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**Методичні матеріали
до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів
із дисципліни «Комунікативний практикум (англійська мова)»**

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ВСТУП

Навчальне видання укладено відповідно до чинної навчальної програми із дисципліни вільного вибору студента «Комунікативний практикум (англійська мова)», для студентів Навчально-наукового інституту іноземної філології Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка, які навчаються за освітньо-професійною програмою «Середня освіта (Мова і література (німецька та англійська))» другого (магістерського) рівня за спеціальністю 014.02 Середня освіта (Мова і література (німецька)).

Метою вивчення дисципліни «Комунікативний практикум (англійська мова)» є забезпечення практичного володіння англійською мовою як засобом усного і письмового спілкування у професійній діяльності. У процесі досягнення цієї мети реалізуються виховні та освітні завдання, які є складовою загальноосвітньої програми. Навчання студентів відбувається на основі автентичних матеріалів, які поєднуючись з іншими організаційними формами навчання, набувають нових якісних характеристик, наприклад заняття-дискусії, заняття-рольові ігри, заняття-презентації тощо.

Уміщено методичні матеріали до організації самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів, зокрема запропоновано передтекстові і післятекстові вправи, лексико-граматичні тестові завдання для самоконтролю, завдання до лабораторних робіт з аудіювання, а також перелік рекомендованої навчальної літератури та інтернет-ресурсів. Передтекстові і післятекстові вправи забезпечують формування комунікативних навичок у здобувачів освіти. Навчальне видання спрямоване на активне засвоєння лексики і граматики та розвиток навичок усного та писемного мовлення студентів.

Розроблені авторами завдання сприяють формуванню навичок діалогічного та монологічного мовлення студентів, спонукають їх до розкриття творчого потенціалу. Тематичний модуль супроводжуються індивідуальними завданнями, що забезпечує успіх у досягненні цілей та програмних результатів навчання. Зокрема, пропонуване навчальне видання спрямоване на формування соціокультурної компетентності як невід'ємної складової змісту навчання іноземної мови, розкриття потенціалу англійської мови як можливості розширення власних мовних, мовленнєвих, лінгвосоціокультурних компетентностей та соціальних навичок.

Методичні матеріали укладено англійською мовою, що відповідає діючим вимогам до навчального курсу та спрямоване на професійну підготовку фахівців у галузі філології відповідно до вітчизняних та європейських стандартів. Навчальне видання буде корисним для використання під час проведення занять зі студентами у дистанційному форматі.

НАВЧАЛЬНО-ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ПЛАН САМОСТІЙНОЇ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість годин
Модуль: Політичні системи англomовних країн		
Тема 1. Система влади у Великобританії		
1	Read the article "The System of Government in the UK" and do the assignments.	2
2	Audio lab "Talking about British politics".	2
3	Read the article "UK parliament: tradition and change" and do the assignments.	2
4	Audio lab "The structure and functions of the British Parliament".	2
5	Read the article "Functioning of the British parliament" and do the assignments.	2
6	Video lab "The House of Lords Chamber".	1
7	Video lab "The House of Commons Chamber".	1
8	Read the article "Political parties in Britain" and do the assignments.	2
9	Prepare a presentation: "Political systems of the UK and Ukraine"	2
10	Read the article "Conservatives lose majority in UK election" and do the assignments.	2
11	Prepare a presentation: "An outstanding British politician".	2
12	Read the article "Elections to Parliament" and do the assignments.	2
13	Video lab "The general elections in the UK".	1
14	Read the article "The Ukrainian election" and do the assignments.	2
15	Prepare a report on the topic: "The functions of the Sovereign in the British politics".	2
16	Write an essay on the topic "Election systems of the UK and Ukraine: similarities and differences".	2
17	Write an opinion essay "To rule is easy, to govern – difficult".	1
Усього годин за тему 1		30

Тема 2. Система влади у США		
1	Read the article "Political parties in the USA" and do the assignments.	2
2	Video lab "The system of government in the USA".	1
3	Read the article "Democrats and Republicans" and do the assignments.	2
4	Prepare a presentation: "Two main parties in the USA politics".	2
5	Video lab "The Congress".	1
6	Read the article "Elections in the USA" and do the assignments.	2
7	Write an essay on the topic "Election systems of the USA and Ukraine: similarities and differences".	1
8	Read the article "US election 2016 result: Trump beats Clinton to take White House" and do the assignments.	2
9	Prepare a report on the topic: "An outstanding American politician".	1
10	Read the article "Political parties in the USA" and do the assignments.	2
11	Prepare a presentation: "Political systems of the USA and Ukraine"	2
12	Video lab "The systems of government in the UK and the USA".	2
13	Prepare a report about an outstanding American statesman.	2
14	Watch the recent breaking news about US political life. Prepare a 2-minute oral report.	2
15	Watch an episode of the film "The House of Cards" and write a film review.	2
16	Study the official site of the Congress and write a paragraph comparing the functions of the Senate and the Houses of Representatives	2
17	Video lab "Inauguration Day".	2
Усього годин за тему 2		30
Усього годин за модуль		60

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ

ТЕМА 1. СИСТЕМА ВЛАДИ У ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

TOPIC 1 “The System of Government in the UK”

*Exercise 1. Read the texts and pay attention to the underlined words and expressions.
Match them with their meanings given below.*

1. lobby	A. complaints that have not been proven
2. petition	B. comments
3. legislation	C. high level of knowledge or skill
4. committee stage	D. people who voted for MPs, people in their constituency (political region)
5. Bill	E. follow closely to see how a job is done
6. Select Committee	F. period after a proposed law has been discussed by Parliament when it is looked at in detail by a group of people
7. to scrutinise	G. in the correct format
8. briefing	H. committee that checks and reports on some aspect of government work
9. rallies	I. MP with responsibility for controlling the way parliamentary business is done
10. ultimately	J. formal process involving sending a written appeal to an MP, following a set format, which is then presented to the Commons by the MP
11. to be down to	K. covering many subjects, diverse
12. to set out	L. informational
13. Hansard	M. possible future laws
14. constituents	N. closely examines environmental consequences of government decisions
15. Speaker	O. full set of laws of a country
16. observations	P. try to influence the opinions of MPs and Lords
17. substantive	Q. deals with different departments
18. policies	R. the responsibility of
19. to cross departmental boundaries	S. proposal for a law currently under discussion
20. Environmental Audit	T. the official record of parliamentary business
21. allegations	U. in the end
22. to shadow	V. looking very closely at
23. wide-ranging	W. of significance
24. expertise	X. large political meetings or demonstrations
25. constitution	Y. official plans of action

Influencing Political Decisions

Ordinary citizens in the UK can have their say in political life in a number of ways.

They can:

- Lobby MPs and Members of the House of Lords (who are known as peers) about a particular issue.
- Petition the House of Commons to tell MPs about views on an issue and request action.
- Comment on legislation going through Parliament during the committee stage of a Public Bill in the House of Commons.
- Submit evidence to a Select Committee inquiry scrutinising the work and policies of the government.

Lobbying and Petitioning

Methods of lobbying can change and range from sending letters and making presentations to providing briefing material to Members and organising rallies. Often the result lobbyists are seeking is for the MP or peer to vote a certain way on a specific issue. However, this decision will ultimately be down to the MP or peer's own judgement and the influence (if any) that existing party policy will have on them.

The citizens can petition the House of Commons to make MPs aware of their opinion on an issue and to request action. All that's needed is that the petition is properly set out and has the signature and address of at least one person. A petition can also be created and submitted online, as an e-petition. The text of the petition is published in Hansard. There is a procedure for petitions in the Lords, but it is very rarely used. Generally, MPs will present all petitions they receive from their constituents. MPs present petitions by either giving a short statement in the debating chamber of the House of Commons or by simply placing the petition in the Petition Bag that hangs behind the Speaker's Chair. When a petition gets 100,000 signatures, the government will respond and it will be considered for debate. A copy of the petition is sent to the appropriate government department. Government departments are expected to offer observations on all substantive petitions.

Select Committees

There is a Commons Select Committee for each government department that examines three aspects: spending, policies and administration. Some Select Committees have a role that crosses departmental boundaries, such as the Environmental Audit Committee. Other Commons Committees are involved in a number of ongoing investigations, such as allegations about the conduct of individual MPs. Lords Select Committees do not shadow the work of government departments. Their investigations look into specialist subjects, taking advantage of the wide-ranging expertise of the Lords and the greater amount of time (compared to MPs) available to them to examine issues. Committees in the House of Lords concentrate on six main areas: international relations, the European Union, science and technology, economic affairs, communications and the UK constitution.

Exercise 2. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. A lobbied MP has to do what his or her constituents request.
2. MPs make a statement in the Commons about all the petitions they receive.
3. You can read Hansard to find out what has been happening in Parliament.
4. Government departments should comment on all the petitions they receive.
5. The Environmental Audit Select Committee shadows a specific department.
6. Select Committees do not look at how individual MPs behave – that is up to the law courts.
7. Lords are felt to have more time to give to committees than MPs.
8. Lords Select Committees focus on the same key areas as those of the Commons.

Exercise 3. A) Using the information from the texts match up the words to make collocations below.

1. debating	A. chair
2. select	B. department
3. committee	C. material
4. government	D. chamber
5. wide-ranging	E. stage

6. Speaker's	F. policy
7. party	G. expertise
8. briefing	H. committee

B) Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the collocations you have made to complete the following sentences.

1. MPs discuss proposed legislation in the _____ of the House of Commons.
2. Before Question Time in Parliament, Ministers have to read a lot of _____ provided by their advisers.
3. She was elected to the House of Lords because of her _____.
4. Many journalists gave evidence to a _____ investigating the behaviour of the press.
5. I am not quite sure what _____ is on renewable energy.
6. The bill has had two readings in the House of Commons and is now going through the _____ of procedures.
7. The _____ is situated between the two sets of benches in the Commons so that its occupant can more easily control the debates.
8. The Treasury in the UK is the _____ which deals with the country's finances.

C) Complete these sentences with words from the texts you have read.

1. The _____ of individual MPs may be investigated if it is thought they have not behaved honestly.
2. There have been a number of _____ claiming that the Speaker is not doing his or her job properly.
3. On this particular issues, it is _____ to the individual MP how he or she votes.
4. It is the role of the Health Select Committee to _____ the work done in the Department of Health and to deal with any relevant issues arising from that.

5. A petition to Parliament has to be _____ out in accordance with strict rules.
6. The work of this committee is complex because it _____ departmental boundaries.
7. There is a lot of _____ in the House of Lords because of the very different professional backgrounds among its members.
8. This committee _____ the decisions made by the Department of Transport.

D) Answer these questions about politics in your own country.

1. How easy is it for ordinary citizens to lobby MPs?
2. How easy is it for ordinary citizens to petition MPs?
3. Does the legislative process have a committee stage?
4. Do ordinary citizens play any part in committee decisions in relation to government?

UK Parliament: Tradition and Change

Exercise 1. A) You are going to read about the history of the British parliament.

Before reading match the following words with their definitions given below.

