Дата: 01.11.2021, занятие № 10

Группа 2 ТМ

Дисциплина ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Преродаватель: Золотухина Е.Ю.

Тема: **Политическая система США**

Цели:

Дидактическая - ознакомить с лексическим материалом «Политическая система США», повторить и обобщить грамматический материал «Местоимение. Возвратные местоимения».

Развивающая - употреблять в речи активную лексику по тематике общения; развивать навыки аудирования, чтения, говорения и письма

Воспитательная - воспитывать интерес к предмету, воспитывать интерес к расширению знаний, к изучению неизвестного и интересного.

Задачи:

- ознакомиться с новой лексикой по теме;

-выполнить тестовые задания по лексике темы

-систематизировать знания об употребления возвратных местоимениях;

- применить данные знания в выполнении тестовых заданий;

- прочитать и перевести текст;

- выполнить упражнения по теме.

**Political System of the USA**

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**TASKS:**

1. **Read the words and write down into you copybooks**

Vocabulary:

to consist of — состоять из  
own — свой, собственный  
to sign — подписать, подписывать  
original — зд. первый  
amendment — поправка (к резолюции, законопроекту)  
according to — в соответсвии с, согласно  
officials — должностные лица, чиновники  
citizen — гражданин  
to violate — нарушать, попирать, преступать  
to proclaim — провозглашать; объявлять  
certain — точный, определенный  
to issue money — выпускать деньги  
to regulate the trade — регулировать торговлю  
federal power — федеральная власть  
to locate — находиться, размещаться  
to vest — наделять (правом), давать права, облекать правом  
branch — подразделение; ветвь (власти)  
legislative — законодательный  
executive — исполнительный  
judiciary — судебный  
Congress — Конгресс  
house — зд. палата  
Senate — Сенат  
House of Representatives — Палата представителей  
to assist — помогать, содействовать  
Vice President — вице-президент  
elections — выборы  
to enforce — принуждать, вынуждать (к чему-л.)» заставлять; навязывать (кому-л. — on)  
commander-in-chief — главнокомандующий  
armed forces — вооруженные силы  
to veto — налагать вето (на что-л.), запрещать  
bill — законопроект  
overrule — отклонять, отказывать; отменять (чье-л. решение); отвергать  
chairman — председатель  
to assume — принимать, брать на себя (ответственность, управление и т. п.); получать (должность)  
Cabinet — Кабинет (министров)  
Department Secretaries — министры  
Secretary of State — государственный секретарь, глава внешнеполитического ведомства США  
Federal District Court — Федеральный окружной суд  
Supreme Court — Верховный суд  
federal judges — федеральные судьи  
to appoint — назначить  
to amend — вносить изменения, вносить поправки (в законопроект и т. п.)

**2. Read the text and translate.**

***Political System of the USA***

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. Each state has its own government («state government\*). In some ways the United States is like 50 small countries.

The government of the USA act according to the Constitution which was signed by the first thirteen representatives of thirteen original American states in 1787. The document was written in 1787 and since that time twenty six Amendments have been added. The first ten Amendments were simply rights or the Bill of rights. According to the Constitution the USA is a republic. So, the officials of any rank are elected by US citizens. Every citizen has rights which can not be violated.

The Constitution proclaims a federal system of government which keeps both the states and the federal power from getting too much power. It means that the federal government is given certain powers, for example, to make peace or war, to issue money and to regulate the trade and so on.

The federal power is located in Washington, D.C. It is based on legislative, executive and juridical branches of power.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives, There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators in Congress. Each state elects two members for the Senate.

The executive branch is headed by the President who is assisted by the Vice President. The President enforces federal laws, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The President can veto a bill unless Congress by a two-thirds vote shall overrule him. The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency. The President of the USA is chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years together with the Vice.-President. The President can not be elected for more than two terms. The Cabinet is made up of Department Secretaries. The most important of them is the Secretary of State, who deals with foreign affairs.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life.

Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states.

Constitution has been amended twenty six times. The Bill of Rights guarantees individual liberties: freedom of word,» religion and so on. Later amendments abolished slavery, granted the vote to women and colour people and allowed citizens to vote at the age of 18.

