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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
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**ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЧЕСКИЙ ПРИНЦИП
ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(НА ПРИМЕРЕ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И
СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТОВ АМЕРИКИ)**

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Введение

Предлагаемое учебно-практическое пособие подготовлено для педагогических работников, курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации. Учебно-практическое пособие составлено на основе материала, обязательного для изучения в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в соответствии с рабочими программами по иностранному языку, Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом и включает в себя две части, каждая из которых посвящена описанию государственного устройства страны изучаемого языка (Великобритания, США) и состоит из десяти взаимосвязанных глав.

Материал, содержащийся в данном пособии, представляет собой результат анализа и синтеза аутентичных материалов в сфере политики, экономики, юриспруденции, истории и права. Представленные в работе тексты и лексико-грамматические упражнения способствуют углублению и систематизации знаний в рассматриваемых областях.

Пособие состоит из текстов, грамматических и лексических упражнений, таблиц и схем, развивающих навыки чтения, навыки устной речи, а также такие способности обучающихся, как умение анализировать, сопоставлять, сравнивать, делать выводы и осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке. Выполнение разнообразных творческих заданий способствует формированию у обучающихся общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта.

PART I

Unit 1. State system of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

A sovereign, to reign, a set of laws, an authority, a scrutiny, to rule, to make decisions.

Exercise 2. Before reading try to remember some facts about state system of the United Kingdom. Ask your partner.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text. Give a summary of what you have read.

State system of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. There is no written constitution in Britain. This state has a set of laws.

The true authority is implemented by the Parliament. It is the most important power in Britain. Formally the government is divided into three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In fact, it is the House of Commons which has real power.

The monarch serves as a head of state. But the sovereign is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What does a word combination «constitutional monarchy» mean?
2. What parts does the Parliament consist of?
3. Has Great Britain got a written constitution?
4. Does the Queen play a dominant role in the political life of Great Britain?

Exercise 5. Fill in gaps in the following sentences.

1. A set of laws in Britain is
2. The true power in the Parliament belongs to
3. The present sovereign ... was crowned

Exercise 6. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| to belong | принимать политические решения |
| to make political decisions | короновать |
| to crown | важный |
| authority | власть |
| important | принадлежать |

Exercise 7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Главой государства является монарх.
2. Однако монарх не принимает политических решений.
3. Она была коронована в 1953 году.
4. Реальная власть принадлежит палате общин.

**Unit 2. The House of Commons – a real authority
in the United Kingdom**

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

Members of Parliament, to be elected, citizens, to convict, to vote, a constituency, the majority, an agreement, legislation.

Exercise 2. Before reading the text think why the House of Commons is a real authority in the United Kingdom. Ask your partner his/her opinion.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text. Give a summary of what you have read.

The House of Commons is formed out of Members of Parliament. In total, there are 646 of them. They must be elected by secret ballot. General elections should be held every five years. The country has 650 constituencies. All citizens whose age is more than 18 and who are registered in a constituency have the right to vote. But this right of voting is not compulsory in Britain. Only those people who are convicted of corrupt or certain mentally ill cannot contest in the elections.

According to the British electoral system there are few political parties in the UK. The major ones are: the Conservative party, the Labour party and the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance. Every political party exposes one candidate for each constituency. The candidate who

defeats the majority of votes is elected MP for that area. The Government is formed out of the members of the party whose candidates take the most seats in the Parliament. A leader of this party becomes the Prime Minister. His main duty is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually makes decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The principal purposes of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government work. It is headed by the Speaker who is appointed by the Government. The House of Lords (or Higher Chamber) includes about 1,200 peers presided by the Lord Chancellor. In practice the Higher chamber does not have a true authority. It operates more likely an advisory council. The House of Commons introduces and discusses new bills. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be discussed. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice. But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.

The Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing education, police and many others.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What is MP?
2. How many MPs are there in the House of Commons?
3. What are their duties?
4. Is the Parliament responsible for British national policy?
5. Is the House of Lords presided by the Speaker?

Exercise 5. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| in favour of | наблюдение |
| a bill | выборы |
| to reject | законопроект |
| a scrutiny | соглашение |
| elections | отклонять |
| the agreement | за (кого-то, что-то) |

Exercise 6. Explain what these words and word combinations mean.

- An advisory council –
The Cabinet –

Exercise 7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Председателем Палаты общин является Спикер.
2. Партия, которая выигрывает выборы, формирует Правительство.
3. Члены Парламента избираются тайным голосованием.
4. Палата лордов имеет право отклонить законопроект дважды.

Unit 3. British Monarchy

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

Monarchy, to dismiss, a republic, to rule, to be beheaded, the age, a death, to perform national duties, to suffer, to recover, to abolish, to undertake, to seem.

Exercise 2. Before reading try to remember as much as you can about the British government. Ask your partner about it.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text. Give a summary of what you have read.

The British people have had a monarchy for over a thousand years. The relationship between the monarch and the people has suffered some crises in the country's history, but the monarchy always seems to recover.

The cause of one of the biggest crises in the British history in 1649 was the king Charles I. He wanted the monarch to have more power and dismissed the Parliament for 11 years in order to rule alone without it. After the Civil war between those who had thought the king right (the Royalists) and those who had supported the Parliament (the Roundheads under Oliver Cromwell) Charles I was beheaded and the monarchy was abolished. For 11 years, England was a republic governed by a Lord Protector (first Cromwell and then his son). Nevertheless, in 1660 during the age of Restoration the son of Charles I, Charles II, became a king.

Queen Victoria lost her husband Prince Albert in 1861. After his death, she was terribly depressed and did not want to see anybody. She was looking for isolation and tried to spend almost all the time in her palaces far from London. For over twenty years she performed no national duties.

The current monarch and head of state, Queen Elizabeth II, ascended the throne on the death of her father, King George VI, on 6 February 1952.

The monarch and his or her family takes part in various official, ceremonial, diplomatic and representational events. The monarchy is constitutional that's why the monarch is limited to his or her duties. Among them we can mention bestowing honours and appointing the Prime Minister. The monarch is a commander-in-chief of the British Armed Forces. Though the ultimate formal executive authority over the government of the United Kingdom is still by and through the monarch's royal prerogative, these powers may only be used according to laws enacted in the Parliament and, in practice, within the constraints of convention and precedent.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. Is the British monarchy not very old state system?
2. What was the reason of the crisis of the British monarchy in 1649?
3. Why did Queen Victoria refuse to rule for twenty years?
4. Who is the current sovereign?
5. What are the duties of British monarchs?

Exercise 5. Explain what the following words and word combinations mean.

Constitutional monarchy –

Official, ceremonial, diplomatic and representational duties –

Exercise 6. Finish the sentences.

1. Charles I was the cause of
2. Queen Victoria ... her husband and spent a lot of time
3. The monarch is
4. During its long history the British monarchy

Exercise 7. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a head of state | кризис |
| to bestow | назначать |
| a crisis | смерть |
| a commander-in-chief | награждать |
| a death | глава государства |
| to appoint | главнокомандующий |

Exercise 8. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Британская монархия пережила несколько кризисов за свою долгую историю, но всегда восстанавливалась.
2. Сейчас в Великобритании правит королева Елизавета II, которая взошла на престол 6 февраля 1952 года.
3. Он хотел быть единоличным правителем и распустил парламент на 11 лет.
4. Королева Виктория была крайне подавлена и не хотела никого видеть.

Unit 4. The UK parliament

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

The House of Lords, the House of Commons, to inherit one's seat from, a bishop, the aristocracy, to block the laws, to include, the prosperity, to impose.

Exercise 2. Before reading tell what you remember about the British parliament. Ask your groupmate what he can tell about it.

Exercise 3. Read the text and translate it. Give a summary.

The British parliament is one of the oldest parliamentary systems in the world. It was split into parts in the 14th century. Since that time there are two divisions which form the Parliament: the House of Lords, composed of the bishops and the aristocracy (for «peers»), and the House of Commons, composed of representatives of the ordinary people. Both Houses exist nowadays, but over the centuries the elected House of Commons has acquired more power. The members of the House of Lords used to be not elected. By tradition, they inherited their seat in the House from their fathers. Now they have lost the automatic right to block new laws.

The members of the Parliament keep ancient customs. Some of them often puzzle foreigners. For example, during debates in the House of Commons it is forbidden to refer to each other by name. Every person should use the title «The Honourable Member». The Lord Chancellor, whose duty was to control debates in the House of Lords, had to sit on the «woolsack», a seat filled with wool because wool was a symbol of

British prosperity in the 14th century when this tradition takes its origin.

During its long 700-year-old history the British parliament has undergone some radical changes. Among the recent ones are: the abolishment of the position of the Lord Chancellor, the creation of a separate Scottish Parliament and Welsh and Northern Irish Assemblies.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. How many parts is the British parliament divided into?
2. Which House has the most political power in the British parliament?
3. The members of what House could inherit their seats from their fathers?
4. How must the members of the parliament call each other during the debates according one of the ancient customs?
5. Who sat on the «woolsack»?
6. Why was this seat filled with wool?
7. What radical changes has the UK parliament undergone not so long ago?

Exercise 5. Explain what these words and word combinations mean.

Woolsack –

The Honourable member –

Lord Chancellor –

Exercise 6. Fill in gaps in the following sentences.

1. The ... parliament consists of
2. The members of the ... of Lords are ...
3. The members of the ... of Commons are the representatives of ...
4. The wool is a symbol of
5. Every member of the parliament must use the title ... during the ...

Exercise 7. Match the words and their definitions.

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. a candidate | a. to ask for people's votes |
| 2. to stand | b. a position in the Parliament |
| 3. to elect | c. a formal, controlled argument |
| 4. a seat | d. to give someone the most votes |
| 5. a debate | e. a law that the Parliament passes |
| 6. an Act | f. a person who wants your vote |

Exercise 8. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Британский парламент образуется из двух частей: Палаты лордов и Палаты общин.
2. Представителями Палаты общин являются простые люди.
3. Члены парламента, входящие в состав Палаты лордов, могли получать свое место в наследство.
4. Палата общин сейчас имеет большую политическую силу, чем Палата лордов.