1. candidate	A. to ask for people's votes
2. to stand	B. a position in parliament
3. to elect	C. a formal, controlled argument
4. seat	D. to give someone the most votes
5. debate	E. a law that parliament passes
6. Act	F. a person who wants your vote

In the 14th century, the British parliament was divided into two divisions, the House of Lords, which included the bishops and the aristocracy (or 'peers'), and the House of Commons, which included representatives of the ordinary people. The two Houses still exist today, but over the centuries the elected House of Commons has become the more powerful. The Lords, whose members are not elected and who traditionally inherited their seat in the House from their fathers, no longer have the automatic right to block new laws. The British parliament is one of the oldest parliamentary systems in the world, and foreigners are often puzzled by some of its ancient customs. During debates in the House of Commons, for example, members are not permitted to refer to each other by name, but must use the title "The Honourable Member". The Lord Chancellor, who controls debates in the House of Lords, must sit on the 'woolsack', a seat filled with wool that originated in the 14th century when wool was a symbol of Britain's prosperity. The position of the Lord Chancellor will soon be abolished. This is just one of the radical changes that have been imposed on the 700-year-old parliament in recent years, including the creation of a separate Scottish Parliament and Welsh and Northern Irish Assemblies.

B) Answer the questions about the text:

1. Which House is more politically powerful – the House of Lords or the House of Commons? Why?

2. Which House has members who used to inherit their places in parliament?
3. What must members of the House of Commons call each other during debates?
4. Who sits on 'the woolsack'?
5. What is the symbolic meaning of 'the woolsack'?

Exercise 2. A) Read two texts and choose the correct answers.

1. Lord Lucas wants people to be able to when they are 16.
 - A. marry
 - B. join the army
 - C. vote
2. His supporters think that 16-year-olds are old enough for this because:
 - A. they already understand a lot about politics
 - B. they already have a lot of responsibilities
 - C. people in other countries can vote at that age
3. In 1999, the government took away seats in parliament from
 - A. 92 hereditary peers
 - B. nearly all hereditary peers
 - C. members of the House of Commons
4. When a hereditary peer now dies,
 - A. an election takes place
 - B. their son inherits their position in parliament
 - C. their position in parliament disappears

Lord's Proposal for a Lower Voting Age

Conservative peer Lord Lucas of Crudwell and Dingwall has proposed a new voting age of 16, and a campaign supporting his Bill has been launched at the Houses of Parliament. The Votes at 16 Campaign is backed by a wide range of political and youth groups, and the reformers have a strong case. At 16, they argue, young people can

leave school, marry (without parental consent in Scotland), be company directors, be tried in a Crown Court and join some sections of the armed forces.

Peers Stand in Lords by-Election

The son of a war hero and the grandson of a prime-minister are among the 81 candidates standing in a House of Lords by-election tomorrow, following the death in January of hereditary peer Viscount Oxfuird.

Lord Oxfuird was one of 92 peers with inherited titles allowed to stay in parliament after the passing of the House of Lords Act in November 1999, when more than 600 dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts and barons lost their hereditary right to a seat in the House.

The 92 hereditaries were allowed to stay as a concession to the opposition and the government agreed that any of the 92 who died would be replaced in a by-election.

B) Find words or phrases in the texts which mean the same as:

to support; to be legally judged; a proposal for a new law; an election for a single seat in parliament that happens when someone dies or resigns; to start.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:

1. How often do you have elections in your country?
2. Do you think that more or fewer people vote than in Britain?
3. What is the attitude of young people in your country to politics?

Exercise 4. Write down an essay about the way your country is governed. Take into consideration the following:

1. Structure of the parliament.
2. Quantity of members of parliament there.
3. Frequency of their election.
4. Main political parties presented in the parliament.
5. Leader of the government and the way he/she is chosen.

Parliament

Exercise 1. A) You are going to read about the functioning of the British parliament.

Before reading match the following words with their definitions given below.

1. sovereign	A. benches occupied by MPs who are independent of any political party
2. cabinet	B. a parliamentary division in which its members vote according to their own beliefs rather than following a party policy
3. crossbenches	C. two wooden boxes kept near the mace on the table between the two front rows of seats in the House of Commons
4. backbenches	D. a place set aside for the public at the House of Commons, and is intended for both invited and uninvited members of the public to watch the proceedings of the House; a similar place exists in the House of Lords
5. frontbenches	E. the vote given by the Speaker when the votes are equal on both sides, then it decides the question
6. Shadow cabinet	F. to stop the activities of Parliament or legislature for a period of time without dissolving it
7. dispatch boxes	G. a senior official in the House of Lords, responsible for controlling access to and maintaining order within the House and its precincts (the sovereign's servant)
8. Speaker	H. the committee of senior ministers responsible for controlling government policy
9. Public Gallery	I. formally decline to vote either for or against a proposal or motion
10. amendment	J. the presiding officer in a legislative assembly, especially the House of Commons
11. adjournment	K. a period during parliamentary proceedings in the House of Commons when MPs may question ministers
12. woolsack	L. benches occupied by MPs that do not have official positions in the government or in an opposing political party
13. prorogue	M. a proposal put forward for debate or decision to be voted on in the House of Commons or House of Lords
14. motion	N. benches occupied by MPs who is a minister in the Government or who holds an official position in an opposition party
15. abstain	O. a temporary stopping of sessions or other meetings
16. casting vote	P. a supreme ruler, especially a monarch
17. Question Time	
18. free vote	
19. Black Rod	

	<p>Q. a change to a law, either one that has already been passed or one that is still being discussed</p> <p>R. the members of the main opposition party in Parliament who would hold ministerial office if their party were in power</p> <p>S. the seat (a large square cushion filled with wool and covered with red cloth) on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the House of Lords, it has no back, arms or legs</p>
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In the United Kingdom the institution responsible for making laws, discussing major issues affecting the country and raising taxes is called Parliament. The three parts of Parliament, i. e. the sovereign (the king or queen), the House of Lords and the House of Commons, meet together only on special occasions. Although the agreement of all three is required for laws to be passed, that of the king or queen is now given without question.

Parliament comes from the word 'parley', which means a discussion. The word was first used in the 13th century to describe meetings between Henry III and his noblemen in the Great Council. At that time, the king used his and his noblemen's money to pay for government and war. Several kings found that they did not have enough money, and so they called together representatives from the counties and towns of England to ask them to approve increased taxes. Over time, the Great Council became the House of Lords, and the people from the counties and towns became the House of Commons. Originally, the king needed only the support of his councillors to pass a law, but by the end of the 15th century members of the House of Commons were taking part in the law-making process.

Control of the money supply by the House of Lords and the House of Commons made it difficult for the sovereign to ignore Parliament's wishes. Ministers were appointed by the sovereign but they needed support in the House of Commons in order to be able to pass laws and raise taxes. The rise of political parties during the 18th century gave them the means to obtain that support. The involvement of the sovereign in policy-making and administration was gradually reduced, leaving government in the hands of a cabinet, presided over by a prime minister. Since the 19th century, the

Government has been the party with the most members in the House of Commons, and the leader of that party has been the Prime Minister.

The House of Commons

The House of Commons, often called simply the Commons or the House, is elected by the adult population of Britain and is responsible to them. Members of the House of Commons are known as Members of Parliament, or MPs. There are currently 659 MPs representing constituencies in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Elections must be held every five years but if an MP resigns or dies there is a by-election in that constituency.

Until the 20th century MPs did not receive a salary so that only rich people could afford to be MPs. Most MPs are now full-time politicians but the hours of business of the Commons reflect a time when MPs had other jobs. The House does not sit in the mornings, except on Fridays, but starts at 2.30 p.m. and does not finish until 10.30 p.m., and sometimes much later. On Fridays, they finish early for the weekend. MPs spend their mornings on committee work, preparing speeches and dealing with problems from their constituency.

The House of Commons has several rows of seats facing each other. MPs who belong to the Government sit on one side and those from the Opposition sit on the other. There are no crossbenches. Ministers and members of the Shadow Cabinet sit on the front benches. Other MPs sit behind and are called backbenchers. On the table between them are two wooden dispatch boxes. Ministers and shadow ministers stand beside them when making a speech. The Speaker, who is chosen by MPs from amongst themselves to preside over debates, sits on a raised chair at the top end of the table. MPs sit wherever they can find room on their side of the House. There are only about 400 seats, not enough for all MPs to sit down at once. The press and members of the public can listen to debates from the Public Gallery.

The House of Lords

The House of Lords consists of Lords Spiritual, i.e. the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and senior bishops, and Lords Temporal, i.e. all hereditary peers and life

peers. The total number of people eligible to attend the Lords is about 1200 but some get mission to be absent. The Lord Chancellor presides over debates from the woolsack.

The power of the House of Lords has been reduced over time. Since 1911 the Lords have had no control over financial matters, and since 1949 they have not been able to reject legislation (laws) passed by the Commons, though they may suggest amendments. At different times people have suggested that the House of Lords should be abolished, or that its composition and functions should be changed. In 1998 the Labour government announced that it would abolish the right of hereditary peers to sit in the Lords. Also that it would create new life peers to take their place. It is not yet clear how they will be chosen.

The Sovereign

The United Kingdom is officially governed by Her Majesty's Government in the name of the Queen (or by His Majesty's Government when there is the king), The Queen is involved in some acts of government, including summoning and dissolving Parliament and giving the royal assent to new laws. She also formally appoints the Prime Minister, senior ministers, judges and diplomats. She is expected to be completely impartial and not to support any political party

Meetings of Parliament

The word *parliament* also means a period of government. Each parliament lasts a maximum of five years and is divided into shorter sessions that begin in October lasting one year. There are adjournments at night and for holidays.

The State Opening of Parliament takes place at the beginning of each session. Black Rod, the Queen's servant, knocks on the door of the House of Commons and demands that MPs allow the Queen to come inside and tell them what her Government plans to do in the next year. The Commons always refuse to let her in the chamber because in the 17th century Charles I once burst in and tried to arrest some MPs. Instead some MPs agree to go to the House of Lords and listen to the Queen's speech there. By tradition, they enter in pairs with an MP from a different party. Parliament is then prorogued for a week. Parliament works in the Palace of Westminster, often called the Houses of

Parliament. As well as the two chambers where the House of Commons and the House of Lords meet, there are committee rooms, libraries, offices and restaurants.

Parliamentary Procedure

The party system is very important to the way Parliament works. The Government offers new laws in accordance with its policies, and the Opposition opposes or tries to amend them, and puts forward its own policies. Detailed arrangements of parliamentary business are settled by the Chief Whips. The Whips then inform party members, and make sure that enough of them attend and vote in important debates. The Whips also pass on the opinions backbenchers to the party leaders.

Both Houses have a similar system of debate. Each debate starts with a proposal or motion by a minister or a member of the house. This may be about a new law or tax, or about plans for spending money. A proposal for a new law or Act of Parliament is called a bill. Bills that are introduced in the House of Commons go through several readings and are then passed to the Lords, referred to by MPs as 'another place'. Likewise, bills that have their first reading in the Lords are passed to the Commons. MPs or Lords may speak only once in a debate. They stand up and speak from wherever they sit. MPs do not use personal names but refer to another MP as 'my right honourable friend' or 'the honourable Member for...'. This was originally intended to prevent MPs getting too angry with each other.

