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**Краткий тематический  
словарь**

**Законодательная власть  
Исполнительная власть**

**Учебное пособие  
для студентов университетов**

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Краткий тематический словарь. Законодательная власть.

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Настоящая работа представляет собой лексический справочник по темам, изучаемым студентами в рамках курса профессионально ориентированного английского языка. Соответствующий словарный состав сгруппирован на основе тематического принципа. Каждая лексическая единица снабжена толкованием, переводом, иллюстративными примерами ее употребления в речи, а также минимально необходимой грамматической и стилистической информацией. Кроме того, в учебное пособие включены разнообразные упражнения, которые должны помочь студентам усвоить изучаемый ими словарный материал.

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## 1. Legislative branch

### 1.1. Parliament

1. **parliament** (1) [*countable; uncountable*] [*can be followed by a plural verb* (BrE)] **legislature** | **legislative assembly** / **body** / **authority** [*countable*] an official group of people who are elected in a country or part of a country to make or change laws and discuss important affairs **парламент; законодательный орган, законодательное собрание:** *a national / federal / state legislature* | *He failed to win a seat in Parliament.* | *They demanded a free parliament and press.* | *The proposals before the legislature include the creation of two special courts to deal exclusively with violent crimes.* | *The Liberal Party has won control of the legislative assembly.* | *Policy goals and objectives are set by legislative bodies, made up of politicians.*  
**(2)** [*countable*] a particular period of time during which a parliament is operating, between either holidays or elections **сессия парламента:** *We expect to get these laws passed during the present parliament.* | *The legislation is expected to be passed in the next parliament.*  
**session / meeting of parliament** a part of a period when parliament meets **заседание парламента:** *The bill would be discussed in the first session of the next parliament.*
2. **parliament** | **legislature** **COLLOCATIONS**  
**to summon / convene / convoke (a) parliament / a legislature** **собирать / созывать парламент:** *The Sovereign summons and dissolves Parliament.* | *The president dissolved parliament and called for new elections.*  
**a parliament / legislature convenes** **парламент собирается:** *Burma's highest court has upheld the dissolution of Aung San Suu Kyi's pro-democracy party, just days before the new parliament convenes.*  
**to dissolve / disband (a) parliament / a legislature** **распускать парламент:** *He should dissolve parliament and call an election.*  
**to get into / enter (a) parliament | to be elected to parliament / a legislature** **быть избранным в парламент / членом парламента:** *Later on, perhaps at the next election, there might be an opportunity for me to get into Parliament.* | *He entered Parliament in 1997.* | *He was elected to parliament / the state legislature.*  
**to break through into parliament** to manage to get into parliament when there is a difficulty that is preventing you: *It is possible that at this election some of the minority parties might succeed in breaking through into parliament.*

**to sit / be in parliament / a legislature** *заседать в парламенте, быть членом парламента: He sat in Parliament until the civil war.*

**a parliament / legislature meets / sits** *парламент заседает / проводит заседание: The Parliament will certainly meet next Monday. | Parliament sits until the session is over and then it rises.*

**to adjourn (a) parliament / a legislature** *объявлять / делать перерыв в работе парламента*

**a parliament / legislature adjourns** *парламент делает перерыв в заседании*

**a parliament rises** *сессия / заседание парламента закрывается: Parliament will rise next week.*

**to present sth to / before parliament / a legislature | to place / lay / bring sth before parliament / a legislature** *представить / вынести на рассмотрение парламента: The budget for 1992 / proposed law was presented to / before parliament for approval. | The new laws will be placed before Parliament. | An annual report will be presented to the Lord Chancellor and will be laid / brought before Parliament.*

**to pass (through) / clear parliament / a legislature** *if a law or proposal passes (through) a parliament, it is officially accepted by it*  
*быть утвержденным парламентом, получить одобрение парламента: The Bill should pass through parliament this year.*

**to represent sb in (a) parliament / a legislature** *представлять кого-л. в парламенте: Henceforth, parties which fail to get 5% of the vote will not be represented in parliament.*

3. **chamber | house** [*countable*] *one of the sections of a parliament (In many systems there is a lower chamber such as the British House of Commons and an upper chamber such as the British House of Lords.)*  
*палата (парламента): The House began sitting at 3 p.m. / rose at 2 a.m. | The President will address both houses of Congress.*

**lower chamber / house** *нижняя палата: Legislative power is vested in a bicameral Parliament, the lower chamber of which is popularly elected for up to five years.*

**upper chamber / house** *верхняя палата: Putin proposed stripping the regional leaders of their seats in the upper chamber of parliament.*

**House of Commons** *палата общин (нижняя палата британского парламента)*

**House of Lords** *палата лордов (верхняя палата британского парламента): He sits in the House of Lords as a cross-bencher and is active in debates, particularly on environmental issues. | The objection to the House of Lords is that it is not a democratic institution. | They propose to abolish the House of Lords.*

**House of Representatives** *палата представителей (нижняя палата конгресса США)*

4. **the Senate** the smaller and more important of the two parts of the parliament in some countries, for example the United States and Australia *сенат: a member of the Senate | a Senate committee | The Senate is expected to pass the bill shortly. | The Senate approved the bill.*
5. **legislative** [*only before noun*] used for talking about groups of people who have the power to create new laws *законодательный: The powers of the legislative council / committee are unclear.*
6. **member of parliament** | **MP** [*countable*] someone who has been elected by the people in a particular area to represent them in a country's parliament *член парламента: the Member of Parliament for Selly Oak*
7. **legislator** | **lawmaker** (*esp. AmE*) [*countable*] a member of an official group of people who together have the power to make or change laws and discuss important affairs *законодатель; член законодательного органа / собрания: Legislators introduce bills in the legislative body and examine and vote on bills introduced by other legislators. | In 1870, 13 black men were elected legislators.*
8. **the Speaker** / **speaker** the politician who officially controls discussions in a parliament *спикер: Two new polls indicate weak public support for the speaker. | He served for eight years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. | Mr. Speaker, our message to the president is simple.*
9. **the Presiding Officer** the politician who officially controls discussions in the Scottish Parliament or the Welsh Assembly (The Presiding Officer's position is the same as that of the Speaker of the House of Commons.)
10. **hung parliament** [*countable*] (*BrE*) a parliament in which no political party has more elected representatives than the others added together *"подвешенный" парламент: If there is a hung parliament and the Prime Minister resigns for whatever reason, what happens next? | The polls came after another day dominated by the prospect of a hung parliament.*
11. **to lobby** [*intransitive; transitive*] to try to persuade the government or someone with political power that a law or situation should be changed *лоббировать, пытаться воздействовать на / обрабатывать членов законодательного органа (путем закулисных переговоров)*  
**to lobby (to do sth):** *It is terribly frustrating to lobby and get absolutely nowhere. | Local residents lobbied to have the factory shut down.*

**to lobby sb (about sth):** *They advise corporate clients on how to lobby the government. | They encouraged class members to lobby their local councils about cuts in classes.*

**to lobby sb to do sth:** *We need to lobby our leaders to work for peace. | We are lobbying our State Representative to support the new health plan.*

