

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ**  
**1 КУРСА**  
**ДНЕВНОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТА**

**1 СЕМЕСТР**

Рекомендовано кафедрой иностранных языков и редакционным советом Оренбургского института МГЮА

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Настоящее пособие предназначается для студентов первого курса дневного и вечернего факультетов ОИ МГЮА. Цель данного пособия – последовательное обучение студентов грамматике и правовой лексике на основе образовательных текстов, адаптированных для студентов-юристов. Пособие состоит из языкового материала первого академического семестра.

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## Предисловие

Настоящее пособие предназначается для студентов первого курса (первый семестр) дневного и вечернего факультетов ОИ МГЮА. Цель данного пособия – последовательное изучение грамматики и правовой лексики на основе образовательных текстов, объединенных в пять тематических блоков: "Юридический институт", "Политическая система Российской Федерации", "Политическая система Великобритании", "Политическая система США", "Местное самоуправление".

Виды заданий, предлагаемых в учебном пособии:

**BEFORE READING** - задание выполняется до прочтения тематического текста

**SCANNING** - подробное изучение текста

**LEXIS** - лексический минимум, который необходимо усвоить при изучении текста

**FORMATION** - перевод однокоренных слов и составление предложений с каждым из них

**QUESTIONS** - вопросы к прочитанному тексту

**AGREE OR DISAGREE** - задание предполагает оценку соответствия предложений содержанию изученного материала; если предложение не соответствует действительности, то необходимо внести соответствующие изменения и дать исправленный вариант предложения

**SAY WHAT YOU KNOW** - вопросы по изучаемой теме, предполагающие использование дополнительной информации и позволяющие высказать собственную точку зрения по изучаемой проблеме

**DEBATES** - спорные суждения, выносимые для детального обсуждения темы и для обоснования студентами своей точки зрения

**KEY WORDS** - ключевые слова по изученной теме; необходимо дать толкование каждого из них, используя материал прочитанных текстов

## Unit 1. Our Institute



**1.1. BEFORE READING** answer these questions:

1. What is the official name of the Institute you have entered?
2. How many years do students study there?
3. What are the faculties within the structure of the Institute?
4. How many students study in Orenburg Law Institute?



**1.2. SCANNING**



### Orenburg Institute of Moscow State Law Academy

1. Moscow State Law Academy (MSLA) as the all-union law extramural courses was established in 1931. Six years later the courses were transformed into the Law Institute. In 1990 the Institute was granted the status of Law Academy. Nowadays the Academy comprises not only the day-time and extramural faculties, but also the department of International Economic and Financial Law, the Procurators' Institute, the department of Further Education, the department of Second Higher Education. There are about 100 professors, more than 250 senior lecturers and up to 500 candidates for the postgraduate LL.M (Master of Laws) and PhD (Doctor of Philosophy).

2. Orenburg Institute of MSLA is one of the branches of the Academy. Others are in Kirov, Magadan, Mahachkala, Vologda. The Orenburg Institute is staffed with experienced and highly qualified lecturers and tutors. All in all there are about 100 lecturers and 3 000 students in two faculties of the Institute.

3. The law course at the Institute is intended to give a thorough grounding in the principles of law viewed from an academic rather than vocational perspective. Skills of interpretation and logical reasoning are developed, and students are encouraged to consider broader questions such as ethical judgment, political liberty and social control. Although many undergraduates who read law do so with the intention of practicing, many do not, preferring instead to go into administration, industrial management, business or accountancy. The undergraduates reading law for 5 years write 4 course papers, participate in such student activities as seminars, lectures, moots, practical training and they study the following subjects:

- o Legal Theory, Legal History, History of Russia, Penal System, Civil (Substantive) Law, Logic, Foreign Languages, Economics,

Sociology, Science, Computer Technology, Physical Training in the first year;

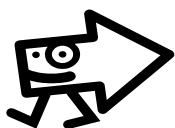
o Philosophy, Politics, Constitutional Law, Roman Law, Land Law, Criminal (Substantive) Law in the second year;

o Labour Law, Criminal (Procedural) Law, International Public Law, Financial Law, Economic Law, Business Law, International Private Law in the third year;

o Municipal Law, Family Law, Civil (Procedural) Law, Intellectual Property Law, Trade Law, Law of Contract, Treaty Law, EEC Law, Criminology, Criminalistics in the fourth year;

o in the fifth year the undergraduates may choose their specialization according to their preference: Criminal or Civil Law.

4. The Institute's graduates may work within colleges of advocates, law firms, notary offices, courts, law enforcement agencies (such as the Ministry of Justice, the People's Militia, the Procurator's Office, the Federal Counterintelligence Service, etc.). Many graduates are employed by the law offices of enterprises, companies and agencies as in-house counsels.



### 1.3. LEXIS

all-union - всесоюзный

grant a status - предоставить статус

day-time faculty - дневной факультет

extramural faculty - заочный факультет

senior lecturer - доцент

postgraduate - аспирант

LL.M - магистр права, кандидат юридических наук

PhD - доктор наук

tutor - младший преподаватель высшего учебного заведения

law course - курс обучения на юридическом факультете

academic - формальный, теоретический, академичный

vocational - профессиональный

interpretation - толкование, анализ, пояснение

logical reasoning - логическое мышление, логическое рассуждение

encourage - поощрять, способствовать, содействовать

ethical judgment - нравственное суждение, этически обоснованное решение

undergraduate - старшекурсник

read law - изучать право, учиться на юридическом факультете

course paper - курсовая работа

moot - учебный судебный процесс в юридическом институте

practical training - практические занятия, производственная практика

subjects - учебные дисциплины, учебные предметы

specialization - специализация  
major - профилирующая дисциплина, главный предмет  
college of advocates - коллегия адвокатов  
law firm - адвокатская контора, юридическая фирма  
notary office - нотариальная контора  
court - суд, здание суда, судебное заседание  
law enforcement agency - правоохранительный орган, орган исполнения судебных решений и приговоров  
Procurator's Office - прокуратура  
in-house counsel - штатный юрист

За годы обучения студенты Оренбургского института МГЮА изучают следующие дисциплины:

Аграрное право - Agrarian Law  
Адвокатура - Advocacy  
Административное право - Administrative Law  
Арбитражный процесс - Arbitration  
Банковское право - Banking Law  
Государственная служба - Public Service  
Гражданское право (Общая часть) - Civil Law (General Part)  
Гражданское право (Особенная часть) - Civil Law (Special Part)  
Гражданское процессуальное право - Civil Procedural Law  
Доказывание и принятие решений в уголовном процессе - Substantiation and Punishment in Criminal Procedure  
Жилищное право - Housing Law  
Земельное право - Land Law  
Иностранный язык (английский) - Foreign Language (English)  
Информатика и математика - Computer Science  
История государства и права зарубежных стран - Foreign State and Law History  
История отечественного государства и права - Russian State and Law History  
История политических и правовых учений - History of Political and Legal Concepts  
История России - Russian History  
Квалификация преступлений в сфере экономической деятельности - Economic Crimes Qualification  
Коммерческое право - Business Law  
Конституционное (государственное) право зарубежных стран - Constitutional (State) Law of Foreign Countries  
Конституционное (государственное) право России - Constitutional (State) Law of Russia  
Концепции современного естествознания - Concept of Modern Natural Science  
Криминалистика - Criminalistics

Криминология - Criminology  
Культурология - Culturology  
Логика - Logic  
Международное право - International Law  
Международное частное право - International Private Law  
Международные организации и конференции - International Institutions and Conferences  
Муниципальное право России - Municipal Law of Russia  
Нотариат - Notary Service  
Политология - Political Science  
Право Европейского Союза - European Union Law  
Право интеллектуальной собственности - Intellectual Property Law  
Право международной торговли - International Business Law  
Право социального обеспечения - Social Security Law  
Правовая информатика - Legal IT  
Правовые основы бухгалтерского учёта - Legal Basis of Accounting  
Правоохранительные органы - Judicial System (Law Enforcement Bodies)  
Проблемы борьбы с организованной преступностью - Combating Organized Crime Issues  
Римское право - Roman Law  
Риторика - Rhetoric  
Российское предпринимательское право - Russian Entrepreneurial Law  
Семейное право - Family Law  
Социология - Sociology  
Судебная медицина - Forensic Medicine  
Судебная психиатрия - Forensic Psychology  
Таможенное право - Customs Law  
Теоретические основы квалификации преступлений - Theoretical Basis of Crimes Qualification  
Теория государства и права - State and Legal Theory  
Теория народного представительства - People's Representation Theory  
Трудовое право - Labour Law  
Трудовой договор - Labour Contract  
Уголовное право (Общая часть) - Criminal Law (General Part)  
Уголовное право (Особенная часть) - Criminal Law (Special Part)  
Уголовно-исполнительное право - Criminal Punishment Law  
Уголовно-процессуальное право - Criminal Procedural Law  
Философия (часть 1) - Philosophy (Part I)  
Философия (часть 2) - Philosophy (Part II)  
Финансовое право - Financial Law

Финансовый контроль - Financial Control

Формы непосредственной демократии - Forms of Direct Democracy

Экологическое право - Ecological Law

Экономика - Economics

Юридическая психология - General and Legal Psychology



#### **1.4. FORMATION**

- law, law-and-order, lawful, lawgiver, lawless, lawmaker, lawyer

- to graduate from institute, a graduate in law, postgraduate, undergraduate

- legal, legality, to legalize, legally, illegal, illegality



#### **1.5. QUESTIONS**

1. When were law extramural courses transformed into the Law Institute?
2. How many local branches of MSLA are there?
3. There are more than 3 000 students at day-time faculty of Orenburg Institute, aren't there?
4. All undergraduates read law with the intention of practicing, don't they?
5. Where do the Institute's graduates work?



#### **1.6. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. You can become a law student without finishing secondary school.
2. There is only one Law Institute in Orenburg.
3. The students do not have legal practice during their study.
4. They do not become lawyers as soon as they get a degree.
5. The graduates look for a job on their own.
6. Lawyers are widely employed in different areas.
7. Institute graduates cannot be practicing lawyers unless they've got three years of experience.



#### **1.7. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW** about the law course at your Institute:

1. What are the main subjects at the Institute?
2. What topics do these subjects include?
3. Can students choose the subjects they study?
4. What are majors and optional subjects the students usually study?
5. Which subjects are most time-consuming?



6. Does the course give an academic legal education or train students to become lawyers?
7. What legal skills does the Law course develop?
8. How many exams do postgraduates take?
9. What degree or qualification do students completing a full course get from our Institute?



### **1.8. DEBATES**

1. The legal profession is respectable in Russia.
2. There is no difference between the extramural and day-time faculties.
3. Knowledge of foreign languages is not important in provincial Russian towns such as Orenburg or Orsk.
4. It is much easier to study at the Institute than at school.
5. Student life gives you an opportunity to spend more time with your family and friends.

### **1.9. KEY WORDS**

*core subjects/majors*

*day-time faculty*

*extramural faculty*

*law course*

*lawyer*

*Moscow State Law Academy*

*optional subjects*

*part-time faculty*

*postgraduate*

*professor*

*read law*

*student activities*

*tutor*

*undergraduate*

## **Unit 2. The Russian Federation**



**2.1. BEFORE READING** find out how many meanings these words have: *government, body, country, state, cabinet, term, number, region, right, branch, power.*



### **2.2. SCANNING**



### **State System of Russia**

1. The term Russia is used historically to connote the former *Russian Empire*. At its greatest extent, in 1914, the Russian Empire *included* about 22 million square kilometers, an estimated one-sixth of the land area of the earth, *divided into* four general regions: Russia proper, comprising the easternmost part of Europe and includ-

ing the Grand Duchy of Finland and most of Poland; the Caucasus; all of northern Asia, or Siberia; and Russian Central Asia, divided into the regions of the Steppes, in the southwest, and Russian Turkestan, in the southeast.

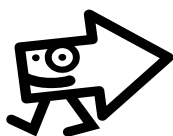
2. Nowadays the term Russia is commonly applied to the Russian Federation, the largest and most influential of the 15 former constituent republics of the USSR, and an independent nation since December 25, 1991.

3. The word "federation" is a part of the name of modern Russia, thus the question concerning the difference between the terms "federation" and "unitary state" logically arises. The major difference is that in a federation every political subdivision has the right to its own distinctions. What does this mean in practice?

4. First of all, it is the integrity of subdivisions. In a unitary state the central government can change administrative borders of regions or even abolish some of them. In a federation changes are possible only after a number of complicated legislative processes.

5. Secondly, political subdivisions in a federation have a degree of independence. Every subdivision, despite its size, religion, population, and economics, has the same right along with others. No region, even the majority of regions, can force the rest to accept or make a decision: common agreement is necessary.

6. Thirdly, in a federation the administration has two branches of government - the central and region ones. Political subdivisions have their legislature and executive power.



### 2.3. LEXIS

Russian Empire - Российская Империя

include – заключать, включать в себя, содержать

divide into – делить(ся) на

former – бывший, прежний

independent – независимый, самостоятельный

federation – федерация, союз, объединение

unitary state – унитарное государство

subdivision – подразделение

integrity – целостность, неприкосновенность

administrative border – административная граница

abolish – отменять, упразднить

legislative process - законодательный процесс; законодательная процедура

independence – самостоятельность, независимость

accept – соглашаться, принимать

make a decision – принять решение

legislature – законодательная власть, законодательные учреждения

executive power – исполнительная власть



#### **2.4. FORMATION**

- administer, administrate, administration, administrative, administrator;
- depend, dependent, independent, dependence, independence;
- legislate, legislated, legislation, legislative, legislature, legislator;
- power, powerful, powerless.



#### **2.5. QUESTIONS**

1. What is the term Russia historically used to connote?
2. When did the Russian Empire reach its greatest extent? Which parts did it comprise then?
3. What do we call “Russia” nowadays?
4. What are the differences between the terms “federation” and “unitary state”?



#### **2.6. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. The Russian Federation has been an independent nation since December 25, 1989.
2. The integrity of subdivisions means that in a federation it is only the central government that can change administrative borders.
3. In a federation no region, even the majority of regions, can force the rest to accept or make a decision.
4. In a federation the administration has two branches of government.



#### **2.7. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

- 1) about the origins of the term Russia;
- 2) about the historical processes and events that have been causing certain changes to the former Russian Empire since 1914?



#### **2.8. DEBATES**

1. Which historical factors have had a particularly strong influence on the state system of Russia?
2. Analyzing the history of Russia which periods can you characterize as the most triumphal/crucial ones?

3. Name some historic figures whose contribution to the development of the state system in Russia has been especially great.
4. What are the advantages/disadvantages of living in a federation/unitary state?



## 2.9. SCANNING

### **The Russian Federation**

1. Government is a political organization which performs the functions of the supreme administrative body of a country. Governments are classified in a great many ways: monarchic systems oppose republican governments; democratic governments are distinguished from dictatorships; federal states are distinguished from unitary states; parliamentary or cabinet governments are distinguished from presidential ones.

2. The Russian Federation (RF) is a democratic federal state with the republican form of Government. State power in our country is exercised on the basis of the separation of the legislative (the Federal Assembly), judicial (courts of the RF), and executive (the Government) branches. The President as a head of the state coordinates the activity of all three branches. He is the guarantor of the Constitution of the RF and of human and civil rights and freedoms of citizens. The President is elected for a term of four years by the citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of general, equal and direct vote by secret ballot. A citizen of the Russian Federation not younger than 35, who has resided in the Russian Federation for not less than 10 years, may be elected President of the Russian Federation but not more than for two terms in succession.

3. The legislative power is exercised by the Federal Assembly, which consists of the Federation Council and the State Duma. The State Duma has 450 seats which are allocated to the various political parties based on national election results. The deputies are elected for a four-year term. The Upper Chamber - the Federation Council - reflects the federal nature of our state, whereby political power is divided between a central or national authority and smaller, locally autonomous units - the Subjects of the Federation. There are two deputies of the Council from each Subject of the RF: one from the representative and one from the executive bodies. The main job of the deputies is to make laws.

4. The executive power in the RF is exercised by the Government headed by the Chairman. The Chairman (or Prime-Minister) is appointed by the President of the RF with consent of the State Du-

ma. The Government of the Russian Federation manages federal property and ensures:

- o the implementation in the Russian Federation of a uniform financial, credit and monetary policy;
- o the implementation in the Russian Federation of a uniform state policy in the field of culture, science, education, health, social security and ecology;
- o the country's defense, state security and the implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.

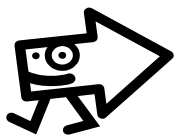
The work of the Government of the Russian Federation shall be regulated by federal constitutional law.

5. The judicial power belongs to the system of courts. It consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Higher Arbitration Court and inferior courts. All federal judges are appointed by the President of the RF.

6. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation consists of 19 judges. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation interprets the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Legislative enactments, executive bylaws and international agreements may not be enforced and applied if they violate the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

7. The Supreme Court is the highest judiciary body on civil, criminal, administrative and other matters triable by general jurisdiction courts, and shall effect judiciary supervision over their activity in line with federal procedural forms and shall offer explanations on judicial practice issues.

8. The Supreme Arbitration Court is the highest judiciary body resolving economic disputes and other cases considered by arbitration courts, and carries out judicial supervision over their activity.



## 2.10. LEXIS

perform - исполнять, выполнять

monarchic - монархический

republican - республиканский

democratic - демократический

federal - союзный, федеральный

unitary - унитарный, единый

parliamentary - парламентарный, парламентский

presidential - президентский

exercise - осуществлять, проявлять, применять

judicial - судебный

guarantor - поручитель; гарант

general, equal and direct vote – всеобщее прямое голосование

secret ballot - тайное голосование

reside - проживать, жить  
 elect - избирать (голосованием)  
 in succession - подряд  
 the Federal Assembly – Федеральное собрание  
 the Federation Council – Совет федерации  
 the State Duma - Государственная дума, нижняя палата парла-  
 мента Российской Федерации  
 political parties – политические партии  
 deputy - депутат  
 representative body - представительный орган  
 executive body - орган исполнительной власти  
 the Chairman – председатель  
 appoint - назначать (на должность) , утверждать (в должности)  
 manage - руководить, управлять, заведовать; стоять во главе  
 monetary policy - кредитно-денежная политика, валютная поли-  
 тика  
 uniform state policy – единая государственная политика  
 state security – государственная безопасность  
 foreign policy - внешняя политика  
 the Supreme Court - Верховный суд  
 the Higher Arbitration Court – Высший арбитражный суд  
 inferior courts - нижестоящий суд  
 judge – судья  
 legislative enactment - законодательный акт  
 bylaw - подзаконный акт; постановление местных органов власти  
 (часто принятое в развитие общенационального закона)  
 enforce - проводить в жизнь; придавать законную силу  
 apply – применять, использовать  
 violate - нарушать, попира́ть, преступать  
 triable by general jurisdiction courts - подлежащий рассмотрению  
 в суде общей юрисдикции  
 supervision - надзор, наблюдение; заведование, контроль  
 judicial practice issues – вопросы судебной практики



### 2.11. FORMATION

- democrat, democracy, democratic, democratize;
- govern, governable, governance, governed, governing, governor, governess, government, governmental, un-governable, ungovernability;
- republic, republican, republicanism.



### 2.12. QUESTIONS

1. What is a broad meaning of the term “government”?
2. How are governments classified?

3. What state is the RF?
4. How many branches of power are there?
5. Who coordinates all of them?
6. How are the deputies of both chambers chosen?
7. Who is the executive power in the RF headed by?
8. What is the composition of the judicial system in the RF?
9. What are:
  - the powers of the President?
  - the powers of the legislative body?
  - the powers of Government of the Russian Federation?
  - the powers of the judicial branch?
10. What is the structure of the Federation Council and the State Duma?
11. What is the jurisdiction of these two chambers?
12. How is the work of Government regulated?
13. What is the composition of the Constitutional Court?
14. What is the jurisdiction of the highest judicial bodies?



### **2.13. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

It is possible to establish the democracy by means of dictatorial methods.



### **2.14. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. about the characteristic features of federal form of Russian Federation;
2. about pluses and minuses of the democracy;
3. about the difference between the role of force structures in democratic and totalitarian state.



### **2.15. DEBATES**

1. Does Russian Federation need national symbols? What do they symbolize?
2. Why does the democratic society allow everything that is not prohibited by law? Give your grounds.
3. Why is the parliament the main apparatus of the democracy? Give arguments.
4. What problems of Russian democracy development are the most urgent in your opinion? Why do you think so?
5. What actions could you offer for the perfection of the efficiency of state apparatus of Russia?
6. How do you understand the well-known idea: "The essence of the democracy is not the majority power but the protection of the minority"? How does this idea respond the main principle of the democracy of minority subordination to the majority?

## 2.16. KEY WORDS

be appointed	government
be elected	Higher Arbitration Court
Chairman	inferior courts
citizen	judicial
Constitutional Court	legislative
Constitution of the RF	political parties
deputies	President
executive	State Duma
Federal Assembly	Subjects of the Federation
Federation Council	Supreme Court

## **Unit 3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain**



### 3.1. BEFORE READING

1. What do you know about the European monarchies?
2. Name some of the British Monarchs. What did they become famous for?



