

КАРАХАНОВА Н.Е.

**ПОСОБИЕ
ПО ОБЩЕСТВЕННО
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ
ЛЕКСИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**



ЕРЕВАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ В.Я.БРЮСОВА

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**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ III КУРСА ФАКУЛЬТЕТА РУССКОГО
ЯЗЫКА, ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

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Настоящее пособие предназначается для студентов 3-его курса факультета Русского языка, литературы и иностранных языков.

Цель пособия - научить студентов читать, понимать и переводить газетные статьи, вести беседу и делать краткие сообщения в объеме тем, данных в пособии.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие состоит из пяти разделов, рассчитано на средний этап обучения и знакомит студентов с достаточно серьезной тематикой.

1. Crime.
2. Terrorism.
3. Mass Media.
4. British System of Government.
5. Federal Government of the United States.

Каждый раздел содержит обильный материал для чтения, упражнения и материал для переложения русских статей на английский язык. Большая часть по пособию должна проводиться студентами самостоятельно, что позволит высвободить время для устной работы более творческого характера в аудитории под руководством преподавателя.

При отборе материала и лексического словаря-минимума для сборника использовались:

1. Usama bin Laden, Interview with Pakistani newspaper “Ummat” (Karachi), September 28, 2001.
2. “A Look Inside bin Laden’s Web of Islamic “Warriors” by Warren Richey.”
3. Political Party “Eurasia”, Official Communique About the Hostage-taking at the “Nor-Ost” musical theatre in Moscow. On behalf of the Political Council of the party “Eurasia” the leader of the party A.G. Dugin, October 24, 2002.
4. Vadim Rechkalov “Ibrashka is a little Guy” Izvestiya (no. 226 December 11, 2002).
5. Komersant newspaper (no. 224 December 10, 2002). Vladimir Kara-Murza “The Status of the Extradition of Zakaev from England.”
6. Mir Novosti (no. 46, November 12, 2002), Elena Khakimova “Mass Poisoning in Kuban”.
7. The Times, August 24, 1983 “Thousands Cheer Death Sentences”

8. "In the National Interest" USA Ariel Cohen, January 8, 2003.
9. Julie Stahl, CNS News, Friday, October 25, 2002 "Chechen Terrorists Linked to al-Qaeda".
10. The Daily Telegraph 8, Saturday, May 27, 1995. "Policeman Forced to Quit Early Wins Stress Test Case", "Man Cleared After 9 Years Gets £ 65.000".

UNIT 1

CRIME

Read and translate the text.

Wife who Killed Her Husband is cleared.

A Woman who stabbed her husband to death on the night before they were due to go on holiday was cleared of murder and manslaughter yesterday after telling a court that she acted in self-defence.

Wendy Hoperaft had hidden a knife under her pillow after the couple had been drinking at barbecue party and she stabbed her husband, Andrew, when he made a drunken lunge at her. Members of her family cheered loudly as she was found not guilty at Reading Crown Court. Her husband's father had to be carried out of the court.

The jury heard that the couple, who had been married for 18 months, had moved into a new home a few days before the stabbing and had talked of starting a family. On the night Mr. Hoperaft died he had been with friends at a barbecue and both he and his wife were drunk when they returned to their home in Lower Early, Reading, Berks.

Mr. Hoperaft, who had attacked his wife on previous occasions, tried to strangle her and she stabbed him. One of the wounds penetrated his heart. She then called an ambulance and told the controller. "I have killed my husband. I have had a terrible, terrible fight".

When police arrived Hoperaft was embracing her husband as he lay in a pool of blood in the bathroom. Nigel Mylne, counsel for defence, told the jury that Hoperaft had been a "battered wife, but was also a loving wife" and that the couple had everything to live for.

"Something horrific, unique and terrible happened in those 20 minutes", he said.

"There are inconsistencies; she has got lots of things wrong. But she believed that she was fighting for her very life blood".

When the couple married in the Dominican Republic in 1993

Hopcraft appeared in wedding photographs with bruises, which she said her husband had caused. She told the court that she had been beaten seven or eight times during their marriage.

She left court without commenting.

Words and Word Combinations

1. to clear smb - освобождать кого-либо
2. to stab to death — смертельно ранить, заколоть насмерть
3. manslaughter — непредумышленное убийство
4. to make a drunken lunge at smb - напасть на кого-то в пьяном виде
5. to strangle smb - задушить, удавить кого-либо
6. to be battered - быть избитой
7. an inconsistency - непоследовательность
8. to fight for smb's very life blood - драться за жизнь
9. a bruise [bru:z] - синяк, ушиб, кровоподтек

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the married couple planning to go on holiday?
2. Where did Wendy hide the knife?
3. Did it mean that she was planning the murder?
4. Why did her husband's father have to be carried out of the court when Wendy was found not guilty?
5. When did the couple get married?
6. What had happened before the murder?
7. Where did the police find them when they arrived?

Exercise 2. Make up Sentences or Situations with the Words and Word Combinations.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Женщина, которая заколола на смерть своего мужа, была освобождена после того, как она сказала во время суда, что она сделала это в целях самозащиты.
2. Она заколола на смерть своего мужа, когда он напал на нее в

пьяном виде.

3. Ее признали невиновной в зале суда.
4. Мистер Хоупрафт напал на жену и пытался задушить ее.
5. Она была избита не раз и боролась за свою жизнь.
6. На свадебных фотографиях у нее на лице было много синяков.
7. Она заявила на суде, что муж избивал ее семь или восемь раз.
8. В показаниях супругов много непоследовательности.

Exercise 4. Retell the article using the phrases above. Discuss the Article in Class.

Read and translate the text.

Policeman Forced to Quit Early Wins Stress Test case.

A police jailer, who retired prematurely because of chronic depression, won a test case yesterday to prove he had been disabled by stress suffered in the course of his work. The decision, which will lead to enhanced pension rights for Pc. Robert Pickering, is seen as an important precedent by the Police Federation, who backed the case. They are currently dealing with 30 similar cases and now expect to receive many more claims.

"Stress is becoming increasingly recognized as a major concern for police officers and this ruling will be welcomed by the profession," said David Frankly, Mr. Pickering's lawyer: "It is as much an injury caused in the execution of duty as some physical ailment".

Mr. Pickering, 52, retired last year after collapsing with chest pains, which were ascribed by his doctor to the stress he was suffering with his job as a jailer at Brighton magistrates' court. But Sussex police authority decided his condition did not rank as a work - related injury under government regulations and they refused to pay him a disability pension. Mr. Pickering, who joined the police in 1971, told the court he had become stressed by the constant scuffles, confrontations and tension experienced in the cell- block. His condition worsened when he was attacked by an escaping prisoner

in November 1991.

"I became increasingly nervous, was tense all the time and dreaded going to work", he said.

"I would go to bed sweating and get up at four in the morning. I would have crying fits. I lost my confidence and dreaded going back to work after the weekends". He added: "It was a very stressful job. We were dealing with a large number of criminals and prisoners were very often violent. There were constant confrontations and threats. I was threatened on many occasions. Very often if people were remanded in custody they would react violently". Mr. Pickering, of Shoreham, West Sussex, said after the case at Lewes Crown Court that it was unlikely he would ever be able to work again.

Although Mr. Pickering received a retirement pension based on his contributions over more than 20 years, it was considerably less than the entitlement of an officer disabled at work.

Judge John Sower, sitting with a magistrates panel, ruled yesterday that Mr. Pickering should be given enhanced payments because the stress, which had been sustained in the line of duty, was a disabling injury.

A policeman, who was sacked after it was alleged that he was mentally ill has won his 13-year battle for a full apology from the police.

Gordon Warren, 59, of Carshalton, south London, claimed he was victimized and lost his job after objecting to an ill-night drinks party at Sutton police station, south London. He rejected a £ 85000 settlement offer in March and plans to sue Metropolitan police for £ 150000.

Words and Word Combinations

1. Pc = Police constable - полицейский констебль
2. a jailer- тюремный надзиратель
3. prematurely -преждевременно
4. a test case - проверочный тест
5. to be disabled - быть инвалидом
6. pension rights - право на пенсионное пособие

7. an injury caused in the execution of duty – производственная травма
8. to collapse with chest pains - свалиться от болей в груди
9. to ascribe to - приписывать
10. disability pension - пенсия по нетрудоспособности
11. a scuffle - драка
12. cell-block - тюремная камера
13. crying-fits — приступ истерики
14. to remand in custody – отсылать под стражу
15. entitlement - жалование титула, право на титул
16. a magistrate panel - присяжные
17. sustain in the line of duty - испытать во время исполнения долга
18. disabling injury — травма, приведшая к нетрудоспособности
19. to sack - уволить
20. to allege - утверждать
21. to victimize – увольнять рабочих и служащих
22. ill-night drinks party — пьяные вечеринки
23. to sue (police) - преследовать судебным порядком; возбуждать дело (против кого-либо).

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What made a police jailer retire prematurely?
2. What will the decision lead to?
3. What is recognized as a major concern for police officers?
4. What made Mr. Pickering retire?
5. Did his condition rank as work-related injury under government regulations?
6. Did the Sussex police authority agree to pay him a disability pension?
7. What had Mr. Pickering become stressed by?
8. What worsened his condition?
9. Why did Mr. Pickering think it was unlikely he would ever be able to work again?
10. What did Gordon Warren claim?

Exercise 6. Make up Sentences or Situations with the Words and Word Combinations.

to back the case; to retire prematurely; to lead to; enhanced pension rights; ruling; execution of duty; to ascribe to something; disability pension; scuffles; to be remanded in custody; entitlement of an officer disabled at work; to be victimized; to sue somebody for; to become a major concern for somebody; to rank as..., to rule.

Exercise 7. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. The decisions will lead to higher pension.
2. At present the same cases are under consideration.
3. Police officers frequently fall ill because of stresses.
4. Physical disease and stress are equally dangerous injuries.
5. Sussex police made up their minds that his illness was not connected with injuries during work time.
6. I was nervous all the time and was scared and horrified to go to work.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences.

1. Полицейский надзиратель имеет право на пенсионное пособие в связи с производственной травмой.
2. Мистер Пикеринг решил уйти в отставку после того, как он свалился от болей груди, которые приписываются стрессу на работе.
3. Полицейские власти отказались платить ему пенсию по нетрудоспособности.
4. Причиной стресса были постоянные драки, столкновения и пьяные вечеринки в тюремных камерах.
5. Его состояние ухудшилось, когда на него напал тюремный заключенный.
6. У меня были приступы истерики.
7. Очень часто, когда людей берут под стражу они становятся неистовыми.
8. Судья – член присяжных считает, что мистеру Пикерингу должны назначить пенсию по нетрудоспособности.

9. Полицейский был уволен в связи с тем что он умственно болен.
10. Драки и оскорбления в тюремных камерах – это частое явление.

Exercise 9. Read the text and discuss it.

Sack for Playing Too Blues

A radio researcher was dismissed for allowing a film review to be broadcast containing a string of expletives, an industrial tribunal heard yesterday.

Sonia Fraser, 32, became so distracted by the glamour of her job with Kiss FM, the London - based dance radio station, that she overlooked the swear words, it was claimed. The review contained the f - word three times and led to complaints to the Radio authority, radio's governing body. The review of Deep Cover went out before 7 pm as part of kiss FM's programme, The Word.

The tribunal at Woburn Place, Central London heard that Miss Fraser, from Wembley, north West London, was in a hurry when she prepared the review as she had an appointment at film screening.

Lorna Clarke, who was Miss Fraser's boss, said: "The programme was recorded very late in the day, very close to the transmission time. She recorded the show without my authority because she wanted to leave early. She was responsible for editing out the words. She would have known those words were in the programme.

"Expletives of whatever severity do not go out at 7 pm on any radio station". Miss Clarke said Miss Fraser had fallen into a glamour trap, sacrificing the accuracy of her work for a life of meeting celebrities.

Miss Fraser Claims that she was unfairly dismissed. The hearing was adjourned until next month.

Blues- *sl.* вульгарный, грязный

Exercise 10. a) Find synonyms:

To sack; expletive; to change the text to make it more acceptable; magic; to be adjourned; correctness; a written opinion of a film/book

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Miss Fraser overlook expletives in the recording?
2. What was the decision of the industrial tribunal?
3. What does Miss Fraser claim?

Exercise 11.

a) Fill in the gaps in the following passage with the words given below.

Viscount Turns Detective to Find His Silver

Viscount Hampden [1] to recover more than £ 30000 worth of silver ware stolen from his stately home. He succeeded where the Sussex [2] and [3]. The 58 year - old viscount questioned a number of people after [4] was taken from one of the rooms open to the public at Glendale Place, the house near Lewes, East Sussex.

He discovered that a man carrying a bag had been [5].

"People who saw him later said he didn't have the bag," said Lord Hamden.

"I suddenly thought [6] might still be here somewhere. I walked around the estate and about 200 yards from the gate, through the shrubbery, there was a bag under a large [7] tree". "We were absolutely delighted". [8] had included silver ware dating from the 18-th century when Lord Hampden's [9], Thomas Trevor, was an ambassador to the Hague. A 22 - year - old man from Eastbourne, East Sussex was last night helping police with [10].

(police helicopter; to turn detective; a team of officers; to act suspiciously; ancestor; the items; sycamore tree; the haul; inquiry; the silverware).

b) Make up questions to which the following phrases could be the answers.

1. The bag was about 200 yards from the front gate.
2. Thomas Trevor was an ambassador to the Hague.
3. The silver ware cost 30.000 pounds.
4. The rooms were open to the public at Glendale Place, the house near Lewes.

Exercise 12. Read the articles and discuss whether or not the death sentence is the right punishment for murderers, rapists and car thieves. Then look at the list of crimes and fill in the table with the minimum and maximum punishments that you think should be given to people found guilty of them. Then discuss your suggestions with the rest of the class.

Thousands Cheer Death Sentences

Peking - Thirty criminals were sentenced to death at a mass rally attended by thousands of cheering spectators yesterday and later executed.

The executions were part of a law - and - order campaign launched about 10 days ago. It was the largest group to be executed in Peking for several years. A notice posted at the Peking intermediate court, which imposed the death sentences, said that the 30 executed criminals included 19 accused of murder, 10 rapists and one car thief. One woman was among those executed. None was older than 35.

Man Cleared After 9 years Gets £ 65000

A man who served nine years of a life sentence for murdering a child before being cleared by the court of appeal last year has received £ 65000 as interim compensation from the Home Office.

