



Go to the following websites:

<http://www.un.org/en>

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do>

<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/world00.pdf>

Answer the following questions:

- 1) When was the United Nations founded?
- 2) What is the purpose of the United Nations?
- 3) How many countries belong to the United Nations?
- 4) Which nations do not belong to the United Nations?
- 5) What does the United Nations do?
- 6) Which countries are members of the United Nations Security Council?
- 7) Where is the International Court of Human Rights based?
- 8) What is the United Nations Economic and Social Council and what does it do?
- 9) Who is the Secretary General of the United Nations?
- 10) Where is the United Nations currently carrying out its peacekeeping operations?



The United Nations System

UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECURITY COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SECRETARIAT

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁶

Subsidiary Organs

- Main Committees
- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes¹

- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
- **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
- UNEP**⁸ United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- UN-HABITAT**⁸ United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP** World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

Research and Training

- UNIDIR** United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- UNSSC** United Nations System Staff College
- UNU** United Nations University

Other Entities

- ITC** International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
- UNCTAD**^{1,8} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- UNHCR**¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNOPS**¹ United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNRWA**¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UN-WOMEN**¹ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Related Organizations

- CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION**
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- IAEA**^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency
- ICC** International Criminal Court
- IOM**¹ International Organization for Migration
- ISA** International Seabed Authority
- ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- OPCW**³ Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- WTO**^{1,4} World Trade Organization

Subsidiary Organs

- Counter-Terrorism Committee

- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
- Military Staff Committee

- Peacekeeping operations and political missions
- Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Peacebuilding Commission

- HLPF** High-level political forum on sustainable development

Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions⁸

- ECA** Economic Commission for Africa
- ECE** Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission or Western Asia

Other Bodies

- Committee for Development Policy
 - Committee of Experts on Public Administration
 - Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
 - Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNGEGN** United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Research and Training

- UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- UNRISD** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Departments and Offices⁹

- EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
- DGC** Department of Global Communications
- DMSPC** Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance
- DOS** Department of Operational Support
- DPO** Department of Peace Operations
- DPPA** Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
- DSS** Department of Safety and Security
- OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- ODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs
- OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services
- OLA** Office of Legal Affairs
- OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
- SRSG/CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- SRSG/SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- SRSG/VAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

Specialized Agencies^{1,5}

- FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization
- IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** International Labour Organization
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IMO** International Maritime Organization
- ITU** International Telecommunication Union
- UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

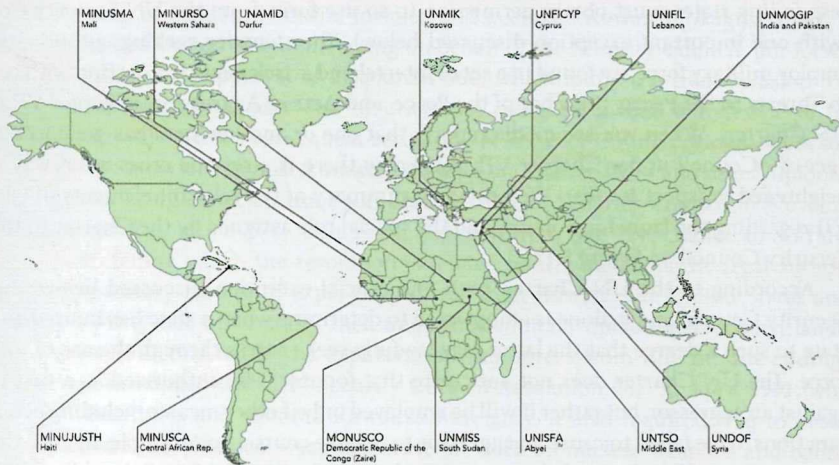
- UNWTO** World Tourism Organization
- UPU** Universal Postal Union
- WHO** World Health Organization
- WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMO** World Meteorological Organization
- WORLD BANK GROUP**⁷
- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - **IDA** International Development Association
 - **IFC** International Finance Corporation

Notes:

- ¹ Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- ² UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- ³ IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
- ⁴ WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- ⁵ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (inter-governmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- ⁶ The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
- ⁷ International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- ⁸ The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
- ⁹ The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.

Map 5.1 UN Peacekeeping Operations, April 2018



Source: Based on UN map produced by the Geospatial Information Section, April 2018

Figure 5.1 Elements of Chapter VII of the UN Charter

Article 39 – UN Security Council In Charge: ‘The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.’

Article 40 – Cease and Desist Orders: ‘The UN Security Council may ... call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable ... The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.’

Article 41 – Sanctions Short of War: ‘The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.’

Article 42 – Lawful War: ‘Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.’

