

TEXT: The Charter of the United Nations and the World Conflicts

In one very long sentence, the introduction to the U.N. Charter expresses the ideals and common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the U.N.

"We the peoples of the U.N., determined to save succeeding generations from the 'scourge of war' which twice in our lifetime has brought untold suffering to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental 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 to establish conditions under which justice and freedom 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 practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, 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 promotion of economic social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

The name "United Nations" is accredited to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first group of representatives of member states met and signed a declaration of common intent on New Year's Day in 1942. Representatives of five powers worked together to draw up proposals, completed at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944. These proposals, modified after deliberation at the Conference on International Organization in San Francisco which began in April 1945, were finally agreed on and signed as the U.N. Charter by 50 countries on 26 June 1945. Poland, not represented at the conference, signed the Charter later and was added to the list of original members. It was not until that autumn, however, after the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R, the U.K and by a majority of the other participants that the U.N officially came into existence. The date was 24 October, now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

The essential functions of the U.N are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate internationally in solving economic, social, cultural and human problems, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for coordinating the actions in attaining these common ends.

QUESTIONS (20 points)

I- READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (5 points)

A- Multiple choice questions (1 point)

Copy the complete sentence containing the correct answer.

1. A... is used to introduce the U.N. charter.
a. short sentence b. whole paragraph c. whole text d. simple sentence.
2. The U.N. charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by ... countries.
a. five b. twelve c. fifty d. fifteen.

B. True / False questions (2 points)

Copy the true sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of the U.N.
2. The first group of representatives of member states met in 1942.
3. Representatives of member states draw up proposals.
4. The U.N. officially came into existence on October 24, 1946.

C. Answer the following questions. (2 points)

1. Quote two aims of the United Nations.
2. When is the United Nations Day?



II- LANGUAGE (10 points)

A. Copy down each word from the list on the left with one from the right so as to make pairs of synonyms. (2 points)

A	B
aim	validate
save	ascend
arise	protect
ratify	intention

B. Complete the following sentences with *who*, *whom*, *which*, *whose* or *that*. (2 points)

1. People...live in New York City are called New Yorkers.
2. George Washington is the president...picture is on a one-dollar bill.
3. I like the people with...I work.
4. The man...I told you about is standing over there.

C. Answer "why-questions" in your own words. Show purpose by using an infinitive phrase. (2 points)

1. Why do you go to hospital?
2. Why do you go to the cafeteria?
3. Why do you come to school?
4. Why do you turn on the radio?

D. Translate into English (2 points)

1. L'ONU est une institution internationale créée pour promouvoir le progrès social et économique et pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité.
2. Grâce à l'effort des Maliens et l'action de la communauté internationale, l'accord pour la paix et la réconciliation a été signé au Mali le 15 mai 2015.

E. Translate in French (2 points)

From « The essential functions of the UN... » to « ... these common ends. »

III- COMPOSITION (5 points)

Choose only one topic.

1. The introduction to the UN Charter expresses the ideals and common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the U.N.

Write a ten-line essay to show how well these ideals and aims have been attained up to now.

2. Aboubacar Sow, TLL, LBS, Bamako, Mali, received a letter from his English pen-friend Jimmy Johnson who is thinking of visiting Mali. Aboubacar writes back, encouraging him to come. He makes suggestions for different things he could do in Mali. He advises him about the best time of year for a holiday in Mali and what clothes to bring.

Write Aboubacar's letter with the appropriate layout.

EPREUVESEXAMENS