Mark Cleary, of Clifton, Nottingham, now 29, is expected to

receive further cash taking the total to more than £ 100000. A jury found him and Philip Atherton guilty of murdering 10-year-old Wayne Keeton, whose battered body was found near a stream in Bestwood, Nottingham. The appeal court ruled that his conviction was unsafe and unsatisfactory. Mr. Cleary said: "How can they ever replace what I've lost? Those were the years when I would well have married and begun raising a family. I can never have them back". He has already used the money to buy a motorcycle and plans to pay off parents' mortgage in gratitude for their loyalty.

Words and word combinations

1. the court of appeal - апелляционный суд
2. interim compensation - компенсация
3. battered body - избитое тело
4. mortgage - заклад, закладная
5. arson - поджог
6. accepting bribes - получение взятки
7. espionage - шпионаж
8. fraud - обман, подделка, мошенничество
9. joyriding - увесилительная поездка на автомашине или самолетом (без разрешения владельца)
10. bigamy - двоеженство, двоемужие
11. burglary - кража со взломом
12. counterfeiting bank notes - подделка денег, банкнот
13. shoplifting - ограбление магазина
14. treason - предательство, измена
15. trespass - подделка банкнот, злоупотребление
16. forgery - подделка, фальшивые деньги
17. unlawfully - противозаконно
18. libel - клевета (в печати)

Exercise 13. a) Crime is a problem in most countries, especially in large cities. Here is a list of some criminals and the crimes they commit, but it is incomplete. Fill in the missing parts. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Criminal	Crime	The Criminal
thief murderer	robbery / theft	stole some jewellery, killed a policeman hijacking a plane
drug dealer / pusher	hijacking drug dealing	kidnapped a rich business man
rapist	Pushing, mugging	raped a young woman
	kidnapping	
car thief	robbery	stole a Rolls Royce
terrorist		committed an act of terrorism e.g. bombing, murder, kidnapping)

b) Which do you think is the worst kind of crime? Why? Discuss with a partner.

Read and translate the text.

The Life Story of Christopher Lewis

Monarchism robbed Christopher Lewis of the instant fame he craved. On 14 October, 1991, when he was just 17 years old, he went to the steps of the Mission building in the southern New Zealand town of Dunedin and took up position. With him inside a bag and wrapped in an old pair of jeans, was a 22 rifle which he had recently stolen from a gun shop. The Queen, who was in the country for a state visit, was about to start her walkabout and Lewis was certain he would get a clean shot. Just as he lifted the gun out of the bag, two policemen, eager to get a better view of their dear monarch, stood right in front of him. He had no choice but to abandon the attempt and find another vantage point. In frustration, he fired off one shot

into the street below. Security staff heard the noise but assumed it was a car backfiring. Lewis, who had hoped to be a famous assassin, was instead dismissed as a dodgy motor.

Ten days ago Lewis, by now 32, was found dead in his cell at Mount Eden Prison, Auckland. He had committed suicide by pressing the live cables from a television set to his temples. He had, after all, achieved the kind of notoriety he appeared to have desired for so long, it was not just that he was now being held for the murder of a 27-year-old mother and the kidnapping of her baby, though that certainly helped. It was all the other things: the grandiose bank robberies and the arson attacks; the self-styled Ninja terrorist groups that he formed. He was a clever mad man with ambitions. He told me he was going to be the greatest criminal New Zealand had ever seen, says Murray Hanan who was his lawyer in the early ninties and now he's dead.

Christopher John Lewis, the child of a stepfather he hated and a mother to whom he paid no attention, started young. When he was just 16, he founded the National Imperial Guerilla Army. Granted, adolescent boys often have fantasies and like to be in gangs. It's what teenagers do. But Lewis, diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenia in January 1991, was determined to take his fantasies further than most. For a start he stole seven 22 rifles, five pistols and four short guns, plus ammunition. For training he insisted that the other members of his gang dress in black paramilitary outfits and that their operations be timed with stopwatch precision. Of course, they were all too young to drive cars; instead they planned their crimes using pushbikes. On 9 October 1991, he and two friends slipped out of Bayfield High school during break, cycled to a nearby lock-up garage where they changed into their outfits, and then bicycled to the Anderson's Bay post office. Lewis walked in with an ammunition belt strung across his chest and, firing off one round from a shotgun, grabbed over \$5000. They returned to the lock-up, changed back into their uniforms and cycled off to school, passing police cars that were en route to the post office. Lewis's only complaint was that his team had been 90 seconds off their best training time. The culprits were eventually arrested in late October when a policeman spotted one of them wearing a flak jacket that matched the description of the outfits used during the post office

hold - up. The teenager swiftly named their leader and they were all arrested. Under questioning, Lewis, who felt that credits should go where credit was due, proudly owned up to trying to assassinate the Queen. The police believed he meant what he had said about trying to kill the Queen. In 1993 he was locked up in a Psychiatric hospital.

Using a knife fashioned from bedsprings he attacked a guard in an attempt to escape, but was swiftly overpowered.

He had a route corked out. He was so audacious that he would pull anything off.

"I discussed his case with a doctor who treated him at Lake Alice. He was of the opinion that he should never be released". He said he was a psychopath and extremely dangerous but he was released. Then, after one robbery, his car was stopped by the police. Just as they were beginning to question him, however, he roared off. He was now a fugitive; what's more, he was the infamous criminal he had always wanted to be. For over two weeks he was New Zealand's most wanted man as he disappeared into the rugged bush on the west coast evading detection by hundreds of policemen. Lewis was only arrested when he slipped out of the wilderness unspotted, got as far as Auckland and tried to hire a car. This time he was sentenced to more than eight years, but even that stretch has to come to an end. New Zealand prepared to host the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting, the authorities realised that Lewis was at the liberty with the Queen shortly to arrive. He was not the kind of man they wanted out on the streets. Secretly therefore, and at police expense, he was sent off for a holiday to the Great Barrier Island in the Hauraki gulf, an operation the police have only admitted to in the few days since his death. "Arrangements were put in place to ensure he could not leave the island without us knowing it", a senior officer in the New Zealand force said. Finally, Lewis was arrested and charged this year with the murder of an Auckland housewife, Tania Furlan. Police believed he intended to kidnap her and her six-week-old child and hold them to ransom but instead, he killed her with a series of hammer blows. Prosecutors were certain they had more than enough witnesses to back up the charge. His lawyers said they had evidence that would show someone else was responsible. Making plans for

the future, Lewis wrote to a publishing firm suggesting they might like to buy his autobiography. "My life is quite a story" he wrote. I have committed many bank robberies, been involved in a terrorist group, been connected with a plot to kill the Queen, led the police on a huge manhunt, have three black belts, have certificates and so on in computers, business and electronic, taught yoga and antiviolence to kids and I have been initiated into a Tibetan Buddhist order as well. "The book", he said, "would sell like hot cakes." The publishers declined, but maybe he was right. Maybe it would have sold.

Words and word combinations

1. vantage point - пункт наблюдения, удобная позиция
2. assassin - наемный убийца
3. assassinate-совершить теракт, предательски убить
4. self-styled-самозванный, мнимый
5. outsmart – перехитрить
6. out-run-опередить, обогнать
7. paramilitary outfits - полувоенная одежда
8. stopwatch precision - с точностью секундомера
9. lock-up – тюрьма
10. culprit - преступник
11. flak jacket- форма частей зенитной артиллерии
12. hold-up-налет, ограбление
13. credit should go where credit was due – нужно отдать должное
14. to cork out - сдерживаться, затаивать
15. audacious - наглый, дерзкий
16. pull off-добиться, несмотря на трудности
17. martial arts — военное искусство
18. getaway - бегство, побег
19. fugitive - беглец, дезертир
20. adversary — противник, враг, соперник
21. tenacious - упорный, крепкий, цепкий
22. to back up the charge - поддержать обвинение

Exercise 14. Answer the Following Questions?

1. What are the reasons for juvenile delinquency?
2. Do you think the verdict of the jury is always fair?
3. Would you try to justify a really guilty criminal if you were a lawyer?
4. If you were a prosecutor, how would you punish Lewis?
5. Do you think that it was right to abolish capital punishment?

Exercise 15. Make up sentences with the words and word combinations.

Exercise 16. Render the newspaper articles in English.

Меткой стрельбой 71-летняя Бабуля положила конец разбою.

Херсонская область. Неожиданное сопротивление получили преступники в одном из сельских домов области, где проживает 71-летняя женщина. Четверо юнцов, прихватив с собой холодное оружие, обожглись при попытке "выбить" у пенсионерки деньги. Та оказалась не из пугливых и не по летам ловкой. Схватив загодя приготовленное ружье, бабуля дала залп по визитерам. И не промахнулась. Сбежавший за Цюрупинский мост на другой берег Днепра 22-летний херсонец обратился за помощью в больницу Комсомольского района. Раздробленное левое бедро стало объектом внимания не только медиков, но и правохранителей. Последние оперативно выяснили всех участников разбоя, сообщает корреспондент "Дня", Василий Пиддубняк.

Сессия Разрешила "Прикоснуться" к Депутату

Николаевская область. Невиданное ранее решение приняла на днях сессия Снигиревского райсовета: депутаты лишили депутатской неприкосновенности и дали "добро" на привлечение к уголовной ответственности своей коллегии-

народной избранницы, управляющей районным отделением АКБ "Украина" Клавдии Беловой, сообщает корреспондент "Дня" Даниил Кляхин. Уголовное дело в отношении управляющей было возбуждено после нескольких проверок и ревизий, которые обнаружили многочисленные нарушения. В частности банкирша обвиняется в злоупотреблениях служебным положением, выразившихся в выделении кредитов для себя и членов своей семьи. Представление прокуратуры о привлечении К. Беловой поддержало большинство районных депутатов. Кстати, на прошедшей накануне Сессии представлены прокуратурой лишение депутатской неприкосновенности на этот раз трех избранных. Как обычно, вопрос "не прошел".

Луганские Мошенники Стимулируют Технический Прогресс

В киевской штаб-квартире международной программы "общественные связи" были удивлены потоком корреспонденции, которая в последнее время стала поступать из Луганска. Совет международных научных исследований и обменов (IREK) в рамках которого программа выполняется, только намеревался организовать свою работу в этой области Донбасса, предполагая проводить отбор людей для последующего бесплатного обучения в США. Пока неизвестно, каким образом в Луганск попала анкета кандидата на обучение в Америке. Кто-то из предприимчивых луганчан, используя имидж незнакомой в областном центре международной организации, размножил анкету и стал продавать за 64 гривны, бесплатно консультируя покупателей, как ее заполнять и по какому адресу высылать. И многие луганчане "клюнули" на это, сообщает корреспондент "Дня" Алла Антинова. Возможно, создавшаяся ситуация и повлияла на ускорение процесса организации работы программы в Луганской области. На днях здесь состоялась ее презентация, а с 11 декабря начался набор групп для обучения за границей. Из числа кандидатов будет отобрано всего 20 бизнесменов, 10 госслужащих, 10 правоведа.

UNIT 2

TERRORISM

Read and translate the text.

The Perpetrators

The person who, shortly after the attacks on the WTC, was announced as “the prime suspect” (without any evidence), and quickly promoted to “the mastermind behind the attacks”, was Usama bin Laden, who has made no secret of his animosity toward the U.S. for its support and funding of Israel’s brutality toward the Palestinians, for what he sees as the Americans’ defilement of Saudi Arabia (the location of two of the three holiest Islamic sites), the continued bombing of Iraq and the Americans’ support of the apostate regimes of Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The contempt with which the U.S. is regarded by many Arab organizations and the involvement of Arabs in the ineffective bombing of the WTC in 1993, means that Arabs are automatically suspected in any terrorist attack against the U.S.

Within hours of the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon Dan Rather and other mainstream media whores were quoting unidentified “government sources” as stating that Usama bin Laden was the culprit. As the WTC bombers intended, most Americans immediately believed this claim and continue to regard him as the perpetrator of this atrocity and the entire Arab world as their enemy. Many people in Arab countries also believe he did it because for them Usama bin Laden personified the resentment against American exploitation of the Third World which they themselves feel. But Usama bin Laden has never said that he was behind the September 11th attack, and, indeed, has explicitly denied this.

I have already said that I am not involved in the 11 September attacks in the United States. As a Muslim, I try my best to avoid telling a lie. I had no knowledge of these attacks, nor do I consider the killing of innocent women, children and other people as an

appreciable act. Such a practice is forbidden even in the course of a battle. It is the United States, which is perpetrating every maltreatment on women, children and common people... (Usama bin Laden, Interview with Pakistani newspaper *Ummat* (Karachi), September 28, 2001.)

Since the Twin Towers could be brought down by the use of explosives, why bother to crash commercial jets into them? The reason is that the demolition expertise required is certainly beyond the capabilities of any Arab terrorists (especially if nuclear devices were used). Had the Twin Towers simply been demolished in the way that they were then many questions would have been asked as to how this happened. A story that Arab terrorists detonated explosives which completely destroyed the buildings would not withstand criticism, so some other “plausible” explanation for the collapse of the towers had to be provided and this was done in the form of the plane impacts and subsequent fires. This “explanation” had an initial plausibility, and it was immediately broadcast by the mainstream media, and immediately accepted by a public in a state of shock. Only a careful examination of this story, such as has been done in J. McMichael’s article, reveals that it is full of holes.

The aim was to place the blame on “Arab terrorists”. It would have been difficult to explain how a band of men “of Middle-Eastern appearance” had gained the necessary access to many levels of the military conquest of the entire planet are coming along so nicely – thanks to the stupidity of the American people, who appear to be mostly incapable of thinking about anything except their own amusement and who are willing to believe whatever their lying government tells them.

Words and word combinations.

1. mastermind n руководитель, вдохновитель
2. animosity n враждебность, злоба
3. defilement n загрязнение, осквернение
4. apostate regimes n отступнический режим
5. culprit n преступник
6. atrocity n зверство, жестокость

7. perpetrate v совершать преступление
8. demolition n разрушение, уничтожение
9. concocted forgery n состряпанный подлог, подделка
10. plausible, adj правдоподобный, вероятный
11. impacts n удар, столкновение

Exercise 1. Answer the Following Questions.

1. Who was announced as a prime suspect after the attacks on WTC?
2. Why was Osama Bin Laden promoted to 'the mastermind behind the attacks'?
3. What were 'mainstream media whores' stating within hours of the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon?
4. What caused many people in Arab countries believe Osama Bin laden did it?
5. Tell in detail about the interview of Osama Bin Ladin with Pakistani newspaper?
6. A story, that Arab terrorists detonated explosives which completely destroyed the buildings would not withstand criticism, would it?

Exercise 2. Transcribe the Following Words and Phrases.

the prime suspect; mastermind; defilement; culprit; atrocity; perpetrate; demolition; detonate explosives; plausible; hijack jetlines; plane impacts; government-engineered conspiracy; counter-terrorism bill; foreshadow.

Read and translate the text.

