

Unit 6. Test 1.

1. The lower chamber in Russian Parliament is

- A) The Federal Council
- B) The Federal Assembly
- C) The State Duma
- D) The Senate

2. The American Parliament is called

- A) the Congress
- B) the National Assembly
- C) the House of Representatives
- D) the House of Commons
- E) the Senate

3. There are.... Senators in the USA

4. Margaret Thatcher was

- A) the Speaker of the House of Commons
- B) the head of British Shadow Cabinet
- C) the Lord-Chancellor of the House of Lords
- D) the Prime Minister of GB

5. American President is

- A) the chief formulator of the national policy
- B) the Commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- C) the head of the Supreme Court
- D) the head of executive branch
- E) the head of legislative branch

6. The British Parliament consists of two Chambers

- A) The Senate and the House of Representatives
- B) The House of Lords and the House of Commons
- C) The House of Lords and the House of Representatives
- D) The Prime Minister and the Shadow Cabinet

7. There are ... deputies in the State Duma.

8. There are ...Representatives in the USA.

9. The House of Commons has ... MPs

10. Answer the questions:

When was the Russian Federation set up?

11. What is the President's role in the political system ?

- A) he's the head of the judicial branch
- B) he presides over the government
- C) he initiates legislation
- D) he checks and balances the three branches

12. Combine the two parts:

[1] _____ The British Queen	A) initiates the impeachment procedure
[2] _____ the Russian president	B) can't refuse to sign a bill.
[3] _____ The House of Lords	C) can reject the bill only twice.
[4] _____ The Senate	D) may veto the bill.
[5] _____ The House of Representatives	E) makes a decision on impeachment

13. What are the official symbols of Russia?

- A) the national flag
- B) the president
- C) the national anthem
- D) the Red Square
- E) the national emblem

14. What kind of state is Russia?

15. What are the functions of the Russian President?

- A) makes laws
- B) makes treaties
- C) appoints ministers
- D) commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- E) enforces laws