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, was established by a multilateral treaty of 23 countries in 1947 in the wake of other new multilateral institutions dedicated to international economic cooperation—such as the **World Bank** (founded 1944) and the **International Monetary Fund** (founded 1944-1945). In 1995, **GATT** was replaced by the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**, an intergovernmental organization concerned with the regulation of international trade between nations. It is the largest international economic organization in the world.

The WTO deals with regulation of trade in goods, services and intellectual property between participating countries by providing a framework for negotiating trade agreements and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments. The WTO prohibits discrimination between trading partners, but provides exceptions for environmental protection, national security, and other important goals. Trade-related disputes are resolved by independent judges at the WTO through a dispute resolution process.

The WTO's current Director-General is Roberto Azevêdo, who leads a staff of over 600 people in Geneva, Switzerland. A trade facilitation agreement, part of the Bali Package of decisions, was agreed by all members on 7 December 2013, the first comprehensive agreement in the organization's history. On 23 January 2017, the amendment to the WTO Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement marks the first time that WTO accords have been amended, and this change should secure for developing countries a legal pathway to access affordable remedies under WTO rules.

Studies show that the WTO has boosted trade, that barriers to trade would be greater and tariffs as much as 32% higher in its absence. The WTO has also influenced the text of trade agreements, as nearly all recent **preferential trade agreements** (PTAs) reference the WTO explicitly, often dozens of times across multiple chapters. In many of these same PTAs, substantial portions of treaty language—sometimes the majority of a chapter—is copied verbatim from a WTO agreement.

Functions of WTO

- Administering WTO trade agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Handling trade disputes
- Reviewing national trade policies
- Assisting developing countries in trade policy issues, through technical assistance and training programme
- Monitoring national trade policies
- Cooperation with other international organizations



Structures of WTO





The Bretton Woods Institutions The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were created at an international conference convened in Bretton Woods, USA, in July 1944. The aim of the conference was to establish a framework for economic cooperation and development that would lead to a more stable and prosperous global economy. While this goal remains central to both institutions, their work evolves in response to new economic developments and challenges.

The IMF and the World Bank The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are institutions in the United Nations system. They share the aim of raising living standards in their member countries. Their approaches are complementary, with the IMF focusing on macroeconomic issues and the World Bank concentrating on long-term economic development and poverty reduction.

The IMF's mandate. The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation and provides policy advice and capacity development support to help countries build and maintain strong economies. The IMF also makes loans and helps countries design policy programs to solve balance of payments problems when sufficient financing on affordable terms cannot be obtained to meet net international payments. IMF loans are short and medium term and funded mainly by the pool of quota contributions that its members provide. IMF staff are primarily economists.

The World Bank's mandate. The World Bank promotes long-term economic development and poverty reduction by providing technical and financial support to help countries reform certain sectors or implement specific projects—such as building schools and health centres, providing water and electricity, fighting disease, and protecting the environment. World Bank assistance is generally long term and is funded both by member country contributions and by issuing bonds. World Bank staff are often specialists on particular issues, sectors, or techniques.

