**Учебная дисциплина: Английский язык 1 курс**

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**Political System of Russia**

The **politics of Russia** take place in the framework of **the federal semi-presidential republic**of Russia. The power *is divided* among **the legislative, executive and judicial branches**.

The executive power *is concentrated* in **the President** and **the Prime Minister**, although the President is dominant as *the head of the state*. The President of Russia *is elected* by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two *consecutive terms*. The President is *the chairman* of his *consultative bodies*: **the State Council** and **the Security Council** and is **the commander-in-chief of the armed forces**. The President *determines* basic **domestic and foreign policies** of **the Russian Federation** and he can *veto draft bills*. He *is* also *vested* with power *to dismiss the government*.

**The Prime Minister** *is appointed* as **the head of the government** by the President, with **the State Duma**’s *approval*. Government duties *are distributed* between several **ministries**. The government *ensures* realization of domestic and foreign policies, *works out* **the federal budget**, provides *the principles of law*, *human rights* and *freedoms*.

The *legislature* in Russia is represented by **the bicameral Federal Assembly**. It *consists of*the State Duma (the lower house) and **the Federation Council** (the upper house). The Federal Assembly makes federal law, *approves treaties* and *declares war*. All bills *must be first considered* by the State Duma. Once a bill *has been passed* by **a majority of the Duma**, it is sent back to the Federation Council. The Federation Council has such special powers as *declaration of presidential elections*, the President’s *impeachment* and decisions on the use of *the armed forces* outside Russia’s territory.

The judicial power in Russia *is exercised*by the courts and *administered* by **the Ministry of Justice**. **The Supreme Court of Russia**is at the highest level. The *judges* of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and **the High Arbitration Court** are appointed by the Federation Council.

**Vocabulary:**

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| to be divided – страд. зал. к to devide –поделить, разделить  to be concentrated – страд. зал. к to concentrate – концентрироваться, сосредотачиваться  the head of the state – глава государства  to be elected – страд. зал. к elect – выбирать  consecutive terms – последовательные сроки  chairman – председатель  consultative bodies – совещательные органы  to determine – определять  to veto draft bills – наложить вето на законопроекты  to be vested with / in smth – страд. зал. к to vest – наделять, облекать (правом), давать права  to dismiss the government – распускать правительство  to be appointed – страд. зал. к to appoint – назначать  approval – одобрение  to be distributed – страд. зал. к to distribute – распределять  to ensure – обеспечивать  to work out – разрабатывать | the principles of law – правовые нормы  human rights and freedoms – права человека и его свободы  *legislature –*законодательная власть  to consist – состоять  to approve treaties – утверждать договоры  to declare war – объявлять войну  must be first considered – должны быть первоначально рассмотрены  to be passed – страд. зал. к to pass – зд. принять (о законе)  declaration of presidential elections – декларация президентских выборов  impeachment – импичмент  the armed forces – Вооруженные силы  to be exercised by the courts – страд.зал. к to exercise – осуществляться (т.е. осуществляется судами)  to be administered – страд.зал. к to administrate – управлять  judge – судья |

According to the Constitution, The Russian political system is *multiparty*. The *party* with its *majority in the parliament* can *form* the Russian government.

All parties *registered* by the Ministry of Justice have the right *to participate* in any elections all over the country. The list *is placed* on the Justice Ministry website. As of December 20, 2019, 53 political parties were officially registered in the Russian Federation.

*Currently represented* in the State Duma are:

* United Russia (340)
* Communist Party (42)
* Liberal Democratic Party (40)
* A Just Russia (23)
* Rodina (1)
* Civic Platform (1)

It’s rather hard to describe *the political spectrum* (a system *to characterize* and *classify* different *political positions* *in relation* to one another) of our country.

As Lenta.ru wrote, *at the dawn*of perestroika, supporters of Yegor Gaidar were called “*leftists*” *precisely* because they reformed *the socialist system*traditional for the USSR, and reformers in Europe were always on *the left flank*. But *at some point*, capitalism in Russia *was considered* a traditional system, and Gaidar’s supporters automatically became “right”. In the West, all kinds of conservatives and traditionalists are called “right”. Since *the capitalist system*has existed there for a long time, the right defends *the prevailing economic order*, *market values*, *the interests of private owners*, etc. Radicals and reformers of *a communist and socialist nature* *are referred*to the “left”. There are also ultra-leftists (“Red Brigades” and other revolutionaries) and ultra-rightists (Nazism and racial segregation). The West is not characterized by *a link*between the ultra-left and ultra-right, the *juxtaposition* of the ideas of communism and nationalism. *Whereas*, according to Lenta.ru, “the ideas to “take away and share” and “Russia above all” often come together. So, they call “red-brown” both the NBP (National Bolshevik Party) and the Communist Party (Communist Party of the Russian Federation)”.

**Vocabulary:**

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| multiparty – многопартийная (система)  party – (политическая) партия  majority in the parliament – парламентское большинство  to be registered – страд. зал. к to register - регистрировать  to participate – принимать участие  to be placed - располагаться  currently represented – представленные в настоящее время  the political spectrum – политический спектр  to characterize and classify – охарактеризовать и классифицировать  political positions – политические взгляды  in relation with smth – в связи с чем-либо  at the dawn – на заре (в прямом и переносном смысле)  leftists – левые (= left)  rightists – правые (= right)  precisely – именно | the socialist system – социалистический строй  the left flank – левый фланг  at some point – в какой-то момент  to be considered – страд. зал. к to consider – считать, полагать  the capitalist system – капиталистический строй  the prevailing economic order – сложившиеся экономические порядки  market values – рыночные ценности  the interests of private owners – интересы частных собственников  a communist and socialist nature – коммунистического и капиталистического толка  to be referred – страд.зал. к to refer – относить  a link – смычка, сопряжение  juxtaposition – стыковка |

**Exercise 2. Аnswer the following questions:**

1. What is the form of government in Russia?

2. How many branches of power are there in the Russian Federation? What are they?

3. Who are the representatives of the executive power?

4. Who is the head of the state in Russia?

5. What are his functions?

6. Who is the head of the Government in Russia?

7. By what body is the legislature represented in Russia?

8. How many houses are there in the Federal Assembly?

9. What special powers does the Federal Council have?

10. What is the highest level of the judicial power in Russia?

11. What political system does the Russian Federation represent?

12. How many parties are officially registered in Russia?

13. What are the parties currently represented in the State Duma?

14. Why is it hard to describe the political spectrum of our country?

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct variant.**

1. The official name of Russia is … .

a) Russia c) the Republic of the Russian Federation

b) the Russian Federation

2. The national Government of Russia consists of … .

a) the President and the Prime Minister

b) the President and the Council of Ministers

c) the President, the council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly

3. There are … Houses in the Federal Assembly.

a) two c) four

b) three

4. The lower House of the Federal Assembly is … .

a) the State Duma c) the Federal Council

b) the Council of Ministers

5. The Head of the Republic of Russian Federation is … .

a) the President c) the Speaker of the State Duma

b) the Prime Minister

6. The Duma consists of … deputies.

a) 540 c) 400

b) 450

7. The Chairman in Russia is … .

a) elected c) appointed

b) invited

8. In Russia … can declare laws unconstitutional.

a) the President c) Constitutional Court

b) the Supreme Court

9. … elect the members of Federal Assembly.

a) the government c) the president

b) the people