The “War on Terrorism”

We cannot let terrorist and rogue nations hold this nation hostile or hold our allies hostile. – George W. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 21, 2000.

In a speech to a joint session of Congress on September 17th,

2001, Bush announced that America was embarked upon a “War on Terrorism”. But before the U.S. retaliated by bombing Afghanistan day and night for weeks it should first have established exactly who instigated, planned and directed the terrorist attacks on the WTC and the Pentagon. Despite the attempt to blame nineteen Arabs, allegedly the hijackers of the four planes, this was not done. Such evidence, if it were ever produced (and, of course, it will never be produced), must be such as to convince third parties such as the Europeans, and the evidence must be made public. Insiders such as the U.S. President, the British Prime Minister and the NATO Secretary-General declaring themselves “convinced” is insufficient. Such declarations will fool some people, but these officials are literary warmongers and will do anything to justify their waging of war, including lying to the public about the convincingness of the alleged evidence. Only when convincing evidence has been made public, and the identity of the attackers established, would it be possible to declare “war” without misuse of language. Until then the “War on Terrorism” will be a propaganda campaign like the “War on Drugs” – a way of disguising the true aims and motivations of those waging this “war”, which in this case is that age-old motivation: territorial and economic conquest.

But, of course, the U.S. government will never reveal who exactly planned and directed these attacks, firstly because it was an inside job, and secondly because blame must be laid upon “Arab terrorists” in order to “justify” the “War on Terrorism” and the military assaults upon Arab countries.

The “War on Terrorism” has three major components:

- (1) A **propaganda war** waged firstly against people and secondly against the rest of the people on this planet who have access to TV and newspapers.
- (2) A large increase in the powers of **surveillance and control** exercised by the U.S. federal government over U.S. citizens and residents and in the ability of the government to impose censorship.
- (3) The use of American **military force** (with help mainly from the British), **to whatever extent**.

Words and word combinations.

1. rogue adj норовистый, злой
2. embark upon v вступать
3. retaliate v мстить, отвечать тем же самым
4. instigate v подстрекать, провоцировать
5. allegedly adv по утверждению
6. warmonger n поджигатель войны
7. assault n атака, штурм, нападение
8. surveillance n надзор, наблюдение
9. reprehensible adj достойный порицания
10. deployment n развертывание

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences.

1. Despite the attempt to blame nineteen Arabs, allegedly the hijackers of four planes
2. But, of course, the U.S. government will never reveal who exactly
3. There is evidence that the former was actually planned and directed, not by Arab terrorists
4. An examination of the evidence as above and as done in other websites shows that the Twin Towers were not brought down by the plane impacts and the fires but rather
5. The enormity of the atrocity of the attack on the Twin Towers is made worse by its being perpetrated not by external enemies of America but
6. It's a tool for psychological operations directed against both domestic and foreign populations, for deceiving the American people and others and persuading them to submit willingly
7. What is too shocking for many Americans to contemplate is that the terrorist attacks, from which the people of the U.S. are supposed to be protected by the "War on Terrorism"

Exercise 4. Increase your Vocabulary. Look through the Text. Which Words Mean the Same as:

Revenge; a well-informed person; attack; to deceive; to become the member of, to join.

Exercise 5. Explain the Meaning of the Following Words.

Rogue; retaliate; instigate; hijacker; insufficient; warmonger; misuse; surveillance; pretext.

Exercise 6. Give the Opposite to: majority; insiders; illegal; hostile; to fail, possible; to protect

Exercise 7. Render the texts:

Разрушение Всемирного Торгового Центра

Одиннадцатого сентября 2001 года, террористы (но не арабские террористы) захватили четыре самолета и (согласно официальной версии) врезались на двух из них в башни Всемирного Торгового Центра, что стало причиной пожара внутри.

Но, как будет показано ниже, Башни-Близнецы не обрушились в результате удара самолетов и пожаров. Наиболее вероятное объяснение состоит в том, что у несущих структурных элементов башен на многих уровнях была размещена взрывчатка, которая была взорвана соответственно через 56 и 104 минуты после удара самолетов, разрушив башни в результате управляемого взрыва, убив несколько тысяч граждан Америки и других стран.

Башни-Близнецы были сконструированы так, чтобы выдержать столкновение с Боингом 707, который по массе, размерам и скорости подобен Боингу 767 (лайнеру, который врезался в Южную Башню). Если бы даже **одна** из башен обрушилась, это было бы изумительно. Но то, что рухнули **обе**, быстро, аккуратно и симметрично (не задев при этом окружающие здания в финансовом районе Манхэттена), разрушились **полностью**, превратившись в обломки, пепел и тучи пыли – даже без остатков массивных центральных вертикальных стальных колонн – всего лишь в результате удара самолетов и последующего пожара, это, если внимательно

разобраться, **невероятно**, несмотря на то, что говорят так называемые "эксперты".

До февраля 2002 года автор этой страницы верил той части официальной версии, которая утверждала, что все четыре "угнанных" Боинга разбились, как было заявлено (два врезались в башни, один – в Пентагон и один разбился на поле в Пенсильвании), Новые свидетельства позволяют утверждать, что **только один** из этих Боингов разбился – тот, что разбился в Пенсильвании.

Факты, открывшиеся с того времени, дают серьезные основания полагать, что, как это обычно для путчей, в действиях участвовали генералы, и существует вероятность, что Башни-Близнецы были подготовлены к разрушению задолго до 11-го сентября. Соответственно, последние исправления были внесены в конце августа 2002 года. Результаты этого исследования вызывают большую тревогу, но игнорировать их (или сами факты) было бы попыткой отступления перед злом. В этом вопросе любой человек с элементарными понятиями о морали захочет узнать правду, как бы неудобоварима и неприятна она была для лидеров нации. Добровольный отказ от знаний со стороны часто американского народа может привести ко всеобщему порабощению, смерти и разрушениям, значительно превосходящим последствия Второй мировой войны.

Официальная версия: Башни-Близнецы

Официальная версия такова:

1. Утром 11-го сентября четыре пассажирских Боинга в течение часа были захвачены девятнадцатью арабскими террористами, вооруженными ножами для резки картона.
2. Пилоты из числа террористов взяли на себя управление Боингами и изменили курс в направлении целей в Нью-Йорке и Вашингтоне.
3. Два Боинга были намеренно направлены в Башни-Близнецы, в результате чего внутри зданий забушевало пламя, которое расплавало несущие стальные конструкции, что вызвало

полное разрушение сооружений.

4. Третий Боинг намеренно врезался в Пентагон.
5. Пассажиры четвертого самолета вступили в борьбу с угонщиками, что привело к падению самолета в Пенсильвании.
6. Это была атака на Америку и ее спланировал и направил Усама бен Ладен, лидер Аль-Каиды, ранее малоизвестной анти-американской международной террористической организации, состоящей в основном из арабов.

Все это требует дальнейших объяснений, но официальная версия больше практически ничего не предлагает. Предполагается, что мы должны просто в это поверить и не задавать вопросов.

Нация (и мир) в состоянии шока в большинстве своем приняла эту версию, которая, как казалось, давала хоть какое-то объяснение. Даже те, кто считал это объяснение неправдоподобным, были склонны поверить в него, потому что 11-го сентября казалось, что других объяснений нет – и президент США и все основные новостные каналы Америки говорили миру, что все было именно так.

Но официальная версия не выдерживает критического исследования. В ней, в действительности, полно дыр. Оно не просто дырявая, это намеренная ложь, состряпанная, чтобы обмануть народ Америки и остальной мир.

Никто из предполагаемых арабов-угонщиков никогда не работал профессиональным пилотом. По меньшей мере, нужны четыре высококвалифицированных пилота. Предполагаемые пилоты-угонщики проходили пилотажные тренировки, но инструкторы считали их неспособными к управлению даже легкими одномоторными самолетами.

Очевидно, что башни не разрушились от столкновения с самолетами, потому что они обе стояли от 45 до 90 минут после удара. Из башен-Близнецов шло много черного дыма и сажи, но огня было практически не видно. Но чтобы расплавить сталь нужны высокие температуры.

Неправомоности неконтролируемого обрушения привели бы к тому, что куски бетона и стальные балки разлетелись бы по

большой территории (причинив огромный ущерб окружающим зданиям в нижнем Манхэттэне и приведя к многочисленным жертвам среди жителей). Этого не произошло. Эти соображения (и другие, касательно возможной максимальной температуры огня) показывают: утверждение, что тысячи литров горящего топлива создали бушующий огненный ад и расплавили стальные колонны, чрезвычайно сомнительно, и не может объяснить обрушение зданий.

Официальная Версия: Пентагон

Согласно официальной версии, приведенной в New York Times, Боинг 757 компании American Airlines врезался в Пентагон.

Нам сообщили, что этот маневр выполнил арабский пилот, которого главный летный инструктор аэропорта Bowie's Maryland Freeway Airport считал неспособным к самостоятельному пилотированию одномоторной Cessna 172, из-за отсутствия пилотажных навыков.

Возможно, тем не менее, что в сообщениях о пассажирах, позвонивших по своим мобильным телефонам есть доля правды (им было сказано позвонить, чтобы обеспечить поддержку официальной версии, уже готовой к выпуску), но не в той части, где один из пассажиров, звонит своей матери и говорит: "Здравствуй мама, это я ". Обратите также внимание, что ни в одном из предполагаемых телефонных разговоров не было упоминания об угонщиках ближневосточного происхождения; никто не сказал: "Арабы захватили наш самолет". Почему же? Потому что арабских угонщиков не было.

В действительности нет никаких свидетельств, кроме анекдотичных, что кто-то из обреченных пассажиров вообще куда-то звонил. О том, что предположительный звонок, сделанный Barbara Olson ее мужу был сфабрикован, как и другие истории.

Read and translate the text.

The Demonic Genus of Osama Bin Laden

Is it possible for one man to manipulate the minds and actions of people throughout the entire world, for the sole purpose of exalting that man to the status of a latter day Mohammad? Are recent events the culmination of an elaborate demonic scheme by Osama Bin Laden in order to set the stage for his self-serving, skewed version of himself as a prophet of Allah, akin to a second coming of the profit Mohammad?

Is this so far-fetched of an idea? Did not one manic depressive wallpaper hanger control the minds and actions of the entire world, causing the horror and destruction of the Second World War? Neither Hitler nor Osama Bin Laden caused the events which led to their rise in Power. Yet they were each able to manipulate the minds of many in their respective societies because of a generalized depression throughout those societies.

In Germany, the humiliation of defeat after the First World War and the gross mishandling of the treaty of Versailles fostered an atmosphere of hate. Hitler used that hate and the subsequent depression throughout Germany in order to manipulate the minds of an entire society and start the Second World War.

Osama Bin Laden garnered his power from the hate and depression spawned by the long-drawn-out Arab/Israel conflict and the inability of the parties to agree on the creation of the Palestine State.

To date, the events of this present day demonic tragedy have played exactly as Osama Bin Laden has scripted them. Let me refresh your memory with comments on how these events have served the purpose of Osama Bin Laden.

1. The New York World Trade Center and the Pentagon were targeted because they symbolized the power and economic strength of the United States (the infidel). The damage had to be catastrophic in order to lure the United States into a war in relation against the Taliban of Afghanistan. The calculated placement of the passenger and fuel laden airlines into the Twin

Towers and their total destruction was more than enough to shock this nation into a retaliatory war.

2. Osama Bin Laden needs us to remain the antagonist in order to keep his legions motivated, to escalate the holy war and to broaden his influence in the Muslim world. The terrorism of anthrax does that by spreading fear and insuring that we remain motivated to continue the war. Even if it is ultimately found that the source of the anthrax is domestic, the fear serves the purpose of Osama bin Laden.
3. In order for any endeavor to succeed there must be a fortuitous combination of preparation, implementation, timing and luck. Osama bin Laden has been preparing for this so called Jihad (holy war) for years, through his personal bastardization of Islam and manipulation of the extremists in that religion.
4. Afghanistan was chosen as the stage of this demonic tragedy for a number of reasons. After the Taliban defeated the Russians, Osama bin Laden knew that a war in Afghanistan would be costly and time consuming for the United States. After the Russians were defeated the United States completely pulled out of Afghanistan, leaving Osama bin Laden free reign to prepare for the coming holy war.
5. He has helped finance or given support to the Taliban extremists and al-Quida network of terrorists. At his bidding they have been indoctrinating young boys at extremist mosques in Pakistan for years. The Afghan countryside is littered with former terrorist training camps used for the sole purpose of preparing for the coming holy war and spreading them throughout the world.
6. Recently on a videotape broadcast on the al-Jazeera Arabic television station Osama bin Laden said, "I am unfazed after weeks of bombing and will now focus on discrediting pro-Western Arab leaders". This is a calculated move to convert more Islamists to his extremist views and strengthen his position as the true spiritual leader of the extremists in all Islamic nations.
7. It is interesting that Osama bin Laden announces what he is about to do in order to manipulate the entire world to his personal bidding and we have, until 9/11, sat passively by and allowed him to complete each phase of his dastardly plot. We also sat passively and watched Hitler destroy Europe and did not

get actively involved until the war was brought to our shores. We thought that if we ignored the problem, then somehow it would just go away.

8. To become a true holy war it must include most of the Muslim world. If Osama bin Laden is to gain the status of a prophet on an equal footing with the prophet Mohammad he must be responsible for the death of 100's of thousands of Islamists, gaining their acceptance into heaven and insuring his exaltation to the status of a true latter day prophet. I paraphrase a quote that I think is from the bible, "the blood will run knee deep throughout the Arab nations".
9. Osama bin Laden must be killed by the infidels to complete his martyrdom, but only after he has insured that this is truly a holy war involving much of the Muslim world. He must not be captured alive and even if he has to commit suicide it will be done in such a way as to prove that his death was in the hands of the infidels.
10. Why am I so sure that Osama bin Laden has orchestrated most of the acts of world terrorism for the last 15 years in order to prepare for his canonization as a modern day prophet of Allah? My first hint was that he was so adamant in public announcing each planned act of terrorism beforehand, with an arrogance which hinted at prophesy. Was he setting the stage for proof that could predict future events, with divine guidance?
11. If an intelligent and prudent person closely studies the history of Osama bin Laden, there are only two conclusions one can make. First, I am right and Osama bin Laden has orchestrated these acts of terror for his own personal gain. Or secondly, that he actually is a prophet. Further, if he is a prophet, one can only conclude, through his acts of mayhem and murder which are contrary to the teaching of the Koran, that he is a prophet of the devil.

If that is the case, I would warn his disciples that after the holy war, instead of gaining entrance into heaven accompanied by 27 vestal virgins, you will actually find yourselves in the bowls of hell, tended to by the likes of Adolph Hitler.

Words and word combinations.