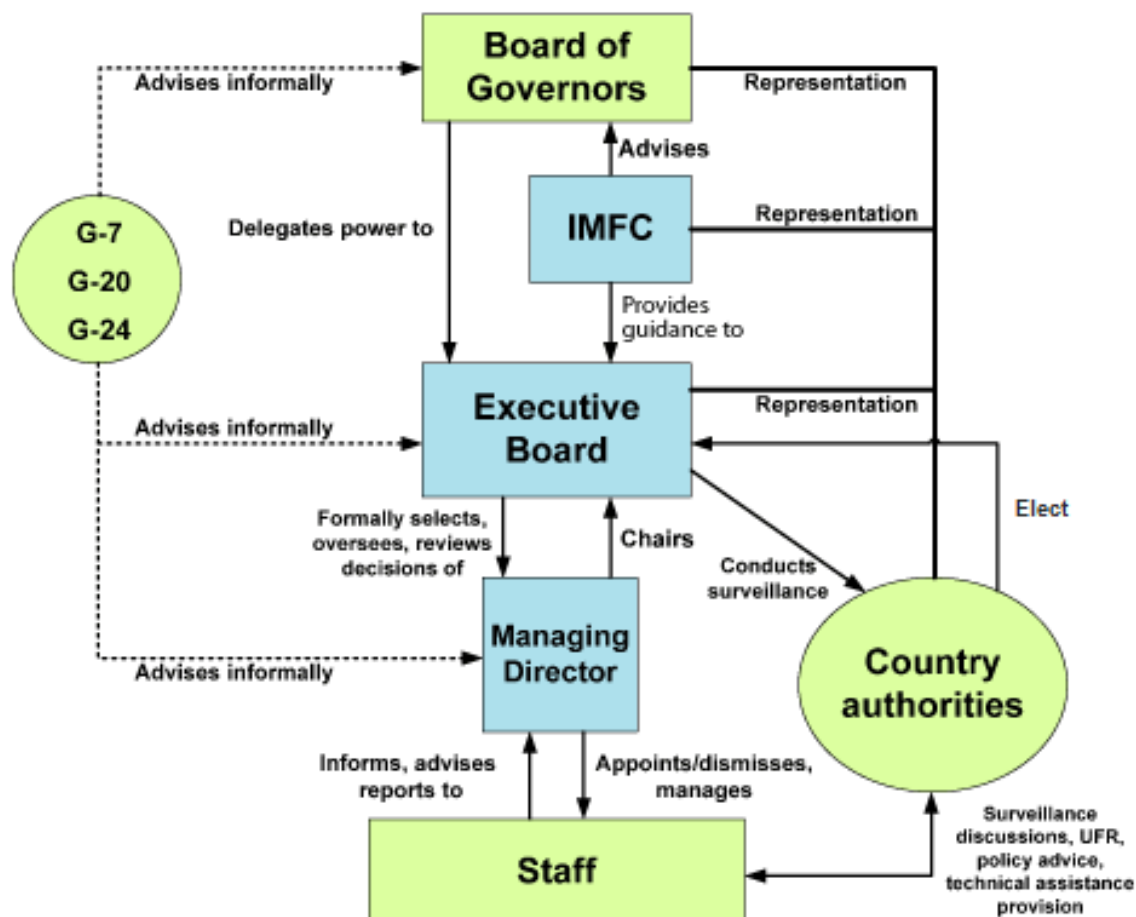
Framework for cooperation and collaboration The IMF and World Bank collaborate regularly and at many levels to assist member countries and work together on various initiatives. During the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank, Governors consult and present their countries' views on current issues in international economics and finance. The Boards of Governors decide how to address international economic and financial issues and set priorities for the organizations. A group of IMF and World Bank Governors also meet as part of the Development Committee, whose meetings coincide with the Spring and Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. This committee was established in 1974 to advise the two institutions on critical development issues and on the financial resources required to promote economic development in low-income countries.

Management consultation. The Managing Director of the IMF and the President of the World Bank meet regularly to consult on major issues. They also issue joint statements and occasionally write joint articles, and have visited several regions and countries together. IMF and Bank staffs collaborate closely on country assistance and policy issues that are relevant for both institutions. The two institutions often conduct country missions in parallel and staff participate in each other's missions. IMF assessments of a country's general economic situation and policies provide input to the Bank's assessments of potential development projects or reforms. Similarly, Bank advice on structural and sectoral reforms is considered by the IMF in its policy advice. The staffs of the two institutions also cooperate on the conditionality involved in their respective lending programs.

“The World Bank Group” consists of 5 different entities, two of which make up “The World Bank”



Stylized view of IMF governance



Source: Martinez-Diaz, 2008. (Updated October 2017)

Now study the following websites and answer questions 1 and 2:

www.imf.org

www.worldbank.org

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/IMF-at-a-Glance>

1) What are the primary goals of the IMF?

2) What are the primary goals of the World Bank?

3) Use the Internet and list some of the most common criticisms of the IMF and the World Bank.

4) Discussion:

i) How successful have the World Bank and the IMF been in achieving their primary goals?

ii) How could the two organizations be improved?

DISCUSSION LANGUAGE

1) Sequencing Words:

Firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly.

To begin with, moreover, furthermore

2) Sentence Adverbs:

Naturally, of course, actually, anyway, in fact, fortunately, unfortunately, in any case.

3) Logical Connectives:

And	Or	But	Because	As a result
<i>Plus</i>	<i>alternatively</i>	<i>however</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>therefore</i>
<i>In addition</i>	<i>on the one hand</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>thus</i>
<i>Not only that</i>	<i>on the other hand</i>	<i>by contrast</i>		<i>consequently</i>
<i>Also</i>		<i>whereas</i>		<i>so</i>

4) Agreeing and Disagreeing:

+ Definitely, Certainly, Of course, That's a good point, Yes, I agree with you, I suppose so.

+ / — I'm not sure, It depends, I don't know, Maybe, Perhaps.

— I don't think so, I'm not convinced, I don't agree, Of course not, You must be joking.

SUGGESTIONS: Shall we...? Why don't we...? What about...? How about...? Let's...

EXPLAINING: You see... In my opinion... If you ask me... I would say...

INVITING AN OPINION: What do you think? Do you agree? How does that sound?

