объем (производства)	output
Госбанк	State Bank
Государственная казначейская облигация (ГКО)	Government, treasury bond (T-bill)
дефицит	shortage, deficit
дефицитный	scarce, rare
долгосрочные, среднесрочные	long-term, medium-term
доля	share
Европейский банк реконструкции и развития (ЕБРР)	European Bank for Reconstructions and Development (EBRD)
задолженность	arrears
заем / ссуда	loan / loan
срок погашения	maturity
залог	collateral
затраты / расходы	expenditures / expenses

издержки	costs
ипотека	mortgage
капиталовложения, инвестиции	capital investment
капиталоемкий	capital intensive
конкуренция / конкурент / конкурентоспособный	competition / competitor / competitive
котироваться	be listed in stock market
котировка	listing
кредитное соглашение	loan agreement
кредитодатель, получатель	lender, borrower
международный валютный фонд (МВФ)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
на душу населения	per capita
накладные расходы	overhead
налог	tax
подходный / подушный / единый земельный налог / налог на наследство / на прибыль / торговая пошлина	an income / poll / single / inheritance, succession / profits / purchase tax
поступления в казну от налогов	tax revenue(s)
налогоплательщик	tax payer
облагать налогом к.л. / ч-л.	to impose / to levy a tax on smb., smth.
налогообложение	taxation
освободить от налогообложение	to exempt from taxation
освобожденный от налогов, не облагаемый налогом, не подлежащий налогообложению	tax-exempt
налоговые льготы	tax privileges, tax relief / remissions
вычитать, списать с налогов	to deduct, write off from taxes
недоимка	non-collected taxes
недоимщик	tax payer in default
уклонение от налогов	tax evasion
подать налоговую декларацию	to file taxes
налоговая декларация	tax return
Налоговый кодекс	tax code
неплатежеспособность, несостоятельность	insolvency
нефтепровод	oil pipeline
нефтяное месторождение	oil field
буровая установка	oil rig
выкачка	pumping
промысловые скважины	oil wells
облигация	bond

ограниченная ответственность	limited liability
оптовый, розничный	wholesale, retail
паевой фонд	unit fund, mutual fund
пассивы	liabilities
платежный баланс	balance of payments
повышать производительность труда	to raise labour productivity
поступления	revenue
потребитель	consumer
потребительские товары	consumer goods
товары широкого потребления	mass consumer goods
потребление	consumption
предприниматель	entrepreneur
предприятие	enterprise
совместное предприятие	joint venture / enterprise
малое, среднее предприятие	small, medium enterprise
прибыль / рентабельность	profit / profitability
прибыльный, выгодной	profitable, advantageous
пробный заказ	trial order
продажа и закупка	sales and purchase
производитель	producer
процентная ставка	interest rate
рабочая сила	manpower
рыночное хозяйство	economy
сальдо	balance
самоокупаемый / самоокупаемость	profitable / cost recovery
самофинансирование	self-financing
сбережения	savings
себестоимость	production cost / prime cost / cost price
спад	recession
спрос и предложение	supply and demand
средства производства	means of production
счет	account
сырье	raw materials
темпы роста	growth rate
товарооборот	commodity turnover, circulation
торговая палата	Chamber of commerce
торговый баланс	balance of trade
торговый оборот	turnover
торговый советник	trade / commercial counselor
торгпред	trade representative
трудоемкий	labour intensive
утечка капитала	capital flight

фондовый рынок	stock market
фонды предприятия	factory assets / funds
хозрасчет	cost accounting
ценные бумаги	securities
эмиссия	issue
пользоваться спросом	to be in demand
сбыт	sales
сделка	deal / transaction
поставка, условия поставки	delivery, terms of delivery
платеж, условия платежа	payment, terms of payment
склад	warehouse / storehouse
аккредитив	letter of credit
рассрочка платежа	credit terms, installment payment plan
торги, заявка на торгах, предложение, тендер	bid, tender
запчасти	spare parts
счет фактура	bill / invoice
посредник	agent, intermediary
закупка	procurement
погашение кредитов	repayment of credit
брать на себя расходы	to cover expenses
пошлина	tariff
порча	damage
понесенные убытки	losses sustained / incurred

Разоружение

авианосец	aircraft carrier
биологическое оружие	biological weapons
боевые действия	hostilities
боеголовка	warhead
боеприпасы	munitions
бомбардировщик	bomber
бронетранспортер (БТР)	armored personnel carrier (APC)
ВВС (военно-воздушные силы)	air forces
взвод	platoon
ВМФ (военно-морской флот)	naval forces
ВС (военные силы)	armed forces
Всеобщее и полное разоружение	General and complete disarmament
гарантии	safeguards
государственный переворот	coup d'etat

Договор о / переговоры по ОСВ (ограничение стратегических вооружений)	SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty / Talks)
Договор о всеобъемлющем запрете на ядерные испытания	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
Договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия (ДНЯО)	Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
Договор о частичном запрещении ядерных испытаний	Limited Test-Ban Treaty
заряд	warhead, device
зенитный	anti-aircraft
испытания ядерного оружия	nuclear tests
истребитель	fighter
коллективные миротворческие силы	collective peacekeeping force
комендантский час	curfew
контроль / проверка	verification
поддающийся контролю	veritable
крылатая ракета	cruise missile
линкор	battleship / warship
личный состав	personnel
МБР (межконтинентальная баллистическая ракета)	ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile)
меры по укреплению доверия	confidence building measures
миномет	mortar
миротворчество	peacemaking
морская пехота	marines
нарушение	violation
нераспространение	nonproliferation
обычные военные силы в Европе (ОВСЕ)	Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE)
обязательство	commitment, obligation
операция по поддержанию мира	peacekeeping operation
оружие массового уничтожения (поражения) (ОМУ / ОМП)	weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
ответный удар	counter / retaliatory strike
партизан	guerrilla, partisan
перемирие	truce
пехота	infantry
подводная лодка	submarine
полигон	testing ground / site
полк	regiment
прекращение огня	ceasefire
принуждение к миру	peace enforcement

