

## Getting Started

A.1. Do you know any international organisations? What are they called and what do they do?

A.2. Look at the logos and names for some well-known international organisations. Why do you think the organisations have chosen these logos ?



1. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)



2. Handicap International



3. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



4. The International Monetary Fund



5. Doctors without Borders

**A.3. Match the organisations to their main purposes and functions.**  
**There are two for each organisation.**

- a. The organisation also works to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse.
- b. The organisation works directly with communities to ensure that poor people can improve their lives and have a say in decisions that affect them.
- c. This organisation has projects in six areas: disasters, landmines, rehabilitation, inclusion, health and disabled rights.
- d. The original name of this organisation is Médecins Sans Frontières.
- e. This is an international confederation of 17 organisations that works to ensure that poor people around the world have enough to eat.
- f. This is an international medical organisation that works in more than 60 countries to help people who are threatened by violence, neglect or catastrophe.
- g. This is an international organisation of 188 countries that works to promote global monetary cooperation.
- h. This is an international organisation that provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in over 200 countries.
- i. This is an international organisation that works with disabled and vulnerable people in over 60 countries worldwide.
- j. This organisation facilitates international trade and promotes high employment.

**A.4. Which of these organisations are found in East Timor? Where do they work and what problems do they work with?**



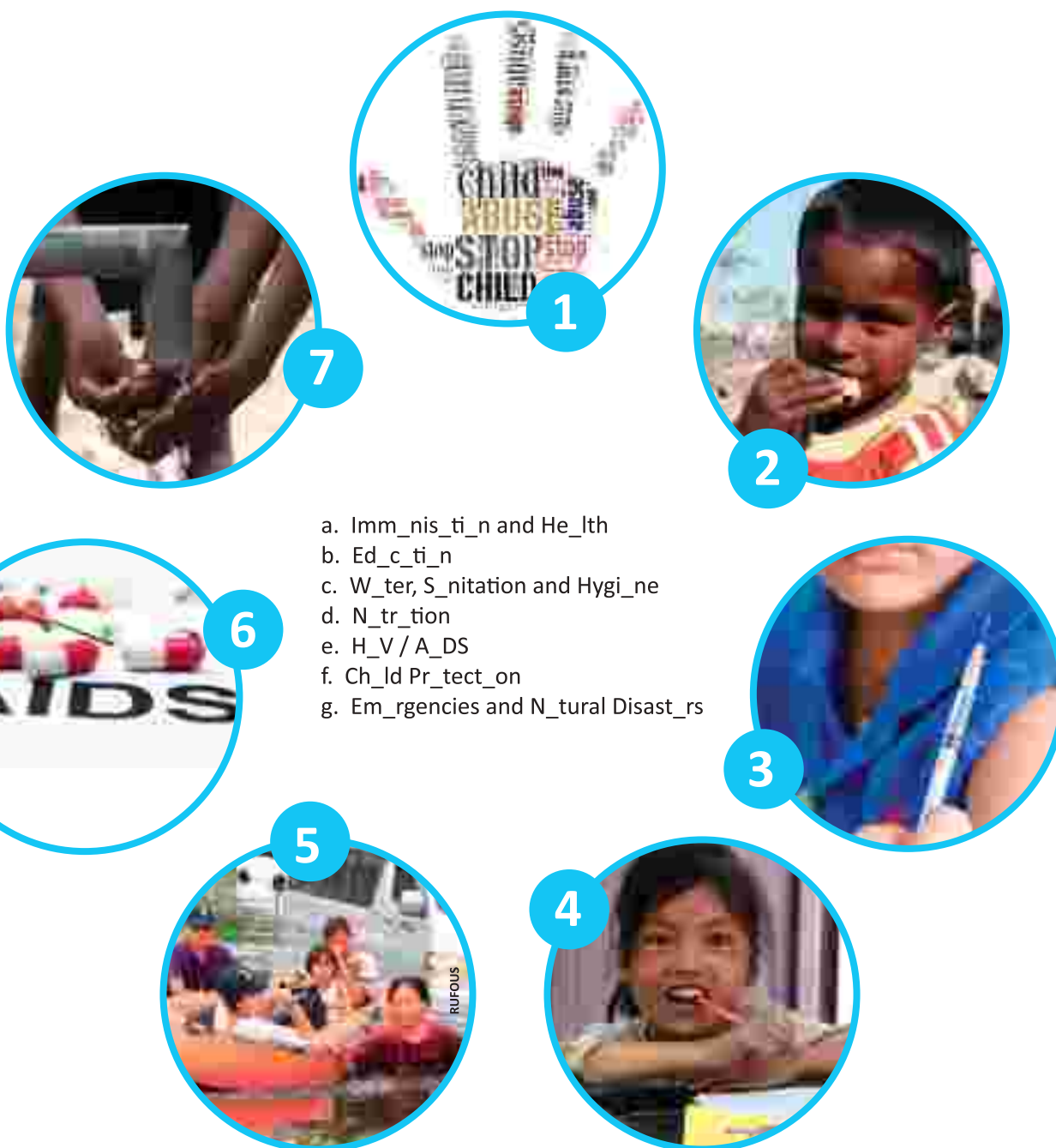
UNICEF in Congo.



