



Language Materials for UN Week

By Tarciana I. Reyes

THESE exercises are suggestive exercises which may be used in Language in connection with Social Studies.

I. Arranging words in alphabetical order

Direction: Here are some new words you will meet in your study of the United Nations organization. Try to arrange them in the correct alphabetical order.

organs	judicial	specialized
international	council	universal
charter	disputes	fundamental
preamble	non-self govern-	maternal
tolerance	ing	trusteeship
security	recommendation	bodies
assistance	emblazoned	advisory
languages		

II. Dividing words with syllables

Direction: This time, try to find into how many syllables each word is divided. (When you are not sure of how to divide it, look it up in the dictionary.)

permanent	assembly	maintain
generations	ideals	representatives
humanitarian	equality	elected
refrain	necessary	accordance
committees	provide	technical
disasters	inhabitants	territories
opinion	conference	organization

III. Reorganizing sentences

Direction: Rewrite each paragraph. Put a period after every group of words which you think is a sentence. Capitalize every first word of the sentence, too.

A. The Red Cross is the symbol of service through the years of its existence it has worked for peace and security it takes care of refugees and helps families of prisoners of war to find where they are and get packages it inspects prison camps to see that they meet certain standards in peacetime it helps to fight epidemics and famine and comes to the assistance of people who are homeless or hurt because of floods earthquakes and other disasters in wartime it is a source of relief and comfort to unfortunate human beings wherever they are there is almost no limit to the services the Red Cross performs.

B. The United Nations is an organization of nations for the maintenance of world peace the name was devised by the late President Roosevelt it was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942 when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting against the Axis.

IV. Spotting the correct spelling

Directions: A—In this paragraph are some words that are not spelled correctly. Underline each. Then get a piece of paper and try to write the correct spelling of each word. When you are not sure of the right spelling, always use the dictionary.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946. It aims to bring aid to child victims of war and for child health purposes generally. It is now helping with child care programs in 75 countries and territories of Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Eastern Mediterranean Area. This aid is mainly for control of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, and yaws; for setting up maternal and child welfare centers and training midwives and nurses' aides particularly in rural areas.

B—In these exercises, underline the word in parenthesis that is correctly spelled.

1. The United Nations Day is celebrated on (October, October, October) 24, the birthday of the UN.

2. A United Nations flag was adopted by the General Assembly at (Flashing Meadow, Flushing Medow, Flushing Meadow.)

3. The UNO is financed by (contributions, cun-trebutions, contrivusions) from Member states.

4. The United Nations charter was drawn up by the (reprentatives, representatives, representatives) of 50 countries at the Conference in International Organization which met at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1946.

5. One of the purposes of the UNO is to develop (frindly, friendly, freindly) relations among nations.

6. Almost all (business, busines, bussiness) done by the United Nations passes through the Secretariat.

7. The UNO has specialized (agincies, agencies, agencies) to help it carry out its policies.

9. The FAO tries to combat (ipidemics, epidemics, epidimics) of animal diseases such as rinderpest in many countries.

10. The United Nations symbol is a (folar, pular, polar) map of the world embraced in twin olive branches.

V. Punctuating sentences

Direction: Put the correct punctuation marks where they are needed.

A. I am War Wherever I am fought there is suffering destruction and death I have fought for many reasons for religion for loot to gain more territory to acquire land and raw materials Have I not worked for Peace After a War there follows some sort of Peace until I am around again

B. Wait Do not leave in despair Look They have applauded you What does that mean That means they recognize an important work you have done League of Nations

VI. Rearranging words to make a complete thought.

Direction: These words are not put in their proper order so there is thought expressed. Rearrange them so there will be a complete thought or idea expressed.

1. composed members is five the Council permanent Security of.

2. the System encourages human respect Trusteeship and rights interdependence recognition peoples of the world of the.

3. the Court judges cannot international during of Justice term their engage if office other occupation any.

4. present Dag Hammarskjold of Secretary-General United Nations the organization the is.

5. United Nations freely the and gives thought

without of returns.

6. rights the man all are for of distinction without.

7. everyone right has of religion freedom to the.

8. General Assembly the town world of the is meeting.

9. international United the is Nations organization an.

10. the health Organization helps World improve teaching to health.

VII. Correct Usage

Direction: Underline the word in parenthesis that will make the sentence correct.

