

LESSON FOUR

Grammar: *Perfect Continuous Tenses (Active).*

World-building: *The Suffix -less.*

Reading and Oral Speech: *Legislative Branch of Power in Great Britain and the USA.*

Conversational Formulas : *Gratitude.*

GRAMMAR

Perfect Continuous Tenses (Active)

The Infinitive: to have been + Participle I (to have been reading)

Тип предложения	Вопросительное слово	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство	
Утвердительное			We	have been reading	the English book.	for 5 hours.	
			He	has been reading	the English book.	for 5 days.	
			I	had been reading	the English book	for 2 hours when you came.	
			She	will have been reading	the English book	for 2 hours when you come.	
Отрицательное			We	haven't been reading	English books	since we finished school.	
			I	hadn't been reading	English books	for many years.	
Вопросительное			Have	we	been reading	the English book	for 5 hours?
			Had	she	been reading	the English book	for 2 hours when he came?
			Will	she	have been reading	the English book	for 2 hours when he comes?
				We	have been reading	the English book	for 2 hours, haven't we?
				She	will have been reading	the English book	for 6 hours, won't she?
	Who			has been reading	the English book	for 5 hours?	
	What	will	she	have been reading		for 5 hours when he comes?	
Краткий ответ	Yes, we have. No, we hadn't.		Yes, she will. No, she won't.				

Notes: 1. The Present Perfect Continuous употребляется для обозначения действия: а) начавшегося в прошлом, продолжавшегося в течение некоторого времени в прошлом и продолжающегося в настоящее время. Способ перевода: глагол в настоящем времени (I have been working here for 5 years – Я работаю здесь пять лет); б) продолжавшегося в течении некоторого времени в прошлом и закончившегося перед моментом речи. Способ перевода: глагол прошедшего времени несовершенного вида (What have you been doing all this time? - Что ты делал все это время?) 2. The Past Perfect Continuous употребляется для обозначения действия: а) продолжавшегося некоторое время в прошлом и закончившегося или продолжавшегося при наступлении второго, более позднего по времени совершения действия. Способ перевода: глагол прошедшего времени несовершенного вида (I had been reading a book for 2 hours when you came - Я читал книгу в течении двух часов, когда ты пришел); б) продолжавшегося в течении некоторого времени и завершившегося к определенному моменту в прошлом (By 12 he had been working for 4 hours – К 12 часам он уже работал в течении 4 часов). 3. The Future Perfect Continuous употребляется для обозначения действия, которое будет продолжаться в течении некоторого времени до наступления более позднего по времени действия в будущем (By 12 I shall have been working for 4 hours – К 12 часам я проработаю уже 4 часа). 4. Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) не используется во временах группы Perfect Continuous.

Exercises

1. *Translate the sentences:*

a) 1. How long have you been discussing that dissertation? – We have been discussing it since morning. 2. I've been working at my report since 2 o'clock, but I've made no progress. 3. I've been trying to speak to him all day but he is too busy. 4. The members of the committee have been considering the new civil code for several months. 5. He has been supervising their activity since October. 6. The solicitor has been talking with the client for half an hour. 7. We have already been dealing with Smith & Co for two years. 8. How long has she been interviewing the witness?

b) 1. We had been discussing the agreement for two days before we signed it. 2. We had been walking for an hour in the park before we found this delightful place. 3. By January the students had been studying civil and criminal law for three years. 4. He had been working in a small law firm before he was admitted to practice by the highest court of the state. 5. I had been writing my report on civil law for an hour when they came.

c) By the end of the month he will have been working at this law firm for six month. 2. They will have been preparing the document for a week before it is given for signature. 3. By the end of the week we shall have been studying the problem for five days. 4. How long will they have been considering the new law before they adopt it?

2. Translate the sentences:

1. Я изучаю правовые науки с тех пор, как поступил в юридический институт. 2. Мы отвечаем на ваши вопросы уже в течение двух часов. 3. Его брат работает судьей с 2000 года. 4. Когда меня приняли на работу в эту фирму, мой отец практиковал здесь уже 15 лет. 5. Он очень много работает с тех пор, как его назначили председателем суда. 6. Как долго он готовился, прежде чем сдать экзамен в адвокатуру? 7. Что ты делал в течение последних трех часов? 8. Сколько дней он будет читать мой доклад, прежде чем вернуть его.

WORD-BUILDING

Суффикс	Производящая основа	Производная основа	Словообразовательное значение	Примеры
-less	Существительное	Прилагательное	Отсутствие того, что указано в мотивирующей основе	care – careless
	Глагол	Прилагательное	Приводящий к невозможности совершения действия	to count – countless

Exercises

1. *Give the Russian for:*

careless, changeless, helpless, homeless, spiritless, sonless, lifeless, nameless, fatherless, wifeless.

2. *Form derivatives with the suffix -less. Translate them into Russian:*

price, help, name, limit, end, home, heart, plan, time, work, care.

3. *Give the English for:*

беспомощный, беспечный, бесформенный, бесклассовый, безграничный, бесконечный, не имеющий матери, незаконный.

READING

A – 1

1. *Read the following word-combinations and say which ones can be used to describe the work of a parliament:*

to consist of different members, legislative body, legal term, police station, throne speech, to commit a crime, Foreign Secretary, upper and lower chambers, to create law, to be awarded Bachelor's Degree, Middle Temple, Member of Parliament, Speaker, duration of a session, to discuss acts.

2. *Read and translate the text; explain your variants of translation of word-combinations in black type:*



THE UK PARLIAMENT

The UK Parliament is **an ancient institution** dating from the middle of the 13th century. It evolved from the Curia Regis, or Great Council of the Realm, which originally was an advisory body to the monarch. It consisted of **the great landlords, the chief nobles and the church prelates**. They met several times a year to grant aid if extra resources were needed (mostly during war). The Council developed throughout centuries and became the Parliament - the main legislative institution of the country.

By passing the Parliament Act, 1911, the life of a United Kingdom Parliament was fixed at five years (although it is usually dissolved before **the expiry of the legal term**).

The time of the meeting of a Parliament and its prorogation and dissolution is called a session. **The average length of a session** is about 160 sitting days. The Parliament of Great Britain consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Each session is usually opened in the House of Lords by the Queen (King), who reads the throne speech **outlining the Government's programme** of legislation for the coming session.

The House of Commons is elected by almost universal adult suffrage and contains members from all sections of the Community. Any member of the House of Commons may introduce a Bill. The Bill must **pass three readings** in the House of Commons. After that

it goes before the House of Lords. The House of Lords may pass or reject a Bill, but it has no power to throw out a Bill relating to money.

Finally, if the Lords agree to a Bill, it will be placed before the Queen for the Royal assent. When the Queen grants the Royal assent to the Bill and signs it, it becomes an Act of Parliament. The role of the Sovereign in the enactment of legislation is formal although the Queen has the right to encourage and to warn. Still she knows everything about the current state of affairs from the Prime Minister (PM) who visits her every week and provides her with copies of all Cabinet papers. However, she is expected to be “**above politics**” and any advice she gives the PM is kept secret. In addition, it is the Queen who appoints the PM and decides whether or not to grant dissolution of Parliament.

3. *Give the Russian for:*

average length, date from the 13th century, Royal assent, prorogation (in the work of parliament), to grant aid, to pass an act, dissolution (in the work of parliament), to reject a bill, sitting days, House of Commons, lower chamber, adult suffrage, to throw out a bill.

4. *Give the English for:*

королевский суд, отклонить законопроект, встречаться несколько раз в год, элита дворянства и верхушка церковной власти, Палата лордов, дополнительные средства, распускать (парламент), заседание парламента, принцип наследования, текущие государственные дела.

5. *Match the words:*

to outline
to reject
advisory

landlords
act
days

adult	session
Royal	body
sitting	a bill
Parliament	suffrage
great	the programme
coming	assent
to throw out	to encourage and to warn
the right	a bill

6. *Make up word-combinations; mind the prepositions:*

to date	of	a session
expiry	in	copies of Cabinet papers
to be opened	from	five years
to provide smb.	at	the House of Lords
to be elected	by	universal adult suffrage
to grant dissolution	with	the 13 th century
length	-	the legal term
to be fixed		Parliament

7. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is the time of foundation of the British Parliament?
2. Whom did the Curia Regis consist of?
3. How often did the members of Great Council of the Realm meet?
4. Why did the great landlords, the chief nobles and the church prelates meet several times a year?
5. How long can any Parliament work in Great Britain?
6. What is called a session of a Parliament?
7. What is the length of a parliamentary session?
8. What are the chambers of the British Parliament?
9. Who has the right to open the work of a Parliament?
10. How does the Bill become the Act of Parliament?
11. Is it possible that the Queen does not grant the Royal assent to the Act?
12. Whose responsibility is to inform the Queen about current state affairs?
- 13.

How can the Queen give pieces of advice to the PM? 14. Whose function is to appoint the PM?

A – 2

1. *Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:*

opposition, office, parliament, Speaker, function, bureau, recommendation, individual, minister, base, to disqualify, bankrupt, peer, premium, debate.

2. *Analyse the structure of the following words:*

Lower, responsible, electorate, speaker, front-benchers, back-benchers, disadvantage, parliamentary, ministerial, relatively, to maximize, to re-elect, anyone, election, to disqualify, undercharged, imprisonment.

3. *Skim the text and complete its plan:*

1. Supremacy of the House of Commons.
2. Members of the House of Commons and their places.
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. The main representative feature of the House of Commons.
8. How to become the member of the House of Commons.

THE COMMONS

The House of Commons, traditionally known as the lower house, is the centre of parliamentary power. It is directly responsible to the electorate, and from the 20th century the House of Lords has recog-

nized the supremacy of the elected chamber. The Support of the House of Commons is necessary for the Government to remain in office.

The House of Commons is made up of elected members, known as Members of Parliament (MPs). The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first two rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties called “front-benchers”. All the other members occupying back benches are called “back-benchers”.

The main function of MPs is to help people and to prevent and cope with any violation of their rights. Some MPs hold an advice bureau in their constituencies, where people can come for help and recommendation. Anyone has the right to complain in case of unfair treatment.

Since 1997 there are 657 members of the Commons, one for each of 529 constituencies in England, seventy-two in Scotland, forty in Wales and eighteen in Northern Ireland. There is thus one MP for every 89,200 people. Even for a population of nearly 59 million, this is a very large house.

A big House of Parliament has some disadvantages – at least from the point of view of the individual member. Parliamentary time is at a premium. The back-bencher must compete with colleagues to ask questions or to be called in debate (it is sometimes said that more speeches are prepared for the House of Commons than are ever delivered). The individual’s share of both influence and parliamentary resources is less than in a smaller House.

On the other hand, the historically large numbers of MPs have led to a large number of ministers; in 2003, ninety-one (the maximum allowed by law is ninety-five) sat in the Commons out of a total of 114 in both Houses. This means that many individual members get ministerial experience.

However, from the point of view of the electorate, the main feature of a large House is that an individual MP represents a relatively small number of people. An MP's focus on the constituency is very sharp, because it is a power base and he or she must woo¹ the electors to maximize the chances of being re-elected.

Anyone may stand for election to the Commons if he or she is a British subject or citizen of the Republic of Ireland, is aged 21 or over, and is not disqualified. Those disqualified include undischarged² bankrupts, people sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment, members of the House of Lords (but hereditary peers not sitting in the Lords are eligible) and holders of offices listed in the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975.

Notes:

¹woo – *зд.* добиваться (чьего-л.) расположения

²undischarged – не восстановленный в правах

4. Speak about the House of Commons using your plan.

A – 3

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

original, mandate, to assist, to examine, general, finance, category, act, title, patron, to examine, magnate.

2. Translate the following family-words:

origin – to originate – original – originally, power – powerful – to empower, to legislate – legislative – legislature – legislator, to differ – difference – different, to constitute – constituent – constituency, tax – to tax – taxation – tax-free, spirit – spiritual, bishop – archbishop, peer – peerage, chair – chairman – chairwoman – chairperson, general – post-general, patron – patronage, big – bigger – (the) big-

gest, to govern – governor – government, to come – coming – forthcoming.

3. Scan the text and find the English equivalents to Russian word-combinations:

палата отдельных представителей, земельные магнаты, рассматривать и принимать законы, являться представителем избирательного округа, вопросы налогообложения, духовные члены палаты лордов, светские члены палаты лордов, пожизненный пэр, наследственный пэр, работать неполный рабочий день, политическое покровительство, независимый член парламента, Лейбористская партия, Консервативная партия.

THE LORDS

From its earliest times the House of Lords was a chamber of individuals. Originally members of the House were mainly rich and powerful landed magnates who assisted the king.

At present the main function of the House of Lords is to examine and pass legislation. In general it is the same as of the House of Commons. The difference is that members of the Lords do not represent constituencies, and are not involved in matters of taxation and finance.

The House of Lords consists of Lords Spiritual (clerical persons) and Lords Temporal (lay persons). There are four categories of membership: archbishops and bishops, life peers under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876, life peers under the Life Peerages Act 1958, hereditary peers under the House of Lords Act 1999. Life peers are appointed for life by the Queen for various services to the nation (their children do not inherit the peerage). Hereditary peers inherit their titles. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. He sits on a special seat called the Woolsack¹.

Members of the House are part time and do not always attend. After the exclusion of ninety-two of the hereditary peerage in 1999 the proportion of attending members became higher.

The leading parties of the House of Lords are the Conservative party and the Labour party. Since 1997 more Labour life peers have been created. But the Conservative Party is still the biggest single group in the House.

Note:

¹woolsack – *букв.* мешок с шерстью (красная подушка, набитая шерстью).

4. Scan the text once again and insert the necessary words:

1. Only the rich men could have been ... of the House of Lords.
2. The members of the House of Lords are Lords ... and Lords ... 3. It is the Queen who appoints life peers for ... 4. Ninety two of the ... were excluded from the House of Lords in 1999. 5. The largest political party of the House of Lords is ... party.

5. Retell the text using the following words as initial in your sentences:

1. Originally... 2. The main functions... 3. The House consists ... 4. Life peers... 5. The leading parties...

B – 1

1. Read and translate the text; explain your variants of translation of the sentences marked with an asterisk:

LEGISLATIVE POWER IN THE USA

The whole legislative power in the USA is vested in the Congress. The time of its establishment is 1774, when twelve British colonies assembled for the first Continental Congress. It was on July 4, 1776, that the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence and was renamed into the Congress of the Confederation*. The Congress then was a unicameral body with equal representation among the states in which each state had a veto over

most decisions. The Congress of the Confederation had authority over foreign affairs and military matters, but not to collect taxes, regulate interstate commerce, or enforce laws.