ПРО (противоракетная оборона)	ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile defense)
противопехотная (наземная) мина (ППМ)	antipersonnel (land) mine (APM)
противостояние	confrontation
пусковая установка (ракет)	launcher
разведывательный самолет	reconnaissance aircraft
развертывание / размещение / дислокация на местах	deployment on site
расправа	retaliation
рота	company
РСД-РМД (ракеты средней дальности / ракеты меньшей дальности)	medium / shorter range missiles
сапер	deminer
обезвредить мину	to defuse a mine
снаряд / обстрел	shell / shelling
СНВ (стратегическое наступательное вооружение)	strategic Offensive Weapons
соблюдение	compliance
СОИ (Стратегическая оборонная инициатива)	SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative)
стрелковое оружие	light arms
сухопутные войска	land forces
теракт	act of terrorism
упреждающий (превентивный) удар	preventive / preemptive strike
устрашение	deterrence
химическое оружие	chemical weapons
чрезвычайное положение	martial law
штаб-квартира	headquarters
эсминец	destroyer
ядерный взрыв	nuclear explosion

Additional Exercises

1. Translate into English (Economy and Finance):

Добиться более эффективного сбора налогов, взять дополнительные кредиты, беспроцентный заем, сократить расходы на оборону, уменьшить дефицит бюджета, заморозить цены, расходы на социальные нужды, опрос общественного мнения, по требованию МВФ, дефицит госбюджета не должен превышать 3% от ВВП, активы компании оцениваются в, валовой доход составляет, выпуск ценных бумаг, продажа акций на фондовом рынке, чистая прибыль, аукцион по продаже пакетов акций, возрождение

экономики, внутренний рынок, падение спроса, ослабление национальной валюты, социальное обеспечение, специалисты прогнозируют, эксперты считают, в докладе говорится, иностранные инвестиции, кредитное соглашение, долгосрочный кредит, дата погашения кредита, кредит в размере 10 млрд. долл., заем на развитие обрабатывающей промышленности, переговоры о выделении льготного кредита, рост частных инвестиций, сокращение размера помощи развивающимся странам, высокие темпы экономического развития, приток капитала в частный сектор увеличился, провести аудиторскую проверку деятельности банка, преодолеть экономический застой, ВВП вырастет на 0,5%, сокращение безработицы, падение курса, повысить конкурентоспособность промышленности, увеличение экспортных доходов, падение спроса, объявить о банкротстве, реструктуризация долга.

NB: увеличить(ся) / уменьшить(ся) на = by / zero preposition

the shares **rose** 97.00 points; sales **leapt** 62% , the index **fell** 87.45 to...;
shares climbed nearly 3%;
unemployment **fell by** 37.000 or 1.2%...;

увеличить(ся) / уменьшить(ся) до – to...!

to go up to (reach, total smth, amount to / to fall to, go down to...);
the budget expenditures **rose to** (amounted to) 3.1% of the GDP; the foreign trade deficit **went down to** 1.2%.

2. Translate into Russian (Economy and Finance):

IMF has delayed payments, low tax revenues, to put the economy on track, to develop oil field, industrial output, economic stagnation, to set up a new company, economic slump, economic recovery, competitiveness, trade turnover, consumer goods, dumping low quality products, arms export, to gain a foothold in the country's vast market, slowdown in the pace of reforms, stabilization is underway already, galloping inflation, state ownership, to carry out economic reforms, to attract foreign investors, productions rose by 11%, to issue new shares, shareholders meeting was held, the company was being audited, Export-Import Bank granted new loans to, talks were suspended, to offer a 12.5% stake in a huge company, investments poured into the country, a crash on stock exchange, high interest rates, low economic growth, GDP fell by 3.7%.

3. Translate into Russian (Political terms):

Bilateral body, to further cooperation in economic and technological spheres, Head (managing Director) of IMF, change of the basic course, international conference on nuclear security, the group of eight industrialized nations, to run for a party, to declare his candidacy, President accepted the resignation, Deputy

Home Minister was dismissed, vote of no confidence, new opinion polls show, the opposition coalition, Democratic landslide, in recent parliamentary elections, a bloodless coup d'etat, ouster of the civilian government by the military, all-party peace talks.

Словарь сокращений

<i>Англ. / Рус.</i>	<i>Полное наименование</i>
AID	Agency for International Development Агентство международного развития (США)
ASEAN / АСЕАН	Association of South East Asian Nations Ассоциация государств Юго-Восточной Азии
BEWT	Bureau of East-West Trade Бюро по торговле между Востоком и Западом
CAP	computer-aided production автоматизированное производство
CCTV	closed-circuit television кабельное телевидение
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers Консультативный экономический совет (при президенте США)
CEEC	Council for European Economic Cooperation Совет по европейскому экономическому сотрудничеству
CEO	Chief Executive Officer генеральный директор (главный административный руководитель, главный исполнительный директор)
COE / CE	Council of Europe Совет Европы
CNN	Cable News Network
DOC	Department of Commerce министерство торговли (США)
DOD	Department of Defense Министерство обороны (США)
DOS	Department of State Государственный департамент (США)
EBRD / ЕБРР	European Bank of reconstruction and Development Европейский банк реконструкции и развития
EC / ЕС	European Community Европейское сообщество
ECE / ЕЭК	Economic Commission for Europe Европейская экономическая комиссия (ООН)

ECM	European Common Market Европейский “общий рынок”
ETA	Estimated time of arrival Приблизительное время прибытия
GAO	General Accounting Office Центральное финансово-контрольное управление (США)
GMT	Greenwich mean time среднее время по Гринвичу
GDP / ВВП	Gross Domestic Product Валовой внутренний продукт
GNP / ВВП	Gross National Product Валовой национальный продукт
HMTL	hypertext markup language (система кодирования для создания страниц в Интернете)
IAEA / МАГАТЭ	International Atomic Energy Agency Международное агентство по атомной энергии
ICA	International Communications Agency Международное агентство связи
IMF / МВФ	International Monetary Fund Международный валютный фонд
LAC / ЛАГ	League of Arab Countries Лига арабских государств
LLC / ООО	Limited Liability Company Общество с ограниченной ответственностью
NASA / НАСА	National Aeronautics and Space Organization
NATO / НАТО	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Организация Североатлантического договора
NPT / ДНЯО	Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия
OSCE / ОБСЕ	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе
OPEC / ОПЕК	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Организация стран-экспортеров нефти
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission Комиссия по ценным бумагам и биржам
UN / ООН	United Nations Организация Объединенных Наций
UNEDA	United Nations Economic Development Association Ассоциация ООН по экономическому развитию

UNESCO / ЮНЕСКО	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Организация Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры
UNIDO / ЮНИДО	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Организация Объединенных Наций по промышленному развитию
URL	uniform resource locator унифицированная форма обозначения адресов
VAT / НДС	Value added tax Налог на добавленную стоимость
VOA	Voice of America Радиостанция “Голос Америки”
WTO / ВТО	World Trade Organization / Всемирная Торговая Организ.