1. anthrax n сибирская язва
2. dastardly adv трусливо, подло
3. susceptible adj впечатлительный, восприимчивый
4. credence n вера, доверие
5. foe n враг, противник
6. foolhardy adj безрассудно храбрый
7. exhalt v восхвалять, возносить
8. skewed adj искаженный
9. prophet n пророк
10. prophecy n пророчество
11. prophesy v пророчить, предсказывать
12. akin a сродни, похожий
13. mishandling n плохое управление
14. garner n амбар, житница
15. spawn v порождать, вызывать
16. infidel n неверный, язычник
17. fortuitous adj случайный
18. mosque n мечеть
19. faze v растривать
20. henchman n приверженец, прихвостень
21. mayhem n нанесение увечья
22. disciple n ученик, апостол

Exercise 8. Transcribe the Following Words, Make up Sentences or Situations.

Dastardly; to underestimate; foe; foolhardy; prophet; akin; mishandling; spawn, retaliation; infidel; martyrdom; slaughter; prophecy; henchman.

Exercise 9. Explain the Following.

1. To underestimate my foe is foolhardy, for the negative psychology of terrorism is powerful.

2. The Afghan country-side is littered with former terrorist training camps, used for the sole purpose of preparing for the coming jihad and spreading their terror throughout the world.
3. Osama bin Laden has orchestrated these acts of terror for his own personal gain.

Exercise 10. Translate the following from Russian into English.

1. Чеченские повстанцы, взявшие сотни заложников в Московском театре, включая американцев и других иностранцев, могут быть связаны с Осамой Бен Ладеном. Они угрожали взорвать театр с сотнями людей внутри, если Русская армия не выйдет из Чечни в течение недели.
2. Терроризм - главная угроза, главное зло современности. Он особенно страшен тем, что его жертвами становятся тысячи невинных людей, погибающих от рук террористов во многих странах мира.
3. Победить международный терроризм можно только сообща, для победы над ним необходимы международная солидарность и сотрудничество.
4. Россия за мир в Чечне и делает все возможное, чтобы в республику пришла мирная жизнь, заработали промышленные предприятия, больницы и школы.
5. США предлагают России сесть за стол переговоров с террористами, а почему бы руководителям США не сесть за стол переговоров с Бен Ладеном.

Exercise 11. Render in English.

ЧЕЧНЯ — ЧАСТЬ РОССИИ. Другого не дано

На территории России (в Чечне) появился криминальный анклав, где с комфортом обосновались преступники и головорезы из многих стран мира, где проводилась подготовка профессиональных киллеров, подрывников, убийц, фальшивомонетчиков, похитителей заложников. Объявив себя независимым государством, Чечня на практике показала, на что

способна. С 1996 г. основным источником дохода этого «государства» стало: похищение людей, работорговля, кража автомобилей, угон скота, хищения из нефтепроводов, взрывы домов и другие криминальные «дела».

Борьба с терроризмом — дело непростое. Оно опирается на силу оружия и на политические формы урегулирования. Сегодня борьбу с этим злом называют по-разному — кто «антитеррористическими операциями», а кто — «войной с партизанами». В этой связи несколько слов о терминологии. В последнее время акции боевиков в Чечне наши СМИ стали называть партизанской войной. Термин «антитеррористическая операция» постепенно выходит из обихода и напрасно.

Террор по Советскому энциклопедическому словарю (от латинского *terror* — страх, ужас) означает — «преследовать, угрожать расправой, убийствами, держать в состоянии страха». Это, пожалуй, краткое, но достаточно близкое к истине определение действиям боевиков в Чечне. Что такое партизанская война? Военная энциклопедия дает ей следующее определение: «это вооруженная борьба народных масс за свободу и независимость своей страны или социальные преобразования, введущаяся на территории, занятой противником». Есть разница? Прежде всего, уголовники и бандиты ничего общего не имеют с народными массами и не намерены проводить никакие социальные преобразования. А терроризм активно использовался бандитами и до вступления Российской армии в Чечню. Таким образом, террористы с партизанами ничего общего не имеют, определение действий российских силовых структур как «антитеррористическая операция» наиболее полно отвечает содержанию операций в Чечне. Вещи всегда надо называть своими именами.

Вопреки заявлению министра обороны России о том, что «военная фаза контртеррористической операции идет к завершению, а территория республики находится под контролем федеральных сил», боевые действия продолжаются, обстановка в республике остается сложной. По всей вероятности, столкновения будут иметь место и впредь, но не в виде крупных операций или боев бандформирований с частями федеральных сил, а в виде диверсионных акций, ночных обстрелов

блокпостов, минирования дорог, мостов, военных объектов, покушения на российских военнослужащих и на чеченских активистов, поддерживающих российские власти. Нельзя исключать со стороны бандитов грабежей, поджогов, убийств, мародерства и продолжения захвата заложников, особенно офицеров и руководителей из администрации. Трагическая гибель бойцов ОМОН в Старо-Промысловском районе г. Грозного, нападение боевиков на колонну десантников, гибель роты десантников в горах показывают, что преждевременно говорить «о решительном переломе в ходе контртеррористической операции в Чечне». Тем более странно звучит заявление МИД России о том, что «военные операции в Чечне завершены». Война, скорее всего, переходит в фазу длительной антитеррористической борьбы с разрозненными остатками банд. И в этот период придется, возможно, менять тактику борьбы с боевиками.

Несмотря на потери, чеченцы сохранили множество мелких бандгрупп и возможности их пополнения молодежью. Остались и опытные командиры. Реалии таковы, что значительная часть населения Чечни, особенно жители горных районов, относятся к России враждебно. Поколение молодежи 14—17 лет является резервом комплектования бандитских групп. Каждый из чеченских юношей прекрасно владеет автоматом Калашникова и гранатометом и готов в любое время вступить в отряды местных «ополченцев». Многие боевики формируют группы «ночных партизан». Днем они работают, ночью воюют.

Осложнения в борьбе с бандитизмом в Чечне проистекают и из-за того, что бандформирования получают подпитку из многих стран мира, как в финансах, так и в оружии. Информационную войну против России ведут так называемые чеченские представительства на Украине, в Польше, в странах Балтии и других. Им предоставляются благоприятные условия на радио, телевидении, в Интернете. Европейские организации — ОБСЕ, ПАСЕ шлют своих наблюдателей в Чечню с целью контроля за соблюдением прав человека российской стороной, но не чеченскими бандитами.

Трудности борьбы с терроризмом проистекают также из

разнобоя во мнении политиков о том, как поступить с Чечней. Некоторые рекомендуют отпустить Чечню на все четыре стороны, другие требуют прекратить антитеррористическую операцию и приступить к переговорам, третьи — сделать паузу.

UNIT 3

MASS MEDIA

Read and translate the text.

The statistics make for uncomfortable reading. It is not overly melodramatic to suggest that the continuing gradual fall in the circulation of daily newspapers across the world is a potential threat to democracy. If that sounds far - fetched, then consider the fact that the history of the growth of newspapers is also the history of the growth of democracy.

When news was first published in 16th century Britain and its publishers faced persistent conflict with the Tudor authorities. So it has been with governments ever since, in Britain and virtually every other country. The authorities, whoever and wherever they may be, have been antagonistic to the freedom exercised by the press. Indeed, it is undeniable that the greater the press freedom in any society, the greater has been the freedom of its citizens.

So how should we view the drip - drip - drip decline of newspaper sales in so many countries? Does this really threaten our freedom, or should we place our faith in the technology, which in the eyes of many, has obviated the need for the daily intelligence printed in messy ink on substandard paper. Nowhere is the decline more obvious than in industrialised countries, where literacy rates are supposedly at their highest. According to the latest survey of World Press Trends carried out by the World association of Newspapers (F J E j) the downward trend is accelerating.

"Not only were sales down again in 24 of the 38 countries for which we have data, but the rate of decline, particularly in Europe and the United States, increased last year," says Timothy Balding F J E j director general.

Though papers in some Asian and Latin American countries did put on sales, the rate of increase in these regions also slowed significantly last year. There is a global press crisis. Fewer people are reading about the events, which shape their lives.

The simplest reason (and therefore the most suspect) is that

more and more people now prefer to get their news from the screen, television or computer. But the British experience suggests otherwise. Network television news attracts relatively small audiences. Rolling news TV Channels are watched mainly by other journalists. Few viewers bother with current affairs programmes. The Internet is in its infancy. Even if people are getting their news in this way none of it is an adequate substitute for the quantity of news and quality of analysis and comment available in a diverse range of papers.

Although I stress that what follows is tentative, surely it is time to consider a more profound and worrying, cultural change. Perhaps people are not concerned about whether they know what is happening elsewhere. (Nor do they appear to care much what happens on their doorstep: the fall in sales of local papers in Britain is even greater than the nationals). It isn't simply that people don't know their neighbours, but they don't mind not knowing them. As for the world of Westminster, it is too remote from "real life natural consequence (There is probably even more evidence for this in the United States).

But the problem of declining newspaper readership is that, in time, as papers go to the wall, the screen will be the only medium to disseminate news. Next I would suggest, comes the century of received opinion. Internet babble only serves to mask us from the truth. Instant worldwide communication through the home-based screen offers an unrivalled opportunity for control by the few over the many.

Insular human beings, having averted their eyes from papers and turned their backs on the political process and the rest of society, become prey to the prevailing opinions of the screen controllers. Screen words, written or spoken, and screen images are infinitely more persuasive than words and pictures printed on paper. We give up newspapers at our peril.

Words and Word Combinations

1. make for v - 1. способствовать, содействовать
2. far-fetched adj.- 1.натянутый, неестественный, притянутый за уши

3. decline n - падение, спад, упадок
4. obviate v - избегать, устранять, избавляться
5. daily intelligence n – ежедневная информация, сведения
6. substandard n низкого качества
7. downward trend n - спускающаяся, ухудшающаяся тенденция
8. tentative adj. – пробный, опытный, экспериментальный
9. disseminate (news) v - распространять
10. babble n - лепет, болтовня
11. at one's peril - на свой собственный риск

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the attitude of the authorities to the freedom exercised by the press?
2. What are the reasons for the decline of newspaper sales? Give at least 2 reasons.
3. There is a global press crisis. Fewer people are reading about the events which shape their lives, aren't they? What is the cause of it?
4. What have the authorities been antagonistic to?
5. What has replaced the sense of community?
6. Why does the Internet mask us from the truth?
7. What will be the only medium to disseminate news?
8. What does instant world-wide communication through the home-based screen offer?
9. What is your opinion of screen words and screen images?
10. What's our attitude to newspapers?

Exercise 2. a) Translate the following expression: make up sentences or situations of your own.

To face persistent conflict; to exercise the freedom; to place the faith; in the eyes of many; to obviate the need; literacy rate; to put on sales; to shape one's life; to bother with; fall in sales; alienation; declining newspaper readership; to disseminate news; diversity of opinion; to mask smb from the truth; to offer an unrivalled opportunity.

b) Make up a plan of the survey, retell the article using the phrases given above, mentioning the reasons for declining newspaper readership.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences.

A:

1. The statistics make for uncomfortable reading.
2. Should we place our faith in technology?
3. The downward trend is accelerating.
4. Fewer people are reading about the events in their lives.
5. Few people bother with current affairs programmes. The Internet is in its infancy.
6. It's possible to extend this further into a critique of representative democracy.
7. The screen will be the only medium to disseminate news.
8. I stress that what follows is tentative.

B:

1. The authorities have always opposed the freedom of press.
2. How should we treat the gradual decline of newspapers being read?
3. In the developed countries people read least of all.
4. Though in some countries the sales rate increased it grew slower than the previous years.
5. Internet is at the initial stage of development.
6. Few TV viewers are interested in current news programmes.
7. The news is not adequate in amount and lacks analyses and comment.
8. People aren't interested in the events of their local life.

Exercise 4. a) Find in the, text the sentence with the verb make for. Translate some more sentences with make + prepositions:

1. This work will make for good relations between many countries.
2. They could make out the hills far off.

3. The cashier made out the bill while I waited.
4. She. was at a loss as she didn't know how to make up that dish.
5. Student made up the majority of the audience.
6. They soon made up their quarrel.
7. .The actress made up before going on the stage.
8. I'm sorry I'm late but I'll make up to you.

**b) Find in the text the sentence with put on and translate it.
Translate some more sentences with put + prepositions:**

1. Will you put down this elderly lady at Trafalgar square?
2. He put his failure to lack of efficiency.
3. Shortly gas will be put in every house.
4. A conservative paper put about the idea that the country had lost a million pounds on the transaction.
5. By and by he managed to put away a nice sum of money.
6. He tried to put me off with more promises.
7. The picture on the cover put me off.
8. When I saw her that morning she seemed rather put out by your letter.

Exercise 5. Replace the underlined phrases by the verb to make and to put with prepositions:

1. I can't understand what he's driving at.
2. If you pay what you can afford, I'll compensate the difference.
3. We have collected some money but a few roubles are still waiting to complete the required sum.
4. As it was growing dark the skiers started for the village.
5. I'm sure these steps will contribute to the progress of the work.
6. The manager instructed the clerk to write a cheque in the name of Mr. Brown.
7. I would not advise young girls to use cosmetics: the less make up the better.
8. Why don't Peter and Polly make friends again?

9. "Hurry up", said the driver, " fog is setting in, it'll be hard to see the road".
10. Everything will come out well if you discard your intention to leave and stay to finish the job.
11. They fixed the notice saying that the meeting would be put off.
12. You needn't be scared. You'll be accommodated in this room for the night and... fresh for the morrow as the saying goes.
13. When the imports were cut down home manufacturers raised their prices.
14. It usually annoys me when people keep saying that I'm putting on weight.
15. "Hallo", shouted the man "Operator, will you connect me with the hospital?"
16. The new manager ruled with a rod of iron any attempt of disobedience was suppressed immediately.

Exercise 6. Supply the appropriate prepositions.

1. This book of fairy tales has no pictures, but I've made... the deficiency by using my. imagination.
2. She made.....everybody trying to make.....what she had done.
3. "It takes three players to make... a team ", said the coach.
4. I can't make... what's come over the child. He is unusually restless.
5. I can't make... who this telegram is from?
6. She must have been put... by my words.
7. The line is engaged. I can't put you
8. Stop getting at her. Don't you see it puts her....
9. My friend said a cooker would soon be put... in their flat.
10. You shouldn't be put ... by his remarks. He has a loud bark and no bite.

Exercise 7. Translate the Following Sentences into English.

1. Мы задерживаемся с составлением списков.
2. Я не могу понять, как вы можете обходиться без словаря.