Unit 5. Legislative and executive powers

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

To sign, to obtain, currently, to refer, the basis, a chamber, a custom, a session, to postpone, to tend, the entry into force.

Exercise 2. Before you read remember some information about legislative and executive powers in your country. Ask your friend what he/she can tell about it.

Exercise 3. Read the text and translate it. Give a summary of what you have read.

Legislative power in the UK is implemented by the Parliament (the oldest in the world, it was established in 1265). The Parliament consists of the monarch, the House of Lords (750 members) and the House of Commons (currently 646 members). In practice, in the Parliament there are only two chambers, and in ordinary usage – the lower one, which carries out legislative functions. The king (or the queen) signs all laws, and on the basis of constitutional custom, he (or she) has not used his veto for almost 300 years.

A simple majority of votes in the lower house can overcome the veto of the House of Lords, but in another session of the Parliament. It means that when the session is convened once a year, the upper house can postpone the entry into force of the law for a year. Indeed, the House of Lords tends to raise very few objections to bills passed by the House of Commons. The dominant function of the Parliament is lawmaking. Bills go through three readings. As a rule, they must be passed by both houses and obtain

the royal assent before they can become law. Although the draft law could be introduced in any house, in practice the bill was first considered by the House of Commons and then referred to the House of Lords.

More than 44 million people have the right to vote. Voting is held in single-member constituencies according to the majority system of the relative majority. Since 1998–1999, the election of a new legislature in the regions, as well as the election of the Mayor of London, has been based on a proportional voting system: the elections of the Scottish Parliament, the assemblies of Wales and Greater London – the «additional vote», the elections of the Mayor of London – the «substitute» vote, the elections of the Assembly of Northern Ireland – the «single transitional vote». Proportional voting system (regional party lists) was used since 1999, in elections to the European Parliament.

Executive power is vested in the Government. The highest instance of the Government is the Cabinet, which is appointed by the sovereign. The head of the Cabinet is the Prime Minister selected by the monarch taking into account the unwritten conventions (the candidate must be a member of the House of Commons and have the support of the communities, sufficient for the purpose). The Prime Minister then chooses the remaining Ministers, who constitute the Government and are the political heads of Departments. Approximately 20 of the most important Ministers form the Cabinet.

As in the other systems of government, the Executive is responsible to the Parliament: after receiving a vote of no confidence from the Parliament, the government will be forced either to resign or to try to dissolve the Parliament and hold general election. In practice, members of all major parties in the Parliament are strictly monitored to ensure that their votes are in line with the policies of their parties. If the government has an overwhelming majority, it is unlikely that they will not be able to pass the bill through a vote.

In November 2005, Tony Blair's government suffered its first defeat (a proposal to extend the detention of terrorists to 90 days). Prior to it, the last time the bill passed through the House of Commons in 1986 (one of three cases in the XX century). Governments with a small margin, as well as coalition governments, are more at risk of defeat. Sometimes they have to resort to extreme measures, such as bringing sick Members of

Parliament to the hospital couch to get a majority of votes. Margaret Thatcher in 1983 and Tony Blair in 1997 came to power with such a margin that if they disagree with the other parties, they are guaranteed to win almost all the votes of the Parliament and could implement radical electoral reform programs.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What are the main functions of the legislative power?
2. Who can use his veto? Can the veto be overcome?
3. Where is vested the executive power?
4. What parts is the Government composed of?
5. Who is Prime Minister nowadays?

Exercise 5. Explain the meaning of the words and word combinations.

The Cabinet –

The veto –

A proportional voting system –

The unwritten conventions –

General elections –

Exercise 6. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. legislative power | а. исполнительная власть |
| 2. executive power | б. подавляющее большинство |
| 3. to resort to extreme measures | с. принимая в расчет |
| 4. an overwhelming majority | д. прибегать к крайним мерам |
| 5. taking into account | е. законодательная власть |

Exercise 7. Finish the sentences.

1. The Cabinet is appointed by
2. Regional party lists are
3. The government can be forced to
4. During General elections all major parties strictly monitored
5. The candidate for the Prime Minister's position must be

Exercise 8. Make a report about one of the British Prime Ministers, discuss it with your groupmates.

Unit 6. Judicial power

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

A judge, a procedure, the competence, a division, archives, civil cases, per year, to complain, a solicitor, the assistant referee.

Exercise 2. Before you read tell about judicial power in your country. Ask your partner what he/she can tell about it.

Exercise 3. Read the text and translate it. Give a summary of what you have read.

The Supreme courts consist of several parts: the High court, the Crown court and the Court of appeal.

80 judges form the High court that has three divisions: the Royal bench (with the Lord chief justice as a head), the Chancellor (with the Vice – Chancellor as a head), and the family court (headed by the President of the division). All the cases are divided between branches by the specialization of the judges and the characteristics of the procedure; in fact, each branch may hear any case within the competence of that court. The judges are appointed from the barristers. The cases which are heard in the first instance must be heard by a single judge. The Queen's bench division hears matters governed by the general rules, trade law, etc. The area of the Chancellor's jurisdiction deals with the cases not covered by the common law (such as copyright, patent law). Appeals against decisions of the High court are lodged with the Court of appeal.

18 judges known as Lord Justices form the Court of appeal headed by the custodian of the court archives. The case is considered by a panel consisting of three judges. One of the collegiums of the court deals only with criminal cases. This is the criminal division of the Court of appeal. In contrast to the panels dealing with civil cases, it is not accepted that the opinion of judges who remained in the minority, became known. The decisions of the Court of appeal may be appealed to the Appeals Committee of the House of Lords (in some cases it has been possible to appeal directly against the decisions of the High court). Such an appeal is exceptional: the House of Lords makes no more than 30–40 decisions per year. Cases are heard by at least three lords on appeal. Each judge expresses his own opinion on the case. The judges of the House of Lords,

as such, or together with the judges of the overseas territories, form the judicial committee of the Privy Council. At this level, complaints against the decisions of the Supreme courts of the overseas territories and the Commonwealth member States are considered, as these States do not exclude the filing of such a complaint.

The Crown court is a new entity created by the court acts in 1971. It deals with criminal cases. Its composition is diverse. Depending on the type of crime, the case may be considered by:

1) a district judge (special court district judge in a County or group of counties);

2) a judge of the High court (it is based in the capital, but his members organize visiting sessions of the court);

3) a lawyer with special education and authority (barrister or solicitor);

4) an acting judge.

Barristers – lawyers who have the exclusive right to speak in higher courts (also they have the right to speak in lower courts). Solicitors are a larger category of lawyers, give advice to their clients, prepare for the hearing of civil and criminal cases in the interests of their clients, act on behalf of the prosecution or defense, as well as representatives of the interests of the parties in the lower courts. If the accused does not plead guilty, a jury will sit on the case.

In addition to the high courts in England, there are a variety of lower courts, which handle about 90 % of all cases. The most important inferior courts in civil cases are the courts of the counties. They hear cases with claims up to 1,000 £. Minor cases (the price of the claim is less than 11£) can be considered by the assistant referee. Minor criminal cases are subject to the jurisdiction of magistrates, ordinary citizens who are assigned the role of justices of the peace. Their total number is about 20 000; they are not professional lawyers; they do not receive remuneration.

There are administrative courts (tribunals) in the UK, but they operate under the Executive branch and are not administrative justice. The tribunals are specialized according to the profile of their «own» Executive: they deal with issues related to taxes, health care, labour disputes, other cases, including some civil cases. They do not consist of civil servants (judges), but of public figures and lawyers. The work of the

tribunals significantly accelerates the resolution of current and urgent issues (e.g. salary). Their decisions are not final and can be appealed to the court. Scotland has its own system of law and courts.

The UK civil service is a permanent, politically neutral organization that supports government ministries in the performance of their duties, regardless of the political party. Unlike other democracies, employees remain after the change of government.

The core of the civil service is organized in a variety of government departments. Each Department is headed by a single politically significant and insignificant small team of Ministers. In most cases, the Minister is called the Secretary of state and a member of the Cabinet. The Department's administration is headed by a senior civil servant, in most departments known as the permanent Secretary. The majority of civil service personnel actually work in Executive agencies, separate organizations accountable to the Department of state. Whitehall is often synonymous with the core of the Civil service because most departments have their headquarters at this or nearby addresses on Whitehall street.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What parts do the Supreme courts consist of?
2. What is the division of cases between branches of the High court determined by?
3. What is the Crown court? What duties does it have?
4. What cases can be considered minor?
5. Does Scotland have its own system of law and courts?

Exercise 5. Say what the following words and word combinations mean.

- Barristers –
- The Court of appeal –
- Tribunals –
- Whitehall –

Exercise 6. Fill in gaps in the following phrases.

1. The High court has ... judges.
2. ... consists of 18 judges, known as Lord Justices and headed by the custodian of the court archives.
3. The UK ... is a permanent, politically neutral organization that ... government ministries in the ... their ..., regardless of

4. ... – lawyers who ... the exclusive right to speak in higher courts (also have the ... to speak in ...).

5. The courts of the counties ... cases with claims up to

Exercise 7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Суд короны – это новое учреждение, созданное в 1971 году.

2. Подразделения Гражданской службы организованы в разных государственных департаментах.

3. На этом уровне рассматриваются жалобы на решения Верховного суда.

4. Штаб-квартира Гражданской службы располагается в Уайтхолле.

5. Они рассматривают дела в области налогообложения, здравоохранения, трудового права.

Unit 7. Political parties of Great Britain

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

The representatives, membership, to be founded, a rival, to decline, to be supplanted, to reach a peak, to increase.

Exercise 2. Before reading tell about political parties that there are in your country. Ask your partner.

Exercise 3. Read the text below and translate it. Give a summary of what you have read.

The Conservative Party and the Labour Party are two main parties in the United Kingdom. The third party in terms of representatives elected and party membership is the Scottish National Party (SNP).