### 3.2. SCANNING



### **British Monarchy**

1. The United Kingdom is one of six constitutional monarchies within *the European Community* and this institution *dates back* in Britain to the Saxon king Egbert (802-839). *By statute and convention* no monarch may be of Roman Catholic *faith*, nor marry someone of that faith; and *the title to* the throne passes to the male line of the family in order of *descent* and, if there are no sons, to the daughters in order of descent.

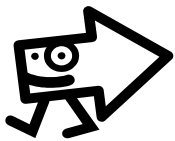
The kingdom includes the island of Great Britain, comprising England, Scotland, and Wales; and Northern Ireland, an integral component of the kingdom, occupying part of the island of Ireland.

2. The monarchy in the United Kingdom has *evolved* over the centuries from absolute personal authority to the present constitutional form by which the Queen *reigns* but does not *rule*. Her Majesty's government governs *in the name of* the Queen who must act on the advice of the ministers. The Queen *summons* and *dissolves* Parliament; she usually opens new sessions of Parliament with a speech from the throne in which the major government policies are outlined. These acts form part of *the Royal Prerogative*, defined as



discretionary or arbitrary authority of legislative, executive and judicial character.

3. The Monarch must give the Royal Assent before a Bill which has passed all its stages in both Houses of Parliament can become a legal enactment (Act of Parliament). The Monarch's consent and approval is required before a Cabinet can be formed or minister take up office. As Head of State the Monarch has the power to sign international agreements, to cede or receive territory, and to declare war or make peace. The Monarch confers honours and makes appointments to all important offices of state, including judges, officers in the armed services, diplomats and the leading positions in the Established Church. As the 'fountain of justice', it is only the Monarch who is able to remit all or part of the penalties imposed upon persons convicted of crimes through the exercise of the prerogative of mercy on the advice of the appropriate minister.



### 3.3. LEXIS

the European Community - Европейское сообщество (сокращенное название Европейского экономического сообщества; вошло в обиход с преобразованием ЕЭС в Европейский Союз начиная с 1992 года)

date back to - вести начало (от какого-л. времени или события) , восходить (к чему-л.)

by statute and convention – согласно законам и традициям

faith - религиозная вера

the title to – право на (что-либо)

descent - передача по наследству, наследование

evolve - развиваться

reign – царствовать; иметь власть, влияние

rule - править; господствовать

in the name of - от имени; именем

summon – созывать, собирать

dissolve - прекращать деятельность, распускать

the Royal Prerogative - королевская прерогатива

discretionary authority - дискреционная власть, дискреционное полномочие, дискреционное правомочие

arbitrary authority – дискреционное полномочие

the Royal Assent - королевская санкция, санкция монарха (одобрение монархом законопроекта [bill], принятого обеими палатами парламента, после чего законопроект становится законом [ act of Parliament ])

bill - законопроект

legal enactment - закон, указ, законодательный акт

consent – согласие; позволение, разрешение

approval - одобрение; утверждение; санкция  
 take up office - вступать в должность  
 sign - подписывать(ся), ставить подпись  
 cede - оставлять, сдавать  
 confer honours - жаловать, даровать награды, почести  
 appointment – назначение (на должность, место)  
 office of state - государственное ведомство, учреждение  
 the Established Church - государственная церковь (официально признана государством и частично финансируется им)  
 remit - отменять, снимать (наказание и т. п.)  
 impose (upon) – устанавливать, налагать  
 convict of - осуждать, признавать виновным (в чем-л.); выносить приговор  
 the prerogative of mercy - прерогатива, исключительное право помилования, прощения



### 3.4. FORMATION

- constitution, constitutional, unconstitutional, non-constitutional, constitutionalism, constitutionalist, constitutionality, constitutionalization, constitutionally;
- evolve, evolution, evolutionary, evolutionism, evolutionist, evolutionary, evolutive;
- king, kingcraft, kingdom, kinglike, kingly, kingmaker;
- monarch, monarchy, monarchist, monarchist, monarchic, monarchical.



### 3.5. QUESTIONS

1. How many European states are constitutional monarchies?
2. How old is the British monarchy?
3. Which parts does the United Kingdom comprise?
4. Which requirements are the British monarchs to meet by statute and convention?
5. What are the powers and functions of the Monarch today?
6. Who governs in the name of the Sovereign?



### 3.6. AGREE OR DISAGREE

1. The British monarchy dates back to the Saxon king Ethelbald.
2. The title to the throne passes to the female line of the family in order of descent.
3. The monarchy in the United Kingdom has evolved over the centuries to the present absolute personal authority.

4. In fact the queen reigns but does not rule.
5. The Monarch makes appointments to all important offices of state, excluding judges and leading positions in the Established Church.



### 3.7. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW

1. about any of the 56 monarchs of England, from Alfred the Great, in the ninth century, to Elizabeth II today.
2. about the changes that the Royal Family has shown itself willing to accept, such as The Queen's decision to pay tax, changes being made to the Civil List, and the opening of Buckingham Palace to the public to help fund the restoration of Windsor castle.



### 3.8. DEBATES

The years since 1978 have seen the position of the monarchy disturbed by both personal and institutional developments. What do you think about the future of the monarchy in Great Britain?



### 3.9. SCANNING

#### **The Royal Family of Great Britain**

1. Windsor is the name of the royal family of Great Britain, adopted in 1917 by proclamation of the British king George V. The change was made to show the antipathy of his British subjects toward Germany during World War I. The name was taken from Windsor Castle. Reigning members of the house of Windsor have been George V, Edward VIII, George VI, and Elizabeth II.

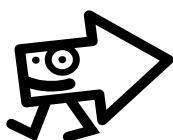
2. Before adoption of the Windsor name, the dynastic designation of the British royal family had been German, derived from the marriage of the British queen Victoria to a cousin, Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Under the terms of the Statute 1960, only Elizabeth's own children, titled princes and princesses, as well as the issue of her sons, can bear the name Windsor, while others of her descendants will be named Mountbatten-Windsor, taking the surname of her husband, Prince Philip.

3. Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born 21 April 1926) is Queen of sixteen sovereign states. She is presently the world's only monarch who is simultaneously Head of State of more than one independent nation. Apart from the United Kingdom, Elizabeth II is also Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands,

Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, where she is represented by Governors-General. The sixteen countries of which she is Queen are known as Commonwealth Realms, and their combined population is 128 million.

4. Prince Charles, (1948- ) or Prince of Wales is an heir apparent to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Charles's full name is Charles Philip Arthur George. He assumed his seat in the House of Lords in February 1970 and became the first heir to the British crown to earn a university degree when he was graduated with honors from the University of Cambridge in June 1970.

5. Charles served in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy from 1971 to 1977 and has traveled widely as a representative of the crown. In July 1981 he married Lady Diana Frances Spencer, a distant relative of the royal family. Their first child, Prince William Arthur Philip Louis, was born in 1982. Their second child, Prince Henry Charles Albert David, was born in 1984. After highly publicized marital difficulties, Charles and Diana separated in 1992.



### 3.10. LEXIS

adopt - принимать

proclamation - провозглашение, объявление, обнародование

Windsor Castle - Виндзорский замок (одна из официальных загородных резиденций английских королей в г. Виндзоре, графство Беркшир; выдающийся исторический и архитектурный памятник. Строительство замка начато при Вильгельме Завоевателе в 1070)

designation - имя

derived from – полученный в результате/от...

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha - Саксен-Кобург-Гота (династическое имя правящего королевского дома с 1902 по 1917)

terms – условия, положения

titled – титулованный

the issue of – дети; потомок, отпрыск, наследник

descendant - потомок, отпрыск

sovereign state - суверенное государство

simultaneously - вместе, одновременно, совместно

Governor-General - генерал-губернатор

Commonwealth Realms - государства-члены Содружества, Британского Содружества (объединяет Великобританию и её бывшие доминионы и колонии, ныне независимые государства (с разным статусом); английская королева выступает

как символ свободной ассоциации независимых государств-членов Содружества и в этом качестве является его главой; объединение - правопреемник Британского Содружества наций, основывавшегося на принципе "общей верности королю")

heir apparent to the throne - бесспорный наследник; престолонаследник

assume – получать, принимать

graduated with honors - окончивший высшее учебное заведение с отличием

Royal Air Force - ВВС Великобритании (образованы в 1918 в результате слияния авиации [Royal Naval Air Service] и авиации сухопутных войск [Flying Corps])

Royal Navy - военно-морские силы Великобритании



### 3.11. FORMATION

- antipathy, antipathize, antipathetic, antipathetical, antipathetically;
- change, changeable, changeful, unchangeable, changed, changeless, changeout, changeover, changer, changing;
- descent, descend, descendance, descendant, descendent, descendable, descendible, descendibility;
- heir, heiress, heirdom, heirless, heirloom, heirship.



### 3.12. QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the royal family of Great Britain today? Under which circumstances was it adopted?
2. What had been the dynastic designation of the British royal family before adoption of the Windsor name? What was it derived from?
3. What is the official status of Elizabeth II?
4. Who's an heir apparent to the throne? What do we come to know about him?
5. Prince Charles has children, doesn't he? What do you know about them?



### 3.13. AGREE OR DISAGREE

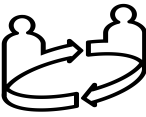
1. George V, Edward VIII, George VI, and Elizabeth II have been reigning members of the house of Windsor.
2. Under the terms of the Statute 1960, only Elizabeth's own children, titled princes and princesses, as well as the issue of her sons, can bear the name Windsor.
3. Elizabeth II is Queen of nineteen sovereign states with their combined population of 128 million.

4. Prince Charles, Prince of Scotland, was born on 14 November 1948.
5. Prince Charles became the first heir to the British crown to earn a university degree when he was graduated with honors from the University of Oxford in June 1970.



### 3.14. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW

1. how the Duke of York, second son of George V and father of Elizabeth II, succeeded to the throne;
2. about the reign of Queen Elizabeth II;
3. about other members of the Royal Family.



### 3.15. DEBATES

1. The current heir to the Throne is Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. But since he has lost some of his popularity as a result of his divorce, the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and his remarriage, there are some people in GB who say they would prefer Prince William to succeed to the throne. Who is more likely to become the next Monarch of Britain?

2. Some family troubles, together with the divorces of Prince Charles, Princess Anne and the Duke of York were seen by some to diminish the monarchy in public esteem.



### 3.16. SCANNING

## **Privy Council**

1. The Privy Council is the body on whose advice and thought the Monarch exercises most statutory and many prerogative powers. There are about 330 members of the Privy Council, which, however, only meets as a full body on the death of the Monarch. It conducts much of its business in committees at which the Monarch may not constitutionally be present.

2. The Privy Council was formerly a powerful institution, but is now largely ceremonial. Most of its power is held by one of its committees, the Cabinet. The Council also performs judicial functions, which are for the most part delegated to the Judicial Committee.

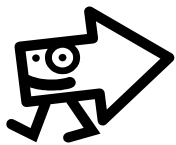
3. The Sovereign, when acting on the Council's advice, is known as the King-in-Council or Queen-in-Council. The members of the Council are collectively known as The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The chief officer of the body is the Lord President of the Council, who is the sixth highest Great Officer of State, a member of the Cabinet, and normally, the Leader of either the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

4. The Sovereign may appoint anyone a Privy Counsellor, but in practice appointments are made only on the advice of the Government, and generally consist only of senior members of the government. There is no limit to the numbers sworn in as members.

5. The heir-apparent is always appointed to the Council, as are the Church of England's three highest clergymen - the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London.

6. Several senior judges - Law Lords, judges of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales, judges of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland and judges of the Inner House of the Court of Session (the highest court in Scotland) - are also named to the Privy Council.

7. Membership ceases upon the dissolution of the Privy Council, which automatically occurs six months after the death of a monarch. By convention, however, the Sovereign reappoints all members of the Council after its dissolution; hence, membership is, in practice, for life. The Sovereign may however remove an individual from the Council, and individuals may choose to resign to avoid expulsion.



### 3.17. LEXIS

Privy Council - Тайный совет

statutory power - право, правомочие по закону

prerogative power - прерогатива, исключительное право

as a full body – в полном составе

committee – комитет, комиссия

ceremonial – 1) церемониальный; официальный; протокольный 2) формальный, номинальный, не имеющий влияния

delegate to smb. - делегировать кому-либо; уполномочивать; передавать полномочия

Judicial Committee - Арбитражная Комиссия Тайного Совета

(один из двух апелляционных судов в Великобритании, основан в 1832 )

Sovereign - монарх

honourable - почтенный

Lord President - лорд-председатель (Тайного совета)

Privy Counsellor - член Тайного совета

sworn in - приведенный к присяге при вступлении в должность

clergyman - священник

Archbishop of Canterbury - архиепископ Кентерберийский (титул примаса англиканской церкви [ Church of England ])

Archbishop of York - архиепископ Йоркский (заместитель архиепископа Кентерберийского [ Archbishop of Canterbury ])

Bishop - епископ

Law Lords - судебные лорды, лорды-судьи (лорд-канцлер [ Lord Chancellor ], экс-лорд-канцлеры, девять лордов-судей по апелляциям [ Lord of Appeal ], а тж. пэры [ peer ], назначавшиеся в разное время для рассмотрения апелляций в палате как суде последней инстанции)

Court of Appeal - апелляционный суд

Inner House of the Court of Session - Внутренняя палата (вторая инстанция Сессионного суда Шотландии)

cease - переставать (делать что-л) , прекращать(ся)

dissolution - роспуск, закрытие

occur - происходить, оказываться, совершаться

by convention – согласно традиции, традиционно

for life - пожизненный, на всю жизнь; бессрочный, вечный

remove - смещать, увольнять, освобождать от обязанностей

resign - уходить в отставку, подавать в отставку; оставлять пост

expulsion - увольнение; исключение; изгнание



### 3.18. FORMATION

- advice, advise, advised, advisedly, advisable, advisably, advisability, advisee, adviser, advisor, advisory, unadvised, unadvisedly;

- council, councillor, councilman, counsel, counselling, counsellor;
- institute, institution, institutive, institutional, institutionalize, institutionary;
- statute, statutory, statutable, statutist, unstatutable.



### 3.19. QUESTIONS

1. What is the Privy Council? What are its functions?
2. What do we call the members of the Council? Who is the chief officer of the Council?
3. Who appoints Privy Counsellors?
4. The heir-apparent is always appointed to the Council, as are the Church of England's three highest clergymen. Can you name them?
5. Who is also named to the Privy Council?
6. When does membership cease?



### 3.20. AGREE OR DISAGREE

1. There has to be the quorum of all 330 members of the Privy Council when it conducts much of its business.
2. The Monarch may not constitutionally be present at work of the committees.
3. The Cabinet is still the most powerful of all committees within the Privy Council.



4. The Lord President of the Council is normally the Leader of either the House of Lords or the House of Commons.
5. The Sovereign may appoint as Privy Counsellors only senior members of the government.
6. Membership is, in practice, for life. No one may remove an individual from the Council.



**3.21. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW** about the history of the Privy Council.



### **3.22. DEBATES**

The Privy Council was formerly a powerful institution, but is now largely ceremonial. Prove it.



### **3.23. SCANNING**



## **British Parliament**

1. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy with an unwritten constitution consisting of historic documents such as the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights (1689); statutes; judicial precedents (common law); and custom. The constitution is flexible and may be changed by an act of Parliament.

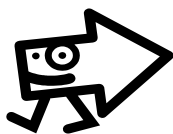
2. In principle, the “Crown in Parliament” is supreme. This means that legislation passed by Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons (elected directly by the people) and the House of Lords (made up of hereditary peers and appointive members - archbishops, senior bishops, law lords, and life peers) becomes law upon royal assent. The power of the Crown to veto legislation has not been exercised in over 280 years.

3. The House of Commons is a popular assembly elected by almost universal adult suffrage. The Members of Parliament (MPs) - represent 660 geographical areas (constituencies) into which the country is divided for electoral purposes (528 for England, 41 for Wales, more than 70 for Scotland and about 20 for Northern Ireland). If an MP dies, resigns or is made a peer, a by-election is held in that constituency to elect a new MP. Leaders of the Government and Opposition sit on the front benches of the Commons, with their supporters (back-benchers) behind them. The House is presided over by the Speaker.

5. The House of Lords is probably the only upper House in the democratic world whose members (691 in 2003) are not elected. It is made up of the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal; the former consist of the representatives of the Church of England (the Archbi-

shops of York and Canterbury and 25 bishops); the latter comprise all hereditary and life peers (life peers, named by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, do not pass on their title when they die (in 2003 there were 561 life peers). Its main legislative function is to examine and revise bills from the Commons but it can only delay a Bill from becoming law for a maximum of 12 months. The Lords cannot normally prevent proposed legislation from becoming law if the Commons insists on it. The House also acts in a legal capacity as the final court of appeal.

6. The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain presides over the House of Lords both in its legislative capacity and as a final court of appeal; he is a member of the Cabinet and also has departmental responsibilities in connection with the appointment of certain judges. He advises on, and frequently initiates, law reform programmes with the aid of the Law Commissions, the Law Reform Committee and committees (for a specific purpose).



### 3.24. LEXIS

unwritten constitution - неписанный закон

Magna Carta – Великая хартия вольностей (1215)

Petition of Right – Петиция о праве (была представлена палатой общин [ House of Commons ] королю Карлу I [Charles I] и утверждена им в 1628; требовала значительного ограничения королевской власти; закрепляла роль и права парламента и судов; программный документ буржуазии в канун Английской буржуазной революции 17 в.; ограждала собственность буржуазии от посягательств абсолютизма. Наряду с др. актами составляет статутарную основу английской конституционной практики)

Bill of Rights - билль о правах (совокупность конституционных норм, гарантирующих права граждан в их взаимоотношениях с органами государственной власти)

statute - закон, законодательный акт парламента; статут

judicial precedent - судебный прецедент

common law - 1) общее право; 2) неписанный закон

custom - обычай, традиция

act of Parliament - акт парламента, парламентский закон

Supreme - верховный; высший, главный

legislation - закон; законопроект

House of Commons - палата общин

House of Lords - палата лордов

elect - избирать (голосованием)

hereditary peer - наследственный пэр

appointive - замещаемый по назначению, зависимый от назначения

life peer - пожизненный пэр

royal assent - королевская санкция, санкция монарха (одобрение монархом законопроекта [bill], принятого обеими палатами парламента, после чего законопроект становится законом [act of Parliament])

veto - налагать вето (на что-л.); запрещать

Member of Parliament - член парламента; член палаты общин

elections - выборы, избирательная компания

popular assembly – народное собрание

universal adult suffrage - всеобщее избирательное право

constituency - избирательный округ

hold by-election - проводить дополнительные выборы

front bench - министерская скамья в английском парламенте или скамья, занимаемая лидерами оппозиции в парламенте

back-bencher - рядовой член парламента, "заднескамеечник"

preside over - председательствовать

Speaker - спикер (старшее должностное лицо в палате общин [House of Commons]; председательствует на её заседаниях, следит за соблюдением правил парламентской процедуры и порядком дебатов; избирается из числа членов палаты; не принимает участия в дебатах и голосовании, за исключением тех случаев, когда голоса делятся поровну; тогда его голос является решающим; на заседаниях носит мантию [gown] и парик [full-bottomed wig]. Пост существует с 1377)

upper House - верхняя палата

Lords Spiritual - "духовные лорды" (епископы - члены палаты лордов)

Lords Temporal - "мирские лорды" (светские члены палаты лордов)

pass on - передавать, оставлять (по наследству и т. п.)

bill - законопроект, билль

examine – рассматривать; изучать

revise - видоизменять, изменять, модифицировать, перерабатывать, пересматривать

delay - задерживать, замедлять; препятствовать

prevent from doing smth. - мешать, не допускать

proposed legislation - предложенный законопроект

insist on - настаивать на

capacity - роль, положение, должность, "качество"

final court of appeal - апелляционный суд последней инстанции

Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain - лорд-канцлер (глава судебного ведомства и верховный судья Англии, председатель палаты лордов и одного из отделений Верховного суда)  
initiate - начать, приступать, положить начало



### 3.25. FORMATION

- history, prehistory, historic, prehistoric, historical, historically, historian, historiography, historiographer, historicity;

- parliament, parliamentary, unparliamentary, parliamentarian, parliamentarism;
- represent, representing, represented, representable, representative, representation, representational, unrepresentative, misrepresent, Misrepresentation Act 1967.



### 3.26. QUESTIONS

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What is the composition of the United Kingdom?
3. Who heads a committee of ministers called the cabinet?
4. How are cabinet members selected?
5. What does the British Parliament consist of?
6. What types of lords are in the upper chamber?
7. How are members of the House of Commons elected?
8. Who is not eligible for election to the Commons?
9. How long is the life of a Parliament?
10. How many major parties are in GB? What are they?



### 3.27. AGREE OR DISAGREE

1. The Monarchy is the most ancient religious institution in the UK.
2. Only members of the Royal family have the right to succeed to the throne.
3. Part of the Queen's Royal prerogative is the power to prorogue Parliament.
4. The Queen has the residue of discretionary authority which affects the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power.
5. A Bill can become an Act of Parliament without the Monarch giving the Royal assent.
6. A Cabinet cannot be formed and a Minister cannot take up office without the Monarch's consent and approval.
7. The Monarch does not have the power to cede territory or to declare war.
8. The Monarch confers honours, makes appointments and is able to remit penalties by exercising the prerogative of mercy.