At present there are two chambers in the US Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Besides the legislative function the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President, of declaring war, constituting tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, etc. The Senate consists of 2 members from each state, chosen for 6 years, one-third retiring or seeking re-election every two years. A Senator must be at least 30 years old and he must have lived in the state for at least nine years. The Head of the Senate is the Vice-President who is elected for four years.

The House of Representatives is elected every other year. The number of the representatives from each state depends on the number of people in this particular state. The Head of the House of Representatives is the Speaker. He is elected by the members. A representative must be at least 25 years old and must have lived in the USA for at least seven years.

The House and the Senate are equal partners in the legislative process; however, the Constitution grants each chamber some unique powers*. The Senate is empowered to approve treaties and presidential appointments*. Revenue-raising bills must originate in the House of Representatives, which also has the sole power of impeachment, while the Senate has the sole power to try impeachment cases*.

The Congress assembles at least once every year. A new session begins on January 3 unless a different day is appointed by law. Also the Congress meets for some days on special occasions like inauguration, swearing in¹ new members and organization. No Senator or Representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the USA*.

Note:

¹swear in – приводить к присяге

2. Give the Russian for:

unicameral body, authority over foreign affairs, to be entrusted with the power, to declare war, to be elected, number of the representatives, to be empowered to approve treaties, sole power of impeachment, to be appointed by law, to be appointed to civil office.

3. Give the English for:

закреплять за парламентом, континентальный конгресс, декларация независимости, равноправное представительство, принудительно применять закон, сенат и палата представителей, учреждать суды, требовать переизбрания, зависеть от количества граждан, глава сената, предоставлять исключительные полномочия, финансовые законопроекты о государственных доходах.

4. Point out sentences which do not correspond to the text:

1. Legislative power in the USA is vested in the government. 2. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the first Continental Congress. 3. The Congress of the Confederation was a bicameral body. 4. Nowadays the Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. 5. The Senate has the power to ratify or reject all treaties made by the President. 6. The Senate consists of 3 members from each state, chosen for 6 years, one-third retiring or seeking re-election every two years. 7. A senator can be younger than 30. 8. The House of Representatives is elected every two years. 9. The head of the Senate is the Speaker. 10. The unique power of the Senate is to approve treaties and presidential appointments. 11. The unique power of the House of Representatives is the power of impeachment.

B – 2

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

convention, debate, ceremony, delegate, control, junior.

2. Analyse the structure of the following words:

next-largest, minority, ceremonial, customary, frequently, to oversee, oversight, employee, prayer.

4. Remember the following words and word-combinations:

floor – место официальных дискуссий

1. This question will be discussed on the floor of the House of Commons.

whip – парламентский партийный организатор

1. In many political systems a whip is a member of a political party in parliament or legislature whose job is to make certain that other party members are present at voting time and also to make certain that they vote in a particular way.

to disburse – 1) расходовать, тратить; 2) платить, расплачиваться, оплачивать

1. The International Monetary Fund agreed to disburse financial aid to this country. 2. The local authorities disbursed \$ 2,000 for this project.

3. Skim the following text and translate the Russian words:

There are two largest parties in the USA Senate: *партия большинства и партия меньшинства*. Президент of the USA is also the President of the Senate. He presides over *важнейшие прения*. His powers are *ограничены*.

Other officers of the Senate are: *лидер партии большинства в Сенате, партийный организатор, секретарь Сената, помощник*

секретаря Сената, глава правоприменяющего органа Сената, капеллан, пейджес.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

The party with a majority of seats in the Senate is known as the majority party. If there are two or more equally numerous parties, the Vice President determines which party is the majority party. The next-largest party is known as the minority party. The President *pro tempore*, committee chairmen, and some other officials are generally from the majority party; they have counterparts (for instance, the "ranking members" of committees) in the minority party. Independents and members of third parties do not take part in determining which is the majority party.

The Constitution provides that the Vice President of the United States serves as the President of the Senate. By convention, the Vice President presides over very few Senate debates, attending only on important ceremonial occasions (such as the swearing-in of new senators). The Constitution also authorizes the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore* (Latin for "temporary president") to preside in the Vice President's absence; the most senior senator of the majority party is customarily chosen to serve in this position. Like the Vice President, the President *pro tempore* does not normally preside over the Senate. Instead, he usually delegates junior senators of the majority party to do this duty. Frequently, newly elected senators preside so that they may become accustomed to the rules and procedures of the body.

The powers of the presiding officer are extremely limited; he announces the results of votes and controls debates by calling on members to speak. According to the rules of the Senate the presiding officer must recognize the first senator who rises.

There is a special official whose responsibility is to control the agenda of the Senate. It is the Senate Majority leader. He schedules the debates and votes.

Each party elects Senate party leader. Floor leaders act as the party chief spokespeople. Each party also elects a whip to assist the leader. A whip works to ensure that his party's senators vote as the party leadership desires.

The Senate is also served by several officials who are not members. The Senate's chief administrative officer is the Secretary of the Senate, who maintains public records, disburses salaries, monitors the acquisition of stationery and supplies, and oversees clerks. The Secretary is aided in his work by the Assistant Secretary of the Senate. Another official is the Sergeant-at-Arms, who, as the Senate's chief law enforcement officer, maintains order and security on the Senate premises. The Capitol Police handles routine police work, with the Sergeant-at-Arms primarily responsible for general oversight. Other employees include the Chaplain, who opens each session of the Senate with a prayer (elected by the Senate), and Pages, who is a non-partisan federal employee serving the United States Senate in Washington DC (appointed by the party they serve to).

4. Scan the text once again and get ready to speak about:

a) Vice President; b) President pro tempore; c) Senate Majority leader; d) floor leaders; e) Senate officials.

B – 3

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

veto, statute, code, sphere, section, medicine, export, administrative, agency, detail, criminal, nature, formula, specific, nation, colony.

2. *Translate the following family words:*

major – majority, statute – statutory, to arrange – arrangement, to legislate – legislation – legislative, to require – requirement, legal – illegal – legality – illegality, crime – anti-crime, to divide – division – subdivision, to depend – dependence – independence.

3. *Scan the text and say how many types of laws exist in the US; name the laws:*

LAW-MAKING IN THE USA

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power to pass legislation. A proposal considered by the Congress is called a bill. A bill will become a law if the majority of each house of the Congress – two thirds – votes to adopt the bill, and if the President does not veto it. A law issued by the Congress is federal law. It is the supreme law of the country.

Some acts of the USA Congress are statutes. Statutory laws are collected in the United States Code. The Code is not itself a law, it merely presents the statutes in a logical arrangement – in sections. Each section deals with some sphere of life. Thus there is the section concerning education, medicine, legal services, foreign relations etc.

The Congress's lawmaking power is limited because according to the constitution there are specific areas where the Congress may not legislate. Article 1, section 9 of the Constitution forbids the Congress from passing certain types of laws. For example, the Congress may not pass any law that applies retroactively, or levy a tax on export.

However, U.S. law is more than the statutes passed by the Congress. In some areas, the Congress authorizes administrative agencies to adopt rules that add detail to statutory requirements. So the laws may differ from state to state. In some states there are very strange laws (for example, in Taxes 1) it is illegal for one to shoot a buffalo

from the second story of a hotel, or 2) a recently passed anti-crime law requires criminals to give their victims 24 hours notice, either orally or in writing, and to explain the nature of the crime to be committed, or 3) the entire Encyclopedia Britannica is banned because it contains a formula for making beer at home). But it is necessary to remember that the supreme law is still federal law, not state law.

The subdivision into federal and state law is a specific and distinguishing feature of the USA legal system. To understand this, it helps to recall that the United States was founded not as one nation, but as a union of colonies, each claiming independence from the British Crown.

4. Skim the text once again and place the sentences which summarize its information in a correct order. Mind that there is one extra sentence:

1. Laws in the USA differ from state to state.
2. The judiciary is independent of the legislative and the executive.
3. Some rules deal with specific areas of life.
4. The subdivision into federal and state laws is due to historical reasons.
5. According to the constitution of the USA the Congress has the power to enact laws.
6. Constitution does not allow the Congress to pass all the laws.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Mind your grammar when you speak

1. Ask your friend how much time he needed to do this or that action, work in pairs:

Model: **A:** How long have you been studying English? You speak English so well.

B: Let me think ... I began studying English last year.
So I've been studying it for nearly a year.

Prompts: to translate this text – at 10 o'clock; to type the article – at 12 o'clock; to learn to drive a car – in January; to watch TV – at 11 o'clock; to wait for a bus – at 9 o'clock; to live in New York – to come in 1980; to paint the picture – in September; to perform the duties of the manager – in 1992.

2. Explain why you or your friend has achieved some progress in this or that sphere, work in pairs:

Model: **A:** Kate sings well.

B: She has been studying at the conservatoire for 3 years.

Prompts: Jim – to be a very good teacher – to teach for 20 years; Sam – to speak French well – to study French for 2 years; Nick – to have a rich collection of pictures – to collect pictures for 10 years; Mrs. Blake – to be an experienced lawyer – to practice law for 25 years; Nancy – to be a senior teacher – to wait for promotion for 5 years.

3. Speak about things your friend and you have been trying to do for a long time but haven't succeeded in doing them yet:

Model: I've been playing football for 3 months but I haven't succeeded yet.

Prompts: to make dresses; to play the violin; to paint pictures; to type; to play golf; to drive a car; to perform these duties; to study Spanish; to translate the text.

4. Your friend wants to know what you had been doing prior to another action, work in pairs:

Model: **A:** What had you been doing before I rang you up?

B: I had been looking through new magazines for

about an hour before you rang me up.

Prompts: to come – to write a report; to become a student – to work at the plant; to return – to prepare for classes; to offer the job – to look for a job; to see Mr. Brown – to work in the garden; the telephone – to ring – to type an article; to come – to do some clerical work.

II. Conversational formulas

Gratitude

Thank you.

Thanks.

} – Спасибо.

Thank you very much.

Thanks a lot.

} – Большое спасибо.

That's/It's very kind of you.

That's/It's very kind of you.

I'm very much obliged to you.

– Очень любезно с вашей стороны.

– Очень вам благодарен.

– Очень вам признателен (обязан).

Possible replies

That's O.K./all right.

Not at all.

Don't mention it.

You are welcome.

It's a pleasure.

That's really nothing.

} Пожалуйста.

– Мне это доставило удовольствие.

– Это пустяк.

Exercises

1. *Read and translate the following flashes of conversation, work in pairs:*

1

A: Thank you for the party. It was wonderful.

B: You're welcome. I'm glad you liked it.

2

A: A cup of coffee, Mary?

B: Thanks. I'd like one.

3

A: I'll give you a lift home.

B: That's very kind of you. Thanks a lot.

4

A: How do I get to the nearest police station?

B: It's the next turning on the left.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

5

A: Here's your book. You left it in the office.

B: Thanks awfully. I'm very grateful to you!

A: That's OK.

6

A: I have no money on me.

B: I'll pay for your ticket.

A: I'm very much obliged to you.

B: That's all right.

7

A: Thank you for a very pleasant evening.

B: It's a pleasure for me to spend an evening with you.

2. *Insert the phrases of gratitude into the following flashes of conversation, work in pairs:*

1

A: Oh, where are my glasses?

B: Here they are.

A: Oh, ..., dear. Where have you found them?

B: You left them in the kitchen.

2

A: I've reserved a room at your hotel.

B: Let me see. Oh, yes! We've reserved a room for you.

A: ...

3

A: ... for the journal. It was most interesting.

B: ... I'm glad you liked it.

4

A: Many happy returns of the day, Lucy. Here's your birthday present.

B: ...

5

A: Could you give me your dictionary for a few hours?

B: Here it is.

A: ... I'll return it in the evening.

B: ...

6

A: ... for your assistance.

B: ...

III. Polylogue

1. Read the polylogue:

Polylogue

A group of Deputies of the Russian State Duma participated in the scientific conference held in our Academy. Mr. Patrick Morris, an American congressman, was among the guests. He made an interesting report which drew attention of many participants of the conference. At the plenary session Mr. Morris answered questions of the participants of the conference and our students, members of the Students' Club. Here is the part of his interview.

Victor: Mr. Morris, you are a Congressman, so you can explain some problems connected with legal terminology. I'd like to know the difference between "a bill", "a resolution", "a joint resolution", and "a concurrent resolution".

Mr. Morris. Thank you for your question. It's pleasant to know that you so closely follow the process of lawmaking in the American Congress. You see, the term "bill" is used in common language to describe any legislative proposal that is not procedurally correct. You are right that there are four types of legislative measures: bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. The key distinction is that two make law, and two don't. Those that make law are bills and joint resolutions, while concurrent and simple resolutions do not.

Oleg: Mr. Morris, everybody knows that deputies of our State Duma are not professional politicians and lawyers. What occupations, besides the law, have members of Congress held prior to their election?

Mr. Morris: I believe that the situation is much alike in any parliament. In the American Congress there are more lawyers than any other occupation, about. According to Congressional Quarterly

Weekly Report, lawyers are followed by the following fields: businessmen and bankers, public servants and politicians, educators, farmers, realtors, journalists, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, engineers. There are also health and care providers, actors, artists, military officers, aerospace professionals and so on.

Vera: Mr. Morris, a lot is said now about face control and dress code. Does the Congress require a certain dress code? Once I saw a picture of a female member on the House floor wearing tennis shoes. I have also seen Members wear sport team t-shirts. Are those appropriate clothes?

Mr. Morris: Friends, as far as I know, House rules do not spell out what is or is not appropriate clothes, except for prohibiting the wearing of hats on the floor. The Chair stated that “appropriate attire”, that is clothes, for men meant coats and ties. In a later ruling, the Chair stated that Members could not wear overcoats on the floor. As for sports t-shirts, I believe that wearing such a t-shirt is understood to be a part of a moment of frivolity, for example home team victory, that passes quickly. In the Senate, there is not a single word in the rules about attire. Only twice they referred to personal behavior. In 1914, the Chair ruled that smoking was not permitted on the Senate floor, and in 1966 the Chair ruled it was O.K. to drink milk while delivering a speech on the floor.

