

Дисциплина «Английский язык»
Темы контрольных работ¹

Лексико-грамматическая контрольная работа

1. Выучить слова и выражения

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. appeal | - апеллировать |
| 2. appoint | - назначать |
| 3. approve | - одобрять |
| 4. checks and balances | - система сдержек и противовесов |
| 5. civil (servant) | - гражданский (служащий) |
| 6. complain | - жаловаться |
| 7. constituency | - избирательный округ |
| 8. deal with | - иметь дело, рассматривать |
| 9. department | - управление, департамент |
| 10. election (to stand for election) | - выборы (выдвигать кандидатуру на выборах) |
| 11. establish | - устанавливать, учреждать |
| 12. execute (executive) | - исполнять (исполнительный) |
| 13. federal | - федеральный |
| 14. judicial | - судебный |
| 15. legislative branch | - законодательная власть |
| 16. live up to a standards | - жить в соответствии со стандартом |
| 17. majority | - большинство |
| 18. nominate | - предлагать кандидата |
| 19. overrule | - отклонять |
| 20. peer (GB) | - пэр |
| 21. permanent | - постоянный |
| 22. proposal | - предложение |
| 23. represent | - представлять |
| 24. resident | - житель |
| 25. responsible | - ответственный |
| 26. tax | - налог |
| 27. term of office | - срок службы |
| 28. veto | - налагать вето |
| 29. violate | - нарушать |
| 30. vote | - голосовать |

¹ Тема контрольной работы должна соответствовать последней цифре номера зачетной книжки (например, номер зачетной книжки – М1115091, выбор темы – 1, 11, 21 и т.п.)

2. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Text A. The System of Government in Great Britain

In theory, the constitution has three branches: Parliament, which makes laws, the government, which “executes” laws, i.e. puts them into effect and the law courts, which interpret laws. Although the Queen is officially head of all three branches she has little direct power.

Parliament has two parts: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the voters of 650 constituencies. They are known as MPs or Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister or leader of the Government is also an MP usually the leader of the political party with a majority in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister is advised by the Cabinet of about twenty other ministers. The Cabinet includes the ministers in charge of major government departments or ministries. Departments and ministries are run by civil servants who are permanent officials. Even if the Government changes after an election the same civil servants are employed.

The House of Lords consists of the Lords Temporal and the Lords Spiritual. The Lords Spiritual are the Archbishops of York and Canterbury together with twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. The Lords Temporal are the hereditary peers who have inherited their titles; life peers who are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Government for various services to the nation; and the Lords of Appeal (Law Lords) who become life peers on their judicial appointments. The latter serve the House of Lords as the ultimate court of appeal. This appeal court consists of some nine Law Lords who hold senior judicial office. They are presided over the Lord Chancellor and they form a quorum of three to five when they hear appeal cases.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты и выпишите их:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| - вводить в действие | - епископы |
| - интерпретировать законы | - архиепископы |
| - Палата Общин | - наследовать |
| - постоянные должностные лица | |

4. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Parliament ... laws.
 - a) interprets
 - b) makes

c) executes

2. Parliament has two parts... .

a) the House of Representatives and the House of Lords

b) the Senate and the House of Lords

c) the House of Commons and the House of Lords

3. ... is the leader of the political party with a majority in the House of Commons.

a) the Queen

b) the Prime Minister

c) the President

d)

4. The Lords Temporal consist of hereditary peers who have ... their titles.

a) bought

b) won

c) inherited

5. Nine Law Lords form a quorum of ... when they hear appeal cases.

a) three to five

b) ten to twelve

c) two to seven

5. Закончите предложения и переведите их:

1. The Queen is officially head of ...

2. Members of the House of Commons are elected by ...

3. The Cabinet includes the ministers in charge of ...

4. The House of Lords consists of ...

5. The Lords of Appeal become life peers on ...

6. Law Lords serve the House of Lords as ...

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Which of these people are not elected: a peer, an MP, a civil servant, the Prime Minister?

2. Is the Queen officially a head of all three branches or only one?

3. What is the difference between life peers and hereditary peers, Lords Temporal and Lords Spiritual?

4. What are civil servants?

5. What is the function of the Lords of Appeal?

7. Найдите в тексте существительные во множественном числе и переведите их.

8. Образуйте множественное число существительных.

radio, hold-up, bush, godfather, Eskimo, datum, leaf, criterion, fork, sheep, paw, man, fruit, passer-by, half, belief, appendix, kilo, analysis, bacterium, tomato, activity, play, species, goose, deer, roof, frying pan, pen-friend.

9. Поставьте нужную форму глагола.

1. Athletics (is / are) very popular nowadays.
2. Chocolate (make / makes) you put on weight.
3. Most people (enjoy / enjoys) Easter.
4. The money she makes (is/are) enough for her.
5. The police (is / are) looking for the murderer.
6. The government (is/are) passing new laws.
7. Measles, which (is/are) a children's disease, (is/are) dangerous for adults.
8. The audience (was/were) given free tickets.
9. The economics (is/are) very interesting.
10. The information (was/were) helpful.