

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНЫЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ЗАОЧНОГО  
ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ВТОРОГО ГОДА ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Для специальности

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УТВЕРЖДЕНО

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и на заседании

Научно-методического совета  
кафедр иностранных языков  
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## **Пояснительная записка**

Настоящее учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с общей программой заочного отделения и предназначено для студентов второго курса юридического факультета (ЮФ) Института управления, экономики и права. Протяженность курса на заочном отделении ЮФ составляет 24 аудиторных часа в год.

Цель пособия – помочь студенту пополнить свой словарный запас и ознакомиться с политической и правовой лексикой, широко представленной в приводимых ниже текстах, расширить знания студентов в области истории и теории политических систем Великобритании, США и России, развить навыки чтения профессионально-ориентированных текстов и коммуникативные навыки устной и письменной речи.

Пособие построено по принципу взаимосвязанного обучения видам речевой деятельности и формам речи (устной, письменной, монологической). Этому соответствует структура каждого урока с четко разработанным перечнем заданий, после выполнения которых, студент должен научиться работать с иностранными текстами, извлекать заключенную в тексте информацию с постепенным ее уточнением и детализацией.

Тематически учебный материал данного пособия распределен следующим образом:

I часть – Государственное устройство и политическая система Великобритании.

II часть – Государственное устройство и политическая система США.

III часть – Государственное устройство и политическая система России.

В учебное пособие включены аутентичные научные тексты из общественно-политических источников Великобритании, США и России, обработанные и адаптированные для студентов заочного отделения, обладающие информативностью и отражающие основные тенденции в области политики этих стран.

Грамматический материал представлен следующими темами:

- Порядок слов повествовательного, вопросительного и отрицательного предложений.
- Времена действительного залога (Present Simple, Past Simple).
- Времена страдательного залога (Present Simple, Past Simple).
- Модальные глаголы.
- Сослагательное наклонение.
- Артикль.
- Косвенная речь.
- Сложное дополнение.

## **Методические рекомендации по работе с пособием**

В пособии три части по 5 уроков в каждой. Каждый урок включает 9 упражнений. Студенту рекомендуется соблюдать последовательность выполнения упражнений внутри урока:

- 1) В предтекстовом упражнении представлена лексика, необходимая для создания опоры для понимания основной идеи текста. Ознакомившись с лексикой, студент должен проговорить ее вслух.

- 2) Далее студент должен прочитать текст с полным пониманием и перевести его.
- 3) Послетекстовые упражнения (3 – 9) мотивационно обусловлены, носят обучающий характер и способствуют расширению потенциального лексического и грамматического словаря студента. Упражнения выполняются письменно. Правильность заданий 3 и 4 в каждом уроке студент может проверить по ключам, представленным в конце пособия. Задания 5 – 9 ключей не имеют и подаются на контроль преподавателю во время сессии. По итогам контроля выводится аттестационный балл.

Авторы выражают надежду, что данное учебное пособие обеспечит взаимосвязанное обучение всем видам речевой деятельности, что поможет развить и усовершенствовать навыки работы с текстами общественно-политической направленности, а также научиться интегрировать знания, полученные при изучении других предметов, в работе со специальными текстами.

## PART I

### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

#### Unit 1

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##### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The System of Government in the UK”.*

**government** – правительство, правление

**power** – власть

**powers** – полномочия

**the United Kingdom (the UK)** – Объединенное Королевство

**constitutional monarchy** – конституционная монархия

**monarch** – монарх

**queen** – королева

**head of state** – глава государства

**the head of the judiciary** – глава судебной власти

**the commander-in-chief** – главнокомандующий

**the armed forces** – вооруженные силы

**temporal** – светский

**the Crown** – государство, королевская власть

**established** – (официально) учрежденный

**Church of England** – англиканская церковь

**to reign** – править, царствовать

**support** – поддержка

**Parliament** – парламент

**to summon** – созывать

**to dissolve** - распускать

**to appoint** – назначать

**to include** – включать (в себя)

**the Prime Minister** – премьер-министр

**on the advice of** – по совету

**to sign** - подписывать

**agreement** – соглашение

**to declare** – объявлять

**the Royal Assent** – королевская санкция

**to become an Act of Parliament** – стать Актом Парламента

**the legislative organ** – законодательный орган

**to be composed of** – состоять (из)

**the House of Commons** – палата общин  
**the House of Lords** – палата лордов  
**to represent** – представлять  
**the supreme authority** – верховная власть  
**within** – внутри, (зд.) на территории  
**the supremacy (sovereignty)** – верховная власть  
**probably** – возможно, может быть  
**basic** – основной  
**principle** - принцип  
**law** – право, закон  
**to be based on** – основываться, опираться  
**to hold (held, held)** – удерживать, сохранять  
**ultimate** – основной, полный  
**to exercise** – осуществлять, использовать  
**at least** – по крайней мере  
**to vote for** – голосовать за  
**to consist of** – состоять (из)  
**on the recommendation of** – по рекомендации  
**to be called** – называться  
**the Cabinet** – Кабинет  
**principal** – главный  
**to determine** – определять  
**to integrate** - осуществлять  
**submission** – подчинение  
**to preside over** – возглавлять  
**on government business** – по делам правительства  
**to coordinate** – координировать  
**various** – различный  
**ministry** – министерство  
**spokesman** - представитель  
**true** – законный, действительный  
**bill** – законопроект  
**to introduce (a bill)** – вносить на рассмотрение (законопроект)  
**to debate (a bill)** – обсуждать (законопроект)

## **Task 2**

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### **THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UK**

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch as its head of state. Queen Elizabeth II is also the head of the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Crown and the temporal head of the established Church of England. She reigns

with the support of Parliament. The Queen has the power to summon and dissolve Parliament, to appoint all the Ministers, including the Prime Minister, to sign international agreements, to declare war or make peace. She acts on the advice of her ministers. The Queen gives the Royal Assent before a bill can become an Act of Parliament.

The British Parliament is the legislative organ and is constitutionally composed of the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Queen in Parliament represents the supreme authority within the UK. The supremacy, or sovereignty, of Parliament is probably the most basic principle of British constitutional law.

Parliament in the UK is based on the principle that the people of the country hold ultimate power. They can exercise this power at least every five years, by voting for the person that they want to represent them in parliament, and by voting in a government. The Government consists of the ministers appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The most important ministers of the Government are called the Cabinet. Its principal function is to determine, control and integrate the policies of the Government for submission to Parliament.

The Prime Minister is the head of the Government and presides over meetings of the Cabinet. He consults and advises to the Queen on government business, co-ordinates the work of the various ministries. He is the principal spokesman for the Government of the House of Commons.

Parliament and the Queen have different roles in the government of the country. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which is true power. It is here that new bills are introduced and debated.

The UK has no Ministry of Justice. Responsibility for the administration of the judicial system in England and Wales is divided between the courts themselves, the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

constitutional	monarch	spokesman	the Cabinet
government	legislative	summon and dissolve	
power	appoint	Parliament	
Prime Minister	introduced	debated	
is composed of	Act of Parliament	Royal Assent	

1. Parliament is a \_\_\_\_\_ organ and \_\_\_\_\_ the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

2. The United Kingdom is a \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy. This means that it has a \_\_\_\_\_ as its head of state.
3. The most important ministers of the Government are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Queen has the power to \_\_\_\_\_ Parliament, to \_\_\_\_\_ all the Ministers, including the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It is here that new bills are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Queen reigns with the support of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The House of Commons is the only one of the three, which is true \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Queen gives the \_\_\_\_\_ before a bill can become an \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Parliament and the Queen have different roles in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
10. The Prime Minister is the principal \_\_\_\_\_ for the Government in the House of Commons.

***Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.***

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#### **Task 4**

***Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.***

The United Kingdom is a \_\_\_\_\_ (конституционная монархия). The Queen \_\_\_\_\_ (управляет) with the support of \_\_\_\_\_ (парламент). The Queen has the power to \_\_\_\_\_ (созывать и распускать) Parliament, \_\_\_\_\_ (назначать) all the Ministers. She acts \_\_\_\_\_ (по совету) her ministers. The Queen gives the \_\_\_\_\_ (королевская санкция) before a \_\_\_\_\_ (законопроект) can become an Act of Parliament.

The British Parliament is the \_\_\_\_\_ (законодательный орган). It \_\_\_\_\_ (состоит из) the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Parliament in the UK \_\_\_\_\_ (основывается на) the principle that the people of the country hold \_\_\_\_\_ (основной) power. The Government \_\_\_\_\_ (состоит из) the ministers. They \_\_\_\_\_ (назначаются) by the Crown.



The most important ministers of the Government are called the \_\_\_\_\_ (Кабинет).  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ (Премьер-министр) is the head of the Government. He \_\_\_\_\_ (советует) to the Queen on government business, \_\_\_\_\_ (координирует) the works of the various ministries. New \_\_\_\_\_ (законопроекты) are introduced and debated in the House of Commons.

### Task 5

*Ask general questions to the sentences.*

*Pattern I:* The Prime Minister **forms** a new Government.  
**Does** the Prime Minister **form** a new Government?

1. The Queen reigns over the United Kingdom.
2. Parliament supports the monarch.
3. The British Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
4. The Queen appoints all the Ministers.
5. The Queen dissolves Parliament.
6. The House of Commons has true power.
7. The Queen gives the Royal Assent to the bill.
8. The Prime Minister presides over meetings of the Cabinet.
9. The bill becomes an Act of Parliament.
10. The Prime Minister advises to the Queen on government business.
11. He co-ordinates the work of the various ministries.

*Pattern II:* The Prime Ministers **form** Governments in most countries.  
**Do** the Prime Ministers **form** Governments in most countries?

1. In most countries Parliaments consist of two different houses.
2. Parliament and the Queen have different roles in the government of the country.
3. The ministers determine the policies of the Government.
4. The ministers control the policies of the Government.
5. New bills become Acts of Parliament.

### Task 6

*Correct the sentences according to the text.*

*Pattern I:* Edinburgh is the capital of the UK.

- a) Edinburgh *is not* the capital of the UK.
- b) **London** is the capital of the UK.

*Pattern II:* The president reigns over the UK.

- a) The president *doesn't reign* over the UK.
- b) **The monarch** reigns over the UK.

*Pattern III:* The presidents reign over every country.

- a) The presidents *don't reign* over every country.
- b) **The monarchs** reign in *some* countries.

1. The United Kingdom is a presidential republic.
2. The UK has a president as its head of state.
3. All the ministers determine and control the policies of the Government.
4. The Prime Minister appoints all the Ministers.
5. The UK has Ministry of Justice.
6. Parliament consists of one house.
7. The Queen and Parliament have similar roles in the government of the country.
8. The Prime Minister represents the supreme authority within the UK.
9. Parliament gives the Royal Assent to the bills.

### **Task 7**

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. Who is the Head of State of the United Kingdom?
2. Who supports the Queen to reign the country?
3. What powers does the Queen have?
4. Does the Queen represent the supreme authority within the UK?
5. What does the British Parliament consist of?
6. What is Parliament based on?
7. What does the Government consist of?
8. What is called the Cabinet? What is its function?
9. What are the functions of the Prime Minister?
10. Where are new bills introduced and debated?
11. Does the UK have Ministry of Justice?

### **Task 8**

*Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Великобритания является конституционной монархией.
2. Во главе государства – королева Елизавета Вторая.

3. Королева правит при поддержке Парламента.
4. Конституционно Британский Парламент состоит из Монарха, Палаты общин и Палаты лордов.
5. Королева имеет власть созывать и распускать Парламент, назначать Премьер-министра, подписывать международные соглашения, объявлять войну и устанавливать мир.
6. Новые законопроекты вносятся на рассмотрение и обсуждаются в Палате общин.
7. Правительство состоит из министров. Они назначаются королевой по рекомендации Премьер-министра.
8. Премьер-министр консультирует и советует королеву по делам правительства, координирует работу различных министерств.
9. Королева подписывает законопроект, прежде чем он становится законом.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the monarch of the UK;
- b) the British Parliament and Government.

## Unit 2

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The Electoral System in the UK”.*

**Member of Parliament (MP)** – член парламента

**to be elected** – быть избранным

**general election** – всеобщие выборы

**by-election** – дополнительные выборы

**retirement** – отставка

**parliamentary elections** – парламентские выборы

**to hold (held, held)** – проводить (-ся)

**voting age** – избирательный возраст

**secret ballot** – тайное голосование

**election campaign** – избирательная кампания

**to last** – продолжаться

**to receive** – получать

**brochure** – брошюра

**political party** – политическая партия

**polling card** – карточка для голосования

**on election day** – в день голосования

**voter** – избиратель, участник голосования

**polling station** – избирательный участок

**clerk** – секретарь

**to check against the electoral register** – проверять по избирательному списку

**ballot paper** – избирательный бюллетень

**to contain** – содержать

**candidate** – кандидат

**to mark** – отмечать

**in private** – тайно

**sealed ballot box** – опечатанная избирательная урна

**to count** – считать

**constituency** – избирательный округ

**the Returning Officer** – ответственный секретарь

**to announce** – объявлять

**to decide on** – выбрать

**simple majority** – абсолютное большинство

**to win (won, won)** – побеждать, выиграть

**to depend on** – зависеть (от)

**seat** – место (зд. в Парламенте)

to choose (chose, chosen) - выбирать  
 to form the Government – сформировать правительство  
 leader – лидер  
 to become the Cabinet of Ministers – стать кабинетом министров  
 the official opposition – официальная оппозиция  
 “Shadow Cabinet” – «теневой кабинет» министров

## Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN THE UK

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short), each of whom represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general election, or at a by-election following the death or retirement of an MP.

Parliamentary elections must be held every five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot.

The election campaign lasts about three weeks. People in each area receive brochures from each political party. They give details of their policies. People also receive an official polling card to stop people voting more than once. On election day, the voter goes to the polling station and tells the clerk the name and address. This is checked against the electoral register. The voter is given a ballot paper containing a list of all the candidates in that area. The voter marks the paper in private. The paper then goes into a sealed ballot box.

When the polling station is closed, all the boxes are taken to one central point and opened. After all the votes have been counted in 651 constituencies, the Returning Officer announces the result.

The election is decided on a simple majority – the candidate with the most votes wins.

The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party, which wins the majority of seats, forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to form the Cabinet of Ministers. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and “Shadow Cabinet”.

## Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

general election	MPs	by-election
be held	in private	Returning Officer

represents	depends on	chooses
secret ballot	simple majority	Cabinet of Ministers
majority of seats	polling card	election day
official opposition	polling station	ballot paper

1. Parliamentary elections must \_\_\_\_\_ every five years.
2. The voter marks the paper \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The second largest party becomes the \_\_\_\_\_ with its own leader.
4. The British parliamentary system \_\_\_\_\_ political parties.
5. The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ MPs from his party to form the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. On \_\_\_\_\_ the voter goes to the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The House of Commons consists of \_\_\_\_\_, each of whom \_\_\_\_\_ an area in different parts of the UK.
8. The party, which wins the \_\_\_\_\_, forms the Government.
9. The voter is given a \_\_\_\_\_ containing a list of all the candidates in that area.
10. MPs are elected either at a \_\_\_\_\_ or at a \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Voting is taken by \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The election is decided on a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. People receive an official \_\_\_\_\_ to stop people voting more than once.
14. After the voting, the \_\_\_\_\_ announces the result.

***Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.***

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#### **Task 4**

***Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.***

The House of Commons consists of \_\_\_\_\_ (члены парламента). MPs \_\_\_\_\_ (избираются) either at a \_\_\_\_\_ (всеобщие выборы) or at a \_\_\_\_\_ (дополнительные выборы). Parliamentary

elections must \_\_\_\_\_ (проводиться) every five years. Voting is taken by \_\_\_\_\_ (тайное голосование).

\_\_\_\_\_ (В день выборов), the voter goes to the \_\_\_\_\_ (избирательный участок). His or her name and address \_\_\_\_\_ (проверяется по) the electoral register. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Избиратель) marks the \_\_\_\_\_ (избирательный бюллетень) in private and puts it in a sealed \_\_\_\_\_ (избирательная урна). After all the votes have been counted in each \_\_\_\_\_ (избирательный округ), the Returning Officer \_\_\_\_\_ (объявляет) the result.

The election is decided on a \_\_\_\_\_ (абсолютное большинство). The British parliamentary system \_\_\_\_\_ (зависит от) political parties. The party which wins the majority of seats \_\_\_\_\_ (формирует правительство). The second largest party forms \_\_\_\_\_ (“теневого кабинет”).

### Task 5

*Use the Present Simple Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.*

*Pattern I:* The British Parliament (to consist of) two chambers.  
The British Parliament **consists of** two chambers.

*Pattern II:* Two Houses of the British Parliament (to fulfil) many functions.  
Two Houses of the British Parliament **fulfil** many functions.

1. The House of Commons (to consist of) Members of Parliament.
2. Each MP (to represent) an area in different parts of the UK.
3. The British people (to elect) MPs at a general election.
4. The election campaign (to last) about three weeks.
5. People (to receive) brochures from each political party.
6. On election day, the voter (to go) to the polling station.
7. The voter (to mark) the paper in private.
8. The Returning Officer (to announce) the result.
9. The British parliamentary system (to depend on) political parties.
10. The party with the most votes (to form) the Government.
11. The political parties (to choose) candidates in elections.
12. The Prime Minister (to choose) about 20 MPs from his party to become the Cabinet of Ministers.
13. The second largest party (to become) the official opposition.

### **Task 6**

*Fill in the prepositions according to the text.*

1. The House of Commons consists \_\_\_\_\_ MPs.
2. MPs are elected \_\_\_\_\_ a general election.
3. The British parliamentary system depends \_\_\_\_\_ political parties.
4. The election is decided \_\_\_\_\_ a simple majority.
5. The second largest party becomes the official opposition \_\_\_\_\_ its own leader.
6. The political parties choose candidates \_\_\_\_\_ elections.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ election day, the voter goes \_\_\_\_\_ the polling station.
8. The name and address are checked \_\_\_\_\_ the electoral register.
9. The voter marks the paper \_\_\_\_\_ private.

### **Task 7**

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. What does the British Parliament consist of?
2. The House of Commons consists of MPs, doesn't it?
3. Where are MPs elected?
4. How often must parliamentary elections be held?
5. In what way is voting taken?
6. How is the election decided on?
7. What does the British parliamentary system depend on?
8. Which party forms the Government?
9. What does the second largest party become?

### **Task 8**

*Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Каждый член парламента представляет свою область в разных частях страны.
2. Члены парламента избираются как на всеобщих, так и на дополнительных выборах.
3. Выборы в Парламент должны проводиться каждые пять лет.
4. Голосование проходит тайно.
5. В голосовании участвуют лица, достигшие 18-летнего возраста.
6. В день выборов участник голосования идет на избирательный участок. Его имя и адрес проверяются по списку.
7. Партия, которая получает большинство голосов, формирует правительство. Ее лидер становится Премьер-министром.
8. Премьер-министр формирует Кабинет министров.



9. Вторая по численности партия составляет официальную оппозицию с ее лидером и “теневым кабинетом”.

**Task 9**

*Write what you have learned from the text about:*

- a) the election procedure;
- b) the government and the opposition.

## Unit 3

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the texts “The House of Commons” and “The House of Lords”.*

**elected** – избираемый  
**representative** - представительный  
**to make up** – составлять  
**the Speaker** – спикер  
**to pay (paid, paid)** – платить  
**salary** – оклад, жалование  
**allowance** – пособие  
**expenses** – расходы  
**impartial** – беспристрастный  
**arbiter** – судья, арбитр  
**procedure** – процедура  
**legislation** – законы  
**to criticise** – критиковать  
**to assess** – облагать налогом, штрафовать  
**nearly** - почти  
**readings** – чтения  
**purely** - чисто  
**formal** – формальный  
**examination** – рассмотрение, проверка  
**committee** – комиссия, комитет  
**report stage** – стадия доклада  
**to amend** – вносить поправку  
**to table a motion** – поставить предложение на обсуждение  
**to send (sent, sent)** – посылать  
**discussion** – обсуждение  
**non-elected** - избираемый  
**right of inheritance** – право наследования  
**hereditary** - наследственный  
**to be given life peerage** – получить звание пэра  
**the Lord Chancellor** – Лорд - канцлер  
**to share in** – участвовать  
**matters of the day** – повседневные вопросы  
**powerful** - могущественный  
**to be passed** – быть принятым  
**to reject** - отклонить

## Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons is an elected and representative body. It is made up of 651 elected members, known as Members of Parliament (MPs). They are paid a salary and an allowance for secretarial and office expenses. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. He is an impartial arbiter over parliamentary procedure. The House of Commons is the main place where legislation and other decisions of government are criticised and assessed. It spends nearly half its time making laws.

A proposed law, a bill, has to go through three stages in order to become an Act of Parliament. These are called readings. The first reading is purely formal, to introduce a bill. The second reading involves debate on the principles of the bill, its examination by a parliamentary committee, and the third reading – the report stage, when the bill can be amended. If six members table a motion, then there has to be a debate on the third reading. If the majority of MPs in the House of Commons votes for the bill, it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion. When the Lords agree, the bill is taken to the Queen for the Royal Assent.

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords is the only non-elected second chamber in the parliaments in the world. The House of Lords has more than 1,000 members. This House consists of those lords who sit by right of inheritance and those men and women who have been life peerages. The Lord Chancellor presides over the House of Lords. The House of Lords shares in making of laws, the examination of the government's work and in debating important matters of the day. The House of Lords is not as powerful as the House of Commons. The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons. The House of Lords can not reject bills. It can amend them.

## Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

is made up	readings	is presided over
report stage	Act of Parliament	table a motion
debate	votes for	Royal Assent
right of inheritance		life peerages
non-elected	be amended	introduce
impartial	elected	

1. The second reading involves \_\_\_\_\_ on the principles of the bill.
2. The House of Commons \_\_\_\_\_ of 651 elected Members of Parliament.
3. The House of Lords consists of the lords who sit by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A bill has to go through three stages called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The House of Commons \_\_\_\_\_ by the Speaker.
6. The House of Lords is the only \_\_\_\_\_ second chamber in parliaments in the world.
7. When the bill goes through readings it becomes an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The third reading is the \_\_\_\_\_ when the bill can \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When the Lords agree, the bill is taken to the Queen for the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. If six members \_\_\_\_\_, then there has to be a debate on the third reading.
11. The first reading is purely formal, to \_\_\_\_\_ a bill.
12. If the majority of the MPs in the House of Commons \_\_\_\_\_ the bill, it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion.
13. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ arbiter over parliamentary procedure.
14. The House of Commons is an \_\_\_\_\_ body.

***Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.***

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#### **Task 4**

***Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.***

The House of Commons \_\_\_\_\_ (состоять) of 651 elected MPs. It \_\_\_\_\_ (председательствовать) by the Speaker. A bill goes through three stages called \_\_\_\_\_ (чтения). Then it becomes an \_\_\_\_\_ (Актом Парламента). The first reading is purely formal, \_\_\_\_\_ (вносить на рассмотрение) a bill. The second reading \_\_\_\_\_ (включает) debate on the principles of the bill. The third reading is the \_\_\_\_\_ (стадия доклада) when the bill can \_\_\_\_\_ (вносить поправки). If six

members\_\_\_\_\_ (ставят предложение на обсуждение), then there has to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (дебаты) on the third reading. If the \_\_\_\_\_ (большинство) of MPs in the House of Commons \_\_\_\_\_ (голосуют за) the bill, it \_\_\_\_\_ (отсылается) to the House of Lords and then to the Queen for the \_\_\_\_\_ (королевская санкция).

The House of Lords is the only \_\_\_\_\_ (не избираемая) second chamber in the parliaments in the world.

The House of Lords \_\_\_\_\_ (состоит из) the Lords who sit by \_\_\_\_\_ (право наследования) and those who have been \_\_\_\_\_ (звание пэра). The Lord Chancellor \_\_\_\_\_ (возглавляет) the House of Lords.

### Task 5

*Use the Present Simple Passive.*

*Pattern I:* The Queen **signs** a bill.  
A bill **is signed** by the Queen.

*Pattern II:* The Queen **signs** new bills.  
New bills **are signed** by the Queen.

1. 651 elected members make up the House of Commons.
2. The Speaker presides over in the House of Commons.
3. The House of Commons amends new bills.
4. The House of Commons sends a bill to the House of Lords for discussion.
5. The Lords take a bill to the Queen for the Royal Assent.
6. The Lord Chancellor presides over the House of Lords.
7. The members of Parliament criticise and assess legislation and other decisions of government.
8. They pay a salary to the MPs.
9. The House of Lords amend laws.

### Task 6

*Match up the halves of each sentence so that they make sense.*

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1) The House of Commons | a) is the report stage, when the bill can be amended   |
| 2) The Speaker          | b) it becomes an Act of Parliament                     |
| 3) A proposed law       | c) is made up of 651 elected MPs                       |
| 4) The first reading    | d) the bill is taken to the Queen for the Royal Assent |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5) The second reading   | e) presides over in the House of Commons           |
| 6) The third reading  | f) has to go three stages called readings          |
| 7) If the majority of MPs in the House of Commons votes for the bill, | g) is to introduce a bill                          |
| 8) When the Lords agree,  | h) involves debate on the principles of the bill   |
| 9) When the bill passes through both houses,                          | i) it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion |

### **Task 7**

***Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.***

1. Who is the House of Commons made up of?
2. Who is the House of Commons presided over by?
3. How does a bill become an Act of Parliament?
4. The first reading is purely formal, isn't it?
5. What does the second reading involve?
6. What is the third reading?
7. Who presides over the House of Lords?
8. Is it necessary for the bill to pass through both houses before the Queen signs it?
9. What is the work of both houses?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Законопроект должен пройти три стадии обсуждения для того, чтобы стать Актом Парламента.
2. Первое чтение – это чисто формальная процедура - внести законопроект на рассмотрение.
3. Второе чтение включает дебаты по основным вопросам законопроекта.
4. Третья стадия обсуждения – это доклад. Здесь могут быть внесены поправки в законопроект.
5. Палата общин состоит из 651 избранных членов парламента.
6. Палата лордов состоит из наследственных и пожизненных пэров.
7. Когда законопроект проходит все стадии обсуждения в обеих палатах, монарх должен дать королевскую санкцию.

**Task 9**

*Write what you have learned from the text about:*

- a) the work of the House of Commons;
- b) the work of the House of Lords.

## Unit 4

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text "Political Parties in the UK".*

**therefore** – таким образом

**to be nominated** – выдвигать свою кандидатуру

**the Conservative Party** – Консервативная партия

**the Labour Party** – Лейбористская партия

**the Liberal Democrats** – Либерально-демократическая партия

**right wing** – правое крыло

**left wing** – левое крыло

**centre** - центр

**to go (went, gone) back** – происходить, возникать

**the Tories** – партия тори

**to support** – поддерживать

**Church** – церковь

**the Whigs** – партия виги

**to be eager for** – стремиться, сильно желать

**to believe in** – придавать большое значение

**free enterprise** – частное предпринимательство

**private ownership** – частная собственность

**to prefer** – предпочитать

**state control** – государственный контроль

**to lose (lost, lost)** - потерять

**to make an alliance** – объединяться

**to be (was, were; been) formed** – быть сформированным

**the Trade Unions** – профсоюзы

**to be (was, were; been) founded** – быть основанным

**public services** – общественные службы

### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

#### **POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UK**

British elections are usually fought between political parties, not individuals. Therefore, people who want to be elected to Parliament need to be nominated by one of the main political parties.

The main parties in the UK are the Conservative Party (right wing), the Labour Party (left wing) and the Liberal Democrats (centre).



The Conservative Party went back to the Tories. They were the party that supported Church and King. Today the Conservative Party represents those who believe in free enterprise and the importance of a capitalist economy, with private ownership preferred to state control. It is the most powerful party and is often called a party of business directors.

The Liberal Party is more than three hundred years old. The Tories called the Liberals “Whigs”. The Whigs were a group eager for political reform. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Liberals lost the support of working-class voters. They made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.

The Labour Party was formed in 1900. It was founded by the Trade Unions. Today the Labour Party believes in private ownership and enterprise with the traditional support of the public services.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

elections	be nominated	believe in (2)
went back	eager for	support
was founded	made an alliance	Conservative Party
Labour Party	Liberal Democrats	

1. The main political parties in the UK are the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Whigs were a group \_\_\_\_\_ political reform.
3. British \_\_\_\_\_ are usually fought between political parties.
4. The Labour Party \_\_\_\_\_ by the Trade Unions.
5. The Liberals lost the \_\_\_\_\_ of working-class voters.
6. People need \_\_\_\_\_ by one of the main political parties.
7. The Conservative Party \_\_\_\_\_ to the Tories.
8. The Liberals \_\_\_\_\_ with Social Democrats.
9. The Conservatives \_\_\_\_\_ free enterprise, the Labours \_\_\_\_\_ private ownership with the support of the public services.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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#### Task 4

**Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.**

British \_\_\_\_\_ (выборы) are usually fought between political parties. People who want to \_\_\_\_\_ (быть избранным) to Parliament need to \_\_\_\_\_ (выдвинуть свою кандидатуру) by one of the main political parties.

The Conservative Party \_\_\_\_\_ (возникла) to the Tories. They \_\_\_\_\_ (поддерживали) Church and King. Today it \_\_\_\_\_ (представляет) those who \_\_\_\_\_ (придает большое значение) free enterprise. They \_\_\_\_\_ (предпочитают) private ownership to state control.