3. Он очень хорошо сочиняет стихи.
4. Арабы составляют основную часть населения страны.
5. Передайте мне очки, я не могу разобрать мелкий шрифт.
6. Что-то не ладится в наших отношениях в последнее время, мы то ссоримся, то миримся.
7. Казалось странным, что умная, сильная женщина заискивает перед этим глупым самодуром.
8. Эта информация будет способствовать лучшему взаимопониманию.
9. Не судите о ней по ее поведению сегодня оно было напускное
10. Надень пальто. Ты сильно кашляешь.
11. «Соедините меня, пожалуйста, с директором», сказал он, многозначительно посмотрев на меня, Меня это нисколько не смутило.
12. Оказалось, что в гостинице невозможно было остановиться – не было мест.
13. Джон решил откладывать деньги, чтобы вовремя выплачивать взносы.
14. Он распространяет эту версию для того, чтобы обелить себя.

Exercise 8. Write a Summary of the Review Using the Expressions Underlined.

World in Action (ITV) seems to have lost its way, as well as its legendary theme music. Looking very closely at last Monday's film, you could detect the vague outlines of a real documentary - pass-related villainy laced with heroin, something about illegal immigrants and phoney north London weddings. But the focus of attention was on "a man called Donald MacIntyre, and Donald MacIntyre was the reporter from World in Action. He was at center stage: Master of Disguise, seeker after truth. "This is me," he said, as his image sprang up in the film's first few moments "... you guide to a world where love is for sale, and perjury is the price..." He kept this up for half an hour — while showing us the world seen through his eyes;

or, rather seen through a secret miniature camera fixed

somewhere on his head, perhaps deep in his beard.

This summer, MacIntyre assumed the identity of a skuzzy low-level crook, and moved into a London flat full of -+ber sad Irish drug users. And, using his beard-o-cam, MacIntyre secretly filmed his flatmates going about their business - which included taking money from a dodgy Wembley solicitor in exchange for assuming false names and "marrying" foreigners desperate for an EU partner. Or, to put it in World in—Action's preferred language, MacIntyre was alerted by an "underworld contact" to people with "all-consuming habits" involved in a scam "masterminded by a shadowy figure". (In TV documentaries, a "shadowy figure" is the person who has outflanked your researchers.)

This is television disappearing up its own camcorder. Secret filming is now so easy to do that it is hard not to do it. The stuff that would once have happened off-screen - that might have been called research - now struts and preens in the foreground. We are asked to study journalistic process, not product (and the finger must point, in particular, at Nick Broomfield's self-serving glamourisations or rather ordinary journalistic highs and lows).

MacIntyre could not have been more pleased with himself, as his brave deception took shape - as he persuaded four hopeless junkies that he was their friend, and as he watched them scrabble after a few desperate pounds to inject into their groins. We saw MacIntyre gradually ingratiate himself into the flat; we saw him excitedly follow the movements of Mr. Big in his rear-view mirror; and we saw him gaze, with a heavy heart, over the council estate that was now his home-to the accompaniment of Eine kleine Nachtmusik.

All of which left no time to explain the point of the story. The economics and the choreography of the supposed scam were never revealed. (Was anyone being duped besides the Home Office? Who did the foreign grooms imagine they were marrying? How many such sham marriages take place each year?) But what we did see of the process made it seem more pitiful than disgraceful the giggling stumble through the marriage service, the exhausting ritual arguments between the bent solicitor and his pathetic accomplices. Nothing in the programme was quite as shocking as the style of the programme itself- the News of the World swagger of self-

justification applied to a grubby, sad trade in *counterfeit vows*. If a great public service has been performed, it's hard to see how: it looked rather like betrayal. And it's interesting to note that the film has caused no one to be arrested.

Vocabulary

1. pass-related - случайно связанный
2. villainly-laced - злодейски замаскированный
3. phoney [fauni] - ложный, фальшивый
4. the focus of attention - в центре внимания
5. perjury - лжесвидетельство, клятвопреступление
6. crook- 1. крюк 2. разг. обманщик
7. dodgy a. - 1. изворотливый, ловкий 2. хитрый, нечестный
8. solicitor- 1. адвокат 2. юристконсульт
9. assuming a. - самонадеянный, высокомерный
10. to alert v. - предупреждать об опасности
11. all-consuming a. - все-поглощающее
12. masterminded a. - управляемый, руководимый (тайно)
13. shadowy a. - 1. призрачный 2. неясный 3. мрачный
14. to outflank v. - перехитрить, обойти
15. camcorder - шнур от камеры
16. to strut - ходить с важным, напыщенным видом
17. preen - гордиться собой
18. in the foreground - на переднем плане, на виду
19. glamourisation [glæmərəizeɪjŋ] - 1. восхваление 2. рекламирование
20. highs and lows - взлеты и падения
21. junky - разг. наркоман
22. scrabble - 1. царапать 2. рыться
23. groin - пах
24. ingratiate - втереться в доверие
25. rear-view - расположенный сзади
26. council estate - юрисконсульство, здание адвокатуры
27. to dupe - обманывать, одурачивать
28. groom - сокр. жених
29. accomplice n. - сообщник, соучастник
30. swagger v. - 1. расхаживать с важным видом, важничать 2.

хвастаться

31. self-justification — самооправдание
32. apply v. - 1. применять 2. касаться
33. grubby a. - неряшливый, неопрятный, грязный
34. counterfeit a. - фальшивый, притворный

Exercise 9 Match the items of the plan with parts of the story given below:

- a. Predictions of a camera man.
- b. First failure brought success,
- c A wisp of a girl.
- d. Promotion of a new book.
- e. Crowds of American fans.
- f. Father's irritation.
- g. Dandyish looks,
- h. My lines.

[1] Twiggy talks about her modeling period, 1966-1970, as if she sleepwalked through it, as if she had been cast in the lead role of a film without knowing about it. On 22 February 1966, she was a painfully shy Neasden school-leaver who had just been turned down by a modeling agency because she was too short. Two days later, her garden was crawling with reporters; by the late spring, she was possibly the most famous model in the world. By the summer, she was making £ 200 a week; in the autumn it was "more like a couple of hundred a day."

[2] Like the Spice Girls, or Kate Moss, she shot to fame because she came to represent something which, for endless reason, people were desperate for. It was the high point of the Sixties. She was thin, androgynous, unwomanly. At a time of iconoclasm, when people were keen to break conventions in every field, Twiggy's pale, incomprehending face looked perfectly, and dangerously, ambiguous. Of the moment when he looked at the face through his lens, for the first time, Barry Lategan said: "Through the lens of the camera, you were a totally different-looking person. I knew, even as I was taking the pictures, that I had something special in the camera."

[3] "When it was happening to me, says Twiggy 31 years later, "I had no idea that I was this kind of new whole fashion... thing. I didn't know that. That's how I dressed. I mean, I painted my eyes like that. I didn't start doing that for that photograph. When I went into Barry Lategan's studio, and he had a look at me through the camera, I had my three sets of eye-lashes, my Twiggy lines. Not Twiggy lines. Just lines."

[4] Lesly Hornby had met Justin Villeneuve a year earlier, in the spring of 1965. She was a 15-year-old schoolgirl. Justin was 25. At the time, he was running a stall in the Chelsea antique market, and drove a Triumph Spitefire given to him by an older woman with whom he was having an affair. He dressed dandyshly in, as Twiggy puts it, "velvet jackets with handkerchiefs flopping out of them." He nick-named his new girlfriend "Sticks," which changed, after a while, to "Twigs". Twigs was shocked by the behaviour of some of de Villeneuve's friends. "Even something like eating in the garden seemed quite mad to me then," she writes.

[5] A year later, Justin became Twiggy's manager. He bought lots of suits from Savile Row, ordering as many as 12 Tommy Nutter suits at a time. Twiggy's father, a film-set carpenter, said: "Him and his bloody fancy cars and his bloody fancy clothes, where's the money going, that's what I want to know." In the seven yearsthet were together, "He got through four Rolls-Royces, one Bentley, one Ferrari Daytona, one Maserati Ghibili, two Lamborghini Muiras, one Porche Carrera, one Iso Lhala, one Ford Mustang, one Trans-Am Firebird, two Aston Martins and one E-Type Jaguar." The noise of Justine tuning his cars in the drive used to annoy her.

[6] In the spring of 1967, Twiggy went to New York to be photographed, and was the subject of a documentary by Bert Stern. She was terrified by the mobs of fans. She was interviewed, on camera, by Woody Allen, who asked her who favorite philosopher was. She asked Woody: "Who's yours" Momentarily lost for words, he replied: "Ooh, all the basic philosophers." A range of Twiggy dolls was made. Pictures of her were sent, in a time capsule, into outer space.

[7] She saw the Bert Stern documentary for the first time recently and was amazed at how she looked. "That person," she says

of herself, "doesn't really... that was a very, very long time ago. It was very strange looking. I don't think I realized at the time. What amazed me, when I saw the film, is that I did look like an alien."

[8] In her sitting room in Earls Court, Twiggy talks and laughs, promoting her autobiography *Twiggy: In Black and White*, in which she writes: "I stopped wearing

short skirts almost completely around October 1967." Later, she gave up modeling, acted, had a baby, lived a normal life as a mum, and wrote her autobiography with Penelope Dening. She doesn't spend much time wondering what she might be doing if on a day in 1966 she had not had a short haircut, or if, a few days later, Deirdre MacSharry had decided to get her hair done somewhere else. "If it hadn't been me," she says, "it would have been someone else."

Vocabulary

1. predictions - предсказания
2. failure n провал
3. a wisp of a girl — тоненькая девушка
4. dandyish a. — щегольский
5. lines pl. — 1. реплики 2. стихи 3. брачное свидетельство
6. twiggy — тонкий, хрупкий
7. to be desperate for- 1. отчаянный 2. безрассудный
8. androgynous двуполоый 2. соединяющий в себе противоположные свойства
9. iconoclasm — борьба с предрассудками
10. incomprehending - непонимающий
11. ambiguous— 1. двусмысленный 2. сомнительный, неясный
12. film-set — по сюжету фильма
13. bloody— 1. кровавый 2. проклятый
14. fancy cars — шикарные машины
15. an alien — чужестранец, иностранец

My Cultural Life

I like to read in bed, even though the interval between getting there and falling asleep is often short. At the moment it's Matt Ridley's new book "The Origin Of Virtue", which is about the reconciliation of the selfish gene with social instincts such as altruism and co-operation. I'm not sure whether I'm going to enjoy this one quite as much as Ridley's *The Red Queen*, but that's not to damn it with faint praise, because I thought *The Red Queen* (which was about the evolution of the sexes and why there are usually only two of them) quite dazzling in its clarity and breadth. I usually read about scientists or science, outside my own field rather than in it, and I do it for pure pleasure rather than the incidental education.

I like museums when I know what it is I'm going to look at. I find just wandering around them rather chaotic, like going shopping without a list. This week, I went to see the new *Challenge of Materials* gallery at the Science Museum. I should declare an interest, in that I'm a trustee of the museum, but I do think it's a marvelous place anyway. I prefer the traditional galleries with their sober historic collections the brightly coloured interactives, but I can see what the hands-on stuff is doing for the popularization of science.

Jeffrey and I are keen theatre-goers, in our early married life we haunted the Old Vic when it housed the National Theatre. But this week it was a solo trip for me to catch up on Art, with its excellent second cast. I also saw *The English Patient*. I liked it a lot, but stayed dry-eyed when Kristin Scott-Thomas died, perhaps because I couldn't understand why Ralph Fiennes left her in the cave in the first place.

Music, particularly singing, is important to me. I have sung in choirs great and small, and I look after our very modest church choir in Grantchester. My keyboardskills have descended to rock bottom since I was 18 and last practiced any scales, but last thing before I go to bed I sometimes sit down at the piano and stumble through a couple of Beach preludes from my father's old edition of the *Immortal Wholtemerirte Clavier*. They can only be played on an instrument timed in equal temperament, and that is what they restore in me at the end of the day - an equal temperament, a sense of harmony.

Vocabulary

1. reconciliation n. — 1. примирение 2. улаживание
2. selfish gene — эгоистичный ген
3. breadth n. — 1. ширина 2. широта (кругозор)
4. challenge n. — 1. вызов 2. оклик 3. проблема
5. trustee n. — 1. попечитель, опекун 2. член правления
6. sober a. — 1. трезвый 2. рассудительный, здравый
7. interactive a. — взаимодействующий, взаимоактивный
8. stuff n. — 1. материал, вещество 2. имущество 3. дрянь, чепуха
9. popularization n - популяризация
10. haunt v. — 1. часто посещать место 2. обитать (о призраке)
3. преследовать
11. rock-bottom n. — 1. твердое основание 2. разг. очень низкий
12. to practise scales — практиковать весы
13. stumble v. — 1. спотыкаться 2. запинаться, ошибаться
14. clavier n. - 1. клавиатура 2. клавир (фортепиано)
15. to time v. - 1. удачно выбирать время

Exercise 10. Paraphrase the Following Sentences from the Text.

1. I like to read in bed, though the interval between getting there and falling asleep is often short.
2. I do it for pure pleasure.
3. I can see what the hands-on staff is doing for the popularization of science.
4. We are keen theatre goers.
5. ... We haunted Old Vic when it housed the National Theatre.
6. This week it was a solo trip for me.
7. I stayed dry-eyed.
8. My keyboard skills have descended to rock bottom.

Exercise 11. Match the Plan Rearranging its Points According to the Text Above.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. theatre | 4. films |
| 2. museums | 5. music |
| 3. books | 6. sense of harmony |

Exercise 12. describe your Cultural Life Using some Phrases from the Text.

1. I like to read though
2. I usually read about.... I do it ... rather than ...
3. I like museums...
4. I find just wandering around them....
5. I prefer the traditional galleries with their sober historic collections to....
6. I liked "The English Patient" a lot but stayed....
7. They (preludes) can only be played....
8. My keyboard skills have descended to rock bottom since
9. They restore in me....

Exercise 13. Answer the Following Questions.

1. When and how does Mary like to read?
2. What books does she like to read?
3. What museum did she visit not long ago?
4. What galleries does she prefer?
5. What was her impression of " The English patient?"
6. What particular kind of music is important to her?
7. Does Mary (do you) play any musical instrument?

My Media

Newspapers: We take the Guardian plus the weekend FT. I haven't taken a Sunday paper since I left the Sunday Times, in 1986, as I know how full they are of froth.

Magazines: I am submerged in wine magazines: two from the U.K. and one American and I write a column that's published in several countries so there are even more. I love all trade publications: they can be revealing or unintentionally hilarious (or both) Private Eye seems funnier after dinner. I belong to the army of ex Spectator enthusiasts. I have no time for the glossies. Hallo! Adds to the allure of the hairdresser, and even the doctor's surgery.