SPECULATING: Maybe... Perhaps...

5) Don't forget to use Modal Verbs to express:

POSSIBILITY: could, may, might, can't.

OBLIGATION: should, ought to, must, mustn't, needn't.

SPECULATION: would.

PREDICTIONS: will / won't / should / shouldn't

MODAL VERBS IN THE PAST

1) POSSIBILITY / PROBABILITY IN THE PAST

He	must	have	known	90% Probability
	could		died	50% Probability
	may		guessed	30% Probability
	might		left	10% Probability
	can't		forgotten	1% Probability

2) OBLIGATION IN THE PAST

She	ought to	have	known	(but she didn't)
	should		phoned	

3) IMAGINARY SITUATIONS IN THE PAST

I	would	have	told you	(but I didn't)
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4) DEDUCTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE

The plane will have arrived by now

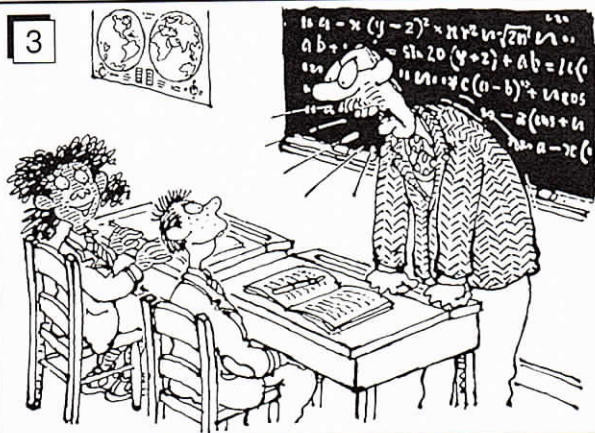
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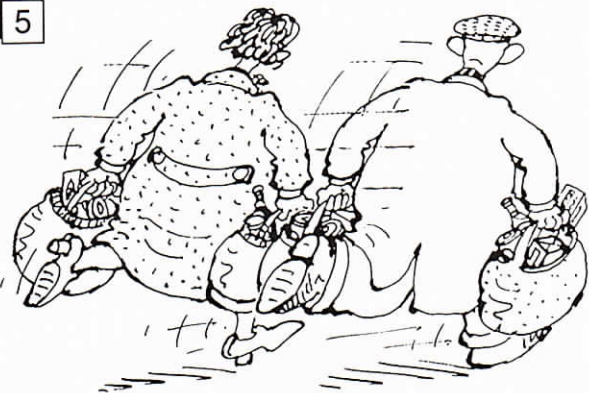
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4



5



6



7



8



Chapter 6: War and its Causes

Summary

Imagine you are the President of Peru and that you have been dealing with a troublesome Bolivia for some time now. The President of Bolivia seized power and dissolved Parliament six months ago, and has mobilized troops on your border. He has been posturing threateningly, and claims that approximately one-fourth of your national territory is rightfully part of Bolivia. He demands that you cede the territory to Bolivia and pay BOB 70 billion (~PEN 28 billion or USD 10 billion) in "reparations and compensation for illegally occupied territory of the State of Bolivia". What do you do?

Important background information

- Your military is stronger than Bolivia's. Since the power seizure in Bolivia, the military has become highly centralized, and much of the country is under military control, but dissent is still widespread in the ranks. Additionally, while the Bolivian military has increased in size, it remains at under 100,000 troops, whereas Peru has nearly 150,000 and more modern equipment.
- The President of Bolivia is a wildcard. He is unpredictable, erratic, and difficult to negotiate with.
- Peru does not rely heavily on Bolivian imports or exports. Peru's largest trade partners are China, the United States, Switzerland, Canada, and Brazil. Trade with Bolivia is not critical to the Peruvian economy.
- In addition to the instability in Bolivia, the Colombian government has been wracked by instability and corruption and is in danger of falling. There is a large, armed Colombian rebel group based in southwestern Colombia near the Peruvian border (*Frente de la Libertad de Colombia*, or FLC). While their primary goal is to overthrow the Colombian government, it seems they might be willing to foment unrest for the right sum. You have long been concerned that they would bring violence across the border. Additionally, since they are perpetually in need of funds, it is possible that Bolivia could pay the group to engage in violence in Peru.

What do you do?

Pay the reparations and give Bolivia the territory. It is not worth risking a war with an unpredictable dictator. Peru might lose a lot more than that if Bolivia launched a war of conquest, and the war effort would likely cost significantly more than the sum Bolivia is demanding.

Do not cede the territory or pay the sum. Declare that Bolivia has absolutely no claim to the land in question, and warn Bolivia that Peru will not hesitate to use overwhelming force in case of a Bolivian invasion. The Bolivian President should know that he will lose a war, and will not risk escalating the conflict.