After a debate the Speaker puts the question whether to agree with the motion or not. This may be decided without voting or by a simple majority vote. If there is a vote this is carried out by a division: MPs vote for or against the proposal by walking through one of two division lobbies (corridors), one for those in favour (the Ayes) and one for those against (the Noes). The Whips tell members of their party which way they should vote but sometimes people defy their Whip and vote in the opposite way or abstain. If the Government loses a vote on an important issue it has to resign. Sometimes there is a free vote so that MPs can vote according to their beliefs and not according to party policy, e.g. on issues such as the death penalty. The Speaker announces the result of a vote and says either 'The ayes have it' or 'The noes have it'. If the number of votes cast is

equal, he or she gives a casting vote. Speeches and minutes of debates are published daily in Hansard and may be broadcast on TV or radio.

One of the liveliest, noisiest times in the House of Commons is Question Time. For an hour each day MPs may ask ministers questions. Questions have to be tabled (put on the table of the House) two days in advance so that ministers have time to prepare answers. The Government can therefore usually avoid major embarrassment. The trick is to ask a supplementary question: after a minister has answered the original question, the MP who asked may ask a further question relating to the minister's answer. It is then possible to catch a minister unprepared. On Wednesdays Prime Minister's Questions lasts for 30 minutes. MPs no longer have to ask a standard question about the Prime Minister's official engagements but can immediately ask their 'supplementary' question.

B) Answer the questions about the text:

1. What parts of Parliament do you know?
2. Where does the word parliament come from?
3. What do you know about the House of Commons?
4. Why is it not possible for all MPs to sit down at once in the House of Commons?
5. What do you know about the House of Lords?
6. What do you know about the origin of a woolsack?
7. Who summons and dissolves Parliament?
8. What obligations do the Chief Whips have?
9. What is the frequency and duration of Prime Minister's Questions?

Political Parties in Britain

Exercise 1. You are going to read about the political system in the UK.

A) Before reading match the words from the text with their definitions given below.

1. emblem	A. people that have the right to vote in elections
2. electorate	B. the social class consisting mainly of people who do physical jobs and their families
3. constituency associations	C. an official of a political party appointed to maintain parliamentary discipline among its members, especially so as to ensure attendance and voting in debates
4. elections	D. a general meeting of a political party that is attended by certain delegates who represent the party membership
5. working class	E. an informal arrangement between the government and opposition parties whereby MPs don't vote on a particular question in parliament and skip the debate on it
6. party conference	F. a ballot in which votes are cast in secret.
7. manifesto	G. members of the House of Lords
8. secret ballot	H. a public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party or candidate
9. pairing system	I. a formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position
10. Whip	J. a heraldic device or symbolic object as a distinctive badge of a nation, organization, or family
11. peers	K. the basic unit (in addition to political parties) for nominating candidates in parliamentary elections, European Parliamentary elections, the Presidential election and municipal elections

The party system

The British political system relies on having at least two parties in the House of Commons able to form a government. Historically, the main parties were the **Tories** and the **Whigs**. More recently these parties became known as the **Conservative Party** and the **Liberal Party**. The Conservative Party's main rival is now the **Labour Party**, but there are several other smaller parties. The most important is the **Liberal Democratic Party**, which developed from the old Liberal Party and the newer Social Democratic Party. Wales and Scotland have their own nationalist parties, Plaid Cymru (The Party of Wales) and the Scottish National Party. Northern Ireland has several

parties, including the Ulster Unionist Party, the Ulster Democratic Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Party support

The Conservative Party is on the political right and the Labour Party is on the left. The Liberal Democrats are generally closer to Labour in their opinions than to the Conservatives. Each party has its own emblem and colour: the Conservatives have a blue torch, Labour a red rose, and Liberal Democrats a yellow bird.

In order to have closer contact with the electorate, the Conservative Party set up constituency associations, local party offices coordinated by Conservative Central Office. These raise money for the party and promote its policies. By contrast, the Labour Party began outside Parliament among trade unions and socialist organizations, and tried to get representatives into Parliament to achieve its aims. Both parties have many local branches which are responsible for choosing candidates for parliamentary and local government elections.

Conservative supporters are traditionally from the richer sections of society, especially landowners and business people. The Labour Party originally drew its support from the working classes and from people wanting social reform. It always had support from the trade unions, but recently it has tried to appeal to a wider group, especially well-educated and professional people. The Liberal Democratic Party draws most of its votes from those people who are unwilling to vote Labour.

Support for the main parties is not distributed evenly throughout Britain. In England, the south has traditionally been Conservative, together with the more rural areas, while the north and inner cities have been Labour. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the situation is complicated by the existence of the nationalist parties. Wales is traditionally a Labour region, though Plaid Cymru is strong. Scotland, formerly a Conservative area, is now also overwhelmingly Labour, though many people support the Scottish Nationalist Party. After the 1997 election the Conservative Party had no MPs representing Welsh or Scottish constituencies. Support for the Liberal Democratic Party is not concentrated in any one area. In a 'first-past-the-post system', where the winner in an election is the candidate with the most votes in each

constituency, a strong geographical base is important. In the 1992 election, over 17% of all the votes cast were for the Liberal Democratic Party but these were spread too thinly and the party won only 3% of the seats in Parliament.

At present, political parties do not have to say where they obtain their money. The Labour Party receives a lot of its money from trade unions. The Conservative Party receives gifts from individuals, especially businessmen, and sometimes from people living outside Britain. The Labour Party would like to have a law passed that forced parties to reveal the source of large donations and to prevent money being sent from abroad.

Party conferences

A party conference is organized each year by the national office of each party, to which constituency offices send representatives. Prominent members of the party give speeches, and representatives debate party policy. Conferences are usually lively events that receive a lot of attention from the media. They also give party leaders the opportunity to hear the opinions of ordinary party members. Before an election, each party prepares a detailed account of its ideas and intended policies and presents them to the electorate in an election manifesto. The Labour leader is elected at the party conference by representatives of trade unions, individual members of the party and Labour MPs. The Liberal Democrats' leader is also elected by party members but by a postal vote. The Conservative leader is elected only by Conservative MPs in a secret ballot.

The parties in Parliament

During debates in Parliament, MPs from different parties argue fiercely against each other. However, representatives of all parties cooperate in arranging the order of business so that there is enough time for different points of view to be expressed. Another example of cooperation between parties is the pairing system. An MP of one party is paired with an MP of another party, and when there is to be a vote and the two MPs know that they would vote on opposite sides, neither of them will be present to vote. In this way, the difference in numbers between the two sides is maintained while MPs are free to do other parliamentary work.

The parties are managed by several Whips, MPs or peers chosen from within their party. The Government Chief Whip and the Opposition Chief Whip meet frequently and are 'the usual channels' through which arrangements for debates are made. Junior whips act as links between the Chief Whips and party members.

The main parties hold regular meetings where party policy is discussed. Conservative MPs belong to the 1922 Committee which meets once a week and provides an opportunity for MPs to present their opinions on current issues. Meetings of the Parliamentary Labour Party are generally held twice a week and are open to all Labour MPs and Labour members of the House of Lords. Liberal Democrat MPs and peers also meet regularly. In addition, the parties have their own specialist committees that deal with different areas of policy.

B) Answer the following questions:

1. How is the UK party system arranged?
2. How are the UK parties supported?
3. What symbols do the UK political parties have?
4. How are the main parties financed?
5. What is the aim of a party conference?

C) Draw a parallel between Ukrainian and British cultures in terms of political systems on what you learnt. Fill in the culture comparison profile.

Comparison Items	The UK	Ukraine
Government structure		
Parliament structure		
Party system		
Party support		
Emblems/symbols of the main parties		

Elections and Voting

Exercise 1. A) What is your personal attitude to voting? Do you vote? Why?

Match the following words and phrases according to their definitions given below.

1. a presidential candidate	A. a candidate for vice president (in the US)
2. a running mate	B. a person who assists voters during elections
3. a president-elect	C. a person who has won a presidential election but is not yet the official president
4. the first lady	D. a PR specialist who tries to maintain a candidate's positive image in the media
5. a campaign manager	E. someone who competes in an election to become president
6. a spin doctor	F. someone who favours a certain candidate
7. an election clerk	G. the candidate who is leading during an election
8. a front runner	H. the person responsible for planning a candidate's campaign
9. a supporter	I. the wife of the president

B) Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the words and phrases from the previous exercise.

1. Mark is a strong _____ of our president – he even sent some money to contribute to his campaign.
2. The _____ cannot fulfill his duties until the serving president steps down from office. This usually takes a couple months.
3. When the candidate won the election, his wife started looking forward to becoming _____.
4. A candidate's charisma and experience would mean nothing without a good _____, who keeps the organisation of the campaign under control.
5. When I voted for the first time, the _____ explained me how the election process works.
6. After his popularity dropped, the candidate took the advice of his _____ and started to appear on TV more often.
7. Before a presidential election, each party must select a _____.

B) Fill in the correct phrase from the box to complete each sentence. There is one extra phrase you don't have to use.

ballot card	election results	polling station	
voting booth	votes	high turnout	constituency

1. At the end of an election, the _____ are counted, and a winner is determined.
2. The voting process takes place at a _____.
3. If there is a _____ at an election, many people voted.
4. Voting is secret because nobody can look inside the _____.
5. When _____ are announced, everybody knows who officially won.
6. During an election, voters tick their favourite candidate on a _____.

C) Complete the sentences with the verbs below in the box. There is one extra verb you don't have to use.

boycott	call	scrutinise	postpone	rig	stand for	held
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1. Elections are usually _____ every four years.
2. The Prime Minister decided to _____ an election early because he was confident of winning.
3. The opposition didn't agree with the result. They accused the government of trying to _____ the election.
4. The government decided to _____ the election to a later date.
5. The opposition party decided to _____ the election in protest against the government's tactics.
6. The former president became popular again, so his advisers persuaded him to _____ election.

D) Discuss/answer the following questions:

1. Is there usually a high turnout in your country?
2. What do polling stations look like in your country?

3. What percentage of votes does a candidate or party need to win an election in your country?
4. Why is a political party boycott an election?
5. How often are elections held in your country?
6. What methods are commonly used to rig elections?
7. Does your country have a president? How many times is he allowed to stand for election?
8. Why do governments call elections early?
9. Under what circumstances could a government postpone an election?

Exercise 2. You are going to read about the elections in the UK. Before reading think what you know about the recent UK election and UK political parties.

A) Match the following words according to their definitions given below.

1. a general election	A. a group of people with similar political beliefs that compete in elections
2. an exit poll	B. an activity to ask how people voted when they leave a polling station
3. a seat	C. an official position as a member of parliament
4. a majority	D. a person who is competing in an election
5. turnout	E. a vote in a country to choose who will be in government
6. a prime minister	F. leader of a government
7. a party	G. more than half of the votes cast in an election
8. a candidate	H. the number of people who vote in an election

Conservatives Lose Majority in UK Election (*June 9, 2017*)

Britain's Conservative party have lost their majority after a surprise general election. They did not win enough seats to have control in parliament, so they are hoping to make a deal with the largest party in Northern Ireland (the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)), to get an overall majority. Despite a negative reaction from some of her own MPs (Members of Parliament), the prime minister, Theresa May,

visited Buckingham Palace on Friday to get the Queen's permission to form a government.