9. The Monarch does not need the consent of Parliament to exercise residual authority.



**3.28. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

- 1) about the history of the British Parliament;
- 2) about some traditions and ceremonies still kept in the Parliament;
- 3) what is a “whip” in Parliament;
- 4) about the 1999 Reform.



**3.29. DEBATES**

1) The House of Lords, once dubbed the 'Best Club in London', looked to be under a death sentence when the Labour party swept to power with a huge majority - and reform of the House of Lords was high on their list of manifesto promises. Since then there have been opposing views concerning future of the Lords:

OPPOSING VIEWS	
<p>“ The House of Lords must be reformed. As an initial, self-contained reform, not dependent on further reform in the future, the right of hereditary peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords will be ended by statute“</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Labour manifesto 1997)</i></p>	<p>“...fundamental changes which have not been fully thought through - such as opposition proposals on the House of Lords - would be extremely damaging. We will oppose change for change's sake.“</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Conservative manifesto 1997)</i></p>
<p>“Change must be in a direction and at a pace which goes with the grain of the traditional British evolutionary approach to constitutional reform...”</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Wakeham Commission Report, January 2000)</i></p>	<p>“A brave attempt to answer an impossible question.... (but)... a second chamber made up of nominated people has no place in a modern democracy...”</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(John Edmonds, GMB Union)</i></p>

2) But, the reform process has stalled at the half-way stage and there must be serious doubts about whether it will ever get much further.

Read to Michael Saward, Professor of Government and Politics at the Open University, teasing out some of the issues involved in reforming the Lords and discuss it in groups.

“Democracy is the word on most people's lips when House of Lords reform is debated. But to call for more democracy is not always to demand something clear-cut.

Consider three ways in which 'democracy' might be linked to what should happen to the House of Lords:

(a) Democracy means rule by the majority. This means that the elected chamber, the Commons, is the only legitimate chamber. The unelected House of Lords is illegitimate and should be abolished entirely. Or alternatively, that only a fully elected upper house is acceptable.

(b) Democracy is about a country's whole political system, not just one institution within it. This means that not every institution needs to be elected, or otherwise to have a democratic basis. In the UK context, it does not matter if the Lords is not 'democratic' in itself, so long as the elected chamber, the Commons, is more powerful and the political system as a whole is democratic. The Lords could be retained as a 'complement' or balance to the Commons, for example in the post-White Paper format where the majority of its members will be appointed not elected.

(c) Democracy is about debate, open deliberation, and proper consideration of issues. These factors are more important than elections, which sometimes stifle rather than encourage serious debate on issues. The Lords provides a significant forum for such debate, not least because of the considerable expertise and experience of its members. In short, the Lords' democratic credentials do not depend on election”.

So 'democracy' can cut different ways, lead to different conclusions. Which would be the most appropriate in your opinion?



### 3.30. SCANNING



## **The Election Procedure**

1. For electoral purposes Britain is divided into constituencies, each of which *returns* one MP to the House of Commons. All British citizens together with citizens of other Commonwealth countries and citizens of the Irish Republic *resident* in Britain may *vote*. Voting is *by secret ballot*. The *elector* selects just one candidate on the *ballot paper* and marks an "X" by the candidate's name. Voting in elections is voluntary. *On average* about 75 per cent of the electorate votes.

2. There are two types of *parliamentary election*. A *general election* is when there is voting in all 660 constituencies on one day. It

may be held after Parliament has been "dissolved", either by a royal proclamation or because the maximum term between elections - five years - has expired. The decision on when to hold a general election is made by the Prime Minister.

3. A by-election is held when a Member of Parliament dies, retires or resigns between general elections. Voting then only occurs in the constituency without a member.

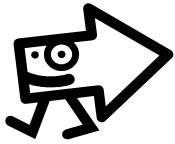
4. The voting age for British subjects was lowered to 18 in 1969. Those not eligible for election to the Commons include members of the House of Lords, selected clergy, government contractors, sheriffs, and certain designated election officials. Total membership of the Commons now is about 660. Forty members are required for a quorum. By law, the life of a Parliament is five years unless dissolved earlier or extended by special statute in times of war or national emergency. Parliament is dissolved by the sovereign at the end of its five-year term or on advice of the prime minister. All members of the House of Commons are then subject to the general election.

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

6. When the polling station is closed, all the boxes are taken to one central point - usually a town hall - and opened. This happens in all the 651 constituencies. After all the votes have been counted in each constituency, the Returning Officer announces the result.

7. The British electoral system is based on the relative majority method - sometimes called the "first past the post" principle - which means the candidate with more votes than any other is elected. There are very few parliamentary democracies with this method of choosing a winner. The 'first past the post' system benefits the leading parties and discriminates against the smaller parties.

8. Under the present system, the leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister and chooses a team of ministers to make up the Government. The second largest party in the House of Commons, the Official Opposition, will develop its own policies. It is the aim of every opposition party to gain power at the next election, and it therefore has to make sure that is properly prepared to govern the country. The main opposition party is led by the Leader of the Opposition.



### 3.31. LEXIS

return - избирать (в законодательный орган)  
resident - проживающий; постоянно живущий  
vote – голосовать

secret ballot - тайное голосование

elector – избиратель

ballot paper - избирательный бюллетень

on average - в среднем

parliamentary election - выборы в парламент, парламентские выборы

general election - всеобщие выборы

dissolve - прекращать деятельность, распускать

royal proclamation - королевская декларация (официальное сообщение по общенациональному вопросу; напр., о созыве или роспуске парламента, об объявлении войны, о заключении мира и т.п.)

expire - закончиться, истечь

by-election - дополнительные выборы

retire - уходить в отставку, выходить на заслуженный отдых, на пенсию

resign - уходить в отставку, подавать в отставку; оставлять пост

eligible - имеющий право, могущий быть избранным

designated – назначенный

membership - количество членов (какой-либо организации)

require – нуждаться (в чем-л.) ; требовать (чего-л.)

quorum - кворум, правомочный состав

national emergency - чрезвычайное положение в стране

be subject to – подлежать

approximately - около, почти, приближенно, приблизительно

brochure - брошюра, буклет, проспект

policy - линия поведения, курс, стратегия, политика

polling station – избирательный участок

electoral register - списки избирателей

ballot paper - избирательный бюллетень

in private - наедине; конфиденциально

sealed - запечатанный, за печатью

ballot box - избирательная урна

town hall - здание муниципалитета

Returning Officer - должностное лицо, контролирующее проведение парламентских выборов

announce – объявлять

relative majority - относительное большинство

parliamentary democracy - парламентская демократия

benefit - помогать, приносить пользу

Leader of the Opposition - лидер оппозиции





### **3.32. FORMATION**

- average, averaged, averaging, averages;
- elect, electable, elected, electee, elector, election, electoral, electorate;
- extend, extended, extending, extendable, extendible, extendability;
- reside, residence, residency, resident, residential, residentiary.



### **3.33. QUESTIONS**

1. What party is the Official Opposition?
2. When do people in the area receive political brochures before the general election?
3. How do they stop people voting more than once?
4. What is ballot box used for?
5. When is a by-election held?
6. Who chooses the Cabinet of Ministers?
7. Who are called “frontbenchers” and “backbenchers”? Why are they so called?



### **3.34. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

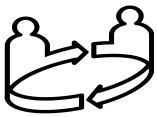
1. For electoral purposes Britain is divided into constituencies, each of which returns two MPs to the House of Commons
2. All British citizens together with citizens of other Commonwealth countries, except for citizens of the Irish Republic in Britain may vote.
3. Voting is by secret ballot.
4. The decision on when to hold a general election is made by the Queen.
5. When a by-election is held, voting occurs in all the constituencies.
6. The voting age for British subjects was lowered to 18 in 1969.
7. Those not eligible for election to the Commons include members of the House of Lords, selected clergy, government contractors, sheriffs, and certain designated election officials.
8. Total membership of the Commons now is about 960.
9. Parliament is dissolved by the sovereign at the end of its five-year term or on advice of the prime minister.
10. When the polling station is closed, all the ballot boxes are opened immediately.



### **3.35. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW about democracy:**

1. Does the democracy depend on the number of political parties? Give arguments?

2. What qualifications can the electoral systems of different countries possess? What do you know about the electoral qualification of modern Russia?
3. One of the main features of democracy is free and fair elections. What can be achieved with it?
4. Why is the participation of the citizens in voting so important?
5. How do you think, why do citizens get elective franchise only at a certain age?
6. What is the role of publicity in the election campaign?
7. What is the role of political culture in the electoral process?
8. How and on what conditions, in your opinion, can elections influence the efficiency of state and local governments?



### 3.36. DEBATES

How does the “first past the post” election system differ from “proportional representation”? Which system do you think is fairer? Why?



### 3.37. SCANNING



## **Executive**

1. The British monarch is a head of state. Executive power, however, *is wielded* by a prime minister, who is head of government, and a committee of ministers called the cabinet. The prime minister is usually the leader of *the majority party* in the House of Commons. By custom, *cabinet ministers* are selected from among members of the two houses of Parliament. Cabinet ministers are also among the members of the Privy Council, the traditional, but now largely ceremonial, advisory body to the Crown.

2. The government consists of the ministers appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, who is appointed directly by the Crown and is the leader of the political party which for the time being has a majority of seats in the House of Commons. *The office* of Prime Minister is the subject of a number of constitutional conventions, not statute, and dates back to when George I left the running of the country's affairs to his ministers.

3. The Prime Minister is the head of the government and presides over meetings of the cabinet; *by convention* he is always a Member of the House of Commons. He consults and advises the Monarch on *government business*, *supervises* and to some extent coordinates the work of the various ministries and *departments* and is the principal *spokesman* for the government in the House of Commons. He also makes recommendations to the Monarch on

many important public appointments, including the Lord Chief Justice, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and Lords Justice of Appeal.

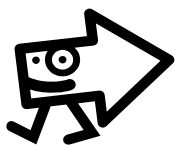
4. The central government departments give effect to government policies and have powers and duties conferred on them by legislation, and, sometimes, under the Royal prerogative. Each is headed by a minister who is in most cases a member of either the House of Lords or the House of Commons. There are over 100 ministers of the Crown at the present time, they include departmental ministers; non-departmental ministers; ministers of state; and junior ministers in all ministries and departments.

5. A number of ministers are invited by the Prime Minister to attend regular meetings to discuss policy and this group of ministers is known as the cabinet. It is a political convention for the Cabinet to act as a single man, which means that a minister who cannot accept a Cabinet decision must resign.

6. The cabinet is the nucleus of government. The number of members of the British cabinet varies. The size of the cabinet is today about 23 and its principal function, much of the work being carried out in Committee, is to determine, control and integrate the policies of the government for submission to Parliament.

7. The cabinet meets at 10 Downing Street in London, in the house that the British statesman Robert Walpole presented to the nation. This house is the official residence of the prime ministers of Great Britain. The cabinet meets in private and its deliberations are secret; no vote is taken, and, by the principle of "cabinet unanimity", collective responsibility is assumed for all decisions taken.

8. The main opposition party forms a Shadow Cabinet, which is more or less as the Government would be if the party were in power, and the relevant members act as opposition spokesmen on major issues.



### 3.38. LEXIS

wield - владеть, обладать (властью, авторитетом и т. д.)

majority party – партия большинства

cabinet minister - член совета министров

office - пост, должность, служба

by convention – по (согласно) традиции

government business - государственные заказы

supervise - смотреть, наблюдать (за чем-л.) ; надзирать;

department - ведомство, департамент, министерство

spokesman - представитель, делегат

public appointment - назначаемая публичная должность

the Lord Chief Justice - лорд - главный судья

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary - назначаемый член палаты лордов по рассмотрению апелляций; лорд-судья по апелляциям (член палаты лордов [ House of Lords ]; получает жалование за рассмотрение апелляционных жалоб, когда палата заседает как апелляционный суд; является членом судебного комитета Тайного совета [Privy Council])

Lord Justice of Appeal - судья апелляционного суда

central government - центральное правительство

ministry/department - ведомство, департамент, министерство

give effect to - осуществлять, приводить в исполнение, проводить в жизнь

confer - жаловать, даровать; давать

Royal prerogative - королевская прерогатива

minister of the Crown - министр короны (министр член кабинета)

departmental minister - министр, возглавляющий министерство

non-departmental minister - министр, не возглавляющий министерство

minister of state - государственный министр (первый заместитель министра соответствующего министерства в Великобритании); министр, возглавляющий некоторые ведомства, но не входящий в состав кабинета

junior minister - младший министр, парламентский заместитель министра

nucleus - ядро; центр

vary - изменять(ся), менять(ся)

integrate - придавать законченный вид

submission - представление, подача

statesman - государственный деятель; политик, политический деятель

in private - наедине; конфиденциально

deliberation - рассмотрение, обсуждение, дискуссия

unanimity - единодушие

collective responsibility - коллективная ответственность (принцип управления, при котором каждый член органа, принимающего решения, сохраняет свое членство только при условии принятия на себя полной ответственности за все решения данного органа; часто на данном принципе основана деятельность кабинета министров)

Shadow cabinet - "теневой кабинет" (парламентский комитет главной оппозиционной партии [Opposition]. Состоит из ведущих деятелей парламентской фракции этой партии, которые занимаются теми же вопросами, что и члены кабинета)



### **3.39. FORMATION**

- execute, executed, unexecuted, executing, executor, executorship, executory, executorial, executive, executable, execution;
- oppose, opposable, opposed, opposer, opposing, opposite, oppositely, opposition, oppositionist;
- preside, President, presidentialism, presidency, presidential, presidentship;
- supervise, supervised, supervising, supervisor, supervisory, supervision.



### **3.40. QUESTIONS**

1. Is the prime minister usually elected or appointed?
2. Who appoints the ministers?
3. What are the functions of the Prime Minister?
4. How is the cabinet formed?
5. It is a political convention for the Cabinet to act as a single man. What does it mean?
6. What is a Shadow Cabinet?
7. Who is the cabinet responsible to?
8. Is the number of members of the British cabinet fixed?



### **3.41. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. The position of Prime Minister is based on convention, not statute.
2. Members of the cabinet are also known as ministers of the Crown.
3. Members of the cabinet of the British government are the sole advisers to the Crown.
4. Members of the cabinet cannot combine executive and legislative duties
5. The Queen presides over meetings of the Cabinet.
6. The Cabinet meets in private and its discussions are secret.
7. Cabinet determines, controls and integrates the government policies which are then presented to Parliament for consideration.



**3.42. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW** about Britain's most famous Prime ministers. What was their role in the history of the country and the whole world?



### **3.43. DEBATES**

1. Britain's economy is the fourth largest in the world - but per head, incomes are far lower than in other countries such as Germany or Japan. And yet, Britain continues to play

a larger role than either of those countries, both militarily and diplomatically.

2. During the last decade, British troops have been deployed in various policing and peace-keeping roles across the world.

3. Tony Blair's government was strong on its rhetorical commitment to Europe. "Labour has no hesitation in viewing the development of European co-operation and integration as having major political benefits," the Prime Minister said in November 2001.

But there have been persistent reports that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is less keen than his boss to sign up for monetary union.

For him it represents the loss of one of the key levers of control over the British economy.

OPPOSING VIEWS	
<p>" ..we must stand up for our interests in shaping a free-market Europe of sovereign nation states. "</p> <p><i>(Conservative party manifesto 1997)</i></p>	<p>"In today's world, by sharing sovereignty, a people may end up with more, not less independence of action; more, not less internal self government and more, not less control over their lives...Closer co-operation with our friends and closest neighbours in Europe is an essential safeguard as much for our security as our prosperity. "</p> <p><i>(Jack Straw, November 2001)</i></p>

4. The official government line is that five economic tests must be passed before a referendum is held on whether to join the euro:

- Are business cycles and economic structures compatible?
- If problems emerge, is there enough flexibility?
- What impact on the UK's financial services industry?
- Would it be better for long-term investment in the UK?
- Would it promote growth, stability and jobs?

### 3.44. KEY WORDS

Acts of Parliament  
 by-election  
 Cabinet  
 "cabinet unanimity"  
 Commons  
 Commonwealth Realms  
 constituency  
 general election

Government  
 heir apparent to the throne  
 the Lord High Chancellor of  
 Great Britain  
 Lord President of the Council  
 Lords  
 majority party  
 membership in the Council

ministers of the Crown  
Official Opposition  
Parliament  
parliamentary election  
parliamentary monarchy  
Privy Council  
relative majority method

Royal Family  
Shadow Cabinet  
Speaker  
the Queen  
unwritten constitution  
Windsor

## Unit 4. The United States of America



### 4.1. BEFORE READING

Provide a detailed examination of the historical and philosophical origins of the federal idea and its subsequent evolution as modern federalism.



### 4.2. SCANNING



## The US Political System

1. United States of America, popularly referred to as the United States or as America, is a federal republic on the continent of North America, consisting of 48 contiguous states and the noncontiguous states of Alaska and Hawaii.

2. The first European settlers who came to America wanted a political system that offered stability but limited the power of individuals, so they set up a democratic system. The American democratic government was established in March 1789 in the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution has been changed twenty-six times since 1789. Ten amendments in the Bill of Rights (1791) guaranteed the basic rights of individual Americans. The other sixteen amendments include ones banning slavery (1865) and giving women the right to vote (1920).

3. The USA is a representative democracy. The nation Constitution defines the powers of national and state governments, the functions and framework of all three branches of federal government (legislative, executive, judicial) and the rights of individual citizens.

4. The form of government is based on three main principles: federalism, the separation of powers, and respect for the Constitution and the rule of law. Americans are subject to two governments, that of their state and that of the Union, and each has its own distinct function. The states have, under the Constitution, the primary functions of providing law and order, education, public health and

most of the things which concern day-to-day life. The Federal government at Washington is concerned with foreign affairs and with matters of general concern to all the states, including commerce between the states.

5. At each level, in state and Union, there is a constitution which defines and limits political power, and which provides safeguards against tyranny and means for popular participation. In each state, power is divided between three agencies, with law-making power given to a legislature (usually of two houses, elected for fixed terms), an executive (the governor), and finally the judges of the State Supreme Court. Each state is divided into counties, which have their own powers, and there are also special-purpose areas for some functions of local interest.

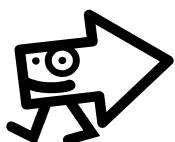
6. The Federal government also has three elements - executive (the President), legislature (Congress) and judicial, and the three elements are checked and balanced by one another. The President is the effective head of the executive branch of government as well as head of state. In November of each leap year a President is elected to serve for exactly four years from a fixed day in the following January. The four-year rhythm has never been broken. Together with the President, a Vice-President is elected, and if the President dies the Vice-President becomes President for the unexpired part of the four years - which could be 3 years or only three months.

7. Since the adoption of the Constitution, the national government has increased its functions in economic and social matters and has shared more responsibilities with the states. The executive branch of the government, headed by the President, comprises 14 departments: the Department of State, Department of Treasury, Department of Justice, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Education, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

8. All legislative powers are exercised by the Congress of the United States. Congress consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 100 senators, two representing each state - a provision of the Constitution not subject to amendment. The 435 members of the House are elected by the different states on the basis of their population at the most recent U.S. census. California has the largest number of representatives, 52; several states, such as Delaware and Vermont, have only 1. Representatives serve two-year terms, and senators six-year terms. Every two years all 435 members of the House are elected, and one-third of the senators.



9. The federal court system includes the Supreme Court of the United States, established by the Constitution; and 12 courts of appeal (sometimes called circuit courts), 91 district courts, and special courts such as the Tax Court and the Court of Veterans' Appeals, all established by Congress. The federal courts perform two constitutional functions. First, they interpret the meaning of laws and administrative regulations; this is known as statutory construction. Second, the courts determine whether any law passed by Congress or state legislatures, or any administrative action taken by the national or state executive branches, violates the U.S. Constitution; this is known as judicial review.