Request economic sanctions or other punitive measures be levied against Bolivia. This is an undeniable encroachment on Peruvian sovereignty, and must be punished.

Move several thousand troops to the Bolivian border in case of an invasion, but ensure that they are under strict orders not to engage until further notice. Warn Bolivia that Peru is prepared to fight to protect its territory, and demand that Bolivia rescind its demands.

Launch airstrikes against key government and military targets, and send troops to the border to protect against a counterattack. Declare that Bolivia's demands constituted a hostile act, and you were forced to respond militarily to pre-empt the threat and protect Peru's national interests.

7

Summary:

Pathways to Interstate Peace

Enduring question:

How can states attain peace?

- Distribution of power among states influences the potential for peace.
 - Balance of power may increase the likelihood of peace because no aggressive state has enough of a power advantage to risk war.
 - An example of balance of power is the Cold War, in which the United States and Soviet Union were the two main powers in a *bipolar* system.
 - In other cases, there are more than just two pre-eminent powers; this is a *multipolar* system.
 - Hegemony may increase the likelihood of peace if peace is in the interests of the hegemon, since no state can challenge it.
 - Historical examples include *Pax Romana* (the Roman Empire), *Pax Sinica* (ancient China), *Pax Mongolica* (Eurasia in the 1240's-1340's) and the *Pax Britannica* (the British Empire – 1815-1914).
- States use diplomacy and power balancing to try to increase international peace.
 - Diplomacy: actions taken by representatives of states negotiating with other representatives to resolve disputes and collaborate.
 - Diplomatic protocols evolved gradually over time. They can be traced to the exchange of permanent representatives among city-states in northern Italy in the sixteenth century.
 - Formally, ambassadors are based in embassies which are considered sovereign territory of the foreign government to whom the embassy belongs. Embassy staff have diplomatic immunity.
 - Informally, countries sometimes rely on personal envoys of their leader (rather than formal ambassadors) to conduct diplomacy. They also may seek to improve relations with other countries via private groups like sports teams and music groups.
 - Power balancing: Actions taken by states to array “power against power”
 - Includes internal and external balancing.
 - NATO and the Warsaw Pact are good examples of external balancing in the wake of the Second World War.
 - Bandwagoning: When smaller, weaker states ally with larger states.

- International law and institutions have also been put in place to increase peace.
 - The League of Nations is an example of attempted collective security. It was a mostly failed attempt at collective security which never recovered from the US's failure to join. It proved incapable of resolving state aggression in the 1930s.
 - The United Nations is another example of modified collective security. The United Nations made changes to the League of Nations model, and more changes have occurred over the course of its existence.
 - Peacekeeping and peacemaking involve preventing war and ending war, respectively.
 - The European Union developed through rule-making and institutions. It is an unprecedented arrangement of countries with unified governance on some matters. It has faced challenges, like monetary woes and Brexit.
- Transnational mechanisms allow private individuals and nongovernmental actors to play a role in peace promotion.
 - Economic interdependence: the idea that free trade promotes interests that promote peace.
 - This notion of the commercial peace is popular in the liberal school of thought.
 - Past predictions that economic interdependence would end war, like those made prior to the First World War, have proven overly optimistic, at least so far.
 - After the Second World War, countries saw some success with maintaining peace through economic interdependence.
 - Today, China is testing the limits of this peacekeeping mechanism.
 - A potential international community of democracies: The spread of democracies could create Zones of Peace around the world.
 - This notion has its roots in democratic peace theory. According to the democratic peace theory, gradual democratization of countries will lead to expanding *zones of peace*.
 - The notion of “Western civilization” and democracy has its roots in the constructivist school of thought.
 - Various proposals have been put forward in the US, including the Community of Democracies in the 1990s (which does now exist) and a possible Summit of Democracies more recently with the election of President Joseph Biden.
 - Peace movements within a global civil society also increase chances of living in a peaceful international system.
 - The effects of these movements are hard to quantify or measure, but there is some evidence that they had a role in shaping the peace that ended the First World War, Vietnam War, and Iraq War.

Chapter 7: Pathways to Interstate Peace

Summary

Imagine you are the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs in Oman. While the Sultan of Oman is officially the Minister of Foreign Affairs (as well as the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Defense), you are primarily responsible for conducting Oman's foreign relations. This morning you were informed that the United Arab Emirates has announced that it believes it has a claim to approximately half of Musandam. The Sultan has given you a clear directive: you are to retain Oman's control over Musandam and avoid war entirely. If war occurs, you have failed. What do you do first?