## Focus on Listening

A.1. UNICEF works in over 200 countries and territories. It works in many different ways to support children. Look at the images illustrating the areas it is involved in. Write the missing vowels to complete the words and match them to the pictures.

Example: a. Immunisation and Health = picture 3



1

2

3

4

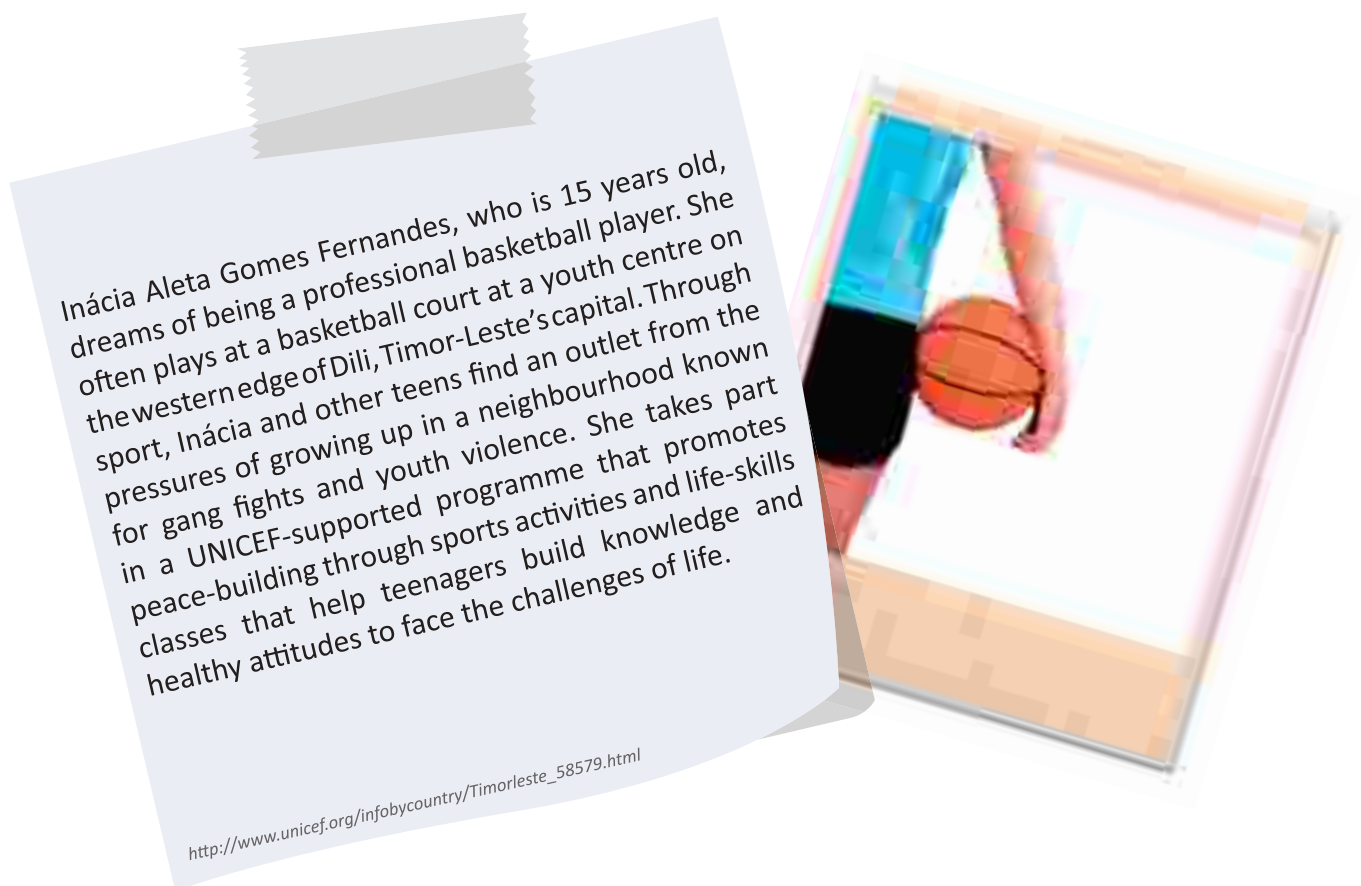
5

6

7

a. Imm\_nis\_ti\_n and He\_lth  
 b. Ed\_c\_ti\_n  
 c. W\_ter, S\_nitation and Hygi\_ne  
 d. N\_tr\_tion  
 e. H\_V / A\_DS  
 f. Ch\_ld Pr\_tect\_on  
 g. Em\_rgencies and N\_tural Disast\_rs

**A.2. Read the short text about a girl from Dili who is being helped by a UNICEF programme for teenagers. What does the programme offer her?**



**B.1. Listen to Inácia talking about the programme. Why is she happy?**

**B.2. Listen again and put the descriptions of Inácia's life in the order she talks about them.**

- a. Family influence
- b. Moving forward – education as a path to a better future.
- c. Reasons for liking the UNICEF programme
- d. Going to school and a positive change from the past

**B.3. Are there any UNICEF programmes or youth centres in your own community? What do they do? Have you ever been to one? Tell the class.**

**C. Imagine UNICEF has decided to support a youth centre in your community. What type of activities would you like to see at that centre? Select a few activities and decide what the benefits would be.**

Example: *a book club*

*we could read about other people's lives; we would spend less time watching television*

## Focus on Vocabulary

**A.1. Working in organisations often involves teamwork. To be able to work well with other people, certain characteristics and qualities are useful. Look at the definitions of some of these characteristics.**

Self-fulfilled

*satisfied with the way you lead your life and the things you have achieved*

Self-reliant

*doing things for yourself without needing much help from others*

Supportive

*giving help and encouragement to others*

Responsible

*acting correctly and being trusted to do the right thing*

Committed

*loyal and happy to give your time and energy to something you believe in*

Cooperative

*working with others to achieve a common purpose*

Constructive

*contributing in a useful or helpful way*

Hardworking