SUPPLEMENTS

PART 1.

USEFUL PHRASES FOR THE COMMENTARY ON AN ARTICLE

1. The issue of the newspaper:	a) The Times of December the 10 th carries an article on... b) The Financial Times in its issue of December the 10 th publishes an article on... c) Russia's national paper "Izvestiya" dated December the tenth... writes about....
2. The headline of an article:	a) the article under the headline... b) the article is headlined... c) the editorial article carries the news....
3. The problem concerns :	a) foreign affairs (in general) b) home affairs
4. The article gives a wide coverage of events (in Iraq) (in particular)	

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTORY PHRASES FOR COMMENTARIES

STAGE I

The article	1) describes; 2) depicts; 3) dwells on; 4) tackles the problem of; 5) touches upon; 6) deals with; 7) reports on; 8) gives full attention to; 9) follows the events in; 10) reports that... 11) explains the reasons for; 12) introduces new facts; 13) comments on; 14) enumerates; 15) exposes acts of violence; 16) analyses; 17) mentions the fact that; 18) speaks in terms of facts and figures; 19) gives an account of; 20) gives a review of; 21) stresses; 22) points out; 23) emphasizes; 24) expresses a deep concern for; 25) blames; 26) condemns; 27) mocks at; 28) gives a detailed analysis of; 29) recalls; 30) appeals for
--------------------	---

STAGE II

<i>connectives</i>	1) then the article says; 2) after that; 3) further (on); 4) the correspondent / reporter passes on to; 5) the article goes on to say that; 6) the article continues to say that; 7) the article give a detailed / brief analysis of; 8) according to the article
--------------------	---

STAGE III

<i>personal opinion</i>	1) I am confident that; 2) I give full approval of; 3)it's surely true that; 4)my impression is ... 5) I disapprove of (the proposal); 6) I arrived at the conclusion that; 7) I sometimes fancy that; 8) it's quite indifferent to me...whether...; 9) there's plenty of evidence that; 10)I am absolutely convinced that: 11) the opinion is widely held that...
-------------------------	--

STAGE IV

<i>conclusion</i>	1) this ends my commentary; 2) that's all I wanted to say; 3) this brings me to the end of my review; 4)this takes care of my commentary on the article
-------------------	---

Оформление высказываний на английском (переведите и запомните)

The report (survey says), NATO said, the Defense Department said, a government report says, said an economist with the Ministry of Finance, group of experts, Interfax said, analysts believe that, the Chairman of the board of directors was quoted as saying, experts believe that, Deputy Prime Minister announced, he was quoted by Reuters as saying that..., analysts predict, a news agency reported, German police announced, the Pentagon concluded of the incident, the Presidential spokesman stressed.

PART 2.

LABORATORY WORK

I. Think of the (a) English / (b) Russian equivalents for the following:

A. Уважаемые коллеги, единогласно проголосовать, взять на себя ответственность, доклад о работе..., оружие массового уничтожения, выполнить задачи в реалистические сроки, убедительно свидетельствовать, достичь осязаемых результатов, принципиально важно, единство мирового сообщества, совместное давление, военное присутствие в регионе, чинить препятствия ч-л./ к-л., мирным путем, таким образом, нести ответственность, поддерживать мир, создать условия, вынуждены признать, всеобъемлющее решение, от имени, дать самую высокую оценку ч-л., ввиду (ситуации), приостанавливать работу, перспектива стала более чем реальной, в обход устава ООН, носильная смена руководства суверенного государства, усилить единство международного сообщества, преодолеть сложившуюся кризисную ситуацию, в русле политического урегулирования, многостороннее сотрудничество, Американский народ постигла чудовищная трагедия, неопровержимые факты, без колебания, использовать весь арсенал средств предусмотренный уставом ООН, располагать фактами, пользоваться полным доверием международного сообщества.

B. To be in a position to state, to fully discharge one's obligations, to deploy inspectors to..., to be authorized, bearing in mind..., to express one's highest regard for..., to extend to smb. support and gratitude, to withdraw the inspectors, with the view to the further development, pursuant to resolutions, to put forward the problems, to have (no) direct bearing on smth., joint efforts, to repel such a generally-shared threat as international terrorism, on the solid basis of the UN Charter and international law, bilateral,

II. Watch (or listen to) the speech of the former Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Igor Ivanov at the session of the Security Council of the UN. Note down the English equivalents of the given Russian phrases.

III. Memorize the phrases and make use of them while preparing your own article presentations and news reviews.

To Compliment Your Knowledge

Having read the Preamble to the UN Charter and listened to the speech of Mr. Ivanov you might have already noticed that the language of diplomacy has its characteristic "flavour". Frequently enough formal (high-flown) words and euphemisms which are typical of diplomatic style may cause confusion and

misunderstanding. Below is the list of the words which will help you to become *cognizant* (=aware) of some major words and expressions widely employed in diplomacy and thus, *facilitate* and *expedite* (= quicken) the process of *obviating* (= getting rid of) of a natural “vocabulary gap” in this sphere. Just *endeavor* (= try)! It’s quite *feasible* (= possible)!

Look the list through and consult a dictionary to make sure you know how to pronounce all of the words. Give synonyms of these words.

Which of these words are used in the Preamble and in Mr. Ivanov’s speech? Contextualize them. Give the neutral counterpart.

