

## Unit 3

### Part 1

#### **Text: The Parliament and the Government of the Russian Federation**

The Federal Assembly – the Parliament of the Russian Federation is the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation. The Federal Assembly consists of two houses: a Federation Council and a State Duma. The Federation Council is composed of two representatives from each member of the Russian Federation – one from its representative and one from its executive body of state authority. The State Duma consists of 450 deputies. The Federal Assembly is a permanently working body. The Federation Council and the State Duma have their sessions separately. Their sessions are public, but in the cases stipulated by their code of procedure, they may hold their sessions in camera. Each of the houses forms committees and commissions and holds hearings on the appropriate issues. To supervise the execution of the federal budget the Federation Council and the State Duma form an Accounting Chamber. Its composition and procedure of work is determined by federal legislation.

The Federation Council has power:

- to approve changes of borders between members of the Russian Federation;
- to approve the decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law;
- to approve the decree of the President on the introduction of the state of emergency;
- to decide the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation beyond its territory;
- to call the elections of the President of the Russian Federation;
- to remove the President of Russia from office by impeachment;
- to appoint the judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of Arbitration of the Russian Federation;
- to appoint and remove from office the Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation;
- to appoint the Deputy Chairman of the Accounting Chamber and half of its auditors and to remove them from office.

The State Duma has power:

- to approve the nominee of the President of the Russian Federation to the office of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation;

- to appoint the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and to remove him from office;
- to appoint the Chairman of the Accounting Chamber and half of its auditors and to remove them from office;
- to appoint an Office for Human Rights, who acts in accordance with a federal constitutional law, and to remove him from office;
- to declare amnesty;
- to bring charges against the President of the Russian Federation for the purpose of removing him from office by impeachment.

The Government (executive power) of the Russian Federation is composed of the Chairman of the Government (the Prime Minister), Deputy Chairmen of the Government and the federal ministers. The Chairman of the Government is appointed by the President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the State Duma. The State Duma considers the candidate for the office of Chairman of the Government proposed by the President of the Russian Federation within a week of the submission of the nomination of the candidate. After the State Duma rejects three candidates to the office of Chairman of the Government, the President of the Russian Federation appoints the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, dissolves the State Duma, and calls new elections. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation proposes to the President his candidates to the offices of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministers.

The Government of the Russian Federation has power:

- to prepare and submit to the State Duma the federal budget and ensure its execution; submit to the State Duma a report on the implementation of the federal budget;
- to ensure the pursuit in the Russian Federation of a uniform financial, credit, and monetary policy;
- to ensure the pursuit in the Russian Federation of a uniform state policy in the fields of culture, science, education, health protection, social security, and ecology;
- to manage federal property;
- to carry out measures aimed to ensure the defense and state security of the country and the pursuit of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation;
- to carry out measures aimed to ensure legality, protect human rights, personal freedoms and property, maintain public order, and combat crime.

### **Task 1. Phonetic Exercise.**

**Practice after the teacher to pronounce the words given below.**

implementation [ˌɪmplɪmen'teɪʃən]	amnesty ['æmnɪstɪ]
pursuit [pə'sju:t]	combat ['kɒmbət]

martial [ˈmɑːfəl]  
auditor [ˈɔːdɪtə]

ecology [ɪˈkɒlədʒɪ]

## Task 2. Lexical Exercises.

### Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below.

Законодательный орган; без посторонних; состав; военное положение; чрезвычайное положение; освободить от должности; кандидат, предложенный на какую-то должность; ревизор (контролер); представлять на рассмотрение; выполнение федерального бюджета; стремление; государственная безопасность.

### Exercise 2. Match these words and word-combinations with Russian equivalents.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Совет Безопасности    | a) committee                |
| 2) Федеральное Собрание  | b) commission               |
| 3) Генеральный прокурор  | c) the Federal Assembly     |
| 4) помощник председателя | d) supreme body             |
| 5) Совет Федерации       | e) the Prosecutor-General   |
| 6) Совет Министров       | f) the Federal Council      |
| 7) комиссия              | g) the Deputy Chairman      |
| 8) комитет               | h) the Council of Ministers |
| 9) Счетная палата        | i) the Accounting Chamber   |
| 10) верховная власть     | j) the Security Council     |

### Exercise 3. Say if it is true or false.

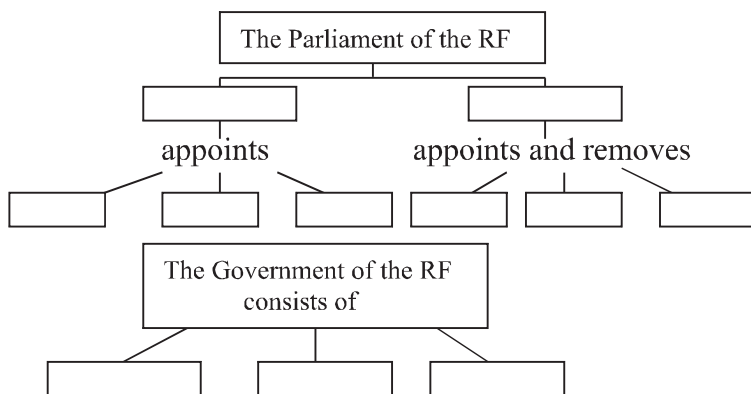
1. The Federation Council consists of two houses.
2. The Federation Council and the State Duma have their sessions separately.
3. Each of the houses forms committees and commissions and holds hearings on the appropriate issues.
4. The Federation Council has power to call the elections of the President of the Russian Federation.
5. The State Duma doesn't have the power to declare amnesty.
6. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation is appointed by the President of the RF with the consent of the State Duma.
7. The Government of the Russian Federation has power to manage federal property.

### Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of a working body is the Federal Assembly?
2. What house has the right to conduct closed sessions?

3. Which of the houses has the right to approve changes of borders between members of the RF?
4. Whose power is to appoint and remove from office the Prosecutor-General of the RF?
5. What is the head of the Government of the RF?
6. In what connection does the word “impeachment” appear in the text?

**Exercise 5. Complete the diagrams.**



**Task 3. Grammar Rules and Exercises.**

**Герундий (The Gerund).**

Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, соединяющая в себе свойства существительного и глагола. В этом отношении герундий сходен с инфинитивом, но отличается от него тем, что передает оттенок процесса действия.

В русском языке нет формы глагола, соответствующей английскому герундию. Формы герундия совпадают с формами причастия.

**Функции герундия в предложении и способы его перевода на русский язык**

Функции	Употребление	Примеры	Перевод
Подлежащее		Swimming is my favourite sport.	Плавание – мой любимый вид спорта.
Часть составного сказуемого	после глаголов: to stop прекращать; to finish кончать; to continue, to go on, to keep продолжать; to begin, to start начинать.	Stop talking.  He kept on asking her about the details.	Прекратите разговаривать. Он продолжал спрашивать ее о подробностях.