

Практическое занятие № 33

Тема урока: Политическая система России.

Цель урока:

1. Обучающая:

- развитие лексических и грамматических навыков.
- формирование грамматических навыков чтения и говорения.
- развитие умения переводить и пользоваться словарем.

2. Развивающая:

- развитие способности к распределению внимания, к запоминанию.
- расширение кругозора и поддержание интереса к изучению английского языка.

3. Воспитательная:

- формирование потребности и способности к критическому мышлению.

Наглядные пособия: словарь, методическое указание.

Тип урока: практическое занятие.

Методы: словесные, наглядные, практические.

3. Актуализация базисных знаний.

VOCABULARY

Study the followed words and expressions.

Ex.7) Study the following words and expressions.

To be set up – создаваться	Armed forces – вооруженные силы
Destruction – развал	Treaty – договор (международный)
Independent – независимый	To enforce – проводить в жизнь
Sovereign – суверенный	Law – закон
Nation – государство	To appoint – назначать
To elect – избирать	Key judges – главные/верховные судьи
Branch of power – ветвь власти	To over ride – отвергать, отклонять
Commander-in-chief – главнокомандующий	To dissolve – распускать

Bicameral – двухпалатный	House – палата
The Federal Assembly – Федеральное Собрание	Vote – голосование
To be involved – участвовать	Chamber – палата
Legislative – законодательный	Chairman – председатель
Executive – исполнительный	Legislature – законодательство, закон
Judicial – юридический	To initiate – брать начало, появляться
To check and balance – сдерживать и уравновешивать	Bill - законопроект
To vest – наделять, провозглашать	To approve – одобрять
The Federation Council – Совет Федерации	The Supreme Court – Верховный Суд.

2. Предъявление нового материала. Студентам предлагается прослушать текст.
Ex.8) Read the text «Политическая система России».

The Political System of Russia

The Russian Federative Republic is set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russian and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitution) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, execution and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council (upper house) and State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected formed of

the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislature is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

Задание 1. Match the words with their explanations.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| a) Lower house | j) The Upper House |
| b) The head of state | |
| c) The Parliament of the Russian Federation | 1. The state Duma |
| d) A written proposal for a new law, which is brought before parliament | 2. United Russia |
| e) The standard unit of money in Russia | 3. A bill |
| f) A set of pictures painted on a shield | 4. The President |
| And used as the special sign of the state | 5. The Federal Assembly |
| g) The chairman of the Government | 6. The rouble |
| h) The main political party | 7. The Federation Council |
| i) The official song of a nation that is Sung or played on public occasions | 8. The Prime Minister |
| | 9. Coat of arms |
| | 10. The national anthem |

Задание 2. In pairs perform a dialogue using the following questions.

Are you interested in politics? Why? / Why not?

How do you stay informed on current events in Russia?

Do you discuss politics with your friends/relatives?

Do you have the right to vote? Do you vote? Why? / Why not?

Задание 3. Read the abbreviations after the speaker. Match them with their explanations.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| a. UN | 1. The World Trade Organization |
| b. G8 | 2. The European Union |
| c. CIS | 3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| d. APEC | |
| e. NATO | 4. The Commonwealth of Independent States |

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| f. WTO | 5. The International Monetary Fund |
| g. EU | 6. The European Economic Community |
| h. UNESCO | 7. The United Nations |
| i. EEC | 8. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| j. IMF | 9. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation |
| | 10. the Group of Eight |

Задание 4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The President is the head of state and is elected by the State Duma.
3. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.
4. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
5. The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.
6. The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.
7. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.
8. Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President.
9. The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
10. The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991.

Задание 5. Speak about the political structure of Russia using the following prompts.

I'd like to tell about . . .

The Russian Federation was set up . . .

Politically it is . . .

The head of state is . . .

His functions are . . .

There are three branches of power . . .

The Federal Assembly consists of . . .

The State Duma is elected by . . .

The Federation Council is formed of . . .

The legislative power . . .

The executive power . . .

The judicial power . . .