

Political systems of the world and the Nenets autonomous okrug / Политические системы мира и Ненецкого автономного округа

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«Ненецкий аграрно-экономический техникум»,

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Цели занятия

1. Активизация знаний по теме «Политические системы»
2. Закрепление лексического минимума
3. Знакомство с политической системой региона

Phonetic exercise

/t/ – state, system, political system, minister, cabinet, constitution, parliament, government, senate;

/r/ – prime, the prime-minister, majority, problem, rule, represent, responsible, democracy, democratic, congress, administration, secretary, president, vice-president;

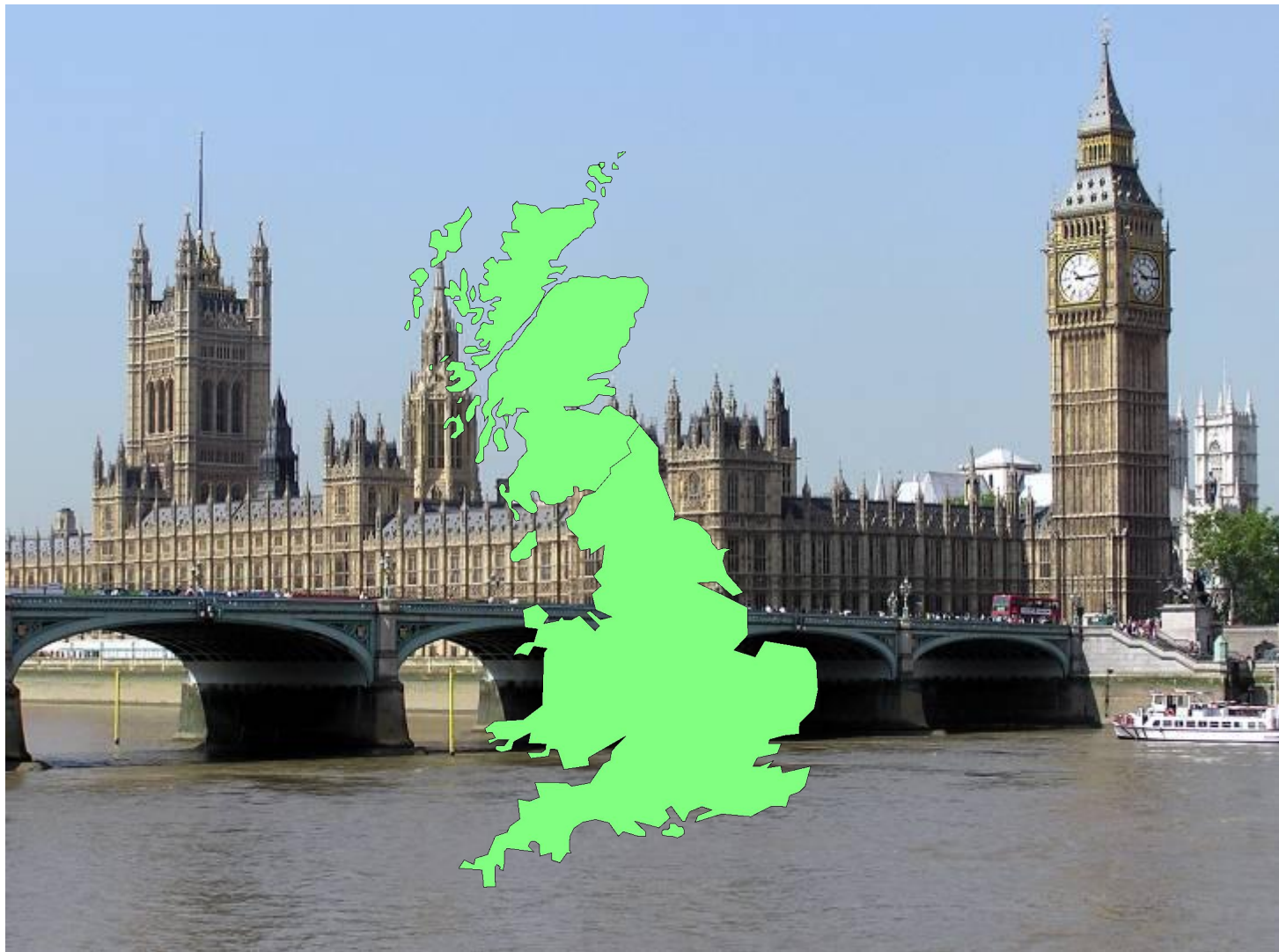
/w/ – work, power, branch of power.

**Match the words, read them and translate,
Will you:**

to sign	government policy
to rule	laws
to delay	the country
to be elected by	the bills
to make	the people
to appoint	the justices
to impeach	the bills
to give	the President
to approve	the Prime minister
to determine	the royal assent

Check up yourself

to sign	the bills
to rule	the country
to delay	the bills
to be elected by	the people
to make	laws
to appoint	the Prime minister
to impeach	the President
to give	the royal assent
to approve	the justices
to determine	government policy



“Great Britain. Political system”

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy.