The Liberals were a group \_\_\_\_\_ (которая стремилась к) political reform. They \_\_\_\_\_ (объединились) with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats \_\_\_\_\_ (была сформирована).

The Labour Party \_\_\_\_\_ (была основана) by the Trade Unions. They believe in \_\_\_\_\_ (частная собственность) with the \_\_\_\_\_ (поддержка) of the public services.

#### Task 5

**Underline the correct form of the verb (Past Simple Active or Past Simple Passive) from the choices offered.**

1. The Conservative Party *went* / *was gone* back to the Tories.
2. They *supported* / *were supported* Church and King.
3. The Tories *called* / *were called* the Liberals "Whigs".
4. The Liberals *lost* / *were lost* the support of the working-class voters.
5. They *made* / *were made* the alliance with Social Democrats.
6. The Party of Liberal Democrats *formed* / *was formed*.
7. The Labour Party *founded* / *was founded* by the Trade Unions.

#### Task 6

**Fill in the gaps with Past Simple forms of the verbs from the box below.**

go	support	lose
be	call	make

1. The Liberals \_\_\_\_\_ an alliance with Social Democrats.
2. The Conservative Party \_\_\_\_\_ back to the Tories.

3. The Whigs \_\_\_\_\_ a group eager for political reform.
4. The Conservative Party \_\_\_\_\_ Church and King.
5. The Tories \_\_\_\_\_ the Liberals “Whigs”.
6. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Liberals \_\_\_\_\_ the support of working-class voters.

### **Task 7**

***Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions***

1. What do people who want to be elected to Parliament need?
2. What are the main political parties in the UK?
3. What are the origins of these parties?
4. What does each party believe in?
5. What is the most powerful party in the UK? Why?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Выборы в Великобритании – это обычно борьба между основными политическими партиями.
2. Люди, которые хотят быть избраны в Парламент, должны выдвинуть свою кандидатуру от одной из основных партий.
3. Консервативная партия поддерживала церковь и короля. В настоящее время это могущественная партия. Ее часто называют партией крупных предпринимателей.
4. Либеральная партия объединяла людей, которые стремились к политическим реформам.
5. Лейбористская партия была основана профсоюзами.
6. Члены Лейбористской партии поддерживают частную собственность и предпринимательство.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the Conservative Party;
- b) the Labour Party;
- c) the Liberal Democrats.

## Unit 5

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The British Constitution”.*

**set of rules** – свод правил

**relationship** – отношение

**written / unwritten** – писанный / неписанный

**wholly** - полностью

**more** – более (сравн. степ. от many/much)

**flexible** – гибкий

**sovereign** – «суверен»

**to alter** – изменять

**to possess** – владеть, обладать

**merely** – только, просто

**to be embodied** – быть воплощенным

**enactment** – законодательный акт

**Magna Charter** – Великая хартия вольностей

**the Act of Settlement** – Закон о престолонаследии

**the Bill of Rights** – Билль о правах

**since** – так как, с тех пор как

### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

## THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

A constitution is a set of rules which define the relationship between the various organs of government and between the government and citizens of a country.

The British Constitution is unwritten. It has never been wholly reduced to writing. An unwritten constitution is more flexible than a written one, it can be easily changed. Since Parliament is sovereign it can alter any law at any time without any special procedure.

The statement that the British Constitution is not written does not mean that this country possesses no important constitutional documents. It merely means that the constitution is not embodied in any single document, or series of documents, containing the essential constitutional laws.

Thus the UK has many enactments which either have been or still are of great importance, for example Magna Carta (1215), the Bill of

Rights (1688), the Act of Settlement (1700), the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

set of rules	reduced to	sovereign	unwritten
flexible	is embodied	alter	procedure
enactments	constitutional laws		

1. The British Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ in any single document, containing the essential \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The British Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Since Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_, it can \_\_\_\_\_ any law at any time without any special \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The UK has many \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance.
5. A constitution is a \_\_\_\_\_ which define the relationship between the government and citizens.
6. It has never been wholly \_\_\_\_\_ writing.
7. An unwritten constitution is more \_\_\_\_\_ than a written one.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Task 4

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

A constitution is a \_\_\_\_\_ (свод правил) which \_\_\_\_\_ (определяет) the relationship between the various organs of the government and between the government and citizens of a country.

The British Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_ (неписаная). It has never been \_\_\_\_\_ (изложена в письменной форме). An \_\_\_\_\_ (неписаная) constitution is more \_\_\_\_\_ (гибкая) than a \_\_\_\_\_ (писаная) one. Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_ («суверен»). It can \_\_\_\_\_ (изменять) any \_\_\_\_\_ (закон) without any special \_\_\_\_\_ (процедура).

The British Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ (не воплощена) in any documents, containing the essential \_\_\_\_\_ (конституционные законы). The UK has many \_\_\_\_\_ (законодательные акты) of great importance.

### **Task 5**

*Decide which statements are true (T) or false (F).*

1. An unwritten constitution can be easily changed.
2. The British Constitution is written.
3. Parliament has no power to make laws to protect individual rights.
4. Parliament must follow a special procedure to alter any constitutional laws.
5. There are no documents containing constitutional laws in the UK.
6. An unwritten constitution is more flexible than a written constitution.

### **Task 6**

*Ask possible questions for which these sentences would be suitable answers.*

*Pattern:* A constitution is a set of rules.  
What is a constitution?

1. A constitution defines the relationship between various organs of government and between the government and citizens of a country.
2. The British Constitution is unwritten.
3. An unwritten constitution is more flexible than a written one.
4. Parliament alters any law at any time.
5. The UK has many enactments, which are of great importance.

### **Task 7**

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. What is a constitution?
2. Why is the British Constitution unwritten?
3. Can it be easily changed?
4. What does the statement that the British Constitution is not written mean?
5. What enactments does the UK have?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Конституция – это свод правил, которые определяют отношения между различными органами управления государства и между правительством и гражданами одной страны.
2. Конституция Великобритании никогда не была полностью изложена в письменной форме.
3. Неписаная конституция более гибкая, чем писаная.
4. Так как Парламент является «сувереном», он может, без всякой специальной процедуры, изменить любой закон в любое время.
5. Конституция Великобритании не представлена в форме документа или серии документов, которые содержат основные конституционные законы.
6. В Великобритании существует много законодательных актов, которые имели и все еще имеют огромное значение.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about the British Constitution.***

## PART II

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### Unit 1

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##### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The System of Government in the USA”.*

**presidential republic** – президентская республика

**term of office** – срок пребывания у власти

**a secretary** – министр

**the President’s Cabinet** – кабинет министров

**the Executive branch** – исполнительная власть

**abroad** – за рубежом

**to serve as smb..** – служить в качестве кого-л., работать

**to execute** – выполнять

**approved** – принятый, одобренный

**Congress** – Конгресс

**the Legislative branch** – законодательная власть

**federal government** – федеральное правительство

**the Senate** – Сенат

**the House of Representatives** – палата представителей

**to go through** – проходить через

**similar** – подобный, похожий

**to add amendments** – вносить поправки

**disagreement** – несогласие

**to work out** – выработать

**compromise** – компромисс

**finally** – наконец

**to agree on** – соглашаться по

**version** – версия

**signature** - подпись

**to veto** – наложить вето

##### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE USA



The United States is a presidential republic. The US President is the head of state. He is chosen at a national election for a four-year term of office.

The President of the United States has many important powers. He appoints secretaries of the main departments that make up the President's Cabinet. Also the President represents the country abroad, and he serves as head of his political party and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. As head of the Executive branch, the President must execute the government programmes approved by Congress.

Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The proposed law, or bill, is first introduced in the House of Representatives. If it is passed, it is sent to the Senate where it goes through a similar process. The Senate may reject a bill proposed in the House of Representatives or add amendments. In cases of disagreement the members of both houses try to work out a compromise. If both sides agree on the new version, the bill is sent to the President for his signature. Only then it becomes a law. But the President has the right to veto it.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

presidential	appoints	make up	powers
term of office	represents	serves	legislative
armed forces	be approved	is introduced	reject
goes through	amendments	work out	agree on
veto			

- The bill \_\_\_\_\_ a similar process in the Senate.
- The President has the right to \_\_\_\_\_ the bill.
- The United States is a \_\_\_\_\_ republic.
- The Senate may \_\_\_\_\_ the bill or add \_\_\_\_\_.
- The US President is chosen for a four-year \_\_\_\_\_.
- If both houses \_\_\_\_\_ the new version of a bill, it is signed by the President.
- Congress is the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of the government.
- The US President has many important \_\_\_\_\_: he \_\_\_\_\_ secretaries of the main departments, \_\_\_\_\_ the country abroad, \_\_\_\_\_ as Commander-in-Chief of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- If both houses disagree, they try to \_\_\_\_\_ a compromise.
- The government programmes must \_\_\_\_\_ by Congress.

11. The secretaries of the main departments \_\_\_\_\_ the President's Cabinet.
12. The proposed law \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_\_ in the House of Representatives.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Task 4**

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

The United States is a \_\_\_\_\_ (президентская республика). The US President is chosen for a four-year \_\_\_\_\_ (срок). The President has many important \_\_\_\_\_ (полномочия). He \_\_\_\_\_ (назначает министров) of the main departments. They \_\_\_\_\_ (образуют) the President's Cabinet. As head of the \_\_\_\_\_ (исполнительная власть), the President must \_\_\_\_\_ (выполнять) the government programmes \_\_\_\_\_ (принятые) by Congress.

Congress \_\_\_\_\_ (состоит из) of the Senate and the House of Representatives. First, a bill \_\_\_\_\_ (представлен) in the House of Representatives. Then it \_\_\_\_\_ (проходит) a similar process in the Senate. The Senate may \_\_\_\_\_ (отклонить) the bill or \_\_\_\_\_ (внести поправки). In cases of \_\_\_\_\_ (несогласия) the members of both houses try to \_\_\_\_\_ (выработать) a compromise. If both sides \_\_\_\_\_ (соглашаются на) the new version, the bill is signed by the President and it becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ (закон). The President has the right to \_\_\_\_\_ (наложить вето) it.

#### **Task 5**

*Ask questions beginning with the question-words suggested.*

1. The US President has many important powers. (*What powers?*)
2. The President appoints secretaries of the main departments. (*Whom?*)
3. The President is chosen for a four-year term of office. (*Where...for?*)

4. Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. (*What...of?*)
5. The bill is first introduced in the House of Representatives. (*Where?*)
6. The bill goes through a similar process in the Senate. (*What?*)
7. The members of both houses try to work out a compromise. (*Who?*)
8. The bill is sent to the President for his signature. (*What...for?*)
9. The bill becomes a law. (*What?*)
10. The President has the right to veto the bill. (*What right?*)

### Task 6

*Complete the table below.*

Noun	Verb	Adjective
<i>president</i>	_____	_____
_____	<i>appoint</i>	_____
_____	_____	<i>political</i>
<i>power</i>	_____	_____
_____	_____	<i>national</i>
<i>amendment</i>	_____	_____
_____	<i>represent</i>	_____
_____	<i>execute</i>	_____
<i>disagreement</i>	_____	_____
_____	<i>approve</i>	_____
_____	<i>introduce</i>	_____
<i>signature</i>	_____	_____

### Task 7

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. What is the USA?
2. What term of office is the President chosen for?
3. What are the important powers of the US President?
4. What is Congress made up?
5. Which house of Congress has the power to introduce law?
6. Who does the President's Cabinet consist of?
7. How does a bill become a law?
8. Who has the right to veto the bill?

### Task 8

*Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Президент США избирается на четыре года.
2. Президент США назначает министров, представляет страну за рубежом и является главнокомандующим вооруженных сил.
3. Как глава исполнительной власти, президент должен выполнять правительственные программы, принятые Конгрессом США.
4. Конгресс, законодательный орган федерального правительства, состоит из Сената и Палаты представителей.
5. Сенат может отклонить законопроект или внести поправки.
6. В случае несогласия члены обеих палат должны прийти к компромиссу.
7. Когда президент получает законопроект от Конгресса, он должен его подписать. И тогда билль становится законом.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the functions of the US President;
- b) the functions of Congress in the law-making process.

## Unit 2

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “Separation of Branches in the USA”.*

**the Judicial branch** – судебная власть  
**separate** – особый, самостоятельный, отдельный  
**lawmaker** – законодатель  
**number of** - несколько  
**district** – округ  
**to be determined** – определяется  
**population** – население  
**a two-year term** – двухгодичный срок  
**body** – орган (власти)  
**one third** – одна треть  
**to stand (stood, stood) for** - баллотироваться  
**to be responsible for** – быть ответственным за что-л.  
**to be responsible to** – нести ответственность перед кем-л.  
**to administer the law** – применять закон  
**to re-elect** – переизбирать  
**vice-president** – вице-президент  
**to assume the presidency** – вступать на пост президента  
**to remove from office** – оставить пост  
**an executive department** – министерство  
**to be established** – устанавливать  
**directly** – непосредственно  
**to be headed** – возглавлять  
**the Supreme Court** – Верховный суд  
**actions** – действия  
**to violate** – нарушать

### Task 2

*Listen and read the text for detailed understanding.*

### SEPARATION OF BRANCHES IN THE USA

There are three branches in the United States – Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Each branch has a separate function.

The function of the Legislative branch is to make laws. The Legislative branch is made up of representatives elected to Congress. Congress consists of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Lawmakers from all the states are elected to serve in the House of Representatives. In each state there are a number of districts which are determined by population. Each district chooses one representative who is elected to a two-year term. There are 435 representatives in the House.

The Senate is the smaller of the two bodies. Each state has two senators who are elected to six years. Every two years one third of the Senate stands for election.

The Executive branch of the government is responsible for administering the law passed by Congress. The President of the US presides over the Executive branch. He is elected to a four-year term and can be re-elected to a second term. The Vice-President is elected with the President. He presides over the Senate and assumes the presidency if the president is removed from office.

Within the Executive branch there are a number of executive departments. Each department is established by law.

The third branch of government is the Judicial branch. It is headed by the Supreme Court. Its functions are to enforce laws and to determine whether laws of Congress or actions of the President violate the Constitution. Under the Supreme Court, there are many state and federal courts.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

branches	senators	districts	stands for
representative	make laws	two-year term	is headed
is responsible for	presides over	be re-elected	assumes
Judicial branch	courts	are responsible to	
is removed from	Secretaries	enforce laws	
executive departments			

1. The third branch of government is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The function of the Legislative branch is to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Each state has two \_\_\_\_\_ who are elected to six years.
4. In each state there are a number of \_\_\_\_\_ which choose one \_\_\_\_\_. He is elected to a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are three \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ by the Supreme Court.
7. Every two years one third of the Senate \_\_\_\_\_ election.
8. Under the Supreme Court there are many state and federal \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The US President can \_\_\_\_\_ to a second term.

