

Module 11

Global Issues

Part I TEST

Частина «Читання»

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The European Union Court of Justice (CJEU)

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) interprets EU law to make sure it is applied in the same way in all EU countries, and settles legal disputes between national governments and EU institutions. The CJEU gives rulings on cases brought before it. The most common types of cases are:

1. _____

National courts of EU countries are required to ensure EU law is properly applied, but courts in different countries might explain its meaning differently. whether their national legislation complies with that law, it can ask the Court for clarification.

2. _____

This type of case is taken against a national government for failing to obey the EU law. It can be started by the European Commission or another EU country. If the country is found to be at fault, it must put things right at once, or risk a second case being brought, which may result in a fine.

3. _____

If an EU act is believed to violate EU treaties or fundamental rights, the Court can be asked to declare it legally invalid – by an EU government, the Council of the EU, the European Commission or (in some cases) the European Parliament. Private individuals can also ask the Court to cancel an EU act that directly concerns them.

4. _____

The Parliament, Council and Commission of the EU must guarantee that certain decisions are made under certain circumstances.

5. _____

Any person or company who has had their interests harmed as a result of the action or inaction of the EU or its staff can apply to the Court of Justice for compensation.

(Adapted from:

https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/court-justice_en

- A Supervising the execution of the court's judgments
- B Infringement of the EU law by a state
- C Application for damages
- D Ensuring the EU takes action

- E** Annuling EU legal acts
- F** Interpreting the law
- G** Settlement of criminal cases
- H** Resolving disputes between states

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

UN Marks 20 Years of Convention on Rights of the Child

Ceremonies are taking place around the world to mark the 20th anniversary of a landmark agreement protecting children.

The UN says the Convention on the Rights of the Child has transformed the way children are treated. But it says a billion children in the world still go without food, shelter or healthcare and that millions are facing lives of poverty and abuse.

On the eve of events, a British charity warned that millions of the world's children have no parents or family around them.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), signed in 1989, guarantees children the right to life, to education, the right to play and to be protected from abuse. It has the widest international support of any human rights treaty – ratified by 197 countries, with only the US yet to give backing.

The UN says the achievements of the convention have been “remarkable” – 30% more children live beyond the age of five and more than 80% of children now attend primary school. Elizabeth Gibbons, deputy director of the UN children's agency UNICEF, said the impact of the convention on children's lives was clear.

“At any time across the world, in any city, in any media, you'll find a story about children's rights, that's the big change,” she said. “Yes, there are many problems not resolved, but now children matter, they matter to society, they matter to the media, and they matter to politicians.” But the UN says 24,000 children under the age of five still die every day from preventable disease and illness and that governments must not cut back on provision for children in times of financial hardship.

On the eve of the anniversary, British charity “Everychild” said increasing numbers of children were growing up with no parents or separated from their families. “Everychild” warned that other countries were in danger of following the same path by focusing on building orphanages rather than trying to keep families together.

(Adapted from: <https://en.trend.az/world/other/1584345.html>)

6. According to the statement of the United Nations Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child

- A** helped all the children of developing countries
- B** improved the attitude to the children
- C** caused the growth of the number of children who face lives of poverty and abuse
- D** helped millions of children to find a family

7. Which of the rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A** Every child has the inherent right to life
- B** The child has the right to engage in play to the age of the child
- C** The child shall have the right to freedom of expression
- D** No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

8. It can be inferred from the text that the US

- A has already joined the convention
- B has refused to support the convention
- C at first supported the convention, but later refused to participate in it
- D has not supported the convention yet

9. Elizabeth Gibbons, deputy director of the UN children's agency UNICEF, believes that

- A the convention influenced children's lives significantly
- B media don't pay attention to the rights of the children
- C the majority of the problems have already been resolved
- D society and politicians avoid thinking and speaking about children's rights

10. According to the article, the diseases and illnesses the children under the age of five die from

- A can't be prevented
- B can be stopped from occurring
- C can be cured with only expensive pills
- D are the feature of financial hardships

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

International Organizations

11. The Universal Postal Union (UPU), headquartered in Berne, Switzerland, coordinates postal policies between member nations, and hence the worldwide postal system. Each member country agrees to the same set of terms for conducting international postal duties.

12. The World Health Organization (WHO) acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. It deals with health, sanitation and diseases and sends medical teams to help combat epidemics. Established on 7 April 1948, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization, which had been an agency of the League of Nations. It was established in April 7, 1948 when 26 members of the United Nations ratified its Constitution. April 7 is celebrated as the World Health Day every year. The WHO is governed by 194 Member States through the World Health Assembly. Its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.

13. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1967 and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Its purpose is to encourage creative activity and to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world. The organization administers several treaties concerning the protection of intellectual property rights.

14. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1946 with its headquarters in Paris, France. Its stated purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the UN Charter.

15. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat starvation. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the life of rural population and contribute to the growth of the world economy. FAO is the largest of UN agencies and its headquarters is in Rome, Italy.

16. International Monetary Fund (IMF) is part of the United Nations System and has a formal relationship agreement with the UN, but retains its independence. The IMF provides monetary cooperation and financial stability and acts as a forum for advice, negotiation and assistance on financial issues. It is headquartered in Washington, D. C., United States of America.

(Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_intergovernmental_organizations)

Which of the organisations _____ ?

- A supports and protects the creators of intangible assets or assets that are not physical in nature
- B deals with trade issues
- C mentions the agreement between countries to coordinate services whereby messages are transmitted
- D has a forerunner, the agency of the former League of Nations
- E is an independent organization but maintains the links with the UN
- F among other purposes is to enhance wellbeing of the countryside population
- G assists global cooperation in a wide range of social activities
- H controls food supply to the developing countries

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The United Nations Organization

The United Nations Organization (UNO) or simply the United Nations (UN) is an international organization (17) _____ facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, (18) _____. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations (19) _____.

The Charter of the United Nations is the foundational treaty of the UN. Some of the principles of (20) _____: the association principle, the hierarchy principle, the collective security principle, the regional principle, the mediation principle, the trusteeship principle, and the judicial principle.

Ukraine was among the UN's founders and has contributed much to giving birth to this world international organization. Today, Ukraine is active in reforming the UN. Our state stands for (21) _____ and supports an increased UN Security Council staff by introducing more permanent and non-permanent members while focusing on the adequate representation of the East European regional group within the UN. To be a part of the UN, the country either a member or not, should (22) _____, because, if one of the countries would try to begin hostilities between the UN members or other countries, the purpose of the UN would be marred.

(Adapted from:

[https://lawaspect.com/united-nations-organization-uno-paper/#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20Organization%20\(UNO\)%20or%20simply%20Un](https://lawaspect.com/united-nations-organization-uno-paper/#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20Organization%20(UNO)%20or%20simply%20Un)

- A the UN Charter are
- B to carry out its missions
- C whose stated aims are
- D making the Security Council's methods more transparent
- E be peace-loving
- F were legally bound to start
- G became an official objective of the EU
- H and achievement of world peace

Частина «Використання мови» Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Modern Global Economy

Today's global economy (23) _____ more products and services than were previously imaginable. With modern technology and advanced shipping methodologies, we are able to import and export goods and services of all kinds to every corner of the globe. Naturally, the implications of international trade (24) _____ the execution of detailed international trade agreements. This is especially true in light of the complex, (25) _____ nature of most international trade agreements in place today. A common example of a multilateral trade agreement is the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA) or the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). Nations within these regions (26) _____ into these agreements in order to place their domestic goods into the global markets and to take advantage of (27) _____ pricing for goods and services imported from abroad. In general, international trade law encompasses the appropriate rules and customs that (28) _____ be used when engaging in trade with foreign countries. As a result of the WTO (World Trade Organization) (29) _____ and popularity, many lawyers have dedicated their study and practice to international trade law. Today, international trade law consists of a body of international (30) _____, mainly comprised of international treaties and acts of international (31) _____ organizations. The traditional bodies of law and GATT still serve as the foundation for many laws governing international trade agreements today. A new area of international trade law that has been (32) _____ only recently involves the international trade of intellectual property.

(Adapted from:

<https://www.justia.com/international-trade/>)

23	A	sells	B	buys	C	offers	D	performs
24	A	require	B	prevent	C	ask	D	make
25	A	international	B	big-party	C	one-party	D	multi-party
26	A	apply	B	enter	C	ratify	D	execute
27	A	big	B	competitive	C	supportive	D	international
28	A	may	B	may not	C	must not	D	must
29	A	establishment	B	trading	C	working	D	agreement
30	A	government	B	legislation	C	authority	D	contracts
31	A	foreign	B	popular	C	intergovernmental	D	corporative
32	A	developed	B	devoted	C	depended	D	demonstrated

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (33–42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

United Nations Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for (33) _____ the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them. It has the ability (34) _____ all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office at Geneva.

