**28.10.2021 Учебная группа 2ТО, 3-я пара**

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**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский)**

**Тема:** Политическое устройство Великобритании. Past Indefinite Tense**.**

**Цель занятия:**

*образовательная:*актуализация знаний по страноведению, особенностям государственного устройства Великобритании, структуре политической системы на основе практических заданий;

*развивающая:* развитие способности логически правильно и грамотно излагать свои мысли по теме; развитие способности анализировать предъявленный материал, выражать свое мнение по предложенной теме; развитие творческих способностей и эстетического вкуса.

*воспитательная:* развивать политическое мышление, развивать творческую активность студентов, тем самым прививая интерес к политической структуре государств

развивать умения осуществлять комплексный поиск информации по теме, способствовать развитию умений анализировать, сравнивать, делать выводы, рационально решать познавательные и проблемные задачи; работать с документами, тестами.

**Задачи занятия:** увеличение объема знаний страноведческого характера в рамках предъявленной темы, изучение временных форм глаголов английского языка.

**Мотивация:** In this lesson I will explain a little about how the UK political system works, and introduce you to some of the vocabulary. You'll learn about the major parties, local councils, constituencies, and more. So, welcome to the unpredictable world of UK politics!

**Задание студентам:**

1. Выписать новые слова в тетрадь и выучить их.
2. Прочитать текст. Понять основной смысл прочитанного. Составить 8 предложений по данной теме.
3. Ответить на вопросы. Пройти тест
4. Посмотреть видеоурок с носителем языка о политическом устройстве Великобритании (*чтобы лучше было понятно, о чем она говорит включите русские субтитры*) <https://youtu.be/f98HtyjcWxE> (по просмотренному видео, описать основные партии Великобритании)
5. Познакомиться с Past Indefinite Tense https://englex.ru/past-simple-tense/ сделать конспект.
6. Выполнить упражнения он лайн по Past Indefinite Tense <https://ru.stegmax.com/tests/past-simple-placement-test-elementary-free/>

Фотографию с выполненным заданием прислать на электронный адрес **atata17@yandex.ru** в срок **до 08.00 29.10.2021** **г.**

**План:**

1. Аудирование. Страноведческий материал по политичесчким партиям.
2. Чтение и перевод. Изучение грамматики
3. Работа с заданиями.

**Литература:**

1. Буренина JI.C. Учебник английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1978. - 127 экз.
2. Парахина А.С. Учебник английского языка. - М.: Высшая школа, 1987. - 55 экз.

**Глоссарий:**

*A constitutional monarchy* – Конституционная монархия

*A parliamentary monarchy* – Парламентская монархия

*A government* – Правительство, управление

*Parliament* – Парламент

*Legislative* – Законодательный

*To exist* – Существовать

*Executive* – Исполнительный

*Judicial –* Закон, билль (закон в Великобритании)

*A body* – орган

*A branch of power* – Ветвь власти

*A state* – Государство

*A head of state* – Глава государства

*A law* – Закон, право

*A court* – Суд

*A political party* – Политическая партия

*Supreme* – Верховный, высший

*Leading* – Ведущий, лидирующий

*To elect* – Избирать

*To win* – Выигрывать

*Majority* – Большинство

*To form* – Формировать, образовывать

*To comprise* – Включать в себя

*Relationship –* Взаимоотношение, связь

*To consist of* – Состоять из

*To appoint* – Назначать

*To change* – Изменять-(ся), менять-(ся)

*A source* – Источник

*To adopt* – Принимать

*To declare* – Объявлять

**Прочитать текст «Политическая система Великобритании», составить 8 предложений по данной теме.**

The political system of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen, Elizabeth II, is the head of the State. But, in practice, the UK is ruled by the elected government with Prime-Minister at the head. The power of the Queen is limited by the parliament. The official residence of the Queen in London is the Buckingham Palace.

The main political parties are: the Conservative Party and the Labor Party. The Liberal Party is on the third place. The party that has won the majority during the elections to the House of Commons is the leading Party. It forms the Government and the other party forms the official Opposition.