10. The Executive branch \_\_\_\_\_ administering the law passed by Congress.
11. Within the Executive branch there are a number of \_\_\_\_\_ which are headed by \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Vice-President \_\_\_\_\_ the Senate and he \_\_\_\_\_ the presidency if the President \_\_\_\_\_ office.
13. Secretaries of executive departments \_\_\_\_\_ directly \_\_\_\_\_ the President.
14. The function of the Judicial branch is to \_\_\_\_\_.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Task 4**

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

There are three \_\_\_\_\_ (ветви) in the US. They are Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The function of the \_\_\_\_\_ (законодательная власть) is to \_\_\_\_\_ (издавать законы).

Congress \_\_\_\_\_ (состоит из) the House of Representatives and the Senate. In each state there are \_\_\_\_\_ (несколько) districts which \_\_\_\_\_ (выбирают) one \_\_\_\_\_ (представитель) who is elected to a \_\_\_\_\_ (двухгодичный срок). Each state has two \_\_\_\_\_ (сенаторы) who are elected to six years. \_\_\_\_\_ (Одна треть) of the Senate \_\_\_\_\_ (баллотируется) election every two years.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (Исполнительная власть) (ответственна за) administering the law passed by Congress. Within the Executive branch there are \_\_\_\_\_ (несколько) executive \_\_\_\_\_ (министерства) which \_\_\_\_\_ (возглавляются) by \_\_\_\_\_ (министры).

Secretaries \_\_\_\_\_ (непосредственно ответственны перед) the President. The Vice-President \_\_\_\_\_ (избирается) with the President. He \_\_\_\_\_ (председательствует) the Senate. The Vice-President \_\_\_\_\_ (вступает на пост

президента) if the President \_\_\_\_\_  
(оставляет свой пост).

The third branch of the government is  
the \_\_\_\_\_ (судебная). It \_\_\_\_\_  
(возглавляется) by \_\_\_\_\_ (Верховный Суд). Its  
functions are to \_\_\_\_\_ (проводить законы  
в жизнь) and to determine if the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_  
(нарушается) or not. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ (Верховный  
суд) there are many state and federal \_\_\_\_\_ (суды).

### Task 5

*Choose the correct preposition and write short sentences with these phrases, based on the text.*

to make *up of* / *of* representatives  
to consist *from* / *of* two houses  
to serve *at* / *in* the House of Representatives  
to be elected *to* / *on* a two-year term  
to stand *for* / *at* election  
to preside *in* / *over* the Executive branch  
to be responsible *for* / *to* administering the law  
to be responsible *for* / *to* the President  
to be removed *of* / *from* office

### Task 6

*Complete the following sentences with articles (a, the) if necessary.*

1. ... Legislative branch is made up of ... representatives elected by ... Congress.
2. ... Lawmakers from all ... states are elected to serve in ... House of Representatives.
3. ... Senate is ... smaller of ... two bodies.
4. ... President of ... US is elected to ... four-year term and can be re-elected to ... second term.
5. Within ... Executive branch there are ... number of ... executive departments.
6. ... Judicial branch is headed by ... Supreme Court.
7. Its function is to determine whether ... laws of ... Congress or ... actions of ... President violate ... Constitution.

### Task 7

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*



1. What branches of government are there in the US?
2. What is the function of the Legislative branch?
3. What does Congress consist of? Who is elected to serve in the House? in the Senate?
4. What is the function of the Executive branch?
5. Who is elected with the President? What does he do?
6. What are the functions of the Judicial branch?
7. What is it headed by?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. В США существуют три ветви власти – законодательная, исполнительная и судебная.
2. Законодательная власть США издает законы.
3. Исполнительная власть США ответственна за организацию исполнения законов, принимаемых Конгрессом.
4. Судебная власть США возглавляется Верховным Судом. Функция судебной власти – проводить законы в жизнь.
5. Президент США избирается на 4 года и может переизбираться на второй срок.
6. Одна треть сенаторов баллотируется на выборах каждые два года.
7. Министры исполнительных департаментов непосредственно подотчетны президенту.
8. Вице-президент возглавляет Сенат и вступает на пост президента, когда президент уходит с поста.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the Legislative branch of the USA;
- b) the Executive branch of the USA;
- c) the Judicial branch of the USA.

## **Unit 3**

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## Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The System of Checks and Balances in the USA”.*

**among** – между

**equal** – равный

**to provide for** – предоставлять, давать, определять

**a system of checks and balances** – система “конституционных  
противовесов”

**carefully** – осторожно

**to refuse** – отвергать, отказываться

**to provide funds** – обеспечивать денежными средствами

**to request** – просить, предписывать

**to overturn** – опровергать

**judge** – судья

**to review** – пересматривать

**choice** – выбор

**consensus** – согласованное мнение, консенсус

**superior** – превосходящий, высший

**vital aspect** – важный (существенный) аспект

**level** – уровень

**to protect against extremes** – защищать от крайностей

**to wish** – хотеть

## Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

The division of government power among three separate but equal branches provides for a system of checks and balances. The powers given to each are carefully balanced by the powers of the other two. Each branch serves as a check on the others. For example, Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may veto any act of Congress. In its turn, Congress can refuse to provide funds requested by the President. The Supreme Court can overturn laws passed by Congress and signed by the President. The President appoints judges, but the Senate reviews his candidates and has the power to reject the choices.

The system of checks and balances makes compromise and consensus necessary. With this system, no branch of government has superior power. Compromise is also vital aspect of other levels of government in the United States. This system protects against extremes. It

means, for example, that new presidents cannot change governmental policies just as they wish.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

system of checks and balances	appoints	are balanced
compromise and consensus	veto	reject
make laws	check	protects
superior power	vital aspect	overturn

1. The system of checks and balances makes \_\_\_\_\_ necessary.
2. The powers of one branch \_\_\_\_\_ carefully \_\_\_\_\_ by the powers of the other two.
3. No branch of government has \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Each branch serves as a \_\_\_\_\_ on the others.
5. The division of government power among three branches provides for a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The President \_\_\_\_\_ judges, but the Senate can \_\_\_\_\_ the choices.
7. Congress has the power to \_\_\_\_\_, but the President may \_\_\_\_\_ any act of Congress.
8. Compromise is also \_\_\_\_\_ of the other levels of government in the US.
9. This system \_\_\_\_\_ against extremes.
10. The Supreme Court can \_\_\_\_\_ laws, passed by Congress and signed by the President.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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### Task 4

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

The \_\_\_\_\_ (Деление) of government power among three \_\_\_\_\_ branches \_\_\_\_\_ provides \_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_ (система конституционных противовесов). Each branch \_\_\_\_\_ (служит) as a check on the others. For example, Congress has the power

to \_\_\_\_\_ (издавать законы) but the President may \_\_\_\_\_ (наложить вето) any act of Congress. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Верховный Суд) can \_\_\_\_\_ (опровергнуть) laws passed by Congress and signed by the President. The President \_\_\_\_\_ (назначает судей) but the Senate \_\_\_\_\_ (пересматривает) the candidates and has the power to \_\_\_\_\_ (отклонить) the choices.

With this system, no branch of government has \_\_\_\_\_ (верховный) power. This system \_\_\_\_\_ (защищает от крайностей). New presidents cannot change \_\_\_\_\_ (политику правительства) just as they wish.

### Task 5

#### A. Match the antonyms.

equal	fire
carefully	inferior
superior	accept
refuse	carelessly
pass	unequal
appoint	veto

#### B. Match the synonyms.

protect	alter
change	ban
veto	refuse
reject	defend
review	elect
appoint	revise

### Task 6

#### A. Put the sentences into the interrogative.

*Pattern:* The election campaign **can** last three weeks.

**Can** the election campaign last three weeks?

1. Each branch can serve as a check of the other two.
2. The President can veto any act of Congress.
3. Congress can refuse to provide funds requested by the President.
4. The Supreme Court can overturn laws passed by Congress.
5. The President can appoint judges.
6. The Senate can review the President's candidates.
7. This system can protect against extremes.

#### B. Change the sentences into the Past.

*Pattern:* The election campaign **can** last three weeks.

The election campaign **could** last three weeks.

1. Each branch can serve as a check of the other two.
2. The President can veto any act of Congress.
3. Congress can refuse to provide funds requested by the President.
4. The Supreme Court can overturn laws passed by Congress.
5. The President can appoint judges.
6. The Senate can review the President's candidates.
7. This system can protect against extremes.

### **Task 7**

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. What does the division of government power among three branches provide for?
2. Are the powers of one branch balanced by the powers of the other two?
3. What does each branch serve? Give the examples of the separation of powers among three branches.
4. Which branch of government has superior power?
5. What is the role of compromise in the American system of running the country?

### **Task 8**

*Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Разделение власти на три основные ветви позволило создать систему «конституционных противовесов».
2. Президент может наложить вето на любой законопроект Конгресса.
3. Верховный Суд вправе отменять законоположения, принятые Конгрессом и подписанные президентом.
4. Президент США назначает судей, а Сенат должен их утвердить.
5. Благодаря системе «конституционных противовесов» ни одна власть правительства не имеет приоритета над другой.
6. Система «конституционных противовесов» защищает от крайностей.

### **Task 9**

Write what you have learned from the text about the system of checks and balances.

## Unit 4

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “Political Parties in the USA”.*

**to develop** – развивать

**two-party system** – двухпартийная система

**leading** – ведущий

**the Democrats** – демократы

**the Republicans** – республиканцы

**to be associated with** – ассоциироваться (с), связываться

**labour** – рабочий класс

**industry** – промышленность

**to dominate** – преобладать

**political scene** – политическая сцена

**single-member system** – одномандатная система

**office** – пост, должность

**to retain** – сохранять

**to shift back and forth** – колебаться, перевешивать

**to tend** – иметь тенденцию

**to be similar** – быть похожим

**goal** – цель

**neither** – ни одна (из двух)

**to seek (sought, sought)** – добиваться, стремиться

**to shake (shook, shaken)** – покачать

**however** – однако

**to propose** – предлагать

**means** – средства

**to achieve** – достигать

**social matters** – социальные вопросы

**to limit** – ограничивать

### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE USA

The United States has developed a two-party system. There are two leading parties: the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats are associated with labour and the Republicans are associated with business and industry. The way candidates are elected explains why two major parties have come to dominate the American political scene. Elections are

held according to the single-member district system based on the principle of the “winner-takes-all”. Under this system, only one candidate with the most votes is elected to a given office from any one district. On the national level, the majority party in Congress has not always been the same as the party of the President. When one party dominates national politics, the other party retains much support at state and local levels. Thus, the balance between the Democrats and the Republicans shifts back and forth.

The parties tend to be similar. They both support the same political and economic goals. Neither party seeks to shake the foundation of America’s economy.

But Democrats and Republicans, however, propose different means of achieving the goals. Democrats believe that the central government plays a more active role in social matters. Republicans believe in big business and private enterprise and want to limit the role of government.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

two-party system	are associated with (2)	support
is based on	office	goals
single-member system	shifts back and forth	

1. The Democrats \_\_\_\_\_ labour.
2. Elections are held according to the \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The US has developed a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Republicans \_\_\_\_\_ business and industry.
5. Only one candidate is elected to a given \_\_\_\_\_ from any one district.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ the principle of the “winner-takes-all”.
7. The parties both \_\_\_\_\_ the same political and economic \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The balance between the Democrats and the Republicans \_\_\_\_\_.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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### Task 4

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

The US has developed a \_\_\_\_\_ (двухпартийная) system. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (ведущие) parties: the Democrats \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the Republicans. The Democrats \_\_\_\_\_ (ассоциируются с) labour. The Republicans \_\_\_\_\_ (связаны с) business and industry.

Elections \_\_\_\_\_ (проводятся) according to the \_\_\_\_\_ (одномандатная) system. Only one candidate \_\_\_\_\_ (большинством голосов) is elected to a given \_\_\_\_\_ (пост) from any one district.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (равновесие) between the Democrats and the Republicans \_\_\_\_\_ (колеблется то в одну, то в другую стороны). Democrats and Republicans \_\_\_\_\_ (предлагают) different means of \_\_\_\_\_ (достижение цели).

### Task 5

*Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.*

*Pattern: If the Government **helps** new businesses the economy of the country **will grow** fast.*

*If the two houses of Congress **approve** the bill the President **will sign** it.*

1. If the candidate of the party (*win*) the largest number of votes in a district he (*be*) the winner.
2. If there (*be*) a two-party system in the US two major parties (*dominate*) the American political scene.
3. If one party (*dominate*) national politics the other party (*retain*) much support at state and local levels.
4. If the parties (*tend*) to be similar they (*support*) the same political and economic goals.
5. If the parties (*support*) the same goals in politics and economics they (*increase*) the strength of the US economy.

### Task 6

*Underline the correct form of the verb (Active or Passive).*

1. The US *has developed* / *has been developed* a two-party system.
2. The Democrats *associate with* / *are associated with* labour.
3. Elections *are held* / *hold* according to a single-member district system.



4. A single-member district system *bases / is based on* the principle of the “winner-take-all”.
5. Only one candidate *is elected / elects* to a given office.
6. When one party *is dominated / dominates* national politics, the other party *is retained / retains* much support at state and local levels.
7. The parties *tend / are tended* to be similar.

### **Task 7**

***Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.***

1. What are the leading parties in the USA?
2. What are the Democrats and the Republicans associated with?
3. What principle are elections in the US based on?
4. Does the political party with the most Senators and Representatives choose the US president? What does it mean?
5. Do the parties tend to be similar?
6. What do the Democrats and the Republicans support?
7. What do Democrats and Republicans propose?
8. What do these two parties believe in?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. В США развита двухпартийная система.
2. Демократическая партия ассоциируется с рабочим классом. Партия республиканцев – с бизнесом и крупной промышленностью.
3. Выборы проводятся по одномандатной системе по принципу «победитель имеет все».
4. Президент может быть избран от одной партии, а большинство в Палате представителей или в Сенате от другой.
5. Равновесие между представителями от Демократической и Республиканской партий колеблется то в одну, то в другую стороны.
6. Демократы и Республиканцы предлагают различные средства в достижении политических и экономических целей.
7. Ни одна из партий не стремится подорвать основы американской экономики.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the Democrats;
- b) the Republicans

## Unit 5

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The US Constitution”.*

**to be reduced to writing** – ограничиваться письменной формой

**to be adopted** – быть принятым

**to specify the powers and duties** – определять полномочия и обязанности

**to belong to** – принадлежать к

**repeatedly** – постоянно

**substantial majority** – существенное большинство

**to prevent sb. from doing sth.** – помешать кому-л. сделать что-то

**to gain** – получать

**undue** – недолжный

**in fact** – в действительности

**in spirit** – по духу

**rights and liberties** – права и свободы

**assembly** - собрание

**considerable** – значительный

### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

#### THE US CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the United States was reduced to writing in 1787. It was officially adopted by the thirteen states by 1790.