The leader of Labour (who are the main opposition party), Jeremy Corbyn, has said that she should resign, adding that he was 'ready to serve.' Senior Conservatives have confirmed that she will not resign, with the prime minister saying that her party will make sure that there are fewer changes in Britain.

The turnout for the election was the highest in 25 years, around 70% voted of the 46.8 million people that could. A total of 650 MPs were elected, and 326 seats were needed to get an overall majority. The Conservatives won 318 seats, Labour 262. The Conservatives won 42.4% of the vote, Labour 40.0%, the Liberal Democrats 7.4%, the Scottish National Party (SNP) 3.0%, UKIP 1.8% and the Green Party 1.6%.

The result is a bad one for the prime minister, who decided that there should be a general election, and was hoping to get the support of the British public. However, with many young people voting and Jeremy Corbyn's positive campaign, the Conservatives did not get the majority they wanted.

Experts are now saying that Britain's exit from the EU has become much more uncertain. Theresa May did not get the support that she wanted for her Brexit plan, making it more difficult for the government to continue Brexit talks without a new plan.

The EU Budget Commissioner told German radio he was not sure if Brexit talks could start later this month like the EU had planned. He said that discussions might go badly for everyone if they worked with a weak UK Brexit negotiator.

When the election exit poll was released, the pound immediately dropped by 2% as investors thought that no party would get a majority, wrote BBC's Economics Editor Kamal Ahmed. The fall occurred because the government's Brexit plans are now less certain, and there will be more difficult negotiations ahead.

The nervous feeling in the financial markets is likely to increase, as investors could decide to move their money to more attractive places, such as the Eurozone. Growth has increased here and political risk has gone down, says Ahmed.

The other parties involved in the election had mixed fortunes. The DUP, who now have ten seats in parliament, are in a position to ask for more public spending in

Northern Ireland, and will also try to make sure that they are not treated any differently to the rest of the UK when Brexit negotiations start.

The Liberal Democrats (who are traditionally the third largest party in the UK) won 12 seats, three more than in the last general election. However, their former leader, Nick Clegg, lost his seat.

The UK Independence party (UKIP), who are the party that pushed for Brexit did not win any seats. Their leader, Paul Nutall, then resigned.

B) Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The Conservative Party want to form a government with the support of the Democratic Unionist Party.
2. The election turnout was higher than it was at the last general election.
3. Not many young people voted.
4. The Green Party won a large percentage of the vote.
5. The Scottish National Party were unhappy about the number of seats they won in the election.
6. The UK Independence Party's leader will keep his position.

C) Find words or phrases in the texts which mean the same as:

say officially that you are leaving a job (verb); people who have a lot of knowledge about a subject (noun); a person who helps people to agree about something, usually as their official job (noun); people who put money in something to make a profit (noun); an increase in the success of a country's economy (noun); money that government spend on buying goods and providing services (noun); taking part in (adjective).

D) Discuss/answer the following questions:

1. Has your country ever had a coalition government? If so, what did people think about it?
2. Do you think that coalition governments are a good or a bad idea? Why?
3. Do you think that the result of the UK election is positive or negative for Europe? Why?

Elections to Parliament

Exercise 1. A) Read about the election system in the UK and do the tasks.

The electoral system

Each of the 650 Members of Parliament, or MPs, in the House of Commons represents a certain part of the United Kingdom which is called a constituency. The country is divided into areas of roughly equal population (about 90 000 people). As a rule, cities have several constituencies. MPs are expected to be interested in the affairs of their constituency. They also should represent the interests of local people, their constituents in Parliament. Many MPs hold regular surgeries, sessions at which they are available for local people to talk to them. People may also write to their MP if they want to protest about something.

Anyone who wants to become an MP must be elected by the people of a constituency. Before an election one person is chosen by each of the main political parties to stand for election in each constituency. People usually vote for the candidate who belongs to the party they support, rather than because of his or her personal qualities or opinions. Only the candidate who gets the most votes in each constituency is elected. This system is called first past the post.

In a general election, when elections are held in all constituencies, the winning party, which forms the next government, is the one that wins most seats in Parliament (has the most MPs), even though it may have received fewer votes overall than the opposition parties. In 1992, for example, the Conservative Party gained more than half the total number of seats but fewer than half of all the votes cast. A proposal that Britain should use a system of proportional representation, whereby seats in Parliament would be allocated according to the total number of votes cast for each party, has been put forward on various occasions.

General elections

According to law, a general election must take place every five years. The government decides when to hold an election, and the Prime Minister may decide to go to the country earlier than is legally necessary if there seems to be a good chance of winning. General elections are always held on Thursdays. After the date has been fixed,

anyone who wants to stand for Parliament has to leave a deposit of £500 with the Returning Officer; it is the person in each constituency responsible for managing the election. The local offices of the major parties pay the deposit for their own candidates. If a candidate wins more than 5% of the votes, he or she gets the deposit back. Otherwise candidates lose their deposit. This is intended to stop people who do not seriously want to be MPs from taking part in the election. Sometimes people who feel very strongly about an issue, e.g. protecting the lives of unborn babies, become candidates and campaign specifically about that issue. A few people become candidates for a joke, especially in the constituency which the Prime Minister is defending, because they know that they will get a lot of publicity. One candidate, Lord David Sutch, stood against the Prime Minister in most elections from 1966 until his death in 1999.

Before an election takes place candidates campaign for support in the constituency. The amount of money that candidates are allowed to spend on their campaign is strictly limited. Leading members of the government and the opposition parties travel throughout the country addressing meetings and 'meeting the people', especially in marginals, constituencies where only a slight shift of opinion would change the outcome of the voting. Local party workers spend their time canvassing, that means going from house to house to ask people about how they intend to vote. At national level the parties spend a lot of money on advertising and media coverage. They cannot buy television time: each party is allowed a number of strictly timed party political broadcasts. Each also holds a daily televised news conference.

By-elections

If an MP dies or resigns, in this case a by-election is held in the constituency which he or she represented. By-elections are closely watched by the media as they are thought to indicate the current state of public opinion and the government's popularity.

Voting

Anyone over the age of 18 has the right to vote at elections, on condition that they are on the electoral register. This is a list of all the adults living in a constituency. A new revised list is compiled each year. Copies are available for people to look at in local

public libraries. Voting is not compulsory but the turnout at general elections is usually high, about 75%.

As a rule, about a week in advance of an election everyone on the electoral register receives a polling card. This tells them where their polling station is – where they must go to vote. On the day of the election, polling day, voters go to the polling station and are given a ballot paper. This lists the names of all the candidates for that constituency, together with the names of the parties they represent. Each voter then goes into a polling booth. In this booth nobody can see what the voter is writing, and puts a cross next to the name of one candidate only, the one they want to elect. Polling stations, often local schools or church halls are open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. in order to give everyone an opportunity to vote. During a general election, when people leave the polling station they may be asked by professional analysts called pollsters how they voted. Similar exit polls are taken all over the country. They are used to predict the overall election result.

After the polls close, the ballot papers from all the polling stations in a constituency are taken to a central place to be counted. In most constituencies counting takes place the same evening, continuing for as long as necessary through the night. The candidates may demand a recount in case the number of votes for two candidates is very close. Several recounts may take place until all the candidates are satisfied that the count is accurate. Finally, the Returning Officer makes a public announcement giving the number of votes cast for each candidate and declaring the winner to be the MP for the constituency. On general election night, TV and radio keep citizens informed of the results throughout Britain and make predictions about the overall result and the size of the winning party's majority in Parliament.

B) *Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases, illustrate them with your own examples.*

A surgery, stand for election, first past the post, votes cast, a proportional representation, go to the country, a constituency, a marginal, stand for Parliament, Returning Officer, party workers, canvassing, a deposit, a by-election, a polling card,

the turnout, a polling day, a ballot paper, a polling booth, a pollster, an exit poll, a recount.

C) *Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.*

1. The UK is divided into areas of roughly equal population about 60 000 people.
2. If a person wants to become an MP he must be elected by the representatives of the British Parliament.
3. Anyone who wants to stand for Parliament has to leave a deposit of £800 with the police officer.
4. If a candidate wins more than 3% of the i votes, he or she gets the deposit back.
5. A by-election is a kind of general elections that is held every 3 years.
6. In the UK a person has the right to vote when he is already 17 years old.
7. Polling stations are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. to give everyone an opportunity to vote.
8. Candidates may demand a recount if the number of votes for two candidates is very close.
9. As a rule, polling stations are often local nightclubs, cinemas and attractions.
10. After the polls close, the ballot papers are counted in this polling station.

D) *Draw a parallel between Ukrainian and British cultures in terms of election systems on what you learnt. Fill in the culture comparison profile.*

Comparison Items	The UK	Ukraine
frequency of elections		
voting procedure		
deposit		
turnout		
importance of exit polls		
functioning of polling stations		
reasons for recounting		

The Ukrainian Elections (*May 1, 2019*)

Exercise 1. You are going to read about the presidential elections in Ukraine.

A) Before reading match the following words according to their definitions given below.

1. a ballot	A. a piece of paper on which you write your vote
2. a landslide	B. political party's ideas or plans
3. turnout	C. a series of planned activities by a candidate before an election
4. an exit poll	D. asking people about how they voted as they leave the place where they voted
5. elect	E. the number of people who are present at an election
6. policy	F. the winning of an election with an extremely large number of votes
7. a campaign	G. to choose (somebody) for a particular position

On April 21st, Ukrainian comedian V. Zelensky won a landslide victory in Ukraine's presidential election. After all the ballots were counted, V. Zelensky got 73.22% of the votes and P. Poroshenko only 24.45%, with a turnout of 62.09%. "I will never let you down," V. Zelensky told his celebrating supporters.

Russia, who is accused of backing separatists in eastern Ukraine, says it wants him to show "sound judgement", "honesty" and "pragmatism".

P. Poroshenko admitted defeat after the first exit polls were published and said he would not be leaving politics.

Time for the joking to stop. Ukrainians woke up and discovered that the previous few months were not a dream. They really did elect a man who starred in a TV series as the president - as the country's real president. And it wasn't even close. The pressure will now be on V. Zelensky to demonstrate that he knows what he is doing.

During the election campaign, he avoided serious interviews and discussions about policy – preferring instead to post lighthearted videos to social media. After his inauguration, which will take place by the end of May, the comedian-turned-president will be faced with complex challenges including a war with pro-Russia rebels in the east.

P. Poroshenko, who has been in power since 2014, said that the result of the election "leaves us with uncertainty and unpredictability".

In a tweet, he said with a new inexperienced president, Ukraine could quickly be under Russia's influence again.

But Russia's foreign ministry said that Ukrainian voters had expressed their desire for political change. "The new leadership now must understand and realise the hopes of its electors," deputy foreign minister G. Karasin told the Ria Novosti news agency. "This of course applies to domestic as well as foreign affairs."

What's the reaction been? French President E. Macron congratulated V. Zelensky in a phone call, as did Poland's President A. Duda. In a tweet, UK Foreign Secretary J. Hunt said: "You will now truly be the Servant of the People" (the name of Zelensky's TV show). The US embassy in Ukraine tweeted its congratulations while European Council President D. Tusk said the EU was "determined to continue its support" for Ukraine.

