

The Russian State System

№1. Match the place-names with the photos.

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| 1.Red Square | 6.The Tsar- Bell |
| 2.The Teremnoy Palace | 7.The Annunciation Cathedral |
| 3. Minin and Pozharsky Monument | 8.The Tretyakov Gallery |
| 4.St. Basil's Cathedral | 9.The Bolshoi Theatre |
| 5.The Bell Tower of Ivan the Great | 10. Moscow University |



№2. Match the columns

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| 1. The foundation of Moscow | a. 1812 |
| 2. The defeat of Tartar hordes | b. 1941-1945 |
| 3. The capital of the united state | c. 1918 |
| 4. Moving the capital to St .Petersburg | d. the 13th century |
| 5. The main target of Napoleon's attack | e. 1147 |
| 6. The capital of the revolutionary Russia | f. the 16th century |
| 7. The heroic struggle against Hitler's troops | g. 1712 |

Read and translate the text.

The Russian State System Under the Constitution, Russia is a Federative Republic. The Russian Federation consists of 89 constituent entities: republics, oblasts, krays, cities of federal significance, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs, which have equal rights. The authorities of the constituent entities have the right to pass

laws independently from the federal government. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Executive power belongs to the central and local governments. Judicial power is provided by appropriate judicial system and by civil, administrative and criminal legislation. The President is the Head of State and determines the basic objectives of the internal and external policy of the state. He is elected for 6 years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for all eligible citizens. One and the same person cannot serve as President for more than two terms in succession. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. His duty is to appoint diplomatic representatives for approval by the Parliament. He has the right to show mercy and to decide on issues of citizenship, to introduce the state of emergency throughout the country or in a particular territory within the Russian Federation. The President has the right to dissolve the State Duma, to announce elections ahead of time and to pass the decision to conduct a referendum on federal issues.

№ 4. Read and translate, complete the text.

State Duma	Federal Assembly	Federative	Council of Federation	executive	head
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1. Under the Constitution, Russia is a Republic.
2. The President is ...of State and determines the basic objectives of the internal and external policy of the state.
- 3 .The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, and judicial.
4. The legislative power belongs to the..... It consists of two chambers.
5. The Upper Chamber is the.....
6. The Lower Chamber is the..... Each chamber is headed by the Speaker.