**to lobby for / against sth:** *The group is lobbying for / against a bill / higher taxes / tougher laws / a reduction in defence spending.*

**to lobby sth through:** *In spite of opposition from the other parties, the changes in the law have been lobbied through.*

12. **lobby** [countable] (1) [can be followed by a plural verb (BrE)] a group of people who try to persuade the government that a particular law or situation should be changed **лобби; лоббисты:** *an education / farm / labour / oil / environmental / tobacco / gun-control lobby (group) | He set up a lobby of independent producers.*

(2) an attempt to persuade the government to change a law, make a new law etc **лоббирование:** *a mass lobby of Parliament by women's organizations | Pensioners took part in a mass lobby of parliament.*

13. **lobbyist** [countable] someone who tries to persuade the government or someone with political power that a law or situation should be changed **лоббист:** *a transport lobbyist | Lobbyists for the tobacco industry have expressed concerns about the restriction of smoking in public places.*

14. **vested interest** [countable; usually singular] a strong reason for wanting something to happen because you will benefit from it (**личная заинтересованность**)

**to have a vested interest in (doing) sth:** *The tobacco companies have a vested interest in claiming that smoking isn't harmful. | Others point to the rapid growth of military-industrial complexes with vested interests in international hostility.*

15. **vested interests** | **vested interest groups** [plural] people or organizations who have a financial or personal interest in a business, company or existing system **заинтересованные круги:** *The proposal faces tough opposition from powerful vested interests. | Enormous vested interests will need to be overcome to bring about such changes. | The new reforms were opposed by both vested interests and welfare groups.*

## 1.2. Legislating

1. **to legislate** [intransitive; transitive] to create a new law and have it officially accepted **издавать законы, законодательствовать, осуществлять законодательную власть**

**to legislate (to do sth):** *The Government will have to legislate. | In the new Parliament, we will legislate to enforce and enhance these rights.*

**to legislate (on / for) sth:** *Only Parliament has the power to legislate on constitutional matters. | The government was under a lot of public pressure to legislate for equal pay. | Congress failed to legislate effective handgun controls.*

**to legislate against sth** *запрещать в законодательном порядке:* *The government has promised to legislate against discrimination. | There are plans to legislate against computer-related crime.*

2. **legislation** [uncountable] **(1)** the act of making laws *законодательная / нормотворческая деятельность*

**(2)** a law or set of laws *закон, законодательный акт; законодательство, свод законов:* *emergency / progressive / remedial / social / civil rights legislation | legislation governing minimum wage rates | The legislation requires motorcyclists to wear helmets.*

**legislation on sth / to do sth:** *(the) legislation on the sale of alcohol | She has called for legislation to eliminate handguns.*

3. **law** **(1)** [singular; uncountable] the whole system of rules that people in a particular country or area must obey *закон; право; законодательство:* *civil / criminal law | tax / divorce / company / labour / libel law | the supreme law (of the land) | the principles of international law | Federal law protects workers who are disabled.*

**to become law** *становиться законом:* *The Criminal Justice Bill became law amidst much controversy. | This was four months before the Endangered Species Act became law.*

**to obey / comply with / observe a / the law** *соблюдать закон / законодательство, подчиняться закону:* *Elected officials ought to obey the law. | To comply with the law, we had to install firefighting equipment.*

**(to be / keep / stay / remain / act / operate / work) within the law** *придерживаться закона, оставаться / действовать в рамках закона:* *They were fully convinced they were performing their duties within the law. | You can't take that course of action and stay / remain within the law. | Security forces must act / operate / work within the law.*

**to break / violate / flout a / the law** *нарушать / преступать закон / законодательство:* *There were easy profits for businessmen who were prepared to break the law. | Federal officials began to violate the civil rights laws in addition to refusing to enforce them. | He condemned those who have (deliberately / openly) flouted the law simply for commercial gain.*

**to be against the law:** *Sex discrimination is against the law. | It is against the law for children to work before they are fifteen.*

**(2) [countable] piece of legislation** a rule that people in a particular country or area must obey **закон:** *a fair / just / unfair law | a strict / severe / tough / stringent law | a written / unwritten law | The laws governing the possession of firearms are being reviewed. | This law makes it illegal to smoke in public places. | The Public Order Act was a necessary but highly controversial piece of legislation.*

**law on sth:** *laws on immigration / equal opportunities / advertising*

**law against sth:** *Japan has very strict laws against guns and drugs. | There ought to be a law against cutting down trees.*

**to lay down a law** **формулировать закон**

**to impose a law on sth** **ввести закон против чего-л.:** *They led the fight to impose laws on smoking.*

**to promulgate a law** **опубликовать закон**

**to interpret a law** **толковать закон:** *Courts interpret laws. | You have the ability to interpret complex laws regarding employee rights.*

**to declare a law unconstitutional** **объявить закон противоречащим конституции / неконституционным**

#### 4. **legislation | law COLLOCATIONS**

**to enforce / implement / administer legislation / a law** **выполнять / исполнять / применять / проводить в жизнь закон:** *The federal government has sole responsibility to enforce / implement immigration laws. | A system of fines was introduced to enforce the law. | It is the function of courts to administer the laws which Parliament has enacted.*

**to toughen (up) / tighten (up) legislation / a law** **ужесточить закон, сделать закон более жестким:** *The state is toughening its anti-smoking laws. | She thinks the laws on privacy should be tightened.*

**to abrogate / annul / repeal / revoke legislation / a law** **отменять / аннулировать закон:** *The new government repealed some of the anti-union laws.*

**under legislation / a law | according to the law | by law** **в соответствии с законом, по закону:** *under new / existing / current legislation | Both individuals and companies can be prosecuted under the new legislation. | Under the new law, anyone who assists in a suicide faces 10 years in prison. | We must act according to the law. | These safety measures are required by law.*

#### 5. **act [countable]** a law or formal decision made by a parliament or other group of elected lawmakers **закон, постановление:** *an act of Parliament / Congress | Almost two hundred suspects were detained in Britain last year under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.*