Who is Volodymyr Zelensky? V. Zelensky starred in the long-running satirical drama Servant of the People, in which his character accidentally becomes Ukraine's president. He ran under a political party with the same name as his show. With no previous political experience, V. Zelensky's campaign focused on his difference to the other candidates. He told reporters he would "reboot" peace talks with the separatists fighting Ukrainian forces and volunteers in the east.

There are still conflicts and the situation also remains tense around Crimea, annexed from Ukraine by Russia in 2014.

What do voters think of him? Analysts believe V. Zelensky's informal style and vow to clean up Ukrainian politics resonated with voters who are disillusioned with the country's path under P. Poroshenko. Avoiding traditional campaign tactics, V. Zelensky promised to eradicate corruption and weaken the influence of oligarchs.

Experts say his supporters have been energised by his charisma and anti-corruption message. His critics, meanwhile, are sceptical about his credentials. They have expressed doubts that he will be able to deal with Russian President V. Putin.

B) *Find words or phrases in the texts which mean the same as:*

the capacity to assess a situation in a logical way (noun phrase); start something again (verb); added to a larger area, usually by force (adjective); a promise (noun); continued to have a powerful effect on (someone) (verb+preposition); get rid of (verb); rich, powerful people who control a country (noun); the abilities and experience that make someone suitable for a particular job (noun).

C) *Discuss/answer the following questions:*

1. What was different about V. Zelensky's campaign?
2. What do V. Zelensky's critics think about him?
3. What were V. Zelensky's most important popular campaign promises?
4. What did V. Poroshenko say about his future career in politics?
5. What is your attitude about actors and actresses who get involved in politics?
6. Which party is in power in our country at the moment? Do you agree with most of their policies?
7. Who is/was the most controversial politician in our country? Why?

ТЕМА 2. СИСТЕМА ВЛАДИ У США

TOPIC 2 “The System of Government in the USA”

Political Parties in the USA

Exercise 1. You are going to read about the political system in the USA.

A) Before reading match the words from the text with their definitions given below.

1. faction	A. a strong supporter of a party, cause, or person
2. slavery	B. people running the government at a particular time
3. primary elections (primaries)	C. the declared policy of a political party or group
4. National Chairman	D. a large meeting or conference of members of a political party or a particular profession or group
5. convention	E. the process by which voters can indicate their preference for their party's candidate, or a candidate in general, in an upcoming general election, local election, or by-election
6. platform	F. a group of people within a larger group, such as a political party united by a particular common political purpose that differs in some respect to the rest of the entity
7. partisan	G. the chairman of the national committee of the political party who acts as the head of the party's permanent organization and has general direction of party strategy especially during election campaigns
8. administration	H. the practice or system of owning slaves

The growth of the party system

The US has two main political parties, the **Democratic Party** and the **Republican Party**. There are other smaller parties but they rarely win elections, and then usually only at the local level. The first political party was the **Federalist Party**, which was begun while George Washington was President. Soon after, a group of people led by Thomas Jefferson formed a faction within the Federalist Party called the **Democratic Republican Party**. The Democratic Party grew out of this party in the 1820s. The

Whigs were formed in the 1830s to oppose the Democratic Party. They borrowed their name from a British political party. The Republican Party began in 1854 with members from both the Democratic Party and the Whigs.

The way politicians are elected in the US makes it difficult for more than two main parties to exist at one time. When a third party appears, it disappears again quite soon or replaces one of the other parties. This often happens when a particular issue becomes important. During the 1850s, for instance, many Americans wanted to make slavery illegal and started the Republican Party. As it gained support, it took the place of the Whig Party. This process is called realignment.

The role of the parties

Party organizations are less important in the US than in countries like Britain which have a parliament. This is partly because, due to the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, a political party is not so closely identified with government. In addition, candidates for many offices are chosen by voters in primary elections rather than by the party.

The national organization for each of the main parties is called the National Committee, and its head is the National Chairman. This person is appointed by the party's candidate for President. The head of a US political party is not, as in Britain, the head of the administration.

An important job of the national party is to organize the party convention. It is held every four years in the summer before the elections for President. The convention decides who will be the party's candidates for President and Vice-president, as well as the platform, the ideas and opinions of the party and the policies it will introduce if it wins the election.

The national parties raise money for election campaigns and provide other kinds of help to their candidates. They may, for example, help them make television advertisements.

In the House of Representatives and the Senate the majority party controls the most powerful committees, the groups that decide what laws are made and how the administration spends its money. Members of Congress are allowed more independence

from their parties than British Members of Parliament. They aim to appear loyal first of all to the people they represent. But to other politicians from their party they want to be seen as loyal party members, so that they will have the chance of sitting on important committees and build up support for any proposals they may introduce.

Americans hope that politicians will devote themselves more to their country than to their own careers. They do not want politicians to appear too partisan but to show how a bipartisan (cooperative) spirit and work together for the good of the country.

What are the parties like?

There is less difference between the two main US parties than there is between parties in some other countries. Both parties are moderate and close to the political centre. But the Republicans are to the right and the Democrats are to the left of centre. Typically, the Democrats support government spending on social welfare programmes, while the Republicans are against this. The Republicans usually in favour of spending money on the armed forces and believe there should be few laws restricting business and trade. Republicans are sometimes called the GOP or Grand Old Party. They have an elephant as their symbol. The Democrats' symbol is a donkey,

Traditionally, the Democratic Party has drawn support from poor people, workers with low-paid jobs, African Americans, and many people in the southern states. People with more money and jobs in the professions, and those who live in the central parts of the US, have tended to vote for the Republicans. Many white southerners are closer in their political beliefs to the Republicans but do not want to vote for them because it was a Republican president, Abraham Lincoln, who fought the Civil War against the South. As a compromise, they elect politicians who are on the right of the Democratic party, sometimes called Dixiecrats.

In the 20th century the Republicans have elected presidents such as Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, Donald Trump. Democratic presidents have included Franklin D Roosevelt, John F Kennedy and Bill Clinton, Barack Obama.

Party membership

If somebody becomes a member of a political party it does not mean that they remain committed to it. Americans believe that the personal qualities of candidate for

office are more important than the party he or she belongs to, and they do not stay loyal to one party. Every four years each party holds primary elections to decide who will be the party's candidate for President. People who vote in a party's primary must be members of that party. Many people change their party membership often in some cases every four or eight years. Some people even vote in one party's primary, and then vote for the candidate from the other party in the general election.

Very few party members take part in party political activities. Local branches of the parties support candidates running for local offices and people who are active in a party are involved at this level. The branches use members to distribute information before an election or to telephone people to remind them to vote.

B) Answer the following questions:

1. How is the US party system arranged?
2. What role do the political parties play in the USA?
3. What symbols do the US political parties have?
4. How a person can become a member of the political party?
5. What are the parties like?

C) Draw a parallel between Ukrainian and American cultures in terms of political systems on what you learnt. Fill in the culture comparison profile.

Comparison Items	The USA	Ukraine
Government structure		
Congress/Parliament structure		
Party system		
Party support		
Emblems/symbols of the main parties		

Democrats and Republicans

Exercise 1. You are going to read about the policies of two main parties in the USA.

A) *Before reading match the words from the left and right column below to make collocations related to topic under study.*

1. ballot	A. a leader
2. elect	B. ballot
3. elected	C. candidate
4. turn	D. for a candidate
5. political	E. paper/box
6. polling	F. party
7. presidential	G. representative
8. secret	H. rigging
9. note	I. station
10. vote	J. out

B) *Complete the sentences with collocations you have made from the table above.*

- What kind of places are often used as _____ stations?
- Is there usually a big _____ in elections in your country?
- How many different _____ are there in your country? What are the main differences between them?
- Why is there a secret _____? What would happen if it were not secret?
- Do you think elections in your country are fair, or do you think there is vote _____?

C) *Fill in the gaps with words related to the words in the table and complete the words in the sentences below.*

Noun (people)	Noun (other)	Verb	Adjective
		vote	—
	election		—
		—	political
		represent	

1. All secondary school students should be taught about pol_____.
2. The government in my country does / doesn't rep_____ the views of most people.
3. Vot_____ should be made compulsory, and anyone who doesn't vote should be punished.
4. A proportional rep_____ system is the fairest.
5. Pol_____ who do not carry out their promises should face penalties.

D) *Which of the following political issues are important in your country?*

- *What is the difference between the political parties in your country regarding these?*
- *The two main US political parties are the **Republicans** and the **Democrats**. What do you know about their beliefs on each of these issues?*

taxation	health care	minimum wage	immigration	gun control
social welfare	foreign policy	the environment	same-sex marriage	

Who are the Democrats?

The Democratic Party is the largest political party in the United States and was founded in the early nineteenth century.

Since the mid-twentieth century, the Democrats have been increasingly associated with progressive policies. It was a Democratic president, Franklin D Roosevelt, who launched the New Deal in the 1930s, spending government money on public works projects to boost the economy and create employment.

In the 1960s, social programmes and further public works projects were introduced under J F Kennedy. His successor, Lyndon B Johnson, introduced the historic Civil Rights Act in 1964, ending racial segregation and outlawing racial discrimination.

More recently, a Democratic president, Barack Obama, has sought to make health care more affordable through stricter regulation of private health care providers and by expanding subsidised health care.

Today's Democratic Party promotes social and economic equality, and is in favour of social welfare.

Democrats believe in progressive taxation – the rich should pay more – and a minimum wage for those on low incomes. Democrats are also generally more supportive of progressive social policies such as same-sex (gay) marriage and take a more relaxed view on immigration and defence.

The Democrats draw much of their support from the more economically developed east and west coasts, as well as from the black and Hispanic communities, and from women.

The mascot of the Democratic Party is the donkey.

Who are the Republicans?

The origins of the Republican Party lie in the mid-nineteenth century struggle against slavery, and the first Republican president was the Civil War leader Abraham Lincoln.

Over the years, the party has become identified as the more conservative of the two main parties. In the early twentieth century it came to be seen as the party of business.

In the 1960s, when the Democrats introduced the Civil Rights Act, outlawing racial discrimination, many whites in the South, who had traditionally supported the Democrats, joined the Republicans, who had opposed the Act.

The modern Republican Party (often referred to as the Grand Old Party or the GOP) is defined by social conservatism and a belief in free-market economics. The party favours low taxation for all, including the wealthy, and believes wages should be set by the market rather than controlled by law.

Republicans believe health care should remain private and have opposed President Obama's moves to make the health care system more affordable. The party is strong in the religious southern states and is opposed to abortion and the legalization of same-sex marriage.

Tough on immigration and supportive of defence spending, Republicans also oppose increased gun control and moves to abolish the death penalty.

The Republicans draw much of their support from the less economically advanced areas such as the rural south and centre of the country, and enjoy less support from women.

The Republican Party mascot is the elephant.

E) Fill in the table with the information from the texts.

