

# Across State System

I. Listen about political system and economy of New Zealand and write if the statements below are true or false.

1. New Zealand is a democratic country with its own parliament.
2. The Governor-General is the official head of the New Zealand.
3. Members of the Cabinet are chosen from Parliament.
4. The Parliament officially called the House of Representative.
5. New Zealand has non-industrial economy.
6. New Zealand is the world leader in selling meat and from cows and goats.
7. New Zealand is not very rich in minerals.
8. New Zealand produces a lot of wine but has never won international awards in winemaking.
9. After the discovery of natural gas resources and oil the energy-based industries have expended rapidly.
10. About 40 per cent of the country's imports and exports come from or go to Australia.

II. Complete the text with the appropriate words from the box.

constitution, legislative, elections, administration, laws, President,

power, republic, judicial, independent, bills, justice,

declare, Prime Minister, Supreme, executive, responsible

## STATE STRUCTURE OF UKRAINE

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1991 Ukraine became \_\_\_\_\_. It started building the democratic state. Ukraine became a presidential parliamentary \_\_\_\_\_. Over a short period a new system of state structure was created.

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Ukraine the state power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and \_\_\_\_\_.

The body of \_\_\_\_\_ power is the Verkhovna Rada, which consists of 450 deputies.

Each deputies represents an area of the country, that is called a constituency. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the Verkhovna Rada are held every 4 years. Voting is organized in the form of secret ballot and from the age of 18.

The Verkhovna Rada is headed by the Chairman and is responsible for making \_\_\_\_\_. It has special committees, which discuss and introduce \_\_\_\_\_ for debating at parliamentary sitting. It discusses the questions connected with the State Budget and adopts the Budget for the coming year.

The head of our state is the \_\_\_\_\_. He is elected for 4 years' period.

The executive power is headed by him. In the areas of 25 regions, in Kyiv and Sevastopol, it is carried out by the local \_\_\_\_\_.

The main body of the executive \_\_\_\_\_ is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is formed by the Heads of the Ministries: Ministry of Economics, Finance, Defense, Justice, Agriculture, Health, Education and Science, Youth and Sports and others. The Head of the Cabinet, which is also called the \_\_\_\_\_, is appointed by the President. But the appointments must be approved by the Verkhovna Rada. The Prime Minister is \_\_\_\_\_ to the President and Verkhovna Rada.

The judicial power is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ Court and the Constitutional Court, nominated by the Verkhovna Rada. There are also local regional courts. The people have opportunity to directly participate in the realization of \_\_\_\_\_ through people's assessors and jurors. The Courts watch over the \_\_\_\_\_ and legislative powers. The Constitutional Court has the right to \_\_\_\_\_ laws and actions of the government unconstitutional.

### III. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Some verbs are negative.

1. I \_\_\_\_ (do) some snowboarding, while I \_\_\_\_\_ (ski) in Switzerland, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) ice-skating yet.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) this coat for only two years now, I don't know why you \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest) buying a new one yesterday.
3. Ever since he \_\_\_\_ (meet) her two month ago, he \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) thinking of her, and he \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) everybody about her.
4. I \_\_\_\_ (have) a splitting headache this morning, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) three aspirins today.
5. She \_\_\_\_ (send) that letter a longtime ago.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just put) the washing out when it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.
7. That can't be Jim. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not give) my new address.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the day in the country but I decided not to because the weather was terrible.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (you have) a mobile phone when you were 8 years old ?
10. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) explaining the problem when he \_\_\_\_ (be) interrupted.

### IV. Read the extracts about the state systems in the UK and in the USA. Refer them to the appropriate country.

A \_\_\_\_ The Constitution of the country is unwritten; it is based on custom, tradition and common law.

B \_\_\_\_ The House of Commons has 650 Members of Parliament

C \_\_\_\_ This country is a constitutional monarchy.

**D** \_\_\_ The foundation of the government was established with the Constitution. The Constitution went into effect in the year 1787. This document guarantees freedom of religion, free speech, the right for a fair trial and protection against cruel and unusual punishment. It gave the country the principle of a balanced power divided into three branches – legislative, executive and judicial.

**E** \_\_\_ The legislative branch is made up of elected representatives. The main le – its seat is in the Capitol. The legislative body is called the Congress is divided into two parts – the House of Representatives and the Senate.

**F** \_\_\_ This country is a federation of 50 states, governed by the President

**G** \_\_\_ The head of the state is the Queen but she can act only on advice of her ministers/

**H** \_\_\_ The House of Representatives consists of about 450 lawmakers who are elected for two years. The Senate has 100 members – 2 members from each state of the federation – who serve for six years. The main task of the Congress is to make federal laws.

**I** \_\_\_ The supreme law body in the country is the Parliament. The Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. A proposal of any new law – a bill – must pass through both Houses and then it is sent to the Queen for the Royal Assent.

**J** \_\_\_ The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts of appeals and on the top the Supreme Court.

**K** \_\_\_ The British Parliamentary system is one of the oldest in the world; it was developed during the 13<sup>th</sup> century after King John signed the Magna Charta in 1215.

**L** \_\_\_ The President and 13 executive departments represent the executive branch.

**M** \_\_\_ General elections to choose MPs take place every five years. Voting is for everybody older than 18 years and it is not compulsory.

**N** \_\_\_ The British Government is formed by the political party that has the majority in the Parliament and the Queen appoints its leader as the prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 ministers to form special advisory group called the Cabinet.

**O** \_\_\_ The President and Vice-President are chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years. Presidential duties are quite extensive: the President proposes and vetoes bills, serves as the Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces, signs treaties and appoints federal judges and ambassadors.