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Предмет: Иностранный язык

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Тема занятия: «The political system of Russia». Политическая система и экономическое устройство Российской Федерации.

Основные источники:

1.Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. — М., 2014.

<https://s.11klasov.ru/12889-planet-of-english-uchebnik-anglijskogo-jazyka-bezkorovajnaia-gt-i-dr.html>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь. Карантиров С.И., «Дом славянской книги», 2011.

2. Интернет-ресурсы:

<https://www.study.ru>; www.learn-english.ru

Выполнение заданий:

1. Изучить презентацию. Выписать в тетрадь слова и выражение из слайдов № 5,6.
2. Read the text.

Political system of Russia

The Russian Federation is a Presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power, he controls all the three branches of power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if he doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his administration, but it's not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Federal Assembly represents the Legislative branch of power. It's made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the State Duma, which make laws. The Federal Assembly is also called the Parliament, but it's not its official name. Both chambers are headed by chairmen sometimes called speakers. The Duma consists of 450 deputies (one half is elected personally by the population, and the other half consists of the deputies who are appointed by their parties after voting). The members of the Federation Council are elected on a different basis. There are two representatives of each subject of the RF (89 subjects). Every law to be adapted must be approved by the State Duma, the Council of Federation and signed by the President. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly, but it can pass laws over the President's veto a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chainman of the Government, but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The juridical branch of power consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and lower Courts. The responsibility of the Constitutional Court is to analyze the new laws to make sure they correspond to the laws of the state. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional. The Supreme Court is the highest instance for civil and criminal cases.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the official name of your country?
2. Is Russia a monarchy, a republic or a federation?
3. Who is the head of state in Russia?
4. What is the Russian Parliament called?
5. Who is the head of the government in Russia?
6. How many chambers does Federal Assembly consist of? Name them.

7. How often do people in Russia vote for the deputies?
8. Who chooses the Prime Minister in Russia?
9. What do the deputies do in the State Duma?