This means that Great Britain is governed by the Parliament and the Queen is the Head of State. She has mostly representative functions.



There are three branches of power in Great Britain:

- **Legislative**
- **Executive**
- **Judicial**



The legislative branch of power is exercised by the Houses of Parliament which consists of two chambers:



the House of Lords



the House of Commons

The executive power is exercised by Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

The Government is usually formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister chooses ministers and forms Cabinet.

There are two political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative and the Labor Party.



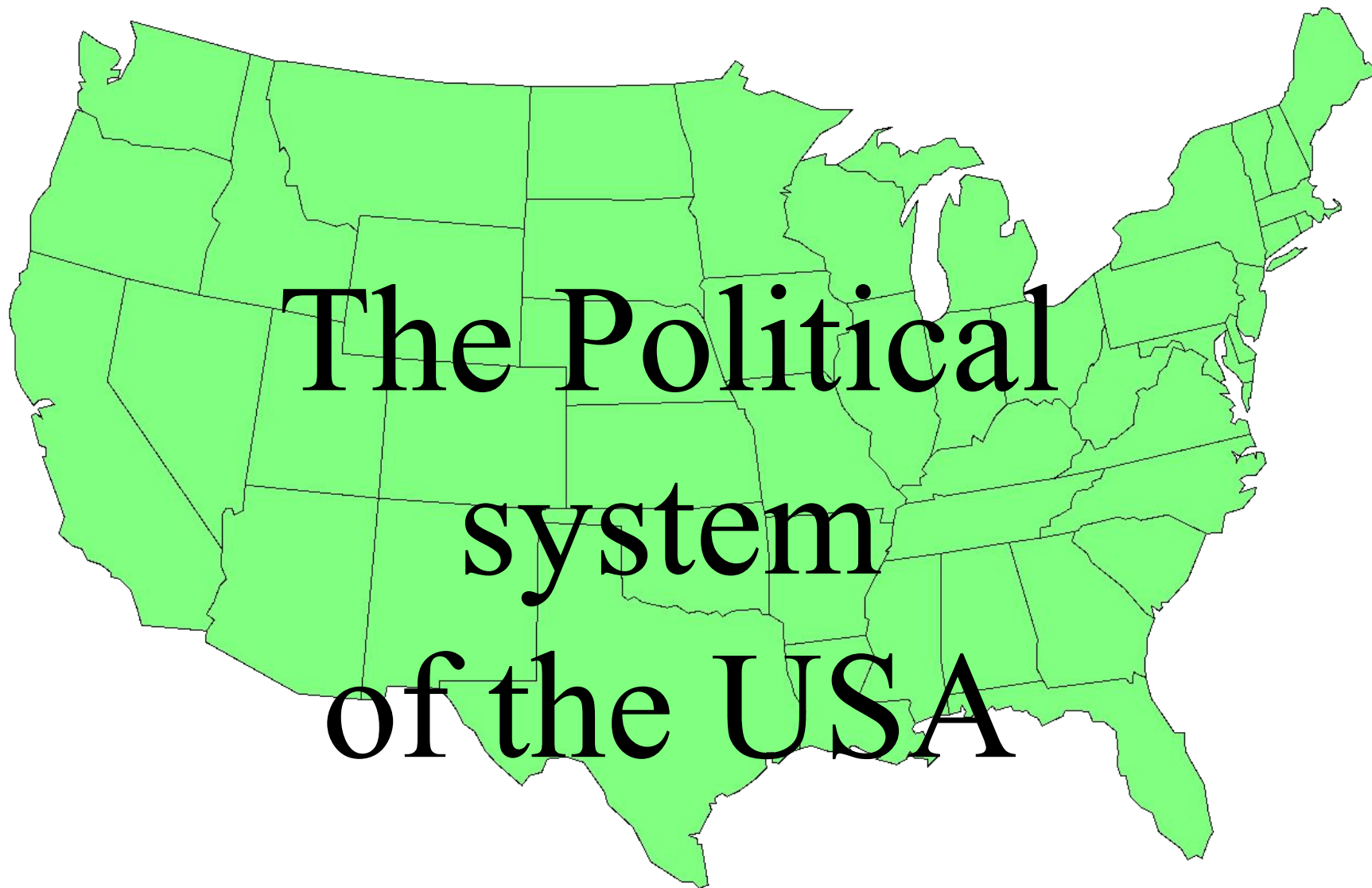
David Cameron



The judicial branch of power determines common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches.

There is no written Constitution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.





The Political
system
of the USA

The United States of America is a presidential Republic.

The head of the state is the President who is elected by the people.

The President must be at least 35 years old and must have lived in the USA for at least 14 years.



B. Obama
a real president since
January 2009.

In the USA two main political parties fight for the power: the Democratic Party and Republican Party.

**There are 3 branches of
power in this country:**

legislative

executive

judicial



The legislative branch.

