**Английский язык 4 курс**

**Задание на 02.11 – 06.11**

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

1. **Read and translate the text into Russian:**

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever their nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour of skin, religion, language, or any other status. People all over the world in any faraway country are equally entitled to their human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and freedom of expression; and social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, and the right to work and receive an education. Human rights are protected by international and national laws, treaties and other sources of international law.

The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, has been used in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions.

Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in speciﬁc situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted, if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.

There are diﬀerent classifications of human rights. At an international level, the most common classification of human rights has been to divide them into civil and political rights on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights on the other hand. Another classification is based on the assumption that there are three generations of human rights.

The first-generation are civil and political rights, which date back to the 18th century. They were designed to protect the individual against state interference. They include the right to vote, the right to assemble, the right to free speech, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom from torture and abuse, the right to protection of the law.

The second-generation of rights includes economic, social and cultural rights, which date back to the 19th century. The reason of their emergence was to improve overall social situation under the conditions of the widespread poverty. They include the right to education, the right to housing, the right to health, the right to employment, the right to an adequate income, the right to social security.

The third-generation collective rights of the 20th century (the right to peace, the right to clean environment, the right to prosperity, the right to economic development, the right to social harmony) are controversial and lack both legal and political recognition.

Human rights are closely connected with obligations. States have obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfil human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must not restrict or prohibit the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against the abuses of human rights. The obligation to fulfil means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights. At the individual level, while individuals are entitled to human rights, it is necessary to respect the human rights of other individuals.

Human rights protection is celebrated on International Human Rights Day. It was introduced by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10th, 1948 (together with passing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). This day is celebrated annually. It is a vision for human dignity that transcends political boundaries and authority, committing governments to protect the fundamental rights of each person.

**2. Translate into Russian. Say, which is TRUE / FAULSE:**

1. Human rights depend on physical characteristics of a person. 2. Human rights may be classified according to two groups. 3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is based on the principle of universality of human rights. 4. Sometimes human rights may be taken away. 6. The right to education belongs to the third generation of human rights. 7. Governments must not restrict or prohibit the enjoyment of human rights. 8. Every person should respect the rights of other individuals. 9. Human rights are not connected with obligations. 10. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on the 10th of December.