The Conservative Party appeared in 1834. It outgrew of the Tory movement the beginning of which went back to 1678. Today it is also known as the Tory party and its members as Tories. The Liberal Democrats, or «Lib Dems», appeared in 1988 by an amalgamation of the Liberal party and the Social Democratic party (SDP). The Liberals and the SDP had taken part in the elections together as the SDP–Liberal Alliance for seven years previously. The modern Liberal party had been founded in 1859 as an outgrowth of the Whig movement. Its history began at the same time as the Tories' history. They always were rivals.

The Liberal party was one of the two major parties (along with the Conservatives) from its founding until the 1920s. Then it declined in popularity and was supplanted on the left by the Labour party. This party was founded in 1900 and formed its first government in 1924. Since then both the Labour and Conservative parties have been the most popular and influential, along with the Liberals (later Liberal Democrats) which have been the third-largest party until 2015, when they lost 48 of their 57 seats. The Scottish National Party (SNP) increased from 6 seats to 56. The SNP was formed in 1934. It advocates for Scottish independence and has had continuous representation in the Parliament since 1967. It currently leads a minority government in the Scottish parliament.

There are also several minor parties that held seats in the Parliament.

In the most recent general election in 2017, the Conservatives, despite the fact that they increased their vote share forfeited their overall majority in the House of Commons after previously commanding a majority for two years between 2015 and 2017.

All political parties have special schemes for the membership which allow members of the public to make influence to the policy and direction of the party in various degrees, though particularly at a local level. The membership of British political parties is around 1 % in British electoral system. This percent is lower than in all European states except for Poland and Latvia. Overall membership to a political party has been in decline since the 1950s. In 1951 the Conservative party had 2.2 million members, and a year later in 1952 the Labour party reached their peak of 1 million members (of an electorate of around 34 million).

Exercise 4. Answer the questions to the text.

1. How many political parties are there in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
2. What are the main parties? What are the minor ones?
3. Who are their leaders?
4. What is the oldest political party?
5. What is the youngest political party?

Exercise 5. Say what these abbreviations mean.

The SNP –

The SDP –

Exercise 6. Fill in gaps.

1. Membership of ... political parties is around ... of the British ...
2. ... was founded in 1834 and is an ... of the Tory ... (or party) which began in ...
3. All ... parties have ... schemes that allow members to

Exercise 7. Make a project «Political parties of my native country».
Choose one of the Russian political parties and tell about it, be ready to discuss it with your groupmates.

Unit 8. The Tories and the Whigs

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

To trace the origin, an overall majority, aftermath, gentry, trade, expansion, discontent, the issue, to undergo, under the influence.

Exercise 2. Before reading try to remember what the major parties in the UK are, what their political programs are. Ask your partner about it.

Exercise 3. Read the text and translate it. Give a summary of what you have read.

Conservatives (The Tories)

The Conservative Party took the largest number of seats at the 2015 general election, returning 330 MPs. One more seat that is uncontested belongs to the Speaker that's why the total number of MPs raises up to 331. It is enough for an overall majority. Since 2015 this party continued to make the first Conservative majority government since the 1992 general election.

The Conservative Party takes its origin in 1662, with the Court Party and the Country Party (soon known as the Tories) which were formed in the aftermath of the English Civil War. The term «Tory» originates from the Exclusion Bill crisis of 1678–1681. The Whigs supported the exclusion of the Roman Catholic Duke of York from the thrones of England, Ireland and Scotland, while the Tories were those who opposed it. At the beginning both names were impolite and even insults: a «whiggamore» was a horse drover and a «tory» was an Irish term for an outlaw. Also a «tory» was later applied as a nickname to Irish Confederates and

Irish Royalists, during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. In general, the Tories were associated with lesser gentry and the Church of England, while the Whigs were more connected with expansion and tolerance of Catholicism, money, trade, larger land holders (or «land magnates»).

The Tories had a fundamental transformation under the influence of Robert Peel after becoming associated with repression of popular discontent in the years after 1815. Robert Peel himself was an industrialist rather than a landowner. In his «Tamworth Manifesto» he tried to outline a new «Conservative» philosophy of reforming bad points while conserving the good ones. However Peel's supporters later split from their associates over the issue of free trade in 1846 and ultimately join the Whigs and the Radicals to form a coalition that some time after that would become the Liberal party. Nevertheless, Peel's version of the party's fundamental point of view was retained by the remaining Tories. They adopted his label of Conservative as the official name of their party.

The Conservative Party represented in the government for 18 years between 1979 and 1997, under the country's first ever female Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, and then under John Major. Their failure in the 1997 general election became the reason why the Conservative Party lost over half their seats gained in 1992 and the party realigned with public perceptions of them. In 2008, the Conservative Party formed a coalition with the Ulster Unionist Party to choose joint candidates for European and House of commons elections. The DUP did not like it as by splitting the Unionist vote, republican parties could be elected in some regions. After having been in the official opposition for thirteen years, the party returned to power as part of a cooperation agreement with the Liberal Democrats in 2010, continuing forming a majority government in 2015. In 2016 David Cameron resigned and the country's second female Prime Minister Theresa May was appointed. The Conservative Party is the only one in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to have a female prime minister.

Before, the party's full name was the Conservative & Unionist Party. Historically it has been the mainland party most pre-occupied by British Unionism. This was a result of the merger between the Conservatives and Joseph Chamberlain's Liberal Unionist Party, composed of former Liberals opposing Irish home rule. Nowadays the unionist tendency is

still evident. They manifest sometimes as a skepticism or opposition to devolution, close support for the continued being of the United Kingdom in the face of movements for the independence from the UK. A historic link with the cultural unionism of Northern Ireland is also brightly traced.

Labours (The Whigs)

The Labour party overcame the second-largest number of seats in the House of Commons at the 2017 general election holding 261 seats overall.

The history of the Labour Party began in 1900 when was established a Labour Representation Committee. It changed its title to «The Labour Party» in 1906. After the First World War the time of the Liberal Party decline came. It was not the main reformist force in British politics anymore. The Labour Party position on the left-wing of British politics resulted to a slow waning of its energy, which took therefore the third place in the national politics. Following two short periods in minority governments in 1924 and 1929–1931, the Labour Party had its first real triumph after World War II in the 1945 «khaki election». Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, Labour governments changed with those of the Conservatives. The Labour party gained the «wilderness years» of 1951–1964 (three general election failures) and 1979–1997 (four general election failures). During this second period, Margaret Thatcher, who was a leader of the Conservative Party since 1975, made a fundamental alteration to Conservative policies, turning the Conservative Party into an economic neoliberal party. In the General Election of 1979 she had a victory over James Callaghan's Labour government following the Winter of Discontent.

For the periods of all of the 1980s and most of the 1990s, Conservative governments under Thatcher and her successor John Major follow policies of privatization, anti-trade-unionism, and, for a time, monetarism, now widely known as Thatcherism.

The Labour Party elected left-winger Michael Foot as their leader after their 1979 election success. He reacted to discontent with the Labour Party by implementing radical policies developed by its grassroots members. In 1981, some centrist and right-wing leaning Labour MPs organized a breakaway group called the Social Democratic party (SDP). This movement split the Labour Party and is widely thought to have made

them unelectable for almost a decade. The SDP formed a union with the Liberals. It took part in the 1983 and 1987 general elections as a centrist alternative to the Labours and the Conservatives. However after some success at the beginning the SDP did not prosper (partly because of its adverse allocation of votes by the First-Past-The-Post electoral system). This party was accused by some of splitting the anti-Conservative vote. The SDP eventually was united with the Liberal party to form the Liberal Democrats in 1988. The support of the new party has developed since then, and the Liberal Democrats (often shortened as Lib Dems) gained an increased number of seats in the House of Commons in the 2001 and 2005 general elections.

The Labour party was overcome in the 1983 general election, and Michael Foot was shifted by Neil Kinnock as a party leader. Kinnock progressively ousted the members of Militant, a far left group, and moderated many of the party's policies. In spite of these changes and as a result of Kinnock's negative media image, the Labours were defeated in the 1987 and 1992 general elections, and instead of Kinnock it was John Smith who became a leader of the party.

John Smith suddenly died from a heart attack in 1994. After that he was succeeded by Tony Blair. He went on moving the Labour Party towards the «center» by expanding connections with the unions and keeping on many of Margaret Thatcher's neoliberal policies. He paid attention to the Labours' image and thanks to this professionalizing of the party machine's approach to the media, the Whigs overcame a historic landslide in the 1997 general election, after 18 years of the government of the Tories. Some experts tell the Labour Party turned from a Democratic Socialist Party into a Social Democratic Party. As a result of this process they had three general election victories but distanced some of its core base. These changes lead to the formation of the Socialist Labour Party (the UK).

Exercise 4. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why is the Conservative Party called «the Tories»?
2. Why is the Labour Party's nickname «the Whigs»?
3. Who is Robert Peel?
4. What party alters with the Conservative Party throughout the 20th century?

5. What is the reason of John Smith's death?
6. Tell about political programs of the dominant parties of the United Kingdom.

Exercise 5. Tell what these words and word combinations mean.

- The Tories –
- The Whigs –
- «khaki election» –
- Thatcherism –
- The Winter of Discontent –

Exercise 6. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. to adopt | a. передача власти |
| 2. a landowner | b. победа |
| 3. a devolution | с. в общей сложности |
| 4. a victory | d. принимать |
| 5. overall | e. землевладелец |

Exercise 7. Make a project «Famous politicians». Choose one of the most significant leaders in the British or Russian politics, tell about he or she, be ready to discuss with your groupmates.

Unit 9. State symbols of Great Britain

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

Royal residences, occupied, an investiture, a christening, annual, an ambassador, to belong, a shield, a motto, a banner, rampant, dexter, sinister.

Exercise 2. Before reading the text tell about national symbols of your country. Ask your partner.

Exercise 3. Read this text and translate it. Give a summary of what you have read.