Formal (high-flown / bookish / learned) words

abate: ослаблять, уменьшать

adumbrate: обрисовать, описать в общих чертах

aggregation: общее количество, сумма

ascertain: выяснить

behest: приказание, повеление

bodiful: зловещий, предвещающий несчастье

bona fide: добросовестный, настоящий

cast: бросить, швырнуть

cease: прекратить, остановить

chef d’oeuvre: шедевр

cognizant: знающий, осведомленный

commence: начинать

commendation: похвала

deem: полагать, считать

delineate: описать, обрисовать

desist: остановить, прекратить

dispatch: посылать

dubiety: сомнение

dwell: жить, проживать

endeavor: стараться, пытаться

envisage: предусмотреть

evince: показывать

expedite: ускорять

extend: дать, предоставить

facilitate: облегчать, помогать

feasible: возможный, вероятный

felicitate: поздравлять

finalize: закончить, завершить

furnish: предоставить, послать, дать

germane: уместный, подходящий

hiatus: промежуток времени, интервал

impair: повредить, ослабить
in toto: в целом
inaugurate: начать
initiate: начать
implement: осуществить
instantaneously: быстро, немедленно
integrate: объединять
interface with: встретиться с к-л.
involving: относительно, касательно
ipso facto: в силу самого факта
lethal: смертельный, фатальный
locate: найти
maintenance: содержание, поддержание
maximize: увеличить
milieu: среда, окружающая среда
multitudinous: многочисленный
nadir: самый низкий уровень, крайний упадок
obfuscate: приводить в замешательство, смущать
obtain: получать
obviate: устранять, избавляться
palpable: очевидный, явный
parameters: границы, пределы
partake; делить, распределять
per annum: ежегодно за (одни) год
per diem: ежедневно, за (один) день
per se: само по себе, по существу
perchance: возможно, может быть
peruse: читать внимательно
procure: доставать, добывать, получать, приобретать
promulgate: распространять
raison d'etre: разумное основание, смысл (существования ч-л.)
remuneration: оплата, зарплата
render: оказать (помощь)
repast: еда
reside: жить, проживать
salient: выдающийся, важный
sine qua non: обязательный, совершенно необходимый, обязательное условие
slumber: спать
succumbed: умер
sufficient: достаточный
summon: вызывать (к-л.)
sustain: испытывать, выносить, выдерживать

terminate: закончить
valiant: храбрый
veritable: правдивый
vessel; судно, корабль
vicissitude: превратность (судьбы)
wherewithal: необходимые средства

***Euphemisms** are used to avoid referring too directly to unpleasant, embarrassing or personal matters*

act of God (форс-мажорные обстоятельства): disaster
altogether (обнаженная модель): nudity
amenity centre (удобства): public toilet
assault (нападение): rape
au naturel (в натуральном виде): naked
benign neglect (закрывать глаза на ч-л.): neglect
birthday suit (в чем мать родила): nakedness
bite the dust (быть поверженным в прах): die
blessed event (благословенное событие): birth
buy the farm (купить ферму): die
casualty (пострадавший): victim
correctional facility (исправительное учреждение): prison
deceased (покойный): dead
demise (кончина): death
embroider the truth (приукрашивать правду): lie
expecting (в положении): pregnant
golden years (золотые годы): old age
hard of hearing (тугой на ухо): deaf
high (навеселе): drunk
indigent (нуждающийся): poor
indisposed (испытывающий недомогание): ill, nauseated, sick
interment (погребение): burial
intoxicated (выпивший): drunk
love child (дитя любви): illegitimate child
low-income (с низкими доходами): poor
minority (Национальное меньшинство): black, Hispanic, Asian, etc.
mortality rate (уровень смертности): death rate
powder room (уборная): toilet
prevaricate (говорить уклончиво): lie
private parts (гениталии): genitals
relieve from job (освободить от работы): fire
remuneration (вознаграждение): pay, wages, etc.
restroom (комната отдыха): public toilet
rotund (округлый): fat

social disease (социальная болезнь): gonorrhoea, syphilis, etc.

speculate (спекулировать): gamble

stable growth (стабильный рост): slow growth

terminate (завершить): end

underachiever (недорабатывающий): someone who isn't doing as well as possible

underdeveloped (слаборазвитый): poor, backward

unmentionables (то, о чем неприлично упоминать): underwear

white lie (ложь во спасение): lie

Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the euphemisms, in italics, with more simple, direct words or phrases:

- 1) We were obliged to *dispense with Miss Farr's services* last month
- 2) He has been asked to leave the country due to his involvement with *activities incompatible with his diplomatic duties* here.
- 3) The state had an obligation to assist the *less privileged members of the community*.
- 4) The estate agent says the house *needs some attention*.
- 5) The ambassador said the talks were likely to *have a negative outcome*.
- 6) Tourists are advised to avoid the *less salubrious* parts of the city.
- 7) Mr. West *has shown insufficient effort in the execution of his duties*.
- 8) In the middle of the exam I had *to answer a call of nature*.
- 9) I am afraid Mrs. Wild *passed away* last night
- 10) *Senior citizens* are entitled to free bus travel.

The following sentences are very direct. Rewrite them, replacing the parts in italics with euphemisms:

- 1) You were *drunk* last night.
- 2) This work is *very careless*.
- 3) I am going to *vomit*.
- 4) Grandpa *can hardly walk*.
- 5) Your representative *lied* to us.
- 6) The talks were *a waste of time*.
- 7) Your product is *very badly-made*.
- 8) We were *very angry* with your letter.
- 9) Our relations with your country are *awful*.
- 10) He's *fat and ugly*.

PART 3.
**THE SECRETARY GENERAL STATEMENT TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The speech below can be of interest to senior students not only in content but also in form as it is a brightest example of a perfectly structured public speech, demonstrating the usage of the language of diplomacy.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New York, 21 March 2005

Mr. President,
Excellencies,

Thank you for allowing me to present to you, in person, the five-year progress report that you requested from me, on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration.

The main message of that report is that the aims of the Declaration can be achieved, but only if you, the member states, are willing to adopt a package of specific, concrete decisions this year.

Some of those decisions are so important that they need to be taken at the level of heads of state and government. It is therefore very fortunate that your heads of state and government have agreed to come here for a summit meeting in September. I am giving you my report six months ahead of that meeting, so that your governments have ample time to consider it. My hope is that world leaders, when they arrive here in September, will be ready to take the decisions that are needed.

And I hope they will adopt them as a package.

In any such list of proposals, there are items which seem more important to some than to others, and items about which some have reservations, while others consider them essential. The temptation is to treat the list as an à la carte menu, and select only those that you especially fancy.

In this case, that approach will not work. What I am proposing amounts to a comprehensive strategy. It gives equal weight and attention to the three great purposes of this Organization: development, security and human rights, all of which must be underpinned by the rule of law. Some states may think that we should give priority to one of those purposes over the others; and within each of them, many states will have their particular preferences.

But I do not need to remind you that this is an Organization of 191 member states. We all know that global problems can best be solved if all states work

together. We must also accept that that will only happen if, within the common strategy, all states see their specific concerns addressed.