Lena: Would you like to say how long it takes for a new Senator or Representative to learn the complex rules of floor activity and if they get training before they take office.

Mr. Morris: A good question. The answer is that it depends on the Member’s own interest in learning the rules, traditions, and procedures of the Senate or House and his or her commitment of time to this task. New Members learn by watching their colleagues on the floor, they ask the floor staff who are always around to answer questions or give advice. Other Members are lucky to have a mentor that

is the head of their state delegation or the senior Senator from their state.

Misha: Mr. Morris, I suppose that my question is rather interesting for many of us. Will you tell us why the Senate is called “Senate” and the House of Representatives, “House”? Why are the terms House and Congress used interchangeably? And why are Members of the House called Congressmen, but Senators aren’t?

Mr. Morris: Dear colleague, the framers of the Constitution chose “Senate” for the upper body because most of them had a classical education and were very well informed in the ways and wisdom of the Roman Republic. “Senate” was the name given the supreme council of state in ancient Rome, and its members were called “Senators”. As for the House, “house” is simply a straightforward word for referring to a legislative body or assembly of representatives. It is not accurate to use “house” and “Senate” interchangeably. Congress is both the House and Senate. However, this logic does not extend to the terms of address. Senators are only called Senators, while House Members may correctly be called Congressmen or Representatives.

Speaker: Dear participants and guests, it’s high time for a coffee break. After the break we shall continue our session.

IV. Problem solving

1. *Read the text expounding certain rights and duties of the Russian President. Choose three or four and illustrate them using current activity of the Head of the State.*

e.g. The President has the right to chair meetings of the Government of Russia. On (date) of (month) our President chaired the meeting of the Government. The following urgent questions were discussed: ...

- The President is the guarantor of the Constitution of Russia and of human and civil rights and freedoms. In accordance with the

Constitution, he (she) adopts measures to protect the sovereignty of Russia, its independence and state integrity, and ensures the coordinated functioning and interaction of State government bodies;

- the President determines the basic objectives of the internal and foreign policy of the State;

- as the Head of State, represents Russia within the country and in international relations;

- appoints, with the consent of the State Duma, the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation;

- has the right to chair meetings of the Government of Russia;

- adopts decisions on the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation;

- nominates a candidate for appointment to the post of Chairman of the Central Bank; raises before the State Duma the issue of relieving the Chairman of the Central Bank of his post;

- presents to the Council of Federation candidates for the posts of judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Arbitration Court, and a candidate for the post of the Prosecutor General; submits to the Council of Federation proposals to dismiss the Prosecutor General; and appoints judges of other federal courts;

- forms and heads the Security Council of the Russian Federation;

- approves the military doctrine of the Russian Federation;

- forms the Administration of the President;

- announces elections to the State Duma in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal law;

- dissolves the State Duma in the cases and in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

- announces referendums in accordance with the procedure established by federal constitutional law;

- submits draft laws to the State Duma;

- signs and promulgates federal laws;
- addresses the Federal Assembly with annual messages on the situation in the country and on the basic objectives of the internal and foreign policy of the State;
- directs the foreign policy of the Russian Federation;
- holds negotiations and signs international treaties;
- signs instruments of ratification;
- decides on issues of citizenship of the Russian Federation and of granting political asylum;
- bestows State awards of the Russian Federation and confers honorary titles of the Russian Federation and supreme military and supreme special titles;
- in the event of aggression against the Russian Federation or of an imminent threat of aggression, the President enacts martial law on the territory of the Russian Federation or on certain parts thereof and shall immediately inform the Council of Federation and the State Duma of this.

VOCABULARY

accustom – привыкать, приучать	assent – 1) согласие; 2) разрешение, санкция
acquire – 1) приобретать; 2) достигать, овладевать	bankrupt – банкрот, несостоятельный должник
adult – 1) <i>n</i> взрослый, совершеннолетний; 2) <i>a</i> для взрослых	bench – 1) скамья; 2) суд, место судьи; 3) место (в парламенте)
agenda – повестка дня	bill – законопроект
announce – объявлять, извещать	chairman – председатель
approve – 1) одобрять; 2) утверждать	claim – 1) заявлять права; 2) требовать
assemble – 1) собирать(ся); 2) созывать	consequence – 1) (по)следствие; 2) вывод, заключение

constituency – 1) избиратели;
2) избирательный округ
counterpart – 1) двойник; 2)
юр. противная сторона
current – текущий, современ-
ный
delegate – 1) передавать
полномочия; 2) поручать
deliver – 1) доставлять; 2)
произносить, читать
depend – зависеть
desire – 1) желать; 2) требо-
вать
determine – 1) определять,
устанавливать; 2) решать
discharge – 1) отпускать,
освобождать; 2) восстанав-
ливать в правах
disqualify – лишать права
duty – долг, обязанность
eligible – имеющий право
быть избранным
empower – 1) уполномочи-
вать; 2) давать возможность
enactment – введение закона
в силу
enforce – 1) проводить в
жизнь, придавать силу; 2)
принуждать, заставлять
entrust – верить, возлагать,
поручать

examine – рассматривать,
исследовать
expiry – окончание, истече-
ние срока
explain – объяснять, толко-
вать
fix – 1) закреплять, установ-
ливать; 2) управлять, регу-
лировать
focus – сосредотачивать
(внимание)
handle – 1) делать; 2) управ-
лять, регулировать
imprisonment – заключение
(в тюрьму), лишение свобо-
ды
inferior – нижестоящий
issue – 1) выпуск, издание;
2) спорный вопрос, пробле-
ма
landlord – землевладелец
leave – 1) разрешение; 2)
отпуск
leave of absence – отпуск
levy – облагать (налогом)
limit – ограничивать
nature – сущность, характер,
природа
office – должность, служба
opinion – мнение, взгляд
particular – 1) особый, спе-
цифический; 2) подробный

population – население, жители
prayer – 1) молитва; 2) просьба
present – 1) дарить; 2) представлять
preside – 1) председательствовать; 2) осуществлять, руководство
pronounce – 1) произносить; 2) высказывать; 3) заявлять
propose – 1) предлагать; 2) предполагать
prorogation – перерыв в работе парламента
recall – вспоминать, напоминать
reject – отвергать, отказывать
rely – полагаться, доверять
retire – 1) уходить в отставку, увольняться; 2) удаляться
row – ряд
rule – правило, принцип, норма
salary – жалование, оклад
sentence – осуждать, приговаривать
sole – 1) единственный; 2) исключительный
sovereign – монарх

statute – статут, законодательный акт парламента
suffrage – избирательное право
supply – 1) снабжение, поставка; 2) *pl.* продовольствие, припасы
supremacy – верховенство, верховная власть
taxation – обложение налогом
temporary – временный
throw out – отвергать
tie – 1) бечевка, шнур; 2) галстук; 3) равный счет (голосов)
treaty – договор
tribunal – суд
try – 1) пытаться, стараться; 2) расследовать, судить; 3) добиваться
universal – всеобщий
vest – 1) облекать; 2) надевать
violation – нарушение
vote – голосовать
warn – предупреждать, предостерегать
writ – судебный приказ
writ of summons – приказ о вызове в суд

LESSON FIVE

Grammar: *Sequence of Tenses.*

Word-building: *Affixes -ism, dis-.*

Reading and Oral Speech Practice: *The Executive Branch of Power in Great Britain and the USA.*

Conversational Formulas: *Ways of Expressing Surprise.*

GRAMMAR

Sequence of Tenses

(Согласование времен)

Правило согласования времен распространяется в основном на употребление времен в придаточных дополнительных. Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в одной из форм прошедшего времени, то глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения может быть употреблен только в одной из форм прошедшего времени.

Время совершения действия	Пример	Перевод
Одновременные действия в главном и придаточном предложениях	We knew that he studied civil law. We knew he was studying civil law for two years.	Мы знали, что он изучает гражданское право. Мы знали, что он изучает гражданское право 2 года.
Действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном предложении	I knew that she had written a letter to her friend. I knew that she had been writing a letter in the morning.	Я знал, что она написала письмо своему другу. Я знал, что она писала письмо утром.
Действие в придаточном предложении следует за действием в главном предложении	I knew that he would write a letter to his friend. I knew that he would be writing a letter to his friend next morning. I knew he would have written the report by the end of the week.	Я знал, что он будет писать письмо своему другу. Я знал, что он будет писать письмо своему другу завтра утром. Я знал, что он напишет доклад к концу недели.

Notes: Для выражения действия, следующего за действием главного предложения в прошедшем времени, используется время Future in the Past (будущее в прошедшем), которое образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **should** (для 1 лица ед. и мн. числа) и **would** (для остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

Необходимые изменения в структуре предложения при переводе прямой речи в косвенную

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную, если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в одном из прошедших времен, время глагола-сказуемого в придаточном предложении изменяется таким образом:

Present Indefinite	→	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	→	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Indefinite	→	Future Indefinite in the Past
Future Continuous	→	Future Continuous in the Past
Future Perfect	→	Future Perfect in the Past
Future Perfect Continuous	→	Future Perfect Continuous in the Past

Обстоятельства времени меняются следующим образом:

this	→	that
these	→	those
here	→	there
now	→	then/at that time
on Saturday	→	that Saturday
today	→	that day
yesterday	→	the day before
ago	→	before
last	→	the previous
tomorrow	→	the next day
the day after tomorrow	→	in two days
next	→	following

Note: О других изменениях см. урок 1 основного курса (Reported Speech).

Exercises

1. Translate the sentences:

- a) 1. They said that they had been discussing provisions of a new criminal code for several days. 2. Ann said that she was studying the report of the trial at that time. 3. Jack said that he had performed his duty. 4. Pete said that Sam Williams had been removed from his post. 5. She said that she had been practicing law in that firm for two

years. 6. The attorney said that a lot of crimes had been prevented by the police.

b) 1. He said that much effort would be made to settle the problem. 2. They declared that they would set an independent law society. 3. I said that I should have been interviewing the witnesses till the trial began. 4. Jane said that we should prevent Tom from making such a decision. 5. The police officer told us that the crime would have been discovered by the end of the week. 6. They said that he would be preparing for his report the next day long.

2. Open the brackets using the correct tense-form of the verb:

1. She said that Professor N. (to tell) about the legal system in Great Britain at that time. 2. Professor N. told us that the students (to listen) to all his lectures with great interest. 3. He said that they already (to discuss) the matter in details and (to sign) the contract the next day. 4. He said that he (to read) that document, when John came to him. 5. The newspaper reported that the day before yesterday many cars (to get) into a traffic accident because it (to snow) all day long. 6. He said that he (to finish) his practice at this law office by the end of the month. 7. They declared that considerable changes (to make) in legislation in recent years.

3. Change the Direct Speech into Indirect:

1. I told John, "I have lost my textbook here". 2. Jim told the policeman, "I was a witness of that accident yesterday". 3. The teacher told the students, "I'm going to give you a test the day after tomorrow". 4. Jane said, "It's necessary to discuss the annual report of this committee today". 5. Professor Smith said to John, "I shall have read your thesis by tomorrow". 6. Sam told us, "I was fined by a policeman two days ago". 7. Pete said, "I shall provide the evidence next week." 8. He said, "We shall be discussing this case from 3 till 5 to-

morrow". 9. She said, "I go to the institute by bus every day". 10. Pete said, "I'm studying the investigator's report now".

4. Translate the sentences:

1. Мы знали, что сейчас обсуждаются новые положения уголовного законодательства. 2. Я не знал, что Джону уже присвоили степень бакалавра. 3. Она сказала мне, что знает три иностранных языка. 4. Он спросил меня, кто будет рассматривать это сложное дело. 5. Ольга считала, что необходимо дополнить доклад списком литературы. 6. Он полагал, что преступник будет скоро обнаружен. 7. Мне говорили, что этот закон был отменен. 8. Я думал, что его уже приняли в коллегии адвокатов. 9. Я знал, что договор уже подписан. 10. Я думал, что вам понравится его отчет. 11. Профессор сказал, что экзамен будет или во вторник, или в среду. 12. Все полагали, что члены комитета будут утверждены к концу недели. 13. Джим сказал, что он придет завтра.

WORD-BUILDING

Аффикс	Производящая основа	Производная основа	Словообразовательное значение	Примеры
-ism	Существительное Прилагательное	Существительное Существительное	а) Учение, теория, направление, общественный строй. б) Определенное действие или его результат.	Darwin - Darwinism capital - capitalism hero - heroism
dis-	Глагол	Глагол	а) Действие, противоположное указанному мотивирующей основой. б) Лишать чего-н.	to agree - to disagree to colour - to discolour
	Прилагательное	Прилагательное	Противоположное качество.	loyal - disloyal

Exercises

1. *Form the derivatives with the help of the affixes: a) -ism, b) dis-; translate them into Russian.*

a) material, human, ideal, individual, real, capital, progressive, evolution, impression, Nazi, colonial, conservative, vandal, moral, union;

b) to agree, to like, to organize, to continue, to interest, to qualify.

2. *Give the same notion in one word:*

not loyal, not honest, cease to use, cease to continue, cease to connect.

READING

A – 1

1. *Look through the plans and say which one is suitable to speak on the topic “THE GOVERNMENT”:*

1. Head of the Government.
2. Cabinet.
3. Ministers.
4. Government Department.

1. Prime-Minister.
2. Home Minister.
3. Foreign Minister.
4. Minister of Education.

2. *Read and translate the text; explain your variants of translation of word-combinations in black type:*

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The Executive branch of power in Great Britain is represented by the Cabinet and other ministers of the crown, Government departments, **local authorities** and statutory boards.

Her Majesty's Government is the body of ministers charged with the administration of national affairs. Framing the foreign and home policies is one of the main functions of the government. In recent years **the scope of governmental functions** has become wider. Now it is also responsible for supervising finance, different social services, etc.

The leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons is appointed Prime Minister by the Sovereign. All affairs of the state are conducted in the name of the Queen (King), but really the PM is responsible for every matter submitted to Parliament. He is a virtual ruler of the country. Informing the sovereign of the general business of the Government is what the PM does as well. He also presides over the meetings of the Cabinet, which are always secret.

The Cabinet has no **legal existence beyond the powers of the ministers** of the Crown. It is simply a committee for carrying out the business of the Government. The functions of the Cabinet are to initiate and decide on policy, to exercise the supreme control of government and to coordinate Government Departments. The chairman of the Cabinet is the PM. It is he who appoints its members, summons it and can dissolve it.