The Constitution sets the basic form of government. It specifies the powers and duties of each federal branch of government, with all other powers and duties belonging to the states.

The Constitution has been repeatedly amended. A constitutional amendment can only be carried out if a very substantial majority, both in Congress and each state, approves it.

The ultimate power under the Constitution is not given to the President or the Supreme Court. The Constitution limits the role of each branch to prevent any one branch from gaining undue power. Power belongs to “We the People” in fact and in spirit.

The first ten constitutional amendments are known together as Bill of Rights. The Americans consider they will be the fundamental rights and liberties of any citizen of the USA. They are the freedom of religion, speech, the press, the right of peaceful assembly, etc.

Over two past centuries, the Constitution has also had considerable influence outside the US. Several other nations have based their own forms of government on it.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

was reduced	powers and duties	has been amended
was adopted	rights and liberties	approves
sets	Bill of Rights	prevents from
ultimate	considerable	

- The first ten Constitutional amendments are known together as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The US Constitution has also had \_\_\_\_\_ influence outside the country.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ officially \_\_\_\_\_ by the 13 states by 1790.
- The Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ the basic form of government.
- The Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ power under the Constitution is not given to the President or to the Supreme Court.
- The US Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ to writing in 1787.
- The Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ any one branch \_\_\_\_\_ gaining undue power.
- It specifies the \_\_\_\_\_ of each federal branch of government.
- The Americans consider they will be the fundamental \_\_\_\_\_.
- A constitutional amendment can only be carried out if a very substantial majority \_\_\_\_\_ it.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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### Task 4

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

The \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the USA \_\_\_\_\_ (была написана) in 1787. It \_\_\_\_\_ (была принята) officially by the

13 states by 1790. The Constitution\_\_\_\_\_ (определяет) the powers and duties of each federal\_\_\_\_\_ (власть) of government.

The Constitution\_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly\_\_\_\_\_ (изменялась). A\_\_\_\_\_ (конституционная поправка) can be carried out if a majority\_\_\_\_\_ (одобрит) it.

The US Constitution\_\_\_\_\_ (ограничивает) the role of each branch. It\_\_\_\_\_ (предотвращает) any one branch from gaining\_\_\_\_\_ (чрезмерный) power. The first ten constitutional\_\_\_\_\_ (поправки) are known together as\_\_\_\_\_ («Билль о правах»).

### Task 5

*Choose and underline the appropriate form of the verb.*

The former colonies, now “the United States of America”, first *operate / operated* under an agreement which *has / was* called the Articles of Confederation. It *is / was* soon clear that this agreement among the states *did / was* not working well. In 1787 delegates from the states *meet / met* in Philadelphia. They wanted *to revised / revise* the Articles of Confederation, but they *did / done* much more than that. They *written / wrote* a completely new document, the Constitution, which after much argument, debate and compromise *was / had* finished in the same year and officially *adopts / adopted* by the 13 states by 1790.

### Task 6

*Translate the paragraph from Task 5 into Russian.*

### Task 7

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. Does the USA have a written constitution?
2. When was the American constitution adopted?
3. What does the American constitution specify?
4. Has it been repeatedly amended?
5. Who does the ultimate power belong to in fact and in spirit?
6. How are the first ten constitutional amendments known?
7. Has the Constitution had considerable influence on other nations?

### Task 8

*Translate the sentences from Russian into English, using the verbs in brackets in Passive.*

1. Американская Конституция была написана (*to write*) в 1787, а была принята (*to adopt*) в 1790.
2. Основная форма правления устанавливается (*to set*) Конституцией.
3. Полномочия каждой федеральной ветви власти определяются (*to specify*) Конституцией.
4. В Конституцию неоднократно вносились (*to amend*) поправки.
5. В соответствии с Конституцией вся полнота власти не принадлежит (*to give*) ни Президенту, ни Верховному Суду.
6. Первые десять конституционных поправок известны (*to know*) под названием «Билль о правах».
7. Их считают (*to consider*) основными правами и свободами граждан США.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the US Constitution;
- b) the rights and liberties of the Americans.

# **PART III**

## **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC**

### **Unit 1**

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#### **Task 1**

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The State System of Russia.”*

**to set up** – учреждать, основывать

**rule-of-law** – правовой

**republican** – республиканский

**to carry out** - осуществлять

**to balance** – обеспечивать контроль

**the Federal Assembly** – Федеральное Собрание

**the Federation Council** – Совет Федерации

**the State Duma** – Государственная Дума

**popular vote** – всенародное голосование

**local** – местный, региональный

**the Chairman of the Government** – Председатель правительства

**action** – зд. функция

**appointment** – вступление в должность

**the Constitutional Court** – Конституционный Суд

**the Supreme Court** – Верховный Суд

**district court** – окружной суд

**to chair** – председательствовать

**to nominate** – выдвигать кандидата

**post** – пост, должность

**justice** – судья

**Prosecutor General** – Генеральный Прокурор

**the Security Council** – Совет Безопасности

**to hold the office** – занимать пост

**ahead of time** – раньше времени, внеочередной

**to conduct a referendum** – проводить референдум

**on federal issues** – по федеральным вопросам

**in the event of** – в случае

**to be terminated** – закончиться

**resignation** – отставка

**impeachment** - импичмент

## **Task 2**

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### **THE STATE SYSTEM OF RUSSIA**

The Russian Federative Republic was set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is “a democratic federal rule-of-law state with the republican form of government”.

State power in Russia is carried out by dividing power into three independent branches: legislative, executive and judicial. They are independent and each of them is balanced by the President.

The Legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The upper chamber is the Federation Council. The lower chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four year period.

The Executive power belongs to the central and local governments. The head is the Prime Minister, or the Chairman of the Government. The first action of him on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The Judicial power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and district courts.

The President of the Russian Federation is the head of state. He is elected for a term of four years. The President appoints the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, chairs the meetings of the government. He nominates to the State Duma a candidate for an appointment to the post of the Chairman of the Central Bank, presents to the Federation Council candidates for the posts of the Constitutional and Supreme Court justices, the post of Prosecutor General. The President forms and heads the Security Council. He is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armed forces. He has the right to dissolve the State Duma, to take a decision about the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation, to announce elections ahead of time and to pass the decision to conduct a referendum on federal issues. The powers of the Russian President are terminated in the event of his resignation, bad health or impeachment. In such cases new elections of the President of the Russian Federation are held not later than three months after the early termination of the President's powers.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

appointment	presents	posts
forms	heads	is balanced
is headed	popular vote	Supreme Commander-in-Chief
is represented	district courts	to conduct a referendum
Federation Council		State Duma
Chairman		

1. The President \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the Security Council.
2. He nominates to the State Duma a candidate for an \_\_\_\_\_ to the post.
3. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The President \_\_\_\_\_ to the Federation Council candidates for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitutional and Supreme Court justices.
5. Each of three independent branches of state power \_\_\_\_\_ by the President.
6. Each chamber of the Federal Assembly \_\_\_\_\_ by the Speaker.
7. The Judicial power \_\_\_\_\_ by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The President has the right to pass the decision \_\_\_\_\_ on federal issues.
9. The lower chamber of the Federal Assembly is the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The President appoints the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Government of Russia.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Russian armed forces is the President.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper chamber of the Federal Assembly.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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#### Task 4

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

(По конституции) \_\_\_\_\_ Russia is a presidential republic. Each of three independent branches of state power in Russia \_\_\_\_\_ (контролируется) by the President. The Federal Assembly which \_\_\_\_\_ (состоит из двух палат) represents the Legislative power. Both the \_\_\_\_\_ (Совет Федерации) and the \_\_\_\_\_ (Государственная Дума) are headed by the Speaker. The Federal Assembly elects its members by \_\_\_\_\_ (всенародным голосованием) for a four year period. The first action of the Prime Minister who represents the Executive power \_\_\_\_\_ (при вступлении в должность) to form the Cabinet. The Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and \_\_\_\_\_ (окружные суды) represent the Judicial power.

A candidate for an appointment to the post of the Chairman of the Central Bank \_\_\_\_\_ (выдвигается в Госдуму) by the President. Candidates for the posts of the Constitutional and Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_ (судей), the post of \_\_\_\_\_ (Генерального Прокурора) are presented by the President. He has the right to \_\_\_\_\_ (распустить) the State Duma, to take a decision about the \_\_\_\_\_ (отставка) of the Government, to announce elections \_\_\_\_\_ (раньше срока) and \_\_\_\_\_ (принять решение о проведении референдума) on federal issues.

The powers of the Russian President are terminated \_\_\_\_\_ (в случае) his resignation, bad health or impeachment.

#### Task 5

*Fill in the prepositions according to the text.*

for	by	into	of	on	to	out
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1. The President nominates \_\_\_\_\_ the State Duma a candidate \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment \_\_\_\_\_ the post of the Chairman of the Central Bank.
2. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected \_\_\_\_\_ popular vote \_\_\_\_\_ a four year period.
3. The first action of the President \_\_\_\_\_ appointment is to form the Cabinet.
4. Each chamber of the Federal Assembly is headed \_\_\_\_\_ the Speaker.

5. State power in Russia is carried \_\_\_\_\_ dividing power \_\_\_\_\_ three independent branches.
6. The President appoints the Chairman of the Government \_\_\_\_\_ the Russian Federation, chairs the meetings \_\_\_\_\_ the government.
7. The Russian Federative Republic was set \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution of 1993.
8. Three independent branches of state power in Russia are balanced \_\_\_\_\_ the President.
9. The Executive power belongs \_\_\_\_\_ the central and local governments.
10. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief \_\_\_\_\_ the Russian armed forces.
11. The powers of the President are terminated in the event \_\_\_\_\_ his resignation, bad health or impeachment.

### **Task 6**

#### ***A. Correct the mistakes in each sentence.***

1. The President elects for four years and serves two terms.
2. Each chamber of the Federal Assembly are headed by the Speaker.
3. The first his action on appointment to form the Cabinet.
4. The Russian Federative Republic is set up by the Constitution of 1993.

#### ***B. Make all the changes and additions to produce, from the following groups of words and phrases, a complete sentence.***

1. power / The / central / the / Executive / local / belongs / governments.
2. branches / is / the / balanced / three / Each / independent / of / President.
3. Supreme / forms / The / Security / President / heads / Council / and / the / armed / forces / Russian / and / is / the / Commander-in-Chief / he.
4. period / vote / Assembly / The / Federal / are / popular / elected / by / four / members / the / a / year.

### **Task 7**

#### ***Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.***

1. Russia is a presidential republic, isn't it?
2. In what way is state power in Russia carried out?
3. What chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of?
4. What term are the members of the Federal Assembly elected for?
5. Who forms and heads the Security Council?

6. What is the first action of the President on appointment?
7. What duty are the Constitutional, the Supreme and district courts responsible for?
8. Who is in charge of the Russian armed forces?
9. In what cases are the powers of the Russian President terminated?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Юридическая власть в России представлена Конституционным, Верховным и окружными судами.
2. Президент имеет право распускать Государственную Думу, принимать решение об отставке Правительства, объявлять внеочередные выборы и проводить референдум по федеральным вопросам.
3. Члены Федерального Собрания, представляющего законодательную власть России, избираются всенародным голосованием сроком на 4 года.
4. Одной из функций президента является назначение на должность Главы правительства и выдвижение кандидата на пост Председателя Центробанка.
5. Являясь Верховным Главнокомандующим Российских Вооруженных сил, президент формирует и возглавляет Совет Безопасности.
6. Исполнительная власть принадлежит центральным и местным органам управления во главе с Премьер-министром.
7. Верхней палатой Федерального Собрания является Совет Федерации, нижней палатой – Государственная Дума.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the state power in Russia;
- b) powers and duties of the Russian President.

## Unit 2

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The Russian Parliament and the Government.”*

**permanently functioning body** – постоянно действующий орган

**constituent entity** – избирательный округ

**deputy** - депутат

**closed session** – закрытая сессия

**joint session** – объединенная сессия

**to hear (heard, heard) the addresses** – слушать обращения

**to supervise** – наблюдать (за)

**internal** - внутренний

**Accounting Chamber** – Счетная Палата

**to monitor implementation of the federal budget** – осуществлять контроль за выполнением федерального бюджета

**appropriate** - соответствующий

**uniform state policy** – единая государственная политика

**spheres of life** – сферы жизни

**Deputy Chairman** – заместитель председателя, вице-премьер

**additionally** – дополнительно

**in accordance with** – в соответствии

**decree** – указ

**guideline** – принцип

**to hand in one’s resignation** – подать прошение об отставке

**to express non-confidence** – выразить недоверие

**to lay (laid, laid) down the powers** – сложить полномочия

### Task 2

*Listen and read the text for detailed understanding.*

## THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT

The Federal Assembly is Parliament of the Russian Federation. It is the supreme representative and legislative body of the country. The Federal Assembly is a permanently functioning body. There are two chambers.

The Federation Council includes two representatives from each constituent entity of Russia and the State Duma consists of 450 deputies.

Two chambers of Parliament sit separately. Their sessions are open, but they have the right to pass the decision to conduct closed

sessions. The chambers may have joint sessions to hear the addresses of the President or of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The Chairman of the Federation Council and his members, the Chairman of the State Duma and his deputies preside over the sessions and supervise the internal rules of the chamber. Each chamber forms committees and commissions, holds parliamentary hearings. Both chambers set up an Accounting Chamber to monitor implementation of the federal budget. Federal and local authorities form a single system of the government's executive branch to pass the appropriate federal and local laws and to ensure the implementation of a uniform state policy in different spheres of life.

The Government consists of the Prime Minister (the Chairman of the Government), Deputy Chairmen of the Government and federal ministers. The Prime Minister's candidate is appointed by the President with consent of the State Duma. If the selected candidate is rejected three times, the President will appoint the Prime Minister himself, dissolve the State Duma and call a new election. Additionally, the Chairman of the Government proposes to the President candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government and federal ministers. In accordance with the Russian Constitution, federal laws and decrees of the President the Chairman of the Government determines the guidelines of the work of the Government.

The Government of the Russian Federation may hand in its resignation which may be accepted or rejected by the President. The State Duma may express non-confidence in the Government. It is approved by a simple majority of deputies. If the Government resigns or lays down its powers, it will continue working until a new government of the Russian Federation is formed.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

federal ministers	Deputy Chairmen	Additionally
sessions	Federal	local
hearings	Accounting Chamber	constituent entity
uniform state policy	proposes	includes
monitors implementation		ensure
permanently functioning		hand in

1. The Government consists of the Prime Minister, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Federal Assembly is a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ body.