I argue in the report, and I am profoundly convinced, that the threats which face us are of equal concern to all. I have called the report “In Larger Freedom”, because I believe those words from our Charter convey the idea that development, security and human rights go hand in hand. In a world of interconnected threats and opportunities, it is in each country's self-interest that all of these challenges are addressed effectively. The cause of larger freedom can only be advanced if nations work together; and the United Nations can only help if it is remolded as an effective instrument of their common purpose.

You may or may not find my argument convincing. But please remember, in any event, that if you need the help of other states to achieve your objectives, you must also be willing to help them achieve their objectives. That is why I urge you to treat my proposals as a single package.

Excellencies,

Let me now briefly describe what I propose.

The report is divided into four main sections. The first three set out priorities for action in the fields of development, security and human rights, respectively, while the last deals with global institutions – mainly the United Nations itself, which must be, as the Millennium Declaration says, “a more effective instrument” for pursuing those priorities.

The first part, entitled “Freedom from Want”, proposes specific decisions for implementing the bargain struck three years ago, in Monterrey, between developed and developing countries.

I ask every developing country to adopt and begin to implement, by next year, a comprehensive national strategy bold enough to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015; and to mobilise all its resources behind that strategy.

Specifically, I ask developing countries to improve their governance, uphold the rule of law, combat corruption and adopt an inclusive approach to development, making space for civil society and the private sector to play their full part. The challenge of development is too big for governments to face it alone.

And I ask every developed country to support these strategies, by increasing the amount it spends on development and debt relief, and doing whatever it can to level the playing-field for world trade.

Specifically, I ask developed countries to commit themselves, this year, to complete the Doha round of trade negotiations no later than 2006, and as a first step to give immediate duty-free and quota-free market access to all exports from the Least Developed Countries.

I also ask them to commit themselves to reach, by 2015, the target of spending 0.7 per cent of their gross domestic product on official development assistance. This increase must be “front-loaded” through an international finance facility, since if we are to reach the Goals by 2015 we need the increased spending right away. For the longer term, other innovative sources of finance must be considered.

All governments must be accountable for fulfilling their part of this bargain, both to their own peoples and to each other.

I stress that development must be sustainable. All our efforts will be in vain if their results are reversed by continued degradation of the environment and depletion of our natural resources.

I am glad that the Kyoto Protocol has now entered into force, albeit three years after the deadline set by the Millennium Declaration, but I also note that it extends only until 2012, and that some major emitters of carbon remain outside it. I ask all states to agree that scientific advances and technological innovation must be mobilised now to develop tools for mitigating climate change, and that a more inclusive international framework must be developed for stabilising greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2012, with broader participation by all major emitters and both developed and developing countries.

And I recommend that member states consider building on one of this Organization’s clear strengths, by setting up a \$1 billion voluntary fund to allow us to bring rapid and effective relief to the victims of sudden disasters, whether natural or man-made. We were able to do this after the recent tsunami thanks to the rapid response from donors, but we should be ready to do it whenever and wherever an emergency occurs.

In the second part of the report, entitled “Freedom from Fear”, I ask all states to agree on a new security consensus, by which they commit themselves to treat any threat to one of them as a threat to all, and to work together to prevent catastrophic terrorism, stop the proliferation of deadly weapons, end civil wars, and build lasting peace in war-torn countries.

Among my specific proposals in this area, I ask all states to complete, sign and implement the comprehensive convention on terrorism, based on a clear and agreed definition, as well as the convention on nuclear terrorism, and the fissile material cut-off treaty. I also ask member states to agree to establish a Peacebuilding Commission, within the United Nations, to help countries make the transition from war to lasting peace.

In the third part of the report, entitled “Freedom to Live in Dignity”, I urge all states to agree to strengthen the rule of law, human rights and democracy in concrete ways.

In particular, I ask them to embrace the principle of the “Responsibility to Protect”, as a basis for collective action against genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity – recognising that this responsibility lies first and foremost with each individual state, but also that, if national authorities are unable or unwilling to protect their citizens, the responsibility then shifts to the international community; and that, in the last resort, the United Nations Security Council may take enforcement action according to the Charter.

Among other measures, I also ask all states to ratify, and implement, all treaties relating to the protection of civilians; and to agree to, and within their means contribute to, a Democracy Fund at the United Nations, which would provide funding and technical assistance to countries seeking to establish or strengthen their democracy.

In the final part of the report, on “Strengthening the United Nations”, I set out proposals for making this Organization the instrument through which all its member states can agree on the strategies outlined in the first three parts, and help each other to implement them. This reflects my long-held view that, in order to do its job, the United Nations must be brought fully into line with today’s realities. It can and must be a representative and efficient world organization, open and accountable to the public as well as to governments.

I start with proposals for the revitalisation of this Assembly – to which the Millennium Declaration rightly assigned a central position as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations, but which in recent times has suffered from declining prestige, and has not made the contribution that it should to our activities. I am asking your heads of state and government to reverse this by instructing you to adopt, at your 60th session, a comprehensive package of reforms; by resolving to focus your agenda on major substantive issues of the day; and by establishing mechanisms through which you can engage fully and systematically with civil society, as recommended in the Cardoso Report.

I then recommend a system of three Councils, covering respectively, (a) international peace and security, (b) economic and social issues, and (c) human rights. This reflects the priorities set out in the earlier parts of the report, on which I believe there is broad consensus.

The first two of these Councils already exist, of course, but need to be strengthened. The third requires a far-reaching overhaul and upgrading of our human rights machinery.

First, I urge member states to make the Security Council more broadly representative of the international community as a whole, as well as of the geopolitical realities of today.

This important issue has been discussed for too long. I believe member states should agree to take a decision on it – preferably by consensus, but in any case before the summit – making use of one or other of the options presented in the report of the High-Level Panel.

And I suggest that the renewed Security Council should make clear, in a resolution, the principles by which it intends to be guided when deciding whether to authorize or mandate the use of force.

Secondly, I make proposals for enabling the Economic and Social Council, whose functions are clearly relevant to our all-important development agenda, to play the leading role that should be expected of it, in making and implementing coherent United Nations policies for development.

And thirdly, I ask member states to create a new Council to fulfil one of the primary purposes of the Organization, which clearly now requires more effective operational structures – the promotion of human rights. This would replace the present Commission on Human Rights, whose capacity to perform its tasks has been undermined by its declining credibility and professionalism. The Human Rights Council, I suggest, should be smaller than the Commission, and elected directly by a two-thirds majority of this Assembly.