### 4.3. LEXIS

refer to - ссылаться, опираться (на); говорить, упоминать

contiguous states - штаты континентальной части, континентальная территория США

settler - колонист, поселенец, скваттер

set up - учреждать, основывать

establish - учреждать

amendment - поправка

Bill of Rights - "Билль о правах" первые десять поправок к конституции США (свобода прессы, свобода собраний и т.д.)

guarantee - давать гарантию; гарантировать

basic rights - основные права

ban - налагать запрет; запрещать

slavery - рабство; рабовладение

representative democracy - представительная демократия

framework - структура, строение

federalism - федерализм

separation of powers - принцип разделения властей

respect - уважение; признание; почтительное отношение

distinct - отдельный; особый, индивидуальный

law and order - правопорядок

provide - обеспечивать, предоставлять

public health - здравоохранение

concern - касаться, относиться; затрагивать

day-to-day - будничный, обыденный, повседневный

be concerned with - занятый чем-л.; связанный с чем-л.; имеющий отношение к чему-л.

foreign affairs - международные отношения; область внешней политики

matter - тема, вопрос, предмет

commerce - торговля; коммерция

safeguards - мера безопасности

tyranny - деспотизм, деспотия, тирания, тиранство  
popular - народный  
agency - орган, учреждение, организация, ведомство  
law-making power - право законодательства, право законодательствовать  
fixed - назначенный, установленный (о сроке и т. п.); заданный, фиксированный  
term - срок, определенный период; длительность, продолжительность  
governor - губернатор  
the State Supreme Court – Верховный Суд штата  
county - округ, графство, губерния  
Congress - конгресс  
check - ограничивать, сдерживать, обуздывать, регулировать  
balance - сохранять равновесие; уравнивать (что-л.; чем-л.)  
effective – зд.: действующий; фактический  
leap year - високосный год  
vice-president - вице-президент  
unexpired - неистекший (о сроке)  
national government - центральное, национальное правительство  
to increase - увеличивать; усиливать  
share - делить, распределять; разделять, делиться  
responsibility – ответственность; обязанность; обязательство  
comprise - включать, заключать в себе, содержать  
department - ведомство, департамент, министерство  
Department of State - Государственный департамент (министерство иностранных дел США)  
Department of Treasury - министерство финансов  
Department of Justice - министерство юстиции  
Department of the Interior - министерство внутренних дел  
Department of Agriculture - министерство земледелия  
Department of Commerce - министерство торговли  
Department of Labor - министерство труда  
Department of Health and Human Services - министерство здравоохранения и социальных услуг [социального обеспечения]  
Department of Education – министерство образования  
Department of Housing and Urban Development – министерство жилищного и градостроительства  
Department of Transportation – министерство транспорта  
Department of Energy - министерство энергетики  
Department of Veterans Affairs - министерство по делам ветеранов  
Senate - сенат (верхняя палата конгресса США)  
House of Representatives - палата представителей (нижняя палата конгресса США)

senator - сенатор  
 provision - положение, условие (договора и т. п.)  
 subject to - подверженный (чему-л.)  
 census - перепись населения  
 Delaware - Делавэр (сокращение - DE или Del.)  
 Vermont - Вермонт  
 Supreme Court, U.S. - Верховный суд США. Высший орган судебной власти США, предусмотренный разделом 1 статьи III Конституции США.  
 Court of Appeals - апелляционный суд (высшая судебная инстанция в ряде штатов США и федеральном округе Колумбия)  
 circuit court - 1) выездная сессия окружного суда (в ряде штатов США) 2) федеральный окружной суд  
 district court - окружной суд  
 Tax Court - налоговый суд  
 the Court of Veterans' Appeals – суд, рассматривающий обращения ветеранов  
 interpret - объяснять, толковать, интерпретировать  
 administrative regulation - административное предписание  
 statutory construction - толкование закона  
 violate - нарушать, попира́ть, преступать  
 judicial review - судебный контроль



#### 4.4. FORMATION

- amend, amending, amended, unamended, amendable, amendatory, amendment;
- limit, limitable, limited, limitless, unlimited, delimited, limiting, limitary, limiting, limitation, limitative, limiter;
- settle, settleable, settled, settler, settlement, settling, unsettling, unsettled;
- stable, unstable, stably, stableness, stability, instability, stabilize, stabilizing, stabilized, unstabilized, stabilizer, stabilizable, stabilization, stabilizator, unstabilizability.



#### 4.5. QUESTIONS

1. How old is the US Constitution?
2. How many states are in the USA? Are all of them contiguous?
3. Each state has its own constitution, doesn't it?
4. What is the US national government responsible for?
5. The seat of the national government is New York, isn't it?
6. What is the purpose of creating a system of checks and balances?
7. How many members are chosen to the US Congress?

8. Do all states have the same number of members of the House of Representatives?
9. Are all senators reelected every two years?
10. What is the structure of the federal court system?
11. Why are federal courts sometimes called constitutional courts?



#### **4.6. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. The Constitution has hardly been changed since 1789.
2. Ten amendments in the Bill of Rights (1791) defined the powers of national and state governments and their functions.
3. Americans are subject to two governments.
4. The executive branch of the government comprises 14 departments.
5. Representatives serve four-year terms, and senators two-year terms.
6. The Supreme Court of the United States, as well as 12 courts of appeal, 91 district courts, and special courts such as the Tax Court and the Court of Veterans' Appeals, are all established by Congress.
7. The federal courts perform two constitutional functions.



#### **4.7. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. how the Constitution of the USA was created;
2. about the origins, establishment, evolution and operation of two distinct federal traditions, namely, the Anglo-American and the Continental European;
3. about some of the American states.



#### **4.8. DEBATES**

1. There are two distinct federal traditions, namely, the Anglo-American and the Continental European.
2. In Russia, the national (ethnic) principle, even though supplemented by the territorial one, has become the crucial one in building federal statehood. On the contrary, the national (ethnic) factor is not a federal principle in the USA and has no meaning in the construction of American federalism.



#### **4.9. SCANNING**

### **The US President**

1. The President is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of a leap year and *takes office* at noon on January 20. The President is not elected directly, but by an *Electoral*

College. The Electors who actually choose the President are now completely pledged in advance to one person and their names have almost entirely disappeared from the ballot papers to be replaced by the names of the candidates themselves. The candidates who win the most votes within a state receive all its Electoral College votes (equal to the number of senators and representatives from that state), no matter how small the majority.

<b>Congress</b> Legislative Branch	<b>President</b> Executive Branch	<b>Supreme Court</b> Judicial Branch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proposes and approves federal laws</li> <li>• controls the budget</li> <li>• lays and collects <u>taxes</u></li> <li>• <u>raises</u> and <u>supports</u> army and navy</li> <li>• can declare war</li> <li>• approves the choice of federal judges, members of the cabinet or other presidential appointments</li> <li>• <u>impeaches</u> the President</li> <li>• <u>overrides a veto</u></li> <li>• <u>approves</u> or fails to approve treaties</li> <li>• impeaches judges</li> <li>• changes the number of justices on the Supreme Court</li> <li>• creates a <u>wholly</u> new court system or <u>abolishes</u> existing one</li> <li>• <u>expands</u> or <u>contracts</u> times and places that federal courts sit</li> <li>• proposes an amendment to the Constitution if the Supreme Court finds a law unconstitutional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chooses the fourteen cabinet members who head departments, such as Justice, Defense, or Education</li> <li>• chooses who will run as vice president</li> <li>• appoints federal judges</li> <li>• chooses heads of agencies such as <u>the FBI</u> and <u>CIA</u></li> <li>• <u>proposes</u> laws, and approves federal laws after Congress has approved them</li> <li>• <u>grants pardons</u> to those who are <u>convicted of federal crimes</u></li> <li>• vetoes bills passed by Congress</li> <li>• sends messages to Congress</li> <li>• appeals to the people</li> <li>• is advised by the cabinet about foreign and domestic affairs</li> <li>• chooses US <u>ambassadors</u> to foreign countries</li> <li>• is responsible for <u>relations</u> with foreign countries</li> <li>• is commander in chief of armed forces</li> <li>• is elected for four years with the vice president</li> </ul> <p><b>The Vice President</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leads the Senate and combined meetings of both houses of Congress</li> <li>• becomes president if the president must leave office</li> <li>• <u>serves on</u> special government committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interprets laws and <u>treaties</u></li> <li>• <u>declares</u> laws and <u>executive acts</u> unconstitutional</li> <li>• presides over impeachment of president</li> <li>• <u>prevents</u> executive actions through <u>injunction</u></li> </ul>

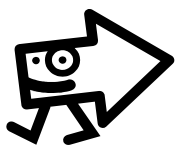
2. The President (any natural-born citizen over 34) is elected for a term of four years and can only be re-elected for one more term (22nd amendment - adopted after Franklin D. Roosevelt's four successive terms). The President was originally intended to be little

more than a ceremonial Head of State, as well as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, but the federal government's increasing involvement in the nation's economic life and its prominent role in international affairs, where secrecy and speed are often essential, has increased the importance of the Presidency over Congress.

3. The role of the Vice-President is not very well defined by the Constitution, which gives him or her no other task than presiding over the debates in the Senate, where he may only vote in the case of a tie. Yet the Vice-President takes over from the President in case of death, resignation, or sickness, which has already happened on eight occasions. To try and attract able men to this otherwise unimportant, mainly ceremonial post, Vice-Presidents have recently been given more important tasks, especially in foreign affairs.

4. On the same day as the electors vote for the President, they also vote for Senators, members of the House of Representatives, state governors and a host of minor officials. It was once common for people to vote the straight ticket, whereby a single cross against the party label on the ballot paper means a vote for every one of the party's candidates from the President downwards, but this is now rare. This explains why there have been a succession of Republican Presidents and Democrat majorities in Congress.

5. The American Constitution is based on the doctrine of the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judiciary. The respective government institutions - the Presidency, Congress and the Courts - are given limited and specific powers; and a series of checks and balances, whereby each branch of government has certain authority over the others to make sure these powers are not abused.



#### 4.10. LEXIS

take office - вступать в должность

electoral college - коллегия выборщиков

elector - выборщик, член коллегии выборщиков

pledge - связывать обещанием, клятвой

ballot paper - избирательный бюллетень

natural-born citizen - гражданин по праву рождения

re-elect - избирать снова, переизбирать

successive - следующий один за другим, последовательный

Commander-in-Chief — главнокомандующий

involvement - вовлеченность; участие

presidency - президентство; обязанности и служба президента

essential - важнейший; необходимый; основной

tie - равный счет (голосов)

take over - принимать (должность и т. п.) от другого

resignation - отказ от должности; уход с должности; отставка;  
уход в отставку  
able - компетентный, знающий; способный, талантливый  
foreign affairs - международные отношения; область внешней политики  
host - масса, куча; совокупность  
straight ticket - избирательный бюллетень с именами кандидатов какой-л. одной партии  
separation of powers - принцип разделения властей  
respective - соответственный, соответствующий  
checks and balances - сдержки и противовесы  
abuse - злоупотреблять; эксплуатировать с нарушением правил/норм  
raise - собирать, формировать  
support - поддерживать; содержать (материально) ; обеспечивать  
impeach – 1) предъявлять обвинение в преступлении, в правонарушении государственному чиновнику, официальному лицу;  
2) возбуждать дело об отстранении от должности (обык. высших должностных лиц)  
override a veto — аннулировать вето  
approve - одобрять (что-л. - of) ; утверждать; санкционировать  
wholly - полностью, целиком  
abolish - аннулировать, отменять, упразднять, объявлять недействительным  
expand - растягивать(ся), расширять(ся); увеличивать(ся) в объеме, в размерах  
contract - сжимать(ся); сокращать(ся)  
FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) - Федеральное бюро расследований, ФБР  
CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) - Центральное разведывательное управление, ЦРУ  
propose - предлагать; вносить предложение  
grant a pardon –даровать помилование  
convict - осуждать, признавать виновным (в чем-л.)  
federal crime - преступление по федеральному уголовному праву  
ambassador - посол  
relations - связи; отношения  
serve on - быть членом, входить в состав (комитета и т. п.)  
treaty - договор, соглашение, конвенция  
declare - объявлять  
executive act - исполнительный акт; акт исполнительной власти  
prevent - мешать, не допускать; оберегать  
injunction - судебный запрет, запретительная норма



#### **4.11. FORMATION**

- able, unable, able-bodied, able-minded, ability, disable, disabling, disabled, disabler;
- economy, economic, economical, uneconomic, uneconomical, economically, economise, economize, economized, economization, economist, economics, economies;
- resign, resigned, resignedly, resignation;
- separate, separately, separable, separably, separability, separated, separating, separateness, separates, separation, separatism, separatist, separative, separator, inseparable, inseparables, inseparably, inseparability, unseparated;
- succeed, succedent, succession, successor, successive, successively, successiveness.



#### **4.12. QUESTIONS**

1. When are the presidential elections traditionally held in the USA?
2. Who actually chooses the President?
3. What are the requirements for those wishing to achieve the presidency?
4. What is the role of the Vice-President in the country?
5. What is the doctrine of the separation of powers?
6. What are the powers of the executive, legislative and judiciary branches?



#### **4.13. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. The President is elected for a term of four years and cannot be re-elected.
2. On the same day as the electors vote for the President, they also vote for Senators and members of the House of Representatives.
3. People still vote the straight ticket.
4. It is the President who declares laws and executive acts unconstitutional.
5. Both the President and Congress can propose and approve federal laws.

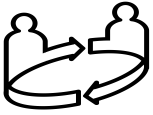


#### **4.14. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. The basic framework of American government is described in the Constitution. However, there are other features of the political system, not mentioned in the Constitution, which directly and indirectly influence American politics (e.g., interest groups and their lobbyists). What do you know about them?



2. What do you know of the American two major parties?
3. Prepare reports about some of the American Presidents and discuss in groups their role in the history of the country and the whole world.



#### **4.15. DEBATES**

1. Historically, three features have characterized the party system in the United States: 1) two major parties alternating in power; 2) lack of ideology; and 3) lack of unity and party discipline.

2. In his Nomination Acceptance Speech on August 18, 1988, George Bush said: “A president must be many things. He must be a shrewd protector of America’s interests; and he must be an idealist who leads those who move for a freer and more democratic planet. He must see to it that government intrudes as little as possible in the lives of the people; and yet remember that it is right and proper that a nation’s leader takes an interest in the nation’s character. And he must be able to define – and lead – a mission.”

#### **4.16. KEY WORDS**

Bill of Rights  
checks and balances  
Congress  
Democrats  
Electoral College  
electors  
federal court system  
Federal government  
federal republic  
federalism

14 departments  
Presidency  
representative democracy  
Republicans  
separation of powers  
state government  
three branches of power  
US Constitution  
Vice-President

### **Unit 5. Local Government**



#### **5.1. BEFORE READING**

Ask yourself these questions: What do you want to know from the text? What do you think the text can tell you? Write your questions and try to predict some of the answers before you read.



## 5.2. SCANNING



### **Local Self-government in Russia**

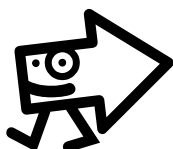
1. Local self-government in the Russian Federation provides for the independent resolution by the population of issues of local importance, and the possession, use and management of municipal property.

2. Local self-government is exercised by citizens by means of referendum, elections and other forms of direct expression of their will, and through elected and other bodies of local self-government.

3. Bodies of local self-government independently form, approve and implement the local budget, introduce local taxes and levies, manage municipal property, ensure the preservation of public order, and resolve other issues of local importance.

4. Bodies of local self-government may be vested by law with certain State powers and accordingly receive material and financial resources which are necessary for their implementation. The implementation of the vested power shall be controlled by the State.

5. Local self-government in the Russian Federation is guaranteed by the right to legal protection and compensation of additional expenses arising as a result of decisions adopted by State government bodies, and by a ban on restrictions of the rights of local self-government which are established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws.



## 5.3. LEXIS

self-government - самоуправление

provide - давать, предоставлять; обеспечивать

resolution - решение, разрешение (какой-л. проблемы)

municipal - 1) городской, муниципальный; 2) самоуправляющийся

referendum - референдум, всенародный опрос

body - орган; организация; ассоциация

implement - выполнять, осуществлять; обеспечивать выполнение

local budget - бюджет местных органов власти

local taxes - местные сборы, налоги

levy - сбор, взимание (пошлин, налогов); обложение (налогом)

manage - руководить, управлять, заведовать

ensure - гарантировать, обеспечивать

preservation - охрана, защита

public order - общественный порядок

vest - наделять (правом), давать права, облекать правом

state power - 1) государственная власть 2) власть штата

accordingly - соответственно; так, таким образом; следовательно

implementation - выполнение, исполнение, осуществление  
legal protection - правовая защита  
additional expense - дополнительные расходы  
compensation - возмещение, компенсирование  
arise - возникать, появляться  
ban – запрещение, запрет  
restriction - ограничение, сужение



#### **5.4. FORMATION**

- budget, budgetary, budgeted, budgeting, budgets;
- legal, legally, illegal, illegally, legalese, legalism, legalist, legalistic, legalize, legalized, legalization, legality, illegality, legist, legit, legitimate, illegitimate, legitimacy, illegitimacy, legitimately, illegitimately, legitimize, legitimization, legitimism, legitimation;
- local, locally, locality, localize, localized, localizable, localizability, localized, localization, localism;
- tax, non-tax, taxless, tax-free, taxpayer, taxed, untaxed, taxable, un-taxable, non-taxable, taxation, taxability, taxpayer, tax-dodger, taxeater.



#### **5.5. QUESTIONS**

1. What is the main idea of local self-government in the Russian Federation?
2. By what means is local self-government exercised by citizens ?
3. What are the functions of local self-government bodies?
4. What serves as a legal basis for local self-government in the Russian Federation?



#### **5.6. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. Bodies of local self-government may be vested by law with certain State powers.
2. Bodies of local self-government are supposed to find some local material and financial resources to implement the State powers vested in them by law.
3. It is the State that controls the implementation of the vested power.



**5.7. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW** about the activity of local government in our region and city?



## 5.8. DEBATES

In Britain there has always been a tension between local and central government, between civic freedoms expressed locally and the intervention by central government in the national interest. Is there anything like that in Russia? How can you explain that?



## 5.9. SCANNING



### **Authorities in Orenburg Region**

1. The Legislative Assembly is the highest legislative and representative body in Orenburg Region. It is made up of 47 deputies and is elected for a four-year term.

2. Municipal and representative bodies in cities are elected according to the Charter of Orenburg Region and the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

3. The Administration of Orenburg Region is the region's highest executive body. The region's highest official is the head of the Administration, who is elected for a four-year term and acts as a guarantor of observance of the regional Charter. The regional administration also includes territorial, sectorial, and functional bodies and the Government of Orenburg Region.

4. The 35 Administrations of districts not located in a city are territorial administrative bodies of Orenburg Region established to exercise certain government powers within a district.

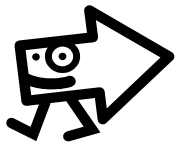
5. The heads of district administrations are appointed by the head of the Administration of Orenburg Region.

6. The head of the Administration is guided in his activities by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, decrees and orders of the President of the Russian Federation, the Charter and by-laws of Orenburg Region, federal constitutional laws, and decrees and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation. He draws up socioeconomic development programs and the budget of Orenburg Region and presents them to the Legislative Assembly of Orenburg Region for approval; signs and proclaims laws passed by the Legislative Assembly; and within the limits of his authority and on the basis of the regional Charter, issues decrees and orders concerning structural rebuilding of the economy and specific problems of reforming the region's social sphere and sees that they are fulfilled.

7. Orders of the head of the Administration issued within the limits of his authority are effective throughout the region.

8. The heads of the regional and district administrations settle questions concerning the formulation and approval of the local budget, municipal property management, local taxes and dues, and other problems related to the jurisdiction of local representative bodies.

9. Local government bodies in the region are not part of the national government system. Their organization and activities are specified in municipal charters.



### 5.10. LEXIS

legislative assembly - законодательное собрание

representative body - представительный орган

legislative body - законодательный орган

charter – устав

administration - администрация

the highest official - высшее должностное лицо

head of the Administration – глава администрации

observance - соблюдение

territorial - местный; территориальный

sectorial – отраслевой, относящийся к экономическим секторам

functional - функциональный

district - район

guide - вести, направлять, руководить

decree - директива, постановление, решение, указ

order - приказ; приказание, распоряжение; указ

draw up - составлять (документ)

sign - подписывать(ся), ставить подпись

proclaim - обнародовать, опубликовывать

effective - действующий, имеющий силу (о законе и т. п.)

settle - урегулировать, разрешить

due - сборы, налоги, пошлины (плата, обусловленная законом)

specify - точно определять, устанавливать, предписывать; детально излагать

municipal charter - устав муниципалитета



### 5.11. FORMATION

- municipal, municipality, municipals, municipalize, municipalization, municipalism, municipal;

- observe, observer, observed, observable, observance, observant, observation, nonobservance;

- region, regional, regionalism, regionalize, regionalization.



### **5.12. QUESTIONS**

1. What is the highest legislative and representative body in Orenburg Region?
2. What is the region's highest executive body?
3. Who is considered to be the region's highest official ?
4. How many territorial administrative bodies are there in Orenburg Region?
5. What makes the legal basis that guides the head of the Administration in his activities?
6. What are the functions of the head of the Administration?
7. What are the functions of the heads of the regional and district administrations ?



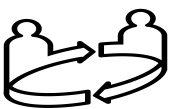
### **5.13. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. The Legislative Assembly of our region is made up of 87 deputies and is elected for a three-year term.
2. The regional administration also includes territorial, sectoral, and functional bodies and the Government of Orenburg Region.
3. The heads of district administrations are elected by people.
4. It is the Legislative Assembly that draws up socioeconomic development programs and the budget of Orenburg Region.
5. Orders of the head of the administration issued within the limits of his authority are effective in some districts.
6. Local government bodies in the region are part of the national government system.



### **5.14. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. Since you got up this morning, how many local government services have you used or seen?
2. Which local government services do you feel are the most important? Why?
3. Make an organization chart of your regional government. Display and discuss the chart in the classroom.



### **5.15. DEBATES**

Picture the following situation. Local government offices have been closed all over the region. This means that the services and offices of the region itself, cities within the region, and districts have all been shut down. How much would it affect you? What can make people more aware of how local governments serve them?