Important background information

- Musandam is an Omani governorate that sticks out into the Strait of Hormuz. It has critical strategic importance as it allows for partial control of the Strait, which is a major naval passageway for the oil trade. Losing Musandam would be a major blow to Oman.
- Musandam is an exclave of Oman, meaning that it is entirely geographically separate from Oman. The UAE lies between Musandam and the rest of Oman.
- Oman and the UAE are both generally very committed to peace, and enjoy cordial relations with numerous countries that are enemies of each other, including Iran, the UK, Egypt, and the US. Oman has historically pushed for peace in the Middle East. War with the UAE would be anathema to Oman.
- Relations between Oman and the UAE have been up and down since Oman discovered an Emirati spy network spying on the Omani government and military targets in 2010. Prior to the crisis you are dealing with, relations had stabilized.
- The UAE is wealthier than Oman and has approximately three times as many people (but a smaller active duty army).

What do you do?

Invite the Omani Ambassador to the UAE and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UAE.

The envoy should represent the Sultan to the UAE's President or Minister of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of this visit should be to stress Oman's commitment to friendly relations with the UAE and to solve the dispute peacefully.

Request diplomatic interference and a commitment to militarily aid Oman in defense of its territory.

Strengthen relations and elicit commitments that each will protect your territorial integrity from Emirati aggression.

Send out troops to the border between Musandam and the UAE by sending out troops. Warn the UAE that territorial aggression will not be tolerated and demand that the UAE back down.

PRONUNCIATION OF PAST TENSE FORMS

-st, -t, -d + ed = / Id /

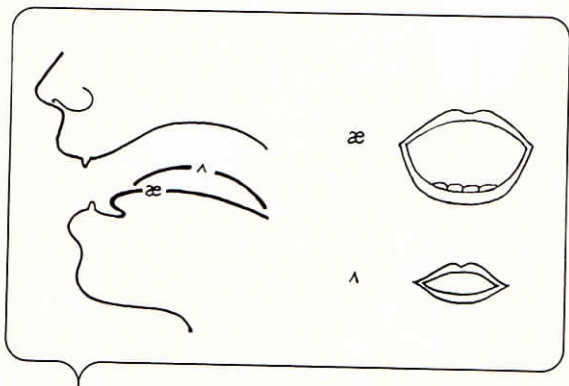
-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -f, -gh, -p, -k + ed = / t /

-b, -v, -l, -m, -n, -ay, -ee, -i, -y, -r, -g, -ge + ed = / d /

Study the pronunciation rules shown above, then read the passage below aloud.

It was Monday morning and the sun peeped through the bedroom window. James yawned and rubbed his eyes. He listened to the radio as it played his favourite song. He hummed the tune and sipped his tea, then he looked at his alarm-clock and screamed. It was already eight o'clock ! He jumped out of bed and picked up his slippers. He walked into the bathroom, washed his face, combed his hair and brushed his teeth. He started to run down the street where he lived, he tried to catch his usual bus but he missed it so he stopped and waited for the one which arrived at 8.55. James hated being late and it was cold, so he shivered. At nine o'clock, he walked into the school and asked where the exam was. The receptionist laughed and replied that the exam was cancelled. They needed the room for a conference so they had changed the date and fixed it for next Monday. James listened and wished he was dead. He almost cried but the morning wasn't wasted; he stayed in the library and studied.

Unit 5 ʌ cup



First practise the sound æ (see page 12).
Then put your tongue back a little.
ʌ is a very short sound.

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



cap cup



hat hut



sack suck



ban bun



bag bug



hag hug



Test

Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a) cap; b) cup | 4 a) mad; b) mud |
| 2 a) hat; b) hut | 5 a) hang; b) hung |
| 3 a) bag; b) bug | 6 a) ran; b) run |

**Practice 2**

Listen and repeat:



ugly	must	love
untrue	much	lovely
unhappy	lunch	honey
understand	Sunny	worry
shut up	cousin	company
just once	Russ	wonderful

Dialogue

I love you



Russ: *Honey, why are you so sad?*

(Janet says nothing)

Russ: *Honey, why are you so unhappy? I don't understand.*

Janet: *You don't love me, Russ!*

Russ: *But, honey, I love you very much.*

Janet: *That's untrue. You love my cousin, Sunny. You think she's lovely and I'm ugly.*

Russ: *Janet, just once last month I took Sunny out for lunch. You mustn't worry. I like your company much better than Sunny's.*

Janet: *Oh, shut up, Russ.*

Russ: *But, honey, I think you're wonderful. You mustn't ...*

Janet: *Oh, SHUT UP!*

Intonation

Making a list



Listen and repeat:

He bought a cup and some nuts.