3. \_\_\_\_\_, the Chairman of the Government \_\_\_\_\_ to the President candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen.
4. The Federation Council \_\_\_\_\_ two representatives from each \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia and the State Duma.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ authorities form a single system of the government's executive branch.
6. These authorities \_\_\_\_\_ the implementation of a \_\_\_\_\_ in different spheres of life.
7. The chambers of the Russian Parliament sit separately but their \_\_\_\_\_ are open.
8. An \_\_\_\_\_ is set up by two chambers of Parliament.
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ of the federal budget.
10. Special committees and commissions are formed to hold parliamentary \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Government may \_\_\_\_\_ its resignation.

***Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.***

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#### **Task 4**

***Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.***

The Federal Assembly is the supreme \_\_\_\_\_ (представительный) and \_\_\_\_\_ (законодательный) body of Russia. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (постоянно действующий) body. The Federation Council \_\_\_\_\_ (включает) two representatives from each \_\_\_\_\_ (избирательный округ) of Russia and the State Duma. Although the sessions of two chambers are open, they have the right to \_\_\_\_\_ (принимать решение) to conduct closed and joint sessions.

Each chamber forms committees and commissions, \_\_\_\_\_ (проводят парламентские слушания). Both chambers set up an \_\_\_\_\_ (Счетная Палата) to monitor implementation of the \_\_\_\_\_ (федеральный бюджет).

Federal and local authorities \_\_\_\_\_ (обеспечивают) the implementation of a \_\_\_\_\_ (единая) state policy in different spheres of life.

The Government consists of the Prime Minister, \_\_\_\_\_ (вице-премьеры) and \_\_\_\_\_ (федеральные министры). The Prime Minister's candidate is appointed by the President \_\_\_\_\_ (с согласия) of the State Duma.

The Government may \_\_\_\_\_ (подать прошение об отставке). The State Duma may \_\_\_\_\_ (выразить недоверие Правительству). It is approved by a simple majority of the deputies.

### Task 5

*Fill in the gaps using the suitable form of the word according to the text.*

1. Parliament is the \_\_\_\_\_ (to represent) and legislative body of the country.
2. The Federal Assembly is a \_\_\_\_\_ (permanent) functioning body.
3. The Federal Council includes two representatives from each \_\_\_\_\_ (constituency) entity of Russia.
4. The Chambers of the Russian Parliament have the right to \_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) closed sessions.
5. Each chamber holds parliamentary \_\_\_\_\_ (to hear).
6. An Accounting Chamber monitors \_\_\_\_\_ (to implement) of the federal budget.
7. Federal and local authorities \_\_\_\_\_ (ensurance) the implementation of a uniform state policy.
8. The Chairman of the Government \_\_\_\_\_ (proposal) to the President candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen and federal ministers.
9. The Government may hand in its \_\_\_\_\_ (to resign).
10. The State Duma may express \_\_\_\_\_ (non-confident) in the Government.
11. (Addition), the Chairman of the Government proposes to the President candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen and federal ministers.

### Task 6

*Change the following sentences into Conditional 2.*

*Pattern: If the two houses of Congress **approve** the bill the President **will sign** it.*

*If the two houses of Congress **approved** the bill the President **would sign** it.*

1. If the federal and local authorities pass the appropriate federal and local laws they will ensure the implementation of a uniform state policy in different spheres of life.
2. If the President appoints the Chairman of the Government the State Duma will approve of the candidate.
3. If the State Duma rejects the selected candidate three times the President will appoint the Prime Minister himself.
4. If the President appoints the Chairman of the Government he will determine the guidelines of the work of the Government.
5. If the Government hands in its resignation the President will accept or reject it.
6. If the Government resigns or lays down its powers it will continue working until a new government of Russia is formed.

### **Task 7**

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. What kind of body is the Federal Assembly?
2. What are the chambers of the Federal Assembly?
3. How many representatives from one constituent entity does the Federation Council include?
4. How many deputies are there in the State Duma?
5. Two chambers sit separately, don't they?
6. What are the functions of both chambers?
7. What is the basic function of an Accounting Chamber?
8. Does the President have the right to appoint the Prime Minister independently of the State Duma?

### **Task 8**

*Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Каждая палата Парламента создает комитеты и комиссии, проводит парламентские слушания.
2. Кандидатура Премьер-министра назначается президентом с согласия Государственной Думы.
3. Президент имеет право распустить Государственную Думу и объявить новые выборы, если предложенная им кандидатура Премьер-министра трижды отклонялась.
4. Федеральные и местные власти обеспечивают проведение единой государственной политики в различных сферах общественной и политической жизни страны.
5. Федеральное Собрание – высший представительный и законодательный орган Российской Федерации.



6. Одной из функций Счетной Палаты является осуществление контроля за исполнением федерального бюджета.
7. Правительство Российской Федерации может подать прошение об отставке, а президент может принять или отклонить это прошение.
8. Государственная Дума может выразить недоверие Правительству.

### **Task 9**

*Write what you have learned from the text about how the Russian Government is formed.*

## Unit 3

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “Law-making Process in Russia”.*

**legislative initiative** – законодательная инициатива

**subject** – субъект

**local self-government** – местное самоуправление

**association** – организация

**to obey** – подчиняться

**to be applicable** – быть применимым

**to be promulgated** – быть опубликованным

**legal act** – закон, нормативный акт

**to affect** – влиять

**to apply** – применять

**general knowledge** – всеобщее ознакомление

**draft law** – законопроект

**federal law** – федеральный закон

**to submit for examination** – представить на рассмотрение

**conciliatory commission** – согласительная комиссия

**to settle differences** - разрешать противоречия

**to reconsider** – пересматривать

**two-thirds** – две трети

**the previously adopted wording** – ранее одобренная формулировка,  
ранее принятая редакция

**federal constitutional law** – федеральный конституционный закон

**to ratify** – утверждать

**specified** - предусмотренный

**three quarters** – три четверти

**go (went, gone) against** – идти вразрез

### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

## LAW-MAKING PROCESS IN RUSSIA

The right of legislative initiative belongs to the Russian President, the Federal Assembly, the Government of Russia and the legislative bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation. Official organisations of state power and local self-government, citizens and their associations must obey the laws and the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The

laws must be officially promulgated. Unpublished laws are not applicable. No legal act affecting the rights, freedoms or duties of the people may be applied unless it has been published officially for general knowledge.

Draft laws are introduced in the State Duma. Federal laws passed and adopted by the State Duma are submitted within 5 days for examination by the Federation Council. A federal law is considered to have been approved by the Federation Council if more than half of the total number of deputies have voted for it or if the Federation Council does not examine it within 14 days. In the event the Federation Council rejects the federal law, the chambers may set up a conciliatory commission to settle the differences, after which the federal law shall be reconsidered by the State Duma.

In the event the State Duma disagrees with the decision of the Federation Council, the federal law is considered to have been adopted if, in the second reading, not less than two-thirds of the total number of the deputies of the State Duma have voted in favour of it. Then the federal law is sent to the President for his signature and after that it must be published within 5 days.

If the President of the Russian Federation rejects a federal law within 14 days of receiving it, both the State Duma and the Federation Council shall reconsider that law in accordance with the procedure established by the Russian Constitution. If upon reconsideration the law is approved in the previously adopted wording by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Federation Council and of deputies of the State Duma, it must be signed by the President within 7 days and promulgated. The President may veto the draft law.

The work of the Government of Russia is controlled by federal constitutional law. It is ratified on matters specified in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. In case of a federal constitutional law it is considered to have been adopted if a majority of at least three quarters of the members of the Federation Council and two-thirds of the deputies of the State Duma have approved it. Then it must be signed by the President within 14 days and published. Federal laws may not go against the Russian Constitution and federal constitutional laws.

### **Task 3**

***Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.***

go against	is reconsidered	promulgated
are submitted	reconsideration	adopted wording
reject	draft law	have been approved
obey	is ratified	conciliatory commission

1. The President may veto the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is set up in the event the Federation Council rejects a federal law.
3. Federal laws may not \_\_\_\_\_ the Russian Constitution and federal constitutional laws.
4. A federal law is considered to \_\_\_\_\_ if more than half of the total number of the deputies have voted for it.
5. A federal law \_\_\_\_\_ by the State Duma.
6. The law is approved upon \_\_\_\_\_ in the previously \_\_\_\_\_ by the majority of the total number of the members of the Federation Council.
7. The law must be signed by the President within 7 days and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The President may \_\_\_\_\_ a federal law within 14 days of receiving it.
9. Federal laws \_\_\_\_\_ within 5 days for examination by the Federation Council.
10. Official organisations, citizens of Russia must \_\_\_\_\_ the laws and the Constitution.
11. A federal constitutional law \_\_\_\_\_ on matters specified in the Russian Constitution.

***Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.***

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#### **Task 4**

***Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.***

Official organisations, citizens of Russia must \_\_\_\_\_ (подчиняться) the laws and the Constitution. The laws must be officially \_\_\_\_\_ (обнародованы). Unpublished laws are not \_\_\_\_\_ (применимы). No \_\_\_\_\_ (закон) may be applied unless it has been \_\_\_\_\_ (опубликован) officially for general knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Законопроекты) are introduced in the State Duma. Federal laws \_\_\_\_\_ within 5 days \_\_\_\_\_ (представлены на рассмотрение) by the Federation Council. A federal law is considered to have been approved by the Federation Council if more than \_\_\_\_\_ (половина от общего числа) of deputies have voted for \_\_\_\_\_.

it. \_\_\_\_\_ (В случае) the Federation Council rejects the federal law, the chambers may set up a \_\_\_\_\_ (согласительную комиссию) to settle the differences.

In the event the State Duma \_\_\_\_\_ (не согласна) the decision of the Federation Council, the federal law is considered to have been adopted if, \_\_\_\_\_ (во втором чтении), not less than \_\_\_\_\_ (две трети) of the total number of deputies of the State Duma have voted \_\_\_\_\_ (в пользу) it. Then it is signed and published.

A federal constitutional law is adopted if a majority of at least \_\_\_\_\_ (три четверти) of the members of the Federation Council and \_\_\_\_\_ (две трети) of the deputies of the State Duma have approved it. Federal laws may not \_\_\_\_\_ (идти вразрез) the Russian Constitution and federal constitutional laws.

### Task 5

#### A. Fill in the blanks with **must**, **may**.

1. Official organisations of state power and local self-government, citizens \_\_\_\_\_ obey the laws.
2. The laws \_\_\_\_\_ be officially promulgated.
3. No legal act \_\_\_\_\_ be applied without officially publishing.
4. The chambers \_\_\_\_\_ set up a conciliatory commission to settle the differences.
5. The federal laws \_\_\_\_\_ be reconsidered by the State Duma.
6. The federal law \_\_\_\_\_ be signed by the President.
7. The federal law \_\_\_\_\_ be published within 5 days.
8. The President \_\_\_\_\_ veto the draft law.
9. Federal laws \_\_\_\_\_ not go against federal constitutional laws.

#### B. Ask tag-questions to the following sentences.

*Pattern:* He **must** sign a bill, **mustn't he**?

1. Official organisations of state power and local self-government, citizens must not reject the laws.
2. The laws must be officially promulgated.
3. Legal act may not be applied without officially publishing.
4. The chambers may set up a conciliatory commission to settle the differences.
5. The federal laws must be reconsidered by the State Duma.
6. The federal law must be signed by the President.
7. The federal law must be published within 5 days.

8. The President may veto the draft law.
9. Federal laws may not go against the Russian Constitution and federal constitutional laws.

**C. Translate from Russian into English using *must*, *may*.**

1. Граждане Российской Федерации должны соблюдать законы.
2. Законы должны быть официально обнародованы.
3. Нормативный акт не может быть применим без официального опубликования.
4. Федеральный закон должен быть подписан президентом.
5. Президент может наложить вето на законопроект.

**Task 6**

**A. Use the *Present Perfect Active* instead of the *Past Simple*. Insert the *adverbs* *lately*, *recently*, *already*.**

*Pattern I:* The President ***signed*** the draft law.

The President ***has already signed*** the draft law.

*Pattern II:* The deputies ***approved*** the draft law.

Recently the deputies ***have approved*** the draft law.

1. The Federation Council rejected the federal law two weeks ago.
2. Last month the Federation Council adopted the law in the second reading.
3. One-third of the total number of the deputies voted in favour of the law after the speech of the Chairman of the Government.
4. The President signed the law and promulgated it 7 days ago.
5. The State Duma rejected the federal law.
6. Both chambers set up a conciliatory commission.
7. The Federation Council examined a federal law last week.
8. The State Duma disagreed with the decision of the Federation Council.

**B. Complete the sentences using the *Present Perfect Passive* of the *infinitives* in brackets.**

*Pattern:* ***have (not) been rejected***

***has (not) been rejected***

1. The draft law (not / to approve) by the Federation Council yet.

2. The federal laws (to adopt) in the second reading by two-thirds of the total number of the deputies of the State Duma.
3. To settle differences the conciliatory commission (to set up) by both chambers.
4. The federal constitutional laws (not / to sign) already by the President.
5. Recently the federal law (to examine) carefully by the Federal Council.
6. Federal laws (to pass) already in the first reading.
7. The federal law (to vote) by half of the total number of the members.
8. Lately the law (to submit) for examination by the Federation Council.
9. The federal laws (to reconsider) already in accordance with the procedure established by the Russian Constitution.
10. The decrees of the Russian President (not / to promulgate) yet.

**C. a) Express simple fractions in writing.**

1/3; 2/3; 3/4; 2/4; 3/5; 1/3; 1/2; 1/4; 5/8

**b) Give the English equivalents to the Russian ones.**

Первый; второй; третий; пятый; седьмой; четырнадцатый; двадцатый; сотый; тысячный.

**D. Find in the text synonyms for the following words.**

to contravene; to publish; to influence; for; issues; to regulate; to pass; organisations

**Task 7**

**Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.**

1. Who does the right of legislative initiative in Russia belong to?
2. The laws must be officially promulgated, mustn't they?
3. What is the position of the State Duma in law-making process?
4. In what case is a federal law considered to have been approved by the Federation Council?
5. What is the principal function of a conciliatory commission?
6. The Russian President has the right to reject a federal law, doesn't he?
7. Does the Federation Council have the right to examine a federal law before the State Duma has adopted it?
8. In what case is a federal constitutional law considered to have been adopted?