## 5.16. SCANNING

### **Devolution in the United Kingdom**

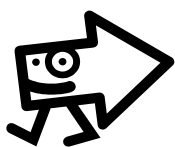
1. Since 1998 the constitutional structure of the United Kingdom has undergone dramatic changes. Through the process of devolution certain powers formally vested in the U.K. Parliament have been transferred to new legislative bodies located in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

2. Devolution refers to the 'transfer and subsequent sharing of powers between institutions of government within a limited framework set out in legislation. The objective of devolution is to define the matters "reserved" by the U.K. Parliament, and those matters "devolved" to the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the new Northern Ireland Assembly, i.e. deemed to be within the legislative competence of local legislatures.

3. Reserved matters include the U.K. Constitution, foreign policy, national security, fiscal policy, international trade policy, nuclear safety, certain areas of social security and employment policy, and certain areas of health policy.

4. Devolved matters include culture, ancient monuments, highways, health, education, local government, housing, tourism, civil and criminal law, emergency services, economic development, agriculture, transportation, environment, sports and recreation, water and flooding, and the native language.

5. The existence of the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the new Northern Ireland Assembly, alongside the U.K. Parliament falls short of a federal system of government associated with the United States, Australia or Canada in which both national and regional (state, provincial, or territorial) variances in law must be considered.



## 5.17. LEXIS

undergo - испытывать, переносить; подвергаться (чему-либо)

devolution - передача или переход (прав, власти, и т. п.)

vest - наделять (правом), давать права, облекать правом

refer to - иметь отношение, относиться; касаться

subsequent - более поздний, последующий, следующий; являющийся результатом

framework - структура, система, рамки

set out - излагать

objective - цель

matter - тема, вопрос, предмет

reserve - оставлять себе, не отдавать ; сохранять за собой

devolve - передавать (права, полномочия, обязанности и т. п.)  
 Northern Ireland Assembly - ассамблея Северной Ирландии (автономный парламент Северной Ирландии)  
 i.e. (от лат. id est) - то есть  
 deem - думать, мыслить, полагать, размышлять, считать  
 competence. —компетенция, правомочность  
 legislature - законодательная власть; законодательные учреждения  
 foreign policy - внешняя политика  
 national security - национальная безопасность  
 fiscal policy - фискальная [налогово-бюджетная] политика  
 foreign trade policy - торговая [внешнеторговая] политика  
 nuclear safety - ядерная безопасность  
 social security - социальная защита, социальные гарантии, социальная безопасность  
 employment policy - политика в сфере занятости  
 highway - дорога, большак; шоссе  
 local government - местное самоуправление  
 housing - обеспечение жильем; жилищный вопрос  
 civil law - гражданское право  
 criminal law - уголовное право  
 emergency service - неотложная помощь, скорая помощь  
 economic development - экономическое развитие  
 environment - окружающая среда  
 recreation - отдых  
 fall short - не хватать, не соответствовать (чему-л.) , оказываться недостаточным (для чего-л.)  
 variance - расхождение, несоответствие, противоречие



### **5.18. FORMATION**

- assemble, disassemble, assembly, disassembly, assemblage, assembled, disassembled, unassembled, assembling, disassembling, assembling, assembler, disassembler, assemblability, assemblyman;
- define, defining, defined, definable, definability, definition, definitional, definitionally, undefined, undefinable, indefinable, indefinably, indefinability, definiendum, definiens;
- refer, referring, referred, referable, referee, reference, referral.



### **5.19. QUESTIONS**

1. What does the term *devolution* refer to?
2. What came as a result of devolution in Great Britain?
3. Are there any matters that have been reserved by the central government?
4. What do devolved matters include?



5. The existence of the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the new Northern Ireland Assembly, alongside the U.K. Parliament falls short of a federal system of government associated with some other countries, doesn't it?



**5.20. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

1. It is since 1998 that the constitutional structure of the United Kingdom has undergone dramatic changes.

2. Through the process of devolution certain powers formally vested in the U.K. Parliament have been transferred to new executive bodies located in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

The objective of devolution is to make it possible for the U.K. Parliament to control the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the new Northern Ireland Assembly.



**5.21. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW** about the historical changes and developments that have been affecting the relations between the U.K. Parliament and the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the new Northern Ireland Assembly at different times.



**5.22. DEBATES**

There has always been a tension between local and central government in Great Britain. This tension, which has been growing particularly since 1945, raises important questions about local freedoms and the power of central government.

OPPOSING VIEWS	
Local people can devise a better system for the local context than can central government. Closely related to this efficiency point is the democratic one – the right of people to organize community affairs as they think best.	There has been a tendency for the political party in power to insist on the importance of central government intervention. In 1976, for example, a Labour government told all local authorities to arrange secondary education on non-selective lines, forcing them to combine the traditionally separate schools for children of higher and lower ability. In 1980 the Conservative government cut central government grants to local authorities which spent more than it thought was reasonable. In 1983 it set limits on local authority subsidies for local transport services.



## 5.23. SCANNING

### **The Present Structure of Local Government in Great Britain**

1. Despite attempts to standardize the system, the structure of local government still varies from one part of the country to another, reflecting the many historical developments the system has gone through. Within England and Wales there are two types of structure, one which applies to London and the six other large cities, and another which applies to the rest of England and Wales. Northern Ireland and Scotland have their own systems, although the differences are superficial. In Wales and England except the biggest cities, local government operates at two levels, or tiers, called county councils and district councils.

2. County councils provide major services such as schools, social services, planning at county level, controlling highways and traffic, organizing rubbish disposal, the police and the fire brigade, collection of council tax, building regulations, safety in public, leisure and recreation - all functions that cover large areas or need substantial amounts of money.

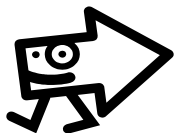
3. District councils provide services that cover a smaller area, where local knowledge and control are important. These include housing, rubbish collection, sports facilities, local planning and public health.

4. Parish councils have limited functions. What they do is a matter of local arrangement and convention between the parish and the district. Parishes (England) or communities (Scotland and Wales) have no legal powers but are recognized as neighborhood or village-level forums of discussion. In some places the parish may be responsible for providing street lighting. In others, the district council controls this. Parish councils are only involved in small scale local activities, as they have very small budgets.

5. The system in the larger cities is different. London consists of 32 units called boroughs, and a special area called the City of London. The City of London covers the area of London within its ancient boundaries and is an independent unit. Most of the London boroughs have a population of between 150,000 and 300,000 people and their councils run all the services in the area. A few services, such as transport and the police, are excluded as they concern the whole of the capital city.

6. The other large cities of England - Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield - have similar systems. These cities have one borough for the central city and other bo-

roughs for the areas around this. These borough councils run all the services except things such as the police, which are run by agencies for the whole area.



#### 5.24. LEXIS

attempt - попытка; проба; опыт

vary - различаться; отличаться, различаться, расходиться

development - обстоятельство; событие

apply to - касаться, относиться; применяться

the rest of – оставшаяся, оставшаяся часть

superficial - внешний, неглубокий, поверхностный; кажущийся, мнимый

level - уровень

tier – уровень; ряд; ярус

county council — совет графства, округа

district - район; округ

district council - окружной совет

provide - предоставлять; обеспечивать

major service - основное обслуживание

social services - система социального обеспечения, социальное обеспечение, общественные учреждения

rubbish disposal – устранение, вывоз мусора

fire brigade - пожарная команда

council tax - муниципальный налог (взимается с домовладельцев или арендаторов дома, квартиры)

building regulations - строительные нормы и правила

leisure - досуг, свободное время

recreation - отдых

cover - включать, содержать, охватывать; относиться (к чему-л.)

rubbish collection – сбор мусорных отходов

sport facilities - спортивные сооружения

public health - здравоохранение

parish - приход

parish council - совет прихода

arrangement - договоренность, соглашение

convention - соглашение, договоренность, договор

community - местное сообщество; община

forum of discussion - заседание, конференция, собрание, форум

small scale - мелкомасштабный, мелкий; небольшой

unit - единица

borough - городок, небольшой город

the City — Сити, деловой центр Лондона

boundary - граница

exclude - исключать

area - район, область, зона



### **5.25. FORMATION**

- develop, developments, developed, developing, developer, developable, development, developmental, underdeveloped, undeveloped, non-developable;
- level, leveled, leveller, levelling, levelizing, levelization;
- standard, standards, non-standard, standardize, standardized, standardized, standardizing, standardizer, standardized, standardization;
- vary, variable, variably, variability, variate, variance, variation, variations, variational, various, variously, variety, varied, unvaried, unvariable, non-variable, variegate, variegated, variegation, variform, varicoloured.



### **5.26. QUESTIONS**

1. What characterizes the system of local government in Great Britain?
2. What types of local government structure are there in Great Britain?
3. What are the functions of county councils?
4. What are district councils responsible for?
5. What do parish councils deal with?
6. How is the system different in the larger cities?



### **5.27. AGREE OR DISAGREE**

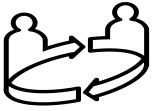
1. Within England and Wales there are three types of local government structure.
2. The systems of Northern Ireland and Scotland are only slightly different from those of England and Wales.
3. County councils have very substantial budgets.
4. The system in the larger cities is practically the same.
5. London consists of 45 boroughs, with a population of between 150,000 and 300,000 people, and a special area called the City of London.
6. Borough councils run all the services in the area, including transport and the police.
7. The other large cities of England have only one borough. Its council runs all the services.



### **5.28. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

1. About the following people working for different local government bodies: a councilor, a local government official, a chairman, a mayor, a provost? Which of them are elected and which are appointed? Which are paid and which give their services free?

2. Decide which of the following services are the responsibility of the county councils and which are the responsibility of the district and borough councils: transport, health, fire services, waste disposal, housing, education, environmental health, highways.



### 5.29. DEBATES

Consider the following statement: “On the one hand, large units of government are necessary in urban-industrial society in order to achieve efficiency, economies of scale, functional effectiveness and an adequate capacity to plan and organize; on the other hand small units of government are necessary to preserve the attributes of democracy...”

Do you think Britain has found the right balance or not? In what way does Britain’s system of local government differ from the system in your country? Which of the two do you think is better, and why?



### 5.30. SCANNING



## **Powers of the States in America**

1. Article 4 of the US Constitution is devoted to the states and their powers. The Constitution doesn't list the powers of the states. It says that the powers not given to the federal government are reserved for the states. The principle of federalism, the division of power between the state and the national government, creates a partnership between two levels of government. The chart on the next page shows how the powers between state and federal government are divided.

2. The constitutions of the various states differ in some details but generally follow a pattern similar to that of the federal Constitution, including a statement of the rights of the people and a plan for organizing the government. On such matters as the operation of businesses, banks, public utilities, and charitable institutions, state constitutions are often more detailed and explicit than the federal one. Each state constitution, however, provides that the final authority belongs to the people, and sets certain standards and principles as the foundation of government.

3. In general, matters that lie entirely within state borders are the exclusive concern of state governments. These include internal communications; regulations relating to property, industry, business, and public utilities; the state criminal code; and working conditions within the state. Within this context, the federal government requires that state governments must be democratic in form and

that they adopt no laws that contradict or violate the federal Constitution or the laws and treaties of the United States.

<b>Federal government</b>	<b>Shared powers</b>	<b>State government</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate <u>inter-state and foreign trade</u></li> <li>• Create and maintain armed forces</li> <li>• Make <u>copyright and patent laws</u></li> <li>• Define <u>foreign policy</u></li> <li>• Create federal courts</li> <li>• <u>Coin</u> money</li> <li>• <u>Declare war</u></li> <li>• <u>Admit</u> new states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Enforce</u> laws</li> <li>• Make laws</li> <li>• Establish and maintain courts</li> <li>• Collect taxes</li> <li>• Establish banks</li> <li>• <u>Borrow</u> money</li> <li>• Provide for <u>public welfare</u></li> <li>• Build roads</li> <li>• Protect the lives and <u>property</u> of the people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish local government</li> <li>• Regulate trade within the state</li> <li>• <u>Run election</u></li> <li>• Establish and maintain schools</li> <li>• <u>License</u> professional workers, such as doctors and lawyers</li> <li>• <u>Incorporate business firms</u></li> <li>• Make laws about <u>marriage and divorce</u></li> <li>• Keep all the "reserved powers" not granted to the national government nor prohibited to the states</li> </ul>
<b>Powers denied to the Federal government</b>	<b>Powers denied to both governments</b>	<b>Powers denied to State governments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Tax exports</u></li> <li>• Change state boundaries without consent of states involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deny <u>due process of law</u></li> <li>• <u>Grant titles of nobility</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coin money</li> <li>• <u>Enter into treaties</u></li> <li>• Tax agencies of the Federal government</li> <li>• Tax imports or exports</li> </ul>

4. There are, of course, many areas of overlap between state and federal jurisdictions. Particularly in recent years, the federal government has assumed ever broadening responsibility in such matters as health, education, welfare, transportation, and housing and urban development. But where the federal government exercises such responsibility in the states, programs are usually adopted on the basis of cooperation between the two levels of government, rather than as an imposition from above.

5. Each state has its own government which also consists of legislative, executive and judicial branches. The legislative branch is often called the Legislature, General Assembly or Legislative Assembly. Legislature in each state usually meets once a year for 60-90 days. The head of the executive branch is a governor. The governor appoints heads of the departments, sets up a state budget, and he can appoint certain judges. There are several officers who are the governor's main advisers and helpers. In most states they are

elected, in some states they are appointed. Among these officials are Lieutenant Governor (second officer after the governor), Attorney General (chief legal officer), Secretary of State (keeps records, responsible for publishing laws), Comptroller or state auditor (controls the spending of state money), State Treasurer (collects taxes and pays state bills), and Superintendent of public instruction (in charge of education).

6. In order to maintain their governments the states need money. There are several sources of money that create the state budget. About 25% of the state budget comes from income tax. This is the tax people pay on the money they earn. The second source is sales tax. A sales tax is a percentage people pay on goods and services they buy. Sales taxes vary from state to state. It may be from 2 to 8 percent on a dollar. In a lot of states such items as milk, bread, and other necessities are not taxed. Some items, such as cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages, have special taxes.

7. The government closest to the people is the local government. In addition to the Federal Government and the 50 states, there are approximately 29,000 municipalities, towns and townships in the United States and almost 40,000 single purpose governmental districts. Such single purpose districts include local stadium, airport and transit authorities, as well as school districts, fire and sewer districts. Each of these single purpose districts has the power to tax and regulate in some limited manner. At the state level there are approximately 7,000 state legislators in the 50 states.

8. There are three general types of city government: the mayor-council, the commission, and the city manager. These are the pure forms; many cities have developed a combination of two or three of them.

9. Mayor-Council. This is the oldest form of city government in the United States and, until the beginning of the 20th century, was used by nearly all American cities. Its structure is similar to that of the state and national governments, with an elected mayor as chief of the executive branch and an elected council that represents the various neighborhoods forming the legislative branch. The mayor appoints heads of city departments and other officials, sometimes with the approval of the council. He or she has the power of veto over ordinances - the laws of the city - and frequently is responsible for preparing the city's budget. The council passes city ordinances, sets the tax rate on property, and apportions money among the various city departments.

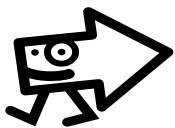
10. The Commission. This combines both the legislative and executive functions in one group of officials, usually three or more in number, elected city-wide. Each commissioner supervises the work

of one or more city departments. One is named chairperson of the body and is often called the mayor, although his or her power is equivalent to that of the other commissioners.

11. The City Manager. The city manager is a response to the increasing complexity of urban problems, which require management expertise not often possessed by elected public officials. The answer has been to entrust most of the executive powers, including law enforcement and provision of services, to a highly trained and experienced professional city manager. The city manager plan has been adopted by a growing number of cities. Under this plan, a small, elected council makes the city ordinances and sets policy, but hires a paid administrator, also called a city manager, to carry out its decisions. The manager draws up the city budget and supervises most of the departments. Usually, there is no set term; the manager serves as long as the council is satisfied with his or her work.

12. Thousands of municipal jurisdictions are too small to qualify as city governments. These are chartered as towns and villages and deal with such strictly local needs as paving and lighting the streets; ensuring a water supply; providing police and fire protection; establishing local health regulations; arranging for garbage, sewage, and other waste disposal; collecting local taxes to support governmental operations; and, in cooperation with the state and county, directly administering the local school system.

13. The government is usually entrusted to an elected board or council, which may be known by a variety of names: town or village council, board of selectmen, board of supervisors, board of commissioners. The board may have a chairperson or president who functions as chief executive officer, or there may be an elected mayor. Governmental employees may include a clerk, treasurer, police and fire officers, and health and welfare officers.



### 5.31. LEXIS

division of power - разделение полномочий

partnership - сотрудничество, совместное действие

chart - схема, таблица

shared - общий, совместный

interstate trade - торговля между штатами

foreign trade - внешняя торговля

copyright law - авторское право

patent law - патентное право, патентный закон

foreign policy - внешняя политика

coin money - чеканить монеты, печатать деньги

declare war - объявить войну

admit - допускать, принимать



deny - отказывать (в чем-л., кому-л.)  
tax - облагать налогом; подвергать налоговому обложению  
enforce - осуществлять, придавать законную силу  
borrow - занимать  
public welfare - общественное благосостояние  
property - имущество; собственность  
due process of law - надлежащая законная процедура  
grant - дарить, жаловать, даровать  
title of nobility - дворянское звание; дворянский титул  
run election – проводить выборы  
license - разрешать, давать разрешение; давать право  
incorporate a firm - оформить юридический статус фирмы как  
корпорации  
marriage - брак, супружество  
divorce - развод, расторжение брака  
enter into a treaty - заключать договор  
follow - придерживаться, не отклоняться  
pattern - образец, модель; пример (для подражания), образчик  
similar to - подобный  
statement - изложение  
operation of business - управление предприятием; функционирование предприятия  
public utilities - коммунальные сооружения, предприятия; коммунальные услуги  
charitable institution - благотворительное учреждение, благотворительная организация  
explicit - ясный, подробный; подробно разработанный  
regulation - правило, предписание, постановление, распоряжение, директива  
criminal code - уголовный кодекс  
working condition - условия труда, производственные условия, условия работы  
require - приказывать, требовать  
contradict - противоречить  
violate - нарушать, попира́ть, преступать  
overlap —наложение, совпадение, перекрытие  
jurisdiction - власть, полномочия; подведомственная область; сфера полномочий  
urban development - градостроительство  
cooperation - сотрудничество, взаимодействие  
Legislative Assembly - Законодательная ассамблея  
set up —подготавливать, планировать  
officer - чиновник, должностное лицо; служащий; член правления  
adviser - advisor советник, консультант

lieutenant governor - заместитель губернатора, вице-губернатор  
attorney general - главный прокурор штата  
legal officer - сотрудник по правовым вопросам  
Comptroller - Генеральный контролер по патентам, руководитель  
патентного ведомства  
auditor - ревизор, контролер, аудитор  
treasurer - казначей  
Superintendent of public instruction – инспектор образования  
in charge of - ответственный за  
source — источник  
income tax - подоходный налог  
sales tax - налог с оборота  
necessities - предметы первой необходимости  
alcoholic beverage - алкогольный напиток  
municipality - город, имеющий самоуправление  
township - местечко; район (часть округа); поселок, городок, се-  
ление, населенный пункт  
single purpose - специализированный  
Transit Authority - управление городского транспорта  
school district - школьный округ  
legislator - законодатель; член законодательного органа  
city government - муниципальный орган  
mayor council - совет при мэре, муниципальный совет  
commission - комиссия (как группа уполномоченных лиц)  
city manager — управляющий городом (невыворное должностное  
лицо)  
city ordinance - постановление городских властей, постановление  
муниципального органа  
tax rate - налоговая ставка, ставка налогового обложения  
apportion - распределять; разделять, делить  
commissioner - член комиссии  
complexity - запутанность, трудность, сложность  
expertise - опыт, знание дела; квалификация, компетентность  
entrust - вверять; поручать (кому-л.) ; возлагать на (кого-л.)  
law enforcement - правовое принуждение; правоприменение;  
обеспечение правопорядка  
hire - нанимать, предоставлять работу, приглашать на работу  
carry out - производить; выполнять, совершать; осуществлять  
raving - мощение улиц  
water supply - водоснабжение  
board - правление, руководство, совет, коллегия (и любая органи-  
зация, управление которой связано с заседаниями, группа  
людей, участвующая в таких заседаниях и т. п.)  
town council - городской/муниципальный совет

selectman - член городского управления  
 board of supervisors - окружной совет  
 board of commissioners - окружной совет  
 executive officer - должностное лицо, ведающее исполнительными функциями разного рода  
 government employee - правительственный служащий  
 clerk - секретарь  
 health [medical] officer - санитарный врач  
 welfare officer - чиновник службы социального обеспечения



### 5.32. FORMATION

- contradict, contradicting, contradictor, contradictory, contradiction, contradictory, contradictoriness, uncontradicted, uncontradictory, non-contradictory;
- supervise, supervised, supervising, supervisory, supervisor, supervision, unsupervised;
- violate, violating, violated, violative, violator, violation.



### 5.33. QUESTIONS

1. Which article of the US Constitution is devoted to the states and their powers?
2. How are the powers divided between state and federal government? Are there any areas which overlap?
3. What is the main thing that the federal government requires from state governments in respect of their powers?
4. What is the structure of a state government? What do they usually call the legislative branch?
5. What are the functions of the head of the executive branch?
6. Name some of the officials who are usually the governor's main advisers and helpers?
7. What are the sources of money for the states?
8. How many types of city government are there in the USA? Describe each of them?
9. What about smaller municipal jurisdictions? Which powers and responsibilities do they have?



