**Задание 13. Составьте 5 вопросов (вопрос к подлежащему, общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, альтернативный и разделительный вопросы) к данному предложению:**

The Russian Federation comprises 85 federal subjects.

Does the Russian Federation comprise 85 federal subjects?

Does the Russian Federation comprise 85 federal subjects, or 89 federal subjects?

What does the Russian Federation consist of?

The Russian Federation comprises 85 federal subjects, doesn’t it?

What kind of country consists of 85 federal subjects?

**Задание 14. Прочитайте текст и разделите его на вводную, информационную и заключительную части:**

**Text1. The Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation occupies a vast territory in Eurasia. Russia has an **extensive** **coastline** along the Arctic and the Pacific Oceans, as well as the Baltic, the Black and the Caspian seas. The country has **approximately** one-quarter of the world's **unfrozen** fresh water reserves. The Volga is the longest river. The major lakes are Lake Baikal, Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega. Lake Baikal is the world's deepest and **purest freshwater** lake. Russia has the world's largest forest reserves. That’s why the country is sometimes called “the lungs” of Europe. Mount Elbrus is the highest mountain peak in Russia. Russia has the largest natural gas reserves, the second largest **coal** reserves and the eighth largest oil reserves in the world. It is the world's leading natural gas exporter and the second leading oil exporter. Oil, natural gas, metals, and **timber** **account for** more than 80% of Russian export. Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. The population of the city is more than 10 million people. Saint Petersburg is Russia's [second-largest city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_and_towns_in_Russia_by_population) after [Moscow,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow) with a population of more than 6.2million people. It is an important Russian [port on the Baltic Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ports_of_the_Baltic_Sea) and has a status of a [federal subject.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_subjects_of_Russia) The population of the Russian Federation is over 144 ml people. The country is a multi-ethnic **society**; it has 160 different ethnic groups. However, Russian is the only official language, though the Constitution gives the federal subjects the right to make their native language co-official. The flag of the country is the white-blue-red **banner**. The **coat of arms** is the **two-headed eagle**; the national **anthem** is “Russia, the Holy Land”. **According** to the Constitution of Russia, the country is a federation and **semi-presidential republic**, **wherein** the President is the head of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. The Russian Federation is fundamentally structured as a multi-party **representative democracy** with the federal government composed of three branches – legislative, executive and Judiciaary. The President is the **Supreme** **Commander-in Chief of the Armed Forces**; he can veto **legislative bills** before they become law, and he appoints the government of Russia. The president is elected by **popular vote** for a six-year period and is **eligible for** a second term. According to the Constitution, the country comprises eighty-five federal subjects, including the Republic of the Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol. All subjects have equal representation— two delegates each—in the **Federation Council**. However, they differ in the degree of autonomy they enjoy. Federal subjects are grouped into eight federal districts administered by **envoys**. Envoys are responsible for **overseeing the compliance** of the federal laws. **Legislative power** is represented by the Federal Assembly. It is made up of the State Duma (**lower chamber**) and the Federation Council (**upper chamber**). The **bicameral** Federal Assembly of Russia, made up of the 450-member State Duma and the 166member Federation Council, adopts federal laws, **declares war**, **approves treaties**, and has the power of **impeachment** of the President. The leading political parties of Russia are the United Russia, the Communist Party, A Just Russia and the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia. **Executive** power is exercised by the Government. The Prime Minister is the head of the Government. The current Russian government is made up of the Prime Minister, two first **deputy prime ministers**, seven deputy prime ministers and 17 ministers. Most ministries and federal services report directly to the Prime Minister, who **in his turn** reports to the President. **Judicial power** belongs to the system of courts. The Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Arbitration and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the Federation Council on the recommendation of the President, interpret and **overturn laws** they **deem** unconstitutional. Being one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, Russia plays a major role in **maintaining international peace and security**. Russia is a member of OSCE and APEC and other international and regional organisations

**Задание 3. Переведите следующие выражения на английский язык:**

* занимать территорию - occupy the territory
* многонациональное государство - multinational state
* законодательная/исполнительная/судебная ветви власти – legislative / executive / judicial branches of government
* верхняя и нижняя палаты - - upper and lower chambers

-конституционный/ верховный/ федеральный суды - constitutional / supreme / federal courts

* поддерживать безопасность и мир во всем мире - maintain security and peace throughout the world

**Задание 4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**

1.Вам нужно рассказывать подробно об экономике Российской Федерации. You need to talk in details about the economy of the Russian Federation. 2. Она никак не хотела ехать на озеро Байкал. She didn't want to go to Lake Baikal. 3. Не могли бы вы рассказать нам, из каких палат состоит российский парламент? Could you tell us which chambers the Russian parliament consists of? 4. Может ли Дума отстранить президента от власти? Can the Duma remove the president from power? 5. Кем должен назначаться Премьер Министр в России? 5. Who should appoint the Prime Minister in Russia? 6. Следует ли Украине вступать в НАТО? Should Ukraine join NATO? 7. Могу я подробнее узнать о лидерах политических партий Великобритании? Can I learn more about the leaders of UK political parties? 8. Мы должны провожать делегацию представителей Дальневосточного округа? – Нет. 8. Should we see off the delegation of representatives of the Far Eastern District? – No, you shouldn’t 9. В России президент избирается на шестилетний срок. In Russia, the president is elected for a six-year term.