British royal residences

The monarch's official residence in the British capital is Buckingham Palace. It is the site where the most state banquets, investitures, royal

christenings and other ceremonies take place. Another official residence is Windsor Castle, the largest occupied castle in the world. It is usually visited by the Royal family at weekends, Easter and during Royal Ascot (an annual race meeting that is a part of the social calendar).

In Scotland the sovereign's official residence is the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh. The monarch lives at Holyrood for at least one week a year and during Scottish state occasions where her Majesty's presence is necessary.

The main residences of English sovereigns that should be mentioned historically were the Palace of Westminster and the Tower of London (until Henry VIII acquired the Palace of Whitehall). Unfortunately, Whitehall was destroyed by fire in 1698. Because of it they change this residence for St James's Palace. In its turn in 1837 it was replaced by Buckingham Palace. Since then St. James's is still the senior palace and remains the ceremonial royal residence. As a rule, foreign ambassadors are accredited to the court of St James's, and the Palace is the site of the meeting of the Accession Council. It is also used by other members of the Royal family.

Among other residences can be named Clarence House and Kensington Palace. These palaces belong to the Crown. They are held in trust for future sovereigns. The monarch has no right to sell them. Sandringham House in Norfolk and Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire are privately owned by the Queen.

Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom

The royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom, or the Royal Arms for short, is the official coat of arms of the British monarch, at present – Queen Elizabeth II. She uses these arms in her official capacity as monarch of the United Kingdom. Other members of the British royal family and the British government in connection with the administration and government of the country use their variants as well. A separate version of the Royal Arms is used in Scotland by the Scotland Office. The arms in banner form serve as basis for the monarch's official flag, also known as the Royal Standard.

The Royal Standard depicts the Royal Arms in banner form. It is flown only from buildings, vessels and vehicles in which the monarch is present at that time. The Royal Standard is never flown at half-mast

because there is always a sovereign: when one dies, his or her successor becomes the sovereign instantly.

When the monarch is not in residence, the Union Flag is flown at one of the official Royal residences: Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle or Sandringham House, whereas in Scotland the Royal Standard of Scotland is flown at Holyrood Palace and Balmoral Castle.

In the standard variant used outside of Scotland, the shield is divided into quarters, in the first and fourth quarters of which the three passant guardant lions of England are depicted. In the second quarter one can see the rampant lion and double treasure flory – counterflory of Scotland. In the third part a harp for Ireland is represented. The crest is a standing guardant lion wearing the St. Edward's Crown. The dexter supporter is a likewise crowned English lion; the sinister – a Scottish unicorn. According to a legend a free unicorn was considered a very dangerous animal; but at the same time the heraldic unicorn is chained, as were both supporting unicorns in the royal coat of arms of Scotland.

In the greenery below, a thistle, Tudor rose and shamrock are represented (a thistle for Scotland, a rose for England and a shamrock for Ireland respectively). This armorial achievement comprises the motto, in French, of English monarchs, Dieu et mon Droit (God and my Right), which has descended to the present royal family as well as the Garter circlet which surrounds the shield, inscribed with the Order's motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on a person who thinks evil).

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What symbols of the UK do you know?
2. Name some royal residences.
3. What is the difference between British and Scottish Royal Arms?
4. Describe the Royal Arms.
5. Say what are the plant symbols of the countries in the UK (England, Ireland, Scotland).

Exercise 5. Say what these word combinations mean.

- Royal Ascot –
- The Accession Council –
- The royal coat of arms –
- The Royal Standard –

Exercise 6. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a thistle | a. дворец |
| 2. half-mast | b. трилистник |
| 3. a unicorn | c. единорог |
| 4. a castle | d. замок |
| 5. a palace | e. припущенный |
| 6. a shamrock | f. чертополох |

Exercise 7. Make a project «National symbols of my native country», discuss it with your groupmates.

Unit 10. The capital of the UK

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

To contain, Westminster, the Stock Exchange, the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, a residence, a district, the Lord Mayor of London.

Exercise 2. Before reading try to remember some facts about London. Ask your partner what he/she knows about this city.

Exercise 3. Read the following text and translate it. Give a summary of what you have read.

London is the capital of the UK, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the biggest and busiest ports of Great Britain. Modern London is situated on both sides of the Thames. Its population is almost nine million people. In London you can see four main parts: Westminster, the City, the West End and the East End.

In Westminster there is a political centre of the United Kingdom – the Palace of Westminster (or the Houses of Parliament). The oldest London's part – the City – is a financial and business district. It contains the Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange, Bank of England, the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. Besides the headquarters of many of the wealthiest companies and corporations in the world take place here. During the daytime nearly a million people work there, but less than eight thousand people actually live in this area.

The richest part is the West End. It is the symbol of luxury and wealth, the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. Also you can find there a lot of museums, art galleries, theaters. The University of London is situated here. Londoners are fond of their gardens and parks and are proud of them.

The East End is in great contrast with the wealthy West End. It is a vast heavily industrialized area with a great number of factories, docks and mills. None can find any big gardens or parks here. The smells of the Thames and the cargoes unloaded from ships hang over the East End. Here people use the special London dialect known as «cockney». The Cockneys consider themselves the real Londoners.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What is London? Where is it situated?
2. What is the population of London?
3. How many parts are there in London? Name them.
4. Where are the Houses of Parliament?
5. Which part of London is the oldest?

Exercise 5. Match the words and their translation.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to contain | a. столица |
| 2. besides | b. население |
| 3. the Stock Exchange | c. кроме того |
| 4. the Mansion House | d. дом лорд-мэра в Лондоне |
| 5. the population | e. фондовая биржа |
| 6. a capital | g. содержать |

Exercise 6. Explain the meaning of the words and word combinations.

The Stock exchange –

The Mansion House –

«Cockney» –

Exercise 7. Finish the sentences.

1. The British parliament is situated in
2. London consists of
3. The poorest part of London is
4. The special London dialect is called

Exercise 8. Translate from Russian into English.

1. В дневное время около миллиона людей работает в Сити.
2. Кокни считают себя настоящими лондонцами.
3. Жители Лондона очень любят сады и парки и гордятся ими.
4. Лондон – город контрастов.

Appendix 1. Political Atlas

| Общины | Правителство | Labs | Libs | Cons | SF | UU | DU | SNP | Палата общин |
|---------|---|--------|-------|--------|----|----|----|-----|------------------|
| 1935–45 | 3. Stanley Baldwin (1935–37, Con) Neville Chamberlain (1937–40, Con) 1. Winston Churchill (1940–45, Con) | 38 % | 6,5 % | 53,5 % | | | | | |
| | | 154 | 21 | 429 | | | | | 1935–45 (615) |
| | | 25 % | 3,5 % | 70 % | | | | | |
| 1945–50 | Clement Attlee (1945–51, Lab) | 47,5 % | 9 % | 39,5 % | | | | | |
| | | 393 | 12 | 210 | | | | | 1945–50 (640) |
| | | 61,5 % | 2 % | 33 % | | | | | |
| 1950–51 | 2. Sir Winston Churchill (1951–55, Con) | 46 % | 9 % | 43,5 % | | | | | |
| | | 315 | 9 | 297 | | | | | 1950–51 (625) |
| | | 50,5 % | 1,5 % | 47,5 % | | | | | |
| 1951–55 | 2. Sir Winston Churchill (1951–55, Con) | 49 % | 2,5 % | 48 % | | | | | |
| | | 295 | 6 | 321 | | | | | 1951–55 (625) |
| | | 47 % | 1 % | 51,5 % | | | | | |

| Общины | Правительство | Labs | Libs | Cons | SF | UU | DU | SNP | Палага общин |
|---------|---|--------|-------|--------|----|----|----|-------|--------------|
| 1955–59 | Sir Anthony Eden (1955–57, Con) | 46,5 % | 2,5 % | 49,5 % | | | | | 1955–59 |
| | | 277 | 6 | 344 | | | | (630) | |
| 1959–64 | Harold Macmillan (1957–63, Con) | 44 % | 1 % | 54,5 % | | | | | 1959–64 |
| | | 44 % | 6 % | 49,5 % | | | | (630) | |
| 1964–66 | Sir Alec Douglas-Home (1963–64, Con) | 258 | 6 | 365 | | | | | 1964–66 |
| | | 41 % | 1 % | 58 % | | | | (630) | |
| 1966–70 | 1. Harold Wilson (1964–70, Lab) | 44 % | 11 % | 43,5 % | | | | | 1966–70 |
| | | 317 | 9 | 303 | | | | (630) | |
| 1970–74 | Edward Heath (1970–74, Con) | 50,5 % | 1,5 % | 48 % | | | | | 1970–74 |
| | | 48 % | 8,5 % | 42 % | | | | (630) | |
| 1970–74 | Edward Heath (1970–74, Con) | 363 | 12 | 253 | | | | | 1970–74 |
| | | 57,5 % | 2 % | 40 % | | | | (630) | |
| 1970–74 | Edward Heath (1970–74, Con) | 43 % | 7,5 % | 46,5 % | | | | | 1970–74 |
| | | 287 | 6 | 330 | | | | (630) | |
| | | 45,5 % | 1 % | 52,5 % | | | | | |

| Общины | Правительство | Labs | Libs | Cons | SF | UU | DU | SNP | Палата общин | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----|-------|----|-----|--------------|---------|
| 1974 | 2. Harold Wilson (1974–76, Lab) | 37 % | 19,5 % | 38 % | | | | | | |
| | | 301 | 14 | 297 | | | | | (635) | |
| | | 47 % | 2 % | 47 % | | | | | | 1974 |
| 1974–79 | James Callaghan (1976–79, Lab) | 39,5 % | 18,5 % | 35,5 % | | | | | | |
| | | 319 | 13 | 276 | | | | | | 1974–79 |
| | | 50 % | 2 % | 43,5 % | | | | | | (635) |
| 1979–83 | Margaret Thatcher (1979–90, Con) | 37 % | 14 % | 44 % | | 1 % | | | | |
| | | 268 | 11 | 339 | | 5 | | | | 1979–83 |
| | | 42 % | 2 % | 53,5 % | | 1 % | | | | (635) |
| 1983–87 | Margaret Thatcher (1979–90, Con) | 27,5 % | 25,5 % | 42,5 % | | 1 % | | | | |
| | | 209 | 23 | 397 | | 11 | | | | 1983–87 |
| | | 32 % | 3,5 % | 61 % | | 1,5 % | | | | (650) |
| 1987–92 | John Major (1990–97, Con) | 31 % | 22,5 % | 42 % | | 1 % | | | | |
| | | 229 | 22 | 375 | | 9 | | | | 1987–92 |
| | | 35 % | 3,5 % | 57,5 % | | 1,5 % | | | | (650) |
| 1992–97 | John Major (1990–97, Con) | 34,5 % | 18 % | 42 % | | 1 % | | | | |
| | | 271 | 20 | 336 | | 9 | | | | 1992–97 |
| | | 41,5 % | 3 % | 51,5 % | | 1,5 % | | | | (651) |