9. Federal laws do not go against the Russian Constitution and federal constitutional laws, do they?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Органы государственной власти и местного самоуправления, граждане России должны подчиняться законам и Конституции РФ.
2. Законы могут быть представлены на рассмотрение Совета Федерации только после того, как Государственная Дума одобрит их.
3. Государственная Дума и Совет Федерации пересматривают закон в соответствии с правилами, установленными Конституцией РФ.
4. Закон был принят с ранее одобренной формулировкой двумя третями от общего числа членов Федерального Собрания.
5. Закон не был принят во втором чтении, так как две трети депутатов не проголосовало за него.
6. В течение 14 дней президент имеет право отклонить представленный ему на рассмотрение закон.
7. Каждая из палат Парламента имеет право создать согласительную комиссию для разрешения возникших противоречий.
8. Федеральные законы не должны идти вразрез с Конституцией РФ и федеральными конституционными законами.
9. Федеральный конституционный закон принимается по вопросам, которые предусмотрены Конституцией РФ.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) law-making process in Russia;
- b) the powers of the Russian President in law-making process.



## Unit 4

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The Electoral System in Russia”.*

**manifestation** – демонстрация

**governance** – управление

**suffrage** – избирательное право

**to be settled** – регулироваться, устанавливаться

**to participate, to take (took, taken) part in** – принимать участие

**it is impossible** – невозможно

**to be employed in the civil service** – находиться на государственной службе

**to be engaged in** – быть занятым

**remunerative** – хорошо оплачиваемый

**other than** - кроме

**research** – научная деятельность

**creative activities** – творческая деятельность

**to inform** – информировать

**mass media** – средства массовой информации

**to be resided** – проживать

**two terms in succession** – два срока подряд

### Task 2

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

## THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN RUSSIA

In Russia free elections are the highest direct manifestation of the power of the people.

*“Article 32*

2. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to elect and to be elected to bodies of state governance and to organs of local self-government, as well as take part in a referendum.”

The general elections to Parliament of the Russian Federation must be held every four years. The voting age is 18 and the voting is taken on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The procedure for forming the Federation Council and the procedure for electing deputies to the State Duma is settled by federal law. If a citizen of the Russian Federation is 21 and he or she has the right to participate in elections he or she may be elected deputy to the State Duma. It is impossible for one and the same person to be deputy to the

Federation Council and to the State Duma. The State Duma is elected for a term of 4 years and the work of the deputies to the State Duma is permanent. They can not be deputies to other bodies of state power and local authorities. Also they may not be employed in the civil service or engaged in any remunerative activities other than teaching, research and other creative activities. The deputies will inform their electors about their activity during the meetings with them and with the help of mass media. Both the Federation Council and the State Duma elect from among their members the Chairman and his or her deputies.

In Russia the procedure for electing the President is also determined by federal law. If a citizen is 35 and he or she has resided in Russia for 10 years he or she may stand for the post of the President of the Russian Federation. The selected person holds the office of the President for a term of 4 years and for not more than two terms in succession.

### Task 3

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

mass media	is resided	general elections
inform	be engaged	suffrage
impossible	stand for	

1. The deputies will \_\_\_\_\_ their electors about their activity with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A person may \_\_\_\_\_ the post of the President if he is 35 and \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia for 10 years.
3. The deputies to the State Duma may not \_\_\_\_\_ in any remunerative activities.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to Parliament of the Russian Federation must be held every 4 years.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for one and the same person to be deputy to the Federation Council and to the State Duma.
6. The voting is taken on the basis of universal, equal and direct \_\_\_\_\_ by secret ballot.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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#### Task 4

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

In Russia \_\_\_\_\_ (свободные выборы) are the highest direct manifestation of the power of the people.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (всеобщие выборы) to Parliament of the Russian Federation must be held every 4 years. The \_\_\_\_\_ (избирательный возраст) is 18. The voting is taken by \_\_\_\_\_ (тайно).

The Federation Council is formed \_\_\_\_\_ (в соответствии с) federal law. The procedure for electing to the State Duma also \_\_\_\_\_ (регулируется) by federal law. The State Duma is elected \_\_\_\_\_ (на срок) of 4 years. The deputies of the State Duma can not be deputies to other \_\_\_\_\_ (органов государственной и местной власти).

In Russia the procedure for electing the President also \_\_\_\_\_ (определяется) by federal law. The selected person \_\_\_\_\_ (занимает пост) of the President for a term of 4 years.

#### Task 5

*Change the following sentences into Conditional 3.*

*Pattern: If she **had had** a majority support in elections they **would have elected** her to the House of Commons.*

1. If the voting (*to be*) equal and honest he (*to win*) the elections.
2. If the federal law (*not / to settle*) the procedure for electing the deputies to the State Duma legal rights of the Russian citizens (*to be violated*).
3. If he (*to have*) the right to take part in elections he (*to become*) a deputy to the State Duma.
4. If she (*to be engaged*) in a remunerative activity she (*not / to be chosen*) as a deputy of the State Duma.
5. If they (*to inform*) their electors about their activity they (*to gain*) a majority of votes.
6. If he (*to reside*) in Russia for 10 years he (*to become*) the President.
7. If he (*to be*) 35 he (*to stand for*) the post of the President of the Russian Federation.

#### Task 6

*Choose the right form of the verb.*

1. I want him \_\_\_\_\_ the President of the country.  
a. to become      b. become      c. becoming
2. They let her \_\_\_\_\_ in elections.  
a. to take part      b. take part      c. taking part
3. Electors expect their deputies \_\_\_\_\_ them about their activity during the meetings with them.  
a. will inform      b. to inform      c. informing
4. Citizens of the Russian Federation believe having free elections \_\_\_\_\_ the highest direct manifestation of the power of the people.  
a. to be      b. being      c. will be
5. Electors of this constituency knew their deputy \_\_\_\_\_ their rights under the law.  
a. to defend      b. defending      c. will defend
6. Did you hear him \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?  
a. to make a speech      b. making a speech      c. was making a speech
7. Everybody considered the President \_\_\_\_\_ the State Duma.  
a. to dissolve      b. dissolve      c. dissolving
8. What made him \_\_\_\_\_ for election?  
a. not to stand      b. not standing      c. not stand
9. I'd like her \_\_\_\_\_ a member of the Federation Council.  
a. to be elected      b. being elected      c. be elected

### **Task 7**

*Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.*

1. What does the Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantee with reference to elections?
2. When must the general elections to Parliament be held?
3. In what way is the voting taken on?
4. Who may be elected deputy to the State Duma?
5. Is it possible to be the deputies to the Federation Council and to the State Duma simultaneously?
6. What restrictions do the deputies of the State Duma have in their activities?
7. Who may be elected the President of the Russian Federation?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Всеобщие выборы в России должны проводиться каждые четыре года.
2. Голосование проводится тайно.
3. Процедура формирования Совета Федерации и процедура выборов депутатов в Государственную Думу устанавливается федеральным законом.
4. Один и тот же человек не может быть членом Совета Федерации и депутатом Государственной Думы.
5. Депутаты информируют избирателей о своей деятельности с помощью средств массовой информации.
6. Если гражданину Российской Федерации 35 лет, он прожил на территории России 10 лет, то он может баллотироваться на пост Президента РФ.
7. Депутаты Государственной Думы не могут заниматься другой оплачиваемой деятельностью, кроме преподавательской, научной и иной творческой деятельности.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about the Russian electoral system.***

## Unit 5

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### Task 1

*Read out and try to remember the active vocabulary to the text “The Constitution of the Russian Federation”.*

**simultaneously** – одновременно

**to come (came, come) into effect** – вступать в силу

**to cease to be valid** – терять юридическую силу

**to operate within the guidelines** – действовать в соответствии с  
положениями (Конституции)

**due to** – по, в соответствии

**to stipulate** – предусматривать

**multinational** – многонациональный

**for this reason** – поэтому

**to be aimed at** – стремиться, направляться

**above all** – прежде всего

**the supreme value** – высшая ценность

**to safeguard** – охранять

**hence** - следовательно

**rest and leisure** – отдых

**unemployment** - безработица

**social security in old age** – социальное обеспечение по возрасту

**health care** – охрана здоровья

**medical assistance** – медицинская помощь

**to guard smb. from sth.** – защищать от

**violence** – насилие

**humiliating treatment** – унижающее человеческое достоинство  
обращение

**punishment** – наказание

**moreover** – кроме того

**the protection of human rights** – защита прав человека

**in conclusion** – в заключении

**surely** – несомненно

**in any case** – в любом случае

**the needs of the nation** – нужды нации

**that's why** – вот почему

**to run a dignified life** – вести достойную жизнь

**both...and** – как..., так и...; и...и

**to assure** – обеспечивать

## **Task 2**

*Read the text for detailed understanding.*

### **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

December 12, 1993 is considered the day of adoption of the Fundamental Law of the Russian Federation – the Constitution. Simultaneously, the Constitution of Russia which came into effect in April 1978 ceased to be valid.

Firstly, the Constitution has established the Russian Federation to be a presidential democratic republic. Secondly, it has set the basic form of the government: three independent branches. Finally, all the bodies of state power and local self-government must operate within its guidelines.

Due to the Constitution, the multinational people of Russia are the source of power in the country. Every citizen of the country has all the rights, liberties and duties on its territory, stipulated by the Constitution. For this reason, the policy of the government is to be aimed at setting essential conditions to guarantee free development of people.

Above all, the Constitution of Russia declares that every citizen, his rights and freedoms are the supreme value. Under the Russian Constitution a duty of state is to recognise, respect and safeguard the human rights and liberties. Hence, they must not be violated.

Therefore, the Constitution provides the right to life and freedom, the right to work security against unemployment, the right to rest and leisure, the right to social security in old age. It also includes the right to health care and medical assistance, the right to education, etc.

In accordance with the Constitution the rights guard the citizens from violence, humiliating treatment and unlawful punishment. Moreover, the Constitution of Russia has organised the system of justice guaranteeing the protection of human rights and liberties in a court of law.

In conclusion, it may be said that the Constitution of the Russian Federation is of great practical importance. Surely, it has been amended for several times. But, in any case, it has met the changing needs of the nation. That's why, people of Russia believe that the government should provide a framework of law and order in which they will be free to run the dignified lives. They expect their government to serve them. In fact, they tend to think the Constitution will both assure their rights and prevent federal and local bodies from gaining undue power.

## **Task 3**

*Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box below.*

adoption	within its guidelines	are stipulated
be aimed at	respect	violated
guard from	prevent from	assure
safeguard	amended	

1. Under the Constitution of Russia a duty of state is to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the human rights.
2. It is essential to see that all the bodies of power must operate \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Surely, the Constitution has been \_\_\_\_\_ for several times.
4. December 12, 1993 is the day of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
5. Above all, all the rights, liberties and duties of the people \_\_\_\_\_ by the Constitution.
6. In any case, people of Russia tend to think the Constitution will both \_\_\_\_\_ their rights and \_\_\_\_\_ local bodies \_\_\_\_\_ gaining undue power.
7. In accordance with the Russian Constitution the rights \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens \_\_\_\_\_ violence and humiliating treatment and unlawful punishment.
8. Therefore, the policy of the government is to \_\_\_\_\_ setting conditions to guarantee free development of people.
9. Hence, they must not be \_\_\_\_\_.

*Arrange the numbers of the sentences in the right order according to the text.*

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#### **Task 4**

*Replace the Russian words and phrases by suitable English equivalents from the text.*

The new \_\_\_\_\_ (проект) of the Russian Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ (был принят) in December 12, 1993. The Constitution which \_\_\_\_\_ (вступила в силу) in 1978 \_\_\_\_\_ (потеряла юридическую силу).

\_\_\_\_\_ (Во-первых), the Russian Constitution has established the Russian Federation to be a presidential democratic republic. \_\_\_\_\_ (Во-вторых), it has set the basic form of the government.



\_\_\_\_\_ (По) the Russian Constitution the \_\_\_\_\_ (многонациональный) people are the source of power in the country.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Далее), the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ (предусматривает) the rights, liberties and duties of the people. \_\_\_\_\_ (Прежде всего), it declares that every citizen, his rights and freedoms are the supreme value. \_\_\_\_\_ (Следовательно), they must not be violated.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Согласно) the Russian Constitution the rights \_\_\_\_\_ (защищают от) the citizens \_\_\_\_\_ violence and unlawful punishment.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Несомненно), the Russian Constitution has been amended. But, \_\_\_\_\_ (в любом случае), it has met the changing needs of the nation.

### Task 5

*First study the table: tense changes when the main verb is past tense. Then write these sentences in indirect speech.*

<u>Speaker's words</u>	<u>Reported statement</u>
will	would
shall	should
is going to	was going to
present simple	past simple
present continuous	past continuous
past continuous	past perfect continuous
present perfect	past perfect
past simple	past perfect
must	had to
can	could

*Pattern:* 'He **will** talk to the President'

He said he **would** talk to the President.

1. 'The Russian Constitution came into effect in 1993,' he said.
2. 'The Constitution has set the basic form of the government,' she said.
3. 'All the bodies of state power and local self-government must operate within its guidelines,' he said.
4. 'The multinational people of Russia are the source power in the country,' she said.
5. 'The Constitution of the Russian Federation provides the right to life,' he said.
6. 'The Constitution will assure the people's rights,' she said.
7. 'The Constitution guard the citizens from violence,' he said.

8. 'The old draft of the Constitution ceased to be valid,' she said.
9. 'The President can run the country,' he said.
10. 'He is going to visit this country,' she said.

### **Task 6**

***Write these sentences as reported questions.***

*Pattern:* 'When was the Constitution adopted?'

He asked ***when the Constitution was adopted.***

1. 'What does every citizen have on the territory of the country?' we asked.
2. 'When did the old draft of the Constitution come into effect?' he asked.
3. 'What has the Constitution established?' she asked.
4. 'What can Parliament alter at any time without any special procedure?' he asked.
5. 'When was the US Constitution reduced to writing?' she asked.
6. 'What do people of Russia believe?' we asked.
7. 'Who has the right to sign this decree?' he asked.

### **Task 7**

***Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions.***

1. When was the Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?
2. What has the Constitution established?
3. Who is the source of power in the country?
4. What does the Constitution stipulates?
5. What is the duty of state under the Constitution?
6. What human rights and freedoms does it guarantee?
7. People of Russia expect their government to serve them, don't they?
8. What does the Constitution prevent from?

### **Task 8**

***Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Новый проект Конституции был принят в декабре 1993 года.
2. Все органы государственной власти и местного самоуправления должны действовать в соответствии с положениями Конституции.
3. По Конституции, человек, его права и обязанности являются высшей ценностью.
4. Поэтому политика государства должна быть направлена на создание условий, обеспечивающих свободное развитие людей.

5. Согласно Конституции Российской Федерации, обязанность государства – признание, соблюдение и защита прав и свобод человека.
6. В действительности, граждане России считают, что основным законом страны будет как защищать их права, так и препятствовать превышению власти со стороны федеральных и местных органов.

### **Task 9**

***Write what you have learned from the text about:***

- a) the adoption of the Russian Constitution;
- b) what rights and liberties it stipulates.