6. **bill | draft law** [*countable*] | **(draft) legislation** [*uncountable*] a written proposal for a new law, which is brought to a parliament so that it can be discussed **законопроект, проект закона**: *Monday's debate on the defence bill lasted all night. | The bill was amended. | The bill was thrown out.*  
**to shelve a bill** *откладывать обсуждение законопроекта*  
**a bill becomes law**: *When a bill is passed in parliament it becomes law.*
7. **bill | legislation** **COLLOCATIONS**  
**to draft a bill / legislation** *(под)готовить законопроект*: *Under severe pressure from the neighbourhood, the council drafted legislation to stop construction of the metal houses.*  
**to bring in / bring forward / introduce / propose a bill / legislation** *вносить законопроект на рассмотрение*: *The government has promised to bring in / forward new legislation to combat this problem. | Many tried to introduce legislation / a bill in the legislative body to remedy the situation. | The Commission's sole right to propose legislation remained untouched.*  
**to reject / vote down / defeat a bill / legislation** *отклонить / провалить законопроект*: *The House is free to pass or reject bills as it wishes.*  
**to veto a bill / legislation** *налагать вето на законопроект*: *President Clinton has vowed to veto the legislation. | Clinton vetoed the bill after being lobbied by trial lawyers.*
8. **legislation | law | act | bill** **COLLOCATIONS**  
**to pass / approve / enact / adopt legislation / a law / an act / a bill** *принимать / утверждать закон / законопроект*: *The government should pass / approve / enact / adopt legislation to limit the powers of the police in such cases. | Parliament will pass a law against smearing politicians. | The bill was approved by a large majority. | The state legislature passed an act banning the sale of automatic weapons.*  
**to get / put / take legislation / a law / an act / a bill through (parliament / a legislature)** *to have a new law accepted by a parliament / legislature* **провести (закон / законопроект) через парламент / законодательное собрание**: *We failed to get the Bill through (Parliament). | We should have no difficulty in putting the new law / legislation through (Parliament). | Were you able to take the new law through Parliament?*  
**legislation / a law / an act / a bill gets through / goes through / passes (through) (parliament / a legislature)** *to be officially accepted by a parliament / legislature* **пройти через парламент / законодательное собрание (о законе / законопроекте)**: *Anti-*

*hunting legislation will never get through the House of Lords. | His referendum law failed to get through. | The new law should go through Parliament quite easily, as it has been demanded by the public for some time. | The bill failed to pass the House of Representatives.*

**to push / rush / railroad / ram legislation / a law / a bill through ([a] parliament / legislature)** to deal with official or government business more quickly than usual *провести в срочном / спешном порядке, протолкнуть через парламент / законодательное собрание (о законе / законопроекте): The government is pushing the law through before the election. | The bill was pushed through as quickly as possible. | The legislation was rushed through parliament. | He railroaded the law / bill through. | The spending cuts had been rammed through Congress.*

**to vote on // for / against legislation / a law / an act / a bill:** *Lawmakers are going to vote on the bill next week. | He voted for / against the bill.*

9. **legislative** relating to laws or the making of laws **законодательный:** *new legislative measures to stem the flow of drugs into the USA*  
**legislative power / authority** *законодательная власть: The U.S. president has no legislative power, but he can make recommendations. | Legislative authority rests with parliament.*  
**legislative powers** *законодательные полномочия: The European Parliament will have greater legislative powers.*
10. **legislative proposal** *законодательное предложение; законопроект: legislative proposals that would reduce the amount of hazardous waste*
11. **to legalize** [*transitive*] to make something legal by creating a new law *легализовать, узаконить, придать законную силу: Abortion was legalized in the 1960s. | Gambling has been legalized in the country.*
12. **legalization** [*uncountable*] *легализация, придание законной силы, узаконение: She ruled out the legalization of drugs.*
13. **to amend** [*transitive*] (*formal*) to make small changes or improvements to a law or document *вносить поправки, изменения, дополнения (в конституцию, закон, законопроект и пр.): to amend legislation / a law / an act / a constitution | The law was amended to include women. | He agreed to amend the constitution and allow multi-party elections.*
14. **amendment** [*countable; uncountable*] a small change, improvement, or addition that is made to a law or document, or the process of doing this *поправка, изменение, дополнение (к конституции, закону, законопроекту и пр.): a constitutional amendment*  
**amendment to sth:** *an amendment to the constitution / a resolution / a bill | An amendment to the bill was agreed without a vote.*

**to propose / introduce / move / table / suggest / offer an amendment**  
*предлагать поправку / изменение / дополнение: He proposed an amendment to the poll tax. | They encouraged conservative members to introduce amendments. | On third Reading, he moved a second amendment to make racially discriminatory behaviour by the police a specific disciplinary offence. | The Liberal Democrats have tabled an amendment to the bill. | Democrats accused him of denying them the ability to suggest / offer amendments.*

**to make an amendment** *вносить поправку / изменение / дополнение: The Administration of Justice Act makes amendments to some legislation referring to solicitors.*

**to pass / adopt / approve / accept / carry / endorse an amendment**  
*принимать поправку / изменение / дополнение: Parliament passed an amendment to the code of criminal procedure. | Congress approved an amendment ensuring that the law was fairer to everyone. | The Council may adopt any amendment to the decisions which it may deem appropriate. | The amendment was carried by 292 votes to 246. | In the end, the conference voted overwhelmingly to endorse the amendment.*

**to reject an amendment** *отклонять поправку / изменение / дополнение: The House voted 208-217 to reject an amendment that would have phased out the program over five years.*

**to withdraw an amendment** *отзывать поправку / изменение / дополнение: I invite Opposition Members to withdraw amendments Nos. 75 and 76.*

**to vote on // for / against an amendment:** *The House has voted for an amendment that required a balanced budget. | I ask Hon. Members to vote against amendment No. 17.*

15. **reading** [countable] one of the three occasions in a parliament, when a bill is read and discussed before it can become law *чтение (в парламенте): the second reading of the Industrial Relations Bill | The bill is expected to pass its second reading with a comfortable majority. | The House debated the Second Reading of the poll tax bill. | The House is debating the Bill on Second Reading.*
16. **to be / remain in effect** if a law, rule, or system is or remains in effect, it is being used now *действовать (о юридическом документе): The decision was taken yesterday and will be / remain in effect until further government instructions.*
17. **to take effect | to come into effect | to come into force | to be / become effective** if a law, rule, or system takes effect, or comes into effect, or is / becomes effective, it officially begins to be used *вступить в силу (о юридическом документе): The new Constitution will take effect /*

*come into effect from April. | Since the act came into force, all public buildings must have disabled access. | The cut in interest rates is effective from Monday. | The new laws will become effective next month.*

18. **to sit | to serve** [intransitive] to be a member of a committee, parliament, or other official group **быть членом (комиссии, комитета, парламента и т. д.)**

**to sit in (a) parliament / legislature / assembly:** *The party's three MPs will continue to sit in parliament. | Their father sits in the National Assembly.*

**to sit / serve on a committee / commission / board / jury:** *She sits / serves on several government committees / numerous commissions / the boards of several large companies / a jury.*

**to sit for a town / constituency** **представлять в парламенте (избирательный округ):** *Our member of Congress has sat for this town for years.*

## 2. Executive branch

### 2.1. Government

1. **government (1) government | Government** [countable – can be followed by a singular or plural verb; uncountable] the people who control a country, region, or town and make decisions about its laws and taxes **правительство:** *(a) clean / corrupt government | an authoritarian / totalitarian / dictatorial / reactionary / democratic / liberal / parliamentary government | a civil / military government | a shadow government | government policy / funding / spending / statistics | The government is / are expected to announce its / their tax proposals today. | The country now has a democratic government for the first time. | After years of corrupt government, people are tired of politics. | Government spending on health care totals about \$60 billion a year. | Government statistics show an increase in unemployment.*

**central / national / federal government** a government for an entire country **центральное / национальное / федеральное правительство:** *It has been difficult for the central government to conduct elections in remote areas.*

**local / regional / provincial / state / municipal government / authorities** a government for an area or town **местное правительство, местная власть / администрация, местное самоуправление;** **правительство штата; городское /**