The legislative branch of power is realized by the British Parliament. The British Parliament has existed since 1256 and is the eldest parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords has no fixed number of members (over 1000 members). It consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. Lords Spiritual are Archbishops, most senior bishops of the Church. They serve as long as they occupy their positions in the Church. Lords Temporal are Life Peers, Hereditary Peers, Law Peers. They serve for life. The House of Lords is not elected by the people. The House of Commons consists of 659 members. It is a nation-wide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election not less frequently than once in 5 years.

The executive branch of power is realized by the Government: the Prime-Minister, the Cabinet and the Government Departments. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule, the Prime Minister is a leader of the political party that has won the election and has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the Government. Government is responsible to the Parliament. The Cabinet consists of 20 Secretaries of State. They are heads of the Government Departments. These Secretaries are appointed by the Prime-Minister. There are 20 Government Departments in the UK: Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Education Department, Department for Health, etc.

At present the Prime-Minister of the UK is David Cameron. He is the leader of the Conservative Party. The official residence of the Prime-Minister is Downing Street, 10 in London.

The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court of Justice, the Crown Court, the Subordinate Courts compose the judicial branch of power. Subordinate Courts (Magistrate’s Courts and County Courts) are local Courts of Justice. There are the High Court of Justice and the Crown Court. The High Court of Justice deals with civil cases. The Crown Court deals with criminal cases. The Court of Appeal deals with appeals from the High Court of Justice and the Crown Court. The House of Lords is presented in the Supreme Court by 3 Lords. They are operating as a committee of the House of Lords.

A constitution is the basic law of any state. The main elements of the constitution are definitions of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The state government comprises all three in general. The constitution of the UK is the sum of laws and principles that concerns both the relationship between the individual and the state, and the functioning of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Great Britain has an unusual constitution. It is partly unwritten and consists of:

The laws passed in Parliament (acts of Parliament). The first document was Magna Carta;

Common Law – decision made by judges in the past;

Various unwritten conventions

All these things can be changed at any time by new acts of Parliaments. The bills are among the most important sources of the constitution. Many British constitutional conventions are ancient in origin. One of the most well-known and important constitutional documents is “Bill of Rights”. It was adopted in 1689 and it was an act declaring the Right and Liberties of the Subject and setting the Succession of the Crown. It is affective nowadays

**Questions**

1. What is the difference in the political system of the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom? What are special features in the political system of these countries?
2. What type of the state is in the Russian Federation?
3. What are the leading parties in the UK?
4. Who is the Head of the state in the Russian Federation?
5. What Houses of the British Parliament do you know?
6. How do we call the branch of power, where there are the Supreme Court, the Crown Court, the Court of justice, etc. in the UK?
7. What House of the British Parliament is elected?
8. Who is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Federation?
9. What type of the state is in the UK?
10. What term is the Russian President elected for?
11. How do we call the Russian Parliament?
12. Who is the Prime-Minister of the UK at present?
13. What is the official residence of the Queen, Elizabeth the II in London?
14. What 3 main branches of state power do you know?
15. Who is the head of Federal Government in Russia?
16. What document is the basic law of any state?

**Quiz**

1) The UK is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. An absolute monarchy
2. A Federative republic
3. A parliamentary monarchy

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the State in the UK.

a) The President

b) The Queen

c) The Prime-minister

3) There are 2 main political parties in the UK? They are:

1. The Conservative and the Democratic parties
2. The Democratic and the Labor parties
3. The Conservative and the Labor parties

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power is realized by the parliament.

1. Executive
2. Legislative
3. Judicial

5) The House of Commons is elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Every 4 years
2. Every 6 years
3. Every 5 years

6) The Supreme court, the court of Appeal and local courts compose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Judicial branch
2. Executive branch
3. Legislative branch

7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can pass or regret a bill.

1. The House of Lords
2. The House of Representatives
3. The House of Commons

8) The British monarchy must act on the adviсe of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The Parliament
2. The Prime Minister and his cabinet
3. British judges

9) The Executive branch is realized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The British Parliament
2. The Prime Minister and the British Government
3. The British judicial system

10) Prime Minister is the Leader of the Political party that has won a majority in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The House of Lords
2. The House of Representatives
3. The House of Commons

11) The official residence of the British Prime Minister is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The white hall
2. Buckingham Palace
3. Downing Street, 10

12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the British Queen nowadays.

1. Elizabeth I
2. Elizabeth II
3. Elizabeth III