I also make far-reaching proposals for the reform of the Secretariat, which must be more flexible, transparent and accountable in serving the priorities of member states, and the interests of the world's peoples; and for introducing greater coherence into the work of the United Nations system as a whole, especially its response to humanitarian emergencies and its handling of environmental issues.

Excellencies,

I make no apology for the detailed, matter-of-fact nature of this presentation. As far as detail goes, I assure you it is merely the tip of the iceberg. I trust that you will read my report in full. You will find in it many more proposals than I have had time to describe here.

As for being matter-of-fact, I have deliberately spared you any flights of rhetoric. This hall has heard enough high-sounding declarations to last us for some decades to come. We all know what the problems are, and we all know what we have promised to achieve. What is needed now is not more declarations or promises, but action to fulfil the promises already made.

I believe my report provides a clear programme of actions that are fully within the power of your governments to take. I urge you once again to study it. And I urge your heads of state and government to be ready to take those decisions when they come here in September. Thank you very much.

PART 4.

KOFI ANNAN

Kofi Annan of Ghana is the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations. The first Secretary-General to be elected from the ranks of United Nations staff, he began his first term on 1 January 1997. On 29 June 2001, acting on a recommendation by the Security Council, the General Assembly appointed him by acclamation to a second term of office, beginning on 1 January 2002 and ending on 31 December 2006.

Mr. Annan's priorities as Secretary-General have been to revitalize the United Nations through a comprehensive programme of reform; to strengthen the Organization's traditional work in the areas of development and the maintenance of international peace and security; to encourage and advocate human rights, the rule of law and the universal values of equality, tolerance and human dignity found in the United Nations Charter; and to restore public confidence in the Organization by reaching out to new partners and, in his words, by "bringing the United Nations closer to the people".

Mr. Annan was born in Kumasi, Ghana, on 8 April 1938. He studied at the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi and completed his undergraduate work in economics at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., in 1961. From 1961 to 1962, he undertook graduate studies in economics at the Institut universitaire des hautes études internationales in Geneva. As a 1971-1972 Sloan Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Annan received a Master of Science degree in management.

Mr. Annan joined the United Nations system in 1962 as an administrative and budget officer with the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva. Since then, he has served with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa; the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) in Ismailia; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva; and, at UN Headquarters in New York, as Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management and Security Coordinator for the UN System (1987-1990) and Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, and Controller (1990-1992).

In 1990, following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, Mr. Annan was asked by the Secretary-General, as a special assignment, to facilitate the repatriation of more than 900 international staff and citizens of Western countries from Iraq. He subsequently led the first United Nations team negotiating with Iraq on the sale of oil to fund purchases of humanitarian aid.

Before being appointed Secretary-General, Mr. Annan served as Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations (March 1992-February 1993) and then as Under-Secretary-General (March 1993-December 1996). His tenure as

Under-Secretary-General coincided with unprecedented growth in the size and scope of United Nations peacekeeping operations, with a total deployment, at its peak in 1995, of almost 70,000 military and civilian personnel from 77 countries. From November 1995 to March 1996, following the Dayton Peace Agreement that ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Annan served as Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the former Yugoslavia, overseeing the transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to the multinational Implementation Force (IFOR) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

As Secretary-General, Mr. Annan's first major initiative was his plan for reform, "Renewing the United Nations", which was presented to the Member States in July 1997 and has been pursued ever since with an emphasis on improving coherence and coordination. His April 1998 report to the Security Council on "The Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa" was among several efforts to maintain the international community's commitment to Africa, the most disadvantaged of the world's regions.

He has used his good offices in several delicate political situations. These included an attempt in 1998 to gain Iraq's compliance with Security Council resolutions; a mission in 1998 to help promote the transition to civilian rule in Nigeria; an agreement in 1999 to resolve a stalemate between Libya and the Security Council over the 1988 Lockerbie bombing; diplomacy in 1999 to forge an international response to violence in East Timor; the certification of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon in September 2000, and further efforts, since the renewed outbreak of violence in September 2000, to encourage Israelis and Palestinians to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of "land for peace".

Mr. Annan has also sought to improve the status of women in the Secretariat and to build closer partnerships with civil society, the private sector and other non-State actors whose strengths complement those of the United Nations; in particular, he has called for a "Global Compact" involving leaders of the world business community as well as labour and civil society organizations, aimed at enabling all the world's people to share the benefits of globalization and embedding the global market in values and practices that are fundamental to meeting socio-economic needs.

In April 2000, he issued a Millennium Report, entitled "We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century", calling on Member States to commit themselves to an action plan for ending poverty and inequality, improving education, reducing HIV/AIDS, safeguarding the environment and protecting peoples from deadly conflict and violence. The Report formed the

basis of the Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit, held at UN Headquarters in September 2000.

In April 2001, the Secretary-General issued a five-point "Call to Action" to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic – which he described as his "personal priority" – and proposed the establishment of a Global AIDS and Health Fund to serve as a mechanism for some of the increased spending needed to help developing countries confront the crisis.

On 10 December 2001, the Secretary-General and the United Nations received the Nobel Peace Prize. In conferring the Prize, the Nobel Committee said Mr. Annan “had been pre-eminent in bringing new life to the Organization”. In also conferring the Prize on the world body, the Committee said that it wished “to proclaim that the only negotiable road to global peace and cooperation goes by way of the United Nations”.

The Secretary-General is fluent in English, French and several African languages. He is married to Nane Annan, of Sweden, a lawyer and artist who has a great interest in understanding the work of the United Nations in the field. Two issues of particular concern to her are HIV/AIDS and education for women. She has also written a book for children about the United Nations. Mr. and Mrs. Annan have three children.