*working a lot and putting a lot of effort into the work*

Goal-oriented

*working towards specific objectives*

**A.2. Choose some of the people you know well and select adjectives to describe their characters. Explain why you have chosen these adjectives.**

Example: *My mother is self-reliant because my father works in another country and she has to look after the family by herself.*





A.1. The World Scout Movement is an international youth organisation that supports young people in their physical, mental and spiritual development so that they can play an active part in society. Find 7 words in the word search puzzle that can be used to describe a scout.

T	R	U	S	V	N	R	E	T	H
R	C	E	E	F	A	F	U	L	E
U	B	A	D	E	S	U	O	H	L
S	K	R	A	C	I	S	L	B	P
T	I	L	O	Y	A	L	O	R	F
W	N	O	G	V	E	W	O	A	U
O	D	Y	E	V	A	L	F	V	L
R	N	A	U	G	H	T	Y	E	D
T	F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	I
H	E	L	T	S	T	E	A	L	S
Y	O	B	E	D	I	E	N	T	R

A.2. Use the words above to complete the sentences.

Example: *Scouts are trustworthy because when they agree to do something they always do it.*

- Scouts are  or dedicated to Scouting, their family, friends and work.
- Scouts are  not only with their friends but with others as well.
- Scouts are  and obey the orders of their parents and scout leader without question.
- Scouts are  whenever they see someone in need of help.
- Scouts are  when others might be afraid.
- Scouts are  and generous to others.



B.1. Read the text and place the headings in the spaces.

- A. A movement for youth
- B. Scouting's mission is...
- C. A social force
- D. Meeting real needs
- E. Education beyond school

## Scouting is... A leading global youth movement

The World Scout Movement is a worldwide, non-profit organisation of over 30 million members, male and female, operating through a network of local groups supported by National Scout Organisations in 161 countries. East Timor is one of 29 countries where scouting exists but where the national organisation which is not yet a member of the World Scout Movement. The União Nacional dos Escuteiros de Timor-Leste (National Scout Union of East Timor) is a member of the Community of Lusophone Scouting. Dom Ximenes Belo, former Bishop of Dili and Nobel Peace Prize winner, used to be a scout and is active in supporting scouting.