| Общины | Правителство | Labs | Libs | Cons | SF | UU | DU | SNP | Палата общин |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 1997–2001 | | 43 % | 17 % | 30,5 % | | 1 % | | 2 % | 1997–2001 (659) |
| | | 418 | 46 | 165 | | 10 | | 6 | |
| | | 63,5 % | 7 % | 25 % | | 1,5 % | | 1 % | |
| 2001–05 | Tony Blair (1997–2007, Lab) | 40,5 % | 18,5 % | 31,5 % | | 1 % | 1 % | 2 % | 2001–05 (659) |
| | | 412 | 52 | 166 | | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| | | 62,5 % | 8 % | 25 % | | 1 % | 1 % | 1 % | |
| 2005–10 | Gordon Brown (2007–10, Lab) | 35,5 % | 22 % | 32,5 % | 0,5 % | | 1 % | 1,5 % | 2005–10 (646) |
| | | 356 | 62 | 198 | 5 | | 9 | 6 | |
| | | 55 % | 9,5 % | 30,5 % | 1 % | | 1,5 % | 1 % | |

| Общины | Правительство | Labs | Libs | Cons | SF | UU | DU | SNP | Палата общин |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 2010–15 | David Cameron (2010–16, Con-Lib) | 36 % | 29 % | 23 % | 0,5 % | | 0,5 % | 2 % | |
| | | 258 | 57 | 307 | 5 | | 8 | 6 | 2010–15 |
| | | 39,5 % | 9 % | 47 % | 1 % | | 1 % | 1 % | (650) |
| 2015–17 | | 30,4 % | 7,9 % | 36,8 % | 0,6 % | 0,4 % | 0,6 % | 4,7 % | |
| | | 232 | 8 | 330 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 56 | 2015–17 |
| | | 35,7 % | 1,2 % | 50,8 % | 0,6 % | 0,3 % | 1,2 % | 8,6 % | (650) |
| с 2017 | Theresa May (с 2016, Con) | 40,0 % | 7,4 % | 42,3 % | 0,7 % | 0,3 % | 0,9 % | 3 % | |
| | | 262 | 12 | 317 | 7 | – | 10 | 35 | с 2017 |
| | | 40,3 % | 1,8 % | 48,8 % | 1,1 % | – | 1,5 % | 5,4 % | (650) |

* Данные сайта <http://www.pe-a.ru/uk/uk-main>

PART II

Unit 1. The U.S. Constitution

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

The Supreme Court, executive, legislative, judicial, Bill of Rights, constitution, principle, to protect, government.

Exercise 2. Read the text and translate it.

The Constitution of the United States of America was written in 1787. This document established the country's political system and it is the basis of law. The Constitution works nowadays as well as when it was made. There are two possible reasons of it. The first one is that the constitution allows to make amendments. Another reason is a flexibility of the Constitution: its basic principles can be applied and interpreted differently at any times. It is lays upon three main principles. The first principle guarantees basic rights – freedom of speech and religion. The second principle is about a government by the people. The third principle deals with three branches of the U.S. government – the legislative, the executive and judicial branches.

The constitution is based on three main principles:

| 1. Basic rights | 2. Government by the people | 3. Separation of powers |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Freedom of speech | People vote for their representatives | Three branches of government with different powers |
| Freedom of religion | | |
| Right to have a trial | People can ask for new laws or changes | |
| Right to own property | | |

It includes Preamble, seven articles and 26 amendments which help to make some changes and add some new ideas. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

Preamble

“We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America”.

Exercise 3. Read the introduction (Preamble) to the American Constitution. Which of the underlined phrases mean the same as the following?

1. Defend the people.
2. Make sure that there is peace in the country.
3. Make sure that we and the people that come after us are free.
4. Make sure that the people are treated in a fair way.
5. Look after the people's needs.

Exercise 4. Match a word on the left with a definition on the right.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) Constitution | a) a branch of government that carries out the laws of a nation |
| 2) executive | b) a branch of government concerned with the interpretation of laws |
| 3) legislature | c) a change to the constitution |
| 4) judiciary | d) a plan of government, the Supreme law of the country |
| 5) amendment | e) a branch of government responsible for making the laws |

Exercise 5. Match English words with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) The Supreme Court | a) Билль о Правах |
| 2) amendment | b) Конституция |
| 3) Constitution | c) поправка |
| 4) Freedom of speech | d) Свобода слова |
| 5) Bill of Rights | e) защищать граждан |
| 6) government | f) Верховный суд |
| 7) to defend the people | g) правительство |

Unit 2. The Bill of Rights

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

Amendment, to add, restrictions, to adopt, freedom, citizen, elect, voting age, carry guns, freedom of speech and religion, political, governor of the state

Exercise 2. Read the following text and translate it.

The Bill of Rights

On December 1791, the Congress offers the amendment process and decided to adopt ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. They tell about the freedom of speech, of the press and of worship; the right of citizens to meet peacefully; the right to be secure in one's own home against unreasonable searches and seizure of person or property; and the right of any person charged with breaking the law to have a speedy trial by a jury of fellow citizens. Amendments can change or add rights and restrictions to the Constitution. Two-thirds of the Congress or of the state legislature must support an idea for an amendment. If three-thirds of the states ratify the amendment, it becomes part of the Constitution.

The Amendments

These are some of the 27 amendments which were added to the Constitution by different governments over the years

Amendment I 1791

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, of abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II 1791

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

Amendment XIII 1865

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude ... shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendment XIX 1920

The right of citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Amendment XXV 1967

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or registration, the Vice President shall become President.

Amendment XXVI 1971

The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age.

Exercise 3. Read the Amendments to the Constitution. Match them to these descriptions.

- a. The abolition of slavery.
- b. The lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18.
- c. The right of the vice president to take command if the president is killed.
- d. The right of women to vote.
- e. The right of the people to carry guns.
- f. The right of the people to free speech and religion, including political protest.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What is the Bill of Rights?
2. How can the amendments change the Constitution?
3. What is necessary for ratification of any amendments?
4. What rights does the first amendment guarantee?
5. What is the second amendment about?
6. Who can be the citizens of the USA?
7. When does a new President take office?
8. At what age can Americans vote?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences below.

1. Changes in the Constitution are called
2. The first ... amendments to the Constitution are called
3. The ... of Rights guarantees ... of Religion.
4. The President ... elected by
5. ... state government has a ... as the chief executive.

Exercise 6. Translate from Russian into English using active vocabulary.

1. Поправки к Конституции США называются Билль о правах.
2. Билль о правах гарантирует свободу вероисповедания.

3. Президент избирается народом посредством всеобщего голосования.
4. Глава каждого штата-губернатор.
5. Поправки добавляют права и свободы гражданам США.

Unit 3. Political system of the USA

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following words and word combinations. Make up 5 sentences of your own.

Republic, federal district, power, check, the Congress, law, term, to be responsible for, department, to appoint, term of office, acts of law, to judge.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text. Speak about three main branches of the U.S. government.

Political system of the USA

The United States of America is Federal Republic that consists of 50 states. The federal district of Columbia is an independent territorial unit. The power of the government is divided into three branches according to the U.S. Constitution. They are the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches. It should be mentioned that powers given to each branch are attentively balanced by the powers of the other two. Thus every branch serves as a check on the others as well.

The legislative branch is implemented by the Congress. The Congress is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two candidates from each state. One third of the Senators should be elected every two years for a term of six years. 435 members compose the House of Representatives. Administering and executing laws are in the area of responsibility of the Executive branch. It is formed from the President, Vice-president and the Cabinet which contains fourteen Secretaries of the executive departments. The President appoints the chief of each department. He is also the head of the state and the government and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the U.S.A. He is elected every four years to a term of four years. No more than two full terms are allowed.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the system of federal courts form the judicial branch of the federal government. The Supreme Court includes a chief justice and eight associate justices who hold office for life. They are responsible for judging the constitutionality of acts of law.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of state is the United State of America?
2. Enumerate the three branches of the U.S. government?
3. When was the U.S. Constitution adopted?
4. What is the legislative branch?
5. What is the role of the legislative branch?
6. What does the executive branch include?
7. What is it responsible for?
8. Describe the role of the President?
9. What does the judicial branch consist of?
10. What is its function?

Exercise 4. Say if the statements below true or false.

1. The President lives in the US Capitol.
2. The US Capitol is in Washington, D.C.
3. A President cannot be removed from office before his term.
4. There is no limitations on the number of terms for Senators.
5. The Senators are elected for two years.

Exercise 5. Speak about three main branches of the U.S. government. Use this scheme as a plan.

The Legislative branch

– the Congress (the House of Representatives) – 435 members + the Senate (100 senators, two from each state)

The Executive branch

– President and Vice-President and his helpers (or advisors) for the Federal Government

The Judicial branch

– The Supreme Court (9 members), other courts and their judges

Exercise 6. Translate these phrases from Russian into English. Use active vocabulary.

1. Соединенные Штаты Америки состоят из 50 штатов.
2. Правительство делится на три ветви власти-законодательную, исполни-тельную и судебную.
3. Конгресс США состоит из Сената и Палаты Представителей.
4. Исполнительная власть включает Президента, Вице-Президента и Кабинета Министров.