PART 5.
STRUCTURE OF THE UN

<p>General Assembly All Member States One Member-State – one vote</p>	<p>Security Council 15 members: 5 permanent members 10 elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms</p>
--	--

<p><i>Decisions on peace and security issues, admission of new Members and budgetary matters require two thirds majority. Decisions on other questions are reached by simple majority</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance of international peace and security. All Members of the UN agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. Power to make decisions which Member States are obliged to carry out.</i></p>
---	---

<p>International Court of Justice 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for a term of 9 years and may be re-elected. Voting is done independently</p>	<p>Economic and Social Council 54 members for 3 year terms 18 members are elected each year to replace 18 members whose 3 year terms have expired</p>
---	--

<p><i>The seat I sat the Hague, Netherlands</i></p>	<p><i>Voting is by simple majority. Generally holds two month-long sessions each year, one in New York and the other in Geneva. The year-round work is carried out in its subsidiary bodies-commissions and committees</i></p>
---	--

<p>Trusteeship Council 5 members: The United States, China, France, Great Britain, Russia. Voting is by simple majority. Each has a vote. Meets annually in mid-year</p>	<p>Secretariat Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council</p>
---	---

<p><i>Supervising the administration of Trust Territories placed under Trusteeship system, whose major goals are to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories and their progressive development towards independence</i></p>	<p><i>Services the other organs of the UN and administers the programs and policies laid down by them. Headquarters is in New York</i></p>
--	--

REFERENCE MATERIAL

WHAT THE UN DOES FOR PEACE

Preserving world peace is a central purpose of the United Nations. Under the Charter, Member States agree to settle disputes by peaceful means and refrain from threatening or using force against other States.

Over the years, the UN has played a major role in helping defuse international crises and in resolving protracted conflicts. It has undertaken complex operations involving peacemaking, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. It has worked to prevent conflicts from breaking out. And after a conflict, it has increasingly undertaken action to address the root causes of war and lay the foundation for durable peace.

UN efforts have produced dramatic results. The UN helped defuse the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and the Middle East crisis in 1973. In 1988, a UN-sponsored peace settlement ended the Iran-Iraq war, and the following year UN-sponsored negotiations led to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In the 1990s, the UN was instrumental in restoring sovereignty to Kuwait and played a major role in ending civil wars in Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mozambique, restoring the democratically elected government in Haiti, and resolving or containing conflicts in various other countries.

Disarmament

Halting the spread of arms and reducing and eventually eliminating all weapons of mass destruction are major goals of the United Nations. The UN has been an ongoing forum for disarmament negotiations, making recommendations and initiating studies. It supports multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament and in other international bodies. These negotiations have produced such agreements as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996) and treaties establishing nuclear-free zones.

Other treaties prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons (1992) and bacteriological weapons (1972); ban nuclear weapons from the seabed and ocean floor (1971) and outer space (1967); and ban or restrict other types of weapons. By 2001, more than 120 countries had become parties to the 1997 Ottawa Convention outlawing landmines. The UN encourages all nations to adhere to this and other treaties banning destructive weapons of war. The UN is also supporting efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons — the weapons of choice in 46 of 49 major conflicts since 1990. The UN Register of Conventional Arms and the system for standardized reporting of military expenditures help promote greater transparency in military matters.

The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency, through a system of safeguard agreements, ensures that nuclear materials and equipment intended for peaceful uses are not diverted for military purposes. And in the Hague, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons collects information on chemical facilities worldwide and conducts routine inspections to ensure adherence to the chemical weapons convention.

Peacemaking

UN peacemaking brings hostile parties to agreement through diplomatic means. The Security Council, in its efforts to maintain international peace and security, may recommend ways to avoid conflict or restore or secure peace — through negotiation, for example, or recourse to the International Court of Justice.

The Secretary-General plays an important role in peacemaking. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that appears to threaten international peace and security, use good offices to carry out mediation or exercise quiet diplomacy behind the scenes — either personally or through special envoys. The Secretary-General also undertakes preventive diplomacy aimed at resolving disputes before they escalate.

Peace-building

The UN is increasingly undertaking activities that address the underlying causes of conflict.

Development assistance is a key element of peace-building. In cooperation with UN agencies, donor countries, host governments and NGOs, the United Nations works to support good governance, civil law and order, elections and human rights in countries struggling to deal with the aftermath of conflict. At the same time, it helps these countries rebuild administrative, health, educational and other services disrupted by war.

Peacekeeping

The Security Council sets up UN peacekeeping operations and defines their scope and mandate in its efforts to maintain peace and international security. Most operations involve military duties, such as observing a ceasefire or establishing a buffer zone while negotiators seek a long-term solution. Others may require civilian police or other civilian personnel to help organize elections or monitor human rights. Operations have also been deployed to monitor peace agreements in cooperation with the peacekeeping forces of regional organizations.

Peacekeeping operations may last for a few months or continue for many years.

Since the UN first deployed peacekeepers in 1948, some 123 countries have voluntarily provided more than 750,000 military and civilian police personnel. They have served, along with thousands of civilians, in 54 peacekeeping operations.

UN action for peace...

...In Africa: UN peace efforts have taken many forms over the years, including the long campaign against apartheid in South Africa, active support for Namibian independence, a number of electoral support missions and some 20 peacekeeping operations. The most recent operations — in Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Ethiopia and Eritrea — were established in 1999 and 2000. The UN has helped repatriate refugees to Mozambique, provided humanitarian assistance in Somalia and Sudan, and undertaken diplomatic efforts to restore peace in the Great Lakes region. It has helped prevent new unrest in the Central African Republic, and it is helping to prepare for a referendum on the future of Western Sahara.

...In Asia: The UN family continues working to strengthen Cambodian civil society, human rights and democracy following the massive 1992-1993 UN peacekeeping mission in that country.

In Afghanistan, the UN worked throughout the last decade to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction, needed as a result of the country's protracted civil war. But despite intense diplomatic efforts by the Secretary-General and his personal envoys, fighting continued at great humanitarian cost, severely hindering attempts by the UN system to provide assistance to the Afghan people.

With the escalation of the conflict in Afghanistan following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attack on the United States, the Secretary-General in October appointed Lakhdar Brahimi as his Special Representative for Afghanistan. As the situation there unfolded, the UN played a central role in promoting dialogue among the Afghan parties, aimed at establishing a broad-based, inclusive government.

In East Timor, UN-brokered talks between Indonesia and Portugal culminated in a May 1999 agreement which paved the way for a popular consultation on the status of the territory. Under the agreement, a UN mission supervised voter registration and an August 1999 ballot, in which 78 per cent of East Timorese voted for independence over autonomy within Indonesia. In August 2001, a major step was taken in that direction, with the election of a Constituent Assembly which drafted the constitution for an independent and democratic East Timor*.

...In Europe: In Cyprus, the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser have worked to promote negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement. The UN peacekeeping force there continues to supervise the ceasefire lines, maintain the buffer zone and undertake humanitarian activities.

The UN worked strenuously towards resolving the conflict in the former Yugoslavia while providing relief assistance to some 4 million people. In 1991, the UN imposed an arms embargo, while the Secretary-General and his envoy conducted diplomatic efforts to end the fighting. From 1992 to 1995, UN peacekeepers sought to bring peace and security to Croatia, helped protect civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and helped ensure that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was not drawn into the war.