He bought a cup, some nuts and some honey.

He bought a cup, some nuts, some honey, and a brush.

Game

'My uncle went to London'

Practise this game first with the class, then in groups of five or six people. Choose any words from the list below.

Example:

Student A: *My uncle went to London and he spent a lot of money.
He bought a bus.*

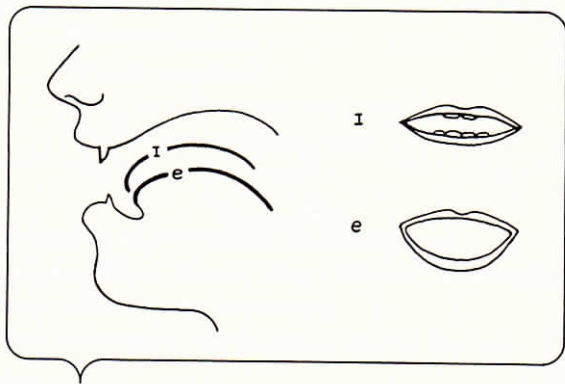
Student B: *My uncle went to London and he spent a lot of money.
He bought a bus and a dozen buns.*

Each student adds something to the list, and you must remember what the other students have said.

Practise saying the words before you start:

a cup	some butter
a cupboard	some honey
a bus	one onion
a bottle of rum	a brush
a hundred buttons	a rubber duck
some nuts	a dozen buns
a tongue	an ugly monkey
a blood sausage	a lovely butterfly
some comfortable gloves	some coloured sunglasses

Unit 3 e pen

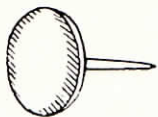


First practise the sound *i* (see page 6).
Then open your mouth a *little* more.
e is a short sound.

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



pin pen

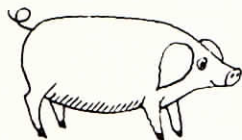


bin Ben



tin ten

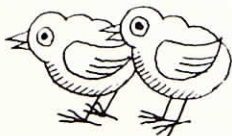
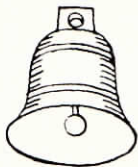
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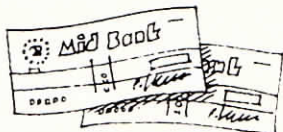
pig peg



Bill bell




chicks cheques



Test



Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:

- 1 a) pin; b) pen
- 2 a) pig; b) peg
- 3 a) tins; b) tens
- 4 a) sit; b) set
- 5 a) Jinny; b) Jenny
- 6 a) picked; b) pecked 

Practice 2



Listen and repeat:

any	spend	Jenny
everybody	friend	jealous
everything	left	America
Eddie	shelf	expensive cigarettes
Ellen	ten pence	help yourself

Dialogue



An expensive holiday

- Eddie: *Hello, Ellen! Hello, Ben! Hello, Jenny!*
Ben: *Hello, Eddie. Have a cigarette.*
Eddie: *Thanks, Ben.*
Ellen: *Help yourself to whisky.*
Jenny: *It's on the shelf.*
Ben: *How did you spend your holiday, Eddie?*
Eddie: *I went to America with a friend.*
Everybody: *Well!*
Ellen: *We're all jealous.*
Ben: *Was it expensive?*
Eddie: *Yes. Very. I've spent everything.*
Jenny: *Haven't you any money left?*
Eddie: *Yes, Jenny. Ten pence!*

1. There was a young lady of Kent,
Whose nose was incredibly bent.
She followed her nose,
One day, I suppose,
And nobody knows where she went.

2. There was an explorer named Petty,
Who wanted to capture a yeti.
The yeti yelled, "Freeze !
I've a gun — on your knees,
While my Dad gets the ring and confetti."

3. There was an old lady from Ghent,
Who slept on a bed of cement.
Her bed was well used,
Her body was bruised,
And the back of her head had a dent.

4. There was an odd fellow named Gus,
Who grumbled and made such a fuss,
He was banned from the train,
Not allowed on a plane,
And now travels only by bus.

Un esempio di memorizzazione "a recitazione": i verbi irregolari

I fonemi passano dalla memoria a breve termine all'archivio fonologico di lunga durata del cervello tramite un processo che potremmo chiamare "a recitazione" (dall'inglese "rehearsal" (Williams & Burden 1997: 16).