5. Президент – глава государства и правительства, а также верховный главнокомандующий армии и военно-морского флота США.

Exercise 7. Match English words with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Republic | a) срок |
| 2) federal district | b) Конгресс |
| 3) power | c) власть |
| 4) check | d) закон |
| 5) the Congress | e) Республика |
| 6) law | f) Федеральный округ |
| 7) term | g) проверять |

Unit 4. Legislative branch: The Congress

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own phrases.

Trade, tax, citizenship, declare war, borrow money, representative, treaties, appointment, to impeach.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text. Discuss it in the group.

Legislative branch: The Congress

The legislative branch – Congress is formed by the Senate and the House of Representatives. To make laws performs the general function of the legislative branch. The Congress should make legislations about citizenship, taxes, trade and about District of Columbia as well. It is able to declare war, establish U.S. Post Office, maintain Army, Navy and Air Force, print and borrow money.

The Congress must meet regularly and these meetings take place in the Capitol Building in Washington.

In the House one can see 435 representatives. To be a member you should be at least 25 years. Each member should be an American citizen seven years or more. And each candidate for this position should live in

the state from which he is elected. At least one representative of the state must be represented in the House.

In the Senate there are two members from each state (100 members in total). To be a senator a candidate to this position must be at least 30 years old. On the other hand, he must live in state and be the U.S. citizen for not less than nine years.

A term of service of a senator is six years. To confirm appointments, to ratify\approve treaties, to try impeached officials are special duties of senators. In addition to lawmaking, the legislative branch has such important functions as to make rules for trade with foreign countries and between states, to raise money by means of taxes, to organize the Armed Forces, to declare war.

Exercise 3. Speak about the legislative branch of the U.S. government. Use this scheme as a plan.

The legislative branch: The Congress

The Congress (the House of Representatives) – 435 members + the Senate (100 senators, two from each state). Its main function is to make laws.

The Congress can make laws about: Trade, taxes, citizenship, Army, Navy and Air Force, declare war, establish U.S Post Office, print and borrow money

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Can someone be a Senator for 16 years?
2. What is the main function of Congress?
3. How often does the Congress meet?
4. Where are its sessions held?
5. For what term are Senators elected?

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps.

1. The legislative branch – ... – consists of ... and the House of
2. Senators are elected for a ... of ... years.
3. There are ... members in the ..., two from each
4. Congress ... for its sessions in the ... Building in
5. The main function of the ... branch is to

Unit 5. Executive Branch: President, Vice-President and the Cabinet

Exercise 1. Read and find Russian equivalents of the words and their combinations. Make your own phrases with them.

The executive branch, president, vice-president, native-born citizen, at least, government, armed forces, office, the White House, to resign.

Exercise 2. Before you read the text, discuss these questions.

1. What is the name of the President of the USA?
2. What branch of the government is represented by the President?
3. If the President dies or resigns, who can become President?
4. What famous Presidents of the USA can you name?
5. What is the name of the President of your country?

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following text. Be ready to discuss it.

The President of the United States must be elected every four years to a four-year term of office, only two terms are possible for each president. He is elected by the people (through state election). The President must be born in the United States, be at least 35 years old and live in the USA not less 14 years old. His salary is 200 000 dollars a year, and he also gets an extra 50 000 for expenses. He is the head of the state and the government and the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He deals with foreign policy, approves or vetoes laws, appoints judges, advisors and ambassadors, gives amnesty. He gives recommendations on programs and laws to Congress and requests money for federal government operations.

The President appoints federal judges and government officials and defines the duties to the elected Vice-President. If the President dies, or resigns, the Vice-President becomes President until the next elections will be held. According to the US Constitution a sitting President can be removed from office before his term only by an impeachment procedure that starts by the House of Representative.

There are 14 executive departments that can be found within the Executive Branch. Each department deals with a specific area on the basis of law.

| <i>Executive Departments</i> | <i>Activities</i> |
|------------------------------|--|
| State | Foreign policy, treaties |
| Treasury | Money, tax collection |
| Defense | Army, Navy, Air Force, Military advice |
| Justice | Legal advices |
| Interior | Problems of American Indians, National Parks |
| Agriculture | Food inspection, farming |
| Commerce | Trade, business |
| Labor | Rights of workers, job training |
| Health and Human Services | Social security, health services |
| Housing and Urban Developing | City planning, housing |
| Transportation | Travel safety, train, air, road travel |
| Education | Financial aid, schools |
| Energy | Energy research and conservation |
| Veterans affairs | VA hospitals, financial aid |

Exercise 4. Match the department on the left with its responsibility on the right.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Treasury | a) gives advices to the President about foreign relations |
| 2. Defense | b) gives protection the nation's natural resources |
| 3. Justice | c) helps develop domestic commerce |
| 4. Agriculture | d) acts for the government in legal matters |
| 5. Labor | e) supports the farmers' interests |
| 6. State | f) is responsible for the nation's security |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 7. Interior | g) takes care about the interests of nonfarm workers |
| 8. Commerce | h) manage finances, collects taxes |

Exercise 5. Compare the organization of the executive branch in the USA and in Russia. Discuss the work and the responsibilities of the departments in both countries.

Exercise 6. Fill in the chart.

| | Senator | President | Representative |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| Age | | | |
| Citizen | | | |
| Term | | | |
| Limit | | | |

Exercise 7. Match English words with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) department | a) вице-президент |
| 2) vice-president | b) Казначейство |
| 3) Treasury | c) отдел, департамент |
| 4) armed forces | d) главнокомандующий |
| 5) advisor | e) Палата представителей |
| 6) the House of Representative | f) вооруженные силы |
| 7) Commander-in-Chief | g) советник |

Unit 6. The Judicial Branch of the USA

Exercise 1. Read and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Court of Claims, district court, judicial power, case, associate justices

Exercise 2. Read the text and say what you have learnt about the US judicial system.

The Judicial system of the United States of America

The Judicial Branch of the government is represented by the Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate justices. They are all appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. Every judge is given appointment for life, or until the resignation. The Supreme Court represents the highest judicial organ of the USA. It held meetings in the Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C. One of the most important duties of the justices is to decide about the constitutionality of laws passed by the Congress.

When the Supreme Court was created and the other Federal Courts were established, the Constitution created the judicial power, and the role of this power is to hear and decide the two classes of cases – criminal and civil. All cases about the violation of Federal criminal laws must be heard in a Federal court.

Below the Supreme Court is placed the Courts of Appeals, created in 1891 to facilitate the disposition of cases. Cases decided in the district courts go next to the appeals courts.

There are 94 district courts in the states. Most cases and controversies are heard in district courts. All accused of committing federal crimes are tried there.

The Court of Claims consists of a chief justice and four associate justices and it was created in 1855. It deals with claims of private individuals against the government and analyses the cases about breach of contracts, unpaid salary, personal injuries, property taken for public use.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. How many justices can we find in the Supreme Court?
2. What lower federal courts can you enumerate?
3. What is the name of the highest judicial branch in the USA?
4. Enumerate the functions of the Federal Courts?
5. What can you tell about the Courts of Appeals?

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences. Use the information you've learnt.

1. The Department of ... takes care about the right of workers.
2. The Department of Justice gives ... advice.

3. The Veterans Affairs provides financial aid for the ...
4. The department of Education supports ... education.
5. The U.S. Postal Service delivers ...

Exercise 5. Match English words with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Chief Justice | a) нарушение контрактов |
| 2) district courts | b) быть учрежденным |
| 3) property | c) обеспечивать |
| 4) judicial power | d) окружные суды |
| 5) to be established | e) собственность |
| 6) to provide | f) Верховный судья |
| 7) breach of contracts | g) судебная власть |

Exercise 6. You need to remember some important numbers in the US Government. Fill in the blanks below with the correct number.

- 1) Branches in the US Government
- 2) Senators in the US Congress
- 3) Supreme Court Justices
- 4) Representatives in the Congress
- 5) States
- 6) Senators from each state

Exercise 7. Jumbled sentences.

1. 94 district are in the courts states located.
2. The government headed Judicial of the is by the Supreme Branch Court.
3. Most start cases in district courts and controversies.
4. The Supreme highest Court is the judicial of the USA organ.
5. Cases in the go next to the appeals district courts decided courts.

Unit 7. The Party System of the USA

Exercise 1. Read and translate.

Party, political organization, to support, middle class, politics, candidate, to be free, to determine, political organizations

Exercise 2. Before you read, answer the following questions.

1. Name the main political parties of your country?
2. Which parties are the leading in the US political system?
3. There are more than two parties in the US, aren't there?
4. Which Party is in power in the US at present days?

Exercise 3. Read the text and say what main political parties there are in the USA.

Political Parties

The modern political party system in the U.S. is represented by two parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are the dominating ones. These two parties have won every United States presidential election since 1852 and have controlled the work of the United States Congress in some spheres since at least 1856.

Democratic Party

The Democratic Party is one of two major political parties in the U.S. It was founded in 1828 by Andrew Jackson and it can be called the oldest political party in the world. From its beginning until the New Deal Era, the Democratic Party can be characterized as a classically liberal or libertarian party; it gives favors to small government and states' rights. From the date of its foundation until the mid-20th century, the Democratic Party plays the leading role among white Southerners, and then it became the party most associated with the defense of slavery. However, following the Great Society under Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic Party became the more progressive party on civil rights issues, and have lost dominance in the Southern states to the Republicans. The Democratic Party has positioned itself as the liberal party on domestic issues since 1912. The economic philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, made great influence on modern American liberalism. Roosevelt's New Deal coalition took control over the White House until 1968 with the exception of Eisenhower 1953–1961. Since the mid-20th century, Democrats currently make a support of social justice, social liberalism, a mixed type of economy, and the welfare of the state, although Bill Clinton and other New Democrats have pushed for free trade and neoliberalism, which have shifted the party rightwards.

The former president of the United States, Barack Obama, was the 15th Democrat at the President's office, and from the 2006 midterm elections until the 2014 midterm elections, the Democratic Party can be defined as the leading party in the United States Senate. Although his party had lost the election for president in 2004, Obama became president in 2009 and continued to be the president until January 2017.