1. The charter of the UNO (was, is) signed on June 26, 1945.

2. The Security Council (is, are) composed of 5 permanent members and 6 non-permanent members.

3. The International Labor Organization is (help, helping) organize the training of skilled labor.

4. The fight against illiteracy is an important (work, works) of UNESCO.

5. The FAO gives technical assistance to peoples throughout the world to (raised, raise) more and better food.

6. (Many, Much) milk is given to undernourished children by the UNICEF.

7. There are more than sixty nation (member, members) of the UN.

8. The judges of the International Court of Justice (serve, serves) for a term of nine years.

9. The Secretary-General submits a (reports, report) every year to the General Assembly about the work of the UNO.

10. (Much, Many) lives are usually lost during the war.

K E Y

I.

1. advisory
2. assistance
3. bodies
4. charter
5. council
6. disputes
7. emblazoned
8. fundamental
9. international
10. judicial
11. languages
12. maternal
13. non-self governing
14. organs
15. preamble
16. recommendation
17. specialized
18. security

II.

1. per-ma-nent
2. ge-ne-ra-tions
3. hu-man-i-ta-rian
4. re-frain
5. com-mit-tees
6. dis-as-ters
7. o-pin-ion
8. as-sem-bly
9. i-deals
10. e-qual-i-ty
11. nec-es-sary
12. pro-vide
13. in-hab-it-ants
14. con-fer-ence
15. main-tain
16. rep-re-sen-ta-tives
17. e-lect-ed
18. ac-cor-dance

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 19. tolerance | 19. tech-ni-cal |
| 20. trusteeship | 20. ter-ri-to-ries |
| 21. universal | 21. or-gan-i-za-tion |

III. A—The Red Cross is the symbol of services. Through the years of its existence it has worked for peace and security. It takes care of refugees and helps families of prisoners of war to find where they are and get packages. It inspects prison camps to see that they meet certain standards. In peacetime it helps to fight epidemics and famine and comes to the assistance of people who are homeless or hurt because of floods, earthquakes and other disasters. In wartime it is a source of relief and comfort to unfortunate human beings wherever they are. There is almost no limit to the services the Red Cross performs.

B. The United Nations is an organization of nations for the maintenance of world peace. The name was devised by the late President Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their government to continue fighting against the Axis.

IV. A.

established	Latin	diseases
victims	territories	tuberculosis
purposes	countries	welfare
programs	Mediterranean	midwives
Europe	control	nurses

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| B. 1. October | 6. business |
| 2. Flushing Meadow | 7. agencies |
| 3. contributions | 8. knowledge |
| 4. representatives | 9. epidemics |
| 5. friendly | 10. polar |

V. A. I am War. Wherever I am fought, there is suffering, destruction and death. I have fought for

many reasons: for loot, to gain more territory, to acquire land and raw materials. Have I not worked for Peace? After a War there follows some sort of Peace—until I am around again.

B. Wait! Do not leave in despair. Look! They have applauded you. What does that mean? That means they recognize an important work you have done, League of Nations.

VI. 1. The Security Council is composed of five permanent members.

2. The Trusteeship system encourages respect of human rights and recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world.

3. The judges of the International Court of Justice cannot engage in any other occupation during their term of office.

4. The present Secretary-General of the United Nations is Dag Hammarskjold.

5. The United Nations gives freely and without thought of return.

6. The rights of man are for all without distinction.

7. Everyone has the right of the freedom of religion.

8. The General Assembly is the town meeting of the world.

9. The United Nations is an international organization.

10. The World Health Organization helps improve the teaching of health.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| VII. 1. was | 6. much |
| 2. is | 7. members |
| 3. is | 8. serve |
| 4. helping | 9. report |
| 5. work | 10. many |

A Long Range Plan

Integrated Unit in Social Studies

By Rosario I. Cruz

UNIT: Our Changing Ways of Life and Customs About Courtship, Marriage, Burial and Health

I. Objectives

A. Knowledge and Information:

1. To know who the early inhabitants of the Philippines were — their characteristics, ways of living,

(dress, shelter, food), and customs about courtship, marriage burial and health.

2. To learn how other countries like China, India, Spain and the United States have influenced our ways of life and customs (as mentioned in No. 1).

B. Attitudes and Appreciations:

1. To appreciate the early culture of our ancestors.