Who usually constitutes the Cabinet are the PM, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, etc. Most Cabinet ministers **hold posts** of heads of Government departments. Each Department specializes in a particular subject. The key government departments are: The Cabinet Office, Her Majesty's Treasury, the For-

eign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defense and the Home Office.

Ministers in charge of Government departments are professional politicians. They are appointed because of their deep knowledge of the subject handled by the Department they are at the head of. They are known as “Secretaries of State” or “Ministers” or may have a traditional title.

3. Give the Russian for:

to be represented by, body of ministers, supervise finance, to be conducted in the name of the Queen, virtual ruler of the country, to carry out the business of the country, to exercise the control, to appoint, to summon, to dissolve, the Ministry of Defense, the Home Office, in charge of, deep knowledge of the subject.

4. Give the English for:

местные власти, установленный законом орган управления, государственные дела, закрытое (тайное) заседание, определять политику, составлять кабинет, министр иностранных дел, министр обороны, казначейство её величества, министерство по иностранным делам и делам содружества, профессиональный политик, управлять (осуществлять контроль).

5. Match the words:

to supervise
to appoint
local
Foreign
secret
statutory
to dissolve
Prime

authorities
meeting
knowledge
policy
Secretary
members
Minister
title

home		the Cabinet
traditional		social services
deep		boards

6. *Make up word-combinations; mind the prepositions:*

to be represented	with	governmental functions
to be responsible	on	the Exchequer
to be appointed	by	administration of national affairs
to be charged	at	supervising finance
to decide		policy
the scope	of	the Sovereign
the Chancellor	for	the Cabinet
to be	-	the head of

7. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is the composition of the executive branch of power in Great Britain? 2. What is the main function of Her Majesty's Government? 3. Who is appointed Prime Minister by the Sovereign? 4. Who is the virtual ruler of Great Britain? 5. What kind of body is the Cabinet of Ministers in Great Britain? 6. What is the main function of the Cabinet? 7. Who is the chairman of the Cabinet? 8. Who usually constitutes the Cabinet? 9. What posts do most Cabinet ministers hold? 10. What are the main government departments in Great Britain? 11. Are ministers in charge of Government departments professional politicians? 12. What is the ground for the ministerial appointments in Great Britain? 13. What are the traditional titles of the ministers in Great Britain?

A - 2

1. *Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:*

colleague, minister, cabinet, regular, style, personal, ratification, secretariat, Prime Minister.

2. *Translate the following family words:*

member – membership, to oblige – obligatory – obligation, to ratify – ratification.

3. *Skim the text to complete the following statements:*

1. This text deals with ... 2. The first paragraph is about ...
3. The second paragraph gives details about ... 4. The third paragraph is devoted to ... 5. In the fourth paragraph there is information about ... 6. The main idea of the fifth paragraph is ... 7. Finally, there are some facts connected with ...

MEETINGS OF THE CABINET

In Great Britain “Her Majesty’s Government” or the Cabinet consists of 20 ministers. The number is not strict – it depends on the desire of the Prime Minister, although the membership of senior ministers is obligatory.

The meetings of the Cabinet take place at No. 10 Downing Street. They are regular – every week on Thursday morning but the Prime Minister has the authority to summon the Cabinet to meet at any time if the situation so requires. The length of meetings varies according to the style of the Prime Minister and political conditions. Today meetings can be as little as 30 minutes in length because the Prime Minister often has discussions with individual departmental Cabinet colleagues before the official ratification.

The Ministers discuss the most important issues of government policy and make decisions. They should decide matters concerning their departments, but on important political matters they consult

their colleagues collectively. Their decision binds the Government as a whole.

The Cabinet has numerous sub-committees which focus on particular policy areas. These may be permanent committees or those set up for a short period to look at particular issues. The members of these committees are Secretaries of State and Junior Ministers. A small secretariat within the Cabinet office is responsible for the transaction of government business through meetings of the Cabinet and its committees.

In recent years, weekly meetings of the full Cabinet were to be more concerned with the exchange of information and ratification of decisions, major decisions being taken by Cabinet Committees or in informal groups, often bi-laterals between the Prime Minister and an individual minister.

Most Prime Ministers have had a so-called "kitchen cabinet"¹ consisting of their own trusted advisers who may be Cabinet members but are often trusted personal advisers on their own staff. In recent governments (generally from Margaret Thatcher), and especially in that of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, it has been reported that many, or even all major decisions have been said to be made before cabinet meetings.

Note: ¹kitchen cabinet - "кухонный" кабинет (группа неофициальных советников главы правительства)

4. *Say what you have learned from the text about:*

a) *the meetings of the Cabinet;* b) *the functions of the sub-committees;* c) *the "kitchen cabinet".*

A – 3

1. *Scan the text and entitle it:*

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the Prime Minister is the most senior officer of the government. He

is appointed by the Sovereign. Traditionally it is the person who has support of the House of Commons (normally, the leader of the party with a majority in that body). If the Prime Minister loses the confidence of the House of Commons, he or she is morally obliged by similar conventions either to resign (in which case the Sovereign can try to find another Prime Minister who has the House's confidence) or to request the monarch to call a general election.

The Prime Minister holds one of ministerial offices. He is normally First Lord of the Treasury—and indeed receives his or her salary and public accommodation only by virtue of that office.

B – 1

1. Read and translate the text; explain your variants of translation of the sentences in black type:

EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE USA

The executive branch of the government enforces the law. It is vested in the President, who holds office during the term of four years and is elected together with the Vice-President. **Article II of the Constitution prescribes that before the president takes office, he or she must solemnly swear to “preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”**

The executive branch is made up of the President and all that fall under the President's statute, including appointees, administrative agencies and all departments established to execute the law. The President can neither create legislation, nor encroach upon the legislative branch. Many of the President's appointees, as well, must be approved by the legislative branch. For example, the President appoints the Judges to the Supreme Court but his nominations must be approved by the Senate. **So the branches are not absolutely separate as they should be according to the theory of separation of powers which states that all the branches of power – the legisla-**

tive (Senate and House of Representatives), the executive (President) and the judiciary (Supreme Court) are discrete bodies. They should not be united in one body if the state is democratic.

Among the duties and powers of the President listed by the Constitution are the following ones: the President is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and appoints ambassadors to foreign powers as well as other high officers of the United States. Within his competence is also responsibility for taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by Secretaries who form the Cabinet. They are appointed by the President but their nomination must be confirmed by the Senate. **The Cabinet is a kind of an advisory group to the President.** The Cabinet members are: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney-General¹, the Secretary of the Interior, etc. The Vice-President participates in the Cabinet meetings as well.

The executive Officers of the President are represented by a group of agencies. First of all these are the White House Office, the Bureau of the Budget, the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency², etc. These are bodies which carry out administrative functions.

Notes:

¹Attorney-General – а) министр юстиции и генеральный прокурор (в США); б) главный прокурор штата (в США)

²Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) - ЦРУ

2. Give the Russian for:

to be vested in the president, appointee, to fall under the statute, to create legislation, Commander-in-Chief, to make treaties, to be faithfully executed, to be confirmed by the Senate, Secretary of the

Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, to participate in the meetings, to carry out administrative functions.

3. Give the English for:

вводить закон в действие, занимать пост, вступить в должность (приступить к выполнению своих обязанностей), исполнять закон, вторгаться в дела законодательной ветви власти, обособленные (отдельные) ведомства, вооружённые силы, назначать послов для службы в иностранных державах, административные дела государства, консультативный совет, госсекретарь.

4. Explain what is wrong in the sentences:

1. The Executive branch of power enacts the laws. 2. The head of the Executive branch of power is the Vice-President. 3. Before the President takes office he must swear to “preserve, protect and neglect the Constitution of the United States”. 4. The President is the head of the executive branch of a state government. 5. Many of the President’s appointees must be approved by the judiciary. 6. In the USA the three branches of power are absolutely separated. 7. The main powers of the President are: the President is Commander-in Chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties but he does not appoint ambassadors to foreign powers as well as other high officers of the United States. 8. The administrative business of the nation is conducted by the Supreme Court Judges. 9. The Cabinet members are: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior and the Police Officer. 10. The executive Officers of the President are not represented by a group of agencies.

B – 2

1. *Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:*

budget, procedure, camera, statute, president, theory, democratic, competence.

2. *Analyse the structure of the following words:*

complexity, bicameralism, voter, to enforce, president, democratic, competence.

3. *Scan the text and its summary and insert the missing words:*

There are different layers of government in the USA – federal, state, ... and local. Closest to the everyday issues of the citizens is ... government. Every state has its own constitution, government and The head of state is the Within the state government there are many ... which are very specialized, i.e. they deal with special issues like traffic or water supply.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

The governmental system in the United States has several layers – federal, state, county and local. The complexity of the cities' political and governmental structure is great. For example, the “real Chicago” spreads over 2 states, 6 counties, 10 towns, 30 cities, 49 townships, and over 110 villages. The structure includes 235 tax districts and more than 400 school districts.

The state governments have the greatest influence over most Americans' daily lives because they handle the issues most relevant for an individual in that state. The state also goes through budget cuts at any time the economy is unstable.

Each state has its own written constitution, government, and code of laws. There are sometimes great differences in law and procedure

between individual states, concerning issues such as property, crime, health, and education. The highest elected official of each state is the Governor. Each state also has an elected state legislature (bicameralism is a feature of every state except Nebraska), whose members represent the voters of the state. Each state maintains its own state court system. In some states, supreme and lower court judges are elected by the people; in others, they are appointed, as they are in the federal system.

The institutions that are responsible for local government in states are typically town, city, or county boards, water management districts, fire management districts, library districts, and other similar governmental units which make laws that affect their particular area. These laws concern issues such as traffic, the sale of alcohol, and the keeping of animals, etc. The highest elected official of a town or city is usually the mayor.

4. Scan the text once again and retell it.

B – 3

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

campaign, platform, commission, clerk, candidate, delegation, to combine, convention.

2. Analyse the structure of the following words:
citizenship, qualification, indirectly, nominee.

3. Remember the following words:

residence - местожительство; местонахождение, местопребывание

1. This is the official residence of the President. 2. There is a good residence for sale.

to be eligible for – соответствовать (чему-н.), иметь право (на что-н.)

1. He is eligible to be elected a deputy. 2. He is eligible for the post.

literacy – грамотность

1. Computer-literacy is required for our employees. 2. The government started literacy campaign.

precinct - административный округ, относящийся к определённому полицейскому или избирательному участку в городе

1. Precinct is a division of a town or a city for election or police purposes.

polling – голосование

1. Polling was quite heavy. 2. We are going to the polling place.

4. Scan the text and say if the system of election is direct or indirect in the USA; explain what it means.

ELECTIONS IN THE USA

The USA Constitution includes certain requirements for candidates for a post of a president, a vice-president, a senator or a representative. The requirements usually concern age, residence and citizenship. The candidates who meet all these requirements are considered eligible for office.

A residence qualification requires a permanent residence of a person in order to get the right to vote and to be elected. The duration of the residence qualification is in general a few months, though it may vary from state to state.

Besides, some states have the so-called literacy qualification (the voter should be able to read and speak English, he (she) must know how to interpret the USA constitution, etc.)

The voters are registered by clerks of counties or towns and by local election commissions which are usually composed of two members, one representing each of the major parties and a third *ex officio*¹ member: a sheriff, a county judge, or a clerk. Prior to holding primary or general election the commission appoints election officers for each precinct and also arranges for polling places. After the ballots have been cast, they are counted and the results obtained are tabulated and returned to the election commission which officially counts them.

Unlike most other countries using the presidential system, presidents are elected indirectly in the United States. A number of electors, collectively known as the United States Electoral College², select the president instead. Each state is allocated a number of electors, equal to the size of its delegation in both houses of Congress combined. Electors are appointed by state legislators.

The modern presidential campaign begins before the primary elections, which the two major political parties use to clear the field of candidates in advance of their national nominating conventions, where the most successful candidate is made the party's nominee for president. By convention the party's presidential candidate chooses a vice presidential nominee. Also, the party establishes a platform on which to base its campaign. Although nominating conventions have a long history in the United States, their substantive importance in the political process has greatly diminished; however, they remain important as a way of energizing the parties for the general election and focusing public attention on the nominees.

Notes:

¹ex officio - по должности, в силу занимаемой должности, должностной, официальный

²electoral college - 1) коллегия выборщиков (президента и вице-президента США);
2) избирательная коллегия

5. Scan the text once again and find English sentences which correspond to the Russian ones:

1. Кандидаты, отвечающие всем предъявленным требованиям, могут претендовать на эту должность. 2. В среднем кандидат на должность обязан постоянно проживать в одном месте несколько месяцев, хотя в разных штатах это требование может не совпадать. 3. Прежде чем проводить предварительные или всеобщие выборы, комиссия назначает главу избирательной комиссии каждого административного округа, а также готовит пункты для голосования. 4. Количество избирателей от каждого штата пропорционально сумме количества мест в обеих палатах Конгресса. 5. Партия разрабатывает платформу, на которой будет строиться избирательная кампания.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Mind your grammar when you speak

1. You are listening to a report on TV. You can't hear properly some of the phrases, ask your friend to repeat them:

Model: **A:** What did he say?

B: He said that 160,000 pounds had been stolen.

Prompts: 1. The modern presidential campaign begins before the primary election. 2. The voters are registered by clerks. 3. Each state is allocated a number of electors. 4. He is not eligible for the office. 5. The duration of the residence qualification is in general a few months.

2. You are investigating a serious crime. Telegrams you found are good evidence. Read them and explain to your colleague what each would be in full:

Model: Your letter received. Thanks for presents. Expect you soon. Laura.

Laura said in the telegram that the letter had been received and thanked somebody for the presents. Laura added that she expected somebody.

Prompts: 1. No telegram. Sam detained. Come immediately. Frank. 2. Documents lost. Staying here dangerous. Sam. 3. Life in danger. Frank. 4. Your presence necessary. Come without delay. Friend. 5. Meet tomorrow. "Red Arrow " train. Frank. 6. Expecting you Monday-Wednesday. Bring all papers. Sam.

3. *You head the department of news in the local newspaper. Consult your chief what information to publish. Tell him about the news received lately:*

Model: A woman escaped with 1,500 pounds yesterday after threatening a shop assistant with a pistol at Leeds Building Society.