### 5.34. AGREE OR DISAGREE

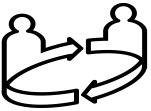
1. The Constitution provides a detailed list of the powers of the states, including a statement of the rights of the people and a plan for organizing the government.
2. There are some powers denied to both Federal and State governments.
3. Legislature in each state usually meets once a year for 35 days.

4. The governor's main advisers and helpers are usually elected by people.
5. Most of the state budget comes from sales tax.
6. In addition to the Federal Government and the 50 states, there are also municipalities, towns and townships and single purpose governmental districts in the United States.
7. At the state level there are approximately 5,000 state legislators in the 50 states
8. The government is usually entrusted to an elected board or council, which may be known by a variety of names.



### **5.35. SAY WHAT YOU KNOW**

About county and city governments, as well as special—purpose and school districts in the USA. Discuss in groups their pros and cons.



### **5.36. DEBATES**

While it would be an overstatement to suggest that the average American has a clear concept of meaning of federalism, there is some evidence than issues, involving locus of governmental power are important to many.

For example, polling organizations frequently ask citizens - which level of government most enjoys their trust and confidence. The results consistently indicate, that people trust their local governments most and their national government least. The states drift along in the middle.

So, most Americans view local government the most favorably. Can you say why? Is it the same in Russia?

### **5.37. KEY WORDS**

Administration of Orenburg Region  
 Administrations of districts  
 borough  
 budget  
 Charter of Orenburg Region  
 City Manager  
 Commission  
 county council  
 devolution  
 devolved matters  
 district council  
 division of power  
 governor

head of the Administration  
 local self-government  
 Legislative Assembly  
 Mayor-Council  
 National Assembly for Wales  
 Northern Ireland Assembly  
 parish council  
 reserved matters  
 Scottish Parliament  
 shared powers  
 sources of money for the state  
 three general types of city government

## ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

**Алфавит. Звук и буква.** Английский язык располагает ограниченным количеством звуков, из которого состоят все слова данного языка. Звуки произносятся в речи, а устную речь на письме передают буквы. Каждая буква имеет определенное значение и представляет собой письменный знак. Совокупность всех расположенных в определенном порядке букв называется алфавитом. В английском языке 26 букв. Начертание букв английского языка заимствовано из алфавита латинского языка. Знание порядка букв в алфавите облегчает работу со словарем, так как многие словари организованы в алфавитном порядке. За каждой буквой алфавита закреплено её название, которое может либо совпадать с тем звуком, который она передает (например: **d, p, k, t**), либо совершенно не соответствовать передаваемому буквой звуку (например: **w, r, h**), при этом некоторые буквы могут соответствовать нескольким звукам (например: **c, a, u, i**). Тем самым, в английском языке количество звуков и букв не совпадает: 26 букв передают 44 звука. Дело в том, что одна и та же буква в сочетании с другими буквами, в разном окружении может передавать различные звуки.

**Интонация** – это единство изменения высоты тона (мелодики), фазового ударения и ритма. Интонация оформляет предложение и его части в устной речи. При одном и том же составе слов в предложении и при тех же грамматических связях различные значения высказывания выражаются интонацией. Иначе говоря, предложение не мыслимо без интонации. Она также играет грамматическую роль, отражая коммуникативный тип высказывания – повествовательное, вопросительное или повелительное предложение. Это справедливо в отношении как русского, так и английского языка.

**Ударение** – это выделение при произнесении одного слога в слове, состоящем из одного или более слогов (словесное ударение), или выделение одного или нескольких слов в предложении (фразовое ударение). Место ударения в большинстве английских слов может быть определено на основе следующих правил:

- в двусложных и простых (несоставных) трехсложных словах ударение чаще всего падает на начальный слог (**w**indow, **t**eacher, **f**amily, **e**xercise, etc.);

- в сложных (составных) существительных, состоящих из двух компонентов, каждый из которых в отдельности представляет собой слово, ударение падает на первый компонент, а вто-

рой произносится без ударения (**pencil**-box, **blackboard**, **e**xercise-book, etc.),

- в большинстве четырехсложных слов ударение падает на третий от конца слова слог (**a**rithmetic, **bi**ology, **ge**ometry, etc.),

- многие слова, содержащие более трёх слогов, имеют два ударения: главное и второстепенное, более слабое ударение (**revo**lution, **classi**fication, **seventeen**, etc.).

Слова, в которых ударение не подчиняется соответствующим правилам, следует проверять по словарю и запоминать.

Ударение в предложении – это один из главных компонентов интонации. В английском предложении ударением обычно выделяются знаменательные слова - существительные, прилагательные, смысловые глаголы, наречия, числительные, вопросительные и указательные местоимения.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 1.** Прочтите вслух следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение:

- буквы “**a**”: 1. game, name, same, fame, baby; 2. gamble, bad, sad, map, hand, many, add, bag; 3. all, ball, hall, tall, call, walk, false, chalk

- буквы “**o**”: 1. son, won, come, some, none, done; 2. on, odd, dog, gone, fog, lob, off, clock, loss, sorry, golf

- буквы “**i**”: 1. fine, life, nine, wife, tiny, wine, night, while, white, wise; 2. thin, thick, sin, sick, this, win, twist; 3. sir, fir, firm, bird, first, girl

- буквы “**u**”: 1. full, bull, pullman, butcher, cushion, bullet; 2. cut, but, just, shut, must, puff, dull, pulse

- буквы “**e**”: 1. be, me, we, deed, deep, Pete, keep, knee, teeth, meet, theme; 2. then, den, west, twelve, twenty, went, vent, red, French

- сочетания букв “**ew**”: new, sew, few, news

- сочетания букв “**ar**”: bar, arm, army, art, mark, start, farm, star, harm

- сочетания букв “**ow**”: now, how, down, brown, cow

- сочетания букв “**oo**”: too, noon, moon, soon, spoon, mood

- сочетания букв “**aw**”: law, saw, thaw, draw

- буквы “**c**”: 1. city, cinema, evidence, exercise, cent, cycle; 2. cat, cut, culture, cow, clock, climb, crime, come, can

- буквы “**h**”: 1. he, hall, hate, holiday, hole, hence, hen; 2. honest, honorary, honour, light, night, fight, knight

## Грамматический комментарий

**Имя существительное** – часть речи, которая обозначает предмет и отвечает на вопрос «кто?», «что?». Наиболее распространенными определителями существительных, позволяющими выделить существительное в предложении, служат неопределенный и определенный артикли **a, an, the**, а также местоимения **some** и **any**, которые в некоторых случаях близки по значению к неопределенному артиклю.

**Исчисляемые существительные** могут употребляться как в форме единственного, так и в форме множественного числа. **Неисчисляемые существительные** употребляются только в одной форме: **food, meat, sand, water, air, money, homework, information** и т.д. Некоторые существительные на **-s** означают предмет в единственном числе: **arms** - оружие, **greens** - зелень, **clothes** - одежда, **stairs** - лестница, **politics** - политика, **news** - новость, **economics** – экономика и т.п.

Таблица. Образование множественного числа исчисляемых существительных.

существительные, оканчивающиеся на:	принимают окончание	произношение	примеры
глухой согласный звук звонкий согласный звук гласный звук	-s	[s] [z] [z]	courts plans days
шипящий или свистящий звук (-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o)	-es	[iz]	classes dishes benches boxes heroes
а также -se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o	-s	[iz]	sizes pages kilos
-f, -fe (переходящие во мн. числе в -ve. Исключения: chiefs, roofs, proofs, handkerchiefs и др.)	-s	[vz]	leaves halves wives

**Составные существительные** образуют множественное число путем изменения лишь одного из слов: girl-friends, brothers-in-law, lookers-on, forget-me-nots, governors general и т.д.

**Особые случаи образования множественного числа:** man – men, woman – women, child – children, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, goose – geese, mouse – mice, datum – data, medium – media, criterion – criteria, phenomenon – phenomena, formula – formulae, ox – oxen и т.д.

Некоторые существительные употребляются только **со значением множественного числа**: cattle, police, people, youth, scissors, trousers, jeans, tights и др.

Некоторые существительные **не изменяются при образовании множественного числа**: sheep, fruit, fish, deer, aircraft и т.п.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 2.** *Поставьте имена существительные в форму множественного числа, переведите их на русский язык.*

*Модель:*

a man – men: мужчина – мужчины

a case, a dispute, a spy, a court, a judge, a sentence, a state, a woman, a law, a right, an organ, a child.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 3.** *Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола to be – is/are, в зависимости от числа существительного.*

1. Where ... your trousers? 2. Could you tell me where the scissors .... 3. Tonight, there ... athletics on TV. 4. Money ... easy to spend and difficult to save. 5. Gloves ... worn in cold weather. 6. This student's knowledge ... amazing. 7. Love ... the reason for much happiness in the world. 8. Your pyjamas ... on the bed. 9. My luggage ... too heavy to carry. 10. This bread ... stale. 11. My advice to you ... to stay at home. 12. The glasses ... in the cupboard. 13. My mum's hair ... really long. 14. Our bathroom scales ... quite accurate. 15. Darts ... a popular game in England. 16. This work ... too hard for me. 17. People ... unhappy with the new tax system. 18. Police ... the department of government concerned with maintenance of public order and enforcement of laws.

## Грамматический комментарий

**Артикль** – это служебное слово, поясняющее существительное. Артикль передает значение определенности и неопределенности в существительном и при этом собственное, отдельное вещественное значение не имеет. В английском языке используются два артикля: определенный и неопределенный. В случае отсутствия артикля перед существительным говорят о «нулевом» артикле, так как отсутствие артикля также имеет свое значение. В устной речи артикль не является ударным элементом. Хотя



употребление того или иного артикля определяется контекстом, существуют случаи фиксированного употребления артикля.

**Неопределенный артикль «a»** (перед гласной «an») употребляется только с исчисляемыми нарицательными существительными в единственном числе, когда лицо или предмет не знакомы или употребляются впервые. Например:

*They live in a new house with a garden and a swimming pool.* - Они живут в новом доме с садом и бассейном.

*He has a sister and a brother.* - У него есть сестра и брат.

**Определенный артикль «the»** произошел от указательного местоимения **that** (тот), он употребляется перед существительным как в единственном, так и во множественном числе в следующих случаях:

- когда лицо или предмет знакомы или известны говорящим, например:

*The house is new and the garden is wonderful.* - Этот дом новый, и сад прекрасный.

*The sister and the brother are very much alike.* - (Эти) брат с сестрой очень похожи.

- когда из ситуации или контекста ясно, какое именно лицо или предмет имеется в виду, например:

*Please close the window.* - Пожалуйста, закройте (это) окно.

*Where is the key?* - Где ключ (от данной двери)?

- когда лицо или предмет, уже названный ранее, снова упоминается в беседе или тексте, например:

*When I entered the room, I saw a man standing at the window. The man was very old.* - Когда я вошёл в комнату, я увидел какого-то человека, стоящего у окна. Человек был очень стар.

- когда существительное имеет при себе конкретизирующее определение, которое выделяет лицо или предмет из всех лиц или предметов данного класса, например:

*Show me the telegram which was received yesterday.* - Покажи мне телеграмму, которая была получена вчера.

- когда существительное в единственном числе употреблено для обозначения целого класса предметов, например:

*The pine grows in northern countries.* - Сосна растет в северных странах.

- когда существительное во множественном числе обозначает все предметы данного класса, существующие в мире или в данной обстановке, например:

*The students of our Institute learn foreign languages.* - (Все) студенты нашего института изучают иностранные языки.

*Lake Baikal is the deepest of all the lakes in the world.* - Озеро Байкал – самое глубокое из всех озёр в мире.

Другие случаи фиксированного употребления **определенного артикля**:

- *состав всей семьи*: the Browns, the Martins, the Petrovs, etc.
- *сложные названия некоторых государств*: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the USA, the Russian Federation, The Netherlands, etc.
- *названия водных объектов*: the Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the English Channel, the Thames, the Volga, etc.
- *названия горных цепей и групп островов*: the Urals, the Rocky Mountains, the Bermudas, the British Isles, etc.
- *порядковые числительные и превосходная степень сравнения*: the first of September, the third place, the best novel, the most interesting book, the highest court, etc.
- *географические названия и названия стран света*: the North Pole, the South, the East, the West, the Arctic, etc.
- *предметы, единственные в своём роде*: the sun, the moon, the earth, the universe, etc.

**Артикль не употребляется** (“нулевой” артикль):

- *перед собственными существительными*: Moscow, Eastern Europe, Latin America, France, Russia, Great Britain, John Smith, Doctor White, Queen Elizabeth, etc.
- *перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, когда по смыслу в единственном числе употреблялся бы неопределенный артикль*;
- *перед существительным уже есть какой-нибудь другой определитель*: **this** book, **my** room, **some** matches, **Sasha’s** story, **any** hope, **Pushkin** Square, **Downing** street, etc.
- *с неисчисляемыми существительными с отвлеченным, абстрактным значением*: love, information, etc.; в некоторых случаях, когда исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе употребляется без артикля (с «нулевым» артиклем), оно приобретает абстрактное значение, например:
  - a** crime – преступление, crime – преступность;
  - a** law – закон, law – право;
- *перед фразой с уточняющим количественным числительным*: house number 40, page 15, room 105, etc.
- *перед существительными, обозначающими названия времен года и приёмов пищи*: summer, winter, spring, breakfast, lunch, supper, etc.
- *в устоявшихся сочетаниях*: from day to day, from morning till night, from beginning to end, from head to foot, at school, by heart, in time, etc.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 4.** *Спишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык, объясните употребление артиклей или их отсутствие.*

*Модель:*

The law is on our side. – Закон на нашей стороне.

the law – определенный артикль, так как речь идет о конкретном законе; our side – отсутствие артикля объясняется тем, что перед существительным есть другой определитель в виде притяжательного местоимения.

A. 1. Criminology deals with crime and its various aspects. 2. Crimes still exist at the present stage of social development. 3. The criminal justice system is the process by which people who are accused of crimes are judged in court. 4. The investigator solved the crime quickly. 5. The Government takes a number of measures to prevent crime. 6. The judge determined the juvenile's act as a crime. 7. He gave up law to become a writer. 8. Legislation will be difficult and take time. 9. New legislation is to be introduced to help single-parent families.

B. 1. Great Britain is situated to the northwest of Europe on the British Isles. It is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. 2. In the middle of Trafalgar Square is the famous Nelson Column, which was built in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. 3. The most famous English painters are Reynolds, Turner and Constable. 4. There are many big industrial cities in Great Britain, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and others. 5. The English are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 5.** *Вставьте артикль: a, an, the. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

I arrived at ... airport just in time to see ... aeroplane take off. There is nothing unusual about this, except that I was supposed to be on that plane! When I went to ... desk to ask when ... next available flight was, I heard ... awful noise. I turned to see ... car crashing through ... front windows with ... police car just behind it. As I ran towards ... departure gate ... policeman stopped me to see if I was ... armed robber they were chasing. I told him I was not ... armed robber but ... businessman who had missed his plane. He let me go and I was able to catch ... last flight to my destination.

## Грамматический комментарий

В современном английском языке существительное имеет **два падежа: общий и притяжательный**.

Существительное **в притяжательном падеже** является определением к следующему за ним существительному и отвечает на вопросы «чей?», «чьи?». Притяжательный падеж образуется прибавлением апострофа (') и окончания **-s** к существительным в единственном и множественном числе, если последние не оканчиваются на **-s**.

Эта конструкция в основном передает различные отношения принадлежности. В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются существительные одушевленные, имена собственные и некоторые существительные неодушевленные.

Например:

*girl's pen* – ручка (чья?) девочки,

*my country's history* – история моей страны

*children's names* – имена (чьи?) детей (или: детские имена)

*year's absence* – годичное отсутствие.

При переводе подобных фраз исходят из того, что существительное в притяжательном падеже используется главным образом в функции определения к главному существительному, а поэтому оно может переводиться либо прилагательным, либо существительным в родительном падеже.

Если существительное во множественном числе оканчивается на **-s**, к нему добавляется только апостроф.

Например: ***these lawyers' work*** – работа (чья?) этих юристов.

Другие **значения русских падежей в английском языке передаются существительным с предлогами**:

*give the book to the student* – давать книгу **студенту** (дательный падеж)

*written by my brother* – написанный моим братом (творительный падеж)

*written with a pencil* – написанный карандашом (творительный падеж)

*the capital of Russia* – столица России (родительный падеж)

В этом случае сам предлог зачастую на русский язык не переводится, а сочетание предлога с существительным переводится существительным в соответствующем падеже.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 6.** Спишите и переведите группы слов, обращая внимание на перевод притяжательной конструкции.

Модель:

this country's economy – экономика этой страны, these countries' economy – экономика этих стран

that judge's cases, the courts' sentences, Procurator's Office, people's rights and duties, these lawyers' work, the world's opinion, the deputies' reports.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 7.** Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. I'll see you at (the hotel – entrance) later. 2. We saw (Mrs Jones – dog) in the park. 3. They spoke to (Tim and Mary – daughter) yesterday. 4. I would like you to meet (a friend – my). 5. Here are (two compositions – Tina). 6. We will leave on (tonight – the flight). 7. This is (the children – the classroom). 8. Have you seen (John – Sally – houses)? 9. I stayed at my mother-in-law – house last night. 10. (The cost – living) is rising rapidly nowadays.

## Грамматический комментарий

**Группа существительного** есть сочетание нескольких существительных (двух, трех и более), между которыми не имеется предлогов, союзов, артиклей, знаков препинания. Главным в этой группе является последнее существительное. Существительные, стоящие перед ним, являются определением к нему (отвечают на вопрос какой?). Существительное в функции определения иногда следует переводить прилагательным. Например:

**Moscow state law academy** – Московская государственная юридическая академия.

Однако такой перевод не всегда возможен. Тогда его следует переводить существительным в родительном падеже, возможны другие косвенные падежи, иногда требуется добавление предлогов и других слов. Начинать перевод такой группы следует с последнего существительного. Пример:

**resistance movement** - движение сопротивления.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 8.** Спишите и переведите следующие группы существительных, подчеркните главное слово в каждой фразе.

Модель:

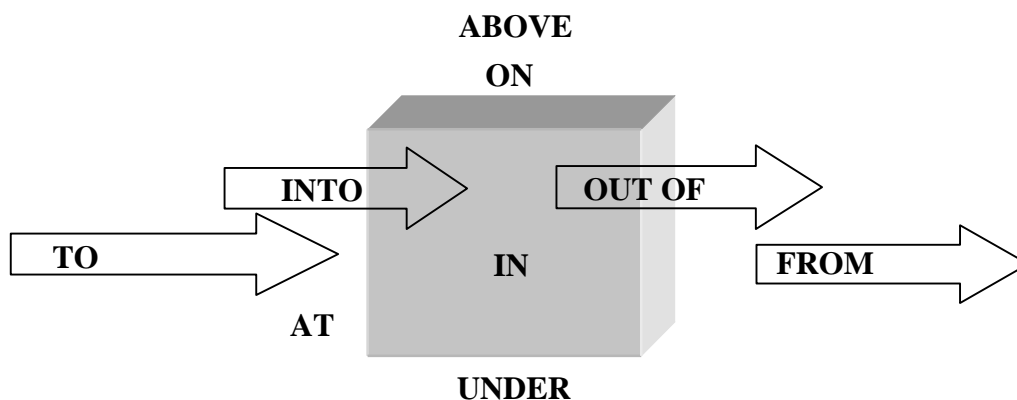
court sentences – приговоры суда

law faculties, jail term, trial procedure, law-breaker, finger print system, crime problems, crime prevention, crime prevention measures, the Public Health Ministry, court practice, labour council, UN member states, crime prevention problems.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Предлог** – служебное слово, указывающее на отношение существительного или местоимения к другим словам в предложении. Предлоги выражают пространственные, временные, причинные, целевые, объектные и другие отношения и по своему значению объединяются в группы.

Наиболее употребительные из них – это **предлоги места и направления**:



К этой же группе относятся следующие предлоги: **next to** (рядом с), **between** (между), **in front of** (перед), **behind** (за чем-либо), **opposite** (напротив чего-либо), **by** (у, около), **below** (ниже чего-либо), **past** (мимо чего-либо), **through** (сквозь что-то), **along** (вдоль чего-либо), **round** (по, вокруг чего-либо), **across** (через), и т.д.

Наиболее употребительными **предлогами времени** можно считать следующие:

**on** Monday – в понедельник

**at** 6 o'clock – в 6 часов

**in** a year – через год

**in** winter – зимой

**by** 12 o'clock – к 12 часам

**about** 3 o'clock – почти 3 часа

**from** 1941 **to** 1945 – с 1941 по 1945

**until** December – до декабря

**since** 1988 – с 1988 года

**for** three weeks - на три недели ( в течение трех недель).

Как и в русском языке предлог стоит перед существительным или местоимением. Но в ряде случаев предлог, в отличие от русского языка, стоит не перед словом, к которому относится, а в конце предложения, например:

*What train will you go **by**?* – На каком поезде вы отправитесь?

*He is a person I am waiting **for**.* – Он тот человек, которого я дожидаясь.

