

A collection of military medals and a compass is arranged on a wooden surface. The items include a red ribbon with a circular emblem, a blue ribbon with a circular emblem, two silver star-shaped medals with intricate designs, and a silver compass with a white face and black markings. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses is also visible, resting on the surface. The background is a light-colored, textured wall.

People and Society

Respect should be
earned by actions and
not acquired by years.


S. Wright.

I. Practising the topical vocabulary.

1. Find in the topical vocabulary English equivalents for the following:


- 1) прочный мир
- 2) стремиться к миру
- 3) международная безопасность
- 4) призывать правительства
- 5) признавать право
- 6) провозгласить право
- 7) обеспечить право
- 8) осуществлять право
- 9) нарушать право
- 10) справедливое обращение
- 11) пожаловаться на что-либо





2. Find synonymic words and combinations to the following:

- 1)for this aim,
- 2)to want to have something,
- 3)to work together,
- 4)to try to do something,
- 5)to promise,
- 6)future generations,
- 7)to forbid using something,
- 8)to abuse the right.



3. Find the right word for it. Use the topical vocabulary:

1. Everyone who is not in the army is 2. Someone who has been forced to leave his or her country either because there is a war there or because of his or her political or religious beliefs is a 3. Someone who has been captured by a person or organization and who may be killed or injured if people do not want that person or organization demands is 4. A soldier who has been captured by the enemy during the war is 5. A written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other is a 6. Formal discussions, especially in business and politics, in which people try to reach an agreement are 7. A meeting, often lasting a few days, which are organized on a particular subject or to bring together people who have common interests is a 8. A meeting at which the leaders of two or more countries discuss important matters is a



II. The basic human rights and freedoms.

Explain how you understand these basic human rights and freedoms. Think of some examples of how human rights were abused in the course of history.

THE RIGHTS TO:

work
health care
education
travel
housing
life
fair trial
equality
vote

FREEDOMS OF:

conscience
speech

III. A talk about the United Nations Organization.



Pan Gee Moon



IV. An Outstanding Russian Diplomat.



A.S. Griboedov.



V. Reading

Scholarship-стипендия

gave up-бросила

Secretary of State Education-

Министр образования

the Conservative Party-

Консервативная партия

the Opposition-оппозиция

the Labour Party-Лейбористская

партия

made cuts-провела сокращения

the Falkland Islands-Фолклендские
острова

resigned-подала в отставку

shed tears-плакала





◆ Text for reading.

Margaret Thatcher was born in 1925. Her father had a grocer shop but was also interested in politics. She was a good student and won a scholarship. She entered Oxford university to study chemistry. Then Margaret worked as a chemist, married and decided to study law. She was already involved in politics and gave up law when she was elected to the Parliament in 1959. From 1970 to 1974 she was Secretary of State Education. In 1975 M. Thatcher became leader of the Conservative Party which was the Opposition. In 1979 she beat the Labour Party and took office as Prime Minister. She privatized publicly-owned industries and made cuts in state education, hospitals. In 1982 Britain became involved in undeclared war against Argentina in the Falkland Islands. After the victory she had an image of a strong, authoritative leader. In the 1983 election campaign she won her third term as Prime Minister defeating the Labour Party. On November 22, 1990, she resigned. “The Iron Lady” who believe it was her destiny to change the British nation shed tears as she made the historic announcement. Three men were candidates for the post of Prime Minister. John Major was to win.



1. Margaret Thatcher was born

a) in 1925

b) in 1959

2. She was a daughter of

a) a butcher

b) a grocer

3. She studied at

a) the Oxford University

b) the Cambridge University

4. After graduating from The University she worked

a) as a chemist

b) as a lawyer

5. She was elected to The Parliament

a) in 1959

b) 1970

6. She was

a) Secretary of State Defence

b) Secretary of State Education



7. In 1975 she became a leader of

- a) The Conservative Party
- b) The Labour Party

8. She became Prime Minister

- a) in 1975
- b) in 1979

9. She had an image of

- a) an authoritative leader
- b) a weak-willed leader

10. M. Thatcher was Prime Minister of Great Britain

- a) two terms
- b) three terms

11. Her nickname was

- a) the «Iron Lady»
- b) the «Gold Lady»

12. She resigned

- a) in 1990
- b) in 1983