**муниципальное (само)управление, муниципалитет:** *The tax surplus is to be given to local governments to spend as they see fit. | He works in local government. | This law will take power away from central government and give it to local authorities.*

**provisional / interim / transitional / caretaker government** a temporary government, usually one that governs until official elections can take place in a country **временное / переходное правительство**  
**to destabilize a government** to make a government become less successful or powerful, or less able to control events  
**дестабилизировать правительство:** *Apparently the CIA acted to destabilize Communist governments.*

**under a government** during the government of a particular party **в период работы / срока полномочий правительства, при данном правительстве:** *changes in policy under the last Labour government | to live under a democratic government | Structural reforms are unlikely under the present government.*

**coalition government** a government made up of members of several political parties **коалиционное правительство:** *The Social Democrat Party is threatening to leave the coalition government.*

(2) [uncountable] the process, method, or effects of controlling a country, region, or town **форма / система (государственного) правления; государственная власть; государственное устройство, политический строй:** *strong / weak government | The 1990s saw a shift to democratic government in Eastern Europe. | What this state needs is really strong government.*

**form / system of government** **форма / система (государственного) правления:** *He established an autocratic form of government.*

(3) [uncountable] the activities involved in controlling a country, region, or town **управление, руководство, правление:** *Government has been entrusted to the elected politicians. | The party that was elected to power has no experience of government. | Having a popular leader does not guarantee good / effective government.*

**to be in government** to control a country, region, or town **управлять, руководить:** *The Democrats were in government at the time of the conflict. | The party was in government for four years in the 1960s.*

2. **cabinet | Cabinet** [countable – can be followed by a singular or plural verb] a small group of the most senior ministers in a government, who meet regularly to discuss policies, make decisions, or advise the leader of the government (In the British political system, members of the cabinet are called **cabinet ministers** and each minister is usually the head of one of the main government departments.) **кабинет (министров), совет**

**министров, правительство:** *The Cabinet meets / meet every Thursday. | The Prime Minister has offered him a position in the cabinet.*  
**cabinet minister | a member of the cabinet** *член кабинета / совета министров:* *The spy scandal involved two cabinet ministers and several civil servants.*

### 3. **government | cabinet COLLOCATIONS**

**cabinet / government meeting** *заседание правительства / кабинета министров:* *The announcement came after a three-hour Cabinet meeting in Downing Street.*

**to form / establish a government / cabinet** *to choose the people who will have the most important jobs in the government* **формировать правительство / кабинет министров:** *The party with an overall majority is then asked to form a government. | A coalition government will now be established.*

**to head / run a government / cabinet** *возглавлять правительство / кабинет министров, руководить работой правительства / кабинета министров*

**to overthrow / bring down / topple / overturn a government / cabinet** *свергнуть правительство / кабинет министров:* *The military overthrew / toppled / overturned the elected government. | This scandal could bring down / topple the government.*

**a change of government / cabinet** *смена правительства / кабинета министров:* *We are hoping for a change of government.*

**a government / cabinet falls / resigns** *правительство / кабинет министров уходит в отставку:* *The government fell / resigned in 1998.*

**to appoint sb to the government / cabinet (as sth):** *She was appointed to the Cabinet as secretary of commerce.*

**to reshuffle / shake up (a cabinet / government / department)** *to make important changes in an organization in order to make it more efficient* **перетасовывать, производить изменения; реорганизовать, основательно перетрясти (структуру, кадры):** *The prime minister told reporters this morning that he plans to reshuffle his entire cabinet. | That government department needs shaking up. | The whole industry needs shaking up.*

**(cabinet / government / department) reshuffle / shake-up** *important changes in an organization in order to make it more efficient (e.g. a change in the members of the Cabinet, decided by the Prime Minister, in which some members are given different jobs, some members lose their jobs, and new members are brought in)* **перестановки / изменения (в организации):** *A cabinet reshuffle will probably happen this summer. |*

*In 1982 eight ministers lost their jobs in a mid-year cabinet reshuffle. | The Prime Minister is expected to announce details of a cabinet / government reshuffle later today. | The paper calls for an urgent shake-up in the health-care system. | The report proposed an unexpectedly radical shake-up of the secondary education system.*

**to carry out a cabinet / government reshuffle** *производить перестановки / изменения в кабинете министров / правительстве: He has carried out a partial cabinet reshuffle.*

4. **president** [*countable*] the person who has the highest political position in a country that does not have a king or queen, and who in some countries is also the leader of the government *президент: the President of France | President Bush | President Chirac visited Japan this week. | Mandela was already in his seventies when he became president. | Thank you, Mr / Madam President.*
5. **president-elect** someone who has been elected as a new president, but who has not yet started the job *вновь избранный президент: The President-elect has been preparing to take office in January.*
6. **incumbent (formal) / current president** someone who does the job of president at the present time *действующий президент: Carter suffered the worse electoral defeat of any incumbent President ever, including Herbert Hoover in 1932.*
7. **sitting (adjective)** holding an official position or office; occupying an appointed or elected seat; incumbent *действующий sitting member (BrE)* someone who is a member of a parliament at the present time: *the sitting member for Newbury*
8. **acting president / prime minister** someone who does the job of president / prime minister while the usual person is not there, or until a new person is chosen for the job *(временно) исполняющий обязанности президента / премьер-министра: He is now acting president.*
9. **vice president | vice-president | VP (AmE) | veep (AmE) (informal)** [*countable*] the person who has the position immediately below the president in some countries, and who is responsible for the president's duties if he or she is unable to do them *вице-президент: Vice President Cheney | former US vice-president Dan Quayle*
10. **prime minister | Prime Minister | MP** [*countable*] the most important minister and leader of the government in some countries which have a parliament *премьер-министр: the British Prime Minister | Prime Minister Blair | the Prime Minister of Turkey | He first became prime minister in 1982.*

11. **minister | secretary | Secretary of State (BrE)** [countable] a politician who is in charge of a government department **министр**  
**minister of / for sth:** *the minister of / for foreign affairs / defence / finance / education / agriculture / culture | When the government came to power, he was named minister of culture.*  
**secretary of sth (AmE):** *the secretary of foreign affairs / defense / finance / education / agriculture / culture | the Secretary of Health and Human Services*  
**secretary of state for sth (BrE):** *the secretary of state for foreign affairs / defence / finance / education / agriculture / culture | She became Secretary of State for Education after spending three years as Environment Secretary.*  
**foreign / defence / finance / health / education / environment / trade minister / secretary:** *a meeting of EU foreign ministers | the Foreign Secretary | Alexander, a former education secretary, favours longer school days and a longer school year.*  
**minister of / for foreign affairs | foreign minister** **министр иностранных дел:** *a meeting of EU foreign ministers | The Russian foreign minister was also present at the meeting.*  
**Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs** **министр иностранных дел (в Великобритании)**  
**Secretary of State** **государственный секретарь (министр иностранных дел) (в США):** *But good news came when Truman appointed Dean Acheson secretary of state.*  
**Secretary of State for Home Affairs | Home Secretary** **министр внутренних дел (в Великобритании)**  
**Chancellor of the Exchequer** **министр финансов, канцлер казначейства (в Великобритании)**  
**Secretary of the Treasury** **министр финансов (в США)**
12. **to swear in / into** [transitive] to make an official promise to fulfil the duties of a new job or appointment well **приводить к присяге (при вступлении в должность):** *the swearing-in ceremony*  
**to swear sb in (as sth):** *The newly elected President was sworn in today. | He was sworn in as president / prime minister.*  
**to swear sb into office:** *When he is sworn into office he will have to pledge his allegiance to the republican constitution.*
13. **to overturn | to overrule | to override** [transitive] to say officially that something such as a decision or law is wrong and change it **отменять, отклонять, отвергать; аннулировать, считать недействительным; объявлять неконституционным (о законе)**