Political issues	Democrats	Republicans
IN FAVOUR OF: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the death penalty• a minimum wage• higher taxes for the rich• private health care• strict immigration control		
AGAINST: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• abortion• gun control• gay marriage		

F) Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as:

against change; animal or object that represents an organization; building projects that the government pays for; keeping different races of people apart; legal punishment where a criminal is killed; medical operation to end a pregnancy; modern and encouraging change; partly paid for by the government in order to reduce the cost to the consumer; strong and determined; system where people are owned by others as property; treating a person or group of people differently from the others.

G) *Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the exercise above. Which statements do you agree with? Count on your opinion.*

1. _____ is appropriate for murderers.
2. The government should _____ public transport to keep fares low.
3. We need to get _____ on immigration.
4. _____ still exists in some parts of the world.
5. There is no racial _____ in my country.

Elections in the USA

Exercise 1. A) Read about the election system in the USA and do the tasks.

Running for office

Elections are held regularly for President of the US, for both houses of Congress and for state and local government offices. Candidates usually run for office with the support of one of the two main political parties, the **Republicans** or the **Democrats**. Anyone who wants to run as an independent can organize a petition and ask people to sign it. Some people run as write-in candidates i.e. they ask voters to add their name to the ballot when they vote.

During an election campaign candidates try to achieve name recognition by advertising on television, in newspapers, and on posters in public places. They take part in debates and hold rallies where they give speeches and go round 'pressing the flesh' shaking hands with as many voters as possible. A candidate is helped by campaign workers. In the last few weeks before an election, these workers concentrate on 'GOTV' (get out to vote), which involves reminding members of their party to vote.

Election campaigning is very expensive, and the candidate with most money has a big advantage. There are laws limiting the amount of money candidates may take from any one person or group but, except in presidential campaigns. There is no limit to the total that can be spent. In a medium-sized state, a candidate for the Senate might spend ten million dollars on the campaign.

Electing the President

Only a person over 35 who was born in the US can run for President. These are the only restrictions but, in practice, presidents have always come from a narrower group of people. No woman has ever been President, although Geraldine Ferraro ran for Vice-president on Walter Mondale's ticket (in association with Mondale when he was trying to become President). In 1984 John F Kennedy was the first Roman Catholic president. Candidates are usually well-known political figures, such as the governors of large states or members of Congress. American people believe that a president should be not only a good leader, but also a kind and honest person. So candidates are usually people who know how to seem warm and friendly, especially on television.

Presidential elections are held every four years. Early in election year, the political parties choose their candidates through a series of primary elections held in every state. Voters register to vote in either the Republican or the Democratic primary. States hold both primaries on the same day but voters are given different ballots depending on the party they choose. As these races take place it gradually becomes clear which candidates are the strongest.

In the summer each party holds a convention to make the final choice of candidates for President and Vice-president. Each state sends delegates to the conventions. But they do not have to vote for the candidates who won the state's primary. The platform of ideas that candidates will emphasize during the campaign is decided at the conventions. Presidential candidates spend tens of millions of dollars on campaigning. In order to prevent rich candidates from always winning, the federal government offers an equal sum of money to the candidates of both parties. Those who receive federal funding cannot accept money from other sources. Candidates travel round the US giving speeches and meeting voters. A popular candidate may help others from the same party running for lower offices. This is called the coat-tail effect.

In November the people go to vote. Although the President is said to be directly elected, the official vote is made by an electoral college. Each state has a certain number of electors in the college, based on the state's population. All the electors from a state must vote for the candidate who got the most votes in the state. The candidate

with at least 270 votes out of a total of 538 becomes President. This system makes states with a large population, such as California, very important. After the election, the new President goes to Washington for the inauguration on 20 January, and takes the oath of office. Between the election and the inauguration, the old President has little power and is called informally a lame duck.

Voting procedures

US elections are held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November. This date was selected long time ago when most Americans lived in the country. Because in early November there was little work on the farms and the weather was good enough to allow people to travel into the city to vote. Americans over the age of 18 have the right to vote, but only about half of them take part in presidential elections, even fewer in other elections. One explanation for low voter turnout is the need to register to vote. People who move to another state have to register again after they move. In some places registrations forms are now available in fast-food restaurants.

A few weeks before election day registered voters receive a card telling them the address of the polling station where they should go to vote, usually a school or church hall. People who will be away on election day or who are ill may use an absentee ballot and post it to election officials.

Polling stations are open from early morning until night. Voters first have to sign their name in a book that lists all the voters in the precinct and then cast a vote. Some states use computerized systems, but the most common method is to use a voting booth. This has three sides and a curtain that closes the fourth side. In the booth are lists of candidates for each office. Voters pull down a metal lever beside the name of the person they want to vote for. The levers operate mechanical counters which record the total number of votes for each candidate. It is possible to select all the candidates from one party, and this is called voting a straight ticket. But many voters choose candidates from both parties and vote a split ticket. Journalists and pollsters are allowed to ask people how they voted and these exit polls help predict election results. However, the results of exit polls may not be announced until polling stations everywhere have closed, in case they influence or change the result.

B) *Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases, illustrate them with your own examples.*

Petition, run for office, voter, write-in-candidate, name recognition, debates, rallies, press the flesh, campaign workers, a delegate, coat-tail-effect, electoral college, inauguration, the oath of office, a lame duck, vote a straight ticket, absence ballot, precinct, vote a split ticket, a pollster.

C) *Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.*

1. Anyone who wants to run for office as an independent must sign a Public Bill.
2. During the election campaign a candidate should not take part in debates.
3. As a rule, the cost of election campaign is rather reasonable and does not need a lot of money.
4. Presidential elections are held every six years.
5. Primaries are held only in Washington D.C.
6. In order to make the final choice of candidates for President and Vice-president each party holds a convention in late October.
7. The new President goes to Washington for the inauguration in March with no oath of office.
8. Usual turnout among young people over 18 is very high.
9. It is not necessary to register again to vote for citizens that move to another state.
10. In polling stations people vote openly in front of the cameras.

D) *Draw a parallel between Ukrainian and American cultures in terms of election systems on what you learnt. Fill in the culture comparison profile.*

Comparison Items	The USA	Ukraine
frequency of elections		
cost of election campaign		

voting procedure		
turnout		
functioning of polling stations		
importance of exit polls		

US election 2016 result: Trump beats Clinton to take White House

Exercise 1. You are going to read about the presidential elections in the USA.

A) Match the following words according to their definitions given below.

1. to defeat	A. to examine something or someone to find the truth
2. to gain	B. to get something that is positive
3. to announce	C. to make someone feel hurt or angry
4. to struggle	D. to say that someone is not guilty of something
5. to vote	E. to show what your opinion is by putting a mark on paper
6. to offend	F. to tell people about something in public
7. to investigate	G. to try hard to do something that is difficult
8. to clear	H. to win against someone in a contest or fight

B) Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the verbs from the box above.

- The politician _____ a lot of support when he spoke in public.
- A lot of people _____ in the last election.
- The family _____ to pay their bills because energy costs were very high.
- The politician _____ a lot of women during his campaign.
- The police _____ the offices of the company when there were complaints from staff.
- The candidate was _____ by a very small number of votes.
- The police _____ the candidate of illegal activities.
- The result of the election was _____ at 7am.

C) Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The result of the election did not affect global financial markets.
2. Donald Trump encouraged his supporters to thank Hillary Clinton for her what she has done for America.
3. Mrs Clinton congratulated Mr Trump on his victory by telephone.
4. Trump plans to build a wall between the US and Canada.
5. Nine in 10 Latinos of black voters voted for the Democratic candidate.

D. Trump will be the 45th president of the United States after he defeated Hillary Clinton.

The shock result caused global markets to fall, as a Clinton win was expected. Trump gained victories in the key states of Florida, Ohio and North Carolina, and with victory in Wisconsin he got the 270 out of 538 votes that he needed to become president.

At his victory celebration in New York Trump said that Hillary Clinton had worked very hard and for a very long time for America, and that his supporters should thank her for this.

H. Clinton, 69, did not arrive for what was going to be her victory celebration in Manhattan. The mood was dark at the election night party as supporters cried and left early.

Trump, who announced that he wanted to be president in June last year, said that his victory had been "tough". The real estate billionaire and former reality TV star is new to the world of politics. He was laughed at across the globe when he said he wanted to be president, but in the election he won many of the key states.

When campaigning he offended many people with his comments about women, Muslims and his plans to stop immigrants getting into the US from Mexico by building a wall along the border.

Trump's proposals are popular with white working-class Americans as they are angry at the people in power and feel that they are struggling in today's economy.

When it was time for voting, men were much more likely to vote for D. Trump, while women mainly voted for H. Clinton. Nearly nine in 10 black voters and two-thirds of Latinos voted for the Democrat, but more than half of white voters supported the Republican.

The result of the election was very surprising because H. Clinton was ahead by four points in many polls. However, the FBI investigated H. Clinton because of her use of a private email server when she had a high government position. She was cleared for a second time last Sunday of doing anything illegal, but experts think the event probably hurt her chances in the election.

Even though D. Trump won more votes, he has divided American society. During the last hours of voting, Canada's main immigration website crashed. Visitors got a "this page isn't working" error message.

D) Find words or phrases in the texts which mean the same as:

very unexpected (noun); when somebody wins something (noun); difficult to do (adjective); a person who has made a lot of money from selling homes (noun phrase); organising events to get people to vote for you (gerund); wanted someone to win (verb); stopped working (a computer system) (verb).

E) Discuss/answer the following questions:

1. Did you expect D. Trump to win the US election? Why?
2. Do the results of the US presidential elections affect things in your country?
3. Do you think the Democrats might have won if there had been a different candidate?
4. Will Donald Trump win the elections for the second time? Why?

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО САМОСТІЙНОЇ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ

Самостійна та індивідуальна робота є невід'ємною складовою вивчення навчальної дисципліни. Вона здійснюється за такими напрямками:

- виконання завдань до практичних занять;
- підготовка творчих письмових завдань;
- підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт;
- підготовка до заліку.

Виконання завдань до практичних занять має на меті вдосконалення активного та пасивного лексичного мінімуму, відповідних граматичних та мовленнєвих структур, що сприяє формуванню практичного вміння використовувати спектр лексико-граматичних засобів мови для висловлення думок з тем, передбачених програмою та ознайомлення студентів із способом життя та соціокультурними цінностями англомовних країн.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з завданнями, які запропоновані для виконання.
- Доберіть до підкреслених в реченні слів та словосполучень необхідний синонім/антонім.
- Перефразуйте підкреслені в реченні слова та словосполучення, використовуючи засвоєний активний лексичний мінімум.
- Вставте в речення/текст необхідну лексичну/граматичну одиницю з активного лексичного мінімуму.
- Заповніть в запропонованих реченнях пропуски словами з активного лексичного мінімуму.
- Доберіть до запропонованих речень логічні пари. Перекладіть запропоновані речення англійською мовою.
- Перефразуйте запропоновані речення, використовуючи засвоєні мовленнєві структури.
- Доповніть запропоновані речення активними мовленнєвими структурами.

- Прокоментуйте письмово запропоновану комунікативну ситуацію, використовуючи активний лексичний мінімум.