Cerca di memorizzare questi gruppi di verbi irregolari ripetendoli ad alta voce a gruppi di tre o quattro, sfruttando la similitudine tra i suoni e il loro ritmo per fissarli nella tua memoria. A questo punto, copri la seconda e/o terza colonna e metti alla prova la tua conoscenza controllando se, leggendo la forma all'infinito, sei in grado di ricordare le forme corrispondenti per le altre due colonne.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Cut	Cut	Cut	Ring	Rang	Rung
Shut	Shut	Shut	Sing	Sang	Sung
Put	Put	Put	Swim	Swam	Swum

Let	Let	Let	Sink	Sank	Sunk
Set	Set	Set	Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
Spread	Spread	Spread	Drink	Drank	Drunk

Hit	Hit	Hit	Run	Ran	Run
Quit	Quit	Quit	Come	Came	Come
			Become	Became	Become
Cost	Cost	Cost	Begin	Began	Begun

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Know	Knew	Known	Buy	Bought	Bought
Grow	Grew	Grown	Fight	Fought	Fought
Blow	Blew	Blown	Bring	Brought	Brought
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Think	Thought	Thought
Fly	Flew	Flown	Seek	Sought	Sought
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Teach	Taught	Taught
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Catch	Caught	Caught

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Make	Made	Made	Break	Broke	Broken
Lay	Laid	Laid	Wake	Woke	Woken
Pay	Paid	Paid	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
			Freeze	Froze	Frozen

Say	Said	Said	Take	Took	Taken
Read	Read	Read	Shake	Shook	Shaken
Lead	Led	Led	Fall	Fell	Fallen
Meet	Met	Met			

Sell	Sold	Sold	Give	Gave	Given
Tell	Told	Told	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Hold	Held	Held	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten

Have	Had	Had	Write	Wrote	Written
Hear	Heard	Heard	Ride	Rode	Ridden
			Rise	Rose	Risen
Find	Found	Found	Drive	Drove	Driven
Bind	Bound	Bound			

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Stand	Stood	Stood
Understand	Understood	Understood

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Eat	Ate	Eaten

Bite	Bit	Bitten
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Keep	Kept	Kept
Creep	Crept	Crept
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Sweep	Swept	Swept

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Wear	Wore	Worn
Tear	Tore	Torn
Swear	Swore	Sworn
Show	Showed	Shown

Spend	Spent	Spent
Send	Sent	Sent
Bend	Bent	Bent
Lend	Lent	Lent
Mean	Meant	Meant

See	Saw	Seen
Lie	Lay	Lain

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Shine	Shone	Shone
Win	Won	Won
Hang	Hung	Hung

Feel	Felt	Felt
Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Build	Built	Built

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Be	Was/Were	Been
Go	Went	Gone/Been
Do	Did	Done

Get	Got	Got
Shoot	Shot	Shot

Lose	Lost	Lost
Leave	Left	Left
Light	Lit	Lit

Sit	Sat	Sat
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Strike	Struck	Struck



Billie Eilish Pirate Baird O'Connell is an American singer-songwriter, born in Los Angeles, California, on December 18th 2001. She is the daughter of teacher, actress and screenwriter, Maggie Baird, and construction worker Patrick O'Connell. Both her parents are amateur musicians. She is of Irish and Scottish descent. The singer's middle name, Eilish, was originally meant to be her first name, while Pirate (proposed by her brother Finneas, four years her senior) was to be her middle name.

While she was home-schooled, her mother taught her and Finneas the basics of songwriting. She first gained attention in 2015 when she uploaded the song "Ocean Eyes" to SoundCloud, which was subsequently released by the Interscope Records. The song was written and produced by her brother Finneas O'Connell, with whom she collaborates on music and live shows. Her debut EP, *Don't Smile at Me* (2017) reached the top 15 in the US, UK, Canada, and Australia.

Eilish's debut studio album, *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019), went to number one on the *Billboard* 200 and became one of the best-selling albums of 2019. It also reached number-one in the UK. The album's fifth single "Bad Guy" became her first number-one song on the *Billboard* Hot 100. In 2020, she performed the theme song "No Time to Die" for the James Bond film of the same name, which became her first number-one single in the UK. "Everything I Wanted" and "My Future" peaked within the top 10 in the US and UK.

Her accolades include five Grammy Awards, two American Music Awards, two Guinness World Records, three MTV Video Music Awards, and one Brit Award. She is the youngest person and second person in history to win the four main Grammy categories—Best New Artist, Record of the Year, Song of the Year and Album of the Year—in the same year. In 2019, *Time* magazine placed her on their inaugural *Time* 100 Next list. Additionally, Eilish is the 23rd biggest artist of the digital singles era, according to the Recording Industry Association of America, selling 40 million singles in the US alone.

On October 24th 2020, Billie Eilish performed a global virtual concert, *Where Do We Go? The Livestream*, with Finneas and drummer, Andrew Marshall. It was held at a studio in Los Angeles, using XR technologies to power the immersive interactive set. Tickets cost \$30 each.