Our correspondent from Essex reported that a woman had escaped with 1,500 pounds yesterday after threatening a shop assistant with a pistol at Leeds Building Society.

Prompts: 1. Somali pirates who held a Ukrainian ship for five months free the vessel. 2. On election day, hundreds of Kurds complained that they couldn't find their names on voter registration lists. 3. The Bank of England has reduced interest rates to 1% from 1.5% in an attempt to push the slowing economy. 3. Snow still causes chaos across the UK, bringing school closures. 4. Car giant Ford is to cut up to 850 jobs. 5. Governor OKs \$142 million in cuts; thousands of students plan to protest at state capitol. 6. With the theme "a new birth of freedom," Obama has modeled his inauguration after Abraham Lincoln's. 7. Schwarzenegger and Crist are among the governors who sent the President a letter in support of his plan. 8. Pope Benedict XVI spent five days in April of 2008 in the United States. 9. More parents are being held criminally liable for their teens' drinking parties.

II. Conversational formulas

Ways of expressing surprise

Oh!	– А-а! Ах!
Indeed?	– Неужели?
Really?	– Это действительно так?
Good heavens!	– Боже мой!
Dear me!	
What a surprise!	– Подумать только! Удивительно!
Well, I never!	– Никогда бы не подумал!
Oh, are you?	} – Неужели? Что вы говорите?
Oh, do you?	
Oh, did she?	
Oh, were they?	
etc.	
Get away!	– Перестаньте! Этого не может быть!
You can't be serious!	– Вы шутите!

Exercises

1. *Read and practise the following flashes of conversation, work in pairs:*

1

A: Do you remember Bett Devis? She lived next door to me.

B: Yes, I do.

A: She is a filmstar now!

B: Really? I remember that she was fond of acting.

2

A: What do you think about Tom Fox?

B: Tom? What do you mean?

A: Well, haven't you heard? He's just become an Olympic champion.

B: Has he really? Well, I never! I didn't even know that he went in for sports.

3

A: I suppose you've heard the sad news about Frank?

B: Has anything happened?

A: I'm sorry, but Frank was injured in a car accident.

B: Oh! Good heavens! It can't be so!

4

A: Hi, Victor! How are you?

B: Fine, thank you! I see you are OK too.

A: You're right! I've just got a letter with the information that I was awarded a prize.

B: Oh, were you? What a surprise! I congratulate you!

5

A: Oh, mum! Don't forget to take an umbrella, when you go for a walk.

B: Get away, dear. The sun is shining brightly and there are no clouds.

A: But I heard the weather forecast. I know that it will be a rainy day.

6

A: Oh, darling! I have a surprise for you.

B: You again lost your money, didn't you?

A: No, I have won a car in the lottery!

B: Dear me! You can't be serious! Well, I never!

2. Translate the Russian phrases in the following flashes of conversation, work in pairs:

1

A: Hallo, could I speak to Mr. Andrew?

B: I'm sorry, Mr. Andrew is out. He has left for London.

A: Неужели? Что вы говорите! He promised to give several consultations to the experts of our firm.

2

A: Sam, haven't you heard the news? Helen will sing in a TV programme tomorrow!

B: Это действительно так? Рад за нее.

3

A: Dr. Rankins married and has two children now.

B: Вы шутите! He is sixty.

4

A: Sally, will you come to the dancing party?

B: Я? Боже мой! Конечно, нет! I can't waste time on shaking and twisting. I'd better sit and read a book.

5

A: Oh, Frankie! I can hardly recognise you. You look terrific! How are you? How are our classmates?

B: Glad to see you, Bob. I'm fine I seldom meet our classmates but Roy Sutcliff. We are colleagues.

A: Никогда бы не подумал! He can't be working at school as he graduated from the Medical faculty.

3. *Express surprise at your friend's statement:*

Model: You think that it's easier to lose weight than to stay slim.

A: It's easier to lose weight than to stay slim.

B: Indeed? Get away. I think quite the opposite.

Prompts: 1. You say that you like classical music. 2. You say that Donald has won the competition. 3. You say that you invited the Robertsons to dinner. 4. You say that your classmate was appointed the manager of your firm. 5. You say that Dr. Parker is no longer practising law. 6. You say that Mike turned out to be a good pianist. 7. You say that you prefer work to play. 8. You say that it's difficult to drive a car.

III. Dialogue

1. Read the dialogue:

Mikhail Petrov, a postgraduate of Saratov State Law Academy Academy, is the Vice-Chairman of the Youth Public Parliament of the Russian Federation. As a member of the Youth Parliament he visited the United Kingdom of Great Britain and took part in a conference. Members of the British Parliament were among the participants of the conference. Mikhail had a talk with Gary Hart, Member of Parliament, representative of the Conservative Party and asked the deputy several questions.

Mikhail: Mr. Hart, I'd like to ask you a question about the British Shadow Cabinet. I heard much about this body but know little.

Mr. Hart: My dear friend, the Shadow Cabinet, also called the Opposition Front Bench, is a senior group of opposition spokespeople in the Westminster System of government who together under the leadership of the Leader of the Opposition form an alternative cabinet to the government's. Since May 1997, the Official Opposition has been the Conservative Party.

Mikhail: Why do you use the word "shadow" and not just the term opposition?

Mr. Hart: You see, members of such a cabinet *shadow* or mark each individual member of the government. The shadow cabinet is,

in effect, the alternative administration. Members of a shadow cabinet are often but not always appointed to a Cabinet post, if and when their party gets into government.

Mikhail: Mr. Hart, several times I've come across such a title – Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

Mr. Hart: You're right, in the United Kingdom and Canada the major opposition party is often called Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. The word "loyal" is used because while there are policy differences, everyone acknowledges the role of the opposition in the system. However, in other countries that use the Westminster System the opposition is known simply as The Parliamentary Opposition.

Mikhail: Mr. Hart, what is the most public parliamentary function of the Leader of the Opposition and the Opposition itself?

Mr. Hart: The most public parliamentary function of the Leader of the Opposition is Prime Minister's Questions. The Leader of the Opposition has six questions which he asks during an opposition day. As for the other ministers' questions I can say that every government department is subjected to questions in the House of Commons, and the House of Lords. The official opposition spokesmen can ask a number of questions. Backbench MPs are free to ask questions too. In the House of Lords opposition spokesmen also question the government.

Mikhail: Are special conferences held in the British Parliament when the opposition's questions may be asked and answered?

Mr. Hart: You see, the British Parliament has a tradition of frequent "Opposition Days". Out of a total some 160 days per session, every eighth day is an opposition day. This means that on those days issues proposed for consideration by the opposition shall have precedence over Government business.

Mikhail: Can we speak about cooperation between the government and the opposition?

Mr. Hart: Dear friend, I want you to get the main idea of the loyal opposition in Parliament. Opposition and government are not at war. Both sides have a common goal – the country’s stability, happiness and prosperity. Disagreements are only in methods which are employed to achieve these goals. A Shadow Cabinet helps keep the government accountable and thus raise the quality of decision-making in the country.

Mikhail: How are opposition parties financed?

Mr. Hart: Opposition parties in the UK have access to two sources of public funding. The first, known as “short money”, is only available to opposition parties and includes funding to assist an opposition party in carrying out its Parliamentary business. The second source of public funding is the Policy Development Grant. Under the provisions of the Parliamentary Act, 2 million pounds are allocated among all political parties with more than two MPs in the House of Commons.

Mikhail: Mr. Hart, thank you very much for such an interesting piece of information.

2. Say what you have learned from the dialogue about:

a) Shadow Cabinet, b) the most public parliamentary function of the Leader of the Opposition; c) sources of public funding of the opposition.

3. Act out the dialogue.

IV. Problem solving

1. Compare the structure of the state power of Great Britain and that of the Russian Federation and comment on their differences and similarities.

2. Read Article 114 of the RF Constitution and discuss the functions of the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 114

1. The Government of the Russian Federation shall:
 - a. work out and submit to the State Duma the federal budget and ensure its implementation, submit to the State Duma a report on the implementation of the federal budget;
 - b. ensure the implementation in the Russian Federation of a single financial, credit and monetary policy;
 - c. ensure the implementation in the Russian Federation of a single policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, health protection, ecology;
 - d. manage the federal property;
 - e. carry out measures to secure the defense of the country, the state security, and the implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian federation;
 - f. implement measures to ensure the rule of the law, human rights and freedoms, protection of property and public order, and crime control;
 - g. exercise other powers vested in it by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and decrees of the President of the Russian Federation.

2. The rules of activities of the Government of the Russian Federation shall be determined by the federal constitutional law.

3. *Take the test. Compare the results with those of your friend.*

TEST “POLITICAL SYSTEMS”

1. Political system of Great Britain is...
 - a) a Democratic republic;
 - b) a Monarchy;
 - c) a Parliamentary republic.

2. The British Parliament consists of ... Houses.
 - a) two;
 - b) three;
 - c) four.

3. The official Head of State in Britain is ...
 - a) the Prime Minister;
 - b) the Queen;
 - c) the Assembly of People's Representatives.

4. The British Prime Minister is appointed by ...
 - a) the State Law;
 - b) the Queen;
 - c) the Parliament.

5. The Official Opposition in the British Parliament forms ...
 - a) Opposition Front;
 - b) Government in exile;
 - c) Shadow Cabinet.

6. The judicial branch of power in Britain is represented by ...
 - a) the Queen;
 - b) the House of Lords;
 - c) the House of Commons.

7. American Parliament is called ...
 - a) the Federal Assembly;
 - b) the State Council;
 - c) Congress.

8. The main Court in the USA is ...

- a) the Congress;
 - b) the Supreme Court;
 - c) the Assembly of Judges.
9. Political system of the Russian federation is ...
- a) presidential republic;
 - b) democratic republic;
 - c) parliamentary republic.
10. ... approves the Chairman of the Russian Government.
- a) the President;
 - b) the State Duma;
 - c) the Council of People's Deputies.
11. The legislative branch of power in Russia is ...
- a) the State Duma;
 - b) the President;
 - c) the Council of Ministers.
12. ... guarantees the basic rights of the Russian population.
- a) the Constitution;
 - b) the President;
 - c) the Council of People's Deputies
13. The main law of every democratic state is ...
- a) the Code of Behaviour;
 - b) the Constitution;
 - c) Laws of Babylon.

VOCABULARY

advance – 1) продвигаться вперед; 2) делать успехи, развиваться

agency – 1) агентство; 2) орган (учреждение, организация)

allocate – 1) размещать; 2) назначать

ambassador – посол

anger – гнев, раздражение

ballot – 1) голосование; 2) избирательный бюллетень

believe – 1) верить; 2) думать, полагать

bilateral – двусторонний

bind (bound, bound) – 1) вязать, связывать; 2) обязывать

board – правление, совет, департамент, министерство

charge – 1) обвинять; 2) поручать, вверять

clear – освобождать, очищать

commonwealth – государство, содружество

compose – 1) создавать; 2) составлять; 3) состоять

confidence – доверие

convention – 1) собрание, съезд; 2) договор, соглашение

council – совет

count – считать, подсчитывать

discrete – отдельный

district – район, округ, участок

encroach – 1) вторгаться; 2) посягать

exchange – 1) обмениваться; 2) меняться

exercise – 1) использовать, осуществлять; 2) выполнять

faithfully – верно, честно

former – 1) прежний, бывший; 2) предшествующий

frame – создавать, вырабатывать

governor – 1) правитель; 2) губернатор

happen – случаться, происходить

judiciary – 1) суд, судебная система; 2) судейский корпус

key – 1) ключ; 2) *attr* основной, ведущий, главный

last – длиться, продолжаться

layer – слой, пласт
legislature – законодательная
власть (орган)
literacy – грамотность
management – 1) управле-
ние; 2) дирекция, админи-
страция
mayor – мэр
native – 1) родной; 2) тузем-
ный, местный
oblige – обязывать, связы-
вать обязательством; за-
ставлять
obtain – 1) получать; 2) до-
стигать, добиваться
participate – участвовать
polling – голосование
prescribe – предписывать
primary – 1) что-л. имеющее
первостепенное значение; 2)
предварительные выборы
qualification – 1) определе-
ние, характеристика; 2) из-
бирательный ценз
register – регистрировать,
зanosить в список
report – сообщать, рассказы-
вать

request – просьба, требова-
ние, запрос
restrict – ограничивать
scope – границы, рамки,
пределы
senior – старший, вышесто-
ящий
solemn – торжественный
submit – представлять на
рассмотрение, предлагать
succeed – 1) достигать цели;
2) следовать (за чем-л.); 3)
наследовать, быть преемни-
ком
summon – 1) вызывать; 2)
созывать
transaction – 1) дело, сделка;
2) ведение (дела)
treasury – 1) казна; 2) казна-
чейство, министерство фи-
нансов
unit – 1) единица; 2) подраз-
деление
vary – 1) менять, изменять-
ся; 2) различаться
virtue: by virtue of – благо-
даря чему-л., в силу чего-л.

LESSON SIX

Grammar: *Subjunctive Mood.*

Word-building: *Prefixes:* trans-, over-, under-.

Reading and Oral Speech Practice: *The Judicial Branch of Power in Great Britain and the USA.*

Conversational Formulas: *Ways of Expressing Advice.*

GRAMMAR

Subjunctive Mood

(сослагательное наклонение)

Сослагательное наклонение показывает, что действие или состояние, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым, не происходит в действительности, а является воображаемым или желаемым. В английском языке сослагательное наклонение может выражаться синтетическими и аналитическими глагольными формами.

Synthetic Forms

(синтетические формы)

Форма сослагательного наклонения	Форма глагола	Примеры
The Present Subjunctive	а) be для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа; б) форма инфинитива без частицы to для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа.	а) <i>Be it so!</i> Да будет так! б) <i>I suggest that he tell us about it.</i> Я предлагаю, чтобы он рассказал нам об этом.
The Past Subjunctive	а) were для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа; б) другие глаголы могут передавать значение Past Subjunctive формами изъявительного наклонения в прошедшем времени.	а) <i>I wish he were here.</i> Я хотел бы, чтобы он был здесь. б) <i>I wish I knew it.</i> Хотел бы я это знать. <i>I wish I had never met him.</i> Лучше бы мы с ним никогда не встречались.