Books: I read quite quickly, mostly fiction. Regular doses of

Eliot, Austen and Elizabeth Taylor: Recent thrills include Seamus Deane, Helen Fielding, and biographies of Chandler and Byron.

Film: Cinemas aren't good for parents with children of different ages. Saw Babe with my youngest. The Full Monty with the middle and Trainspotting with the oldest.

TV: I try to keep up with documentaries and fashions in presenters. I loved our Friends in the North and Jewel in the crown — both times.

Radio: Drearily conventional, having moved with age from Capital to Radio I'm becoming a news junkie. I love the sound of Jim Naughtie, Sue Mac-Gregor and Nick Clarke Charlie-Potter gets better and better.

Ads: Wonderbra is the only one I recall. What does this mean?

Multi - media: I used the Internet to plan clothing for a trip to New York but the Weather Channel got it wrong and I ended up spending a fortune on rain gear.

Vocabulary

1. froth n. — болтовня, пустые слова
2. to be submerged — быть погруженным
3. hilarious a. — шумный, веселый
4. glossies — заметки на полях, толкования
5. allure v. — заманивать, привлекать
6. presentery n. — радио, телеведущий
7. junky — наркоман
8. rain gear — утварь, плащ

Exercise 14. Answer the following questions:

- a) What newspapers does she read mainly, why?
- b) Why does Jancis love trade publications?
- c) What authors does she prefer?
- d) What films does she see with her children?
- e) How does she characterize the radio?
- f) Why did she waste a lot of money on rainy gear?

Exercise 15. Consider the following phrases and reproduce them in the situations of the text.

To be full of froth;
To be submerged in;

To become a news junkie;
To end up in... (gerund);

UNIT 4

BRITISH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Read and translate the text.

The British system of government is the oldest parliamentary democracy in Europe. British parliament was formed in the eleventh century and, after the signing of the **Magna Charta** by King John in the year 1215, it came to power and became the main part in the system of government. In this way, England set up the base of democracy in the whole Europe.

The Monarchy

Britain is a **constitutional monarchy: Queen Elizabeth II** is the head of state. In practice she reigns, but does not rule. The country is governed, in her name, by the **Government**, a body of ministers, which is called the **Cabinet** (consists of 22 leading ministers), who are responsible to Queen Elizabeth II who was born on 21 April 1926. She married Prince Phillip, the Duke of Edinburgh and acceded to the throne on 6 February 1953. Her official title is:

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."

The seat of monarchy is in Great Britain. In the other nations of the Commonwealth of which the Queen is head of State, her representative is the **Governor-General**.

The Queen's eldest son- **Prince Charles, Prince of Wales**- is the heir to the throne. Britain's origins and traditions are to be found in its four countries (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland). They are represented in the Parliament at **Westminster** (London), which is the supreme legislative authority in the country.

The Parliament consists of the **Sovereign**, the **House of Lords** and **House of Commons**.

The Sovereign formally summons and dissolves Parliament and generally opens each new annual session with a speech from the throne. The House of Lords is made up of hereditary peers and

peeresses, including the law lords appointed to undertake the judicial duties of the House, and the Lords Spiritual (the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other 24 bishops). The House of Commons is elected by universal adult suffrage and consists of 650 **Members of Parliament (MPs)**. There are approximately 650 seats for them. The chief officer of the House is the **Speaker**, elected by MPs to preside over the house. It is in the House of Commons that the ultimate authority for lawmaking resides.

A **general election** must be held every five years. Eighteen is the minimum voting age; candidates for election must be over 21. There are four main political parties: Conservative, Labour, Liberal and Social Democratic parties. The winning party forms the Government. Ministers are chosen by the **Prime Minister** (leader of winning party). The second party becomes official Opposition and forms the **Shadow-Cabinet**. MPs who are members of the **Opposition** are called back-benchers.

The British **constitution**, unlike that of most of other countries, is not written as a single document. It is formed partly by statute, partly by common law and partly by convention. It can be altered by an Act of Parliament, or by general agreement to change convention.

Politics of the United Kingdom

The **politics of the United Kingdom** is based upon a unitary state and a constitutional monarchy. Its system of government (often known as the *Westminster system*) has been adopted by other countries, such as Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia and Jamaica.

The head of state and *theoretical* source of executive, judicial and legislative power in the UK is the British monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II. By convention, the monarch chooses the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons to become the Prime Minister, even though in theory the monarch possesses the right to choose any British citizen to be her Prime Minister, even if (s)he is not an MP or a member of the House of Lords. The monarch dissolves Parliament at the time suggested by the Prime Minister, though in theory the Sovereign holds the right to dissolve parliament

whenever s/he wishes. Other royal powers called royal prerogative, such as patronage to appoint ministers and the ability to declare war, are exercised by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

Today the Sovereign has an essentially ceremonial role restricted in exercise of power by convention and public opinion, though the monarch does exercise three essential rights: the *right to be consulted, the right to advise and the right to warn*. Prime ministers have weekly confidential meetings with the monarch. The longer the monarch reigns the greater the degree of his or her experience and knowledge becomes, and so the meetings become more and more useful. In practical terms, the political head of the UK is the Prime Minister (Tony Blair since May 2, 1997), who must have the support of a majority of Members of Parliament (MPs) in the House of Commons. In formal terms, the *Crown in Parliament* is sovereign.

The Government performs the Executive functions of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister then selects the other Ministers which make up the Government and act as political heads of the various Government Departments. About twenty of the most senior government ministers make up the Cabinet.

Legislative branch

Parliament of the United Kingdom

Parliament is the centre of the political system in the United Kingdom. It is the supreme legislative body (parliamentary sovereignty), and Government is drawn from and answerable to it. Parliament is bicameral, consisting of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The House of Commons *British House of Commons*

The UK is divided into parliamentary constituencies of broadly equal population (decided by the Boundary Commission), each of which elects a Member of Parliament to the House of Commons. There is only one independent MP currently in the House

of Commons, and two MPs from minor parties. There almost always is a party with an outright majority of MPs in the House. In modern times, all Prime Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition have been drawn from the Commons, not the Lords. Alec Douglas-Home resigned from his peerage days after becoming Prime Minister in 1963, and the last Prime Minister before him from the Lords left in 1902 (the Marquess of Salisbury).

Parliament meets at the Palace of Westminster

One party usually has a majority in Parliament. The monarch normally asks a person commissioned to form a government simply whether it can *survive* in the House of Commons, something which majority governments can do. In exceptional circumstances the monarch asks someone to 'form a government *with a parliamentary minority*,¹ in the event of no party having a majority, that requires the formation of a coalition government. This option is only ever taken at a time of national emergency, such as wartime. The House of Commons gets its first chance to indicate confidence in the new government when it votes on the Speech from the Throne, ie, the legislative programme proposed by the new government.

The House of Lords

The House of Lords was previously a hereditary, aristocratic chamber. Major reform has been partially completed and it is currently a mixture of hereditary members, bishops of the Church of England and appointed members (life peers, with no hereditary right for their descendants to sit in the House). It currently acts to review legislation formed by the House of Commons, with the power to propose amendments, and exercises a suspensive veto — it can delay legislation it does not approve of for twelve months. However, the use of vetoes is limited by convention.

The House of Lords is currently also the final court of appeal within the United Kingdom, although in practice only a small subset of the House of Lords, known as the Law Lords, hears judicial cases.

Civil service *British Civil Service*

The civil service is a permanent politically neutral organisation which supports Government Ministers in carrying out their executive duties. Its constitutional role is to support the Government of the day regardless of which political party is in power. Unlike in some other democracies, senior civil servants remain in post upon a change of Government.

The central core of the civil service is organised into a number of Departments of State. Each Department is led politically by a senior Minister, supported by a small team of junior Ministers. In most cases the senior Minister is known as a Secretary of State and is a member of the Cabinet. Administrative management of the Department is led by a head civil servant known in most Departments as a Permanent Secretary. The majority of the civil service staff in fact work in executive agencies, which are separate operational organisations reporting to Departments of State.

"Whitehall" is often used as a synonym for the central core of the Civil Service. This is because most Government Departments have headquarters in and around Whitehall (a London street).

Major issues in British national politics

Major issues in current British national politics, in descending order of voter concern are:

- **Defence / Terrorism**
- **Race relations / immigration**
- **The NHS**
- **Education**
- **Law and order**
- **Pensions and benefits**
- **The state of the economy**
- **European integration and the single currency**
- **Housing and house prices**
- **Taxation**

British politics and the European Union

The United Kingdom is a member of the European Union (EU). As such, UK citizens elect Members of the European Parliament to represent them in the European Parliament in Brussels and Strasbourg. The UK elects 78 MPs.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Lord Chancellor is the head of the judiciary in England & Wales. He appoints judges and magistrates for criminal courts on behalf of the Sovereign. The Lord Chancellor also possesses executive and legislative roles in the British government, which is a peculiarity amongst many liberal democracies in the world today.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is the committee at the centre of the British political system and is the supreme decision-making body in government.

Every Thursday during Parliament, Secretaries of State from all departments as well as other ministers - meet in the Cabinet room in Downing Street to discuss the big issues of the day.

Government Cabinets have met in the same room since 1856, when it was called the Council Chamber.

The Prime Minister chairs the meetings, selects its members, and also recommends their appointment as ministers by the Monarch. The present cabinet has 23 members (21 MPs and two peers), but a further three ministers attend the meetings, two peers and one MP. The Secretary of the Cabinet is responsible for preparing records of its discussions and decisions.

Words and Word Combinations

1. accede v. [æk'si:d] – 1. присоединиться 2. принять (должность)
2. commonwealth n. – 1. содружество 2. республика,

государство

3. sovereign n. [ˈsɒvrɪn] – монарх, повелитель
4. summon v. – 1. созывать 2. собирать, призывать
5. adult suffrage – избирательное право для взрослых
6. approximately [əˈprɒksɪmɪtli] – приблизительно, почти
7. ultimate [ʌltɪmɪt] – 1. конечный, окончательный 2. максимальный, предельный
8. back-bencher – рядовой член парламента
9. shadow cabinet [kæbɪnɪt] – теневой кабинет (кабинет министров, намечаемый лидерами оппозиции)
10. statute n. – 1. устав 2. законодательный акт парламента
11. convention n. – 1. собрание, съезд 2. договор, соглашение
12. uncodified – 1. нерасшифрованный 2. бессистемный
13. royal assent – королевская санкция (парламентского законопроекта)
14. albeit [ɔːlˈbi:t] – хотя
15. prerogative – привилегия, прерогатива
16. patronage – покровительство, шефство
17. detain v. – арестовывать, содержать под стражей
18. vulnerable adj. – уязвимый, ранимый
19. dissent n. – разногласие, расхождение
20. to become bogged down – увязнуть (в болоте)
21. faction n. – фракция, группировка
22. bicameral [baɪˈkæməɹəl] – двухпалатный
23. constituency n. – 1. избиратели 2. избирательный округ
24. Boundary Commission n. – Пограничная комиссия
25. outright (majority) – 1. прямой, открытый 2. полный, совершенный
26. conducive adj. – благоприятный, способствующий
27. option n. – выбор, право выбора
28. descendant n. – потомок
29. suspensive veto [vɪˈtəʊ] - 1. приостанавливающий вето, запрещение 2. нерешительный
30. legislation – законодательство
31. manifesto (promises) – манифест
32. overturn v. – 1. свергать 2. опровергнуть теорию

33. to clash v. – 1. сталкиваться 2. расходиться
34. subset (of the House of Lords) – круг людей, связанных общими интересами
35. judicial – судебный
36. devolution n. – передача (власти, обязанностей)
37. transferable (vote system) – система голосования, при которой голос может быть передан другому кандидату
38. range n. – сфера, область, пространство
39. swing v. – колебаться
40. quirks n. – 1. игра слов, каламбур 2. причуда, выверт
41. turnout n. – собрание, публика
42. electorate n. – 1. контингент избирателей 2. избирательный округ
43. supranational (powers) – контролирующий несколько государств, надгосударственный
44. parish – церковный приход, округ
45. recreational facilities – места отдыха и развлечений

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Queen Elizabeth's official title?
2. What does the Parliament consist of?
3. Who opens each new annual session of the Parliament?
4. How often is a general election held?
5. What can you say about the British Constitution? Does it differ from the constitutions of other countries?
6. What is the politics of the United Kingdom based upon?
7. The monarch grants Royal Assent to a Bill from Parliament, doesn't she?
8. Who makes up the Cabinet?
9. What is the Supplementary vote used for?
10. Tell about the functions of the civil service.
11. Which is its constitutional role?
12. What can you say about senior civil servants?
13. Who is each department of the civil service led by?
14. Where do most Government departments have headquarters?
15. What other public safety authorities besides the local authorities

do you know?

16. What are local authorities responsible for?
17. What are the District Councils responsible for?
18. How many members of the European Parliament do UK citizens elect?
19. What is the UK divided into?
20. Tell us about the House of Lords.
21. Is the use of vetoes unlimited?
22. What makes government accept changes in legislation?

Exercise 2. Make up sentences or situations with the following words.

Accede, sovereign, adult suffrage, ultimate, back-bencher, shadow cabinet, statue, royal assent, albeit, patronage, vulnerable, to become bogged down, constituency, outright majority, transferable; judicial, descendant, conducive, devolution, transferable vote system, quirks, electorate, supranational powers, range, swing, split.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Королева Елизавета II глава государства. Она царит, но не правит.
2. Старший сын королевы принц Чарльз, принц Уэльса – наследник трона.
3. Парламент состоит из монарха, палаты Лордов и палаты Общин.
4. Монарх формально созывает и распускает парламент, и обычно открывает каждую новую ежегодную сессию с трона.
5. Палата Общин состоит из 650 членов парламента.
6. Всеобщие выборы проводятся каждые 5 лет. Право голосовать имеют люди, достигшие 18 лет, а право быть избранными – лица, достигшие возраста 21 года.
7. Министры и члены кабинета избираются премьер министром страны.

8. Система правления Объединенного королевства перенята другими странами, такими, как Канада, Малазия, Новая Зеландия, Сингапур, Малазия и Ямайка.
9. Главой государства и теоретическим источником исполнительной, законодательной и судебной власти является Британский монарх.
10. Другие королевские функции такие, как назначение министров и право объявить войну практикуются премьер-министром и кабинетом.

Exercise 4. Render the Articles in English.

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

Объединенное Королевство — это конституционная монархия. Это значит, что монарх (король или королева) — глава государства. Монарх управляет при поддержке парламента. Сегодня Ее Величество Елизавета II является главой государства. Она назначает всех министров, включая премьер-министра. Тем не менее, все происходит по совету выбранного правительства, и монарх не принимает участия в процессе принятия решений.

