

University Mohammed Seddik Ben Yahya - Jijel

Faculty of Law and Political Science

School of Political Science

1<sup>st</sup> Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester

Subject: English

Professor: Mohammed Kara

## **UNICEF**

For 75 years, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been working tirelessly for child rights and for the well-being of every child. Whoever they are. Wherever they live.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1950, UNICEF's mandate was extended to address the long-term needs of children and women in developing countries everywhere. In 1953 it became a permanent part of the United Nations System, and the words "international" and "emergency" were dropped from the organization's name, though it retained the original acronym, "UNICEF".

Since UNICEF was established, in the aftermath of World War II, we have been at the frontlines of humanitarian crises, armed conflict and natural disasters. Undeterred by the scale of the crises, we rise to the challenge, reimagine what is possible and respond by helping millions of children survive and thrive. Our on-the-ground expertise has reached more than 191 countries and territories, through committed partnerships and a passion for innovation.

UNICEF works in the world's toughest places to reach the most disadvantaged children and adolescents – and to protect the rights of every child, everywhere. Across more than 190 countries and territories, we do whatever it takes to help children survive, thrive and fulfill their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

The world's largest provider of vaccines, we support child health and nutrition, safe water and sanitation, quality education and skill building, HIV prevention and treatment for mothers and babies, and the protection of children and adolescents from violence and exploitation.

Before, during and after humanitarian emergencies, UNICEF is on the ground, bringing lifesaving help and hope to children and families. Non-political and impartial, we are never neutral when it comes to defending children's rights and safeguarding their lives and futures.

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

## **Comparative Adjectives**

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or show change. The comparative form depends on the number of syllables in the adjective.

### **Adjectives with one syllable**

To make comparative forms with one-syllable adjectives, we usually add -er:

old → older

clean → cleaner

slow → slower

If an adjective ends in -e, we add -r:

safe → safer

nice → nicer

If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant:

big → bigger

hot → hotter

### **Adjectives with two or more syllables**

If a two-syllable adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we change -y to -i and add -er:

noisy → noisier

happy → happier

easy → easier

We use more to make comparative forms for most other two-syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

crowded → more crowded

stressful → more stressful

dangerous → more dangerous

**Exception:** You can either add -er/-r or use more with some two-syllable adjectives, such as common, cruel, gentle, handsome, likely, narrow, pleasant, polite, simple and stupid.

I think life in the countryside is simpler than in the city.

It's more simple to live in the city because everything you need is there.

### **Irregular adjectives**

The adjectives good, bad and far have irregular comparative forms:

good → better

bad → worse

far → further/farther

### **Than**

When we want to say which person or thing we are comparing with, we can use than:

Their house is cleaner than ours.

Traffic is slower in the city than in the countryside.

After the race I was more tired than Anne.