*What a nice place to live **in**!* – Что за прекрасное место для проживания (в котором можно жить)!

При этом важно помнить, что большинство предлогов в английском языке многозначны и передают различные отношения, приобретают иное значение в зависимости от контекста, например предлог **for**: for peace – ради мира, for you – для тебя, for the last time – в последний раз, for the thick mist – из-за густого тумана, medicine for a cold – лекарство от простуды, for years – в течение многих лет.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 9.** Спишите и переведите следующие фразы с предлогами, образующими надежные отношения существительных.

Модель:

state system of Russia – государственное устройство России

elected by people, head of the state, separation of powers, headed by the Prime-Minister, to put out the fire with water, system of courts, appointed by the President, clear to everybody, to cut with a sharp knife

**ЗАДАНИЕ 10.** Заполните пропуски соответствующими предлогами.

A) This is the Sheriff's Office in Mexico City. The sheriff is sitting ... his desk. There are lots of papers and books ... his desk. There are some photographs of "wanted" men all ... the office ... the walls. ... the sheriff's head there is a clock. A prisoner is looking ... the bars of the cell. A bunch of keys is hanging ... the cell ... the wall. ... the sheriff's desk there is a filing cabinet with a coat stand ... it.

B) Last year I went ... a trip which was an absolute disaster. I was going to Berlin ... business when, ... accident, I got ... the wrong

train. We were ... the way ... Brussels before I realized my mistake. When I got ... Brussels I had more problems because all my money was ... German Marks and I didn't have my credit card with me. ... chance, I found a helpful policeman, who was soon ... the phone to my company. Thanks ... his help I was able to arrange for some money to be sent to a nearby bank. I spent that night ... a hotel and paid my bill ... cash before leaving. ... the end I got ... Berlin twenty-four hours later than I had expected. Everyone thought my trip was a big joke, especially when I told them I had seen Brussels ... the way.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Местоимение** – часть речи, которая указывает на лицо, предметы, их признаки, количество, но не называет их. Местоимения обычно употребляются в предложении вместо имени существительного или имени прилагательного, иногда – вместо наречия и числительного. Выделяют следующие разряды местоимений: личные, притяжательные, возвратные, указательные, вопросительные, союзные, относительные, неопределенные, отрицательные, обобщающие.

Таблица. Личные, притяжательные и возвратные местоимения.

Личные местоимения именительный падеж	Личные местоимения объектный падеж	Притяжательные местоимения (присоединяемая форма)	Притяжательные местоимения (абсолютная форма)	Возвратные местоимения
I he she it we you they	me him her it us you them	my his her its our your their	mine his hers its ours yours theirs	myself himself herself itself ourselves yourself (-ves) themselves



Таблица. Функции местоимения «it».

№	Разряд местоимения	Член предложения (функции)	Перевод
1.	<b>Личное местоимение</b> (заменитель существительного)	<b>подлежащее, дополнение</b>	он, она, оно его, ему, её, ей
2.	<b>Безличное местоимение</b>	<b>формальное подлежащее</b> (в предложениях, обозначающих время, даты, явления природы и действия, которые нельзя отнести к какому-либо предмету или лицу); <b>формальное дополнение</b> (после глаголов to believe, to think, to consider, to find, to maintain)	(не переводится)
3.	<b>Указательное местоимение</b>	<b>Подлежащее</b>	Это
4.	<b>Употребляется для усиления сообщения</b>	<b>подлежащее</b> в составе усиительной конструкции «it is (was)... that (who)», которая не переводится на русский язык	как раз, именно, только

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 11.** Поставьте вместо пропусков личные местоимения. Переведите диалог.

Ben: Have you seen Martin today?

Sue: Yes. ... saw him this morning. ... was coming out of the travel agent's.

Ben: Did ... ask ... where ... was going?

Sue: Yes. He said ... was going to Italy with Mary for two weeks. ... was at the travel agent's as well. ... both looked very excited and happy.

Ben: Shall ... go on holiday together somewhere this year?

Sue: Mary told ... that ... had a great time in Italy last year. Shall ... ask ... how much ... cost?

**ЗАДАНИЕ 12.** Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями. Переведите предложения.

1. Nobody except ... knows where the key is kept, and I'm not telling you. 2. "Who bought these flowers?" "It was ... . I thought you'd like them". 3. "I haven't met Mark yet – is ... here?" 4. "I've had enough of this party". "... too". 5. He's faster than ..., but I'm stronger than ... . 6. John's two years younger than Alice, but ...'s

nearly as tall as ... . 7. "Who said that?" "It was ... - the man in glasses." 8. You've got almost the same colour of the eyes as ... . 9. You may be older than ..., but I don't have to do what you say. 10. "Which is John's wife?" "That must be ... just getting out of the car."

**ЗАДАНИЕ 13.** Спишите предложения, переведите их, укажите функцию местоимения **it**.

Модель:

As crime still exists it is important to explain its causes. - Так как преступность еще существует, важно объяснять ее причины.

It – формальное подлежащее, its – притяжательное местоимение.

1. A crime is a dangerous anti-social act. It affects the interests of the whole society even when it is directed against an individual person. 2. It is the Parliament that passes new laws. 3. Elections are universal. It means that all citizens at the age of 18 have the right to elect. 4. It is the duty of the procurator to withdraw the charge if he finds that the accused is not guilty. 5. It is important to give all evidence today. 6. I have a good English dictionary. You may take it if you need.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Порядок слов в английском предложении.** В английском предложении действует правило «твердого порядка слов», которое служит средством связи слов в различных видах предложений: повествовательном, вопросительном и побудительном.

В **утвердительном предложении** слева от сказуемого всегда стоит подлежащее, а справа от сказуемого – второстепенные члены предложения (дополнение, обстоятельства):

**1      2      3                      4**

*They take books from the library.* – Они берут книги в библиотеке.

Иногда обстоятельства места или времени могут стоять и перед подлежащим.

**0      0      1 2                      3                      4**

*Every week I have English lessons at the University.* – Каждую неделю в университете у меня уроки английского.

В **вопросительных предложениях** вспомогательные глаголы и вопросительные слова стоят слева от подлежащего. Происходит так называемая «инверсия» - изменение порядка слов «подлежащее – сказуемое» на обратный:

**0-2   1   2                      3**

*Do they read many books?* (**общий вопрос**) – Они читают много книг?

0-2 1 2 3 2 3

*Do they usually read books or watch TV?* (**альтернативный вопрос**) – Обычно они читают книги или смотрят телевизор?

1 2 3 0-2 1

*They usually watch TV, don't they?* (**разделительный вопрос**) – Они обычно смотрят телевизор, не так ли?

0 0-2 1 2

*What do they usually watch?* (**специальный вопрос**) – Что они обычно смотрят?

**Вопрос к подлежащему** или к его части строится по схеме утвердительного предложения, так как вопросительное слово само становится подлежащим (или его частью):

0 1 2 3

*My friend reads many books.* – Мой друг читает много книг.

1 2 3

*Who reads many books?* – Кто читает много книг?

0 1 2 3

*Whose friend reads many books?* – Чей друг читает много книг?

Порядок слов в **отрицательном предложении**, где отрицание образуется глаголом, выглядит следующим образом:

1 2 3

*He is not a spy.* – Он не шпион.

1 0-2 2 3

*They do not like pop music.* – Им не нравится попмузыка.

Побуждение к действию, просьба, приказ выражаются в **предложении повелительного наклонения**, когда подлежащее опускается, а форма глагола совпадает с его основной формой (инфинитивом) без частицы **to**:

**Stand up!** – Вставай!

**Translate the text!** – Переводи текст!

Отрицательная форма образуется аналитически при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в повелительном наклонении, за которым следует отрицательная частица **not** и инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы **to**:

**Do not go there!** – Не ходи туда!

**Don't talk with him!** – Не говори с ним!

**Don't ask me such questions!** – Не задавай мне таких вопросов!

Побуждение к действию, обращенное к 1-му и 3-му лицу выражается сочетанием глагола **let** в форме повелительного накло-

нения и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**. Лицо, к которому обращено побуждение, выражается соответствующим личным местоимением в объектном падеже или существительным в общем падеже:

**Let me speak.** – Дайте мне сказать.

**Let my friend help you.** – Пусть мой друг поможет вам.

**Let us (let's) go home.** – Пойдемте домой.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 14.** Расположите слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение. Переведите предложения.

Модель:

Try, cases, criminal, civil, the district courts, and.

The district courts try criminal and civil cases. – Районные суды рассматривают уголовные и гражданские дела.

1. A police inspector, as, works, he. 2. Prevent, and, the police, crime, detect. 3. The jury, him, of murder, acquitted. 4. Is, the criminal, who? 5. Supervises, the chief clerk, of, the work, the department. 6. Criminal law, criminal offenses, defines. 7. Prison, predominantly, populations, male and relatively young, are. 8. Capital punishment, abolished, was, all, murders. 9. Pinkerton, the son sergeant, of, a, police, was. 10. Mafia, is, organized, group, a large, of criminals. 11. Congress, the legislative, of the USA, represents, power. 12. House, the members, of the Lords, elected, are, not.

## Грамматический комментарий

**Предложение с конструкцией «there is/are».** В английском языке широко употребляются предложения с иным порядком слов, когда предложение начинается с конструкции **«there is/are»** со значением «имеется, находится, есть, существует», а затем вводится подлежащее, выраженное существительным или местоимением, которое непосредственно следует за ним. В таких предложениях говорится о существовании, наличии предмета, лица, явления, выраженного подлежащим и ещё не известного собеседнику или читателю. Например:

**There is a man in the room.** – В комнате есть человек.

**There are two sides to every question.** – У каждой проблемы есть две стороны.

**There was somebody there.** – Там кто-то был.

**There will be a meeting tomorrow.** – Завтра состоится собрание.

Оборот указывает на наличие каких-то предметов (лиц) в определенном месте или на события, происходящие в указанное время. Перевод предложений с этим оборотом следует начинать с обстоятельств места или времени, которые обычно стоят в конце предложения. Слово **“there”** не переводится. При отсутствии обстоятельства следует начинать перевод предложения с перевода самого оборота, т.е. употреблять слова «быть, (есть), иметься, находиться».

В **вопросительном предложении** глаголы **“is, are, was, were, will”** ставятся перед словом **“there”**, например:

*Will there be a meeting tomorrow? – Завтра собрание будет?*

*Is there anybody in the room? – В комнате есть кто-нибудь?*

В **отрицательном предложении** используется местоимение **“no”**, а при наличии слов **“many, much, any”** – частица **“not”**, например:

*There were no flowers in the vase. – Цветов в вазе не было.*

*There isn't any hope. – Нет никакой надежды.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 15.** Спишите предложения, подчеркните оборот *there is*, переведите предложения.

Модель:

There is a new building in our street. - На нашей улице (есть) **НОВЫЙ ДОМ.**

1. There are many branches of law and family law is one of them. 2. How many district courts are there in different parts of the USA? – There are about ninety. 3. Is there a book on the US system of courts in the library? 4. There was a very interesting conference at our department last night. 5. There was no lecture in administrative law yesterday. 6. There were not many new expressions in this text. 7. Tomorrow there will be a lecture on the state system of Great Britain at our club. 8. Will there be a meeting at our department tomorrow? 9. There will be no seminar in “Rights and Duties of citizens” tomorrow. 10. There were five exams at our Institute last term.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 16.** Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильную форму оборота *“there + to be”*.

1. ... no water on the moon. 2. ... no railways in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. 3. once upon a time ... a beautiful princess. 4. Tomorrow ...

snow. 5. ... some soup, if you are hungry. 6. ... any potatoes? 7. ... wars all through history. 8. ... an accident – can I phone? 9. I'm afraid ... time to see him. 10. ... two men at the door.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 17.** Вставьте “there is” или “it is”. Переведите предложения.

1. ... a cat in your bedroom. 2. ... hard to understand him. 3. ... cold tonight. 4. ... ice on the roads. 5. ... nice to see you. 6. ... somebody on the phone for you. 7. ... a problem with the TV. 8. ... too late to go out. 9. ... a funny smell in the kitchen. 10. “What’s that noise?” “... the wind”.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Глагол** – часть речи, которая как и в русском языке обозначает действие или состояние лица или предмета. В английском языке глагол обладает более сложной системой видовременных форм. Эта система охватывает личные формы и неличные формы. На данном этапе разберем **особенности личных глаголов**, которые характеризуются следующими категориями:

- **время:** *Present (ask), Past (asked), Future (will ask), Future-in-the-Past (would ask);*

- **лицо:** *I take. He takes. You are a lawyer. It is a crime.*

- **число:** *Singular (She asks.), Plural (They ask.);*

- **вид:** *Indefinite (We take), Continuous (We are taking.);*

- **перфект:** *I have asked.*

- **залог:** *Active (You ask.), Passive (You are asked.);*

- **наклонение:** *изъявительное (I am careful.), повелительное (Be careful!), сослагательное (If I were you I would be careful.).*

**Глаголы “to be”, “to have”.** Наиболее распространенными глаголами английского языка являются «to be» и «to have». В отличие от других глаголов они имеют несколько форм настоящего и прошедшего времени в зависимости от числа и лица подлежащего, а также могут выполнять несколько функций: смыслового глагола, вспомогательного и модального. Кроме того, “to be” употребляется как глагол-связка.

На данном этапе рассмотрим эти глаголы как смысловые. Как смысловой глагол «to be» переводится «быть, находиться, являться», а «to have» – «иметь, владеть».

Например:

*The book is on the table. – Книга на столе.*

*These lectures are very important. – Эти лекции очень важные.*

*She has a brother. – У неё есть брат.*

*They **have** a right to adopt him.* – Они имеют право усыновить его.

Особенностью перевода глагола «**have**» как смыслового глагола является то, что в ряде случаев он может переводиться глаголом «есть», а подлежащее при этом переводится словом в родительном падеже, например:

*The Institute **has** two departments.* – **В институте есть** два факультета.

При образовании вопросительной формы глаголы «**to be**», «**to have**» выносятся на первое место и согласуются с подлежащим в лице и числе. При образовании отрицательной формы частица «**not**» прибавляется к соответствующей форме глагола: **am not, is not (isn't), are not (aren't), was not (wasn't), were not (weren't), has not (hasn't), had not (hadn't)**.

Например:

***Is** the book on the table?* – Книга на столе?

*No, the book **isn't** on the table.* - Нет, книга не на столе.

***Has** she a brother?* – У неё есть брат?

*No, she **hasn't** a brother.* – Нет, у неё нет брата.

Основные формы этих неправильных глаголов выглядят следующим образом:

**be – was (were) – been**

**have – had – had**

Более того, глагол «**to be**» в отличие от других английских глаголов спрягается в настоящем и прошедшем времени:

*I **am** a student.*

*I **was** a student.*

*You **are** a student.*

*You **were** a student.*

*He (she) **is** a student.*

*He (she) **was** a student.*

*We **are** students.*

*We **were** students.*

*You **are** students.*

*You **were** students.*

*They **are** students.*

*They **were** students.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 18.** Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы **to be, to have** в форме Present Indefinite. Переведите предложения.

Модель:

My father (to be) a lawyer. -

My father is a lawyer. - Мой папа – юрист.

He (to have) many books on law. -

He has many books on law. - У него много книг по праву.

1. He (to be) a procurator or an investigator? 2. Peter (to have) many friends at the Academy. 3. I (to have, no) Civil Code at home. 4. We (to be) students. 5. They (to have) a seminar on Criminal Law

today. 6. What you (to be)? – I (to be) a lawyer. 7. What colour his eyes (to be)? 8. She (to be) the same height as her father. 9. We (to have) meetings on Mondays. 10. What size your shoes (to be)?

**ЗАДАНИЕ 19.** *Употребите глагол “to be” или “to have” в нужной форме.*

1. It ... not difficult to find a job now, ... it? 2. I want ... a lawyer that is why I ... a student of Law Academy. 3. There is no school in this village and the children go to the school which ... two miles away. 4. How old ... you? – I ... 17. 5. ... you English lessons twice a week? – Yes, we ... . 6. I ... no time to help you yesterday. I ... sorry about it. 7. We ... a conference tomorrow. So I ... busy with my report today. 8. My sister ... a second-year student of the Law Faculty. She ... a lawyer. 9. What ... you fond of? My hobby ... drawing.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Времена группы Indefinite (Active Voice) – неопределенное время (действительный залог)** - выражают обычные, характерные действия, общие положения в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем. Часто сопровождаются наречиями неопределенного времени **usually** (обычно), **always** (всегда), **often** (часто), **every day** (каждый день) и др.

**Настоящее неопределенное время (Present Indefinite)** употребляется для обозначения действия, относящегося к настоящему времени в широком смысле слова, не указывая ни на длительность, ни на завершенность, ни на предшествование действия. Это время употребляется:

- для обозначения простых фактов и общих истин, например:

*Water **boils** at 100 degrees C. – Вода закипает при 100 градусах.*

- для выражения повседневных, повторяющихся действий, привычек, обычаев, например:

*Twice a week I **go** shopping. – Дважды в неделю я хожу за покупками.*

При образовании настоящего неопределенного времени глагол совпадает с инфинитивом (без частицы **to**) во всех лицах, кроме третьего лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание **-s (-es)**.

**Утвердительная форма Present Indefinite:**

*I (we, you, they) **work**. – Я работаю.*

*He (she, it) **works**. – Он работает.*



Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** (в третьем лице единственного числа – **does**) и инфинитива смыслового глагола (без частицы **to**).

**Вопросительная форма Present Indefinite:**

*Do I (we, you, they) work?* – Работаю я?

*Does he (she, it) work?* – Он работает?

**Отрицательная форма Present Indefinite:**

*I (we, you, they) do not work.* – Я не работаю.

*He (she, it) does not work.* – Он не работает.

**Прошедшее неопределенное время (Past Indefinite)** употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося или совершавшегося в прошлом и не связанного с настоящим:

*They met each other two weeks ago.* – Они встретились две недели назад.

*He finished school in 1981.* – Он закончил школу в 1981 году.

*James took the key and opened the door.* – Джеймс взял ключ и открыл дверь.

Форма Past Indefinite **правильных глаголов** образуется синтетически путем прибавления к основе инфинитива окончания – **ed**: talked (говорил), worked (работал), asked (спрашивал, спросил), lived (жил) и т.д. **Неправильные глаголы** образуют прошедшее неопределенное время различными другими способами, которые отражены в словаре: be (быть) – was, were (был, были), know (знать) – knew (знал), cut (резать) – cut (порезал, резал), meet (встречать) – met (встретил) и т.п. Эти исключения нужно запомнить.

**Образование утвердительной формы Past Indefinite:**

*I (he, she, it, we, you, they) worked there last week.* –

*Я работал там на прошлой неделе.*

*I (he, she, it, we, you, they) wrote them a letter.* –

*Я написал им письмо.*

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы Past Indefinite образуются аналитически при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в форме прошедшего неопределенного времени – **did** – и инфинитива смыслового глагола (без **to**).

**Вопросительная форма Past Indefinite:**

*Did I (he, she, it, we, you, they) work there last week?* –

*На прошлой неделе я там работал?*

*Did I (he, she, it, we, you, they) write them a letter?* –

*Я написал им письмо?*

**Отрицательная форма Past Indefinite:**

*I (he, she, it, we, you, they) did not work.* – Я не работал.

*I (he, she, it, we, you, they) did not write any letter. –  
Я не писал никакого письма.*

**Будущее неопределенное время (Future Indefinite)** употребляется для выражения однократного или повторяющегося обычного действия или ряда последовательных действий в будущем. Форма глагола в этом времени образуется аналитически – при помощи вспомогательного глагола **will** и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

**Образование утвердительной формы Future Indefinite:**

*I (he, she, it, we, you, they) will work. –  
Я буду работать.*

**Вопросительная форма Future Indefinite:**

*Will I (he, she, it, we, you, they) work?*

**Отрицательная форма Future Indefinite:**

*I (he, she, it, we, you, they) will not work.*

*Примечание:* 1. Для первого лица используется как вспомогательный глагол **will**, так и его вариант **shall**:

*I shall become a lawyer. – Я стану юристом.*

*We shall make an agreement. – Мы заключим соглашение.*

2. Вспомогательный глагол **will (shall)** в разговорной речи используется, как правило, в своей сокращенной форме (**'ll**):

*Next year they'll graduate from the institute. – Они окончат институт в следующем году.*

*Sometimes I'll be there. – Иногда я буду там.*

## **УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**ЗАДАНИЕ 20.** *Спишите предложения, подчеркните сказуемое, определите его время, залог. Переведите предложения.*

1. Did this judge work at the city court a year ago? 2. This student's mother teaches civil law at the Law Institute. 3. If you do not work hard, you will not know law well. 4. What subjects will the students study next year? 5. The higher courts hear and determine more important cases. 6. The new law came into force last month. 7. Court hearing will start at ten o'clock on Tuesday. 8. Did the police establish his guilt beyond doubt? 9. A sincere confession leads to a lighter punishment. 10. The police interviewed all eye-witnesses.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 21.** *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол-сказуемое в нужное время группы Indefinite. Переведите предложения.*

1. We (to study) Criminalistics next year. 2. The students (to have) a conference yesterday 3. You (to study) English or German?