Підготовка до написання творчих письмових завдань (твору, есе) має на меті узагальнення та систематизацію знань, умінь і навичок з відповідного модулю.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з темами, які запропоновані для написання.
- Повторіть основний лексичний мінімум з теми, мовленнєві структури та граматичні моделі за основним підручником, підберіть додаткові матеріали або іншу довідкову літературу, необхідну для підготовки (в пригоді стануть додаткові матеріали з теми, які було запропоновано викладачем на практичних заняттях).
- Перегляньте зміст теми, користуючись власними конспектами або підручниками.
- Напишіть запропоноване творче завдання та здайте викладачу у зазначений термін.

Підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР) має на меті узагальнення та систематизацію знань з окремих модулів або дисципліни у цілому.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з темою, яка запропонована для підсумкової модульної роботи.
- Повторіть основний лексичний мінімум з теми, мовленнєві структури та граматичні моделі за основним підручником, підберіть додаткові матеріали або іншу довідкову літературу, необхідну для підготовки (в пригоді стануть додаткові матеріали з теми, які було запропоновано викладачем на практичних заняттях).
- Перегляньте зміст теми, користуючись власними конспектами або підручниками.

Підготовка до заліку має на меті узагальнення та систематизацію знань з окремих модулів або дисципліни у цілому.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з переліком тем до заліку або екзамену.

- Повторіть основний лексичний мінімум, мовленнєві структури та граматичні моделі з теми за основним підручником, підберіть додаткові матеріали або іншу довідкову літературу, необхідну для підготовки.
- Повторіть основний лексичний мінімум, мовленнєві структури та граматичні моделі з теми за основним підручником, підберіть додаткові матеріали або іншу довідкову літературу, необхідну для підготовки.
- Перегляньте зміст кожної теми, користуючись власними конспектами або підручниками.
- Визначте рівень знань з кожної теми.
- Визначте питання, які потребують ретельнішої підготовки (опрацювання додаткової літератури). Для самоперевірки виконайте практичні завдання з відповідної теми.

З огляду на вищезазначене, передбачається виконання студентами наступних видів самостійної та індивідуальної роботи:

- Читання і переклад текстів, укладання словника з прочитаного тексту.
- Відпрацюйте техніку читання неодноразово прочитавши текст вголос, звертаючи особливу увагу на читання важких слів (транскрипцію складних слів випишіть у зошит).
- Перекладіть текст з англійської мови українською письмово, що дозволить внести деякі корективи, уточнити правильність розуміння даного тексту. Для точного перекладу рекомендується використовувати такі одномовні і двомовні словники:
<https://www.multitran.com/>
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>
- Виконання різноманітних вправ на закріплення граматичного матеріалу і тематичної лексики.
- Виконання різноманітних мовленнєвих вправ на закріплення тематичної лексики щоб розуміти діалогічне та монологічне мовлення в межах знайомого лексичного та граматичного матеріалу.

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ

1. Контрольні заходи результатів навчання

Оцінювання знань здобувачів з навчальної дисципліни «Комунікативний практикум (англійська мова)» здійснюється шляхом проведення кредитно-модульних контрольних заходів, які включають поточний, підсумковий модульний, підсумковий семестровий контроль.

2. Розподіл балів, які отримують студенти

Рівень навчальних досягнень здобувачів оцінюється за 100-бальною шкалою. Оцінювання навчальних досягнень здобувачів складається з суми балів, отриманих ними за змістові модулі впродовж семестру (максимальна кількість балів – 100).

Контроль успішності за семестр відбувається у формі заліку – підсумкова кількість балів з дисципліни (максимум 100 балів), яка визначається як середнє арифметичне балів за модулями. Залік виставляється за результатами роботи студента впродовж усього семестру. *(Згідно Положення про порядок оцінювання знань студентів при кредитно-модульній системі організації навчального процесу в Житомирському державному університеті імені Івана Франка).*

Оцінка за модуль (М)	Оцінка за модульну контрольну роботу (МКР)	Оцінка за залік (Середнє арифметичне оцінок (М+МКР))
85	90	87

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ДОСЯГНЕНЬ СТУДЕНТІВ

Рівень	Бали за 100-бальною системою	Критерії оцінювання відповіді	
		Знання	Вміння
Початковий рівень знань «2» (рецептивно-продуктивний)	0-34 балів без права перескладання (для екзаменів та заліків)	Студент однослівно („так” чи „ні”) відповідає на конкретні запитання, відтворює незначну частку граматичних форм і структур та активних вокабулярних одиниць.	Студент намагається відповідати, однак потребує постійної консультації та контролю з боку викладача. За допомогою викладача намагається пояснити граматичні явища.
	35-59 балів	Студент володіє матеріалом на рівні окремих фрагментів, що становлять незначну частину навчального матеріалу. Незадовільне виконання, потрібно допрацювати на перездachu.	Студент вміє при постійному контролі і допомозі викладача вжити лексичні одиниці в деяких структурах. Студент слабо володіє матеріалом, знає окремі фрагменти, що складають незначну частину матеріалу
Середній рівень знань «3» (репродуктивний)	60-63 балів	Виконання завдання задовольняє мінімальні критерії. Студент володіє матеріалом на початковому рівні, частково відтворює текст підручника; у процесі відповіді допускає окремі видозміни навчальної інформації; ілюструє відповіді прикладами, що були наведені на консультації.	Студент знає навчальний матеріал, без аргументації своїх висновків, без своїх прикладів і не завжди адекватно використовує знання у практичній частині.
	64-73 балів	Студент за допомогою викладача відтворює тему або її основну частину, ілюструючи відповідь власними прикладами.	Студент вміє висловитися на запропоновану тему, вжити активний вокабуляр, підібрати адекватні граматичні структури.
	71-73 балів	Студент за допомогою викладача свідомо відтворює тематику практичних занять, ілюструючи її власними прикладами, допускаючи у відповідях незначні неточності; намагається застосувати окремі прийоми логічного мислення (порівняння, аналіз, висновки).	Студент вміє правильно визначити тему, основні поняття та закономірності, що пояснюють описане явище, зробити якісний аналіз результатів дослідження та частково узагальнити результати.

Достатній рівень знань «4» (конструктивно-варіативний)	74-81 балів	Студент без помилок відтворює зміст питання, наводячи власні приклади; правильно розкриває суть понять.	Студент володіє в достатньому обсязі базовими моделями, здатний дати пояснення прикладам, самостійно навести приклади схожих явищ та дати їм узагальнююче пояснення. В правильній виконаній роботі допускається певна кількість помилок.
	82-89 балів	Студент володіє навчальною інформацією, вміє зіставляти, узагальнювати та систематизувати інформацію під керівництвом викладача; аргументовано відповідає на поставлені запитання.	Студент вміє вживати правильно граматичні конструкції, володіє в достатньому обсязі базовими граматичними моделями, передбаченими програмою. Студент здатний дати пояснення прикладам, самостійно навести приклади схожих явищ та дати їм узагальнююче пояснення. При потребі, звертаючись до викладача, може визначити окремі шляхи корекції або розвитку описаного явища. В добре виконаній роботі допускається лише декілька помилок.
Високий рівень знань «5» (творчий)	90-100 балів	Студент вільно володіє темою, має ґрунтовні граматичні знання; вільно відповідає на запитання, що потребують знання кількох тем; оцінює окремі нові факти, явища; судження логічні й достатньо обґрунтовані; узагальнює і систематизує матеріал у межах навчальної теми.	Студент у повному обсязі викладає вивчений матеріал, виявляє розуміння матеріалу, може обґрунтувати свої судження, застосувати знання практично, навести свої приклади, опрацював різні джерела інформації і творчо використав Відмінне виконання лише з незначною кількістю помилок.

ШКАЛА ОЦІНЮВАННЯ: НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ТА ЄКТС

Сума балів за всі види навчальної діяльності	Оцінка ЄКТС	Оцінка за національною шкалою	
		для екзамену, курсового проекту (роботи), практики	для заліку
90 – 100	A	відмінно	зараховано
82-89	B	добре	
74-81	C		
64-73	D	задовільно	
60-63	E		
35-59	FX	незадовільно з можливістю повторного складання	не зараховано з можливістю повторного складання
0-34	F	незадовільно з обов’язковим повторним вивченням дисципліни	не зараховано з обов’язковим повторним вивченням дисципліни

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ

Choose the correct variant:

1. The process by which voters can indicate their preference for their party's candidate, or a candidate in general, in an upcoming general election, local election, or by-election is called _____.
A. middle elections B. general elections C. primary elections
D. last elections E. final elections
2. _____ are people who voted for MPs, people in their constituency.
A. constituents B. constitution C. promoters D. pollsters E. candidates
3. The US president can _____ any bill unless two-thirds of the Congress votes override it.
A. pardon B. vest C. negotiate D. veto E. nominate
4. _____ are large political meetings or demonstrations.
A. TV debates
B. partisans C. rallies D. borough E. elections
5. The House of Lords consists of _____ and life peers and peeresses.
A. hereditary B. appointed C. heredity D. inheritary E. impartial
6. Full set of laws of a country is called _____.
A. Hansard B. Bill C. Constitution D. committee E. legislature
7. Formal and very serious promise of loyalty is called the _____.
A. oath of allegiance B. Royal Assent C. vow of allegiance
D. conventions E. confidential promise
8. The _____ is a supreme ruler, especially a monarch.
A. vice-president B. knight C. Chief D. sovereign E. President
9. A _____ is the important member of a British political party whose job is to make sure that the party MPs obey party orders.
A. Secretary of State B. backbencher C. attorney D. Chief Whip E. Speaker

10. A(n) _____ is a change to a law, either one that has already been passed or one that is still being discussed.

- A. amendment B. vote C. abstract D. paragraph E. chapter

11. A place set aside for members of the public at the Houses of Commons and Lords, and is intended for both invited and uninvited members of the public to watch the proceedings of the Houses is called the _____.