Don't forget that you are not supposed to write in this space.

Copy the exercise into your notebook and do it there.



(1)

To contribute to the education of young people through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, and to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. This is achieved by:

- Involving them throughout their formative years in a non-formal educational process
- Using a specific method to make sure that each individual develops as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person
- Assisting them to establish a value system based upon spiritual, social and personal principles.

(2)

Scouting complements school and the family, filling the needs not met by either. Scouting develops self-knowledge, the need to explore, to discover, to want to know. Scouts discover the world beyond the classroom, using the skills of others to learn, and passing that knowledge on to others.

(3)

Scouts are involved in a vast number of issues facing the communities where they live. Scouts work with others in the community to achieve mutual objectives. They work with friends, neighbours, community leaders and other organisations.

(4)

Scouting is a Movement...on the move. Scouting is constantly evolving and adapting according to local conditions and serving according to local needs. Young people are expected to create the activities they are involved in and to learn to live and work together. They are involved in decision-making, accepting responsibility, developing cooperation and leadership.

(5)

Scouting develops a sense of personal responsibility for one's own development. Scouts and leaders are volunteers and choose to join Scouting. Scouting seeks the spiritual value of life beyond the material world. The Scout Movement is independent and governed by its own democratic decision-making processes. While constructively involved in society, Scouting is a non-partisan movement, which does not identify with any political party.

[http://www.scout.org/en/about\\_scouting/facts\\_figures/fact\\_sheets](http://www.scout.org/en/about_scouting/facts_figures/fact_sheets)





Don't forget that you are not supposed to write in this space.

Copy the exercise into your notebook and do it there.



**B.2. Are the following statements true or false according to the text?**

- a. The World Scout Movement is only for young boys.
- b. Dom Ximenes Belo is a scout.
- c. The main goal of the organisation is to teach young people values and make them better people.
- d. Scouting activities only take place in the classroom.
- e. Scouts work with many other people to help build a better society.
- f. Young people are told what to do and have a hard time working with other people.
- g. The Scout Movement is governed by the political system of each country where it is found.

**C.1. Imagine you are going to interview a scout leader in your community. Choose 5 of the 8 questions and decide how the scout leader might answer. Write one or two sentences for each answer.**

- a. How did you become a scout leader?
- b. What work do you do with scouts?
- c. Which parts of your work do you like best?
- d. What qualities do you think a good leader should have?
- e. Can you tell me about one memorable experience?
- f. What is difficult about being a scout leader?
- g. Can you name a person who has had an impact on you as a leader? Why and how did this person impact on your life?
- h. Would you recommend being a scout leader? Why or why not?

**C.2. Compare your answers with colleagues.**



A. What world organisation does this symbol represent? What does it mean to you?



B.1. Listen to a radio documentary about the work of the Red Cross. Complete the table by ticking the box that corresponds to the area that each country received helped in.



Country	Areas of Help			
	Disaster	Health	Reconnecting Families	Education
Pakistan				
Japan				
USA				
Tanzania				

Don't forget that you are not supposed to write in this space.

Copy the exercise into your notebook and do it there.



## B.2. Listen again and answer the questions.

- What years does the Red Cross report refer to?
- What is the most common type of disaster in the world?
- How did the Red Cross help Japanese families after the 2011 earthquake and tsunami?
- How long did it take Onesphore Ndaribitse to be reunited with his family?
- How do Red Cross health care providers help Tanzanians with HIV/AIDS?

## C.1. A preposition describes a relationship between other words in a sentence. Read these sentences taken from the listening text, paying close attention to the underlined prepositional phrases.

*Down the street, across the country and around the globe, the Red Cross helps people ...*

*In 2011, the Red Cross responded to powerful earthquakes and tsunamis ...*

*(...) the Red Cross located his family in Rwanda ...*

*When the Tanzanian refugee camp where he was living closed on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January 1996 ...*

*Many of these sick people live far from villages ...*

## C.2. The prepositions may indicate time, location and movement. Put the underlined prepositional phrases from the exercise above in the table. Follow the example.

Time	Location/ Place	Movement
		<i>down the street</i>

## C.3. What other prepositions of time, place or movement can you remember? Add them to the table and write a sentence using them.

Example: at (preposition of time)

*People give more to charities at Christmas time.*