**The legislative branch of power -
the Congress
is made up of two parts:**

**the House of Representatives (435 members),
and Senate (100 members-two from each state).**

The job of the Congress is to make laws.

It can also impeach the President.

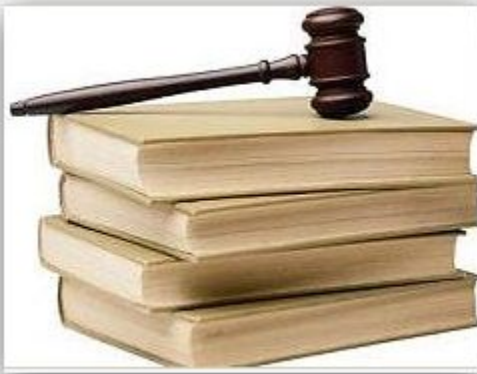
The executive branch.



The president and his Administration represent the executive branch of the federal government. The executive branch puts the country's laws into effect.

The president can veto a bill, can ask the Congress to declare war, he also appoints the justices to the Supreme Court and do his job according to the Constitution.

The judicial branch.



The judicial branch of government is the system of courts. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.



**“Russia.
The political System”**



Russia is a presidential republic.



D.A. Medvedev

The head of state is the president and is elected directly by the people every four years and cannot serve more than two terms.

The President is commander in chief of the armed forces; he makes treaties, enforces laws, and appoints ministers.

In fact he has much power.



**The Federal government consists of three branches:
legislative, executive and judicial.**

The Federal government

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graph TD; A[The Federal government] --> B[Legislative]; A --> C[Executive]; A --> D[Judicial];
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Legislative

Executive

Judicial

**Each of them is checked and balanced by the
President.**

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of 2 chambers:

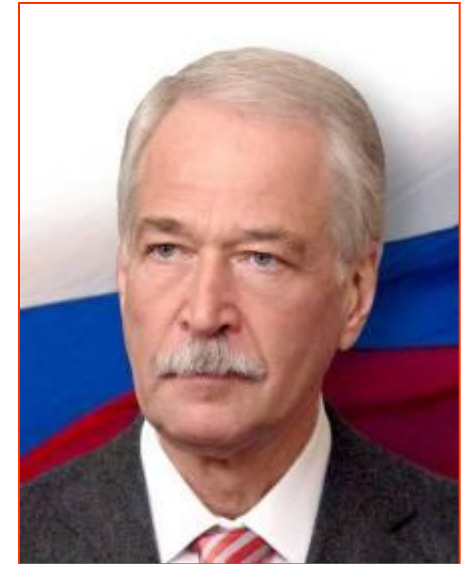
The Council of Federation



Sergei Mironov

**Each chamber is headed by the Speaker:
the Council of Federation –
by Sergei Mironov,
the State Duma – by
Boris Grizlov.**

The State Duma



Boris Grizlov

**A bill becomes a law if it is approved by both chambers
and signed by the President.**

**The executive power in Russia belongs
to the Government.**

The president appoints it's head - the Prime minister.



**There are many political
parties in our country: The
Democratic, the Communist,
the Liberal and many others.**

**V. Putin- the
Prime minister.**

	The Russian Federation	The USA	The UK
The political system	The presidential republic	The presidential republic	Parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch
The head of state	The president	The president	The Queen
Legislative Branch of power	The Federal assembly The Federation council the State Duma	Congress The House of representatives The Senate	Parliament The House of Lords The House of Commons
Executive Branch of power	The Government (the Chairman of the Government, the Ministers)	The Administration (the president, the vice president, the cabinet, the secretaries)	The Government (the Prime Minister, the cabinet)
Judicial Branch of power	The Supreme Court, The Constitutional Court	The Supreme Court.	House of Lords Judicial committee of Privy Council Court of Appeal The Supreme Court
Main political parties	The Communist Party The Democratic Party The Liberal Party	The Republican Party The Democratic Party	The Conservative Party The Labour Party

Quiz

1. How many branches does the US Government have?
a) three b) four c) five
2. Where does the Congress meets in ?
a) the White House b) the Pentagon c) the US Capitol
3. What is the official head of the state in the UK?
a) the Queen b) the Prime Minister c) Parliament
4. What does the Queen do with the bills?
a) signs b) votes on c) passes
5. What branch of power does the Government of the UK represent?
a) legislative b) representative c) executive

6. Who guarantees the basic rights of the people in Russia?

a) the President b) the Duma c) the Federal Assembly

7. Who elect the members of the Federal Assembly.

a) the Government b) the people c) the President

8. Is the Chairman in Russia elected, invited or appointed?

9. Who makes laws in the UK?

a) The House of Commons b) the House of Lords c) the Cabinet

10. Who In Russia can declare laws unconstitutional?

a) The President b) the Supreme Court c) the Constitutional Court

11. Where does the British Prime Minister seat in?

a) The House of Lords b) the House of Commons.

Homework

To tell about the political system in the NAO.

Thank you!

Good bye!