4. He usually (to come) home at 6 o'clock. 5. He (to work) as a militiaman two years ago. 6. You always (to observe) the law? 7. They (to do) this work in two days. 8. Last year he (to graduate) from a police academy.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)** образуется синтетическим образом из сочетания вспомогательного глагола **“to be”** в соответствующем времени и смыслового глагола в форме Participle 2. Для группы неопределенных времен это сочетание выстраивается следующим образом:

**Present Indefinite Passive:** *am, is, are + Participle 2*

**Past Indefinite Passive:** *was, were + Participle 2*

**Future Indefinite Passive:** *will be + Participle 2*

Глагол в Passive Voice обозначает действие, направленное на лицо или предмет, которое обозначается существительным (или другой частью речи), являющимся в предложении подлежащим. Исполнитель же действия либо не указывается совсем, либо обозначается другим существительным с предлогом **“by”** (инструмент, средство исполнения вводится предлогом **«with»**), стоящим после сказуемого.

Глагол в Passive Voice переводится на русский язык:

1. глаголом «быть» с краткой формой причастия страдательного залога;
2. глаголом, оканчивающимся на **«-ся»**.
3. неопределенно-личной формой глагола (т.е. глаголом в 3-м лице множественного числа при отсутствии подлежащего);
4. глаголом в действительном (при наличии исполнителя действия). Пример:

*The case **was considered by** the city court.*

- Дело **было рассмотрено** городским судом.

- Дело **рассматривалось** городским судом.

- Дело **рассмотрели** в городском суде.

- Дело **рассмотрел** городской суд.

### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 22.** Спишите предложения, подчеркните в них сказуемое в Passive Voice, переведите их на русский язык.

Модель:

A lot of young specialists are trained in our country every year. - Много молодых специалистов готовят (обучаются) в нашей стране каждый год. (**are trained** – Present Indefinite, Passive Voice)

1. Cases are usually classified as civil, criminal and administrative. 2. Justice is administered by courts of all instances. 3. Only yesterday we were given the plan of our next seminar. 4. Punishment must be aimed at reforming person. 5. They will soon be brought before a court. 6. How many subjects are studied in the Law Academy.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 23.** *Спишите предложения, подчеркните в них сказуемое, определите его время и залог.*

1. The act done was defined as a crime. 2. This complicated case will be tried next Tuesday. 3. Lawyers lead a very busy life. 4. Sometimes crimes are committed in groups. 5. The accused admitted his guilt. 6. Interpol is determined to combat international terrorism. 6. He was arrested on the charge of theft. 7. The court acquitted the defendant. 8. Where did he work a year ago? 9. This witness won't take part in cross-examination. 10. Her guilt was established beyond doubt.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 24.** *Переделайте предложения из действительного залога в страдательный.*

1. A gang of juvenile delinquents stole his car yesterday. 2. They will arrest the person soon. 3. They accused the defendant of the theft. 4. They always check passports at Passport Control. 5. The court found the man guilty of causing criminal damage. 6. The police will search the house tomorrow. 7. The judge fined him 300 pounds. 8. The escaped prisoners committed a serious crime last week. 9. The government will introduce new measures against crime. 10. Someone burgled Ann's house last Friday. 11. A number of reporters will meet the professor at the airport. 12. The parliament normally passes about a hundred laws every year.

## **Грамматический комментарий**

### **Структура вопросительных предложений**

В английском языке существует несколько типов вопросительных предложений: **общие вопросы** (general questions), **специальные** (special questions), **альтернативные** (alternative questions), **разделительные** (disjunctive questions).

**Общие вопросы** – это вопросы ко всему предложению. На них можно коротко ответить *да* или *нет*. Для общих вопросов характерен обратный порядок слов, т.е. на первое место выносятся сказуемое или его часть (первый вспомогательный глагол, модальный глагол).

***Does he spend his holidays by the sea?***

**Can you play the piano?**

**Was the letter written yesterday?**

Краткие ответы на общие вопросы образуются следующим образом. Для выражения согласия употребляется форма *yes* + подлежащее, выраженное личным местоимением + глаголы *to be*, *to have* или первый вспомогательный глагол в утвердительной форме в нужном лице и числе. Для выражения несогласия употребляется форма *no* + подлежащее, выраженное личным местоимением + глаголы *to be*, *to have* или первый вспомогательный глагол в отрицательной форме. *Например:*

*Are you a student? – Yes, I am. No, I am not.*

*Has he a sister? – Yes, he has. No, he has not.*

*Do you know him? – Yes, I do. No, I don't.*

*Will the event take place tomorrow? – Yes, it will. No, it won't.*

**Специальные вопросы** ставятся к одному из членов предложения с целью уточнения информации. Следовательно, на них требуется конкретный, определенный ответ.

Специальные вопросы строятся на основе структуры общего вопроса, предворяя ее вопросительным словом. *Например:*

**When** do you usually get up?

**Why** were you absent yesterday?

**When** was the work done?

В вопросах к подлежащему сохраняется порядок слов утвердительного предложения, при этом глагол ставится в 3-м лице единственного числа:

**Who** reads the books?

**Who** gave you my address?

**What** is there in the corner of the room?

**Who** has got three brothers?

**Альтернативные вопросы** предполагают выбор между двумя предметами, лицами, действиями, признаками и т.д. Они строятся по типу общих вопросов, но с союзом *или (or)*. *Например:*

*Do you like strong **or** weak tea?*

**Разделительные вопросы** представляют собой высказывания, заканчивающиеся вопросом «не так ли?, не правда ли?» Первая часть этих вопросов строится по типу утвердительного предложения, вторая – по типу вопросительного (усеченный общий вопрос). Если первая часть утвердительная, то вторая – отрицательная и наоборот. *Например:*

*You want to help me, **don't** you?*

*You don't want to help him, **do** you?*

*She is very pretty, **isn't** she?*

*I am older than you, **aren't** I?*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 25.** *Задайте пять типов вопросов к следующим предложениям.*

1. I study for two hours every night. 2. She usually walks to the University. 3. He will send us a letter tomorrow. 4. The text was translated by the students yesterday. 5. He stayed at a 4-star hotel. 6. The Kennedy Airport is in New York. 7. She can speak English fluently. 8. The professor will be met at the station.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 26.** *Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.*

*Модель:*

We have English every week. - How often do we have English?

1. Decisions of the General Assembly are made by a two thirds majority of the members. 2. The procurator supervises the investigation of cases conducted by the Militia, state security organs and other organs of inquiry. 3. The President of the Russian federation is elected for a term of four years. 4. The Supreme Court of the RF tries the most important criminal and civil cases. 5. The Charter will come into force next month. 6. The Queen received copies of all cabinet papers last Friday. 7. England and Wales are divided into 53 counties, within which there 369 districts. 8. The Bill was prepared by the Department of Education and Science. 9. The House of Lords suggested some changes in the law. 10. The law will be passed next year.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Причастие 1 (Participle 1 или Present Participle)** – неличная форма глагола, обладающая свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Оно соответствует формам причастия и деепричастия в русском языке.

Participle 1 имеет суффикс **-ing**, который прибавляется к инфинитиву глагола без частицы **“to”**. Как и глагол, причастие 1 имеет формы перфекта и залога (**translating, being translated** (пассивная форма), **having translated** (перфектная форма), **having been translated** (перфектная пассивная форма).

Причастие 1 употребляется в предложении в функциях обстоятельства и определения к существительному, а именно:

- как отглагольное прилагательное перед существительным; например:

*They looked at the **flying** plane.* – Они смотрели на летевший самолет. (определение)

- после существительного в причастных оборотах, соответствующих определительным придаточным предложениям; например:

*The person **smoking a cigarette** is our in-house lawyer.* – Человек, курящий сигарету (который курит сигарету), это наш штатный юрист. (определение)

- в причастных оборотах для выражения обстоятельства времени, причины, образа действия или сопутствующих обстоятельств; например:

***When going home** I met my brother.* – Идя домой (когда я шёл домой), я встретил брата. (обстоятельство)

***Knowing English well** he translated the article without a dictionary.* – Зная хорошо английский язык (так как он знал английский хорошо), он перевёл статью без словаря. (обстоятельство)

*He sat in the armchair **reading a newspaper**.* – Он сидел в кресле, читая газету. (обстоятельство)

Таблица. Функции причастия 1 (Participle 1) в предложении.

Функция	Вопрос	Позиция	Перевод
определение	какой?	до или после существительного	причастием настоящего времени (суффиксы -ющий, -вший), либо с помощью фразы «который + глагол»
обстоятельство	где? когда? как? почему?	конец или начало предложения (до подлежащего); перед Participle 1 могут быть союзы “ <b>when, while</b> ”, которые не переводятся	деепричастием (суффиксы -я, -в)

*Примечание:* Participle 1 с относящимися к нему словами есть причастный оборот. **Причастный оборот** – одно место в предложении, т.е. один член предложения. Если Participle 1 – определение, то оборот называется причастным определительным оборотом; если оно обстоятельство, то оборот – причастный обстоятельственный. Здесь же следует отметить, что определяемое слово, к которому относится причастие, не входит в причастный оборот, и это важно учитывать при переводе:

*The boy **playing in the yard** is my brother.* – Мальчик, играющий во дворе, - мой брат.

***Having plenty of time** we decided to watch a video film.* – Имея в запасе много времени (Так как у нас было много времени), мы решили посмотреть видеофильм.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 27.** *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление Причастия 1.*

1. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 2. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi. 3. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 4. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 5. Looking out the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 6. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 7. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 8. Entering the room, she turned on the light.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 28.** *Спишите предложения, подчеркните в них причастные обороты, укажите их функции, переведите предложения.*

*Модель:*

While reading this text we learned a lot of new expressions. -  
Читая этот текст, мы узнали много новых выражений.

reading – Participle 1 образует обстоятельственный оборот.

1. Do you know the professor delivering a lecture in Hall 7? 2. While staying in Moscow these foreign lawyers took part in the seminar in Criminal Law. 3. Investigating this serious crime the officer discovered a lot of important evidence against that young man. 4. The man standing at the desk kept silence. 5. When leaving the crime scene the criminal left some traces.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Союз** – служебное слово, которое употребляется для соединения слов и словосочетаний в простом предложении или соединения отдельных предложений в сложном предложении. Союзы делятся на сочинительные и подчинительные.

**Сочинительные союзы** соединяют между собой однородные члены простого предложения, а также отдельные самостоятельные предложения в сложносочиненном предложении. Примеры этих союзов: **and** (и, а), **but** (но), **or** (или).

**Подчинительные союзы** присоединяют придаточные предложения к главному в сложноподчиненном предложении. Например: **that** (что, который), **if** (если), **as** (так как), **when** (когда), **while** (в то время как), **till** (до тех пор пока), **after** (после того как), **before** (до того как), **since** (с тех пор как), **because** (потому что), **though** (хотя), **than** (чем).



## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 29.** Спишите сложноподчиненные предложения, подчеркните в них союзы и придаточные предложения, переведите предложения. Помните, что за союзом идет подлежащее, а затем сказуемое, т.е. глагол в форме какого-либо времени.

Модель:

As I am free now I'd like to walk about the town. - Так как я сейчас свободен, я хотел бы погулять по городу.

1. I live in a street that is not far from the centre of the city. 2. My friend is very busy for he works as a judge and has a lot of work to do. 3. Since criminality still exists it is necessary to reveal its causes. 4. Tremendous changes have happened in the world after World War 2 was over. 5. As he thought that it was his brother at the window, Steve decided to open it. 6. Since he knew who the man was, Robert was very pleased to have a chance of talking to him. 7. You must have much practice when you are leaning to speak a foreign language. 8. If you need help, come and see me. 9. He worked as a salesman before he got married. 10. Things were quite different after Susie left. 11. The summers here are wet, while the winters are very dry. 12. She lost her job because she was ill.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Морфологический способ словообразования** – это создание новых слов присоединением префиксов и суффиксов к основе слова.

Основные суффиксы имен **существительных**:

- <b>er, -or</b>	lawyer, actor	- <b>ism</b>	heroism
- <b>ist</b>	scientist, artist	- <b>ant</b>	assistant
- <b>ess</b>	actress, hostess	- <b>ence</b>	conference
- <b>ment</b>	movement	- <b>ty</b>	activity
- <b>ance</b>	importance	- <b>ure</b>	culture
- <b>(t)ion</b>	translation	- <b>ing</b>	building
- <b>ity</b>	majority	- <b>dom</b>	freedom
- <b>y</b>	difficulty	- <b>ssion</b>	discussion
- <b>ian</b>	politician	- <b>sion</b>	revision
- <b>hood</b>	childhood	- <b>ness</b>	happiness
- <b>ship</b>	leadership	- <b>ure</b>	pressure
- <b>age</b>	marriage		

Основные суффиксы имен **прилагательных**: - **able** (comfortable), - **al** (formal), - **less** (careless), - **ful** (beautiful), - **ic** (historic), - **ous** (courageous).

Основные суффиксы **глаголов**: - **en** (to darken), - **fy** (to simplify), - **ize** (to harmonize).

Основные суффиксы **наречий**: - **ly** (quickly), - **ward** (backward).

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 30.** *Образуйте существительные от данных слов, используя словообразовательные суффиксы, переведите существительные.*

-er (-or)	to organize, to exploit, to work, to read, to sail
-tion	to dictate, to decorate, to educate, to connect
-ment	to improve, to agree, to govern, to develop
-ship	friend, member, leader, dictator, fellow
-ing	to build, to dance, to draw, to dress, to say
-ist	art, science, biology, to type, material
-ness	dark, weak, mad, cold, bright

## Грамматический комментарий

**Прилагательное** – часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета. Прилагательные в современном английском языке не имеют категории числа, падежа и рода, но по своему значению они делятся на качественные и относительные.

**Качественные прилагательные** обозначают такие признаки (качества) предмета, которые отличают один предмет от другого по форме, по размеру, по свойству, по цвету, по вкусу, по весу и т.д. Эти качества могут быть присущи предмету в большей или меньшей степени, поэтому качественные прилагательные имеют формы степеней сравнения.

**Относительные прилагательные** передают такие признаки предмета, которые не могут быть в предмете в большей или меньшей степени. Обычно они обозначают материал, из которого сделан предмет, место действия, область знаний, эпоху и т.п. Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием **very** (очень).

**Степени сравнения прилагательных.** В английском языке различают три степени сравнения прилагательных: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

**Положительная степень** – исходная, не имеющая никаких окончаний, например: *cold, interesting*.

**Сравнительная и превосходная степени** одно- и двух-  
сложных прилагательных образуются с помощью суффиксов **-er**,  
**-est** соответственно, а многосложных – прибавлением слов **more**,  
**most** (с артиклем **the**). Например:

*cold* (холодный) – *colder* (холоднее, более холодный) – *the coldest* (самый холодный)

*interesting* (интересный) – *more interesting* (интереснее, более интересный) – *the most interesting* (интереснейший, самый интересный)

**Ряд прилагательных образуют степени сравнения не по общему правилу:**

*good* (хороший) – *better* (лучше) – *the best* (наилучший)

*bad* (плохой) – *worse* (хуже) – *the worst* (наихудший)

*far* (далекий) – *farther* (дальше) – *the farthest* (самый дальний)

*many* (*much*) (много) – *more* (больше) – *the most* (самый большой)

*little* (маленький) – *less* (меньше) – *the least* (наименьший)

Для выражения сравнения существует также целый ряд конструкций, таких как:

**as ... as** (такой же ... как ...),

**not so ... as** (не такой же ... как ...),

**more (less) ... than** (больше (меньше) ... чем),

**the ... the** (чем ... тем),

**the more ... the less** (чем больше ... тем меньше) и др.

Например:

*He is as tall as his father.* - Он такой же высокий, как и его отец.

*This text is more difficult than that one.* - Этот текст более трудный, чем тот.

*The sooner you come the better.* - Чем раньше ты придешь, тем лучше.

**Наречие** – часть речи, которая указывает на признак действия или на обстоятельства, при которых протекает действие. Наречие относится к глаголу и показывает, как, где, когда и каким образом действие происходит, а так же наречие может относиться к прилагательному или другому наречию, указывая на их признаки. Например:

*He works hard.* – Он работает усердно.

*The report is prepared quite well.* – Доклад довольно хорошо подготовлен.

*We have never been to Orenburg.* – Мы никогда не бывали в Оренбурге.

Многие наречия (главным образом наречия образа действия) могут иметь **степени сравнения**, которые образуются так же, как и степени сравнения прилагательных. Например:

*late* - поздно, *later* - позднее, *latest* - позднее всего;  
*attentively* - внимательно, **more** *attentively* - более внимательно, **most** *attentively* - внимательнее всего.

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 31.** *Спишите следующие прилагательные, образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени, переведите.*

*Модель:*

great (огромный) – greater (огромнее) – the greatest (самый огромный)

near, interesting, early, good, outstanding, bad, high, far, happy, generous, little.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 32.** *Спишите предложения, подчеркните прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степени, переведите их на русский язык.*

1. The Supreme Court of the country hears and determines the most essential civil and criminal cases. 2. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ in the country. 3. It takes more time to translate the text than to read it. 4. He is taller than me. 5. The conference was more interesting than I expected.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 33.** *Выберите прилагательное или наречие, переведите предложения.*

1. The children played quiet/quietly. 2. It was raining heavy/heavily yesterday. 3. She gave it a careful/carefully look. 4. She speaks perfect/perfectly German. 5. Have you seen Rebecca recent/recently? 6. He's a slow/slowly runner. 7. She sings good/well. 8. She bought a nice/nicely dress.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 34.** *Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них сравнительные конструкции и переведите.*

*Модель:*

The better we study, the better we know law. - Чем лучше мы учимся, тем лучше знаем право.

1. This book is not so interesting as that one. 2. The more widely a court sentence is made in public, the greater is its significance for the prevention of crime. 3. The more complete is the investiga-

tion, the greater is the possibility that the guilty person will be found. 4. His work is as interesting as hers. 5. The Russian grammar is more difficult than the English one.

### Грамматический комментарий

**Причастие 2 (Participle 2)**, третья основная форма глагола, имеет одну неизменяемую форму со страдательным значением и обозначает действие, которое испытывает на себе лицо или предмет. Оно соответствует в русском языке причастию страдательного залога.

Причастие 2 правильных глаголов имеет ту же форму, что и Past Indefinite, то есть совпадает со второй основной формой глагола, которая образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса – **ed** к основе глагола. Например: *ask* – **asked** (*заданный, опрошенный*), *help* – **helped** (*получивший помощь, спасенный*), *assist* – **assisted** (*поддержанный, получивший содействие*).

Причастие 2 неправильных глаголов образуется различными способами (например: *teach* – **taught** (*преподаваемый*), данные исключения необходимо запоминать, все они даются в словаре как третья основная форма неправильных глаголов (например: *begin* – *began* – **begun** (*начатый*), *buy* – *bought* – **bought** (*купленный*)).

Таблица. Употребление причастия 2 (Participle 2) и способы его перевода.

Функция	Перевод
Определение	причастием прошедшего времени (суффиксы – нн, -т, -м), либо с помощью союза «который» (причастие переводится глаголом во времени по правилу перевода страдательного залога)
обстоятельство (перед Participle 2 стоят союзы “ <b>when, if</b> ”)	глаголом во времени по правилу перевода страдательного залога (см. перевод, тему “Passive Voice”)
часть именного сказуемого (после глагола <b>to be</b> в соответствующей временной форме)	глаголом страдательного залога в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени в соответствии с формой глагола <b>be</b>

*Примечание:* 1. Participle 2 с относящимися к нему словами есть причастный оборот, который является одним членом предложения.

Например:

*I received a letter **written by my mother**.* – Я получил письмо, написанное моей мамой.

The book **discussed at the seminar yesterday** deals with the problem of ecological crimes. – Книга, обсужденная вчера на семинаре, связана с проблемой экологических преступлений.

2. Participle 2, стоящее после существительного и не имеющее относящихся к нему слов, является определением и переводится до определяемого существительного, либо с помощью союза «который».

Пример:

*the offence **charged** - вменяемое преступление; преступление, которое вменяется.*

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

**ЗАДАНИЕ 35.** Спишите предложения, подчеркните в них причастия или причастные обороты, укажите их функцию и переведите.

Модель:

When asked about this event, he told us a lot of important facts.  
- Когда его спросили об этом событии, он рассказал нам о многих важных фактах. (**asked** - в функции обстоятельства)

1. We all like the reports made by our former students. 2. When invited to deliver a course of lectures at our Institute this scientist agreed. 3. Last time the lecturer had no time to answer all the questions asked by the students. 4. He was imprisoned for the crime committed. 5. All the demonstrated films were interesting. 6. He was sentenced for the offence charged.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 36.** Спишите предложения, подчеркните причастные обороты с Participle 1 и 2, переведите предложения.

1. While passing a sentence for the crime committed the court not only punishes the criminal but also reeducates him. 2. This newspaper is a leading organ of the country's press. 3. The discussed report was about the duties of the citizens of our country. 4. When invited by his friends to see a new exhibition he thanked them. 5. The article written by him was the best one.

**ЗАДАНИЕ 37.** Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму Participle 1,2.

1. We listen to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs. We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls. 2. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high. 3. The girl

(writing, written) on the blackboard is our best student. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right. 4. Who is that boy (doing, done) the task at that table? The exercises (doing, done) by the students were easy.

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