# ANSWER KEYS

## PART I

### Unit 1

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#### Task 3

1. legislative, is composed of
  2. constitutional, monarch
  3. the Cabinet
  4. summon and dissolve, appoint, Prime Minister
  5. introduced, debated
  6. Parliament
  7. power
  8. Royal Assent, Act of Parliament
  9. government
  10. spokesman
- 2, 6, 4, 8, 1, 3, 10, 9, 7, 5

#### Task 4

The United Kingdom is a *constitutional monarchy*. The Queen *reigns* with the support of *Parliament*. The Queen has the power to *summon and dissolve* Parliament, *appoint* all the Ministers. She acts *on the advice of* her ministers. The Queen gives the *Royal Assent* before a *bill* can become an Act of Parliament. The British Parliament is the *legislative organ*. It is *composed of* the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Parliament in the UK *is based on* the principle that the people of the country hold *ultimate* power. The government *consists of* the ministers. They *are appointed* by the Crown. The most important ministers of the government are called the *Cabinet*. The *Prime Minister* is the head of the government. He *advises* to the Queen on government business, *co-ordinates* the works of the various ministries. New *bills* are introduced and debated in the House of Commons.

### Unit 2

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#### Task 3

1. be held
2. in private
3. official opposition
4. depends on

5. chooses, Cabinet of Ministers
  6. election day, polling station
  7. MPs, represents
  8. majority of seats
  9. ballot paper
  10. general election, by-election
  11. secret ballot
  12. simple majority
  13. polling card
  14. Returning Officer
- 7, 10, 1, 11, 13, 6, 9, 2, 14, 12, 4, 8, 5, 3

#### **Task 4**

The House of Commons consists of *Members of Parliament*. MPs *are elected* at a *general election* or at a *by-election*. Parliamentary elections must *be held* every five years. Voting is taken by *secret ballot*. *On election day*, the voter goes to the *polling station*. His or her name and address *are checked against* the electoral register. The voter marks the *ballot paper* in private and puts it in a sealed *ballot box*. After all the votes have been counted in each *constituency*, the Returning Officer *announces* the result. The election is decided on a *simple majority*. The British parliamentary system *depends on* political parties. The party, which wins the majority of seats, *forms the Government*. The second largest party forms “*Shadow Cabinet*”.

### **Unit 3**

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#### **Task 3**

1. debate
2. is made up
3. right of inheritance, life peerages
4. readings
5. is presided over
6. non-elected
7. Act of Parliament
8. report stage, be amended
9. Royal Assent
10. table a motion
11. introduce
12. votes for
13. impartial
14. elected

14, 2, 5, 13, 4, 11, 1, 8, 10, 12, 9, 6, 3, 7

#### **Task 4**

The House of Commons *is made up of* 651 elected MPs. It *is presided over* by the Speaker. A bill goes through three stages called *readings*. Then it becomes an *Act of Parliament*. The first reading is purely formal, *to introduce* a bill. The second reading *involves* debate on the principles of the bill. The third reading is the *report stage* when the bill can *be amended*. If six members *table a motion*, then there has to be a *debate* on the third reading. If the *majority* of MPs in the House of Commons *votes for* the bill, it *is sent* to the House of Lords and then to the Queen for the *Royal Assent*. The House of Lords is the only *non-elected* second chamber in the parliaments in the world. The House of Lords *consists of* the lords who sit by *right of inheritance* and those who have been *life peerages*. The Lord Chancellor *presides over* the House of Lords.

### **Unit 4**

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#### **Task 3**

1. Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democrats
  2. eager for
  3. elections
  4. was founded
  5. support
  6. be nominated
  7. went back
  8. made an alliance
  9. believe in (2)
- 3, 6, 1, 7, 2, 5, 8, 4, 9

#### **Task 4**

British *elections* are usually fought between political parties. People who want to *be elected* to Parliament need to *be nominated* by one of the main political parties. The Conservative Party *went back* to the Tories. They *supported* Church and King. Today it *represents* those who *believe in* free enterprise. They *prefer* private ownership to state control. The Liberals were a group *eager for* political reforms. They *made an alliance* with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats *was formed*. The Labour Party *was founded* by the Trade Unions. They believe in *private ownership* with the *support* of the public services.

## Unit 5

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### Task 3

1. is embodied, constitutional laws
  2. unwritten
  3. sovereign, alter, procedure
  4. enactments
  5. set of rules
  6. reduced to
  7. flexible
- 5, 2, 6, 7, 3, 1, 4

### Task 4

A constitution is a *set of rules* which *defines* the relationship between the various organs of the government and between the government and citizens of a country. The British constitution is *unwritten*. It has never been *reduced to writing*. An *unwritten* constitution is more *flexible* than a *written* one. Parliament is *sovereign*. It can *alter* any *law* without any special *procedure*. The British constitution *is not embodied* in any documents, containing the essential *constitutional laws*. The UK has many *enactments* of great importance.

## PART II

### Unit 1

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### Task 3

1. goes through
  2. veto
  3. presidential
  4. reject, amendments
  5. term of office
  6. agree on
  7. legislative
  8. powers, appoints, represents, serves, armed forces
  9. work out
  10. be approved
  11. make up
  12. is introduced
- 3, 5, 8, 11, 10, 7, 12, 1, 4, 9, 6, 2

### Task 4

The United States is a *presidential republic*. The US president is chosen for a four-year *term of office*. The president has many important *powers*. He *appoints secretaries* of the main departments. They *make up* the President's Cabinet. As head of the *Executive branch*, the president must *execute* the government programmes *approved* by Congress. Congress *is made up* of the Senate and the House of Representatives. First, a bill *is introduced* in the House of Representatives. Then it *passes* a similar process in the Senate. The Senate may *reject* the bill or *add amendments*. In cases of *disagreement* the members of both houses try to *work out* a compromise. If both sides *agree on* the new version, the bill is signed by the president and it becomes a *law*. The president has the right to *veto* it.

## Unit 2

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### Task 3

1. Judicial branch
  2. make laws
  3. senators
  4. districts, representative
  5. two-year term
  6. branches
  7. is headed
  8. stands for
  9. courts
  10. be re-elected
  11. is responsible for
  12. executive departments, Secretaries
  13. presides over, assumes, is removed from
  14. are responsible to
  15. enforce laws
- 5, 2, 4, 3, 7, 10, 9, 12, 11, 13, 1, 6, 14, 8

### Task 4

There are three *branches* in the US – Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The function of the *Legislative branch* is *to make laws*. Congress *consists of* the House of Representatives and the Senate. In each state there are *a number of* districts which *choose one representative* who is elected to a *two-year term*. Each state has two *senators* who are elected to six years. *One third* of the Senate *stands for* election every two years. The *Executive branch* is *responsible for* administering the law passed by Congress. Within the Executive branch there are *a number of* executive



*departments which are headed by Secretaries. Secretaries are directly responsible to the president. The vice-president is elected with the president. He presides over the Senate. The vice-president assumes the presidency if the president is removed from office. The third branch of the government is the Judicial branch. It is headed by the Supreme Court. Its functions are to enforce laws and to determine if the Constitution is violated or not. Under the Supreme Court there are many state and federal courts.*

### Unit 3

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#### Task 3

1. compromise and consensus
  2. are balanced
  3. superior power
  4. check
  5. system of checks and balances
  6. appoints, reject
  7. make laws, veto
  8. vital aspect
  9. protects
  10. overturn
- 5, 2, 4, 7, 10, 6, 1, 3, 8, 9

#### Task 4

The *division* of government power among three branches provides for a *system of checks and balances*. Each branch *serves* as a check on the others. For example, Congress has the power to *make laws* but the president may *veto* any act of Congress. The Supreme Court can *overturn* laws passed by Congress and signed by the president. The president *appoints judges* but the Senate *reviews* the candidates and has the power to *reject* the choices. With this system, no branch of government has *superior* power. This system *protects against extremes*. New presidents cannot change *governmental policies* as they wish.

### Unit 4

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#### Task 3

1. are associated with
2. single-member system
3. two-party system

4. are associated with
  5. office
  6. is based on
  7. support, goals
  8. shifts back and forth
- 3, 1, 4, 2, 6, 5, 8, 7

#### **Task4**

The US has developed a *two-party* system. There are two *leading* parties: the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats *are associated with* labour. The Republicans *are associated with* business and industry. Elections *are held* according to the *single-member* system. Only one candidate *with the most votes* is elected to a given *office* from any one district. The *balance* between the Democrats and the Republicans *shifts back and forth*. Democrats and Republicans *propose* different means of *achieving goals*.

### **Unit 5**

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#### **Task 3**

1. Bill of Rights
  2. considerable
  3. was adopted
  4. sets
  5. has been amended
  6. ultimate
  7. was reduced
  8. prevents from
  9. powers and duties
  10. rights and liberties
  11. approves
- 7, 3, 4, 9, 5, 11, 6, 8, 1, 10, 2

#### **Task 4**

The Constitution of the USA *was reduced to writing* in 1787. It *was* officially *adopted* by the 13 states by 1790. The Constitution *specifies* the powers and duties of each federal *branch* of government. The Constitution *has been* repeatedly *amended*. A *constitutional amendment* can be carried out if a majority *approves* it. The US Constitution *limits* the role of each branch. It *prevents* any one branch from gaining *undue* power. The first ten constitutional *amendments* are known together as *Bill of Rights*.

## PART III

### Unit 1

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#### Task 3

1. forms and heads
  2. appointment
  3. popular vote
  4. presents, posts
  5. is balanced
  6. is headed
  7. is represented, district courts
  8. to conduct a referendum
  9. State Duma
  10. Chairman
  11. Commander-in-Chief
  12. Federation Council
- 5, 12, 9, 6, 3, 7, 10, 2, 4, 1, 11, 8

#### Task 4

*Under the Constitution* Russia is a presidential republic. Each of three independent branches of state power in Russia *is balanced* by the President. The Federal Assembly which *consists of two chambers* represents the Legislative power. Both *the Federation Council* and the *State Duma* are headed by the Speaker. The Federal Assembly elects its members by *popular vote* for a four year period. The first action of the Prime Minister who represents the Executive power *on appointment* to form the Cabinet. The Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and *district courts* represent the Judicial power. A candidate for an appointment to the post of the Chairman of the Central Bank *is nominated to the State Duma* by the President. Candidates for the posts of the Constitutional and Supreme Court *justices*, the post of *Prosecutor General* are presented by the President. He has the right to *dissolve* the State Duma, to take a decision about the *resignation* of the Government, to announce elections *ahead of time* and *to pass the decision to conduct a referendum* on federal issues. The powers of the Russian President are terminated *in the event of* his resignation, bad health or impeachment.

### Unit 2

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### Task 3

1. Deputy Chairmen, federal ministers
  2. permanently functioning
  3. Additionally, proposes
  4. includes, constituent entity
  5. federal, local
  6. ensure, uniform state policy
  7. sessions
  8. Accounting Chamber
  9. monitors implementation
  10. hearings
  11. hand in
- 2, 4, 7, 10, 8, 9, 5, 6, 1, 3, 11

### Task 4

The Federal Assembly is the supreme *representative* and *legislative* body of Russia. It is a *permanently functioning* body. The Federation Council *includes* two representatives from each *constituent entity* of Russia and the State Duma. Although the sessions of two chambers are open, they have the right to *pass the decision* to conduct closed and joint sessions. Each chamber forms committees and commissions, *holds parliamentary hearings*. Both chambers set up an *Accounting Chamber* to monitor implementation of the *federal budget*. Federal and local authorities *ensure* the implementation of a *uniform* state policy in different spheres of life. The Government consists of the Prime Minister, *Deputy Chairmen of the Government* and *federal ministers*. The Prime Minister's candidate is appointed by the President *with consent* of the State Duma. The Government may *hand in its resignation*. The State Duma may *express non-confidence in the Government*. It is approved by a simple majority of the deputies.

## Unit 3

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### Task 3

1. draft law
2. conciliatory commission
3. go against
4. have been approved
5. is reconsidered
6. reconsideration, adopted wording
7. promulgated

8. reject
  9. are submitted
  10. obey
  11. is ratified
- 10, 9, 4, 2, 5, 8, 6, 7, 1, 11, 3

#### **Task 4**

Official organisations, citizens of Russia must *obey* the laws and the Constitution. The laws must be officially *promulgated*. Unpublished laws are not *applicable*. No *legal act* may be applied unless it has been *published* officially for general knowledge. *Draft laws* are introduced in the State Duma. Federal laws *are submitted* within 5 days *for examination* by the Federation Council. A federal law is considered to have been approved by the Federation Council if more than *half of the total number* of deputies have voted for it. *In the event* the Federation Council rejects the federal law, the chambers may set up a *conciliatory commission* to settle the differences. In the event the State Duma *disagrees with* the decision of the Federation Council, the federal law is considered to have been adopted if, *in the second reading*, not less than *two-thirds* of the total number of deputies of the State Duma have voted *in favour of* it. Then it is signed and published. A federal constitutional law is adopted if a majority of at least *three quarters* of the members of the Federation Council and *two-thirds* of the deputies of the State Duma have approved it. Federal laws may not *go against* the Russian Constitution and federal constitutional laws.

### **Unit 4**

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#### **Task 3**

1. inform, mass media
  2. stand for, is resided
  3. be engaged
  4. general elections
  5. impossible
  6. suffrage
- 4, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2

#### **Task 4**

In Russia *free elections* are the highest direct manifestation of the power of the people. The *general elections* to Parliament of the Russian Federation must be held every 5 years. The *voting age* is 18. The voting is taken on *by secret ballot*. The Federation Council is formed *in*

*accordance of federal law. The procedure for electing to the State Duma is also settled by federal law. The State Duma is elected for a term of 4 years. The deputies of the State Duma can not be deputies to other bodies of state power and local authorities. In Russia the procedure for electing the President is also determined by federal law. The selected person holds the office of the President for a term of 4 years.*

## Unit 5

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### Task 3

1. respect and safeguard
  2. within its guidelines
  3. amended
  4. adoption
  5. are stipulated
  6. assure, prevent from
  7. guard from
  8. be aimed at
  9. be violated
- 4, 2, 5, 8, 1, 9, 7, 3, 6

### Task 4

The new *draft* of the Russian Constitution *was adopted* in December 12, 1993. The Constitution which *came into effect* in 1978 *ceased to be valid*. *Firstly*, the Russian Constitution has established the Russian Federation to be a presidential democratic republic. *Secondly*, it has set the basic form of the government. *Due to* the Russian Constitution the *multinational* people are the source of power in the country. *Further*, the Constitution *stipulates* the rights, liberties and duties of the people. *Above all*, it declares that every citizen, his rights and freedoms are the supreme value. *Hence*, they must not be violated. *In accordance with* the Russian Constitution the rights *guard* the citizens *from* violence and unlawful punishment. *Surely*, the Russian Constitution has been amended. But, *in any case*, it has met the changing needs of the nation.