Republican Party

The Republican Party represents one of the two major contemporary political parties in the United States of America. Since the 1880s it has been nicknamed (by the media) the «Grand Old Party», or GOP, although it is younger than the Democratic Party.

This party was created in 1854 by Northern anti-slavery activists and modernizers, as the result that the Republican Party rose to prominence in 1860 with the election of Abraham Lincoln, who used the party machinery to support victory in the American Civil War. The GOP as the dominating party in national politics during the Third Party System, from 1854 to 1896, and the Fourth Party System from 1896 to 1932. Since the date of its foundation, the Republican Party has taken the position as more market-oriented of the two American political parties, often giving support to policies that represent American business interests. Today, the Republican Party is the representative of an American conservative platform, and have foundations in economic liberalism, fiscal conservatism, and social conservatism. President Donald Trump is the 20th and the current Republican who was elected to the office of President of the United States. Since the 2010 midterm elections, the Republicans have got a majority places in the United States House of Representatives, and since the 2014 elections, the Senate.

Libertarian Party

The Libertarian Party was founded on December 11, 1971. It can be described as one of the largest continuing third parties in the United States. It claims more than 511,277 registered voters across all 50 states. It currently has about 144 elected officials, more than any of the other minor parties, including 4 state legislators. The representative of this party, Gary Johnson a former New Mexico governor, was nominee for United States President in 2012. In 2016, Johnson decided to take part in

elections again and received over four million votes, or 3 % of the popular vote. The Libertarian Party's mission is to reduce the size, influence and expenditures of all levels of government. To reach this effect, the party gives support to minimally regulated markets, drug liberalization, strong civil liberties, separation of church and state, open immigration etc.

Exercise 4. Read the statements below. Are they true or false?

1. The modern political party system in the U.S. is a three-party system dominated by the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.
2. The Democratic Party is one of two unpopular political parties in the U.S
3. Since the mid-20th century, Democrats currently support social justice, social liberalism, a mixed economy, and the welfare state.
4. The former president of the United States, Barack Obama, was the 15th Republican to hold the office.
5. Founded in 1854 by Northern anti-slavery activists and modernizers, the Republican Party rose to prominence in 1860 with the election of Bill Clinton.
6. The Republican Party has been the more economical-oriented of the two American political parties.
7. The Libertarian Party was founded on December 11, 1951.
8. The Libertarian party supports minimally regulated markets.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences. Use the information you've learnt.

1. The Democratic Party is one of two ... political parties in the U.S.
2. The Democratic Party since ... has positioned itself as the ... party on ... issues.
3. From the 2006 ... elections until the 2014 midterm ..., the Democratic Party was the ... party in the United States
4. Since its ..., the Republican Party has been the more ...-oriented of the ... American political parties.
5. ... Donald Trump is the 20th and the ... Republican to be elected to the office of ... of the United States.
6. The 2012 Libertarian ... nominee for United States President was former New Mexico ..., Gary Johnson.

Exercise 6. Translate from Russian into English. Using a vocabulary.

1. Демократическая партия – одна из главных партий США.
2. Бывший президент США Барак Обама – представитель Демократической партии.
3. Республиканская партия была основана в 1854 году.

Exercise 7. Match English words with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) political organization | a) гражданские права |
| 2) candidate | b) большинство |
| 3) current | c) благосостояние |
| 4) majority | d) кандидат |
| 5) welfare | e) политическая организация |
| 6) unpopular | f) действующий, текущий |
| 7) civil rights | g) непопулярный |

Unit 8. The system of checks and balances

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following words and word combinations.

Congress, to refuse, administration, checks and balances, radically, to protect, to determine, actions, unconstitutional.

Exercise 2. Read the text.

Checks and balances

The USA Constitution gives powers to three main branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial. The powers given to one branch are checked and balanced by another powers. It helps any branch from abusing too much power.

Congress makes laws, but the President may place veto to any Act that was passed by Congress. Congress can override a veto by two-thirds in each house. Congress can also refuse to provide funds requested by the President. The President can appoint important officials of his administration, but only with the agreement of the Senate. The President also has the power to appoint all federal judges but, again, only with

the approval of the Senate. The courts have the power to determine whether all acts passed by the Congress are constitutional and analyze all Presidential actions and refuse them if they can be against Constitution.

The system of checks and balances works as the system of compromise and consensus. This system protects against abusing of power. It means, that new Presidents cannot radically change governmental policies just as they wish themselves.

Exercise 3. Jumbled sentences.

1. The branches USA for three main of government Constitution provides.
2. The balances compromise system of checks and consensus makes.
3. The can appoint President important of his administration officials.
4. Congress President makes Act but the may veto any passed by laws, Congress.
5. This against abusing protects of power system.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer for the following questions.

1. What is the main principle of the U.S. Constitution?
 - a) the democratic system;
 - b) equal rights for everyone;
 - c) the system of checks and balances.
2. How can the executive branch check the legislative one?
 - a) It can veto the bill;
 - b) It can changed the passed act;
 - c) It can improve the suggested law.
3. How can the legislative branch check the executive one?
 - a) It can impeach the President;
 - b) It can give advices to the president;
 - c) It can make decisions itself.

Exercise 5. Translate from Russian into English.

Администрация, Сенат, наложить вето на законопроект, объявить импичмент президенту, закон, демократическая система, права граждан, политика, советовать, обеспечивать.

Exercise 6. Explain the meaning of the words and word combinations.

President –

Bill –

Constitution –

Civil right –

Veto the Bill –

Unit 9. National symbols of the USA

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following words and word combinations.

Flag, liberty, to represent, national, seal, colony, banner, general, to stand for, emblem, story, stripe.

Exercise 2. Read the text.

The American Flag

The «Stars and Stripes» it is how Americans called their red, white and blue flag of the United States. Another widely-spread name is the «Star-Spangled Banner». This is also the name for the National Anthem of the United States.

The thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776 and the United States was born. George Washington was a general of the American Army. He decided that the Americans should have their own flag. That's why General George Washington asked Betsy Ross to make the flag. She decided to make it using three colours: red, white and blue. The red colour symbolizes bravery, white symbolizes freedom, and blue was the symbol of justice. She sewed thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars in a circle on a blue square. The thirteen stars and stripes were the symbols of states at the beginning of the United States. On June, 14, 1777, the Congress decided to use this flag as the National one.

Later new states joined the United States. This was problematic to make changes to the flag. In 1818 the Congress passed another law about the flag. The thirteen stripes must stay the same, but for each new state there should be placed a new star. Today there are fifty stars on the flag. Hawaiian Islands were the last star appeared in 1959.

Americans like their flag. They sometimes use the stars and stripes as popular design on clothes, but there are some laws prohibit using the flag in inappropriate ways. The Stars and Stripes are placed on government offices and public schools; they stand by the President's desk. The flag hang in every classroom in America, and every day at school children salute it before the school day begins. On the 4th of July, Independence Day, the Stars and Stripes can be seen everywhere – in the streets, on the houses, and in the big parades.

The Great Seal of the United States

The Great Seal of the USA is the official seal (special circle-shaped design) can be met on important documents and is a mark that a document is from the US government. The seal has two sides. On one side there is a picture of a White-Headed Bald Eagle, the national bird of the USA that has an olive branch – a symbol of peace – in one claw and 13 arrows, symbolizing the number of the original 13 states, in the other. Above the eagle's everyone can read a motto in Latin «E Plurilous Unum» which means «Many United» or «One Out Of Many». On the other side there is picture of a Pyramid with an eye above. Both designs can be seen of a one-dollar bill.

Exercise 3. Make a project «National symbols of my native country», be ready to discuss it with your groupmates.

Exercise 4. Jumbled sentences.

1. The popular «Stars and Stripes» is a name for the red, white and blue of the United flag States.
2. Later United States new states joined the.
3. Today stars thereon the flag are fifty.
4. Both on the back are of a one-dollar designs bill printed.
5. In 1776 the their independence colonies declared from Great thirteen Britain.

Exercise 5. Match English words with their Russian equivalents.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) widely spread name | a) купюра, счет |
| 2) olive branch | b) национальный гимн |
| 3) to be printed | c) документ |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4) document | d) мир |
| 5) National Anthem | е) быть напечатанным |
| 6) peace | f) оливковая ветвь |
| 7) bill | g) популярное название |

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the American flag?
2. Do Americans like their flag?
3. What day the Stars and Stripes can be seen everywhere?
4. What do you know about the Great Seal of the USA?
5. Can you explain the meaning of the motto in Latin «E Pluribus Unum»?

Unit 10. Washington, D.C. – the capital of the USA

Exercise 1. Study the words. Learn them by heart.

1) artificial [ˌɑ:tɪ'fiʃl] – искусственный; 2) to construct – строить; 3) to contain – содержать в себе, вмещать; 4) entire [ɪn'taɪə] – полный, целый; 5) to create [kri'eɪt] – творить, создавать; 6) a law [lɔ:] – закон; 7) to serve – служить; 8) to display – показывать, демонстрировать; 9) to locate [ləu'keɪt] – определять место, располагать; 10) to occupy [ˈɒkjupaɪ] – занимать (пространство, время); 11) to represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] – представлять, изображать; 12) a site – участок, место, местоположение; 13) a skyscraper – небоскреб; 14) to support [sə'pɔ:t] – поддерживать, помогать, содержать; 15) a temple – храм

Exercise 2. Read the text.

The capital of the United States of America

Washington, D.C., is the city on the East coast. It begins his story in 1791. The name of the city is given in honour of the first American President George Washington (1732–1799). Washington, D.C., became the capital of the USA. In 1800. Washington was specially built as the site where government of the USA would be situated. The flag of the USA is also known as the Stars and Stripes. You can see fifty stars on a blue background. Every star represents one of the American states. However, the City of Washington does not belong to any of them. One can find it

in the District of Columbia, usually abbreviated into D.C. To avoid the confusion with the state Washington situated on the Pacific Coast the name of the capital is accompanied with this abbreviation D.C. If you look at the map you can see the District of Columbia between the states of Virginia and Maryland. It occupies the territory on the Potomac River not far from the Atlantic Ocean.