**3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the main document of the USA?

2. When was the Constitution of the USA signed?

3. How many Amendments have been added to the Constitution since 1787?

4. What does the Constitution proclaim?

5. What powers is the federal government given?

6. Where is the federal government located? .

7. Where is the legislative power vested?

8. How many members are there in the House of Representatives?

9. Who is the head of the executive power in the USA?

10. How often do the President's elections take place?

11. Who deals with foreign affairs in the USA?

12. What does the Bill of Rights guarantee?

4**. Follow the link, study the information about reflexive pronouns**

<https://www.yaklass.ru/p/english-language/1011-klass/grammar-12407/pronouns-16388/re-23f0e7cd-4e91-4e83-89e5-62bdb014235c>



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject pronoun** | **Reflexive pronoun** |
| I | myself |
| you | yourself |
| he | himself |
| she | herself |
| it | itself |
| one | oneself |
| we | ourselves |
| you | yourselves |
| they | themselves |

**1. Reflexive pronouns end in -self or -selves. They refer back to the subject forms of personal pronouns (underlined in the example below):**

We didn’t decorate it ***ourselves***. Someone else did it for us.

**2. We often use reflexive pronouns when the subject and the object of the verb refer to the same person or thing:**

He cut himself with a ***knife.***

**3. We use a reflexive pronoun to make it clear who or what is being referred to.**

 We can use reflexive pronouns for emphasis:

 The director of the company wrote to us***himself*** to apologise for the terrible service. (or The director of the company himself wrote to us to apologise for the terrible service.)

**4. We don’t use reflexive pronouns on their own as the subject of a clause, but we can use them with a noun or pronoun to emphasise the subject:**

 Parents and teachers always pass on to children what they ***themselves*** have been told, and this has been going on for hundreds, or even thousands of years.

**5. Reflexive pronouns + by meaning alone, without help**

We often use reflexive pronouns with **by**to mean ‘alone’.

 Why don’t you buy it by ***yourself***?

**6. We sometimes use reflexive pronouns instead of personal pronouns for politeness, but not as the subject of a clause:**

 The National Fund is a charity depending on the support of people like ***yourself.*** (or … people like you. Конец формы

**5. Конец формы**

**Do the test**

**Read these sentences and choose the right variant.**

**1.**  I fell down and hurt ... leg.

* my
* mine
* me

**2.** The children are doing ... homework.

* its
* theirs
* their

**3.** I want to phone Ann. Do you know ... number?

* her
* she
* hers

Конец формы

***Обратная связь:***

Упражнения, заданные письменно, нужно выполнять в рабочих тетрадях,  фотографировать и отправлять на электронную почту преподавателя - [**zolotozenja83@mail.ru**](mailto:zolotozenja83@mail.ru)

**В теме письма указывать ФИО, предмет (ин.яз) и дату, за которую выполнена работа.**

Срок выполнения до 05.11.2021

Основные источники:

1. Афанасьева О.В. Английский язык, 11 кл. / О.В. Афанасьева и др. - 4-е изд. – М.: Просвещение, 2016. – 45 экз.

Электронные образовательные ресурсы:

1. Английский язык 11 кл. [Электронный ресурс] / О.В. Афанасьева и др. - 3-е изд. – М.: Просвещение, 2011. - Режим доступа: http://www.alleng.ru/d/engl/engl265.htm .

Дополнительные источники:

1. Англо-русский словарь: 20000 слов / Под ред. О.С. Ахмановой и Е.А.М. Уилсон. – 30-е изд. - М.: Русский язык, 1985. – 656 с.

2. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь в 2-х кн. / Сост. А.В. Кунин. – 3-е изд. - М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1967.

3. Русско-английский словарь: Около 25000 слов / Под ред. О.С. Ахмановой и Е.А.М. Уилсон. - 29-е изд. – М.: Русский язык, 1985. – 416 с.

Интернет-источники:

[**https://www.yaklass.ru/**](https://www.yaklass.ru/)

1.Портал по изучению английского языка.

Форма доступа: http//www.englishlanguage.ru.

2.Сайты для изучения английского языка.

Форма доступа: http://www.prosv.ru

http://www.bbc.co.uk.children

http://www.study.ru

http://www.homeenglish.ru

http://www.school.edu.ru/catalog

3.Электронный оксфордский словарь.

Форма доступа: http://www.oxford.dictionary.online.

4.Электронный кембриджский словарь.

Форма доступа: <http://www.cambridge.dictionary.online>