**to overturn / overrule a decision / law / legislation / verdict / provision / policy / order:** *The decision was finally overturned by the House of Lords / Supreme Court last year. | The House of Lords overruled the decision of the Court of Appeal.*

**to override a decision / policy / instruction / order:** *The President used his veto to override the committee's decision. | It still leaves the state Legislature with massive pre-emptive powers to override local decisions. | The EU commission exercised its power to override British policy. | Churchill issued a new order overriding previous instructions. | The Senate will debate the bill Monday and vote Tuesday on whether to override the filibuster.*

**to override / overrule sb / sth:** *Milosevic himself chaired a key meeting overriding infuriated hard-liners angered by the moderates' desire to compromise. | Parliament overruled the local authorities.*

14. **override** [singular] an attempt to cancel someone's decision by using official power or authority or by gaining more votes than them in an election or contest **отмена, аннулирование; признание недействительным; принятие решения о приоритете того или иного законодательного акта:** *An override of the veto appears unlikely. | The veto override is scheduled for a House vote next Tuesday.*

15. **veto** [countable; uncountable] (1) an official refusal to approve or allow something **вето, запрет; запрещение**  
**presidential veto** **вето, налагаемое президентом; президентское вето:** *The measure faces a certain presidential veto if it clears the Senate.*

**executive veto** **вето, налагаемое главой исполнительной власти**

**legislative veto** **вето, налагаемое законодательным органом:** *This procedure came to be known as the legislative veto. | Over the past five decades, the legislative veto has been placed in nearly 200 statutes.*

**veto on / of sth:** *There is the threat of a presidential veto on this legislation. | The government has threatened a veto of any tax reform proposals.*

**to impose a veto (on sth)** **налагать вето / запрет**

**to sustain a veto** **подтвердить вето / запрет:** *The lawmakers sustained his veto of a bill banning certain late-term abortions.*

**to override / overturn / overcome a veto** **преодолеть вето / запрет:** *Congress has the power to override the President's veto. | The Senate had a sufficient majority to override the presidential veto. | A subsequent vote in the Senate failed to achieve the two-thirds majority necessary to overturn / overcome a presidential veto.*

**(2) right / power of veto | veto right(s) / power(s)** the right to refuse to approve or allow something, especially the right given by a constitution to prevent a law from being passed **право вето**

**veto on / over sth:** *This would effectively give the white population a veto on all constitutional changes. | The head teacher has the right of veto over management-board decisions.*

**(to have) a / the right / power of veto / veto right(s) / veto power(s) / a veto** **иметь право вето, обладать правом вето:** *The Ministry of Defence has the right / power of veto over all British arms exports. | The two houses would have absolute veto rights over each other. | The Bush administration threatened to use its veto powers. | The opposition parties effectively have a veto on constitutional reform.*

**to exercise / use one's (right / power of) veto** **воспользоваться правом вето:** *They exercised their right / power of veto in the Security Council to prevent the resolution being passed. | In theory the British government could use its veto to block this proposal.*

16. **to veto** [*transitive*] to officially refuse to approve or allow something **налагать вето / запрет (на что-л.)**

**to veto a bill / a law / legislation / a decision / a proposal / a plan / a project / a measure / a treaty / a deal / an agreement / budget:** *President Bush vetoed the bill on July 6. | The president has the right to veto any piece of legislation. | If the president vetoes their decision, both chambers must then muster a two-thirds vote to override the veto. | The president vetoed two reform proposals last year. | Bill Clinton vetoed the balanced budget.*

17. **to enforce / implement / administer (legislation / a law / an act / a rule / a regulation etc)** [*transitive*] to make sure that a law or rule is obeyed by people **применять (закон / правовую норму), требовать соблюдения (закона), осуществлять, проводить в жизнь; придавать законную силу:** *to enforce laws strictly / rigidly / stringently | Governments make laws and the police enforce them. | The federal government worked vigorously to enforce the new act and to suppress attempted violations. | A recent consumer survey indicated that 89% of people wanted the Government to implement legislation to promote more recycling of paper. | The rules implement legislation passed by Congress in 1994.*

18. **enforcement** [*uncountable*] the process of making sure that a law or rule is obeyed by people **применение (права / закона), правоприменение, проведение в жизнь (закона); обеспечение правопорядка:** *strict / rigid / stringent law enforcement | law enforcement authority / agency | They should be encouraged to use*

*enforcement powers where necessary. | The doctors want stricter enforcement of existing laws.*

## 2.2. Appointment

1. **to appoint | to nominate | designate** [*transitive*] to choose someone officially for a position or a job **назначать (на пост / должность); утверждать (в должности)**  
**to appoint / nominate / designate sb / sth:** *The French president has appointed a new Minister for Culture. | The President appoints the Cabinet, and is assisted by two Vice-Presidents. | The director is allowed to designate his/her successor.*  
**to appoint / designate sb (as) sth:** *The Prime Minister has appointed a civilian as defence minister.*  
**to nominate sb as sth:** *Reagan nominated him as CIA director.*  
**to appoint / nominate / designate sb to sth:** *This is the first time that a woman has been appointed to the post / job. | She was nominated to the legislative council / board. | He designated him (as) his deputy.*  
**to appoint / nominate / designate sb / sth to do sth:** *They appointed him to be treasurer. | They appointed him to serve as secretary. | He has been nominated to represent his country at the negotiations. | She has been designated to take over the position of treasurer.*
2. **appointment (1)** [*uncountable; countable*] **nomination** the choosing of someone for a position or a job **назначение / определение (на должность / пост / место)**  
**appointment / nomination of sb / sth | sb's appointment / nomination:** *Other changes included the appointment of a new Foreign Minister.*  
**appointment / nomination as sth:** *His appointment as head of department has caused a lot of friction. | They congratulated him on his nomination as chairman.*  
**appointment / nomination to sth:** *His appointment to the Cabinet would please the right-wing. | He felt too inexperienced to accept nomination to the committee.*  
**to make an appointment (as sth / to sth)** **производить назначение на должность:** *Our department expects to make five new appointments this year alone. | She makes appointments to its bishoprics.*

(2) [countable] a job or position, usually involving some responsibility  
*должность, пост, место: a permanent / temporary appointment*