The Council (35) _____ up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council (36) _____ the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The Council (37) _____ by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 March 2006 by resolution 60/251. (38) _____ first session took place from 19 to 30 June 2006. One year later, the Council adopted its "Institution-building package" (39) _____ its work and set up its procedures and mechanisms. Among them there was the Universal Periodic Review mechanism which serves (40) _____ the human rights situations in all United Nations Member States, the Advisory Committee which serves as the (41) _____ "think tank" providing it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues and the Complaint Procedure which allows individuals and organizations to bring human rights violations to the attention of the Council.

The Human Rights Council also works with the UN Special Procedures established by the former Commission on Human Rights and now assumed by the Council. These are made up of special reporters, special representatives, independent experts and (42) _____ groups that monitor, examine, advise and publicly report on thematic issues or human rights situations in specific countries.

(Adapted from:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/AboutCouncil.aspx>)

33	A	strengthen	B	strengthened	C	strengthening	D	being strengthened
34	A	to discuss	B	discuss	C	to discussing	D	discussed
35	A	is making	B	is made	C	made	D	makes
36	A	replace	B	is replaced	C	had replaced	D	replaced
37	A	is created	B	was created	C	was creating	D	has been created
38	A	Its	B	Their	C	It's	D	There
39	A	guided	B	guides	C	guide	D	to guide
40	A	to assess	B	to have assessed	C	assessed	D	assess
41	A	Council's	B	Council	C	Councils	D	Councils'
42	A	worker	B	work	C	working	D	having worked

PART II VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Complete the following sentences with a word or expression from the box.

being	sanitation	respect	dignity	poverty
signed	prevent	Convention	committed	
keep	devastated	survive	survival	provides

1. Human Rights are founded on respect for the _____ and worth of each individual, regardless of race, gender, language or religion.
2. Human Rights are applied to every human _____ everywhere.
3. UNICEF was created by the United Nations to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries _____ by World War II.
4. We still work hard to protect the basic human rights of children spelled out by The _____ on the Rights of the Child.
5. Almost every country in the world has _____ The Convention on Human Rights.
6. The document contains: the right to _____, to develop to the fullest, to protection from harmful influences and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life.
7. The United Nations Children's Fund focuses on many areas, such as _____, education, water and protection from abuse.
8. The new law is designed to _____ parents from leaving their children at home alone.
9. The Council has started a new scheme to help _____ homeless people off the streets.
10. Everyone should be treated with _____, no matter what age, sex or race they are.
11. The police don't know yet who _____ the crime.
12. The charity _____ a meal and a bed for over one hundred homeless people per night.
13. About one in two children in the world are classified as living in _____.
14. Organisation "Second Chance" works diligently, not only to help homeless people _____ street life, but to get them back into society.

2. Choose the best word which completes each of these sentences.

1. Getting 12,000 people to _____ a petition in favour of allowing sixteen- and seventeen-year-old to vote in elections would be considered a success by most people.
a. sign *b. declare* *c. write* *d. protest*
2. The students are _____ against cuts in British university education.
a. signing *b. declaring* *c. writing* *d. protesting*
3. Many people think that Madison will one day _____ for election.
a. stand *b. vote* *c. sign* *d. protest*
4. She has set up a blog, which is one of the ways that she _____ against the governor's policies.
a. signs *b. campaigns* *c. votes* *d. stands*
5. I wouldn't give money to _____ unless I thought it really made a difference.
a. election *b. demonstration* *c. charity* *d. homelessness*
6. Platforms like Facebook and Twitter are being used more and more to raise awareness of _____ and to campaign for good causes.
a. injustices *b. elections* *c. conventions* *d. dignity*
7. The money _____ by Comic Relief helps people living in difficult conditions in the UK and around the world.
a. risen *b. raised* *c. collected* *d. gathered*
8. It is _____ that over 50 million people would be worse off today if the charity had not been set up.
a. assessed *b. valued* *c. appraised* *d. estimated*
9. The number of _____ attending primary school in Africa might not have increased by 60 million if the charity didn't exist.
a. homeless *b. adolescent* *c. children* *d. teenage*
10. In the 1960s and 70s, there were many peaceful _____ against the Vietnam War.
a. demonstrations *b. signatures* *c. votes* *d. demonstrators*
11. Nearly 5 million students joined a national _____, which remains the biggest in American history.
a. election *b. famine* *c. strike* *d. environment*

12. There is no doubt that, because of the students' _____, thousands of Americans were made to reconsider their attitude to the Vietnam War.