Королева очень богата, как и все члены королевской семьи, В добавок ко всему правительство оплачивает все ее расходы. Ее образ появляется на марках, банкнотах и монетах.

Британский парламент состоит из двух палат: палаты общин и палаты лордов. Члены парламент и монарх имеют разные роли в управлении страной, они встречаются только по символическим случаям, таким как коронация нового монарха или открытие парламента.

Палата общин состоит из 635 членов, известных как члены парламента. Спикер возглавляет палату общин. Каждая сессия длится 160—175 дней. Предлагаемый закон должен пройти три этапа перед тем как стать парламентамским законом. Если большинство членов парламента голосуют за этот закон, то он отсылается в палату лордов для обсуждения. Если лорды согласны, то закон отправляется королеве для ее санкции. Все

законы должны пройти обе палаты, перед тем как они будут подписаны королевой и станут законами парламента.

В палате лордов более 1 тысячи членов, хотя только 250 принимают активное участие в работе палаты. Палата лордов состоит из тех, кто имеет наследственное право лорда, и тех женщин и мужчин, которые получили право пэрства при жизни, и которое прекратится после смерти владельца этого права.

Председатель палаты лордов — лорд-канцлер — восседает на специальном шерстяном мешке.

Члены палаты лордов обсуждают закон после того, как он прошел палату общин. Палата лордов — единственная не избираемая вторая палата парламента в мире, и некоторые люди в Британии хотели бы ликвидировать ее.

Национальное собрание

Законодательную власть в Республике Армения осуществляет Национальное Собрание. Национальное Собрание принимает постановления, которые подписываются и обнародуются Председателем Национального Собрания. Национальное Собрание Армении состоит из 131 депутата.

Полномочия Национального Собрания Армении прекращаются в июне четвертого, следующего за его выборами года, - в день открытия первой сессии вновь избранного Национального Собрания, когда начинается срок полномочий вновь избранного Национального Собрания.

В Армении депутатом может быть избрано каждое лицо, достигшее 25 лет, последние пять лет являющееся гражданином Республики Армения, постоянно проживающее последние пять лет в Республике и обладающее избирательным правом

Национальное Собрание большинством голосов от общего числа депутатов на весь срок своих полномочий избирает Председателя Национального Собрания.

Председатель Национального Собрания ведет заседания, распоряжается материальными и финансовыми средствами Национального Собрания, обеспечивает его нормальную

деятельность.

Национальное Собрание избирает двух заместителей Председателя Национального Собрания.

Законы и постановления Национального Собрания Армении принимаются большинством голосов присутствующих на заседании депутатов, если в голосовании приняли участие более половины от общего числа депутатов.

В Национальном Собрании создаются шесть постоянных комиссий, а в случае необходимости - временные комиссии. Постоянные комиссии создаются для предварительного обсуждения проектов законов и иных предложений и представления заключений по ним Национальному Собранию.

Временные же комиссии создаются для предварительного обсуждения отдельных проектов законов или представления Национальному Собранию заключений, справок по определенным событиям и фактам.

Правительство после формирования вновь избранного Национального Собрания или своего формирования, в двадцатидневный срок представляет на одобрение Национального Собрания программу своей деятельности, ставя на заседании Национального Собрания вопрос о вотуме доверия.

Национальное Собрание утверждает по предоставлению Правительства Государственный бюджет. Национальное Собрание осуществляет контроль за исполнением Государственного бюджета, а также за использованием займов и кредитов, полученных от иностранных государств и международных организаций.

Национальное Собрание Армении по предложению Президента Республики может:

- 1) объявлять амнистию;
- 2) ратифицировать или денонсировать международные договоры Республики Армения. Круг международных договоров, подлежащих ратификации Национальным Собранием, устанавливается законом;
- 3) объявлять войну.

Так же в обязанности армянского Национального Собрания входит:

- 1) назначать по предложению Президента Республики председателя Центрального банка и его заместителя;
- 2) назначать по предложению Председателя Национального Собрания председателя Контрольной палаты Национального Собрания, членов Конституционного Суда и из состава Конституционной Суда- Председателя Конституционного Суда.
- 3) на основании заключения Конституционного Суда может прекратить полномочия назначенного им члена Конституционного Суда, дать согласие на его арест, привлечение к уголовной или административной ответственности в судебном порядке.

UNIT 5

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Read and translate the text.

The U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789 by a constitutional convention, sets down the basic framework of American government in its seven articles. The constitution replaced the confederate system of the Articles of Confederation (in force from 1781 to 1788). The Constitution is currently on display at the National Archives.

The **government of the United States**, established by the U.S. Constitution, is a federal republic of 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and many insular areas, the populated ones being Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. The laws of the United States are contained in federal legislation, collected in the U.S. Code; regulations adopted by administrative agencies empowered to do so by legislation; and judicial and agency decisions interpreting the statutes and regulations. The federal government has three branches, namely the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In a system called "checks and balances", each of these branches has some authority to act on its own, some authority to regulate the other two branches, and has some of its authority, in turn, regulated by one or two other branches.

Because of the size and broad powers and capabilities of the United States federal government, it typically is referred to as the most powerful such government in the world and the sole remaining superpower. Given their great powers in the world and nation, the President of the United States and his White House-based aids and Cabinet officials often are referred to as the most powerful people in the world.

Legislative branch

Article I of the Constitution grants all legislative powers of the federal government to the Congress, which is divided into two chambers, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is

composed of two members from each state as provided by the Constitution. Its current membership is 100. Membership in the House is based on each state's population, and its size is therefore not specified in the Constitution. Its current membership is fixed by statute at 435. Members of the House and Senate are elected by first-past-the-post voting in every state except Louisiana and Washington, which have runoffs.

The Constitution does not specifically call for the establishment of U.S. Congressional committees. As the nation grew, however, so did the need for investigating pending legislation more thoroughly. The 108th Congress (2003-2004) had 19 standing committees in the House and 17 in the Senate, plus four joint permanent committees with members from both houses overseeing the Library of Congress, printing, taxation, and the economy. In addition, each house can name special, or select, committees to study specific problems. Because of an increase in workload, the standing committees have also spawned some 150 subcommittees.

The Congress has the responsibility to monitor and influence aspects of the executive branch. Congressional oversight prevents waste and fraud, protects civil liberties and individual rights, ensures executive compliance with the law, gathers information for making laws and educating the public, and evaluates executive performance. It applies to cabinet departments, executive agencies, regulatory commissions, and the presidency. Congress's oversight function takes many forms:

- Committee inquiries and hearings;
- Formal consultations with and reports from the President;
- Senate advice and consent for presidential nominations and for treaties;
- House impeachment proceedings and subsequent Senate trials;
- House and Senate proceedings under the 25th Amendment in the event that the President becomes disabled, or the office of the Vice President falls vacant;
- Informal meetings between legislators and executive officials;
- Congressional membership on governmental commissions;
- Studies by congressional committees and support agencies such as the Congressional Budget Office, and the Government Accountability Office, both of which are arms of Congress.

Responsibilities of a Congressman

Each individual Congressman must assume five roles. These roles include: legislator, committee member, representative of their constituents, servant of their constituents, and politician.

Representative and servant

It bears mentioning that representatives and servants of their constituents have not been proportionately determined by population, but by gerrymandering.

Powers of Congress

The Constitution grants numerous powers to Congress. These include the power to: lay and collect taxes, pay debts, provide for common defense and general welfare of the U.S., borrow money on the credit of the U.S., regulate commerce with other nations, establish a uniform rule of naturalization, coin money and regulate its value, provide for punishment of counterfeiting, establish post offices and roads, promote progress of science, create courts inferior to the Supreme Court, define and punish piracies and felonies, declare war, raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, make rules for the regulation of land and naval forces, provide for the militia, arm and discipline the militia, exercise exclusive legislation in all cases, and make laws necessary to execute the powers of Congress.

Executive branch

Article II of the Constitution establishes the Executive branch of Government.

President and Vice President

The President of the United States is both the head of state and head of government, as well as the commander-in-chief of the military, and the **chief diplomat**. The office of President of the United States is one of the most powerful offices of its kind in the

world. The President, the Constitution says, must "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." To carry out this responsibility, he or she presides over the executive branch of the federal government, a vast organization numbering about 4 million people, including 1 million active-duty military personnel. In addition, the President has important legislative and judicial powers. Within the executive branch itself, the President has broad constitutional powers to manage national affairs and the workings of the federal government, and may issue executive orders to effect internal policies.

The President may veto legislation passed by Congress; he may be impeached by a majority in the House and removed from office by a two-thirds majority in the Senate for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The President may not dissolve Congress or call special elections, but does have the power to pardon criminals convicted of federal offences (though not crimes against a state), give executive orders, and (with the consent of the Senate) appoint Supreme Court justices and federal judges. Because of the super power status of the United States the American president is widely considered to be the most powerful person on earth and is usually one of the world's best-known public figures. During the Cold War the President was sometimes referred to as "the leader of free world", a phrase that is still evoked today. The United States was the first nation to create the office of President as the head of state in a modern republic. Today the office is widely emulated all over the world in nations with a presidential system of government. The 43 and current president of the United States is George W. Bush. His first term was 2001-2005; his second term began in 2005 and will end in 2009.

The Vice President of the United States is the second-highest executive official of the government. As first in the presidential line of succession, the Vice President becomes the new President of the United States upon the death, resignation, or removal of the President, which has happened nine times. His only other constitutional duty is to serve as the President of the Senate and break any tie votes in that chamber, but over the years the office has evolved into a senior advisor to the President.

Cabinet, executive departments, and agencies

The day-to-day enforcement and administration of federal laws is in the hands of the various federal executive departments, created by Congress to deal with specific areas of national and international affairs. The heads of the 15 departments, chosen by the President and approved with the "advice and consent" of the U.S. Senate, form a council of advisors generally known as the President's "Cabinet." In addition to departments, there are a number of staff organizations grouped into the Executive Office of the President. These include the White House staff, the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Office of Science and Technology Policy. There is also a number of independent agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Judicial branch

Article III of the Constitution states the basis for the federal court system: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The federal judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose nine justices are appointed for life by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and various "lower" or "inferior courts," among which are the United States courts of appeals and the United States district courts.

With this guide, the first Congress divided the nation into judicial districts and created federal courts for each district. From that beginning has evolved the present structure: the Supreme Court, 13 courts of appeals, 94 district courts, and two courts of special jurisdiction. Congress today retains the power to create and abolish federal courts, as well as to determine the number of judges in the federal judiciary system. It cannot, however, abolish the Supreme Court.

There are three levels of federal courts with *general*

jurisdiction, meaning that these courts handle criminal cases and civil law suits between individuals. The other courts, such as the bankruptcy courts and the tax court, are specialized courts handling only certain kinds of cases. The bankruptcy courts are branches of the district courts, but technically are not considered part of the "Article III" judiciary because their judges are not appointed to serve during good behavior. Similarly, the tax court is not an Article III court.

The United States district courts are the "trial courts" where cases are filed and decided. The United States courts of appeals are "appellate courts" that hear appeals of cases decided by the district courts, and some direct appeals from administrative agencies. The Supreme Court of the United States hears appeals from the decisions of the courts of appeals or state supreme courts (on constitutional matters), as well as having original jurisdiction over a very small number of cases.

The judicial power extends to cases arising under the Constitution, an act of Congress, or a treaty of the United States; cases affecting ambassadors, ministers, and consuls of foreign countries in the United States; controversies in which the U.S. government is a party; controversies between states (or their citizens) and foreign nations (or their citizens or subjects); and bankruptcy cases. The Eleventh Amendment removed from federal jurisdiction cases in which citizens of one state were the plaintiffs and the government of another state was the defendant. It did not disturb federal jurisdiction in cases in which a state government is a plaintiff and a citizen of another state the defendant.

The power of the federal courts extends both to civil actions for damages and other redress, and to criminal cases arising under federal law. Article III has resulted in a complex set of relationships between state and federal courts. Ordinarily, federal courts do not hear cases arising under the laws of individual states. However, some cases over which federal courts have jurisdiction may also be heard and decided by state courts. Both court systems thus have exclusive jurisdiction in some areas and concurrent jurisdiction in others.

The Constitution safeguards judicial independence by providing that federal judges shall hold office "during good behavior". Usually they serve until they die, retire, or resign. A judge

who commits an offense while in office may be impeached in the same way as the President or other officials of the federal government. U.S. judges are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Another Constitutional provision prohibits Congress from reducing the pay of any judge—Congress could enact a new lower salary applying to future judges, but not to those already serving.

Federal government of the United States

Words and Word Combinations

1. confederate adj. (system) – союзный, федеративный
2. insular (areas) – островной
3. legislation – 1. законодательство 2. закон, законопроект
4. empower v.- 1. уполномочивать 2. давать возможность, разрешать
5. statute n. – 1. законодательный акт парламента 2. устав
6. regulations – устав, инструкция
7. aids n. – помощник

Legislative branch

8. pending (legislation) – незаконченный, ожидающий решения
9. workload n. – нагрузка работы
10. spawn v. – порождать, вызывать
11. oversight n. – надзор, присмотр
12. waste n. – 1. потери, убыль 2. убыток, ущерб
13. fraud n. – мошенничество, подделка
14. compliance n. – согласие, соответствие
15. evaluate v. – оценивать
16. impeachment – импичмент, привлечение к суду (особ. за гос. преступление)
17. proceedings - судебные разбирательства
18. accountability n. – 1. ответственность 2. подотчетность
19. legislator n. – 1. правовед 2. законодатель
20. gerrymandering n. – 1. предвыборные махинации 2. подтасовка
21. naturalization n. – 1. юр. Натурализация, принятие иностранца в гражданство
22. counterfeiting n. – 1. подделка 2. подставное лицо, обманщик
23. piracy n. - пиратство
24. felony n. – уголовное преступление
25. treason n. – государственная измена, предательство
26. bribery n. – взяточничество
27. misdemeanors n. – должностное преступление

28. evolve v. – 1. развиваться 2. эволюционировать
29. enforcement n. – давление, принуждение
30. intelligence adj. – разведывательная
31. vest v. (in) – наделять кого-либо правами
32. ordain v. – предопределять
33. judiciary n. – судебное право
34. jurisdiction n. – подсудность, юрисдикция
35. file v. (a case) – принять дело к исполнению
36. controversy n. – спор, полемика
37. plaintiff n. – истец, истица
38. redress v. – возмещать, компенсировать
39. concurrent adj. – действующий совместно или одновременно
40. safeguard v. – охранять, гарантировать
41. enact v. – вводить закон, постановлять

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the commander-in-chief of the military and the chief diplomat of the USA?
2. What power does the president have?
3. Who appoints Supreme Court of Justices and Federal Judges?
4. What is the government of the United States established by?
5. How many states are there in the federal republic?
6. Name the three branches of the federal government.
7. How many chambers is the Congress divided into?
8. Which powers does the constitution grant to Congress?
9. What can the President be impeached for?
10. Name all kinds of courts in the USA.
11. What are the functions of the United States courts of Appeals?
12. What does the Supreme Court of the United States hear?
13. What does the Constitution safeguard?