Analytical Forms (аналитические формы)

Аналитическая форма	Примеры	Использование
should/would + non-Perfect Infinitive	<i>I should like to speak to him.</i> Я хотел бы поговорить с ним. <i>We feared lest he should be late.</i> Мы боялись, что он опоздает.	Действие относится к настоящему или будущему.
should/would + Perfect Infinitive	<i>He would have come, but he was very busy.</i> Он пришел бы, но он был очень занят. <i>If she had not planned that visit, nothing would ever have happened.</i> Если бы она не запланировала этот визит, ничего бы вообще не случилось.	Действие относится к прошлому.

The Subjunctive Mood in Simple Sentences (сослагательное наклонение в простых предложениях)

Тип предложения	Примеры	Примечание
В предложениях, выражающих предположение или пожелание	<i>I should like to do that myself.</i> Я бы хотел сделать это сам. <i>It would be very interesting to speak to him.</i> Было бы интересно поговорить с ним. <i>This method might be used in different fields of research.</i> Этот метод мог бы использоваться в разных сферах научного исследования.	Для 1-го лица употребляется вспомогательный глагол should , а для остальных лиц - would . В простых предложениях наряду с глаголами should и would используются глаголы might и could , которые переводятся на русский язык <i>мог бы</i> .
В лозунгах и призывах	<i>Be it so!</i> Да будет так! <i>Success attend you.</i> Успеха вам. <i>May you live long.</i> Живите долго.	Чаще используется синтетическая форма сослагательного наклонения.
Для выражения нереального желания	<i>If only he were here.</i> Если бы только он был здесь.	

The Subjunctive Mood in Complex Sentences

(Сослагательное наклонение в сложных предложениях)

Тип придаточного предложения	Примеры	Примечание
Подлежащее с союзом that (главное предложение – безличное)	<i>It is necessary that we (should) do it.</i> Необходимо, чтобы мы сделали это.	Сослагательное наклонение выражается синтетической формой или аналитической с глаголом should для всех лиц.
Дополнительное а) с союзом that после глаголов, со значением приказа (to order, to demand,) или предложения (to suggest, to recommend); б) после глагола to wish в) с союзом lest , после глаголов, выражающих страх, испуг.	<i>He ordered that we (should) come.</i> Он приказал, чтобы мы пришли. <i>I recommend that you (should) read this book.</i> Я рекомендую тебе прочитать эту книгу. <i>I wish he were here again.</i> Я хотел бы, чтобы он снова был здесь. <i>She fears lest it should be discovered.</i> Она боится, как бы это не открылось.	Сослагательное наклонение выражается так же, как и в придаточных подлежащих.
Обстоятельственные предложения цели с союзами that, so that, in order that – чтобы, lest – чтобы не.	<i>She opened the window so that she could see the boy playing in the yard.</i> Она открыла окно, чтобы было видно, как мальчик играет во дворе. <i>We must hurry lest we should be late.</i> Мы должны поторопиться, иначе мы опоздаем. <i>She opened the window in order that she might get fresh air.</i> Она открыла окно, чтобы подышать свежим воздухом.	В этом случае, кроме глагола should используется глагол may (если действие относится к будущему или настоящему), или его форма might и глагол could (если действие относится к прошедшему).
Обстоятельственные предложения, выражающие нереальное сравнение с союзами – as if как если бы, и as	<i>He behaves as if he were an adult person.</i> Он ведет себя так, как если бы он был взрослым. <i>He spoke to her as if he knew her very well.</i> Он говорил с ней так, будто знал ее очень хорошо. <i>She greeted him as if she had not</i>	Если действие в придаточном происходит одновременно с действием главного предложения, глагол to be используется в форме сослагательного наклонения: were , другие глаголы выражают то же значение формами Past Indefinite изъявитель-

<p>though – как будто бы.</p>	<p><i>seen him for ages.</i> Она приветствовала его, будто не видела его сто лет.</p>	<p>ного наклонения. Если действие придаточного предшествует действию главного предложения, используется Past Perfect изъявительного наклонения.</p>
<p>Сказуемое: а) с союзами as if, as though; б) после слов wish, suggestion, aim, idea.</p>	<p><i>We feel as if we were young again.</i> Мы чувствуем себя так, как будто мы снова молоды. <i>He looked as if he knew everything we had talked about.</i> Казалось, что он знал все, о чем мы говорили. <i>Aunt Ann's wish was that Mary should come and stay with her.</i> Тетушка Энн пожелала, чтобы Мэри приехала и пожила у нее.</p>	<p>а) Сослагательное наклонение выражается, как и в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях нереального сравнения; б) с глаголом should для всех лиц.</p>
<p>Уступительные с союзами though, although, whatever, whenever, however.</p>	<p><i>Whatever problems may arise, we shall try to solve them.</i> Какие бы проблемы не возникали, мы попытаемся решить их. <i>However badly he may (might) have behaved to you in the past he is still your brother.</i> Как бы плохо он не вел себя по отношению к тебе в прошлом, он все же твой брат.</p>	<p>Если действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного, используется глагол may (might) + Perfect Infinitive.</p>
<p>Обстоятельные предложения места и времени с союзами whenever, wherever.</p>	<p><i>Whenever you may (might) come, I'll be always glad to see you.</i> Когда бы ты ни пришел, я всегда буду рад видеть тебя. <i>Wherever you may (might) be, I shall find you.</i> Где бы ты ни был, я найду тебя.</p>	<p>Для образования сослагательного наклонения в этом случае используется глагол may (might).</p>
<p>Определительные, относящиеся к слову time в главном предложении.</p>	<p><i>It's time we were at home.</i> Пора бы нам быть дома. <i>It's high time you learned these words.</i> Вам пора выучить эти слова. <i>It's time we should do it.</i> Нам пора сделать это.</p>	<p>В этом случае используется сослагательное наклонение глагола to be в форме were. С другими глаголами то же значение выражается Past Indefinite изъявительного наклонения. Возможна и аналитическая форма с глаголом should.</p>
<p>Условные предложения для выражения нереального условия в придаточном предложении и нереального</p>	<p><i>If he were here, I should recognize him at once.</i> Если бы он был здесь, я бы узнал его сразу. <i>If I had time I should do the work.</i> Если бы у меня было время, я</p>	<p>В придаточных предложениях нереального условия, относящихся к настоящему или будущему, используется сослагательное наклонение глагола to be в форме were. Другие глаго-</p>

<p>следствия в главном.</p>	<p>бы сделал эту работу. <i>If I had had time yesterday, I should have translated the text up to the end.</i> Если бы у меня было время вчера, я бы перевел текст до конца.</p>	<p>лы передают это же значение изъявительным наклонением. В главном предложении используются глаголы should (для 1-го лица) или would (для остальных лиц). В придаточных предложениях нереального условия, относящихся к прошедшему времени, используется Past Perfect, а в главном – аналитическая форма: should, would + Perfect Infinitive.</p>
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Exercises

1. Translate the sentences:

a) 1. It's necessary that he come to me today. 2. It's demanded that you be in time there. 3. It's simply necessary that you discuss this matter. 4. I suggest that you take immediate steps. 5. We insist that he settle this problem today. 6. He ordered that John remain there till 6 o'clock. 7. I wish I could fulfil this duty. 8. I wish I had some influence on him. 9. I wish it were the end of the film. 10. He was afraid lest they be late.

b) 1. Why don't you ask Sam? He would tell you the exact date of the meeting. 2. I'd like you to speak to Jim. He would give you a good piece of advice. 3. I suggest that you should speak to that man. 4. It is necessary that you should help her. 5. Write down this English word lest you should forget it. 6. Kate didn't demand that he should stay with them. 7. I should have liked you to have shown more interest in your work. 8. I learned so much about English law at his lectures that otherwise I should never have known. 9. It looked as though she wanted to speak but she couldn't. 10. I wish you stopped talking. 11. If this article were more interesting I would translate it into English. 12. If you had studied properly last year, you would have known these facts.

2. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. It is necessary that you (*should attend, should have attended*) all the lectures. 2. I suggest that you (*take part, took part*) in this conference. 3. I (*would write, would have written*) to him, but I forgot his address. 4. I (*could have helped, could help*) her if I (*knew, had known*) that she was in trouble. 5. If you (*have read, had read*) this book, you would have learned more facts about punishment for crimes in ancient times. 6. I wish you (*can, could*) believe him. 7. I wish we (*discussed, had discussed*) it before. 8. I think I'd recognize him at once if I (*saw, had seen*) him again.

3. Translate the sentences:

1. Необходимо, чтобы я поговорил с ними, прежде чем я уйду. 2. Необходимо, чтобы вы пришли на заседание комитета в 5 часов. 3. Я предлагаю, чтобы он отдохнул. 4. Сэм предложил, чтобы я остался у него на несколько дней. 5. Я бы сделал это сам, но я буду занят весь день. 6. На вашем месте я бы поговорил с ним. 7. На вашем месте я бы посоветовался с кем-нибудь, прежде чем принимать решение. 8. Мне бы не хотелось встречаться с ними. 9. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы он был с нами. 10. Не знаю, что бы я делал, если бы ты не помог мне. 11. Если бы ты вовремя рассказал мне об этом, я бы знал, что делать. 12. Если бы не было так поздно, мы бы сделали работу до конца. 13. Если бы они сказали мне заранее, я бы закончила перевод статьи раньше. 14. Вы ответили бы на этот вопрос, если бы были более внимательны на лекциях.

WORD-BUILDING

Префикс	Производящая основа	Производная основа	Словообразовательное значение	Примеры
trans-	прилагательное	прилагательное	а) Находящийся по другую сторону. б) Превышающий пределы.	continental - transcontinental human - transhuman
	глагол	глагол	Изменение положения, формы и т.п.	to migrate - to transmigrate
over-	существительное прилагательное глагол	существительное прилагательное глагол	а) Превышение предела б) Переход за пределы чего-н.	task - overtask full - overfull to develop - to overdevelop to fly - to overfly
	существительное прилагательное глагол	существительное прилагательное глагол	а) Подчиненность б) Недостаточность	clerk - underclerk to pay - to underpay

Exercises

1. *Translate the derivatives:*

a) real – transreal, rational – transrational, Siberian – trans-Siberian, American – trans-American, to form – to transform;

b) crowded – overcrowded, payment – overpayment, to work – to overwork, to study – to overstudy, to eat – to overeate, to pay – to overpay, to sleep – to oversleep;

c) to buy – to underbuy, to do – to underdo, to pay – to underpay, populated – underpopulated.

2. *Give the English for:*

пересекающий Балканы, трансокеанский, пересекающий Африку, сверхчеловеческий, трансконтинентальный.

3. *Form antonyms with the help of the prefixes **over-** and **under-**:*

to overstudy, to underpay, to overwork, to underdevelop, to overdo.

READING

A – 1

1. Read the definitions and say, which one suits the word “court”:

1) institution for giving instructions; 2) legislative assembly; 3) body with judicial power.

2. Read and translate the text; explain your variants of translation of word-combinations in black type:

COURTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Turning to the English courts, one must first distinguish between civil and criminal jurisdiction – some courts have both jurisdictions, some only one.

As for the civil courts, there is **a trial court for the whole of England**, with an unlimited jurisdiction in all civil cases – the High Court of Justice¹. It deals with those matters which are connected with property rights, family relations, business, etc.

Minor civil cases are tried in the County Courts². They have **nothing to do with the counties**; the name was elected for historical reasons. These courts are of limited jurisdiction. They deal mainly with civil cases concerning recovery of small debts. Also now these courts are allowed to hear cases connected with adoption of children, conveyancing and all other civil matters. In fact about 90 per cent of all civil cases are commenced and concluded in these courts. The judges of the civil courts **try cases alone** without the jury, because England abolished the jury in civil cases in 1933.

The Crown Court³, a court of general jurisdiction, and the Magistrates' Courts⁴ having only limited jurisdiction are known to be the trial courts for considering criminal cases.

Simple matters are considered by the magistrates. The punishment inflicted by them can seldom exceed six months' imprisonment and often consists of fines. The Crown Court has jurisdiction in major criminal cases, those **punishable by substantial periods of imprisonment**. Criminal cases involve a jury trial.

The intermediate appellate tribunal in England is the Court of Appeal. It hears appeals from the High Court and from specialized tribunals. Thus the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal hears appeals from **criminal courts of inferior instance**.

The highest court in England is the House of Lords. It hears appeals of exceptional public importance from the Court of Appeal, their number being very limited. When the House of Lords acts as a judicial body instead of a legislative one, it is composed only of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary⁵ (Law Lords). They hear appeals as an Appellate Committee; the appeals come from the courts of lower instances – mostly from the Court of Appeal and rarely from the High Court. The House of Lords is **the final point of appeal**.

Notes:

¹High Court of Justice – Высокий суд правосудия

²County Courts – суды графств

³Crown Court – коронный суд, уголовный суд присяжных

⁴Magistrates' Courts – магистратский (мировой) суд

⁵Lords of Appeal in Ordinary – члены палаты Лордов для рассмотрения апелляций

3. Give the Russian for:

both jurisdictions, property rights, to be tried in the court, to hear cases, adoption of children, conveyancing, to abolish the jury, to consider criminal cases, to inflict punishment, to consist of fines, jury trial, Criminal Division.

4. Give the English for:

различать гражданскую и уголовную юрисдикцию, суд первой инстанции, незначительные гражданские дела, возмещение мелких долгов, начинаться и заканчиваться в судах графств, рассматривать дело без присяжных, редко превышать шестимесячное тюремное заключение, специализированный орган правосудия (судебное или арбитражное учреждение; суд; трибунал), заслушивать апелляции, апелляции исключительного государственного значения, последний пункт подачи апелляций.

5. Match the words:

trial	debts
to hear	rights
inferior	jurisdiction
some months'	the jury
to inflict	tribunals
small	imprisonment
specialized	body
criminal	instance
judicial	court
to abolish	punishment
property	cases

6. Make up word-combinations; mind the prepositions:

unlimited jurisdiction	of	all civil cases
to deal with matters connected	in	the jury
punishment inflicted	for	considering criminal cases
to try cases	with	small debts
to hear appeals	from	the magistrates
trial courts	without	property rights
recovery	as	criminal courts

to be punishable	by -	Lords of Appeal in Ordinary substantial period of imprisonment a judicial body
to be composed		
to act		

7. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two main jurisdictions of the British courts? 2. What is the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice? 3. What kinds of cases are tried in the County Courts? 4. Why do the judges of the civil courts try cases alone without the jury? 5. What courts consider criminal cases in Great Britain? 6. Does the typical punishment inflicted by the magistrates consist of fines? 7. What bodies does the Court of Appeals hear appeals from? 8. What is the highest court in Great Britain? 9. Who composes the House of Lords when it acts as the judicial body? 10. Is the House of Lords the final judicial instance?