- a. actors* *b. activities* *c. acts* *d. actions*

13. A local MP has been made to _____ after a radio interview during which he made racist and sexist remarks.

- a. sign* *b. resign* *c. protest* *d. stand*

14. Morgan decided to stand for _____ to the post of mayor of the city of Toronto, the biggest city in Canada.

- a. candidate* *b. election* *c. vote* *d. petition*

3. Choose the correct word.

1. In 2007 UNICEF sent theatre groups to take a vital message of disease **prevention / protection** to some of the 80,000 children who were left homeless after Zambezi River broke its banks.
2. The messages of the theatre groups were simple – wash hands, keep your food **prevented / protected**, go to the doctor – but necessary for saving lives.
3. Teams also showed films about health on huge video screens in different **communities / societies** and distributed leaflets and soap and water to families.
4. Most places have parking spaces reserved for people with **special / disabled** needs.
5. It was the fourth crime they had **committed / performed** in a year.
6. Those two men were **arrested / charged** with burglary.
7. Healthcare and **education / execution** are two basic needs of every child.
8. When Second Chance work with a homeless teenager, getting a full picture of the teenager's **feedback / background** is their first objective.
9. Parents who are no longer willing to accommodate their children are now the biggest single cause of **homelessness / homeless**.
10. Do you think the government has any chance of lowering the **employment / unemployment** rate?
11. I first got involved in **rising / raising** funds for charity five years ago.
12. Some residents argue that teenagers may be wrongly **accused / charged** of crimes.
13. Young offenders often have to do community **service / job** as a punishment for a crime.
14. Young children in primary schools in the UK are being taught about rules and how laws are made in democratic countries in order to develop their appreciation of how rules help to protect human **rights / laws** in their communities.

SELF-CHECK

Global issues	International Organisations
Ability	Council of Europe
Access	European Union (EU)
Accord	League of Nations
Active participation	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
Administrative proceedings	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
Arbitrary	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)
Armed conflict	Security Council
Arrest	United Nations
Attack	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Authority	
Charity	

<p> Child exploitation/labour/rearing/trafficking Citizens/citizenship Civil unrest Civilization Collective interest/morality/security Complement Consent Consultation Convention Core Corruption Court Crimes Cultural values Customary Decision-making Degradation Deprivation Determination Development Dignity Disabled Discrimination Divorce Domination Education Election Elimination Equal to Equality Ethnic Exploitation Family planning Famine Forced Displacement/sex Freedom Globalization Guilty Harmful traditions/practices Headquarter Homeless Hostility Impartial Imprisonment Inalienable Individual Inferiority Inherent Injustice Innocent Inheritance </p>	<p> United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Economic Forum World Health Organisation (WHO) World Trade Organization (WTO) </p>
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<p>Integrity Interdependent and indivisible Legislation Liberty Living conditions Major Medical services Moral needs/values Mortality rate Natural disaster/resources Nutrition Offensive Opportunity Peaceful Assembly/existence Physical abuse/needs Poverty Protection Psychological/mental abuse Punishment Rape Rehabilitation Resolution Respect for Restrictions Responsibility Sanitation Security Self-determination Self-reliance Sexual abuse Slavery Solidarity Source Superiority Survival Threatened Tolerance Toxic waste/Chemical waste Unemployment Unity Universal Victim Violence Waste disposal Work conditions</p>	
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Verbs	Fixed phrases/collocations
Abolish Abuse Affect = have an effect on Assume Campaign for/against Create	Convention on Human Rights Community service Equal before the law Evolving capacity Freedom of choice Gender inequality
Curtail Deprive/be deprived of Detain Devastate Emphasize Encourage Entail Entitle Facilitate Guarantee Prohibit sb from doing sth Promote Protect from/against Protest/demonstrate against Provide with Ratify Reflect Refrain Require Respect Restrict Sign Spelled out Strengthen	Global warming Human being Human Rights Humanitarian assistance Harmonious development Improper financial gain Individual development International law International humanitarian law Judicial proceedings Legal aid Right to life To be accused of a crime To be charged with a crime To be/keep off the streets To commit a crime To go on a demonstration/ a march To hold a rally To hold up placards To listen to speeches To raise money/funds To shout slogans To sign a petition To stand for election