**to receive / get an appointment (as sth)** *получать назначение / должность / пост / место: He left the White House after the election when he did not receive a high-level appointment. | Barron recently received / got an appointment as vice chairman.*

**to accept / take up an appointment (as sth)** *принимать назначение / должность / пост: Davis accepted the appointment. | Mr Fay is to take up an appointment as a researcher with the Royal Society.*

**to reject an appointment (as sth)** *отклонять предложение о назначении на должность, отказываться от должности / поста: One of his announced choices rejected the appointment.*

**to hold an appointment** *занимать должность / пост: One had even held an appointment under Heath as minister of state for Employment.*

3. **appointee (to sth)** [countable] someone who has been chosen officially for a position or a job *получивший назначение, назначаемое лицо, назначенец: a presidential / government appointee | a recent appointee to the Supreme Court. | The new appointee will be working closely with both departments.*

## Vocabulary practice

### I. Section: *Parliament*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

#### List A

1. legislature
2. session of parliament
3. to get into parliament
4. to sit in parliament
5. a parliament meets
6. a parliament rises
7. to present sth to parliament
8. to pass through parliament
9. to summon a parliament
10. to dissolve a parliament
11. to adjourn a parliament
12. member of parliament
13. legislator
14. lower chamber
15. upper chamber
16. to have a vested interest (in sth)
17. vested interests
18. legislative council
19. to lobby
20. House of Commons
21. House of Lords
22. House of Representatives
23. the Senate
24. hung parliament

#### List B

- a. законодатель
- b. сенат
- c. член парламента
- d. палата общин
- e. "подвешенный" парламент
- f. заинтересованные круги
- g. делать перерыв в работе парламента
- h. лоббировать
- i. иметь личную заинтересованность в чем-л.
- j. законодательный совет
- k. палата лордов
- l. распускать парламент
- m. законодательный орган
- n. палата представителей
- o. заседание парламента
- p. созывать парламент
- q. сессия парламента закрывается
- r. быть избранным в парламент
- s. получить одобрение парламента
- t. заседать в парламенте
- u. представить на рассмотрение парламента
- v. нижняя палата парламента
- w. верхняя палата парламента
- x. парламент заседает

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

legislature, session of parliament, to summon (a parliament), to dissolve (a parliament), to get into (parliament), to sit in (parliament), (a parliament) meets, to present sth to (parliament), to pass through (parliament), chamber, legislator, vested interests

3. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. the politician who officially controls discussions in a parliament
2. people or organizations who have a financial or personal interest in a business, company or existing system
3. a member of an official group of people who together have the power to make or change laws and discuss important affairs
4. to try to persuade the government or someone with political power that a law or situation should be changed
5. a strong reason for wanting something to happen because you will benefit from it
6. one of the sections of a parliament
7. someone who tries to persuade the government or someone with political power that a law or situation should be changed
8. an official group of people who are elected in a country or part of a country to make or change laws and discuss important affairs
9. to manage to get into parliament when there is a difficulty that is preventing you
10. a parliament in which no political party has more elected representatives than the others added together
11. someone who has been elected by the people in a particular area to represent them in a country's parliament
12. the politician who officially controls discussions in the Scottish Parliament or the Welsh Assembly
13. the smaller and more important of the two parts of the parliament in some countries, for example the United States and Australia
14. a part of a period when parliament meets

4. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

**List A**

1. a parliament
2. to be elected

**List B**

- a. power
- b. house

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. to break through | c. parliament         |
| 4. to sit           | d. officer            |
| 5. to bring sth     | e. interest           |
| 6. to pass          | f. for sth            |
| 7. to represent     | g. to parliament      |
| 8. upper            | h. in parliament      |
| 9. legislative      | i. sits               |
| 10. member          | j. through parliament |
| 11. presiding       | k. sb in parliament   |
| 12. hung            | l. into parliament    |
| 13. to lobby        | m. of parliament      |
| 14. vested          | n. before parliament  |

5. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. The group is lobbying ..... reduction ..... defence spending.
2. We expect to get these laws passed ..... the present parliament.
3. In spite of opposition from the other parties, the changes in the law have been lobbied .....
4. Enormous vested interests will need to be overcome to bring ..... such changes.
5. He is the Member of Parliament ..... Selly Oak.
6. They encouraged class members to lobby their local councils ..... cuts in classes.
7. It is possible that at this election some of the minority parties might succeed in breaking ..... parliament.
8. He sits ..... the House of Lords as a cross-bencher and is active in debates.
9. Henceforth, parties which fail to get 5% of the vote will not be represented ..... parliament.
10. The Liberal Party has won control ..... the legislative assembly.
11. Legislative power is vested ..... a bicameral Parliament, the lower chamber of which is popularly elected ..... up to five years.
12. Local businesses have a vested interest ..... seeing lower rates of crime against property.
13. He sat ..... Parliament until the civil war.
14. The new laws will be placed ..... Parliament.
15. Later on there might be an opportunity for me to get ..... Parliament.

6. Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.

body, to enter, to sit, institute, to rise, group to dissolve, to present, house, to serve, upper, institution, legislative, to end, speaker, to lobby, lobby, to call, vested

1. The President will address both ..... of Congress.
2. Proposed controls on carbon emissions were opposed by powerful ..... interests in the oil business.
3. Policy goals and objectives are set by legislative ....., made up of politicians.
4. Local residents ..... to have the factory shut down.
5. The powers of the ..... council are unclear.
6. He was the first journalist ..... in parliament.
7. The objection to the House of Lords is that it is not a democratic ..... .
8. He served for eight years as ..... of the House of Representatives.
9. The proposed law ..... to parliament yesterday.
10. The monarch had the power ..... parliament.
11. Putin proposed stripping the regional leaders of their seats in the ..... chamber of parliament.
12. Parliament sits until the session is over and then it ..... .
13. Pensioners took part in a mass ..... of parliament.
14. He ..... Parliament in 1997.

7. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Парламентарии опасались, что президент примет решение о роспуске законодательного органа власти.
2. Первый раз он был избран в парламент страны десять лет назад.
3. Проект бюджета на 2012 год будет представлен в парламент через неделю.
4. Все основные политические партии страны представлены в парламенте.
5. Законодатели приняли решение обсудить этот вопрос на следующем заседании парламента.
6. Консервативная партия имеет большинство мест в парламенте страны.
7. Этот вопрос будет обсужден на следующем заседании парламента.
8. Монарх имеет право созывать и распускать парламент.

9. Он является членом парламента уже два года.
10. Спикер объявил перерыв в работе парламента.
11. Парламент страны состоит из двух палат.
12. Некоторые политики в Великобритании требуют упразднить верхнюю палату парламента – Палату лордов.
13. Палата представителей является нижней палатой Конгресса США.
14. Законодательной властью в стране обладает парламента, состоящий из двух палат – нижней палаты и верхней палаты.
15. Законодатели выступают против проведения общих выборов в будущем году.
16. Лейбористы исключают возможность "подвешенного" парламента.
17. В парламенте он лоббирует интересы крупного бизнеса.
18. В стране существует мощное военно-промышленное лобби.
19. Он имеет личную заинтересованность в победе демократов на президентских выборах.
20. Влиятельные заинтересованные круги в стране выступают против реформы системы образования.