- A. Speakers' Gallery B. Whispering Gallery C. Public Gallery
D. Glass Gallery E. Secret Gallery

12. The vote of the Speaker, when votes divided equally is called a _____.

- A. house vote B. constituency vote C. casting vote
D. confirmation vote E. nominal vote

13. A(n) _____ is a heraldic device or symbolic object as a distinctive badge of a nation, organization, or family.

- A. ribbon B. emblem C. anthem D. seal E. oath

14. The Congress represents the _____ branch of the American political system.

- A. legal B. legislature C. legislate D. legislated E. legislative

15. A _____ is a local elections constituency within an administrative division.

- A. ward B. borough C. community D. constituency E. region

16. A public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party or candidate is called a political _____.

- A. manifesto B. Bill C. declaration D. policy E. Political Act

17. The president can be _____ if it is proven that he has broken the law.

- A. impeached B. impeachment C. impeachmented D. pardoned E. convict

18. The judicial branch in the USA is represented by different courts, whose task is _____ the laws.

- A. to approve B. to apply C. to interpret D. to grant E. to negotiate

19. The _____ means people who have the right to vote in elections.

- A. elections B. legislature C. election D. region E. electorate

20. In the USA only the _____ introduces bills that have to do with revenue and budget money.

- A. House of Representatives B. House of Lords C. Senate
D. President E. Court of Appeal

21. A(n) _____ is asking people about how they voted as they leave the place where they voted.

- A. entrance poll B. pollster C. voting booth D. exit poll E. polling station

22. The number of people who are present at an election is called the _____.

- A. turnout B. prorogue C. turnoff D. petition E. abstain

23. The upper _____ in the Congress is called a Senate.

- A. faction B. ward C. camera D. chamber E. Hansard

24. A _____ is a piece of paper on which you write your vote.

- A. casting vote B. bill C. petition D. ticket E. ballot

25. A _____ means that MPs can vote as they please and not according to the Whip's instructions.

- A. nominal vote B. house vote C. prorogue D. free vote E. supplementary vote

26. A _____ is the winning of an election with an extremely large number of votes.

- A. turnout B. policy C. woolsack D. landslide E. cabinet

27. The local council and committees are called _____.

- A. country authorities B. ward C. borough D. town hall E. local authorities

28. The _____ has the right to ratify all treaties signed by the US president by a two-thirds vote.

- A. House of Representatives B. Secretary of State C. Supreme Court
D. Senate E. Minister of Defense

29. The Queen is the _____ of all the armed forces of the Crown.

- A Defender B Governor C Commander-in-chief D Advisor E Defender's

30. A political _____ is a group of people with similar political beliefs that compete in elections.

A party B surgery C rally D alternative E oppositions

31. Attempts of trying to influence the opinions of MPs and Lords are called _____.

A. Lobby B. turnout C. surgery D. debates E. Whip

32. The _____ branch in the USA is represented by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

A. powered B. executive C. legislative D. judicial E. balanced

33. _____ is the official record of parliamentary business.

A. Constitution B. Black Rod C. Supreme Court D. Hansard E. Whip

34. The Opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an _____ programme.

A unconventional B marginal C complementary D alternative E opposing

35. Political party's ideas or plans are called _____.

A. elections B. primaries C. political D. lobby E. policy

36. Britain is divided 650 areas, called _____.

A. constituencies B. wards C. rallies D. surgeries E. regions

37. The Prime Minister must call a general _____ every five years.

A. voting B. election C. summoning D. abstain E. division

38. The United Kingdom of Great Britain is a _____ democracy with a constitutional monarch.

A. unitary B. federal C. parliamentary D. state E. federation

39. The US legislative power is vested _____ Congress.

A. through B. over C. on D. at E. in

40. The President is chosen _____ nation-wide elections every four years with the Vice-President.

A. through B. beside C. in D. from E. at

41. The UK government derives its authority _____ the elected House of Commons.

A. on B. based C. with D. from E. at

42. The executive branch in the USA is headed _____ the President.

A. by B. over C. with D. from E. according

43. Each constituency is represented _____ one Member of Parliament in the House of Commons.

A. from B. according C. about D. by E. with

44. The United States of America is a _____ of 50 states.

A. federation B. republic C. monarchy D. democracy E. authority

45. The second largest party becomes the Official Opposition _____ its leader and Shadow Cabinet.

A. beside B. by C. next D. as E. with

46. In the USA Congress is made up of two chambers: the Senate and the House of _____.

A. Lords B. Representatives C. Commons D. Senators E. Candidates

47. The House of Commons comprises members _____ constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

A. out B. under C. from D. with E. over

48. The US _____ branch is made up of Federal District Courts, Federal Courts and the Supreme Court.

A. executive B. legislative C. public D. judicial E. scrutinising

49. The UK ministers are responsible _____ the acts of the Queen.

A. to B. for C. with D. through E. from

50. The House of Lords is a _____ Chamber.

A. inherit B. alive C. heritative D. lifelong E. hereditary

51. Federal judges in the USA are _____ by the President for life.

A. appointed B. invited C. interpreted D. negotiated E. organised

52. In Great Britain there is no written _____, only customs, traditions and precedents.

A. Hansard B. legislature C. petition D. constitution E. bills

53. The House of Lords is larger _____ number: there are more than 1000 members in it.

A. with B. at C. in D. on E. from

54. In the UK the procedure of voting is by secret _____.

A. ballot B. pollster C. exit poll D. booth E. bill

55. In the USA any person _____ 18 years old has the right to vote.

A. under B. across C. near D. about E. over

56. _____ the head of the UK Government the Prime Minister appoints ministers.

A. over B. near C. as D. above E. under

57. The US government consists of _____ branches, able to check and balance each other.

A. five B. three C. two D. seven E. four

58. The Senate is composed _____ two members from each state.

A. at B. with C. through D. above E. of

59. All the branches of higher and local power act _____ the Constitution of the USA.

A. from B. above C. as D. under E. like

60. Membership in the House of Representatives is based _____ each state's population.

A. from B. at C. with D. opposite E. on

61. Match the parts of the definitions

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. The Queen | A. has limited powers and remains politically impartial |
| 2. The government | B. is also known as the 'Executive'. |
| 3. Parliament | C. is also known as the 'Legislature'. |
| 4. The prime minister | D. holds the day-to-day powers of governance, |
| | E. is also known as the 'Judiciary'. |

62. Match the parts to form sentences.

1. Before a new law comes into effect A. it must be given the Queen's approval.
2. The queen is the head B. of the state with executive power
3. The Prime Minister is the head C. of the government.
4. Different nations grant D. different powers to their monarchs.
E. holds the day-to-day powers of governance

63. Match the parts to form sentences

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. The prime minister | A. holds the day-to-day powers of governance |
| 2. The Queen | B. has limited powers and remains politically impartial |
| 3. Crown | C. is another way of referring to the monarchy |
| 4. Parliament | D. is the highest legislative authority in the UK |
| | E. is also known as the 'Executive'. |

64. Match the parts to form sentences

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. The Queen | A. invites the leader of the winning party to become Prime Minister and to form a government. |
| 2. Parliament | B. is the highest legislative authority in the UK |
| 3. The government | C. has responsibility for developing and implementing policy and for drafting laws. |
| 4. Different nations grant | D. different powers to their monarchs. |
| | E. has unlimited powers. |

АУДІО ТА ВІДЕО ЛАБОРАТОРІЯ

Тема 1. Система влади у Великобританії

TOPIC 1 “The System of Government in the UK”

Exercise 1. Listen to two young British people talking about politics. For each person, answer the following questions:

1. How old are they?
2. Are they interested in politics?
3. Have they ever voted?
4. Are they going to vote in the local elections?
5. Would they like the voting age to be lowered to 16? Why (not)?

Exercise 2. Watch the video about the structure of the UK Parliament and its functions and fill in the table below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1oP7Sh5g-wE&t=38s>

House of Lords	House of Commons

Exercise 3. You are going to watch the video about the House of Lords Chamber.

A) Before watching tick 5 words out of 10 you think will be in the video.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to affiliate• throne• Lobby• to prorogue• independent expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Opening• Constitution• fittings• to abstain• Bill
---	---

B) Watch the video about the House of Lords Chamber and check your predictions.

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/podcasts/video-tours/lords-chamber/>

C) What do the following figures mean?

Once a year, 14th century, 1938, over 700, 26, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton.

D) Answer the following questions:

1. What fields do the peers have the experience in?
2. What do the peers do when they meet in the House of Lords Chamber?
3. Who was the designer of this House of Lords Chamber?
4. What is the role of the Lord Speaker?
5. What is the origin of the Woolsack?
6. How many members are there in the House of Lords?
7. Who is the only bench with armrests designed for?
8. When does the Queen attend the House of Lords Chamber?
9. Who prepares the speech for the Queen?
10. Whom is the Public Gallery (previously called the Strangers' Gallery) designed for?

Exercise 4. You are going to watch the video about the House of Commons Chamber.

A) Before watching tick 5 words out of 10 you think will be in the video.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to veto• Hansard• mascot• primaries• dispatch boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Press Gallery• crossbenches• mace• pollsters• Serjeant-at-Arms
---	--

B) Watch the video about the House of Commons Chamber and check your predictions.

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/podcasts/video-tours/commons-chamber/>

C) What do the following figures mean?

World War II, 430, 1945, 18th century, 650.

D) Answer the following questions:

1. What countries contributed to the rebuilding of the House of Commons?
2. Where does the Speaker sit in the Chamber and what are his functions?
3. What is the symbol of royal authority?
4. Who sits to the left- hand and right-hand side of the Speaker?
5. Who is responsible for the security in the House of Commons? What else duties does he perform?
6. How can UK citizens visit the proceedings in the House of Commons Chamber?
7. Where is the Press Gallery situated?
8. What is the origin of Hansard?

Exercise 5. Watch the film about the House of Commons Chamber and discuss the following issues:

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/podcasts/theworkofparliament/house-of-commons-chamber-film/house-of-commons-chamber-film/>

1. A day in the House of Commons Chamber.
2. How the House of Commons Chamber works.
3. How the laws are made.
4. Scrutinising Government.
5. Westminster Hall and Committees.

Exercise 6. A) Watch the video about the general elections in the UK and choose the correct answer:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-zone/how-general-election-works>

1. How often are General Elections held in the UK?

A every three years

B every four years

C every five years

2. What is 'a bit like a shopping list of what politicians plan to do if they're voted in'?
- A a debate B a manifesto C a constituency
3. What do voters need to do before Election Day?
- A register for a polling card B attend a debate C go to a polling station
4. On Election Day, how long are polling stations open?
- A only in the morning B from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. C 24 hours
5. How can people place their vote?
- A only at polling stations B only by post C at polling stations or by post
6. What is a hung parliament?
- A an election with a clear winner B an election with no clear winner C an election which is reheld

B) Choose two verbs which can complete each sentence.

1. The UK _____ an election every five years.
- A holds B has C makes
2. Every registered person over 18 years old can _____ a vote.
- A place B give C cast
3. Politicians from different political parties _____ for election.
- A sit B stand C run
4. Politicians campaign to _____ votes and public support.
- A get B win C take
5. Politicians _____ debates with their rivals, sometimes on TV.
- A throw B have C hold
6. Every person's vote can _____ a big role in deciding who leads the country.
- A play B get C have

ТЕМА 2. СИСТЕМА ВЛАДИ У США

TOPIC 2 “The System of Government in the USA”

Exercise 1. Watch the video about the structure of Congress and its functions and fill in the table below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iu8xZiqW3yg>

Senate	House of Representatives

Exercise 2. Watch the video about the system of government in the USA and fill in the table below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LIVuqeAj3xM&t=815s>

President	Congress	Courts

Exercise 3. Watch the video about the systems of government in the UK and USA and fill in the culture comparison profile.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4quK60FUvkY>

Comparison Items	the UK	the USA
Type of state		
Elections		
Cabinet		
Legislature		
Head of the State		
Head of the government		
Commander-in-Chief		
Restraints of power		
Removal from office		

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНИХ ПРОЕКТІВ

1. An outstanding British politician.
2. An outstanding American politician.
3. A prominent outstanding Ukrainian statesman.
4. The role of the monarchy in the British politics.
5. The Royal Family.
6. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
7. Princess Diana: beloved by the world and hated by the Royal Family?
8. Legislative branch of the British system of government.
9. Executive branch of the British system of government.
10. Judicial branch of the British system of government.
11. Legislative branch of American system of government.
12. US President as the representative of executive branch of the US system of government.
13. Judicial branch of American system of government.
14. The Ukrainian system of government.

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