Exercise 2. Make up sentences with the following expressions.

Insular, legislation, statue, fraud, oversight, spawn, compliance, impeachment, proceedings, accountability; legislator, gerrymandering, naturalization, counterfeiting, treason, ordain, plaintiff, concurrent, safeguard, enact, redress.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Президент США – это глава государства, главнокомандующий войсками и главный дипломат.
2. Федеральные судьи служат до тех пор, пока они уходят в отставку или умирают.
3. Судья, который совершил уголовное преступление, может быть привлечен к суду также, как и президент.
4. Судьи США назначаются президентом и утверждаются сенатом.
5. Конституция дает праву конгрессу разрешать многочисленные вопросы.
6. Сюда входит право сбора налогов, оплаты долгов, регулирования торговли с другими нациями, право принятия иностранцев в гражданство, право наказания за подделку.
7. Вице президент становится новым президентом США в случае его смерти, отставки или устранения президента от должности, что имело место 9 раз.
8. Федеральное судебное право состоит из Верховного суда США, 9 судей, которых назначает президент пожизненно.
9. Районные суды США - это суды, занимающиеся судебным разбирательством.
10. Апелляционный суд – это суд, которые рассматривает апелляции тех случаев, решения которых било принято районными судами.

President of the United States in Congress Assembled

After the adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 the President of the Continental Congress was renamed to President of the United States in Congress Assembled. This title was oftened shorted to "President of the United States" and has caused some confusion. Functionally, the President of the United States in Congress Assembled is quite different from the modern office of the President of the United States and is the most analogous to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Requirements to hold office

Section One of Article II of the U.S. Constitution establishes the requirements one must meet in order to become President. The president must be a natural-born citizen of the United States (or a citizen of the United States at the time the U.S. Constitution was adopted), be at least 35 years old, and have been a resident of the United States for 14 years.

The natural-born citizenship requirement has been the subject of controversy recently. Some commentators argue that the clause should be repealed because it excludes qualified people based on so-called "technicalities", and fails to appreciate the contributions made by immigrants to American society. Supporters counter that the requirement protects the United States from foreign interference — another country could send an emigrant to the United States and through subterfuge get them elected. Many prominent public officials are barred from the presidency because they were not natural-born citizens. Constitutional amendments are occasionally proposed to remove or modify this requirement, but none have been successful.

Election

Presidential elections are held every four years. Presidents are elected indirectly, through the Electoral College. The President and the Vice President are the only two nationally elected officials in the United States. (Legislators are elected on a state-by-state basis; other executive officers and judges are appointed.)

Old system

Originally, each elector voted for two people for President. The votes were tallied and the person receiving the greatest number of votes (provided that such a number was a majority of electors) became President, while the individual who was in second place became Vice President.

Current system

No officer other than the Vice President has been called upon to act as President.

Powers

The President, according to the Constitution, must "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." To carry out this responsibility, the president presides over the executive branch of the federal government; a vast organization of about 4 million people, including 1 million active-duty military personnel. A President-elect will make as many as 6,000 appointments to government positions, including appointments to the federal judiciary. The Senate must consent to all judicial appointments as well as the appointments of all principal officers. The President may veto laws made by the United States Congress but cannot personally initiate laws. Congress can overturn the veto with a two-thirds majority in both houses. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and may make treaties, but the Senate must confirm these. The political scientist Richard Neustadt said, "Presidential power is the power to persuade and the power to persuade is the ability to bargain". He was commenting on the fact that the President's domestically constitutional power is limited, despite the modern expectation of Presidents to have a legislative program, and successful bargaining with Congress is usually essential to Presidential success.

Presidential salary and benefits

The First U.S. Congress voted to pay George Washington a salary of \$25,000 a year — a significant sum in 1789. Washington, already a successful man, refused to accept his salary. John F. Kennedy donated his salary to charities.

Traditionally, the President is the highest-paid government employee. Consequently, the President's salary serves as a traditional cap for all other federal officials, such as the Chief Justice. A raise for 2001 was approved by Congress and President Bill Clinton in 1999 because other officials who receive annual cost-of-living

increases had salaries approaching the President's. Consequently, to raise the salaries of the other federal employees, the President's salary had to be raised as well. The salary raise also allowed the President, as chief executive of the federal government, to be more in line with that of a chief executive officer (CEO) of a publically traded corporation (although the vast majority of CEOs are also millionaires due to the large addition of stock given to them by company boards).

Among the many non-salary benefits are living and working in the White House mansion in Washington, DC

The President's principal workplace and official residence is the White House at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW in Washington, DC. His official vacation or weekend residence is Camp David in Maryland. Many presidents have also had their own homes.

Travelling

While traveling, the President is able to conduct all the functions of the office aboard several specially built Boeing 747s, known as Air Force One. The President travels around Washington in an armored Cadillac limousine, often referred to informally as "Cadillac One," equipped with bullet-proof windows and tires and a self-contained ventilation system in the event of a biological or chemical attack. When traveling longer distances around the Washington area or on presidential trips, the President travels aboard the presidential helicopter, Marine One. The President also has the use of: Army One, Coast Guard One, Executive One, and Navy One. Additionally, the President has full use of Camp David in Maryland, a retreat which is occasionally used as a casual setting for hosting foreign dignitaries.

Secret Service

The President and his family are always protected by a Secret Service detail. Until 1997, all former Presidents and their families were protected by the Secret Service until the President's death. The last President to have lifetime Secret Service protection is Bill Clinton; George W. Bush and all subsequent Presidents will be

protected by the Secret Service for a maximum of 10 years after leaving office.

Presidents continue to enjoy other benefits after leaving office such as free mailing privileges, free office space, the right to hold a diplomatic passport and budgets for office help and staff assistance. However, it was not until after Harry S. Truman (1958) that Presidents received a pension after they left office. Additionally, since the presidency of Herbert Hoover, Presidents receive funding from the National Archives and Records Administration upon leaving office to establish their own presidential library. These are not traditional libraries, but rather repositories for preserving and making available the papers, records, and other historical materials for each President since Herbert Hoover.

Words and Word Combinations

superpower n. – 1. сила, не имеющая себе равной
2. сверхдержава

to invoke v. – 1. призывать, взывать

to emulate v. – 1. соревноваться, стремиться превзойти
2. соперничать 3. подражать.

1. assemble v. – 1. созывать 2. собирать(ся)

2. analogous adj. – аналогичный, сходный

1. a natural-born citizen – уроженец города

2. controversy n. – спор, дискуссия, полемика

3. clause n. – статья, пункт

4. repeal v. – аннулировать, отменять (закон)

5. subterfuge n. – увертка, отговор

1. electoral college *Am.* – коллегия выборщиков
(избираемых в штатах для выборов президента и вице-президента).

2. legislator n. – 1. законодатель 2. правовец

3. tally v. – подсчитывать, вести счет по биркам

4. nominee n. – кандидат, выдвинутый на выборах

5. running mate *Am.* – кандидат на пост вице-президента

6. swing states *Am.* – успешные государства
 7. incumbent n. – пользующийся бенефицием священник
-
1. pending adj. – незаконченный, ожидающий решения
 2. devolve v. – 1. передавать (полномочия, обязанности) 2. переходить к другому лицу
 3. assumption n. – 1. присвоение 2. вступление в должность
 4. eliminate v. – 1. устранять, исключать 2. ликвидировать
 5. ambiguity n. – 1. двусмысленность 2. неопределенность, неясность
-
1. judiciary n. – судоустройство, суд
 2. bargain v. – 1. торговаться 2. быть готовым
 3. donate v. – дарить, жертвовать
 4. stock *Am.* – акции
 5. dignitary – сановник, лицо, занимающее высокий пост
-
1. biennial adj. – 1. двухлетний, двухгодичный 2. случающийся раз в два года
 2. bicameral adj. – двухпалатный
 3. apportion v. – распределять, разделять
 4. vest v. – наделять
 5. levy v. – взимать (налог), облагать налогом
 6. the military – военная сила, войска
 7. co-equal adj. – равный другому
 8. revenue n. – годовой доход

Exercise1. Answer the following questions:

1. How was the President sometimes referred to during the Cold War?
2. What is the President's "Cabinet" formed of?
3. Which are the demands for being elected the President of the USA?
4. How often are presidential elections held?
5. Name all the American Presidents you know.
6. Who would the "powers and duties" devolve upon if a

- President were to die, resign, or be removed from office?
7. Speak about Presidential salary and his benefits.
 8. Which is the President's principal workplace and official residence?
 9. Name the place of his official vacation or weekend residence.
 10. What means of transport does the President use when traveling around Washington or longer distances?

Exercise 2. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

Сверхдержава, аннулировать статью, увертка, правовед, кандидат на пост вице-президента, передавать, случающийся раз в два года, взимать (налог), годовой доход.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Конгресс - двухпалатный и состоит из палаты представителей и Сената.
2. Для назначения президента требуется совет и согласие Сената.
3. Секретная служба всегда охраняет президента и его семью.
4. Всех прежних президентов и их семьи охраняли до смерти президента.
5. Президенты продолжают пользоваться льготами после ухода со своего поста.
6. Это – хранилище для хранения бумаг, записей и других исторических материалов.
7. Сенат и палата представителей равноправны.
8. Конгресс заседает в Вашингтоне.
9. В палате представителей 435 членов.
10. Каждый штат имеет двух сенаторов, независимо от населения.

Exercise 4. Render the Text in English.

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА США

Конституция Соединенных Штатов, написанная в 1787 году, установила политическую систему страны и является основой для ее законов. За 200 лет Соединенные Штаты пережили невероятный рост и перемены. Сегодня конституция работает так же хорошо, как и тогда, когда она была написана. Дело в том, что в конституцию можно вносить поправки и изменения. Другая причина в том, что конституция очень гибкая: ее законы могут по-разному действовать в разное время.

В США федеративная система. Это значит, что в каждом штате есть свое правительство, помимо федерального или национального. Власть национального правительства делится на три ветви: законодательную, исполнительную и судебную.

Законодательная власть состоит из конгресса, который имеет две части — палату представителей и сенат. Основная функция конгресса — составлять законы.

Президент — глава страны и исполнительной власти. Исполнительная ветвь устанавливает законы и решает, как они должны выполняться.

Судебная ветвь толкует законы и проверяет соответствие новых законов Конституции. Существует несколько уровней федеральных судов. Верховный суд — самый важный.

В каждом штате есть своя конституция. Как и национальное правительство, правительство штатов делится на законодательную, исполнительную и судебную ветви власти. Также есть сенаторы штатов, представители и судебная система штата. Как президент является главой национального правительства, так губернатор возглавляет каждый штат.

В Соединенных Штатах две основные политические партии: Демократическая и Республиканская. Остальные маленькие партии большой роли не играют.

Избиратели голосуют за президента, так же как и за сенаторов, представителей и губернатора. Избиратель может голосовать за кандидатов из разных партий, таким образом, президент не обязательно должен быть из партии, которая

представляет большинство в конгрессе.

Принципиальных отличий между республиканцами и демократами нет, но, в основном, республиканцы склоняются к консервативности и имеют поддержку среди высших слоев общества, а демократы — более либеральны, и их поддерживают рабочий класс и бедное население.

Президент

В Армении высшим должностным лицом является Президент республики, он же возглавляет исполнительную власть республики. Президент Армении избирается гражданами республики на основе всеобщего, равного и прямого избирательного права при тайном голосовании, сроком на пять лет.

Президентом Республики Армения может быть избран любой гражданин Республики Армения, достигший 35 лет, обладающий избирательным правом и постоянно или преимущественно проживающий в Республике Армения в течение последних десяти лет.

Одно и то же лицо не может быть избрано на должность Президента Республики Армения более чем два раза подряд. Президентом более одного раза не может быть избрано лицо, которое в предшествовавший выборам период занимало должность Президента не менее двух с половиной лет. Выборы Президента Республики Армения проводятся один раз в пять лет, в третью среду октября.

При вступлении в должность Президента Республики Армения на специальном заседании Верховного Совета Республики Армения приносит следующую присягу: «Вступая в должность Президента Республики Армения, клянусь быть гарантом защиты Конституции и законов республики, независимости и демократии, обеспечения безопасности, прав и свобод граждан».

Президент Республики Армения:

- представляет Республику Армения внутри страны и в международных отношениях;

- обладает правом законодательной инициативы;
- подписывает и обнародует законы Республики Армения в двухнедельный срок. В указанный срок Президент Республики Армения может не подписать законопроект и со своими возражениями вернуть его в Верховный Совет Республики Армения для повторного обсуждения и голосования. Если Верховный Совет Республики Армения простым большинством голосов, депутатов полномочия которых признаны, но не менее чем одной третью голосов от общего числа депутатов вносит в соответствии с возражениями Президента Республики Армения изменение в законопроект или большинством в две трети голосов участвующих в заседании, но не менее чем простым большинством голосов депутатов, полномочия которых признаны, подтверждает принятый им законопроект, то Президент Республики Армения подписывает и обнародует законопроект в пятидневный срок после его получения. Если в двухнедельный срок Президент Республики Армения не подписывает или возвращает законопроект, а также не подписывает законопроект в пятидневный срок в случаях предусмотренных частью второй пункта 3 настоящей статьи, законопроект публикуется за подписью Председателя Верховного Совета Республики Армения и приобретает силу закона;

- представляет Верховному Совету Республики Армения ежегодные сообщения о политической, социально-экономической ситуации в республике, о ходе выполнения законов и постановлений, принятых Верховным Советом Республики Армения; может обращаться с посланиями к народу Республики Армения и Верховному Совету Республики Армения. Президент Республики Армения на основе Конституции Республики Армения, законов Республики Армения и постановлений Верховного Совета издает указы и распоряжения в пределах своих полномочий. Указы Президента Республики Армения обязательны для исполнения на всей территории Республики Армения. Указы и распоряжения Президента, противоречащие Конституции и законам Республики Армения, отменяются Верховным

Советом на основании заключения Конституционного Суда. Полномочия правительства устанавливаются конституцией и законами. Структура и порядок деятельности правительства устанавливаются указом президента Армении по представлению премьер-министра.

Все постановления правительства подписывает премьер-министр и заверяет президент республики.

Премьер-министр руководит деятельностью правительства и координирует работу министров. Премьер-министр принимает постановления, постановления Премьер-министра в предусмотренных порядке деятельности Правительства случаях подписывают также осуществляющие их министры.

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