A – 2

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

to certify, municipal, corporation, per cent.

2. Translate the following family words:

judge – to judge – judicial – judiciary, to remove – removal – removable – irremovable, to conduct – conduct – misconduct, hierarchy – hierarchical, legal – legally – illegal.

3. Skim the text:

JUDGES

Judges in England are officers appointed by the sovereign power to administer the law. The duties of the judicial office in a civil or a

criminal matter are different. The law calls for judges to hear the statements on both sides in open court and arrive at a conclusion as to the truth of the facts submitted to them, or when a jury is engaged – to direct the jury to find such a conclusion. The judges are expected to apply to the facts. They find the appropriate rules of the law and certify by their decisions the relief to which the parties are entitled or the obligations or penalties which they have incurred.

Some important points are considered to be more characteristic of the English judicial system. They can be described as the follows.

1. Judges in England are absolutely protected from action for anything that they may do exercising their judicial duties.

2. Judges are appointed for life and must retire at the age of 70 or 72. The highest class of judges is practically irremovable. The inferior judges and magistrates are sometimes removable for misconduct by the Lord Chancellor.

3. The judiciary in England is not a separate profession. The judges are chosen from barristers or solicitors if those have been in active practice for at least 10 years.

4. Judges in England are appointed for the most part by the Crown. In a few cases municipal corporations may appoint their own judicial officer, and they expect him to do his duties in a proper way.

The English judiciary is hierarchic. Judges in the higher courts have more authority than those in the lower courts. Judges of the lower courts hear both civil and criminal cases. Judges in the House of Lords and the Court of Appeal hear only appeal cases.

There are different classes of the judiciary in Great Britain: Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (sit in the House of Lords), Lords Justices of Appeal (sit in the Court of Appeal), High Court judges (sit in the High Court), Circuit judges (sit in the Crown Court and county court), Recorders (sit in the Crown Court), Stipendiary magistrates (sit in the magistrates' courts) and Lay magistrates (unpaid justices of the peace). The most numerous judges are Lay magistrates. They

are appointed from ordinary members of society by the Lord Chancellor. They are not legally qualified although they do receive some basic training. The case is usually heard by a bench of three lay magistrates who are advised on the law by the clerk of the court. The justice's clerk is a barrister or solicitor of at least five years' standing. Lay magistrates hear over 90 per cent of criminal cases.

4. Translate the summary of the text from Russian into English:

В Великобритании судьи назначаются королевой. Судьи должны основывать свои решения на фактах. Для каждого дела они находят подходящие нормы права. Судьи назначаются пожизненно и обязаны уйти в отставку в 72 года.

Судейство в Англии имеет строгую иерархию. Судьи высших инстанций обладают большей властью, чем судьи низших инстанций.

Судьи в Великобритании – это члены палаты лордов для рассмотрения апелляций, лорды-судьи по рассмотрению апелляций, судьи Высокого суда правосудия, судьи Судов графств, окружные судьи, рекордеры, мировые судьи, получающие жалование и мировые судьи, не получающие жалование.

A – 3

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

integral, regime, form, totalitarian, manipulation, democracy, penalty, mechanical, population, intuition, verdict, political.

2. Analyse the structure of the following words:

participatory, decision-making, purely, intuitively, nullification, layman, moreover, courtroom.

3. *Scan the text and find English equivalents to the Russian word-combinations:*

непосредственное вовлечение в деятельность учреждений, связанных с процессом принятия решения; внедрять общественные ценности в официальный судебный процесс; чувство справедливости и беспристрастности; способность действовать интуитивно; право отменять (аннулировать); высокая степень вынесения оправдательных приговоров; вердикт – не виновен; избегать применения смертной казни; вызывать глубокое чувство уважения; под руководством судьи устанавливать истину; быть строго ограниченным фактами; подтверждены свидетельскими показаниями; обсуждать вердикт; зал судебных заседаний; хранитель совести общества.

THE JURY

The jury is a form of participatory democracy¹ compared with the representative democracy² that obtains in elections. It has direct involvement in decision-making institutions of the state and provides an education for all the participants. It is meant to be an impartial body rather than a purely representative one. Moreover, juries bring about community values into the formal legal process and a sense of equity and fairness against the cold and mechanical application of legal rules.

The reason for the criminal trial jury popularity has frequently been its independence and ability to act intuitively. In the early years jurors consciously used their nullification power to produce a high level of acquittals³, often around 50 per cent in cases of murder and theft. This was followed with verdicts of not guilty in popular political causes and avoiding the imposition of the death penalty for non-violent theft in the eighteenth century. As a consequence, jury power has generated over the centuries a great deal of respect among sections of the population.

The essential feature of the trial by jury as practiced in England and countries influenced by English ideas is as follows. The jury is a body of selected laymen which under the guidance of a judge ascertains the truth in questions of fact arising in a criminal process. Their duties are strictly limited to questions of fact, and moreover they are still further restricted to the exclusive consideration of matters that have been proved by evidence in the course of the trial. They must submit to the directions of the judge as to any rule or principle of law that may be applicable to the case.

The jury fulfils its duties in the following way. At the end of the trial it is asked to consider the verdict. It often retires for this purpose. The jury may be out for many hours and should not separate at this stage. When it arrives at a verdict it returns to the courtroom. The verdict is given in court in the presence of the accused in response to the Judge's question whether the jury has arrived at a verdict. As a general rule it must be unanimous.

According to the general practice, the jury are selected from the locality, whether county or city, where the crime has been committed. The jury is, and has always been, the keeper of the conscience of the community and it is a barrier to manipulation, oppression and abuse of authority. That is why totalitarian regimes can never accept free and independent juries. The trial jury is an integral part of liberty because it is known as trial by the country or, in other words, by the people.

Notes:

¹participatory democracy - активное участие в управлении государством

²representative democracy - представительная демократия

³acquittal - оправдание, оправдательный приговор

4. Scan the text once again and say how the jury fulfils its duties.

B – 1

1. 4 Look through the terms and their definitions and suggest your variant of translation:

crime - 1) an act or omission prohibited and punished by law; 2) unlawful acts in general; 3) an evil act 4) informal something to be regretted;

offence - 1) a violation or breach of a law, custom, rule, etc.; 2) any public wrong or crime; 3) attack; assault;

misdeed – an evil or illegal action;

guilty conduct – crime.

2. Read the text and try to guess the meaning of word-combinations in bold type:

COURTS IN THE USA

The judicial system of the United States is of two kinds. It consists of the Federal Courts, created by and deriving their powers from Congress, and of the Courts of the State, created by the States and **provided by the legislatures** of the States. The judges of the Federal Courts, including those of the Supreme Court of the US, are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, their appointment being for life.

The Federal Courts at present are the Federal District Courts, the Courts of Appeal, a number of special courts and the Supreme Court of the USA.

At the lowest level are the District Courts with about two hundred judges. Their jurisdiction covers all crimes and offences **under the laws of the US**. Each state has at least one district court; a few have as many as four.

The Courts of Appeals are given only appellate jurisdiction. There are 13 Courts of Appeals in the US (formerly called US Circuit Courts of Appeals), each circuit comprising several states. A

Court of Appeal consists of 3 or more judges. The decision of the Court of Appeals is final except those cases in which **the Supreme Court grants “certiorari”** or in which an appeal may be taken to that court as the matter of right. The Courts of Appeal were organized to relieve the Supreme Court of pressure resulting from the accumulation of appellate cases.

All states in the USA have a system of courts similar **in many respects** to the Federal Courts. Each state has **a court of last resort**, which hears and determines all questions of law on appeal from the trial courts. The highest court in most of the states is named the Supreme Court.

The State Courts have separate criminal and civil jurisdictions. In many large cities and towns there are police magistrates and justices of the peace for hearing criminal cases. They usually issue warrants of arrest, hold preliminary hearings and commit offenders to wait for the action of the jury or the examining of their cases by courts higher in criminal jurisdiction.

In some towns and cities the magistrates and police justices are elected, and in others they are appointed by the mayor. There are also minor courts in each city which hear and determine **civil actions**.

3. Give the Russian for:

to be appointed by, with the consent of the Senate, to cover crimes and offences, to take an appeal to the court, accumulation of appellate cases, to be similar to, trial court, to determine all questions of law, on appeal, separate criminal and civil jurisdictions, justice of the peace, to hear a case, to hold preliminary hearing, to examine the case.

4. Give the English for:

судебная система, наделяться полномочиями Конгрессом, предусмотренный законом, пожизненное назначение, в соответ-

ствии с законом США, апелляционная юрисдикция, истребование дела вышестоящим судом из производства нижестоящего суда, вопрос права (субъективного), быть результатом, полицейский судья (председатель полицейского суда), выдавать ордер на арест, обязывать правонарушителей ожидать решения присяжных заседателей, гражданский иск.

5. Answer the questions:

1. What are the two kinds of judicial system in the USA? 2. Who has the power to appoint judges in the USA? 3. What do the Federal Courts in the USA consist of? 4. Are District Courts at the lowest level of the court system? 5. What does the jurisdiction of the District Courts cover? 6. How many District Courts are there in each state? 7. How many Courts of Appeal are there in the USA? 8. What is the Jurisdiction of Courts of Appeal? 9. Why were the Courts of Appeal organized? 10. What is the system of state courts in the USA similar to? 11. What is the function of the courts of last resort? 12. What cases do police magistrates and justices of the peace hear? 13. What is the scope of functions of police magistrates and justices of the peace? 14. Are the magistrates and police justices elected or appointed? 15. What courts in each state hear and determine civil actions?

B – 2

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

patronage, sphere, record, element, person, myth, virtual.

2. Analyse the structure of the following words:

background, upper-middle, large-sized, self-selection, would-be, judgeship, truthful, costly, expectation, preferable, to disagree.

3. *Skim the text and formulate the main qualities of the following persons in the USA court system:*

- federal judges –
- district judges –
- appeals judges –
- nominees for judicial office -

FEDERAL JUDGES

Americans believe that only someone born in difficult circumstances¹ may some day become the president of the United States, or at least a US judge. This myth is truthful in some respect. In principle virtually anyone can become a prominent public person but a few examples can be cited of people who came from poor backgrounds yet acquired high posts. Most typically, however, America's federal judges, like other public persons, come from the nation's middle and upper-middle classes.

As well as district judges, appeals judges and Supreme Court judges, federal judges must be college graduates and receive law degrees in costly private universities. Before assuming the federal bench, federal judges have to be employed at the state or local level, or in political, governmental sphere, or large-sized law firms.

No constitutional or statutory qualifications are stipulated for serving in federal courts. The Constitution simply indicates that "the judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court" as well as in any lower federal courts that Congress may establish. But there are some informal requirements concerning professional competence, political qualifications, self-selection, and the element of luck.

Although candidates for US judicial posts do not have to be attorneys, it has been the custom to appoint lawyers who have distinguished themselves professionally. Tradition has created an expecta-

tion that the would-be judge have some reputation for professional competence.

Most nominees for judicial office have some record of political activity because it is still considered that judges are part of the political patronage system. So it is preferable for a judge to be a member of the leading party. It is supposed that the nominees announce publicly a desire for a federal judgeship. Some people think it should be done, others – disagree. The element of luck plays an important role in all judicial appointments. Being a member of the right party at the right time often has a much to do with becoming a judge as one's professional background.

Note:

¹ circumstances - обстановка, среда; обстоятельства, условия, положение дел

4. Speak about justices working in different courts of the USA.

B – 3

1. Read the following international words and give their Russian equivalents stating differences in meaning of the English and Russian words, if any:

to reconstruct, rational, to determine.

2. Analyse the structure of the following words:

input, workhorse, subdivision, to cross-examine, defendant, liability, policy-making, guideline, dangerous.

3. Scan the text and state the main functions of the Federal District Courts in the USA:

THE US FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS

The U.S. district courts represent the basic point of input for the federal judicial system. Although some cases are later taken to a court of appeals or even to the Supreme Court, most federal cases

never move beyond the U.S. trial courts. So the district courts may be called the workhorses of the federal judiciary.

Nowadays Congress has divided some states into more than one district. California, New York and Texas have the most, with four each. There is no any rational plan of such subdivision. Size and population vary widely from district to district. There are now U.S. district courts serving the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Marian Islands.

The original district courts were each assigned one judge. The original jurisdiction of district courts concerns virtually all cases. They are the only courts in which attorneys examine and cross-examine witnesses. Subsequent appeals of the trial court decision focus on correcting errors rather than on reconstructing the facts.

The task of determining the facts in a case often falls to a jury. Two types of juries are associated with federal district courts. The grand jury¹ is a group of men and women to determine whether the person has committed the federal crime or not. Petit jurors² are chosen at random³ from the community to hear evidence and determine whether a defendant in a civil trial has liability or whether a defendant in a criminal trial is guilty or not guilty.

The district courts also play a policy-making role. The courts are involved in disputes once considered private. For the federal district courts this means that such area of judicial involvement tend to be relatively free of clear, precise appellate court and legislative guidelines; and as a consequence the opportunity for trial court jurists to make policy is rather dangerous.

Notes:

¹ grand jury - присяжные, решающие вопрос о предании суду; большое жюри (коллегия из 12-23 присяжных)

² petit jury - малое жюри, суд присяжных

³ at random - случайно, случайным образом; произвольно; наугад, наобум

4. Scan the text once again and say what is the difference in the functions of grand jury and petit jury.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Mind your grammar when you speak

1. Express supposition:

Model: It would be interesting to speak to him.

Prompts: interesting – to discuss different points of view on the problem of punishment; important – to speak to witnesses first of all; wonderful – to visit the exhibition of Italian art; useful – to listen to his lecture; to be better – to say nothing at all; to be very kind of him – to say that.

2. Express a wish:

Model 1: If only they were here!

Prompts: I – can – to help you; he – to tell me about it; she – to come; they – to know that.

Model 2: I wish I could speak French.

Prompts: to help you, to see him, to do something for you, to translate this text.

3. Express advice:

Model: You'd better do it right away (**you'd better = you had better**).

Prompts: to be going now, to wait for him, to tell him about it, to have a short rest, to stay in bed, to go home now.