## II. Section: *Legislating*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

### List A

1. to legislate against sth
2. legislation
3. to become law
4. to obey a law
5. to break a law
6. piece of legislation
7. to interpret a law
8. to declare a law unconstitutional
9. to enforce a law
10. to toughen up legislation
11. to repeal a law
12. to draft a bill
13. to introduce a bill
14. to reject a bill
15. to pass a law

### List B

- a. применять закон
- b. отменять закон
- c. законодательная власть
- d. представлять в парламенте избирательный округ
- e. отклонить законопроект
- f. законодательные полномочия
- g. протащить закон через парламент
- h. законодательное предложение
- i. запрещать в законодательном порядке
- j. провести законопроект через парламент
- k. принимать закон

16. to put a bill through parliament	l. закон
17. to legalize sth	m. предлагать поправку
18. legislative power	n. вступать в силу
19. legislative powers	o. быть членом комиссии
20. legislative proposal	p. законодательство
21. to push a law through parliament	q. ужесточить законодательство
22. to propose an amendment	r. отзывать поправку
23. to withdraw an amendment	s. подготовить законопроект
24. to take effect	t. объявить закон неконституционным
25. to sit on a committee	u. легализовать что-л.
26. to sit for a constituency	v. вносить законопроект на рассмотрение
	w. соблюдать закон
	x. нарушать закон
	y. толковать закон
	z. становиться законом

*2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.*

to obey (a law), to break (a law), to enforce ( a law), to toughen up (legislation), to repeal (a law), bill, to introduce (a bill), to reject (a bill), to pass (a law), to put (a law) through parliament, (legislation) goes through (parliament), to push (a bill) through (parliament), (legislative) power, to propose (an amendment), to pass (an amendment), to take effect, to sit on (a committee)

*3. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.*

1. to be a member of a committee, parliament, or other official group
2. a small change, improvement, or addition that is made to a law or document, or the process of doing this
3. to create a new law and have it officially accepted
4. a law or set of laws
5. to make something legal by creating a new law
6. to make small changes or improvements to a law or document
7. a written proposal for a new law, which is brought to a parliament so that it can be discussed
8. one of the three occasions in a parliament, when a bill is read and discussed before it can become law
9. a rule that people in a particular country or area must obey

10. relating to laws or the making of laws

4. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

**List A**

1. to legislate
2. to become
3. to comply with
4. to keep
5. to be
6. to lay
7. to tighten
8. according
9. to bring
10. to draft
11. to rush a law
12. legislative
13. legislation
14. to move
15. to pass
16. to come into
17. legislative
18. to legalize
19. to serve
20. to sit

**List B**

- a. effect
- b. to the law
- c. in a bill
- d. on a committee
- e. passes parliament
- f. an amendment
- g. power
- h. gambling
- i. a law
- j. for a constituency
- k. its second reading
- l. against the law
- m. proposal
- n. down a law
- o. law
- p. against discrimination
- q. within the law
- r. through parliament
- s. up legislation
- t. a bill

5. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

1. She sits ..... the boards of several large companies.
2. The government rushed ..... legislation aimed ..... Mafia leaders.
3. The House is debating the Bill ..... Second Reading.
4. The new tax rates come ..... effect from April.
5. The new law should go ..... Parliament quite easily, as it has been demanded by the public for some time.
6. The Liberal Democrats have tabled an amendment ..... the bill.
7. Their huge majority means they can put ..... virtually any legislation they want.
8. They will bring ..... legislation in the coming parliamentary session to introduce student loans.

9. They led the fight to impose laws ..... smoking.
10. The Pesticide Products Control Bill should pass ..... parliament this year.
11. They pledged to work ..... the law to bring about change.
12. It is ..... the law for children to work before they are fifteen.
13. .... current legislation, factories must keep noise ..... a minimum.
14. They promised to legislate ..... cigarette advertising.

**6.** *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to legislate on, bill, to obey, to legalize, to enforce, to toughen, amendment, to get, to amend, to pass, reading, to take effect, to adopt, law, to flout, legislation, to draft, to veto, legislative, to approve, to vote, effective

1. The new law will ..... from the beginning of May.
2. He condemned those who have openly ..... the law simply for commercial gain.
3. Only Parliament has the power ..... constitutional matters.
4. The new laws will become ..... next month.
5. Under severe pressure from the neighbourhood, the council ..... legislation to stop construction of the metal houses.
6. Clinton ..... the bill after being lobbied by trial lawyers.
7. The bill ..... by a large majority.
8. He agreed ..... the constitution and allow multi-party elections.
9. Governor Bush has made his mark building prisons, ..... laws on juvenile crime and calling for lower property taxes.
10. Children should be taught ..... the law.
11. They failed ..... the bill through Parliament.
12. The Criminal Justice Bill became ..... amidst much controversy.
13. The Public Order Act was a necessary but highly controversial piece of  
.....
14. Lawmakers are going ..... on the bill next week.
15. The bill is expected ..... its second reading with a comfortable majority.
16. The main role of the police is to uphold and ..... the law.

**7.** *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Абсолютное большинство граждан соблюдает законы, принятые парламентом страны, и лишь незначительное меньшинство нарушает их.

2. Какие государственные органы имеют право толковать законы?
3. Верховный суд объявил недавно принятый закон противоречащим конституции.
4. Парламент принимает законы, а правоохранительные органы следят за их выполнением.
5. Государству необходимо ужесточить закон о террористической деятельности.
6. В этом году наша партия планирует разработать и внести на рассмотрение законопроект об отмывании денег (to launder money | money laundering).
7. На этот раз правящей партии не удалось протащить через парламент подготовленный ею законопроект.
8. Оппозиция предложила две поправки в законопроект.
9. Верхняя палата парламента проголосовала против одобренных нижней палатой поправок к конституции.
10. Мы не сомневаемся в том, что предложенный законопроект успешно пройдет первое чтение.
11. Закон вступает в силу в будущем году.
12. Он работает в составе трех разных комиссий.
13. Парламент обещал запретить в законодательном порядке курение в общественных местах.
14. Силы безопасности всегда должны действовать в рамках закона.
15. Парламент отменил несколько законов, которые противоречили конституции страны.
16. Законопроект был принят подавляющим большинством членов нижней палаты парламента.
17. Оппозиции не удалось провести законопроект через парламент.
18. Этот закон достаточно легко пройдет через парламент.
19. Правящей партии все-таки удалось протащить закон через парламент.
20. Европейский парламента скоро будет обладать более широкими полномочиями.
21. Они пытаются узаконить азартные игры.
22. Законопроект прошел второе чтение.
23. В течение многих лет он представляет в парламенте свой родной город.

