16 мая 2020 года гр 61-62

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ **№ 65.**

Тема: Политическое и государственное устройство Российской Федерации.

Цель: формирование коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире

Задачи: формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;

воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Задание 1Прочитайте текст и составьте развернутый план пересказа

## Political System of Russia

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

The president of Russia is the governments chief executive, head of state, and most powerful official. The president is elected by the people to serve a four-year term. The president, with the approval of the lower house of parliament, appoints a prime minister to serve as head of government. The prime minister is the top-ranking official of a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The council carries out the operations of the government.

Each institution of state power is only partially responsible for enforcing the Constitution. Only the President has the responsibility of safeguarding the state system, the state's sovereignty and integrity overall. This is the guarantee that the other state institutions and officials can exercise their powers in a normal constitutional fashion.

The President's place in the state power system is tied to his constitutional prerogatives regarding, above all, the executive branch of power. Legally, the President is distanced from all the branches of power, but he nonetheless remains closer to the executive branch. This closeness is reflected in the specific constitutional powers the President exercises as head of state.

The origins of this constitutional situation lie in the particularities of the way the government is formed in Russia. The Constitution does not link the process of forming a government to the distribution of seats in parliament among the different political parties and fractions. In other words» the party with the majority in parliament could form the government, but the government does not have to be formed according to this principle. Both approaches would be in keeping with the Constitution. But a situation where the governments makeup does not reflect the parliamentary majority can be a source of problems for many aspects of the executive branch's work, especially law-making. Such problems could reduce the effectiveness of the executive branch's work and make it unable to resolve pressing tasks.

In order to overcome such a situation, the Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on, an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, appointing deputy prime ministers and ministers, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Ministers resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The President works with two consultative bodies — the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils. The system of Presidential power includes the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys in the Federal Districts.

Задание 2

**Дополните диалог, используя нужную формы глагола:**

A:   Hello, Mark. You 1) ...took... (take) a long time to answer the door.  
B:   Sorry. I 2).......    (not/hear) the bell.  
Come in, Tony.  
A:   3) What..............(you/plan) to do today?  
B:   Well, I 4) ........... (think) of going  
for a picnic in the country, but the weather is awful so I  
5)..........    (change) my mind.  
A:   Oh dear. Well, yesterday Mary 6)............(tell)  
me that she 7).............(buy) two tickets to see  
the Rocking Stars, but she couldn't go to the concert. So  
18).............(buy)  the tickets from  her,  
because I 9) ............(think) you'd like to go.  
B:   Tony, that's brilliant! I 10) ............... (mean) to buy  
tickets for that concert, but they 11)..........       
(sell out) by the time I 12)............(go) to the  
booking office.  
A:   Well, it's lucky I 13).............(see) Mary, then, isn't it?

**Задание 3Дополнитепредложения артиклями a/an, the, --**

1  We usually have...............lunch at 1 p.m.  
2  ..............French people drink a lot of red wine.  
3  I gave her................bunch of flowers when she opened the door.  
4  Who is.............    owner of this car?  
5  We went to.............zoo and saw............old elephant.  
6  I've never taught.............    class where................pupils were so good at..............English.  
7  The giraffe is................tallest animal on...............Earth. I like................giraffes.  
8  ................water freezes after...............hour if you leave it out in.................garden at............night.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 66.

Тема: Поддержание общения на английском языке.

Социально-бытовой диалог.

Цель: формирование коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире

Задачи: формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;

воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Задание 1 Прочитайте текст в и составьте диалог га основе текста

Welcome to Russia!

You can have the Gold Ring Tour and visit a lot of interesting places. You will see beautiful cities and towns: Kostroma, Suzdal, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Rostov, Pereyaslavl-Zalesky. Many people visit the capital of Russia - Moscow every year. You will see modern buildings and old churches, monuments and museums, squares and parks. The weather is always wonderful. You will enjoy travelling by a comfortable bus.

Задание 2 Заполните пропуски подходящими фразами

A: Good afternoon, Miss Lark!

B: Good afternoon, Mr. Morgan!

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(How is life?)

B: No complaints. Thank you. How are things with you?

A: Nothing to boast of.

A: Good evening, Mrs. Mc Arthy!

B: Good evening, Mr. Wiler! How is life treating you?

A: Life is going its usual way.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( How are you getting on?)

B: I am going fine. Thank you.

A: Glad to hear it.

Задание 3

Инсценируйте диалоги

A: Good evening, Ronald!

B: Good evening, Martin! You look upset. What’s the matter?

A: I’ve left the key to my office at home.

B: Take it easy. I’ll try to help you.

A: It will be very kind of you.

A: Hi, Helen!

B: Hi, Robert!

A: It’s a long time since I saw you last. Where have you been all this time?

B: I have just returned from Canada.

A: Was it a business trip?

B: Exactly.

A: I hope it was successful.

B: Oh, yes! One of the best.