4. Express preference:

Model: I'd rather stay at home (**I'd = I would**).

Prompts: to have some coffee, not to speak about it, to go home, to stay at home, not to wait here, to go for a walk, not to discuss these problems.

5. *Suggest that your friend should do something:*

Model: I suggest that you (should) go to the exhibition.

Prompts: to learn more about Anglo-American legal system, to make a report on the development of statute law in the UK, to look through the description of these precedents, to speak to the plaintiff first of all, to examine that witness.

6. *Imagine what would happen if you did this or that, work in pairs:*

Model:

A: What would happen if you bought a lucky lottery ticket? (win a car).

B: If I bought a lucky lottery ticket I should probably win a car.

Prompts:

A:	B:
to win a car	to take a long journey
to take a long journey	to travel about the country
to travel about the country	to visit new cities and towns
to visit new cities and towns	to meet different people
to meet different people	to make friends with them

7. *Say that the situation would have been different if there had been another opportunity:*

Model: I didn't speak to him because he was away. I should have spoken to him if he hadn't been away.

Prompts: 1. I didn't translate this text at the lesson because I had no dictionary. 2. I couldn't read this article because this newspaper was sold out. 3. I couldn't be present at the meeting because I was on business in Moscow at that time. 4. I didn't learn the new words because I was unwell yesterday. 5. I couldn't submit my documents to the policeman because I had forgotten them at home. 6. I didn't come to see you because I had a lot of work to do. 7. I lost my way to the railway station, because I didn't know the city well enough.

II. Conversational formulas

Ways of expressing advice

Why don't you ...?	– Почему бы вам не...
If I were you I'd ...	– На вашем месте я бы ...
Personally, I would advise you to...	– Лично я бы вам посоветовал ...
I think/suggest you should ...	} – Думаю, что вам лучше бы ...
I think/suggest you'd better...	
You ought to...	– Вы должны были бы ...
If I were you I wouldn't...	– На вашем месте я бы не ...
I advise you not to	– Я бы вам не советовал ...
I don't think you should...	– Думаю, вам лучше бы не ...
You'd better not...Don't....	– Не (<i>делайте чего-н.</i>) ...

Accepting advice

That sounds like a good idea, thank you.	– Благодарю, это неплохая мысль.
Well, that's certainly a possibility.	– Ну, это определенно неплохая возможность.
Right/yes. I'll do/try that.	– Вы правы (да). Попытаюсь это сделать. Благодарю.
Thanks.	– Благодарю. Неплохая мысль.
That's a good idea. Thanks.	– Благодарю. Неплохая мысль.

Rejecting advice

That's not a good idea, I'm afraid.	– Боюсь, что это неудачная мысль.
I've already tried that.	– Уже пытался.

1. *Read and practise the following flashes of conversation; work in pairs:*

1

A: What should I do to sleep at night?

B: Why don't you take a walk every evening?

A: Thanks. I'll try that.

2

A: You're just starting a new job. If I were you, I'd be very careful in choosing friends.

B: Thanks. I'll follow your advice.

3

A: Oh, I'm putting on weight! What shall I do?

B: Personally, I would advise you to stop eating much and go in for sports.

A: I've already tried that without any results.

4

A: Oh, dear, you look so tired. I think you'd better have a rest.

B: That's a good idea. Thanks. But I have a lot of work to do.

5

A: Look, I've bought a new dress.

B: But you look rather disappointed. Is anything wrong?

A: No, not really. But I think the colour is too dark.

B: I'm sorry to say that you are right. You should have thought of it before you bought the dress.

6

A: Mrs. Green, I'm about to finish my course of studies, but I don't know what to do: study further or take a job.

B: That's a problem. If I were you I shouldn't take a job. You should continue your studies. You are really talented.

A: That sounds like a good idea. Thank you.

A: Oh, mum, Bob asked me to marry him. What would you advise?

B: My dear, I advise you to marry neither him nor anybody else. You are too young.

2. Give advice to your friend. Begin like this: *If I were you I'd...*; work in pairs:

Model: A: I'm beginning to put on weight.

B: If I were you, I would stop eating bread.

Prompts: 1. I'm a bit depressed after the exams. 2. Mike doesn't keep his word. 3. I want to change my profession. 4. It's getting cold outside. 5. My mother comes home very tired. 6. They say that the latest novel by X. is not very interesting. 7. Steve is going to marry Jane. 8. I want to see the world. 9. I didn't attend the exhibition but I heard it was very good.

3. Act out dialogues based on the following situations:

1. Your younger brother began to smoke cigarettes. Give him your advice. 2. You've got two invitations to travel across Central Asia and the Caucasus. Ask one of your friends for advice. 3. Your friend has overworked. Now he is suffering from headaches and sleeplessness. Give him your advice. 4. You face the problem of living in a city or moving to the country. Ask your friend for advice. 5. Your friend has never been to London. You visited it several times. Give him your advice as to what places of interest he should visit first. 6. Your younger sister is going to enter an institute. Help her to make the right choice.

III. Polylogue

1. Read the polylogue:

Mrs. Hill is a university teacher. She has come to Russia on a private trip. A friend of hers is a teacher at your Academy and she invited Mrs. Hill to the meeting of the Students' Club.

Teacher: Dear friends, let me introduce Mrs. Gloria Hill, a University teacher from Georgetown. She has come here to get acquainted with the way of life in Russia and to make friends with us, Russian people.

Everybody: How do you do? Glad to meet you.

Gloria: How do you do? I'm Gloria Hill. I live in Georgetown. Yes, I'm a university teacher at Georgetown University. I teach philosophy, but I'm sure our meeting will be very useful both for you and me.

Pete: Mrs. Hill, are you going to speak on philosophy teaching in the United States of America?

Gloria: I teach philosophy, but several times I served as a member of the Jury at criminal courts, and my experience could be of interest to you.

Vera: Well, now in my country we also have the institute of the jury, it was re-established in Russia in the nineties of the previous century. So I think that your experience will be very interesting and very useful for us.

Sasha: Mrs. Hill, I know that the job of the jury in Russia is to help the judge to pass a correct sentence. And what about your country?

Gloria: Jurors perform a vital role in the American system of justice. The judge determines the law to be applied in the case while the jury decides the facts. Jury service is a high duty of citizenship.

Victor: Mrs. Hill, if I were an American citizen, how would I be selected to serve as a juror?

Gloria: It's easy. Your name would be selected at random from voter registration and driver's license. To serve as a juror you must

meet certain qualifications: be a US citizen, be 18 years of age or older, be a resident of the area in which you are to serve as a juror, be able to communicate in English, have no felony conviction unless civil rights have been restored.

Victor: The juror's job is hard. What a great responsibility you take upon yourself when you agree to act as a juror! Does anybody instruct jurors how to perform their duties?

Gloria: You see, each of the jurors is given a very useful book which is called "A Handbook For Jurors Serving in the United States District Courts". The purpose of this book is to acquaint jurors in a general way with methods of procedure in federal courts, to tell them something about their duties, responsibilities, the nature of their work and its importance along with the meaning of language and terms used in court. But this book doesn't contain instructions.

Dennis: I'm sorry, Mrs. Hill, but I have doubts about the correctness of the verdict passed by twelve people having no legal education. They are not experts in law.

Gloria: No, they are not. The jurors have to decide only the question of fact. Questions of law are for the judge.

Victor: Mrs. Hill, what happens during a trial?

Gloria: Events in a trial usually happen in a particular order, though the order may be changed by the judge. The usual order of events is as follows: 1) selection of the jury; 2) opening statements; 3) presentation of evidence; 4) Jury instructions; 5) Jury deliberations; 6) announcement of the verdict.

Victor: How should the jurors be dressed?

Gloria: They must be dressed comfortably. Suits, ties and other more formal wear are not necessary. But don't get too informal – beach wear, shorts, cutoffs are not appropriate in court. Hats are not allowed unless worn for religious purposes.

Igor: Mrs. Hill, in the films I saw a very interesting ceremony in the courtroom: a witness promises to be honest while giving evidence.

Gloria: It's not a ceremony, but a rule of the law of evidence. Every witness must swear an oath with his or her hand on the Bible to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Olga: Mrs. Hill, there are twelve people in the jury and their verdict may not be unanimous. Which side has the judge to take then?

Gloria: Friends, a judge has always to take the side of justice. But if the decision of the jury is not unanimous the jury is discharged and a new trial is fixed with a fresh jury.

Igor: Friends, I've got an idea! Let's invite Mrs. Hill to the sitting of a court trying some criminal case with the participation of the jury, of course. And then we shall ask her to expound her impressions about the jury job in Russia.

IV. Problem solving

1. *In some districts of America it is the judge who selects the foreperson¹ of the jury. In other districts the jurors elect their foreperson. There are districts in the USA where the first juror to enter the jury becomes the foreperson automatically. In Russia the foreperson is the one who presides over the jury's deliberations and gives every juror a fair opportunity to express his or her views. The foreperson is elected by the jurors. Pretend to be a juror. You must elect the foreperson. Look through the list given below and say which of the personal qualities a foreperson must possess. Explain your choice.*

Note:

foreperson – старшина присяжных

accurate	conservative	tactful
optimistic	professional	ethical
ambitious	creative	take initiative
organized	punctual	fair
analytical	curious	team-oriented
persuasive	a quick learner	flexible
autonomous	dependable	thoughtful
pleasant	rational	friendly
calm under pres- sure	decisive	tolerant
polite	reliable	hard-working
cautious	detailed-oriented	willing to take risks
possess a good sense of humor	realistic	helpful
cheerful	diplomatic	honest
possess common sense	respectful	independent
practical	disciplined	intelligent
process-oriented	results-oriented	loyal
cooperative	dynamic	motivated
productive	responsible	open-minded
	energetic	
	self-motivated	
	enthusiastic	

2. *When the name of an American citizen is selected at random from voter registration and driver's license, he or she must answer to the juror questionnaire. A juror qualification form helps to determine if she or he is qualified to serve as a juror. Below you can see the examples of such questions; answer them.*

1. How do you feel about individuals who bring lawsuits for personal injuries? 2. If you thought you were injured because of the fault of someone else, would you consider bringing a lawsuit? Yes/No (If no, please explain). 3. Have you ever considered bringing a lawsuit or

claim, or felt like you had a good reason to sue, but decided not to? Yes/No (If yes, please explain). 4. Are there any kinds of lawsuits which you think are unfair or unjust and should not be brought to court? (If yes, will you give us examples of the kind of lawsuits you disagree with). 5. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the legal system in the way it treats someone who has brought a lawsuit? 6. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the legal system in the way it treats someone who has been sued? 7. Do you agree or disagree with the statement: “Juries can be trusted to make fair awards in personal injury cases”?

VOCABULARY

abuse – 1) злоупотреблять;
2) оскорблять

accumulation – скопление

accuse – обвинять

acquittal – оправдание

adoption – усыновление

appeal – 1) обращаться; 2)

подавать апелляционную
жалобу

arrive – 1) прибывать; 2) до-
стигать

ascertain – устанавливать,
выяснять

assign – 1) предназначать; 2)
поручать; 3) назначать

assume – 1) предполагать; 2)
принимать на себя

background – 1) задний фон;
2) истоки, происхождение

certify – удостоверить, заверять

cite – ссылаться, цитировать

commence – начинать

compare – сравнивать

conclude – 1) заканчивать; 2)
делать вывод

conscious – сознательный,
здравый

conveyancing – нормы пра-
ва, регулирующие передачу
собственности на недвижи-
мость

cover – 1) закрывать, покры-
вать; 2) охватывать, отно-
ситься (к чему-л.)

danger – опасность

debt – долг

defendant – ответчик, подсу-
димый, обвиняемый

engage – 1) нанимать; 2) вовле-
кать; 3) заниматься (чем-л.)

entitle – давать право (to – на что-л.)

error – ошибка, заблуждение

exceed – превышать

fine – штраф

frequent – 1) частый; 2) обычный

fulfill – выполнять, исполнять, осуществлять

generate – порождать, вызывать

grand – большой, величественный

guidance – 1) совет, рекомендация; 2) руководство

guilt – вина, виновность

impose – облагать, налагать

incur – подвергаться, навлечь на себя

indicate – 1) показывать; 2) означать

inflict – 1) причинять; 2) налагать

intermediate – промежуточный

jurisdiction – 1) отправление правосудия; 2) подсудность

jury – присяжные

liability – 1) ответственность; 2) обязательство, задолженность

litigation – тяжба, судебный процесс

magistrate – магистрат, судья, мировой судья

nullification – аннулирование, уничтожение

offence – проступок, правонарушение, преступление

oppression – притеснение, угнетение, гнет

ordinary – обычный, простой

penalty – наказание, штраф

preliminary – предварительный

pressure – давление

prove – доказывать, подтверждать

random: at random – наугад

recovery – 1) выздоровление; 2) возмещение

relieve – 1) оказывать помощь; 2) облегчать; 3) освободить

resort – прибежище, спасательное средство

simple – простой

stipulate – обуславливать

unanimous – единодушный, единогласный

warrant – 1) правомочие; 2) ордер, предписание

СПИСОК НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ, ВСТРЕЧАЮЩИХСЯ В УЧЕБНИКЕ

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Перевод
arise	arose	arisen	возникать
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	born	нести
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
bind	bound	bound	связывать
break	broke	broken	ломать, нарушать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	жечь
buy	bought	bought	покупать
can	could	–	мочь
cast	cast	cast	бросать, кидать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить, приезжать
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тянуть
drink	drank	drunk	пить
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить, давать пищу
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
find	found	found	находить
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	Вешать, развешивать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать

hide	hide	hide	прятать
hold	held	held	держать
keep	kept	kept	держать, хранить
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть
lead	led	led	вести; руководить
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	учить; узнавать
leave	left	left	оставлять; покидать
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
may	might	–	мочь
mean	meant	meant	означать
meet	met	met	встречать(ся); знакомиться
must	–	–	долженствовать
override	overrode	overridden	лишать юридического действия
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ring	rang	rung	звенеть
rise	rose	risen	поднимать(ся)
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать; стремиться
send	sent	sent	посылать
show	showed	shown	показывать
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	проводить; тратить
spread	spread	spread	распространяться
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	красть
swear	swore	sworn	клясться
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	обучать

tell	told	told	рассказывать; сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринимать
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	выигрывать
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	брать назад; отзываться; отменять;
write	wrote	written	писать