

Политическая система России и США: первое лицо

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Предмет: Английский язык.

Класс: 10.

Тема: «Политическая система России и США».

Профиль: Общеобразовательный.

Уровень: Общий.

Текст задачи. Главой правительства России является президент, в США тоже президент является главой государства. Объясните, одинаковыми ли полномочиями наделены президенты России и США, и если нет, то в чём заключается различие.

а) Выделите ключевые слова для информационного поиска.

б) Найдите и соберите необходимую информацию.

в) Обсудите и проанализируйте собранную информацию.

г) Сделайте выводы.

д) Сравните ваши выводы с выводами известных людей.

Возможные информационные источники

Web-сайты:

<http://www.native-english.ru/.../political-system-of-russia>
<http://5ballov.com.ru/e/3/135.html>
<http://www.bankreferatov.ru/>
http://student.km.ru/ref_show_frame.asp?

Культурный образец

http://en.wikipedia.org/.../Politics_of_Russia
http://en.wikiopedia.org/.../Politics_of_the_United_States

The Russian Federation and the USA are both presidential republics. So, the President in the head of state and is elected directly by people. But in the USA the President is not a member of the American parliament, Congress. Congress is the legislative branch of the federal government; it is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress makes all laws and each house of Congress can introduce a new project. Each can vote against the project passed by the other. If both houses agree the project becomes law. The President and his Administration represent the executive branch of the federal government. The Administration includes the Secretaries who are heads of the executive departments. Each department is responsible for a specific area. The President appoints the Secretaries but the Senate

must approve his appointments. The legislative and the executive branches of government are involved in the system of checks and balances. In Russia, the President has much power. He can even dissolve the Duma if it doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his Administration but it is 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 is made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the Duma which make laws. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly but the Federal Assembly can pass laws over the President's veto by a two-thirds majority. The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President

appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government but the Duma must approve his appointment. The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

Методический комментарий

В процессе работы каждый ученик чувствует себя раскованно, работает в индивидуальном темпе. У ребят повышается ответственность не только за свои успехи, но и за результаты коллективного труда. Формируется адекватная самооценка личности, своих возможностей и способностей, достоинств и ограничений, а также умение свободно работать с информацией.