Today, the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina carries out a wide range of law enforcement functions while coordinating humanitarian, human rights and reconstruction activities. The UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka monitors the demilitarization of that peninsula — a strategic area disputed by Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), the Security Council established in 1999 an interim international administration following the end of NATO air bombings and the withdrawal of Yugoslav forces. Under the umbrella of the UN, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations are working with the people of Kosovo to create a functioning, democratic society with substantial autonomy. Municipal elections in October 2000, and the promulgation of a Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government, paved the way for Kosovo-wide elections on 17 November 2001 for a legislative assembly.

...In the Middle East: UN concern over the Arab-Israeli conflict spans five decades and five full-fledged wars. The UN has defined principles for a just and lasting peace, including two benchmark Security Council resolutions which remain the basis for an overall settlement.

The UN has supported other initiatives aimed at solving underlying political problems, and has despatched various peacekeeping operations to the region. The UN's first military observer group was set up in 1948 and maintains its presence in the area to this day. The UN's first peacekeeping force was also set up there, during the Suez crisis of 1956. Two peacekeeping forces are currently in the region. One, established in 1974, maintains an area of separation on the Golan Heights between Israeli and Syrian troops. The other, established in 1978, contributes to stability in southern Lebanon and in 2000 verified the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the area.

Elsewhere in the region, a UN observer mission monitors the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait following the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty in 1991.

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Autonomous organizations joined to the UN through special agreements:

ILO (International Labour Organization): Formulates policies and programmes to improve working conditions and employment opportunities, and sets labour standards used by countries around the world.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN): Works to improve agricultural productivity and food security, and to better the living standards of rural populations.

UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): Promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, international cooperation in science, press freedom and communication.

WHO (World Health Organization): Coordinates programmes aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. It works in such areas as immunization, health education and the provision of essential drugs.

World Bank Group: Provides loans and technical assistance to developing countries to reduce poverty and advance sustainable economic growth.

IMF (International Monetary Fund): Facilitates international monetary cooperation and financial stability and provides a permanent forum for consultation, advice and assistance on financial issues.

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization): Sets international standards for the safety, security and efficiency of air transport, and serves as the coordinator for international cooperation in all areas of civil aviation.

UPU (Universal Postal Union): Establishes international regulations for postal services, provides technical assistance and promotes cooperation in postal matters.

ITU (International Telecommunication Union): Fosters international cooperation to improve telecommunications of all kinds, coordinates usage of radio and TV frequencies, promotes safety measures and conducts research.

WMO (World Meteorological Organization): Promotes scientific research on the Earth's atmosphere and on climate change, and facilitates the global exchange of meteorological data.

IMO (International Maritime Organization): Works to improve international shipping procedures, raise standards in marine safety, and reduce marine pollution by ships.

WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization): Promotes international protection of intellectual property and fosters cooperation on copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs and patents.

IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development): Mobilizes financial resources to raise food production and nutrition levels among the poor in developing countries.

UNIDO (UN Industrial Development Organization): Promotes the industrial advancement of developing countries through technical assistance, advisory services and training.

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency): An autonomous intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the UN, it works for the safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

THE UN IS WORKING TO MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE

The UN formulated the historic Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), as well as more than 80 human rights treaties that help protect and promote specific rights.

UN peacekeeping is a vital instrument for peace. Currently some 47,650 UN military and civilian personnel, provided by 87 countries, are engaged in 15 operations around the world.

UN environmental conventions have helped reduce acid rain in Europe and North America, cut marine pollution worldwide, and phase out production of gases destroying the Earth's ozone layer.

The UN and its agencies, including the World Bank and the UN Development Programme, are the premier vehicle for furthering development in poorer countries, providing assistance worth more than \$30 billion a year.

More international law has been developed through the UN in the past five decades than in all previous history.

Every year, up to 3 million children's lives are saved by immunization, but almost 3 million more die from preventable diseases. UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank Group, private foundations, the pharmaceutical industry and governments have joined hands in a new initiative — the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization — that aims to reduce that figure to zero.

The World Food Programme each year provides about one third of the world's food aid.

Air traffic over the world is safer, thanks to rules and regulations agreed on through the International Civil Aviation Organization.

UN appeals raise more than \$1 billion a year for emergency assistance to victims of war and natural disaster.

Smallpox was eradicated from the world through a global campaign coordinated by WHO. Another WHO campaign has eliminated polio from the Americas, and aims at eradicating it globally by 2005.

Expenditures of the UN system on operational activities for development – mostly for economic and social programmes to help the world's poorest countries – amount to some \$6 billion a year (excluding the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development). This is equal to 0.75 per cent of world military expenditures of over \$800 billion.

REFERENCES

1. Thomas B.J. Advanced Vocabulary in Use. Longman 1995.
2. Чужакин А. Мир перевода-2, 3. Изд-во «Р. Валент», Москва 2001.
3. Side R., Wellman G. Grammar and Vocabulary for Cambridge Advanced and Profeiciency. Longman 1999.
4. Виссон Л. Синхронный перевод с русского на английский. Изд-во «Р. Валент», Москва 2002.
5. Мэри Де Вриз. Internationally Yours: Международная деловая переписка как средство достижения успеха. Изд-во «Весь Мир», Москва 2001.
6. Мухтаров Д. Making the Point. An Advanced Newspaper Course. Изд-во «Р. Валент», Москва 2003.
7. www.un.org (оригинальный текст Всеобщей декларации прав человека, описание структуры и функций ООН, справочные материалы о роли ООН по поддержанию мира взяты с официального сайта ООН)

Учебное издание

**Пыж Анна Михайловна
Соболева Любовь Петровна**

**Методические разработки по аспекту
пресса для студентов 5 курса по теме
“The UN ORGANIZATION and HUMAN
RIGHTS DECLARATION”**

Печатается в авторской редакции
Компьютерная верстка, макет В.И. Никонов

Подписано в печать 17.10.06

Гарнитура Times New Roman. Формат 60x84/16. Бумага офсетная. Печать оперативная.

Усл.-печ. л. 4,75. Уч.-изд. л. 3,58. Тираж 250 экз. Заказ № 541

Издательство «Универс групп», 443011, Самара, ул. Академика Павлова, 1

Отпечатано ООО «Универс групп»