Nowadays about 3.4 million people live in Washington, D.C. All institutions of power are located in the capital. As it is a political, cultural, administrative and educational center of the country that's why there is no any industry there. Nobody can find a factory or a plant in Washington, D.C.

The White House, the Capitol and the Supreme Court are located in Washington, D.C., as well. The White House is the official residence of the US President, his home. This building was constructed in 1792–1829. The US Congress occupies The Capitol which got its name from the temple in Rome.

In Washington, D.C. a law against building constructions higher than 90 feet exists. That's why its appearance differs a lot from New York's landscape with its skyscrapers. Washington is a very pleasant and nice-looking city thanks to low buildings and a lot of green trees.

Also it is a city of students because there are several universities in the capital. The Congress library is there too. It has a very rich fund containing more than 13 million books in different languages, over 19 million manuscripts and a great number of other items, such as prints, maps, musical scores and recordings. The Library serves the Congress, the entire governmental establishment and the public at large.

The nice impression of the national capital is a lot due to its beautiful streets with trees lines on sides. Also in this city take place famous museums, monuments and art galleries. For example, one of them is the new National Historical Wax Museum. In it you can see reproductions of outstanding people and even of famous events in American history. Another large museum is a museum of painting, sculpture and other arts named the National Gallery of Art. It is also here in the capital. The US government supports it.

At the end of the Mall on an artificial plateau the Lincoln Memorial can be seen. It is a big temple in Greek Style with 36 marble columns to display the states in the union at Lincoln's death. The Arlington National

Cemetery is the place of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The bodies of American soldiers from every war since the Civil War are buried in it. The Navy Museum represents historic American moments from the earliest history of the country.

Exercise 3. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Вашингтон – столица США, расположена на северном берегу реки Потомак.

2. Вашингтон – один из самых необычных и красивых городов США.

3. Тысячи туристов посещают Вашингтон ежедневно. Они восхищаются красивыми парками, мемориалами и величественными зданиями.

4. В городе много студентов, так как в Вашингтоне расположены несколько крупных университетов.

5. В Вашингтоне запрещено строить здания высотой более 90 футов.

Exercise 4. Translate from Russian into English.

Столица, округ Колумбия, небоскреб, различный, суд, колонна, монумент, история, Белый Дом, солдат, искусство, скульптура, история страны, Капитолий, восковой, правительство, университет, храм, звезда, Гражданская война, река, океан, полоса, флаг, государство, штат.

Exercise 5. Jumbled sentences.

1. a law against construction There is more than 90 feet high in, D.C building high Washington.

2. history Museum The new National Wax has of famous persons Historical and famous reproductions events in American.

3. United Washington, D.C., is the of the life of the States of political America center.

4. The site Arlington Cemetery is of the Tomb of the Unknown National Soldier.

5. universities There capital are several in the.

Exercise 6. Make a project «The capital of my native country», be ready to discuss it with your groupmates.

Appendix 2.
The Presidents of the United States of America

| <i>President</i> | <i>Party</i> | <i>Term as President</i> | <i>Vice-President</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. George Washington (1732–1799) | None, Federalist | 1789–1797 | John Adams |
| 2. John Adams (1735–1826) | Federalist | 1797–1801 | Thomas Jefferson |
| 3. Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) | Democratic- Republican | 1801–1809 | Aaron Burr, George Clinton |
| 4. James Madison (1751–1836) | Democratic- Republican | 1809–1817 | George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry |
| 5. James Monroe (1758–1831) | Democratic- Republican | 1817–1825 | Daniel Tompkins |
| 6. John Quincy Adams (1767–1848) | Democratic- Republican | 1825–1829 | John Calhoun |
| 7. Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) | Democrat | 1829–1837 | John Calhoun, Martin van Buren |
| 8. Martin van Buren (1782–1862) | Democrat | 1837–1841 | Richard Johnson |
| 9. William H. Harrison (1773–1841) | Whig | 1841 | John Tyler |
| 10. John Tyler (1790–1862) | Whig | 1841–1845 | |
| 11. James K. Polk (1795–1849) | Democrat | 1845–1849 | George Dallas |
| 12. Zachary Taylor (1784–1850) | Whig | 1849–1850 | Millard Fillmore |
| 13. Millard Fillmore (1800–1874) | Whig | 1850–1853 | |
| 14. Franklin Pierce (1804–1869) | Democrat | 1853–1857 | William King |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
| 15. James Buchanan (1791–1868) | Democrat | 1857–1861 | John Breckinridge |
| 16. Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) | Republican | 1861–1865 | Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson |
| 17. Andrew Johnson (1808–1875) | National Union | 1865–1869 | |
| 18. Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885) | Republican | 1869–1877 | Schuyler Colfax |
| 19. Rutherford Hayes (1822–1893) | Republican | 1877–1881 | William Wheeler |
| 20. James Garfield (1831–1881) | Republican | 1881 | Chester Arthur |
| 21. Chester Arthur (1829–1886) | Republican | 1881–1885 | |
| 22. Grover Cleveland (1837–1908) | Democrat | 1885–1889 | Thomas Hendriks |
| 23. Benjamin Harrison (1833–1901) | Republican | 1889–1893 | Levi Morton |
| 24. Grover Cleveland (1837–1908) | Democrat | 1893–1897 | Adlai Stevenson |
| 25. William McKinley (1843–1901) | Republican | 1897–1901 | Garret Hobart, Theodor Roosevelt |
| 26. Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) | Republican | 1901–1909 | Charles Fairbanks |
| 27. William Taft (1857–1930) | Republican | 1909–1913 | James Sherman |
| 28. Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) | Democrat | 1913–1921 | Thomas Marshall |
| 29. Warren Harding (1865–1923) | Republican | 1921–1923 | Calvin Coolidge |
| 30. Calvin Coolidge (1872–1933) | Republican | 1923–1929 | Charles Dawes |

| | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|---|
| 31. Herbert C. Hoover (1874–1964) | Republican | 1929–1933 | Charles Curtis |
| 32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) | Democrat | 1933–1945 | John Garner, Henry Wallace, Harry S. Truman |
| 33. Harry S Truman (1884–1972) | Democrat | 1945–1953 | Alben Barkley |
| 34. Dwight David Eisenhower (1890–1969) | Republican | 1953–1961 | Richard Milhous Nixon |
| 35. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917–1963) | Democrat | 1961–1963 | Lyndon Johnson |
| 36. Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908–1973) | Democrat | 1963–1969 | Hubert Humphrey |
| 37. Richard Milhous Nixon (1913–1994) | Republican | 1969–1974 | Spiro Agnew, Gerald R. Ford |
| 38. Gerald R. Ford (1913–2006) | Republican | 1974–1977 | Nelson Rockefeller |
| 39. James (Jimmy) Earl Carter, Jr. (1924–) | Democrat | 1977–1981 | Walter Mondale |
| 40. Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911–2004) | Republican | 1981–1989 | George H. W. Bush |
| 41. George H. W. Bush (1924–) | Republican | 1989–1993 | James Danforth (Dan) Quayle |
| 42. William (Bill) Jefferson Clinton (1946–) | Democrat | 1993–2001 | Al Gore |
| 43. George W. Bush (1946–) | Republican | 2001–2009 | Richard Cheney |
| 44. Barack Obama (1961–) | Democrat | 2009–2017 | Joseph Biden |
| 45. Donald Trump (1946–) | Republican | 2017– | Michael (Mike) Pence |

Заключение

Предложенные в данном научно-практическом пособии тексты и задания представляют собой результат тщательного синтеза и анализа теоретических исследований по методике работы с аутентичным текстом, направленной на развитие различных навыков и умений, как то: актуализации лексики по рассматриваемым темам; отработку и развитие разных видов чтения; активизацию и закрепление навыков обработки массивов незнакомого текста и извлечения необходимой информации; связного и аргументированного изложения своего мнения на иностранном языке; развитие навыков коммуникации на иностранном языке и других.

Во главу угла поставлен лингвострановедческий принцип обучения иностранному языку как наиболее отвечающий духу времени и в высшей степени способствующий формированию в современном поликультурном мире гармоничной личности, способной свободно общаться с представителями других государств и культур. Знания о стране изучаемого языка демонстрируют внимание к различным народам и странам, а также воспитывают уважение и толерантность людей по отношению друг к другу.

Работая над этим пособием, авторы ставили перед собой две основные задачи. Во-первых, расширить кругозор обучающихся, предоставив им разнообразный страноведческий материал, развивать их лингвокультурную компетенцию, познакомить с реалиями государственного устройства стран изучаемого языка (на примере Великобритании и Соединенных Штатов Америки). Во-вторых, авторы стремились к тому, чтобы в результате работы с данным учебно-практическим пособием, выполнения лексико-грамматических заданий обучающиеся были способны осуществлять устную и/или письменную коммуникацию на английском языке в рамках рассмотренного в пособии круга тем.

Система упражнений, предложенная авторами, не является фиксированной и единственно возможной. Она представляет собой один из возможных вариантов составления предтекстовых и послетекстовых заданий, своеобразный конструктор, который позволяет любому преподавателю иностранного языка (в нашем

случае английского) адаптировать материал пособия сообразно целям и задачам конкретного занятия, отобрав типы упражнений, которые соответствуют уровню владения языком в той или иной группе обучающихся. Возможно сокращение количества упражнений или их увеличение, если в этом есть необходимость.

Следует также отметить, что темы, рассмотренные в пособии, могут изучаться как в том порядке, в каком они изложены авторами, так и в любом другом, который преподаватель сочтет целесообразным и оптимальным для конкретной аудитории. Кроме того, важно понимать, что данное исследование может быть рекомендовано к использованию как на занятии при контактной работе с обучающимися, так и для их самостоятельной подготовки, а также как дополнительная литература для повторения и/или закрепления изученного лингвострановедческого материала.

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