### III. Sections: *Government, Appointment*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

#### List A

1. provisional government
2. to destabilize a government
3. coalition government
4. form of government
5. cabinet meeting
6. to form a cabinet
7. to overthrow a government
8. a change of government
9. a government resigns
10. to carry out a cabinet reshuffle
11. president-elect
12. incumbent president
13. acting president
14. to swear sb in
15. presidential veto
16. to impose a veto
17. to override a veto
18. to exercise one's right of veto
19. to appoint sb to a post
20. to appoint sb foreign minister
21. to receive an appointment
22. to hold an appointment
23. to make an appointment
24. law enforcement

#### List B

- a. президентское вето
- b. смена правительства
- c. применение закона
- d. вновь избранный президент
- e. налагать вето
- f. приводить к присяге
- g. назначать кого-л. на должность
- h. дестабилизировать правительство
- i. преодолеть вето
- j. назначить кого-л. министром иностранных дел
- k. форма правления
- l. воспользоваться правом вето
- m. производить назначение на должность
- n. формировать правительство
- o. занимать должность
- p. заседание правительства
- q. правительство министров уходит в отставку
- r. действующий президент
- s. свергнуть правительство
- t. производить перестановки в кабинете министров
- u. получать должность
- v. временное правительство
- w. исполняющий обязанности президента
- x. коалиционное правительство

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

provisional (government), central (government), local (government), form of (government), cabinet (meeting), to form (a government), to head (a government), to overthrow (a government), (a government) resigns, to carry out a cabinet reshuffle, incumbent (president), minister of foreign affairs, to overturn (a decision), to override (a veto), the right of (veto), to exercise (the right of veto), to enforce (a law), to appoint sb (foreign minister), to receive (an appointment), to accept (an appointment)

3. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. someone who has been chosen officially for a position or a job
2. someone who does the job of president at the present time
3. a politician who is in charge of a government department
4. the person who has the highest political position in a country that does not have a king or queen, and who in some countries is also the leader of the government
5. a job or position, usually involving some responsibility
6. a government for an entire country
7. to choose someone officially for a position or a job
8. the person who has the position immediately below the president in some countries, and who is responsible for the president's duties if he or she is unable to do them
9. to say officially that something such as a decision or law is wrong and change it
10. the most important minister and leader of the government in some countries which have a parliament
11. to make sure that a law or rule is obeyed by people
12. during the government of a particular party
13. someone who does the job of president while the usual person is not there, or until a new person is chosen for the job
14. a small group of the most senior ministers in a government, who meet regularly to discuss policies, make decisions, or advise the leader of the government
15. a temporary government, usually one that governs until official elections can take place in a country
16. the right to refuse to approve or allow something, especially the right given by a constitution to prevent a law from being passed
17. to make an official promise to fulfil the duties of a new job or appointment well

18. to change the jobs or responsibilities of the cabinet ministers
19. a government for an area or town
20. to officially refuse to approve or allow something
21. someone who has been elected as a new president, but who has not yet started the job
22. a government made up of members of several political parties
23. to make a government become less successful or powerful, or less able to control events
24. the people who control a country, region, or town and make decisions about its laws and taxes

4. *Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.*

**List A**

1. interim
2. to reshuffle
3. to be
4. cabinet
5. change
6. incumbent
7. sitting
8. the secretary of state
9. to swear sb
10. to override
11. presidential
12. power
13. to exercise
14. to veto
15. law
16. to appoint
17. to hold
18. to carry out

**List B**

- a. a bill
- b. a cabinet reshuffle
- c. one's veto
- d. into office
- e. an appointment
- f. of veto
- g. enforcement
- h. president
- i. minister
- j. in government
- k. a cabinet
- l. of government
- m. for foreign affairs
- n. government
- o. member
- p. a veto
- q. a minister
- r. veto

5. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. The Prime Minister has appointed a civilian ..... defence minister.
2. This scandal could bring ..... the government.
3. She became Secretary of State ..... Education after spending three years ..... Environment Secretary.

4. His appointment ..... head of department has caused a lot of friction.
5. Reagan nominated him ..... CIA director.
6. She was appointed ..... the Cabinet ..... secretary of commerce.
7. When the government came ..... power, he was named minister of culture.
8. William Jefferson Clinton was sworn ..... as the 42nd President of the United States of America.
9. The party was ..... government for four years in the 1960s.
10. Government spending ..... health care totals about \$60 billion a year.
11. Mr Fay is to take ..... an appointment ..... a researcher with the Royal Society.
12. His appointment ..... the Cabinet would please the right-wing.
13. .... the Conservative government things were very different.
14. The trouble with the proposal was that under no circumstances would the United States give up its ultimate veto ..... the bombs.
15. Government statistics show an increase ..... unemployment.
16. He is expected to be sworn ..... office next week.

**6.** *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

central, member, present, to overrule, government, cabinet, to form, local, to reshuffle, president-elect, incumbent, minister, was sworn in, veto, overrode, to veto, form of government, enforce, to exercise, to appoint, enforcement, to overturn, appointment, to table

1. The party with an overall majority is then asked ..... a government.
2. He accused his opponents of wanting ..... the government.
3. The spy scandal involved two ..... ministers and several civil servants.
4. Carter suffered the worse electoral defeat of any ..... President ever, including Herbert Hoover in 1932.
5. The newly elected President ..... today.
6. The president has the right ..... any piece of legislation.
7. They ..... him to be treasurer.
8. Clinton vetoed the bill after being lobbied by trial lawyers, but Congress ..... the veto.
9. Governments make laws and the police ..... them.
10. There is the threat of a presidential ..... on this legislation.
11. He anticipated that the government might ..... amendments to the Bill as it passes through parliament.

12. The 1990s saw a shift to democratic ..... in Eastern Europe.
13. The prime minister told reporters this morning that he plans ..... his entire cabinet.
14. As supreme Governor of the established Church of England she makes ..... to its bishoprics.
15. The ..... has been preparing to take office in January.
16. It has been difficult for the ..... government to conduct elections in remote areas.
17. The Russian foreign ..... was also present at the meeting.
18. Structural reforms are unlikely under the ..... government.

*7. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Политическая структура страны должна гармонично сочетать интересы центрального правительства и местных властей.
2. Действия ЦРУ были направлены на дестабилизацию политической ситуации в стране.
3. Во время Карибского кризиса (Cuban Missile Crisis) у власти в США находились демократы.
4. Вскоре после этого кабинет министров ушел в отставку.
5. Вновь избранный президент вступит в должность в январе следующего года.
6. На предстоящих всеобщих выборах ему предстоит соперничать с действующим президентом.
7. В настоящее время он является исполняющим обязанности президента.
8. Осуществление структурных реформ при нынешнем правительстве представляется маловероятным.
9. Кабинет министров формируется партией, набравшей наибольшее количество голосов на выборах.
10. В последние пять лет было предпринято несколько попыток свергнуть законно избранное правительство.
11. Премьер-министр планирует произвести перестановки в правительстве.
12. Он был приведен к присяге в качестве президента страны.
13. Президент наложил вето на закон, принятый парламентом.
14. Сенат преодолел вето президента большинством в две трети голосов.
15. Он был назначен министром обороны.
16. Он получил назначение на пост министра иностранных дел.

17. Оппозиция выступает за более строгое применение существующих законов.
18. Он отклонил предложение о назначении на должность министра финансов.